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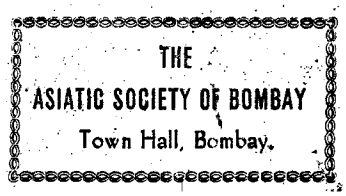

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A DICTIONARY

OF THE

GLISH LANGUAGE.

VOL. I.

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SPOTTISWOODE AND CO., NEW-STREET SQUARE
AND PARLIAMENT STREET

A DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

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BY

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FOUNDED ON THAT OF

DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON AS EDITED BY THE REV. H. J. TODD, M.A.

WITH NUMEROUS EMENDATIONS AND ADDITIONS.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOLUME I.—PART II.

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Cry down. Blame; depreciate; decry; prohibit.

I'll to the king,
And from a mouth of honour quite *cry down*
This Ipswich fellow's insolence.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 1.

By all means *cry down* that unworthy course of late times, that they should pay money.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

Men of dissolute lives *cry down* religion because they would not be under the restraints of it.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Cry up.

a. Applaud; exalt; praise.

Instead of *crying up* all things which are brought from beyond sea, let us advance the native commodities of our own kingdom.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

They slight the strongest arguments that can be brought for religion, and *cry up* very weak ones against it.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

He may, out of interest, as well as conviction, *cry up* that for sacred, which if once trampled on and profaned, he himself cannot be safe, nor secure.—*Locke.*

b. Raise the price of anything by proclamation.

All the effect that I conceive was made by *crying up* the pieces of eight, was to bring in much more of that species, instead of others current here.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Cry. *s.* [Fr. *cri.*]

1. Lamentation; shriek; scream; clamour; outcry; exclamation of triumph or of any other passion; importunity.

Pray not thou for this people, neither lift up cry nor prayer for them.—*Jeremiah*, vii. 16.

These narrow and selfish views have so much influence in this *city*, that there are several fellow freeholders who fancy the church in danger upon the rising of bank stock.—*Addison.*

In popish countries some impostor cries out, A miracle! a miracle! to confirm the deceived in their errours; and so the *cry* goes round, without examining into the cheat.—*Swift.*

2. Acclamation; popular favour.

The *cry* went once for him,
And still it might, and yet it may again.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida.

3. Voice; utterance; manner of utterance; expression.

Sounds also, besides the distinct *cries* of birds and beasts, are modified by diversity of notes of different length, put together, which make that complex idea called tune.—*Locke.*

4. Political object; electioneering pretence.

'Pray, what is the country?' inquired Mr. Rigby. 'The country is nothing; it is the constituency you have to deal with.'—'And to manage them you must have a good *cry*,' said Taper. 'All now depends upon a good *cry*.'—'So much for the science of politics,' said the Duke, bringing down a pheasant.—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, b. ii. ch. iii.

5. Yelping of dogs; yell; inarticulate noise.

There shall be the noise of a *cry* from the fishgate, and an howling from the second, and a great crashing from the hills.—*Zephaniah*, i. 10.

He scorns the dog, resolves to try
The combat next; but if their *cry*
Invades again his trembling ear,
He strait resumes his wonted care. *Waller.*

6. Noise of hounds on the scent.

In a wood of Crete they bay'd the bear
With hounds of Sparta: never did I hear
Such gallant chiding; for, besides the groves,
The skies, the fountains, every region near
Seem'd all one mutual *cry*. I never heard
So musical a discord, such sweet thunder.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iv. 1.

Cryer. *s.* Crier: (of which it is the better-spelt form).

Crying. *part. adj.* Proclaiming itself; calling for cognizance: (specially applied to *sin*).

Perjury had become the *crying* curse of the land.—*C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England*, ch. xxxiii.

God's revenge against punning; showing the miserable fates of persons addicted to this *crying* sin, in court or town.—*Swift.*

I do not by any means conceive the *crying* sin of the clergy in this kingdom to be that of non-residence.—*Id., Consideration upon Two Bills.* (Ord MS.)

Crying. *verbal abs.* Act of one who cries; utterance of a cry of any kind.

There is a *crying* for wine in the streets; all joy is darkened.—*Isaiah*, xxiv. 11.

These troubles are nothing unto his mighty *cryings*, who was compassed about for our sakes with fears and horrours, till his sweat was as drops of blood.—*Dering, Exposition on ch. 5 of the Hebrews.*

Crypt. *s.* [Ital. *cripta.*] Vault in churches.

This I write, because Bristowe would have Jerome, by often entering into the *crypts* or vaults of the churches at Rome, to signify that he went on pilgrimage.—*Fulke, Defence of the Translation of the Bible, Tract at the end*, p. 24.

It sometimes happens that the *crypt* under a church is older than any part of the superstructure, as at Hexham, and Ripon, at York, Worcester, and Rochester cathedrals.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Crýptic. *adj.* Hidden; secret; occult; private; unknown. *Rare.*

The students of nature, conscious of her more *cryptick* ways of working, resolve many strange effects into the near efficiency of second causes.—*Glanville, Apology for Philosophy.*

Crýptical. *adj.* Same as Cryptic. *Rare.*

Speakers, whose chief business is to amuse or delight, do not confine themselves to any natural order, but in a *cryptical* or hidden method adapt every thing to their ends.—*Watts.*

Crýptically. *adv.* Occultly; secretly. *Rare.*

We take the word acid in a familiar sense, without *cryptically* distinguishing it from those sapors that are akin to it.—*Boyle.*

Crýptogam. *s.* Plant belonging to the Cryptogamia.

And well-developed *cryptogams* in common with all phanerogams, exhibit this genesis of mechanical motion still more conspicuously in the circulation of sap.—*Herbert Spencer, Data of Biology*, § 22.

Cryptogámia. *s.* In *Botany.* Class so called. See extract.

The artificial system, deservedly in most general use, is that invented by the celebrated Linnæus, and which commonly bears his name, as the Linnæan arrangement of plants. It is based upon the number and relative position of the essential organs of the flower, in all those cases where these are distinctly present; while a single class is made to include all those plants which I have described in an earlier chapter as flowerless, but in which it was assumed by Linnæus that the reproductive parts were of the same nature, only of microscopic size. Of his twenty-four classes, twenty-three are devoted to the flowering plants; the last contains the whole of the flowerless tribes. The more extended knowledge of these lower forms of plants in the present day has, in natural systems of plants, raised this last class, the *Cryptogamia*, or plants with hidden flowers, into a rank where it stands beside all the others collected into one, under the name of Phanerogamia, or plants with conspicuous flowers.—*Henfrey, Rudiments of Botany*, ch. v. sec. 2.

Cryptogámic. *adj.* See extract.

Cryptogamic plants are those which never produce flowers or sexes, but which are multiplied without the aid of sexual intercourse. Linnæus gave them their name, upon the supposition that they in fact do possess sexual organs, although he was unable to discover them.—*Brande, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Cryptógamous. *adj.* Same as Cryptogamic.

(For example, see extract under Cryptogamy.)

Cryptógamy. *s.* [Gr. κρύπτω = conceal, γάμος = marriage.] In *Botany.* Condition of plant whose fructification is not effected by means of anthers and ova.

The picturesque dingle Nant-y-bi abounds with what the botanists name the *cryptogamous* plants. The idea of *cryptogamy* inspired Timæus with ideas of loves of other kind; and he makes our Nant the tender scene of courtship for all the nymphs and swains of Whiteford parish, which he candidly admits does always terminate in honest matrimony in the parish church.—*Pennant, History of Whiteford and Hollywell*: 1796.

Cryptógraphy. *s.* [Gr. κρύπτω = hide, γράφω = write.] Art of secret writing; art of writing in cipher.

The strange *cryptography* of Gaffarel in his starry book of Heaven.—*Sir T. Browne, Cyrus' Gardens.* (Rich.)

Crýstal. *s.* [Gr. κρύσταλλος.] Solid of a definite form assumed when certain bodies are deposited from a solution.

If the menstruum be overcharged, within a short time the metals will shoot into certain *crystals*.—*Bacon.*

Such a combination of saline particles as resembles the form of a *crystal*, variously modified, according to the nature and texture of the salts. The method is by dissolving any saline body in water, and filtering it, to evaporate, till a film appear at the top, and then let it stand to shoot; and this it does by that attractive force which is in all bodies, and particularly in salt by reason of its solidity; whereby, when the menstruum or fluid, in which such particles flow, is sated enough or evaporated, so that the saline particles are within each other's attractive powers, they draw one another more than they are drawn by the fluid, then will they run into *crystals*. And this is peculiar to those, that let them be ever so much divided and reduced into minute particles, yet when they are formed into *crystals*, they each of them reassume their proper shapes; so that one might as easily divest them of their saltness, as of their figure. This being an immutable and perpetual law, by knowing the figure of the *crystals*, we may understand what the texture of the particles ought to be, which can form those *crystals*; and, on the other hand, by knowing the texture of the particles, may be determined the figure of the *crystals*.—*Quincy.*

In virtue of forces acting as this hypothesis assumes, a collection of small magnetic particles would arrange themselves in parallel positions; and such a collection of magnetic particles offers a sort of image of a *crystal*. Thus we are led to conceive the particles of *crystals* as polarized, and as determined in their crystalline positions by polar forces. This mode of apprehending the constitution of *crystals* has been adopted by some of our most eminent philosophers.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, i. 366.

The Greek υ becomes *y*, and ου becomes *u*, in English as in Latin, as *crystal*, colure. The consonants κ and χ become *c* and *ch* according to common usage. Hence we write *crystal*, not *chrystal*, batrachian, not batracian, cryolite, not chrolite.—*Whewell, Novum Organon renovatum*, p. 399.

Crýstal. *adj.*

1. Consisting of crystal.

Then, Jupiter, thou king of gods,
Thy *crystal* window ope, look out.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, v. 4.

2. Bright; clear; transparent; lucid; pellucid.

In groves we live, and lie on mossy beds
By *crystal* streams that murmur through the meads.
Dryden.

Crýstalline. *adj.*

1. Consisting of crystal.

Mount eagle to my palace *crystalline*.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, v. 4.

We provided ourselves with some small receivers, blown off *crystalline* glass.—*Boyle.*

2. In *Mineralogy.* Formed by crystallization.

In short, the most definite of the properties of perfect chemical compounds is their *crystalline* structure; and therefore it is evident that the *crystalline* structure of each body, and the forms which it affects, must be in a most intimate dependence upon its chemical composition.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, ii. 27.

We can, however, through one kind of molecular change, produce sensible changes of aggregation such as possibly might, when occurring in organic substance, cause sensible motion in it; I refer to allotropic change. Sulphur, for example, assumes different *crystalline* and non-crystalline forms at different temperatures, and may be made to pass backwards and forwards from one form to another, by slight variations of temperature; undergoing each time an alteration of bulk.—*Herbert Spencer, Data of Biology*, § 22.

Constructed for the most part of hard *crystalline* rock, decomposing or weathering by the constant action of the sea and weather; exposed to the incessant dash of the waves coming in from the Atlantic, which are thrown back by the coast of the Contentin, only to meet a fresh arrival of others, all bound on the errand of destruction; the islands have been for countless ages beaten about, penetrated, rounded, broken, and carried away, leaving now only a fretwork of those hardest barriers that have resisted the attack, and are enabled to present a bold and serried front against their relentless enemy.—*Austed, The Channel Islands*, p. 7.

3. Bright; clear; pellucid; transparent.

The clarifying of water is an experiment tending to the health: besides the pleasure of the eye, when water is *crystalline*. It is effected by casting in and placing bodies at the head of the current, that the water may strain through them.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The parts of the eye are made convex, and especially the *crystalline* humour, which is of a particular figure, convex on both sides.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

This is calm luxuriance of blissful light,
These *crystalline* pavilions and pure fanes
Of all my lucent empire. *Keats, Hyperion*, i.

With the *accent* on the *second* syllable.

He on the wings of cherub rode sublime
On the *crystalline* sky, in saphir thron'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 771.

Crystallizátion. *s.* Solidification into crystals; crystallized mass.

All natural metallick and mineral *crystallizations* were effected by the water, which first brought the particles, whereof each consists, out from amongst the matter of the strata.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

If the theories of heat, cohesion, *crystallization*, and chemical action, are destined, as there can be little doubt that they are, to become deductive, the

truths which will then be regarded as the principia of those sciences would probably, if now announced, appear quite as novel as the law of gravitation appeared to the cotemporaries of Newton; possibly even more so.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. iii. ch. xiii. § 7.

Crýstallize. *v. n.* Take the crystalline form.

Recent urine will *crystallize* by inspissation, and afford a salt neither acid nor alkaline.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

If this inference be correct, it supplies us with an explanation both of the chemical inertness of these most complex organic substances, and of their inability to *crystallize*.—*Herbert Spencer, Data of Biology*, pt. i. ch. i. § 6.

Crýstallize. *v. a.* Cause to take the crystalline form.

If you dissolve copper in aqua fortis, or spirit of nitre, you may, by *crystallizing* the solution, obtain a goodly blue.—*Boyle.*

Crystallógrapher. *s.* Investigator of crystalline forms: (chiefly in their application to *Mineralogy*).

In the present condition of science, minerals, considered as such, and not as geological materials, fall rather within the province of the chemist and *crystallographer*, than the naturalist.—*E. Forbes, Literary Papers*, 165.

Crýstallográphically. *adv.* After the manner of a crystallographer, or of crystallography.

But as all the forms which he introduces appear to belong to the tessular system of crystallization, there is, in his reasonings, nothing distinctive; and therefore nothing, *crystallographically* speaking, of any weight on the side of this theory.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, p. 89.

Crystallógraphy. *s.* [Gr. γράφω = describe.] Description of crystals; notation of crystalline forms.

The arrangement of simple minerals has always been a subject of controversy with mineralogists. . . Berzelius contends for the chemical arrangement . . . Werner adopts the mixed method. . . . Of late years the plan or arrangement according to external characters alone has been advocated by Mohs. . . . The first form *crystallography* takes in the consideration of the regular forms occurring in the mineral kingdom, is to distinguish them into simple and compound ones. . . . A compound form is termed a combination. . . . An object of the greatest importance in *crystallography* is the illustration of the development of the combination.—*Encyclopædia Britannica, Mineralogy.*

Crýstalloid. *adj.* [Gr. εἶδος, from εἶδος = form, an affix in numerous compounds, nearly equivalent to *-like* in English.] Having the form or likeness of a crystal.

The inquiry suggests itself whether the colloid molecule may not be constituted by the grouping together of a number of smaller *crystalloid* molecules, and whether the basis of colloidality may not really be this composite character of the molecule.—*Herbert Spencer, Data of Biology*, § 6.

Crýstalloid. *s.* That which has the form or likeness of a crystal.

A further contrast between colloids and *crystalloids*, is equally significant in its relations to vital phenomena.—*Herbert Spencer, Data of Biology*, § 7.

Cténoid. *adj.* [Gr. κτείς, κτενός = comb.] See Cycloid.

Cub. *s.* [Icelandic, *kobbi* = young of the seal.]

1. Young of a beast: (generally of a *bear* or *fox*).

I would outstare the sternest eyes that look,
Pluck the yeanling suckling *cubs* from the she-bear.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 1.

2. Young of a whale, perhaps of any viviparous fish.

Two mighty whales which swelling seas had tost,
One a mountain vast, and with her came
A *cub*, not much inferior to his dame. *Waller.*

3. Young boy or girl. *Contemptuous.*

O thou dissembling *cub*! what wilt thou be,
When time hath sow'd a grizzle on thy case?
Or will not else thy craft so quickly grow,
That thine own trip shall be thine overthrow?
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, v. 1.

O most comical sight! a country squire, with the equipage of a wife and two daughters, came to Mr. Snipwel's shop last night; but, such two unlicked *cubs*!—*Congreve.*

Cub. *s.*

1. Stall for cattle.

The anchors also, and charter-monks, vowed they not to die in theyr houses? And why are they not turned out of theyr *cubbes*, if vowes may not be broken?—*Confutation of N. Shaxton*, H. vi. b.: 1546.

2. Case or receptacle; cupboard.

The great ledger-book of the statutes is to be placed in archivis among the university charters, and not in any *cub* of the library.—*Archbishop Laud, Historical Account of his Chancellorship at Oxford*, p. 132.

Cub. *v. a.* Bring forth: (used of *beasts*, or contemptuously of a *woman*).

Cubb'd in a cabin, on a mattress laid,
On a brown George with lousy swabbers fed;
Dead wine, that stinks of the borachio, sup
From a foul jack, or greasy maple cup.
Dryden, Persius's Satires.

Cub. *v. a.* [? *cupboard.*] Shut up; confine as in a cub: (with *up*).

To be *cubbed up* on a sudden, how shall he be perplexed, what shall become of him?—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 153.

Cube. *s.* [Gr. κύβος = die.]

1. Regular solid, consisting of six square and equal faces or sides, with the angles all right.

Not distant far with heavy pace the foe
Approaching gross and huge, in hollow *cube*
Trailing his devilish enginery.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 551.

2. In *Arithmetic.* Product of any number multiplied twice into itself.

All the master planets move about the sun at several distances, as their common centre, and with different velocities. This common law being observed in all of them, that the squares of the times of the revolutions are proportional to the *cubes* of their distances.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

Cúbeb. *s.* Small dried fruit resembling pepper, but somewhat longer, of a greyish-brown colour on the surface.

Aromaticks, as *cubebs*, cinnamon, and nutmegs, are usually put into crude poor wines, to give them more oily spirits.—*Sir J. Floyer, Preternatural State of the animal Humours.*

Cúbic. *adj.* Same as Cubical.

The number of four, multiplied into itself, produceth the square number of sixteen; and that again multiplied by four, produceth the *cubick* number of sixty-four. If we should suppose a multitude actually infinite, there must be infinite roots, and square and *cubick* numbers; yet, of necessity, the root is but the fourth part of the square, and the sixteenth part of the *cubick* number.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Cúbical. *adj.* In *Geometry* and *Arithmetic.* Having the form or properties of a cube.

A close vessel, containing ten *cubical* feet of air, will not suffer a wax-candle of an ounce to burn in it above an hour before it be suffocated.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.*

It is above a hundred to one, against any particular throw, that you do not cast any given set of faces with four *cubical* dice; because there are so many several combinations of the six faces of four dice.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

The number of ten hath been as highly extolled, as containing even, odd, long and plain, quadrate and *cubical* numbers.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Cúbically. *adv.* In a cubical method.

Such is sixty-four, either made by multiplying eight into eight, and so it is a square; or else by multiplying four *cubically*.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabalistica*, p. 217.

Cúbicalness. *s.* State or quality of being cubical.

If thinking were a mode or species of notion, then in like manner, as it is a proper expression to say that circularity is one species of figure, and squareness a second, and *cubicalness* a third, and ellipticalness a fourth, so it would be proper to say that circular motion is one species of motion, &c.—*Clarke, Third Defence.* (Rich.)

Cubícular. *adj.* Belonging to the chamber.

Being the inseparable *cubicular* companion the king took comfort in, in the height of his troubles.—*Howell, Familiar Letters*, iv. 16.

Cubículary. *adj.* Fitted for the posture of lying down.

Custom, by degrees, changed their *cubiculary* beds into discubitory, and introduced a fashion to go from the baths unto these.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Cúbit. *s.* [Lat. *cubitus.*] Measure in use among the ancients which was originally the distance from the elbow, bending inward to the extremity of the middle finger.

From the tip of the elbow to the end of the long finger, is half a yard and a quarter of the stature, and makes a *cubit*; the first measure we read of, the ark of Noah being framed and measured by *cubits.*—*Holder, Discourse concerning Time.*

The Jews used two sorts of *cubits*; the sacred, and the profane or common one.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

When on the goddess first I cast my sight,
Scarce seem'd her stature of a *cubit* height. *Pope.*

Cúbital. *adj.* Containing only the length of a cubit.

The watchmen of Tyre might well be called pygmies, the towers of that city being so high, that, unto men below, they appeared in a *cubital* stature.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Cúbited. *adj.* Having the measure of a cubit.

The twelve-*cubited* man, as Jacobus à Voragine measureth his length; or the twelve-footed man, as he is measured by Petrus de Natalibus!—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 303.

Cúckingstool. *s.* [?] Engine invented for the punishment of scolds and unquiet women. See Duckingstool.

The fixed *cucking-stool* was found in a perfect state near Worthing, by my late friend Mr. Curwood the barrister; and the movable one was noticed in a state equally perfect at Wootton Bassett, by Mrs. Hairs of that place, who is still living.—*F. A. Carrington, Archæological Journal*, xiii. 256: 1856.

In all well-ordered cities, common brawlers and scolders be punished with a notable kind of pain; as to be set on the *cucking-stool*, pillory, or such like.—*Homilies*, b. i. *Against Contention.*

We'll ship them out in *cuck-stools*, there they'll sail
As brave Columbus did.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Tamer Tamed

These mounted on a chair-carule,
Which moderns call a *cucking-stool*,
March proudly to the river's side.
Butler, Hudibras

[Derived by Hickes from *coquing*, anciently *cockaine*, signifying an idle jade, a base woman. But it seems nearly allied to the Teut. *kaecke*, a sort of pillory. It is sometimes called a *duckingstool*, because the scold, after having been placed in a chair or stool fixed at the end of a long pole, was submerged in some muddy or stinking pool. The Saxons (for it is of great antiquity) called it *scealding-stole*. Brewers and bakers, transgressing against the laws, were also formerly thus punished. Our Homilies notice the punishment as inflicted on the unquiet.—*Johnson.*]

[*Cucking-stool.*—A chair on which females for certain offences were fastened and ducked in a pond. 'The chair was sometimes in the form of a close-stool, [which] contributed to increase the degradation.' (Halliwell.) Manx *cugh*, excrement in children's language.—Icel. *kuka*, caccare. Cukkynge or pysynge vesselle = scaphium. (Promptorium Parvulorum.) 'Similiter malam cervisiam faciens, aut in cathedra ponebatur stercoris, aut iiij. sol. dabat prepositis.'—Domesday Book in Way. It was also called *goging-stool*. A. Sax. *gong-stole*, a close-stool.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Cúckold. *s.* One who is married to an adultress; one whose wife is false to his bed.

But for all the whole world; why, who would not make her husband a *cuckold*, to make him a monarch? I should venture purgatory for't.—*Shakespear, Othello*, iv. 3.

There have been,
Or I am much deceiv'd, *cuckolds* ere now:
And many a man there is, ev'n at this present,
Now while I speak this, holds his wife by th' arm,
That little thinks she has been sluic'd in 's absence.
Id., Winter's Tale, i. 2.

For though the law makes null th' adulterer's deed
Of lands, to her the *cuckold* may succeed.
Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

Ever since the reign of king Charles II. the alderman is made a *cuckold*, the deluded virgin is debauched, and adultery and fornication are committed behind the scenes.—*Swift.*

Cúckold. *v. a.*

1. Corrupt a man's wife; bring upon a man the reproach of having an adulterous wife; rob a man of his wife's fidelity.

If thou canst *cuckold* him, thou do'st thyself a pleasure, and me a sport.—*Shakespear, Othello*, i. 3.

2. Wrong a husband by unchastity.

But suffer not thy wife abroad to roam,
Nor strut in streets with amazonian pace;
For that 's to *cuckold* thee before thy face.
Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

Cúckoldize. *v. a.* Reduce to the condition of a cuckold.

Cúckoldizing. *part. adj.* Having a tendency to make, or promoting the making of, cuckolds.

Can dry bones live? or skeletons produce
The vital warmth of *cuckoldizing* juice? *Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel*, pt. ii. (Ord MS.)

Cúckoldly. *adj.* Having the qualities of a cuckold; poor; mean; cowardly; sneaking.

Poor *cuckoldly* knave, I know him not: yet I wrong him to call him poor; they say the jealous knave hath masses of money.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

Cúckoldmaker. *s.* One who makes a practice of corrupting wives.

If I spared any that had a head to hit, either young or old, he or she, cuckold or *cuckoldmaker*, let me never hope to see a chine again.—*Shakespear, Henry VIII.* v. 3.

One Hernando, *cuckoldmaker* of this city, contrived to steal her away.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

Cúckoldom. *s.* Act of adultery; state of a cuckold.

She is thinking on nothing but her colonel, and conspiring *cuckoldom* against me.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

It is a true saying, that the last man of the parish that knows of his *cuckoldom*, is himself.—*Arbuthnot, John Bull.*

Cúckoldry. *s.* System of making, or being made, cuckolds.

A custom is sometim[illegible]s as difficult to explain to a foreigner as a pun. What would become of a great part of the wit of the last age, if it were tried by this test? How would certain topics, as aldermanity, *cuckoldry*, have sounded to a Terentian auditory, though Terence himself had been alive to translate them?—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, Popular Fallacies.*

Cúckoo. *s.* Bird so called from its note.

[illegible] like a *cuckoo* by a nightingale, [illegible] with [illegible] came in.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

[illegible] have heard,
[illegible] and [illegible]:
[illegible] thee bird,
[illegible]

Cuckoo, in contempt or jest [illegible]

[illegible] what a [illegible] art thou then, to praise him so for running! — A horseback, ye *cuckoo*! — but afoot, he will [illegible] a foot.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 4.

Cúckoo-bud. *s.* Ranunculus bulbosus, a native wild flower.

When daisies pied, and violets blue,
And lady-smocks all lily white,
And *cuckoo-buds* of yellow hue,
Do paint the meadows with delight.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2, song.

Cuckoo-flower. *s.* Cardamine pratensis, a native wild flower.

Nettles, *cuckoo-flowers*,
Darnel, and all the idle weeds.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 4.

Cuckoo-pint. *s.* [see Pintle.] Native plant so called (Arum maculatum); lords and ladies.

I had remarked for years that the root of the *cuckoo-pint* was frequently scratched out of the dry banks of hedges, and eaten in severe snowy weather. After observing with some exactness myself, and getting others to do the same, we found that it was the thrush kind which searched it out.—*White, Natural History of Selbourne*, let. 15.

Cuckoo-spittle. *s.* Name given to the larva of the froghopper, from its saliva-like exudation.

Cuckoo-spittle, or woodseare, is that spumous dew or exudation, or both, found upon plants, especially about the joints of lavender and rosemary; observable with us about the latter end of May.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Cúcqueán. *s.* Same as Cockqueen.

Now [he] her, hourly, her own *cucquean* makes.
B. Jonson.

Cúcullated. *adj.* [Lat. *cucullatus* = hooded.] Hooded; covered, as with a hood or cowl; having the resemblance or shape of a hood.

They are differently *cucullated*, and capuched upon the head and back.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Cúcumber. *s.* [Fr. *concombre*; Lat. *cucumis*.] Name of a plant (Cucumis sativus) and also of its fruit.

It hath a flower consisting of one single leaf, bell-shaped, and expanded toward the top, and cut into many segments; of which some are male, or barren, having no embryo, but only a large style in the middle, charged with the farina: others are female, or fruitful, being fastened to an embryo, which is afterwards changed into a fleshy fruit, for the most part oblong and turbinated, which is divided into three or four cells, inclosing many oblong seeds. The species are, 1. The common *cucumber*. 2. The white *cucumber*. 3. The long Turkey *cucumber*.—*Miller.*

How *cucumbers* along the surface creep,
With crooked bodies and with bellies deep.
Dryden, Virgil's Georgics.

Our Polly is a sad slut, nor heeds what we have taught her;
I wonder any man on earth will ever rear a daughter:
For she must have both hoods and gowns, and hoops to swell her pride;
With scarves and stays, and gloves and lace; and she will have men beside.
And when she's drest with care and cost, all tempting, fine, and gay,
As men should serve a *cucumber*, she flings herself away.
Gay, Beggar's Opera, i. 1.

Varieties of *spelling* and *accent*.

Their elders advised them to take *cowcumbers*, mellons, and some other kind of fruites.—*Time's Storehouse*, p. 144, 2.

Melons, gourdes, *cucumers*.—*Eden, Translation of P. Martyr*, 11: 1553. (Ord MS.)

Thy lips resemble two *cucúmbers* fair;
Thy teeth like to the tusks of fattest swine;
Thy speech is like the thunder in the air;
Would God, thy toes, thy lips, and all were mine!
Greene, Poems.

Cucurbitáceous. *adj.* Having the character of the cucumber, gourd, pumpkin, or melon.

Cucurbitaceous plants are those which resemble a gourd; such as the pumpkin or melon.—*Chambers.*

Cúcurbite. *s.* [Lat. *cucurbita* = gourd.] Chemical vessel, made of earth or glass, in the shape of a gourd. *Obsolete.*

I have, for curiosity's sake, distilled quicksilver in a *cucurbite*, fitted with a capacious glass-head.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

Let common yellow sulphur be put into a *cucurbite* glass, upon which pour the strongest aqua fortis.—*Mortimer.*

Cud. *s.* [A.S. *cud* = first stomach of a ruminant animal. In the Norse language *kjöd* is the ordinary name for *meat*.] Food which is reposited in the first stomach of ruminant animals, to be brought up and more completely chewed.

Many times, when my master's cattle came hither to chew their *cud* in this fresh place, I might see the young bull testify his love.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

You range the pathless wood,
While on a flow'ry bank he chews the *cud*. *Dryden.*

Cúdbear. *s.* See extract.

Cudbear [is] a purple or violet-coloured powder used in dyeing violet, purple, and crimson, prepared from a species of lichen. . . . About 130 tons of this lichen are annually exported from Sweden. . . . The name *cudbear* was given to this powder by Dr. Cuthbert Gordon, who having obtained a patent for the preparation, chose in this way to connect it with his own name.—*M'Culloch, Dictionary of Commerce.*

Cúdden. *s.* [?] Clown; stupid rustic; low dolt. *Obsolete.*

The slavering *cudden*, propp'd upon his staff,
Stood ready gaping with a grinning laugh. *Dryden.*

Cúddle. *v. n.* [?] Lie close; squat.

Have you mark'd a partridge quake,
Viewing the tow'ring falcon nigh?
She *cuddles* low behind the brake;
Nor would she stay, nor dares she fly. *Prior.*

Cúddy. *s.* [?] Coalfish (Gadus carbonarius).

The *cuddy* is a fish, of which I know not the philosophical name. It is not much bigger than a gudgeon, but it is of great use in these islands, as it affords the lower people both food and oil for their lamps.—*Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland.*

Cúddy. *s.* [?] Parlour cabin in a vessel.

During this discussion, nice as every thing seemed, I began to feel very odd. I was not conscious of any particular motion; but when I was in the *cuddy*, where for the next five or six months of my life I was to dine every day, the sight of three lamps suspended over the table, all hanging out of the right line, coming back to it, and then dangling the other way with a gentle inclination, made me wish unless there was an absolute necessity for remaining on board, to get on shore as soon as possible.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. iii. ch. v.

Cúdgel. *s.* [Dutch, *kodse* = club.] Stick to strike with (lighter than a club, and shorter than a pole).

Vine twigs, while they are green, are brittle; yet the wood, dried, is extreme tough; and was used by the captains of armies, amongst the Romans, for their *cudgels*.—*Bacon.*

The ass was quickly given to understand, with a good *cudgel*, the difference betwixt the one playfellow and the other.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

His surly officer ne'er fail'd to crack
His knotty *cudgel* on his tougher back.
Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

This, if well reflected on, would make people more wary in the use of the rod and the *cudgel*.—*Locke.*

A great crowd, consisting chiefly of young peasants, brandishing their *cudgels*, had assembled on the top of Haldon Hill.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ix.

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound*.

All we have seen compar'd to his experience
Has been but *cudgel-play* or cockfighting.
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Captain.

The wise Cornelius was convinced, that these, being polemical arts, could no more be learned alone than fencing or *cudgel-playing*.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Cross the cudgels. Forbear the contest: (from the practice of cudgel-players to lay one cudgel over the other).

It is much better to give way than it would be to contend at first, and then either to *cross the cudgels*, or to be baffled in the conclusion.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Cúdgel. *v. a*

1. Beat with a stick.

My lord, he speaks most vilely of you, like a foul-mouth'd man, as he is; and said he would *cudgel* you.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* iii. 3.

The ass courting his master, just as the spaniel had done, instead of being stroked and made much of, is only rated off and *cudgelled* for all his courtship.—*South.*

Three duels he fought, thrice ventur'd his life;
Went home, and was *cudgell'd* again by his wife.
Swift.

It was said that one envoy *cudgelled* the lords of his train whenever they soiled or lost any part of their finery, and that another had with difficulty been prevented from putting his son to death for the crime of shaving and dressing after the French fashion.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

2. Beat in general.

A good woman happened to pass by as a company of young fellows were *cudgelling* a walnut-tree, and asked them what they did that for.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Used *metaphorically*.

Cudgel thy brains no more about it; for your dull ass will not mend his pace with beating.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, v. 1.

Cúdgeller. *s.* One who cudgels.

They were often liable to a night-walking *cudgeller*, or the emptying of an urinal.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

Cudgelproof. *adj.* Able to resist a stick. (In the extract the construction ('not sword, yet cudgel, proof') requires the accent to be laid on the last syllable. The true sound, however, is that of *bullet-proof* and other similar compounds.)

His doublet was of sturdy buff,
And though not sword, yet *cudgel-proof*.
Butler, Hudibras.

Cúdweed. *s.* [?] Native wild plant of the genus Gnaphalium.

There is a plant, which our herbalists call 'herbam impiam,' or wicked *cudweed*, whose younger branches still yield flowers to overtop the elder.—*Bishop Hall, Remains, Of Profaneness*, ii. § 9.

Cue. *s.* [Hebrew, *koph*.] Name of the sixteenth letter of the alphabet.

Cue. *s.* [Fr. *queue* = tail.] Last words of a speech which the player who is to answer catches, and regards as intimation to begin; hint; short direction in general; part assigned to an actor in a play.

Pyramus, you begin: when you have spoken your speech, enter into that brake; and so every one according to his *cue*.—*Shakespear, Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 1.

What's Hecuba to him, or he to Hecuba,
That he should weep for her? What would he do,
Had he the motive and the *cue* for passion
That I have? He would drown the stage with tears.
Id., Hamlet, ii. 1.

Hold your hands,
Both you of my inclining, and the rest:
Were it my *cue* to fight, I should have known it
Without a prompter. *Id., Othello*, i. 2.

Neither is Otto here a much more taking gentleman: nothing appears in his *cue* to move pity, or any way make the audience of his party.—*Eymer, Tragedies of the last Age.*

Let him know how many servants there are, of both sexes, who expect vails; and give them their *cue* to attend in two lines, as he leaves the house.—*Swift.*

"The Whig papers are very subdued," continued

Mr. Rigby. 'Ah! they have not the *cue* yet,' said Lord Eskdale.—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, b. i. ch. v.

Cue. *s.* [*Q*, for *quadrans* = farthing.] *Obsolete.*

1. Farthing, or farthing's worth.

And trust me, I'll not give a *cue* so soon
To see an ape, a monkey, or baboon,
Play his fore'd tricks; as I would give a tester
To come and view them and their apish gesture.
Withers, Satires: 1613.

2. Small measure: (still used in the *butteries* of some of the colleges).

You are fain
To size your belly out with shoulder fees,
With rumps, and kidneys, and *cues* of single beer.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit at several Weapons.

Cuff. *s.* [?]

1. Blow with the fist; box; stroke.

The priest let fall the book,
And as he stoop'd again to take it up,
The mad-brain'd bridegroom took him such a *cuff*,
That down fell priest and book, and book and priest.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

He gave her a *cuff* on the ear, and she would prick him with her knitting-needle.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Their own sects, which now lie dormant, would be soon at *cuffs* again with each other about power and preferment.—*Swift.*

2. Stroke or blow generally.

The billows rude, rouz'd into hills of water,
Cuff after *cuff*, the earth's green banks did batter.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 619.

Great Seymer and stout Winter did so gall
With wounding *cuff* of cannon's fierie ball,
That on the Belgian coast, by friends forsaken,
They with their captains, by their foes were taken.
Ibid. p. 834.

Cuff. *v. n.* Fight; scuffle.

Clapping farces acted by the court,
While the peers *cuff* to make the rabble sport.
Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

Cuff. *v. a.*

1. Strike with the fist.

I'll after him again, and beat him.—Do, *cuff* him soundly, but never draw thy sword.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

Were not you, my friend, abused, and *cuffed*, and kicked?—*Congreve, Old Bachelor.*

2. Strike with the talons or wings.

Those lazy owls, who, perch'd near fortune's top,
Sit only watchful with their heavy wings
To *cuff* down new-fledg'd virtues, that would rise
To nobler heights, and make the grove harmonious.
Otway.

The dastard crow that to the wood made wing,
With her loud kaws her craven kind does bring,
Who, safe in numbers, *cuff* the noble bird. *Dryden.*

They with their quills did all the hurt they cou'd,
And *cuff'd* the tender chickens from their food. *Id.*

Hov'ring about the coast, they make their moan,
And *cuff* the cliffs with pinions not their own. *Id.*

Cuff. *s.* [Fr. *coeffe.*] Part of the sleeve.

But here are no clothes;
Yes, here's a *cuff*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Little Thief.

He railed at fops; and, instead of the common fashion, he would visit his mistress in a morning-gown, band, short *cuffs*, and a peaked beard.—*Arbuthnot.*

Cuírass. *s.* [Fr. *cuirasse*, from *cuir* = leather.] Breastplate.

Ten years of bitter nights and heavy marches,
When many a frozen storm sung through my *cuirass*
And made it doubtful whether that or I
Were the more stubborn metal.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Bonduca.

The lance pursu'd the voice without delay,
And pierc'd his *cuirass*, with such fury sent,
And sign'd his bosom with a purple dint. *Dryden.*

The shaft of Priam's son below the breast
The hollow *cuirass* struck, and bounded off;
As bound the dark-skinn'd beans, or clatt'ring peas,
From the broad fan upon the threshing-floor,
By the brisk breeze impell'd, and winnower's force:
From noble Menelaüs' *cuirass* so
The stinging arrow bounding, glanc'd afar.
Lord Derby, Translation of the Iliad.

Cuirassiér. *s.* (*cuirássier* in extract from Milton.) Man at arms; soldier in armour.

The field all iron, cast a gleaming brown,
Nor wanted clouds of foot, nor on each horn
Cuirassiers, all in steel, for standing fight.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 326.

The picture of St. George, wherein he is described like a *cuirassier*, or horseman completely armed, is rather a symbolical image than any proper figure.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The second Sir Walsingham raised a troop of horse, and gained great credit by charging at the head of his regiment and defeating Sir Arthur Haselrigg's *cuirassiers*. It was the first time that that impenetrable band had been taught to fly; but the conqueror was covered with wounds.—*Disraeli the younger, Henrietta Temple*, b. i. ch. i.

Cuírate. *s.* Cuirass. *Rare.*

Their *cuirates* are unrivetted with blows.
Drayton, Battle of Agincourt, 57. (Ord MS.)

Cuish. *s.* [Fr. *cuisse* = thigh.] Armour for the thigh: (generally, or always, *plural*).

I saw young Harry with his beaver on,
His *cuisses* on his thighs, gallantly arm'd,
Rise from the ground like feather'd Mercury.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iv. 1.

But what had our author to wound Æneas with at so critical a time? And how came the *cuishes* to be worse tempered than the rest of his armour?—*Dryden.*

Cúlinary, *adj.* [Lat. *culinaris.*] Relating to the kitchen; relating to the art of cookery.

To those, who, by reason of their northern exposition, will be still forced to be at the expense of *culinary* fires, it will reduce the price of their manufacture.—*Arbuthnot.*

Cull. *v. a.* [Fr. *cueillir.*] Select from others; pick out of many.

The best of every thing they had being *culled* out for themselves, if there were in their flocks any poor diseased thing not worth the keeping, they thought it good enough for the altar of God.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Our cannon shall be bent
Against the brows of this resisting town:
Call for our chiefest men of discipline,
To *cull* the plots of best advantage.
Shakespear, King John, ii. 1.

I do remember an apothecary
In tatter'd weeds, with overwhelming brows,
Culling of simples. *Id., Romeo and Juliet*, v. 1.

When false flowers of rhetorick, thou would'st *cull*,
Trust nature, do not labour to be dull.
Dryden, MacFlecnoe.

When the current pieces of the same denomination are of different weights, then the traders in money *cull* out the heavier, and melt them down with profit.—*Locke.*

With humble duty and officious haste,
I'll *cull* the farthest mead for thy repast. *Prior.*

The various offerings of the world appear:
From each she nicely *culls* with curious toil,
And decks the goddess with the glittering spoil.
Pope.

Cullibílity. *s.* Liability to be treated as a Cully; credulity; easiness of belief.

Providence never designed Gay to be above two and twenty, by his thoughtlessness and *cullibility*.—*Swift, Letters.*

Cúlling. *verbal abs.* Anything separated or selected from a mass; refuse.

Those that are big'st of bone I still reserve for breed,
My *cullings* I put off, or for the chapman feed.
Drayton, Nymphidia, vi. 1496.

It is highly improbable, that the lord Fairfax would take any thing out of the cabinet, and send up the *cullings* to the parliament.—*Dr. Walker, True Account of the Icon Basilike*, p. 32: 1692.

Cúllion. *s.* [?] Scoundrel; mean wretch.

Such a one as leaves a gentleman,
And makes a god of such a *cullion*.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 2.

Up to the breach, you dogs; avaunt, you *cullions*.
Id., Henry V. iii. 2.

Their wives and loveliest daughters constuprated by every base *cullion*.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 165.

Cúllionly. *adj.* Having the qualities of a cullion; mean; base.

I'll make a sop o' th' moonshine of you: you whorson, *cullionly* barber-monger, draw.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 2.

Cúllis. *s.* [Fr. *coulis.*] Broth of boiled meat strained; jelly.

When I am excellent at cawdles,
And *cullises*, and have enough spare gold
To boil away, you shall be welcome to me.
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Captain.

Then, by my cawdle and my *cullis*, I set
My daughter on her feet about the house here.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady.

Cúlly. *s.* [?] Man deceived or imposed upon: (as by *sharpers* or a *strumpet*).

Yet the rich *cullies* may their boasting spare:
They purchase but sophisticated ware. *Dryden.*

[illegible] takes it in mighty dudgeon, because I won't [illegible]im make me over by deed as his lawful *cully*.—*Arbuthnot.*

Used *adjectively.*

Why should you, whose mother wits
Are furnish'd with all perquisits,
B' allow'd to put all tricks upon
Our *cully* sex, and we use none. *Butler, Hudibras.*

Cúllyism. *s.* State of a cully.

What is this but being a cully in the grave
Sure this is being henpecked with a vengeance!
But without dwelling upon these less frequent instances of eminent *cullyism*, what is there so common as to hear a fellow curse his fate that he cannot get rid of a passion to a jilt, and quote an half-line out of a miscellany poem to prove his weakness is natural!—*Spectator*, no. 486.

Culm. *s.* [from Welsh, *cwlm.*] Clayey kind of coal.

The *culm* of Wales and the Kilkenny coal of Ireland are species of this mineral [anthracite].—*Brande, Manual of Chemistry*, p. 449.

The next was the proof obtained by Professor Sedgwick and myself that the *culm* measures of Devon are truly of the age of the Lower Carboniferous period, and that they graduate downwards into some of the slaty rocks of this region.—*Sir R. Murchison, Siluria*, ch. ii.

Culm. *s.* [from Lat. *culmus.*] In *Botany.* Hollow stalk with joints, as that of the grasses.

Culm [is] a hollow stem with solid knots at the nodes, as in grasses.—*Henfrey, Rudiments of Botany*, ch. i. sec. 2.

Culmíferous. *adj.* [Lat. *culmus* = stalk, *fero* = bear.] Furnished with culms or stems like those of the grasses. See extract.

Culmiferous plants are such as have a smooth jointed stalk, and usually hollow; and at each joint the stalk is wrapped about with a single, narrow, long, sharp-pointed leaves, and their seeds are contained in chaffy husks.—*Quincy.*

There are also several sorts of gr[illegible] the Cyprus and *culmiferous* kinds; so[illegible]der, others with narrower leaves.—*Woo[illegible] Fossils.*

The properest food of the vegetable kingdom is taken from the farinaceous or mealy seeds of some *culmiferous* plants; as, oats, barley, wheat, rice, rye, maize, panic, millet.—*Arbuthnot.*

Cúlminate. *v. n.* [Lat. *culminatus*, part. of *culmino* = be at the top, become a top or extreme high point, *culmen*.] Be vertical; be in the meridian.

Far and wide his eye commands
For sight no obstacle found here, or shade,
But all sun-shine, as when his beams at noon
Culminate from th' equator.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 614.

When a star *culminates*, the first moment of his departure from the meridian is the first step to his declining.—*Sir H. Sheere*, in *Lord Halifax's Miscellanies*, p. 34.

The regal star, then *culminating*, was the sun.—*Dryden, Vindication of the Duke of Guise.*

Cúlminating. *part. adj.* Attaining the highest point.

It was an absolute renunciation of the severe discipline of the church, of that austere asceticism, which however the clergy and religious men alone could practise its angelic, its divine perfection, was the remote virtue after which all, even kings (so many of whom had exchanged their worldly robes for the cowl and for sackcloth) ought to aspire, as to the ultimate *culminating* height of true christianity.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. x. ch. iii.

Culminátion. *s.*

1. Transit of a planet through the meridian.

All the heavenly bodies *culminate* (i.e. come to their greatest altitudes) on the meridian. . . . All celestial objects within the circle of perpetual apparition come twice on the meridian, above the horizon, in every diurnal revolution; once above and once below the pole. These are called their upper and lower *culminations*.—*Sir W. Herschel, Outlines of Astronomy*, § 24, 125.

2. Top or crown.

We upbraid the end with the beginning, the harvest with the spring, and wonder how that which in its putting forth was a flower, should in its growth and *culmination* become a thistle.—*Farindon, Sermons*, p. 429: 1657.

Cúlpable. *adj.* [Lat. *culpabilis* = blamable, from *culpa* = fault.]

1. Blamable; blameworthy.

The wisdom of God setteth before us in Scripture so many admirable patterns of virtue, and no one of them, without somewhat noted wherein they were *culpable*; to the end that to him alone it might always be acknowledged, Thou only art holy, Thou only art just.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

All such ignorance is voluntary, and therefore *culpable*; for as much as it was in every man's power to have prevented it.—*South.*

2. Criminal.

Proceed no straiter 'gainst our uncle Glo'ster,
Than from true evidence of good esteem,
He be approv'd in practice *culpable*.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.

With *of*.

These being perhaps *culpable of* this crime, or favourers of their friends.— *Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Cúlpableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Culpable; blame.

All those who have known me, cannot be ignorant of my *culpableness* in those particulars.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, p. 145: 1648.

Cúlpably. *adv.* In a culpable manner; blamably.

If we perform this duty pitifully and *culpably*, it is not to be expected we should communicate holily. —*Jeremy Taylor.*

Cúlprit. *s.* [Lat. *culpatus*.] Person arraigned before a judge.

The knight appear'd, and silence they proclaim:
Then first the *culprit* answer'd to his name;
And, after forms of law, was last requir'd
To name the thing that woman most desir'd. *Dryden.*

An author is in the condition of a *culprit*; the publick are his judges: by allowing too much, and condescending too far, he may injure his own cause; and by pleading and asserting too boldly, he may displease the court.—*Prior, Preface to Solomon.*

Cúltivable. *adj.* Cultivatable; to be found in good writers, though the worse form.

Cúltivate. *v. a.* [Fr. *cultiver*.]

1. Forward or improve the product of the earth, by skill and industry: (used *metaphorically* in extract).

Those excellent seeds implanted in your birth, will, if *cultivated*, be most flourishing in production; and, as the soil is good, and no cost nor care wanting to improve it, we must entertain hopes of the richest harvest.—*Felton, Dissertation on reading the Classicks.*

2. Improve; meliorate.

Were we but less indulgent to our faults,
And patience had to *cultivate* our thoughts,
Our [illegible]use would flourish. *Waller.*
To [illegible] man mild and sociable to man,
To [illegible]ild licentious savage
Wit[illegible]scipline, and liberal arts,
Th' [illegible]nishments of life. *Addison, Cato.*

Cultivátable. *adj.* Capable of cultivation. *Rarer* than Cultivable, though not so objectionable a word. See Naturalist.

Thus the province of Azerbijan, the central districts of Irak, some districts of Fars, and others in the north of Khorasan, exhibit large tracts of rich *cultivatible* soil, rendered available to the inhabitants by numerous running streams, or subterraneous aqueducts.—*British and Foreign Review*, no. 2, p. 265.

Cúltivated. *part. adj.* Effected by cultivation; one of its commonest figurative applications being to the intellect.

The king was, moreover, always ready to reward them; he was a man of *cultivated* tastes, and he delighted in being thought the patron of learning.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. ii.

Cultivátion. *s.*

1. Art or practice of improving soils, and forwarding vegetables.

The state of *cultivation* among this rude people was so imperfect, that it was with difficulty they could afford subsistence to their new guests.—*Robertson.*

2. Improvement in general; promotion; melioration; assiduous study.

An innate light discovers the common notions of good and evil, which, by *cultivation* and improvement, may be advanced to higher and brighter discoveries.—*South.*

A foundation of good sense, and a *cultivation* of learning, are required to give a seasoning to retirement, and make us taste the blessing.—*Dryden.*

Her [Queen Matilda's] last years were spent in the *cultivation* of church music, of which she was passionately fond, in the study of authors whom she loved to quote, and in ministering with her own hands to the wants of the sick and poor.—*C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England*, ch. xxvi.

Cúltivator. *s.*

1. One who improves, promotes, ameliorates, or endeavours to forward vegetable products or anything else capable of improvement.

It has been lately complained of, by some *cultivators* of clover-grass, that from a great quantity of the seed not any grass springs up.—*Boyle.*

Both these causes have retarded the creation of the science of history. The most celebrated historians are manifestly inferior to the most successful *cultivators* of physical science: no one having devoted himself to history who in point of intellect is at all to be compared with Kepler, Newton, or many others that might be named.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i. ch. i.

2. Agricultural implement so called.

Cúlture. *s.* [Lat. *cultura*.]

1. Act of cultivation; act of tilling the ground; tillage.

Where grows?—Where grows it not? If vain our toil,
We ought to blame the *culture*, not the soil.
Fix'd to no spot is happiness sincere. *Pope.*

Used *metaphorically*.

Give us seed unto our heart, and *culture* to our understanding, that there may come fruit of it.—2 *Esdras*, viii. 6.

2. Act of improvement and melioration.

One might wear any passion out of a family by *culture*, as skilful gardeners blot a colour out of a tulip that hurts its beauty.—*Tatler.*

This liberty had been the slow fruit of ages, still waiting a happier season for its perfect ripeness, but already giving proof of the vigour and industry which had been employed in its *culture*.—*Hallam, Constitutional History of England*, vol. i. ch. i.

Cúlture. *v. a.* Cultivated: (chiefly used in the *participial* form).

In countries *cultur'd* high,
In ornamented towns, where order reigns,
Free social life, and polish'd manners fair.
Thomson, Liberty, pt. ii.

It needs but to watch their respective proceedings, to see that the degrees of likeness and unlikeness, which unconsciously guide the ignorant in forming classes and subclasses, are consciously used by the *cultured* to the same end.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, pt. iii. ch. i.

Cúlver. *s.* [A.S. *culfer*.] Dove. *Obsolete*, except so far as it is *provincial*.

Had he so done, he had him snatch'd away,
More light than *culver* in the faulcon's fist. *Spenser.*
Whence, borne on liquid wing,
The sounding *culver* shoots.
Thomson, Seasons, Spring.

Cúlverhouse. *s.* Dovecot. *Obsolete* or *provincial*.

Yet was this poor *culverhouse* sorer shaken.—*Harmar, Translation of Beza's Sermons*, p. 279: 1587.

Cúlverin. *s.* [Fr. *couleuvrine*, from *couleuvre* = snake.] Species of ordnance ornamented with castings of snakes.

A whole cannon requires for every charge, forty pounds of powder, and a bullet of sixty-four pounds; a *culverin*, sixteen pounds of powder, and a bullet of nineteen pounds; a demi *culverin*, nine pounds of powder, and a bullet of twelve pounds.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magic.*

No sooner has he touch'd the flying ball,
But 'tis already more than half the mall;
And such a fury from his arm 't has got,
As from a smoaking *culverin* were shot. *Waller.*

Cúlverkey. *s.* Flower so called; probably the Columbine, as *culver* = columba = dove; (? strictly the keylike leaves of the perianth). See Key. *Obsolete* or *provincial*.

Looking down the meadows I could see a girl cropping *culverkeys* and cowslips, to make garlands. —*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Cúmbent. *part. adj.* [Lat. *cumbens, -entis*, from *cumbo* = lie down.] Lying down. Recumbent the *commoner* form.

Too cold the grassy mantle of the marl,
In stormy winter's long and dreary night,
For *cumbent* sheep. *Dyer, Fleece.*

Cúmber. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *acombrer*, *encombrer*.] Encumber.

1. Embarrass; entangle; obstruct.

Why asks he what avails him not in fight,
And would but *cumber*, and retard his flight?
Dryden, Fables.

The learning and mastery of a tongue, being uneasy and unpleasant enough in itself, should not be *cumbered* with any other difficulties, as is done in this way of proceeding.—*Locke.*

2. Crowd or load with something useless; clog.

Let it not *cumber* your better remembrance.—*Shakespear, Timon of Athens*, iii. 6.

The multiplying variety of arguments, especially frivolous ones, is not only lost labour, but *cumbers* the memory to no purpose.—*Locke.*

3. Involve in difficulties and dange[illegible] distress.

Domestick fury, and fierce civil strife,
Shall *cumber* all the parts of Italy.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

4. Distract with multiplicity of cares.

Martha was *cumbered* about much serving. —*Luke*, x. 40.

5. Trouble any place.

Behold, these three years I come seeking fruit on this fig-tree, and find none: cut it down; why *cumbereth* it the ground?—*Luke*, xiii. 7.

Doth the bramble *cumber* a garden? It makes the better hedge; where, if it chances to prick the owner, it will tear the thief.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

Cúmber. *s.* Vexation; burdensomeness; embarrassment; obstruction; hindrance; distu[illegible]ance; distress.

By the occasion thereof I was brought to as great *cumber* and danger, as lightly any might escape.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Thus fade thy helps, and thus thy *cumbers* spring.
Fairfax, Translation of Godfrey of Bulloigne, ii. 73.

The greatest ships are least serviceable, go very deep in water, are of marvellous charge and fearful *cumber*.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Cúmbersome. *adj.*

1. Troublesome; vexatious.

Thinking it too early, as long as they had any day, to break off so pleasing a company, with going to perform a *cumbersome* obedience.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Burdensome; embarrassing.

I was drawn in to write the first part by accident, and to write the second by some defects in the first: these are the *cumbersome* perquisites of authors.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

3. Unwieldy; unmanageable.

Very long tubes are *cumbersome*, and scarce to be readily managed.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

Cúmble. *s.* [Lat. *cumulus* = heap.] Crowning in its architectural sense; pinnacle. *Rare.*

In Philip the Second's time the Spanish monarchy came to its highest *cumble*, by the conquest of Portugal, whereby the East Indies, sundry islands in the Atlantic sea, and divers places in Barbary, were added to the crown of Spain.—*Howell, Familiar Letters*, b. i. let. 36. (Ord MS.)

And for a *cumble* of all felicity, piety shines here in her genuine true lustre.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest*, 41. (Ord MS.)

Cúmbrance. *s.* Burden; hindrance; impediment.

How can I myself alone bear your *cumbrance*, and your burden, and your strife?—*Deuteronomy*, i. 12.

Extol not riches then, the toil of fools,
The wise man's *cumbrance*, if not snare; more apt
To slacken virtue, and abate her edge,
Than prompt her to do aught may merit praise.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 434.

Cúmbrous. *adj.*

1. Troublesome; vexatious; disturbing.

A cloud of *cumbrous* gnats do him molest;
All striving to infix their feeble stings,
That from their noyance he no where can rest.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 1, 22.

2. Oppressive; burdensome.

Henceforth I fly not death, nor would prolong
Life much! Bent rather, how I may be quit,
Fairest and easiest, of this *cumbrous* charge.
Milton, Paradise Regained, xi. 547.

They rear'd him from the ground,
And from his *cumbrous* arms his limbs unbound;
Then lanc'd a vein. *Dryden.*
Possession's load was grown so great,
He sunk beneath the *cumb'rous* weight. *Swift.*

Cúmbrously. *adv.* In a cumbrous manner.

Capitals to every substantive are *cumbrously* intrusive upon the eye.—*Seward, Letters*, i. 164.

Cúmbrousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Cumbrous.

A constituency is not a deliberative body, which can meet in one place, discuss a question, and come to a vote upon it. Every such question would have to be decided, without joint deliberation, by a poll. The *cumbrousness*, imperfection, and even expense, of this process would render such a mode of government intolerable.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. viii.

Cúmin. *s.* [Lat. *cuminum*.] Umbelliferous plant of the genus Anethum.

Rank-smelling rue, and *cumin*, good for eyes.
Spenser.

When a dove-house is empty, there is *cumin* seed used to purloin from the rest of the neighbours.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Fair Maid of the Inn.*

Cúmulate. *v. a.* [Lat. *cumulatus*, part. of *cumulo*.] Heap together. Accumulate the *commoner* form.

All the extremes of worth and beauty that were *cumulated* in Camilla.—*Skelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, iv. 6.

A man that beholds the mighty shoals of shells, bedded and *cumulated* heap upon heap, amongst earth, will scarcely conceive which way these could ever live.—*Woodward.*

Cumulátion. *s.* Accumulation.

For *cumulation*, I must needs profess I never liked it. And it supposes, of and in itself, an unnecessary delay of the first degree, or a needless haste of the second.—*Archbishop Laud, History of his Chancellorship at Oxford*, p. 17.

Cúmulative. *adj.* Consisting of parts heaped together.

As for knowledge which man receiveth by teaching, it is *cumulative*.—*Bacon, Advancement of Learning.*

In *Logic.* Specially applied to a series of arguments, each of which may be by itself weak, but which give in the whole a sum of which the strength is greater than that of its component parts taken separately.

Whatever objections may be made to this or that particular fact, . . . on the whole, I consider that a *cumulative* argument rises from them in favour of the active and the doctrinal authority of Rome, much stronger than any argument which can be drawn from the same era for the doctrine of the Real Presence.—*Gladstone, On the Relation of the State to the Church*, p. 23.

In *Medicine.* Specially applied to drugs which remain in the system some time without showing signs of action, and, after an interval, exert their influence suddenly; digitalis, or foxglove, being a typical medicine of this kind.

Cunctátion. *s.* Delay; procrastination; dilatoriness. *Rare.*

It is most certain, that the English made not their best improvements of these fortunate events; and that especially by two miserable errours, *cunctation* in prosecuting, and haste in departure.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

The swiftest animal, conjoined with a heavy body, implies that common moral, 'Festina lentè;' and that celerity should always be contempered with *cunctation*.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Cunéiform. *adj.* [Lat. *cuneiformis*, from *cuneus* = wedge, and *forma*.] Wedge-shaped: (the most important of its special applications being to certain old Persian, Assyrian, and other Asiatic *inscriptions*, in which the representation of the sounds is conveyed by certain groups of an element shaped like a *wedge* or an *arrowhead*; whence such expressions as '*cuneiform* or *arrow-headed* inscriptions, characters,' and the like).

The Babylonian column of the Bisitun inscription, that invaluable key to the various branches of *cuneiform* writing, has at length been published by Colonel Rawlinson, and will enable others to carry on the investigation on sure grounds.—*Layard, Nineveh and Babylon*, c. 27.

Cúnning. *adj.* [see Ken.]

1. Skillful; knowing; well instructed; expert; learned.

Send me now therefore a man *cunning* to work in gold, and in silver, . . . and that can skill to grave with the *cunning* men that are with me.—*Chronicles*, ii. 7.

When Pedro does the lute command,
She guides the *cunning* artist's hand. *Prior.*

2. Performed with skill; artful.

And over them Arachne high did lift
Her *cunning* web, and spread her subtile net,
Enwrapped in foul smoak, and clouds more black than jet. *Spenser.*

3. Artfully deceitful; sly; designing; trickish; full of fetches and stratagems; subtle; crafty; subdolous.

The more he protested, the more his father thought he dissembled, accounting his integrity to be but a *cunning* face of falsehood.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Men will leave truth and misery to such as love it; they are resolved to be *cunning*: let others run the hazard of being sincere.—*South.*

Still, after the lapse of ages, the traveller may survey that airy hall within whose *cunning* galleries and elaborate chambers once thought, reasoned, dreamed, and sinned, the soul of Arbaces the Egyptian.—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeii.*

Cúnning. *s.*

1. Artifice; deceit; slyness; sleight; craft; subtilty; dissimulation; fraudulent dexterity.

What if I be not so much the poet, as even that miserable subject of his *cunning*, whereof you speak.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

We take *cunning* for a sinister or crooked wisdom; and certainly there is great difference between a cunning man and a wise man, not only in point of honesty, but in point of ability.—*Bacon.*

Discourage *cunning* in a child; *cunning* is the ape of wisdom.—*Locke.*

2. Art; skill; knowledge.

We'll make a solemn wager on your *cunnings*.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iv. 7.

If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her *cunning*.—*Psalms*, cxxxvii. 5.

Notes, with many a winding bout
Of linked sweetness long drawn out,
With wanton heed and giddy *cunning*.
Milton, L'Allegro.

Cúnningly. *adv.* In a cunning manner.

1. Artfully; slily; subtilly; by fraudulent contrivance; craftily.

Amongst other crimes of this nature, there was diligent enquiry made of such as had raised and dispersed a bruit and rumour, a little before the field fought, that the rebels had the day, and that the king's army was overthrown, and the king fled; whereby it was supposed, that many succours were *cunningly* put off and kept back.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

2. Skillfully.

A stately palace built of squared bricke,
Which *cunningly* was without mortar laid,
Whose walls were high, but nothing strong nor thick,
And golden foile all over them displaid,
That purest skye with brightnesse they dismaid.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 4, 4.

With such views as these Fenwick delivered to Devonshire a paper so *cunningly* composed that it would probably have brought some severe calamity on the prince to whom it was addressed, had not that prince been a man of singularly clear judgment and singularly lofty spirit.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxii.

Cúnningness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Cunning; deceitfulness; slyness.

But mine is such a drench of balderdash,
Such a strange carded *cunningness*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Tamer tamed.

The doctor by this oversight, or *cunningness* rather, got a supply of money.—*Howell, Familiar Letters*, iv. 2.

Cup. *s.* [from Lat. *cuppa*.]

1. Small vessel to drink out of.

Thou shalt deliver Pharaoh's *cup* into his hand, after the former manner when thou wast his butler.—*Genesis*, xl. 13.

Ye heav'nly pow'rs, that guard
The British isles, such dire events remove
Far from fair Albion; nor let civil broils
Ferment from social *cups*. *Philips.*

2. Liquor contained in the cup; draught.

Which when the vile enchanteress perceiv'd,
With *cup* thus charm'd, imparting she deceiv'd.
Spenser.

All friends shall taste
The wages of their virtue, and all foes
The *cup* of their deservings.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3.

Will't please your lordship, drink a *cup* of sack?
Id., Taming of the Shrew, induct. sc. 2.

They that never had the use
Of the grape's surprising juice,
To the first delicious *cup*
All their reason render up. *Waller.*

In the *plural.* Social entertainment; merry bout.

Then shall our names,
Familiar in their mouths as household words,
Be in their flowing *cups* freshly remember'd.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 3.

It was near a miracle to see an old man silent, since talking is the disease of age; but amongst *cups*, makes fully a wonder.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Thence from *cups* to civil broils.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 718.

3. In *Botany.* Calyx.

A pyrites of the same colour and shape, placed in the cavity of another of an hemispherick figure, in much the same manner as an acorn in its *cup*.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Cup and can. Familiar companions.

You boasting tell us where you din'd,
And how his lordship was so kind;
Swear he's a most facetious man;
That you and he are *cup and can*:
You travel with a heavy load,
And quite mistake preferment's road. *Swift.*

In his, their, &c., cups. Drinking.

Let us suppose that I were reasoning, as one friend with another, by the fireside, or *in our cups*, without care, without any great affection to either party.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Amidst *his cups* with fainting shiv'ring seiz'd,
His limbs disjointed, and all o'er diseas'd,
His hand refuses to sustain the bowl.
Dryden, Persius' Satires

A cup too low. With less than the ordinary allowance of wine or other stimulating liquor.

This conversation made Joseph uneasy, as well as the ladies, who perceiving the spirits which Mrs. Slipslop was in (for indeed she was not *a cup too low*) began to fear the consequence.—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

Many a slip 'tween the cup and the lip. Many an accident between an intention and its apparently near completion: (from the Latin 'Multa cadunt inter poculum supremaque labra;' or the Greek Πόλλα μέταξυ πέλει κυλίκος καὶ χείλεος ἄκρου).

Cup. *v. a.* Supply with liquor. *Rare.*

Plumpy Bacchus, with pink eyne,
In thy vats our cares be drown'd:
With thy grapes our hairs be crown'd!
Cup us, 'till the world go round.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 7. song.

Cup. *v. a.* [from Fr. *couper* = cut.] Draw blood by means of a cupping-glass.

Him the damn'd doctors and his friends immur'd;
They bled, they *cupp'd*, they purg'd; in short, they cur'd. *Pope.*

Cup. *s.* Same as Cupping-glass.

Hippocrates tells you, that in applying of *cups*, the scarification ought to be made with crooked instruments.—*Arbuthnot.*

Cúpbearer. *s.*

1. Officer of the king's household so called.

There is conveyed to Mr. Villiers an intimation of the king's pleasure to wait and to be sworn his servant, and shortly after his *cupbearer* at large; and the summer following he was admitted in ordidary.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

2. Attendant to give wine at a feast.

This vine was said to be given to Tros, the father of Priam, by Jupiter, as a recompence for his carrying away his son Ganymede to be his *cupbearer*.—*Broome.*

Cúpboard. *s.* [see last extract.] Case with shelves, in which food or earthenware is placed.

Some trees are best for pla[illegible]d; some for tables, *cupboards*, and desks.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Codrus had but one bed; so short to boot,
That his short wife's short legs hung dangling out
His *cupboard's* head six earthen pitchers grac'd,
Beneath them was his trusty tankard plac'd.
Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

Yet their wine and their victuals these curmudgeon-lubbards
Lock up from my sight, in cellars and *cupboards*.
Swift.

[A *cupboard*, originally *cup-bur* or *cup-bower*, is a *bur* or receptacle for cups, altered, when the latter element was no longer used in the sense of receptacle, into cup-board. Icelandic, *bur*, cella penuaria; *utibur*, a separate place outside a house for keeping victuals: *fata-bur*, a wardrobe. A.S. *cumena-bur*, a guest-chamber.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Cúpboard. *v. a.* Treasure in a cupboard; hoard up; appropriate.

The belly did remain
I' th' midst o' th' body, idle and unactive,
Still *cupboarding* the viand, never bearing
Like labour with the rest.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 1.

Cúpel. *s.* (older form, *cuppel.*) [Fr. *coupelle*.] Pot or vessel used by chemists and goldsmiths for melting metal.

There be other bodies fixed, as we see in the stuff whereof *cuppels* are made, which they put into furnaces, upon which fire worketh not.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Cupellátion. *s.* Process of assaying and purifying gold and silver.

From its [silver's] alloy with copper, iron, and antimony, it may be easily refined by *cupellation* with the necessary quantity of lead.—*Babington, System of Mineralogy*: 1799.

Cupídity. *s.* [Lat. *cupiditas*.] Concupiscence; unlawful or unreasonable longing.

Our wicked flesh; the fragile, and soft worldly things; all sorts of *cupidities* do hinder us to know the word of God.—*Wodroephe, French and English Grammar*, p. 216: 1623.

The serpent covertly windeth into your heart; first by blandishments he entangleth your reason, and then by fallacies he diverteth your fear, affirming you shall not surely die; and thus sharpens the curiosity, while he suggesteth the *cupidity*; and by these degrees presenteth the fruit, and putteth you out of the garden.—*W. Montague, Devout Essays*, p. 170: 1648.

Bad as he was, he was much under the influence of two feelings, which, though they cannot be called virtuous, have some affinity to virtue, and are respectable when compared with mere selfish *cupidity*.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xviii.

Cúpman. *s.* Hard drinker; boon companion.

'Oh, a friend of mine! a brother *cupman*, a quiet dog, who does not love these snarlings,' said Burbo, carelessly.—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeii*, b. ii. ch. iii.

Cúpola. *s.* [Italian.] Dome; hemispherical summit of a building.

The carravanseraw was very neatly built, adorned with *coupolos* at top.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 118.

Nature seems to have designed the head as the *cupola* to the most glorious of her works; and when we load it with supernumerary ornaments, we destroy the symmetry of the human figure.—*Addison, Spectator.*

The S. Sophia of Constantine was razed to the ground in a fierce tumult; but on its site arose the new S. Sophia, in the East the pride, in the West the wonder, of the world. The sublime unity and harmony of the design, above all the lightness and vastness of the *cupola*, were too marvellous for mere human science. Even the skill of the famous architects Anthimus of Tralles and Isidore of Miletus were unequal to the conception. An angel revealed to the emperor (Justinian himself must share in the glory) many of the forms of the building; the great principle of the construction of the *cupola*, sought in vain by the science of the architects, flashed across the mind of the emperor himself in a dream. The *cupola* did not seem, according to the historian Procopius, to rest on its supports, but to be let down by a golden chain from heaven. Santa Sophia was proclaimed in the West as the most consummate work of Christian architecture.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. viii.

On he flared
From stately nave to nave, from vault to vault,
Through bowers of fragrant and unwreathed light,
And diamond-paved, lustrous, long alcoves,
Until he reached the great main *cupola*.
Keats, Hyperion, 1.

Cúpola. *v. a.* Furnish, supply, or ornament with a cupola. *Rare.*

[redacted]ite to this palace is a fair temple . . . *cu*[redacted]*d* with walls, and open to the air.—[redacted] *Relation of some Years' Travels into A[redacted]and the Great Asia*, p. 163.

Now hast thou chang'd thee, saint; and made
Thyself a fane that's *cupola'd*.
Lovelace, Lucasta, p. 16.

Cúpper. *s.* One who cups professionally. See next entry.

Cúpping. *verbal abs.* Act of taking blood by means of the cupping-glass.

The clotted blood lies heavy on his heart,
Corrupts, and there remains in spite of art:
Nor breathing veins, nor *cupping* will prevail;
All outward remedies and inward fail.
Dryden, Fables.

Blistering, *cupping*, and bleeding are seldom of use but to the idle and intemperate.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Cupping-glass. *s.* Glass used by scarifiers to draw out the blood by rarefying the air.

I should rather substitute *couping glasses*, applied on the legs.—*Ferrand, Love Melancholy*, p. 340.

The greatest mercy of the physician is to leave him with these *cupping-glasses* at the neck.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 487.

A bubo, in this case, ought to be drawn outward by *cupping-glasses*, and brought to suppuration.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

I perceived that the petal-like tentacles were furnished with *cupping glasses*, by which the synapta was enabled to ascend the polished surface of a glass, and finally I discovered that this animal which appeared destitute of every means of attack or defence, was actually protected by a kind of mosaic, formed of small calcareous shields bristling with double hooks, whose points, serrated like the arrows of the Carib, had even penetrated the skin of my hands.—*Ansted, The Channel Islands*, p. 238.

Cúpreous. *adj.* [Lat. *cupreus.*] Coppery; consisting of copper.

Having, by the intervention of a little sal armoniack, made copper inflammable, I took some small grains, and put them under the wick of a burning candle, whereby they were with the melted tallow so kindled, that the green, not blue, flame of the *cupreous* body did burn.—*Boyle.*

Cupríferous. *adj.* [Lat. *cuprum* = copper, *fero* = bear.] Copper-bearing: (applied to *veins, mines, strata*, and *ores*).

These conditions are found over the whole *cupriferous* district of North Wales.—*Sir H. Delabeche, Elements of Geology.*

Cur. *s.* [? *curtailed.*]

1. Worthless degenerate dog.

'Tis a good dog.—A *cur*, sir.—Sir, he's a good dog, and a fair dog.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.

Here's an old grudging *cur* turned off to shift for himself, for want of the very teeth and heels that he had lost in his master's service.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

A *cur* may bear
The name of tiger, lion, or whate'er
Denotes the noblest or the fairest beast.
Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

2. Applied to a *man* as a term of *reproach.*

What would ye have, ye *curs*,
That like not peace nor war?
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 1.

This knight had occasion to enquire the way to St. Anne's lane; the person whom he spoke to called him a young popish *cur*, and asked him who made Anne a saint.—*Addison.*

Cúrable. *adj.* Admitting of a remedy; capable of being healed.

A consumption of the lungs, at the beginning, herein differs from all other *curable* diseases, that it is not to be worn away by change of diet, or a chearful spirit.—*Harvey.*

A desperate wound must skilful hands employ,
But thine is *curable* by Philip's boy.
Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

Curaçóa. *s.* [from the West-Indian island so called.] See extract.

Some of these compounds come under the denomination of tinctures; such, for instance, as *curaçoa*, which is prepared by digesting orange-berries (the immature fruit) and bitter orange-peel with cloves and cinnamon in brandy: when this tincture is distilled and afterwards sweetened, it constitutes white *curaçoa*.—*Brande, Manual of Chemistry*, p. 1652.

And it pleased me to think at a house that you know
Were such good mutton cutlets and strong *curaçoa*,
That the marchioness called me a duteous old boy,
And Yarmouth's red whiskers grew redder for joy.
Moore, Twopenny Post-Bag.

Cúracy. *s.* Office of a curate employed by a lay impropriator; employment which a hired clergyman holds under the beneficiary.

They get into orders as soon as they can, and, if they be very fortunate, arrive in time to a *curacy* here in town.—*Swift.*

Curassów. *s.* [?] Gallinaceous birds of South America of the genera Crax and Ourax.

The sternum of Columba coronata resembles that of the *curassow*, with the median pair of notches shorter and narrower.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, ch. xiii.

Cúrate. *s.*

1. Clergyman hired to perform the duties of another.

He spar'd no pains; for *curate* he had none;
Nor durst he trust another with his care.
Dryden, Fables.

2. Clerk having the cure of souls.

Bishops and *curates*, and all congregations.—*Book of Common Prayer.*

I thought the English of *curate* had been an ecclesiastical hireling. . . . No such matter; the proper import of the word signifies one who has the cure of souls.—*Collier, Essay on Pride.*

Cúrateship. *s.* Same as Curacy.

Except he be shortly after to be admitted to some benefice or *curateship* then void.—*Ecclesiastical Constitutions and Canons*, 33.

Cúration. *s.* Cure. *Rare.*

The method of *curation* lately delivered by David Buckl[redacted]ns was approved by the profession of Leyden.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*, 77. (Ord MS.)

Cúrative. *adj.* Relating to the cure of diseases.

The therapeutick or *curative* physick, we term that which restores the patient unto sanity.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

There may be taken proper useful indications, both preservative and *curative*, from the qualities of the air.—*Arbuthnot.*

So while this adept in *curative* science—this West-country Galen, and discrete disciple of Hippocrates—was journeying homewards, . . . the old man lay gasping and murmuring on his bed; his lamp alight, indeed, but with a very pale, flickering flame.—*Sala, The Ship-chandler.*

Curátor. *s.* [Lat.]

1. One who has the care and superintendence of anything.

The *curators* of Bedlam assure us, that some lunaticks are persons of honour.—*Swift.*

2. Guardian appointed by law.

She was full five and twenty years old, at which age the civil law freeth from a *curator*.—*Bacon, On the fortunate Memory of Elizabeth, Queen of England.*

A minor cannot appear as a defendant in court, but by his guardian and *curator*.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Curb. *s.* In *Farriery.* See extract.

There are often injuries of particular parts of the hock-joint. *Curb* is an affection of this kind. It is an enlargement at the back of the hock, three or four inches below its point. . . . It is either a strain of the ring-like ligament which binds the tendons in their place, or of the sheath of the tendons: oftener, however, of the ligament than of the sheath. Any sudden action of the limb of more than usual violence may produce it, and therefore horses are found to 'throw out *curbs*,' after a hardly contested race, an extraordinary leap, a severe gallop over heavy ground, or a sudden check in the gallop. . . . *Curbs* are generally accompanied by considerable lameness at their first appearance, but the swelling is not always great. They are best detected by observing the leg sideway.—*Youatt, The Horse*, p. 369.

Curb. *s.* [Fr. *courber* = bow, curve.]

1. Iron chain, made fast to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, in a hole called the eye, and running over the beard of the horse.

The ox hath his bow, the horse his *curb*, and the faulcon his bells; so man hath his desires.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iii. 3.

So four fierce coursers, starting to the race,
Scow'r through the plain, and lengthen ev'ry pace;
Nor reins, nor *curbs*, nor threat'ning cries they fear.
Dryden.

Used *metaphorically.*

So that I felt myself quite at liberty to go on with a snaffle until my excellent mother thought proper to apply the *curb*.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. i. ch. ii.

2. Restraint; inhibition; opposition; hindrance.

The Roman state, whose course will on
The way it takes, cracking ten thousand *curbs*
Of more strong links asunder.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 1.

We remain
In strictest bondage, though thus far remov'd,
Under th' inevitable *curb*, reserv'd
His captive multitude. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 320.

By these men, religion, that should be
The *curb*, is made the spur to tyranny.
Sir J. Denham, Sophy.

Even they who think us under no other tie to the true interest of our country, will allow this to be an effectual *curb* upon us.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Curb. *v. a.*

1. Guide or restrain a horse with a curb.

Part *curb* their fiery steeds, or shun the goal
With rapid wheels, or fronted brigads form.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 531.

2. Restrain; inhibit; check; confine; hold back.

Were not the laws planted amongst them at the first, and had they not governours to *curb* and keep them still in awe and obedience?—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Then thou, the mother of so sweet a child,
Her false imagin'd loss cease to lament,
And wisely learn to *curb* thy sorrows wild.
Milton, On the Death of a fair Infant.

Though the course of the sun be *curbed* between the tropics, yet are not those parts directly subject to his perpendicular beams unhabitable or extremely hot.—*Ray.*

Perhaps he had spurred his party till he could no longer *curb* it, and was really hurried on headlong by those whom he seemed to guide.—*Macaulay, History of England*, vol. i. ch. ii.

With *from.*

Yet you are *curb'd from* that enlargement by
The consequence of the crown.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, ii. 3.

Cúrbing. *verbal abs.* Check.

The mind that is warping to vice, should not think much to be kept upright by the *curbings* and the strokes of adversity.—*Felltham, Resolves*, ii. 57.

Curd. *s.* [in the West Saxon, or literary A.S., *crud*, this being, still, the West-Country form.] Coagulation of milk; concretion of the thicker parts of any liquor.

Milk of itself is such a compound of cream, *curds*, and whey, as it is easily turned and dissolved.—*Bacon.*

This night, at least, with me forget your care;
Chesnuts and *curds*, and cream shall be your fare.
Dryden.

Let Sporus tremble.—What! that thing of silk!
Sporus, that mere white *curd* of ass's milk!
Pope.

Curd. *v. a.* Turn to curds; cause to coagulate.

Maiden, does it *curd* thy blood,
To say I am thy mother?
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, i. 3.

It doth posset
And *curd*, like eager droppings into milk,
The thin and wholesome blood.
Id., Hamlet, i. 5.

The young men were friends,
As is the life and blood coagulate,
And *curded* in your body.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Maid in the Mill.

Cúrdle. *v. n.* Coagulate; shoot together; concrete; form into curd, or any mass of a curdy character.

Powder of mint, and powder of red roses, keep the milk somewhat from turning or *curdling* in the stomach.—*Bacon.*

Cúrdle. *v. a.* Cause to coagulate; force into concretions.

Mixed with the sixth part of a spoonful of milk, it burnt to the space of one hundred pulses, and the milk was *curdled.—Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

My soul is all the same,
Unmov'd with fear, and mov'd with martial fame;
But my chill blood is *curdled* in my veins,
And scarce the shadow of a man remains.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

There is in the spirit of wine some acidity, by which brandy *curdles* milk.—*Sir J. Floyer.*

Cúrdy. *adj.* Coagulated; concreted; full of curds; curdled.

It differs from a vegetable emulsion, by coagulating into a *curdy* mass with acids.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Cure. *s.* [Lat. *cura.*]

1. Remedy; restorative.

This league that we have made,
Will give her sadness very little *cure.*
Brother of England, how may we content
This widow lady? *Shakespear, King John,* ii. 2.
Cold, hunger, prisons, ills without a *cure,*
All these he must, and guiltless oft, endure.
Dryden, Fables.

Now we're ador'd, and the next hour displease;
At first your *cure,* and after your disease. *Granville.*

Horace advises the Romans to seek a seat in some remote part, by way of a *cure* for the corruption of manners.—*Swift.*

2. Act of healing.

I do *cures* to-day, and to-morrow.—*Luke,* xiii. 32.

3. Benefice or employment of a curate or clergyman.

Certain honourable persons, as well spiritual as temporal, shall have chaplains beneficed with *cure* to serve them in their honourable houses.—*Acts of Parliament,* 25 Hen. 8, c. 16.

If his *cure* lies among the lawyers, let nothing be said against entangling property, spinning out causes, squeezing clients, and making the laws a greater grievance than those who break them.—*Collier.*

Here, too, the clergy clamoured, and with unrelaxing clamour, that these intruders entered into their *cures,* withdrew their flocks from the discipline of the church, intercepted the offerings, estranged their affections, heard confessions with more indulgent ears, granted absolution on easier terms.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity,* b. xiii. ch. vi.

Of the parochial clergy a large proportion were pluralists, and resided at a distance from their *cures.*—*Macaulay, History of England,* ch. vi.

Cure. *v. a.* [Lat. *curo.*]

1. Heal; restore health.

The bones, in sharp colds, wax brittle; and therefore all contusions of bones, in hard weather, are more difficult to *cure.—Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Here the poor lover, that has long endur'd
Some proud nymph's scorn, of his fond passion's *cur'd.* *Waller.*
I never knew any man *cured* of inattention.
Swift.

Hear what from love unpractis'd hearts endure;
From love, the sole disease thou canst not *cure.*
Pope.

2. Prepare in any manner, so as to preserve from corruption.

The beef would be so ill chosen, or so ill *cured,* as to stink many times before it came so far as Holland.—*Sir W. Temple.*

I had tortoise or turtle enough, but now and then one was as much as I could put to any use: I had timber enough to have built a fleet of ships; and I had grapes enough to have made wine, or to have *cured* into raisins, to have loaded that fleet when it had been built.—*De Foe, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*

Cúreless. *adj.* Without cure; without remedy; incurable; irremediable.

Bootless are plaints, and *cureless* are my wounds;
No way to fly, nor strength to hold out flight.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 6.

Repair thy wit, good youth, or it will fall
To *cureless* ruin. *Id., Merchant of Venice,* iv. 1.

If, said he,
Your grief alone is hard captivity,
For love of heav'n, with patience undergo
A *cureless* ill, since fate will have it so.
Dryden, Fables.

Cúrer. *s.* One who cures; healer; physician.

He is a *curer* of souls, and you a *curer* of bodies: if you should fight, you go against the hair of your professions.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor,* ii. 3.

The indexterity and worse success of the most famous of our consumption *curers,* do evidently demonstrate their dimness in beholding its causes.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

Cúrfew. *s.* [Fr. *couvrefeu, cover-fire*; trans. of Lat. *ignitegium.*]

1. Bell rung to give notice that all fires are to be put out.

You whose pastime
Is to make midnight mushrooms, that rejoice
To hear the solemn *curfew.*
Shakespear, Tempest, v. 1.

Oft on a plat of rising ground,
I hear the far-off *curfew* sound,
Over some wide-water'd shore,
Swinging slow with sullen roar.
Milton, Il Penseroso.

2. Cover for a fire; fireplate.

But now for pans, pots, *curfews,* counters and the like, the beauty will not be so much respected, so as the compound stuff is like to pass.—*Bacon.*

Curiálity. *s.* [Lat. *curia* = court.] Privileges, prerogatives, or perhaps retinue of a court.

The court and *curiality.—Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

Curiósity. *s.* [Fr. *curiosité.*]

1. *Abstract.*

a. Inquisitiveness; inclination to enquiry.

First granting, as I do, it was a weakness
In me, but incident to all our sex,
Curiosity, inquisitive, importune
Of secrets. *Milton, Samson Agonistes,* 775.

b. Nicety; delicacy.

When thou wast in thy gilt, and thy perfume, they mockt thee for too much *curiosity*: in thy rags thou knowest none, but art despised for the contrary.—*Shakespear, Timon of Athens,* iv. 3.

c. Accuracy; exactness.

Qualities are so weighed, that *curiosity* in neither can make choice of either's moiety.—*Shakespear, King Lear,* i. 1.

Our senses, however armed or assisted, are too gross to discern the *curiosity* of the workmanship of nature.—*Ray.*

2. *Concrete*; i.e. applied to individual objects.

a. Act of curiosity; nice experiment.

There hath been practised also a *curiosity,* to set a tree upon the north side of a wall, and, at a little height, to draw it through the wall, and spread it upon the south side; conceiving that the root and lower part of the stock should enjoy the freshness of the shade, and the upper boughs and fruit, the comfort of the sun; but it sorted not.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

b. Object of curiosity; rarity.

We took a ramble together to see the *curiosities* of this great town.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Curióso. *s.* [Italian.] Virtuoso.

Dr. J. Wilkins, warden of Wadham College, the greatest *curioso* of his time, invited him and some of the musicians to his lodgings, purposely to have a consort.—*Life of A. Wood,* p. 112.

Cúrious. *adj.* [Fr. *curieux*; Lat. *curiosus.*]

1. Inquisitive; desirous of information; addicted to enquiry.

Be not *curious* in unnecessary matters: for more things are shewn unto thee than man understands.—*Ecclesiasticus,* iii. 23.

Even then to them the spirit of lies suggests,
That they were blind, because they saw not ill;
And breath'd into their uncorrupted breasts
A *curious* wish, which did corrupt their will.
Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul.

If any one too *curious* should enquire
After a victory which we disdain,
Then let him know the Belgians did retire
Before the patron saint of injur'd Spain. *Dryden.*

Reader, if any *curious* stay
To ask my hated name,
Tell them, the grave that hides my clay
Conceals me from my shame. *Wesley.*

With *after.*

If is pity a gentleman so very *curious after* things that were elegant and beautiful, should not have been as curious as to their origin, their uses, and their natural history.—*Woodward.*

With *of.*

Then thus a senior of the place replies,
Well read, and *curious of* antiquities.
Dryden, Fables.

2. Accurate; exact; nice; subtle.

Till Arianism had made it a matter of great sharpness and subtlety of wit to be a sound believing Christian, men were not *curious* what syllables or particles of speech they used.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

We all should be *curious* and watchful against vanities.—*Jeremy Taylor, Life of Christ,* i. § 2.

Both these senses embraced their objects at greater distance, with more variety, and with a more *curious* discrimination, than the other sense.—*Holder.*

3. Difficult to please; solicitous of perfection; not negligent; full of care.

A temperate person is not *curious* of fancies and deliciousness; he thinks not much, and speaks not often of meat and drink.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

4. Artful; not neglectful; nicely diligent.

A vaile obscur'd the sunshine of her eyes,
The rose within herself her sweetness closed;
Each ornament about her seemly lies,
By *curious* chance, or careless art, composed.
Fairfax, Godfrey of Bulloigne.

5. Elegant; neat; laboured; finished.

Understanding to devise *curious* works, to work in gold.—*Exodus,* xxxv. 32.

6. Rigid; severe; rigorous.

For *curious* I cannot be with you,
Signior Baptista, of whom I hear so well.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 4.

Cúriously. *adv.* In a curious manner.

1. Inquisitively; studiously; captiously.

He looked very *curiously* upon himself, sometimes fetching a little skip, as if he said his strength had not yet forsaken him.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

At first I thought there had been no light reflected from the water in that place; but observing it more *curiously,* I saw within it several smaller round spots, which appeared much blacker and darker than the rest.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

2. Elegantly; neatly.

Nor is it the having of wheels and springs, though never so *curiously* wrought, and artificially set, but the winding of them up, that must give motion to the watch.—*South.*

3. Artfully; exactly.

My substance was not hid from thee, when I was made in secret, and *curiously* wrought in the lowest parts of the earth.—*Psalms,* cxxxix. 15.

Cúriousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Curious.

1. Curiosity; inquisitiveness.

Ah! *curiousness,* first cause of [redacted] till.
And yet the plague which most torments
Sir W. Alexander, Hours, h. i. st. 62.

Thus *curiousness* to knowledge is the guide.
Ibid. h. i. st. 65.

2. Exactness.

He pursues the rational purposes of his own art; that, to the excellence of the metal, he may also add the *curiousness* of the figure.—*South, Sermons,* viii. 321.

3. Nicety.

There is that coolness and *curiousness* in a verse, which speaks it greatly unsuitable to the vehemence and seriousness of the prophetick spirit.—*J. Spencer, Vanity of Vulgar Prophecies,* p. 53.

Curl. *s.*

1. Undulation, or twist, of hair.

She apparelled herself like a page, cutting off her hair, leaving nothing but the short *curls* to cover that noble head.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Just as in act he stood, in clouds enshrin'd,
Her hand she fasten'd on his hair behind;
Then backward by his yellow *curls* she drew
To him, and him alone confess'd in view.
Dryden, Fables.

2. Undulation; wave; sinuosity; flexure.

Thus it happens, if the glass of the prisms be free from veins, and their sides be accurately plain and well polished, without those numberless waves or *curls,* which usually arise from the sand holes.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

Curl. *v. a.*

1. Turn the hair in twists or undulations: (sometimes with an instrument, *curling-irons,* specially made for the purpose).

A serving man, proud in heart and mind, that *curled* my hair, wore gloves in my cap, served the lust of my mistress's heart, and did the act of darkness with her.—*Shakespear, King Lear,* iii. 4.

2. Writhe; twist.

I sooner will find out the beds of snakes,
And with my youthful blood warm their cold flesh,
Letting them *curl* themselves about my limbs,
Than sleep one night with thee.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Maid's Tragedy.

3. Dress with curls.

They, up the trees
Climbing, sat thicker than the snaky locks
That *curl'd* Megæra. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* x. 558.

4. Raise in waves, undulations, or sinuosities.

The visitation of the winds,
Who take the ruffian billows by the top,
Curling their monstrous heads.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iii. 1.

Seas would be pools, without the brushing air
To *curl* the waves. *Dryden, Fables.*

Curl. *v. n.*

1. Shrink into twists or undulations.
Those slender aerial bodies are separated and stretched out, which otherwise, by reason of their flexibleness and weight, would flag or *curl*.—*Boyle.*

2. Twine itself.
Then round her slender waist he *curl'd*,
And stamp'd an image of himself, a sovereign of the world. *Dryden, Alexander's Feast.*

Cúrlcloud. *s.* Suggested term in Meteorology. See extract.
I will here quote some judicious remarks of Mr. Howard, which fall partly under this aphorism, and partly under some which follow. He had proposed, as names for the kinds of clouds, the following: Cirrus, Cirrocumulus, Cirrostratus, Cumulostratus, Cumulus, Nimbus, Stratus. In an abridgment of his views, given in the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica, English names were proposed as the equivalents of these; *Curlcloud*, Sondercloud, Wanecloud, Twaincloud, Stackencloud, Raincloud, Fallcloud. Upon these Mr. Howard observes: 'I mention these, in order to have the opportunity of saying that I do not adopt them. The names for the clouds which I deduced from the Latin, are but seven in number, and very easy to remember. They were intended as arbitrary terms for the structure of clouds, and the meaning of them was carefully fixed by a definition.—*Whewell, Novum Organon renovatum*, p. 293.

Cúrledpate. *adj.* Having the hair curled.
Make *curl'd-pate* ruffians bald.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

Cúrlew. *s.* [Fr. *courlis.*] British bird so called, of the order Grallatores and genus Numenius.
S... would have seized on me with the ... on a goat or a turtle, and have crime to kill and devour me, ... or *curlew*.—*De Foe, Life and ...son Crusoe.*

... Undulating, as in curls
T... portion of the town,
... ows roll their restless tide;
In parti... they straggle up and down,
As armies unoppos'd, for prey divide. *Dryden.*
While *curling* smoaks from village tops are seen.
Pope.

Curling-irons. *s.* Instrument to curl the hair with.
Finding that her literature was thrown away upon me, she bid me, with great vehemence, reach the *curling-irons*.—*Johnson, Idler*, no. 46.

Curmúdgeon. *s.* [? Fr. *cœur méchant* = bad heart.—? *Corn-mudgin*, as in first extract.] Niggard; griper.
The Ædiles hung up twelve brazen shields made of fines that certain *corn-mudgins* paid for hoarding up their grain.—*Holland, Translation of Livy.* (Rich.)
And when he has it in his claws,
He'll not be hide-bound to the cause;
Nor shalt thou find him a *curmudgeon*,
If thou dispatch it without grudging.
Butler, Hudibras.
A man's way of living is commended, because he will give any rate for it; and a man will give any rate rather than pass for a poor wretch, or a penurious *curmudgeon*.—*Locke.*

Curmúdgeonly. *adj.* Avaricious; covetous; churlish; niggardly.
In a country where he that killed a hog invited the neighbourhood, a *curmudgeonly* fellow advised with his companions how he might save the charge.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Cúrrant. *s.* [*Corinth*, the port whence the true currant was first brought.]

1. Small grape, grown chiefly in the Ionian Islands, and dried.
They butter'd *currants* on fat veal bestow'd,
And rumps of beef with virgin honey stew'd;
Insipid taste, old friend, to them who Paris know,
Where rocombole, shallot and the rank garlick grow.
King.

2. Fruit of the species of the genus Ribes.
The barberry and *currant* must escape,
Though her small clusters imitate the grape.
Tate, Cowley.

Cúrrency, *s.*

1. Circulation; circulating medium.
The *currency* of those half-pence would, in the universal opinion of our people, be utterly destructive to this kingdom.—*Swift.*
Some writers vehemently objected to the proposition that the public should bear the expense of restoring the *currency*; some urged the government to take this opportunity of assimilating the money of England to the money of neighbouring nations: one projector was for coining guilders; another for coining dollars.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.

2. Continuance; constant flow; uninterrupted course.
The *currency* of time to establish a custom, ought to be with a continuando from the beginning to the end of the term prescribed.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

3. General esteem; rate at which anything is commonly valued.
He that thinketh Spain to be some great overmatch for this estate, assisted as it is, and may be, is no good mintman, but takes greatness of kingdoms according to their bulk and *currency*, and not after intrinsick value.—*Bacon.*

Cúrrent. *adj.* [Lat. *currens, -entis*, part. of *curro* = run.—The nearest approach to the original meaning is rare. The words Courier, Coranto, which are only of *indirect* Latin origin, show that the same deviation has taken place in other languages.]

1. Having the character of a run.
What shall I name those *current* traverses,
That on a triple dactyle foot do run,
Close by the ground with sliding passages,
Wherein that dancer greatest praise hath won
Which with best order can all order shun?
For everywhere he wantonly must range,
And turn and wind with unexpected change.
Sir J. Davies, Orchestra, st. 69.

2. Circulatory; passing from hand to hand.
Shekels of silver, *current* money with the merchant.—*Genesis*, xxiii. 16.

3. Generally received; uncontradicted; authoritative.
Many strange bruits are received for *current*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
Because such as openly reprove supposed disorders of state, are taken for principal friends to the common benefit of all, under this fair and plausible colour, whatsoever they utter passeth for good and *current*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
I have collected the facts, with all possible impartiality, from the *current* histories of those times.—*Swift.*

4. Common; general.
About three months ago we had a *current* report of the king of France's death.—*Addison.*
From that time, it has been progressively rising, and, for several years past, all the *current* political questions have been discussed in the daily and weekly papers with great ability, research, and intelligence.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. ix.

5. Popular; such as is established by common estimation.
We are also to consider the difference between worth and merit, strictly taken; that is, a man's intrinsick; this, his *current* value; which is less or more, as men have occasion for him.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

6. Fashionable; popular.
Oft leaving what is natural and fit,
The *current* folly proves our ready wit;
And authors think their reputation safe,
Which lives as long as fools are pleas'd to laugh.
Pope.

7. Passable; such as may be allowed or admitted.
Fouler than heart can think thee, thou canst make
No excuse *current*, but to hang thyself.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 2.

Cúrrent. *s.*

1. Running stream.
The *current*, that with gentle murmur glides,
Thou know'st, being stopp'd, impatiently doth rage:
But his fair course is not hindered;
He makes sweet musick with th' enamel'd stones.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 1.
These inequalities will vanish in one place, and presently appear in another, and seem perfectly to move like waves, succeeding and destroying one another; save that their motion oftentimes seems to be quickest, as if in that vast sea they were carried on by a *current*, or at least by a tide.—*Boyle.*
Not fabled Po more swells the poet's lays,
While through the sky his shining *current* strays.
Pope.

2. Course; progression.
The castle of Cadmus was taken and Thebes invested by Phebidas the Lacedemonian insidiously, which drew on a re-surprize of the castle, a recovery of the town, and a *current* of the war even into the walls of Sparta.—*Bacon.*

Cúrrently. *adj.* In a current manner; in a constant motion; without opposition.
The very cause which maketh the simple and ignorant to think they even see how the word of God runneth *currently* on your side, is, that their minds are forestalled, and their conceits perverted beforehand.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, preface.

Cúrrentness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Current; circulation; general reception; easiness of pronunciation.
When substantialness combineth with delightfulness, and *currentness* with stayedness, how can the language sound other than most full of sweetness?—*Camden, Remains.*

Cúrricle. *s.* [Lat. *curriculum.*]

1. Course.
Upon a *curricle* in this world depends a long course of the next, and upon a narrow scene here an endless expansion hereafter.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, ii. 23.

2. Chariot with two wheels drawn by two horses abreast.
And he said, 'What do you want, you little minx?' and so I begged the little *curricle*, and for old John to drive.—*Emilia Wyndham*, ch. xii.

Cúrrier. *s.* One who curries; especially, leather-dresser.
A *currier* bought a bearskin of a huntsman, and laid him down ready money for it.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
Warn'd by frequent ills, the way they found
To lodge their loathsome carrion under ground
For useless to the *currier* were their hides,
Nor could their tainted flesh with ocean tides
Be free'd from filth. *Dryden.*

Cúrrish. *adj.* Having the qualities of a degenerate dog.
Sweet speaking oft a *currish* heart reclaims.
Sir P. Sidney.
No care of justice, nor no rule of reason,
Did thenceforth ever enter in his mind,
But cruelty, the sign of *currish* kind.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.
I would she were in heaven, so she could
Entreat some pow'r to change this *currish* Jew.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.
And loud he shouted, 'Giant, where dost go?
Thou thought'st me doubtless for the bier outlaid:
To the right about—without wings thou'rt too slow
To fly my vengeance—*currish* renegade!
Byron, Translation of the Morgante Maggiore.

Cúrrishly. *adv.* In a currish manner.
Boner being restored againe, . . . *currishly*, without all order of law or honesty, . . . wrasted from them all the livings they had.—*Fox, Book of Martyrs, Account of Ridley.*

Cúrrishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Currish; moroseness; churlishness; malignity.
Diogenes, though he had wit, by his *currishness* got the name of dog.—*Felltham, Resolves*, ii. 69.
Hell's porter, Cerberus,
That *currishness* into our breasts dost put!
May, Translation of Lucan's Pharsalia, vi.

Cúrry. *v. a.* [see last extract.]

1. Beat; drub; thrash; chastise.
He hath well *curried* thy coat.—*Barret*: 1580.
'I have seen him
Curry a fellow's carcass handsomely.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Island Princess.
A deep design in 't to divide
The well affected that confide;
By setting brother against brother,
To claw and *curry* one another.
Butler, Hudibras.
I may expect her to take care of her family, and *curry* her hide in case of refusal.—*Addison, Spectator.*

2. Rub a horse with a scratching instrument, so as to smooth his coat, and improve his skin.
Your short horse is soon *curried*.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Valentinian.*

[*Curry* in the sense of dressing skins has very naturally been derived from *corium*, a hide; whence *coriarius* might well signify a dresser of hides. Italian, *cuoiaro*, a currier. But it is certain that the derivation is very different. The origin is the Italian, *corredare*, to prepare, set out, to rig a ship, set out a bride; Spanish, *conrear*, to prepare wool for working by boiling it; French, *conroyer*, to curry or dress leather, to roughhew timber, to work anything thoroughly. From the same root compounded with *ad* instead of *con* is Italian *arredare*, to garnish, equip a ship; French, *arrayer*; English, *array*. . . . *To curry a horse*, is only a special application of the sense of dressing or working anything thoroughly.
'Et frote et *conroie* et estrille.
Li vilains son roncin atore.'
(Fables et Contes. 3. 198.)

To *curry favour* is a proverbial expression corrupted from 'curry favel.' French, *étriller fauveau*, to curry the chesnut horse. 'Tel étrille Fauveau qui puis le mord,' the ungrateful jade bites him that does him good. (Cotgrave.) It was usual to make a proper name of the colour of a horse, and to speak of the animal as Bayard, Dun, Lyard (French, *liart*, grey), Ball (whitefaced), Favel (French, *Fauveau*, from *fauve*, fallow), and any of these was taken proverbially for horse in general. 'Dun is in the mire.' 'Who so bold as blind Bayard?' When the meaning of Favel in the proverb was no longer understood, the sense was made up by the substitution of *favour*.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Curry favour. [Fr. *courvoyer fauvel* = rub the fauvel, or the bay horse.] Become a favourite by petty officiousness, slight kindnesses, or flattery.

He judged them still over-abjectly to fawn upon the heathens, and to *curry favour* with infidels.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

This humour succeeded so with the puppy, that an ass would go the same way to work to *curry favour* for himself.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

In the following extract the verb stands alone:

If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would humour his men; if to his men, I would *curry* with master Shallow.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* v. 1.

Cúrry. *s.* Indian condiment so called; dish flavoured therewith.

Every thing smelt of shawls and sandal-wood, combined with a strong flavour of *curry* and mulligatawney; and yet neither of the people seemed in keeping with the objects and atmosphere by which they were surrounded.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. iii. ch. iii.

The latter is rendered attractive by the unrivalled excellence of the Singhalese in the preparation of their innumerable *curries*, each tempered by the delicate creamy juice expressed from the flesh of the coco-nut after it has been reduced to a pulp.... The popular error of thinking awry to be an invention of the Portuguese in India is disproved by the mention in the Rajavali of its use in Ceylon in the second century before the Christian era, and in the Mahawanso in the fifth century of it.—*Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon* (text and note), pt. i. ch. ii. vol. i. p. 77.

Cúrrycomb. *s.* Iron instrument used for currying or cleaning horses.

He has a clearer idea from a little print than from a long definition; and so he would have of Strigil and Sistrum, if, instead of a *currycomb* and cymbal, he could see stamped in the margin small pictures of these instruments.—*Locke.*

Cúrrying. *verbal abs.* Act of rubbing down a horse with a currycomb.

Frictions make the parts more fleshy and full; as we see both in men, and in the *currying* of horses: the cause is, for that they draw a greater quantity of spirits and blood to the parts.—*Bacon.*

Curse. *v. a.*

1. Wish evil to; execrate; devote.

Curse me this people; for they are too mighty for me.—*Numbers*, xxxiii. 6.

After Solyman had looked upon the dead body, and bitterly *cursed* the same, he caused a great weight to be tied unto it, and so cast into the sea.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

What, yet again! the third time hast thou *curst* me:
This imprecation was for Laius' death,
And thou hast wished me like him.
Dryden and Lee.

2. Injure; afflict; torment.

On impious realms and barb'rous kings impose
Thy plagues, and *curse* 'em with such sons as those.
Pope.

Curse. *v. n.* Imprecate; deny or affirm with imprecation of divine vengeance.

The silver about which thou *cursedst*, and speakest of also in my ears, behold the silver is with me.—*Judges*, xvi. 2.

Curse. *s.*

1. Malediction; wish of evil to another.

I never went from your lordship, but with a longing to return, or without a hearty *curse* to him who invented ceremonies, and put me on the necessity of withdrawing.—*Dryden.*

2. Affliction; torment; vexation.

Curse on the stripling! how he apes his sire!
Ambitiously sententious! *Addison, Cato.*

Cúrsed. *part. adj.*

1. Deserving a curse; hateful; detestable; abominable; wicked.

Merciful powr's!
Restrain in me the *cursed* thoughts that nature
Gives way to in repose. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, ii. 1.

2. Unholy; unsanctified; blasted by a curse.

Come lady, while heav'n lends us grace,
Let us fly this *cursed* place,
Lest the sorcerer us entice
With some other new device:
Not a waste or needless sound,
Till we come to holier ground. *Milton, Comus*, 933.

3. Vexatious; troublesome.

This *cursed* quarrel be no more renew'd;
Be, as becomes a wife, obedient still;
Though griev'd, yet subject to her husband's will.
Dryden.

One day, I think, in Paradise he liv'd;
Destin'd the next his journey to pursue,
Where wounding thorns and *cursed* thistles grew.
Prior.

Cúrsedly. *adv.* In a cursed manner; miserably; shamefully.

Satisfaction and restitution lie so *cursedly* hard on the gizzards of our publicans.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Sure this is a nation that is *cursedly* afraid of being overrun with too much politeness, and cannot regain one great genius but at the expence of another.—*Pope.*

Cúrsedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Cursed; state of being under a curse.

His mouth is full of *cursedness*,
Of fraud, deceit, and guile.
Old Metrical Version of the Psalms, x.

Cúrser. *s.* One who curses.

The *curser's* punishment should fright the curse.
Drayton, Religio Laici.

Cúrship. *s.* Dogship; meanness; scoundrelship.

How durst th', I say, oppose thy *curship*,
'Gainst arms, authority, and worship.
Butler, Hudibras.

Cúrsing. *s.* Execration; curse.

He read all the words of the law, the blessings and *cursings*.—*Joshua*, viii. 34.

Theodoret calls them execrations, *cursings*, and revilings of God.—*Archbishop Laud, Sermons*, p. 227.

Cúrsitor. *s.* [Lat. *clericus de cursu.*] Clerk of course; officer in the Chancery, who makes out original writs.

Then is the recognition and value, signed with the handwriting of that justice, carried by the *cursitor* in Chancery for that shire where those lands do lie, and by him is a writ of covenant thereupon drawn, and ingrossed in parchment.—*Bacon.*

Cúrsive. *adj.* Running: (applied to the form of the letters in *running* hand).

Aldus Manutius was the inventor of that description of types called the *cursive*, or italic.—*Thomas, History of Printing*, i. 151. (Ord MS.)

Cúrsively. *adv.* In a cursive manner.

'This paternelle empire and monarchicall kingdome hath, almost untill this present blessed time, been alwayes hereditarie, from grandfather to father, from father to sonne, and so *cursively* on that manner.—*Continuation of Knolles*, 1380 k. (Ord MS.)

Cúrsorary. *adj.* Cursory; hasty; careless.

I have but with a *cursorary* eye
O'erglanc'd the articles. *Shakespear, Henry V.* v. 2.

Cúrsorily. *adv.* In a cursory manner; hastily; without care; without solicitous attention.

We are so far from slighting or contemning the Scripture, that we are the great admirers of it, and do endeavour to advance it above all other writings whatsoever, and that even in natural things, though never so accidentally or *cursorily* handled.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 254.

I shall speak *cursorily* of everything but that which I had immediately from himself.—*Bishop Burnet, Life of Lord Rochester.*

This power, and no other, Luther disowns, as any one that views the place but *cursorily* must needs see.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

I am glad that Mrs. Sheward talks of me and loves me, and have in this still scene of life great comfort in reflecting that I have given very few reason to hate me. I hope scarcely any man has known me but for his benefit, or *cursorily* but to his innocent entertainment.—*Johnson, Letter to Mrs. Thrale*, July 9, 1783. (Ord MS.)

Cúrsory. *adj.*

1. Hasty; quick; inattentive; careless.

Some eminent instructive expressions of Holy Writ, which are not obvious to every *cursory* and superficial reader.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 266.

The first upon a *cursory* and superficial view, appeared like the head of another man.—*Addison.*

2. Going about; not stationary.

Father Cresswell, legier jesuit in Spain; father Baldwin, legier in Flaunders, as parsons at Rome; besides their *cursorie* men, as Gerrard, &c.—*Proceedings against Garnet*, sign. F: 1606.

Curst. *adj.* Froward; shrewish; malicious; ill-conditioned. *Obsolete.*

Mr. Mason, after his manner, was very merry with both parties, pleasantly playing both with the shrewd touches of many *curst* boys, and with the small discretion of many lewd schoolmasters.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Curst cows have short horns.—*Proverb.*

I pray you, though you mock me, gentlemen,
Let her not hurt me: I was never *curst*;
I have no gift at all in shrewishness;
I am a right maid for my cowardice.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.

I'll go see if the bear be gone from the gentleman, and how much he hath eaten: they are never *curst* but when they are hungry.—*Id., Winter's Tale*, iii. 3.

And though his mind
Be ne'er so *curst*, his tongue is kind. *Crashaw*

Cúrstly. *adv.* In a cursed manner.

The rich with rage, the poore with plaints,
With hate the wise, with scorne the saints,
Evermore are *curstly* crost.
Sylvester, Du Bartas, 463-2.

Cúrstness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Curst; peevishness; frowardness; malignity.

Then, noble partners,
Touch you the sourest points with sweetest terms,
Nor *curstness* grow to the matter.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

Her mouth she writh'd, her forehead taught to frown,
Her eyes to sparkle fires to love unknown;
Her sallow cheeks her envious mind did shew,
And every feature spoke aloud the *curstness* of a shrew. *Dryden.*

Curt. *adj.* [Lat. *curtus.*] Short. *Rhetorical.*

Such a latitude of years may h[ave] considerable corner in the general map of time, [a] man may have a *curt* epitome of the whole [in] the days of his own life.—*Sir T[homas] Morals*, ii. 22.

Peck! his
A monosyllable, but [he] com[es]

'Ah! I know what you are: the gentleman in a *curt*, gr[ave] nonsense. Foreigners are fo[nd] of beauty—a mere word. Wh[at] It produces about as much benefit to society as [a] owner does.'—*Disraeli the younger, The Young Duke*, b. v. ch. vii.

Curtail. *v. a.* (in the metrical extracts, *cúrtail.*) Cut off; cut short; dock off; cut down; shorten; reduce.

Then why should we ourselves abridge,
And *curtail* our own privilege? *Butler, Hudibras.*

This general employ and expence of their time, would as assuredly *curtail* and retrench the ordinary means of knowledge and erudition, as it would shorten the opportunities of vice.—*Woodward.*

Perhaps this humour of speaking no more than we must, has so miserably *curtailed* some of our words; and, in familiar writings and conversations, they often lose all but their first syllables.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Unless the lives and doctrines of its clergy are such as would influence the minds of their hearers, supposing the church were unendowed, it runs the risk of seeing its sphere of action *curtailed*.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. ix.

The placeman alone throve amidst the general distress. 'Look,' cried the incensed squires, 'at the comptroller of the customs. Ten years ago, he walked, and we rode. Our incomes have been *curtailed*: his salary has been doubled: we have sold our horses: he has bought them; and now we go on foot and are splashed by his coach and six.'—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xviii.

With *of.*

I, that am *curtail'd of* all fair proportion,
Deform'd, unfinish'd, sent before my time
Into this breathing world.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 1.

The count assured the court, that Fact his antagonist had taken a wrong name, having *curtailed* it *of* three letters; for that his name was not Fact but Faction.—*Addison.*

Cúrtail [dog]. *adj.* or *s.* Dog lawed, or mutilated according to the forest laws: (i.e. having the ball of each of his forefeet cut out, to prevent his running down the royal game).

I, amazed, ran from her as a witch; and I think, if my breast had not been made of faith, and my heart of steel, she had transformed me to a *curtail dog*, and made me turn i' the wheel.—*Shakespear, Comedy of Errours*, iii. 2.

Hope is a *curtail dog* in some affairs.
Id., Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 1.

Cúrtailedly. *adv.* In a curtailed manner.

The name thereof, perhaps it was written *curtail'dly*.—*Barton, Antonius*, 167. (Ord MS.)

Curtaíler. *s.* One who curtails, cuts off, cuts down, or shortens anything.

This conduct of theirs . . . served to shew that the Latins had not been interpolators of the Creed, but that the Greeks had been *curtailers*.—*Waterland, Critical History of the Athanasian Creed*, x. § 21.

Curtaíling. *verbal abs.* Abbreviation.

Scribblers send us over their trash in prose and verse, with abominable *curtailings*, and quaint modernisms.—*Swift.*

Cúrtain. *s.* [Lat. *curtina*; Ital. *cortina.*]

1. Hanging contracted or expanded at pleasure, so as to admit or exclude the light, conceal or discover anything, shade a bed or darken a room.

So through white *curtains* shot a timorous ray,
And op'd those eyes that must eclipse the day. *Pope.*
Thy hand, great Dulness! lets the *curtain* fall,
And universal darkness buries all. *Id.*

Draw the curtain.

a. Close, by drawing it one way, so as to shut out the light, or conceal the object.

I must *draw a curtain* before the work for a while, and keep your patience a little in suspense.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Once more I write to you, and this once will be the last: the *curtain* will soon be *drawn* between my friend and me, and nothing left but to wish you long good night.—*Pope.*

b. Open, by drawing it another way, so as to discover the object.

So soon as the all-cheering sun
Should in the farthest East begin to draw
The shady *curtains* from Aurora's bed.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, i. 1.

. . . sleep, let them sleep on,
. . . my night be gone;
. . . al morrow dawn,
. . . will be *drawn*. *Crashaw.*

. . . cation. That part of the wall . . . which lies between two bas-

. . . nour, not discouraged, suddenly of . . . and boards raised up a *curtain* twelve foot . . . at the back of his soldiers.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Cúrtain. *v. a.* Enclose, or accommodate, with curtains.

But in her temple's last recess inclos'd,
On Dulness' lap the anointed head repos'd:
Him close she *curtain'd* round with vapours blue,
And soft besprinkled with Cimmerian dew. *Pope.*
But towards the evening the snow began to fall, and *curtained* from him even that dreary outlook.—*G. Eliot, Silas Marner*, ch. ix.

Curtain-lecture. *s.* Lecture given by a wife to her husband in bed.

What endless brawls by wives are bred!
The *curtain-lecture* makes a mournful bed.
Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.
She ought to exert the authority of the *curtain-lecture*, and if she finds him of a rebellious disposition, to tame him.—*Addison.*

Cúrtaining. *verbal abs.* Mass like a curtain.

The planet orb of fire whereon he rode
Each day from east to west the heavens through,
Spun round in sable *curtaining* of clouds.
Keats, Hyperion.

Cúrtal. *s.* Horse with a docked tail.

Hold my stirrup, my one lacquey; and look to my *curtal* the other.—*B. Jonson, Masques.*

Cúrtal. *adj.* Brief, or abridged.

Matters of this moment, as they were not to be decided there by those divines, so neither are they to be determined here by essays and *curtal* aphorisms, but by solid proofs of Scripture.—*Milton, Eiconoclastes.*

Cúrtleax. *s.* Cutlass.

Were 't not better
That I did suit me all points like a man?
A gallant *curtleax* upon my thigh,
A boar-spear in my hand.
Shakespear, As you like it, i. 3.

Cúrtly. *adv.* In a curt manner.

Here Mr. Licentiat shew'd his art; and hath so *curtly*, succinctly, and concisely epitomiz'd the long story of the captive.—*Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote*, iv. 15.

Cúrtness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Curt.

The sense must be curtailed and broken into parts, to make it square with the *curtness* of the melody.—*Lord Kames, Elements of Criticism*, ii. 130. (Ord MS.)

Cúrtsy. *s.* Courtesy in the sense of a woman's act of reverence.

With a *sign of elision.*

In this temper of mind, Bellarmine, having enquired who she was, advanced to her, and with a low bow, begged the honour of dancing with her, which she, with as low a *curt'sy*, immediately granted.—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

Without any *sign of elision.*

I bade the fair young creature good night, but she seemed too much alarmed to be capable of enjoying even the very smallest show of civility; and when she retired with a *curtsey*, I retired to rest, wearied by my day's exploits, and preeminently satisfied with my treatment at the Crown.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. ii. ch. v.

'And here's a candle, mum, and if you please, mum, I can show you her room, mum, and the press in the housekeeper's room, mum, where she keeps heaps and heaps of things, mum,' cried out the eager little Hester with a profusion of *curtseys*.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair.*

Cúrtsy. *v. n.* Make a curtsy.

The Bird of Paradise *curtsied*, as if she shrunk under the overwhelming greeting, and crossed her breast with arms that gleamed like moonbeams, and hands that glittered like stars.—*Disraeli the younger, The Young Duke*, b. iii. ch. iii.

Cúrule. *adj.* [Lat. *curulis.*] Epithet applied to the chair in which the higher Roman magistrates had a right to sit.

We that are wisely mounted higher
Than constables in *curule* wit. *Butler, Hudibras.*
And Tully's *curule* chair, and Milton's golden lyre.
Akenside.
Still keep the holy fillets:—still keep the purple gown,
The axes, and the *curule* chair, the car, and laurel crown;
Still press us for your cohorts, and when the fight is done,
Still fill your garners from the soil which our good swords have won.
Macaulay, Lays of Ancient Rome, Virginia.

Postpositive, with *accent* on the *last syllable. Ludicrous.*

These mounted on a chair *curule*,
Which moderns call a cucking-stool.
Butler, Hudibras.

Curvátion. *s.* Act of bending or crooking; state of being bent or crooked: (Incurvation the *commoner* word).

As for his session, we must not look upon it as determining any posture of his body, corresponding to the *curvation* of our limbs.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. vi.

Cúrvature. *s.* Crookedness; inflection; manner of bending.

Curvatures of the spine often result from assuming the same position on frequent occasions. . . . To these apparently slight causes, especially on their continuance, the lateral *curvatures* of the spine so very frequent in females, are to be attributed.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine, Spinal Column.*

Curve. *adj.* [Lat. *curvus.*] Crooked; bent; inflected; not straight.

Unless an intrinsick principle of gravity or attraction, may make it describe a *curve* line about the attracting body.—*Bentley.*

Curve. *s.* Anything bent; flexure, or crookedness, of any particular form.

And as you lead it round, in artful *curve*,
With eye intentive mark the springing game.
Thomson.

Curve. *v. n.* Bend; crook; inflect.

Two Taruma skulls have rather more prominent foreheads than the Carib: in the third it *curves* backwards in the same degree from the interorbital prominence; the nasal bones are broader and flatter; in other respects they closely agree with the Carib skull.—*Owen, Transactions of the British Association*: 1846.

Curve. *v. a.* Render, or make, bent, crooked, or inflected.

The tongue is drawn back and curved.—*Holder, Elements of Speech.*

Curvét. *v. n.* Leap; bound.

Cry, holla! to thy tongue, I pr'ythee: it *curvets* unseasonably.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iii. 2.
Himself he on an earwig set,
Yet scarce he on his back could get,
So oft and high he did *curvet*,
Ere he himself could settle. *Drayton, Nymphidia.*
Seiz'd with unwonted pain, surpriz'd with fright,
The wounded steed *curvets*; and, rais'd upright,
Lights on his feet before. *Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.*

Cúrvet. *s.* Leap; bound.

The king . . . ran his *curvets* so openly, and made his turns and returns in the head of the army, that so fair a mark invited his enemies' arrows to hit him.—*Fuller, History of the Holy War*, p. 148.

Curvilínear. *adj.* [Lat. *linea* = line.] Consisting of, or constituted by, a curved line or lines.

The impulse continually draws the celestial body from its rectilinear motion, and forces it into a *curvilinear* orbit; so that it must be repeated every minute of time.—*Cheyne.*

Cúrvity. *s.* Crookedness. *Rare.*

The joined ends of that bone and the incus receding, make a more acute angle at that joint, and give a greater *curvity* to the posture of the ossicles.—*Holder, Elements of Speech.*

Cúshat. *s.* [A.S. *cusceat.*] Dove (Columba palustris) so called.

In this country the ringdove, or wood-pigeon, is also called the *cushat* and the queest.—*Yarrell, British Birds.*

Cúshion. *s.* Pillow for the seat; soft pad placed upon a chair.

Call Claudius, and some other of my men;
I'll have them sleep on *cushions* in my tent.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.
But ere they sat, officious Baucis lays
Two *cushions* stuff'd with straw, the seat to raise;
Coarse, but the best she had. *Dryden, Fables.*
An Eastern king put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence; and ordered his hide to be stuffed into a *cushion*, and placed upon the tribunal for the son to sit on.—*Swift.*

Cúshion. *v. a.* Seat on a cushion; support by cushions.

Many, who are *cushioned* upon thrones, would have remained in obscurity.—*Lord Bolingbroke, Dissertation on Parties.*

Cúshionet. *s.* Little cushion; that which resembles a small cushion. *Obsolete.*

Upon these pretty *cushionets* did lie
Ten thousand beauties, and as many smiles,
Chaste blandishments, and genuine courtesie.
Beaumont, Psyche, vi. 200.

Cusp. *s.* [Lat. *cuspis, cuspid-is* = point, spike.] See extract.

Cusp [is] a point formed by two parts of a curve meeting; hence applied to the projecting points formed by the meeting of the small arches or foils, in foil-arches on tracery. . . . In the Romanesque and Norman styles the *cusp* is often ornamented with a small cylinder.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Cúspidal. *adj.* Sharp; ending in a point. *Rare*; the form when now used, as it is in Anatomy and Botany, being *Cuspidate.*

This enters and raises up into life and beauty the whole corporeal world, orders the lowest projection of life, viz. the real cuspis of the cone infinitely multiplied, awaking that immense mist of atoms into several energies, into fiery, watery, and earthly; and, placing her magick attractive points, sucks hither and thither to every centre a due proportion, and rightly disposed number of these *cuspidal* particles.—*Dr. H. More, Notes on the Song of the Soul*, p. 316.

Cúspidate. *adj.* Same as Cuspidal.

Cústard. *s.* [Welsh, *custard.*—by assuming that the pulp of the apple was an ingredient, we may connect this with *costard* = apple, head.] Viand made of eggs, milk, and sugar.

Now may'rs and shrieves all hush'd and satiate lay;
Yet eat, in dreams, the *custard* of the day. *Pope.*

Custodeé. *s.* See Custodian.

Custódial. *adj.* Relating to custody or keepership.

Ecclesia commendata, so called in contradistinction to ecclesia titulata, is that church, which for the *custodial* charges and government thereof, is by a revocable collation concredited with some ecclesiastical person, in the nature of a trustee.—*Letter to the Bishop of Rochester*, p. 2: 1772.

Custódian. *s.* and *adj.* In *Law.* See extract.

Custodiam or *custodian* lease [is] a lease from the crown under the seal of the exchequer, by which the custody of lands, &c., seized into the king's hands, is demised or committed to some person as *custodee* or lessee thereof. . . . These *custodians* take place (chiefly in Ireland) either in the case of debts due to the crown, . . . or upon outlawries of civil suits between party and party.—*Tomline, Law Dictionary, by Granger.*

Custody. *s.*

1. Care; guardianship; charge; keeping.

We being strangers here, how dar'st thou trust
So great a charge from thine own *custody*.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, i. 2.
Under the *custody* and charge of the sons of Merari, shall be the boards of the tabernacle.—*Numbers*, iii. 36.
An offence it were, rashly to depart out of the city committed to their *custody*.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

There is generally but one coin stampt upon the occasion, which is made a present to the person who is celebrated on it; by this means the whole fame is in his own *custody*.—*Addison*.

2. Imprisonment; constraint.

The council remonstranced unto Queen Elizabeth the conspiracies against her life, and therefore they advised her, that she should go less abroad weakly attended: but the queen answered, she had rather be dead than put in *custody*.—*Bacon*.

What peace will be given
To us enslav'd, but *custody* severe,
And stripes, and arbitrary punishment
Inflicted. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 333.

Penn's proceedings had not escaped the observation of the government. Warrants had been out against him; and he had been taken into *custody*; but the evidence against him had not been such as would support a charge of high treason.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xv.

3. Defence; preservation; security.

There was prepared a fleet of thirty ships for the *custody* of the narrow seas.—*Bacon*.

Cústom. *s.* [N.Fr. *coustume*; Modern Fr. *coutume*.]

1. Habit; habitual practice; fashion; common way of acting; established manner.

Blood and destruction shall be so in use,
That mothers shall but smile, when they behold
Their infants quarter'd by the hands of war;
All pity choak'd with *custom* of fell deeds.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

And the priest's *custom* with the people was, that when any man offered sacrifice, the priest's servant came, while the flesh was in seething, with a flesh-hook of three teeth in his hand.—1 *Samuel*, ii. 13.

According to the *custom* of the priest's office, his lot was to burn incense when he went into the temple of the Lord.—*Luke*, i. 9.

Custom, a greater power than nature, seldom fails to make them worship.—*Locke*.

2. Practice of buying of certain persons.

You say he is assiduous in his calling, and is he not grown rich by it? Let him have your *custom*, but not your votes.—*Addison*.

3. Tribute; tax paid for goods imported or exported: (generally *plural*).

The residue of these ordinary finances be casual or uncertain, as be the escheats and forfeitures, the *customs*, butlerage, and imposts.—*Bacon*.

Those commodities may be dispersed, after having paid the *customs*, in England.—*Sir W. Temple*.

Customs to steal is such a trivial thing,
That 'tis their charter to defraud their king.
Dryden.

Strabo tells you, that Britain bore heavy taxes, especially the *customs* on the importation of the Gallick trade.—*Arbuthnot*.

They complain that it is made penal in an officer of the *customs* to open a box of books from abroad, except in the presence of one of the censors of the press.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.

Cústom. *v. a.* Pay the duty at the custom-house for goods exported or imported.

The ships are safe, riding in Malta road;
And all the merchants, with other merchandize,
Are safe arriv'd, and have sent me to know,
Whether yourself will come and *custom* them.
Marlow, Jew of Malta.

Cústom. *v. a.* Supply with customers.

If a shoemaker should have no shoes in his shop, but only work as he is bespoken, he would be weakly *customed*.—*Bacon*, i. 137. (Ord MS.)

Myself am like the miller of Granchester, that was wont to pray for peace amongst the willows: for while the winds blew the windmills wrought, and the water-mill was less *customed*.—*Id.*, v. 318. (Ord MS.)

Cústom. *v. n.* See Accustom.

For on a bridge he *custometh* to fight.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Cústomable. *adj.* Common; habitual; frequent.

Ye shall fynde it more at large declared in the c... sten exhort...yon unto *customable* swearers.—*Bale, Yet a Course at the Romyshe Foxe*, fol. 90, b.: 1543.

Among the Greeks, by reason of their familiare and *customable* maner of speeche, one vocable serveth. [illegible]—*Martin, Treatise on the Marriage of Pri[illegible]* f. 4. b.: 1554.

The *customable* shooting at home, specially at butts and pricks, makes nothing at all for strong shooting, which doth most good in war.—*Ascham, Toxophilus*.

Through the *customable* use thereof, this vice [adultery] is grown unto such a height, that in a manner among many it is counted no sinne at all.—*Homilies*, b. i. p. 78.

They use the *customable* adornings of the country.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 39.

Cústomably. *adv.* According to custom.

Works of darkness, not only because they are *customably* in darkness, &c.—*Homilies*, b. i. *Against Adultery*.

Kingdo[illegible]ve *customably* been carried away by right of s[illegible]ccession, [illegible]rding to proximity of blood.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

And because I observe that fear and dull disposition, lukewarmness and sloth, are not seldomer wont to cloak themselves under the affected name of moderation, than true and lively zeal is *customably* disparaged with the term of indiscretion, bitterness, and choler.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus*.

Cústomarily. *adv.* In a customary manner; habitually; commonly.

He underwent those previous pains, which *customarily* antecede that suffering.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. iv.

To call God to witness truth, or a lye perhaps, or to appeal to him on every trivial occasion, in common discourse, *customarily* without consideration, is one of the highest indignities and affronts that can be offered him.—*Ray*.

Cústomariness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Customary; frequency; commonness; frequent occurrence.

A vice which, for its guilt, may justify the sharpest, and for its *customariness* the frequentest invectives, which can be made against it.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

Cústomary. *adj.*

1. Agreeing with established custom; prescriptive.

Pray you now, if it may stand with the tune of your voices, that I may be consul: I have here the *customary* gown.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, ii. 3.

Several ingenious persons, whose assistance might be conducive to the advance of real and useful knowledge, lay under the prejudices of education and *customary* belief.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica*.

... a donation to a member of Parliament seems to have been regarded as a *customary* compliment.—*T. Erskine May, Constitutional History of England*, vol. i. ch. xxi.

2. Habitual.

We should avoid the profane and irreverent use of God's name, by cursing, or *customary* swearing, and take heed of the neglect of his worship, or anything belonging to it.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

3. Usual; wonted.

Ev'n now I met him
With *customary* compliment, when he,
Wafting his eyes to the contrary, and falling
A lip of much contempt, speeds from me.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

Cústomed. *adj.* Usual; common; accustomed (of which it is a shortened form).

No natural exhalation in the sky,
No common wind, no *customed* event,
But they will pluck away its natural cause,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs.
Shakespear, King John, iii. 4.

Adam wak'd, so *custom'd*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 3.

Cústomer. *s.*

1. One who frequents any place of sale for the sake of purchasing.

One would think it were Mrs. Overdone's own house; for here be many of her old *customers*.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, iv. 3.

A wealthy poet takes more pains to hire
A flatt'ring audience, than poor tradesmen do
To persuade *customers* to buy their goods.
Lord Roscommon.

Lord Strut has bespoke his liveries at Lewis Baboon's shop: Don't you see how that old fox steals away your *customers*, and turns you out of your business every day?—*Arbuthnot*.

Those papers are grown a necessary part in coffee-house furniture, and may be read by *customers* of all ranks for curiosity or amusement.—*Swift*.

I shewed you a piece of black and white stuff, just sent from the dyer, which you were pleased to approve of, and be my *customer* for.—*Id.*

Figuratively. An awkward person to deal with. *Slang*.

Customer for you; rum *customer* too.—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Eugene Aram*, b. i. ch. ii.

The provincials were delighted with Sidonia's riding, and even the Leicestershire gentlemen almost admitted that he was a '*cus[illegible]mer*.'—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, b. iv. ch. xv.

2. Common woman.

I marry her! What a *customer*? Pr'ythee bear some charity to my wit: do not think it so unwholesome.—*Shakespear, Othello*, iv. 1.

3. Toll-gatherer; collector of customs.

That memorable example of Zaccheus's conversion from his evil way of covetousness and extortion, as a common *customer*.—*Bishop Montague, Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 184.

Cústomhouse. *s.* House where the customs upon goods imported or exported are collected: (used *adjectivally* in extract).

Some *custom-house* officers, birds of passage, and

oppressive thrifty squires, are the only thriving people among us.—*Swift*.

Cústrel. *s.* [see extract.] Buckler-bearer.

Every one had an archer, a demi-lance, and a *custrel* (as our history calls it, but being truly coustilier) or a kind of ambactus, or servant belonging to him, besides three great horses for his own use.—*Lord Herbert of Cherbury, History of Henry VIII* p. 9.

Cústumary. *s.* [N.Fr. *coustoumier*; Modern Fr., *coutumier*.] Book of laws and customs.

The old law of the Lombards gave first use, and the express words of the Norman *custumary* are, 'Qu'ils ne puvent avoir autre instrument,' &c.—*Selden, Duello*, ch. viii.

It was drawn from the old Germanick or Gothick *custumary*; from the feudal institutions, which must be considered as an emanation from that *custumary*.—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace*.

Cut. *v. a.*

1. Penetrate with an edged instrument; divide any continuity by a sharp edge; hew.

Ah, *cut* my lace asunder,
That my great heart may have some scope to bea[illegible]
Or else I swoon with this dead killing news.
Shakespear, Richard III.

Thy servants can skill to *cut* timber in Leb[illegible]
—2 *Chronicles*, ii. 8.

And when two hearts were join'd by mutual
The sword of justice *cuts* upon the knot,
And severs 'em for ever. *Dryden, Spanish*

Some I have *cut* away with scissars.—*W[illegible] Surgery*.

2. Form anything by cutting; carve; by sculpture.

Why should a man, whose blood is warm
Sit like his grandsire *cut* in alabaster?
Shakespear, Mercha

The triumphal is defaced by time
it is neatly *cut* upon the wall
building.—*Addison*.

3. Divide by passing thr[illegible]
Before the whistling
With rapid swiftness
And reach Gerestus at

4. Pierce with any uneasy [illegible]ion.

The man was *cut* to the heart with these consol[illegible]tions.—*Addison*.

5. Divide a pack of cards.

Supine they in their heav'n remain,
Exempt from passion and from pain:
And frankly leave us, human elves,
To *cut* and shuffle for ourselves. *Prior*.

We sure in vain the cards condemn,
Ourselves both *cut* and shuffled them. *Id.*

Take a fresh pack, nor is it worth our grievin[illegible]
Who *cuts* or shuffles with our dirty leaving.
Granville.

6. Purposely overlook, or ignore, anyone in the way of acquaintance.

It was a silly thing for any one; it was a sad indiscretion for a Duke—but it was done. Some were expelled; his Grace had timely notice, and having before *cut* the Oxonians, now *cut* Oxford.—*Disraeli the younger, The Young Duke*, b. i. ch. ii.

Cut, or cut it. Move off. *Slang*.

I've *cut it*, Piggy, I've *cut it*. That 's the last. The ghost won't walk any more for Joey D—. Hooray!—*Sala, The Late Mr. D—*.

Cut down.

a. Reduce; bring down.

So great is his natural eloquence, that he *cuts down* the finest orator, and destroys the best contrived argument, as soon as ever he gets himself to be heard.—*Addison, Count Tariff*.

b. Curtail; retrench.

Now, the reduction effected in the original dietary of the prison went to the extent not merely of *cutting down* the quantity of bread, meat, and potatoes from a total of 304 ounces to one of 168 ounces per week; but the meat and potatoes were struck off altogether.—*Dr. Guy, On Dietaries*, p. 269.

Cut a figure. Show conspicuously.

A tall gaunt creature, pale enough, and smooth enough to be a woman certainly, but *cutting* a most ridiculous *figure*.—*Marryat, Snarleyyow*, vol. iii. ch. viii.

Cut a joke. Crack a jest.

And the thoughts, and bayonets, and swords
Shall make ex-chancellors merry;
And *jokes* shall be *cut* in the House of Lords,
And throats in the county Kerry. *Prol.*

Cut a knot: (opposed to loosing or unt[illegible]ng it). Effect anything by short and strong measures, rather than by skill and patience: (from the story of Alexander the Great cutting the Gordian knot with his sword).

Decision by a majority is a mode of *cutting a knot* which cannot be untied; it is, therefore, on every account expedient that the *knot* should be *cut* effectually.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion.*

Cut off.

a. Destroy; extirpate; put to death untimely.

All Spain was first conquered by the Romans, and filled with colonies from them, which were still increased, and the native Spaniards still *cut off*.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Were I king,
I should *cut off* the nobles for their lands.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

b. Intercept; hinder from union or return.

The king of this island, a wise man and a great warrior, handled the matter so, as he *cut off* their land forces from their ships.—*Bacon.*

His party was so much inferior to the enemy, that it would infallibly be *cut off*.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

c. Put an end to; obviate.

To *cut off* all further mediation and interposition, the king conjured him to give over all thoughts of excuse.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

It may compose our unnatural feuds, and *cut off* frequent occasions of brutal rage and intemperance.—*Addison.*

d. Withhold.

We are concerned to *cut off* all occasion from those who seek occasion, that they may have whereof to accuse us.—*Rogers.*

e. Preclude.

Every one who lives in the practice of any voluntary sin, actually *cuts* himself *off* from the benefits and profession of christianity.—*Addison.*

This only object of my real care,
[illegible] from hope, abandon'd to despair,
[illegible]w posting fatal hours is hurl'd
[illegible], from pow'r, from love, and from the
Prior.
[illegible]ose who wait at altars be *cut off*
general benefits of law, or of
[illegible]
[illegible]dge to show quickness of convidence or counsel too short.—
[illegible]

g. Apostrophize; abbreviate.

No vowel can be *cut off* before another, when we cannot sink the pronunciation of it.—*Dryden.*

Cut out.

a. Shape; form.

I, for my part, do not like images *cut out* in juniper, or other garden stuff; they be for children.—*Bacon.*

There is a large table at Montmorency *cut out* of the thickness of a vine-stock.—*Sir W. Temple.*

They have a large forest *cut out* into walks, extremely thick and gloomy.—*Addison.*

b. Scheme; contrive.

Every man had *cut out* a place for himself in his own thoughts: I could reckon up in our army two or three lord-treasurers.—*Addison.*

c. Adapt.

You know I am not *cut out* for writing a treatise, nor have a genius to pen anything exactly.—*Rymer.*

d. Debar.

I am *cut out* from anything but common acknowledgements, or common discourse.—*Pope.*

e. In *Naval warfare.* Capture a vessel in harbour and carry her off, by getting between her and the shore, and attacking from the land side.

Cut short.

a. Hinder from proceeding by sudden interruption.

Thus much he spoke, and more he would have said,
But the stern hero turn'd aside his head,
And *cut* him *short*. *Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.*
Achilles *cut* him *short*; and thus replied,
My worth allow'd in words, is in effect deny'd.
Ibid.

b. Abridge: (as, 'The soldiers were *cut short* of their pay').

Cut up.

a. Divide an animal into convenient pieces.

The boar's intemperance, and the note upon him afterwards, on the *cutting* him *up*, that he had no brains in his head, may be moralized into a sensual man.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

b. Eradicate.

Who *cut up* mallows by the bushes, and juniper-roots for their meat.—*Job*, xxx. 4.

This doctrine *cuts up* all government by the roots.—*Locke.*

c. Criticize severely or spitefully.

A poem which was [illegible] by Mr. Rigby with his usual urbanity.—*Thackeray, Mrs. Perkins's Ball.*

Cut and come again. An expression implying that having *cut* as much as you pleased, you may *come again*; in other words, plenty; no lack; always a supply. *Vulgar.*

Cut and dry. Prepared for use.

Sets of phrases, *cut and dry*,
Evermore thy tongue supply. *Swift.*

Cut. *v. n.*

1. Make way by dividing; divide by passing through.

When the teeth are ready to *cut*, the upper part is rubbed with hard substances, which infants, by a natural instinct, affect.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Perform the operation of lithotomy.

He saved the lives of thousands by his manner of *cutting* for the stone.—*Pope.*

Cut in. Join in anything suddenly.

'And what principle?' inquired Sidonia.—'The principle of nomination.'—'That is a practice, not a principle,' said Sidonia.—'Is it a practice that no longer exists?'—'You think then,' said Lord Eskdale, *cutting in* before Rigby, 'that the Reform Bill has done us no harm?'—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, b. iv. ch. xci.

Cut up. Turn out: (a phrase derived from the shambles).

The only question of their Legendre, or some other of their legislative butchers, will be, how he *cuts up*?—*Burke.*

Cut. *part. adj.* Drunk. *Slang.*

Was not master such-a-one cruelly *cut* last night?—*Goodman, Winter Evening Conference*, pt. i.

Cut. *s.*

1. Wound made by cutting.

Sharp weapons, according to the force, cut into the bone many ways, which *cuts* are called sedes, and are reckoned among the fractures.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

2. Channel made by art.

This great *cut* or ditch Sesostris the rich king of Egypt, and long after him Ptolomeus Philadelphus, purposed to have made a great deal wider and deeper, and thereby to have let in the Red Sea into the Mediterranean.—*Knolles.*

3. Part cut off from the rest.

Suppose a board to be ten foot long, and one broad, one *cut* is reckoned so many foot.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

4. Small particle; shred.

It hath a number of short *cuts* or shreddings, which may be better called wishes than prayers.—*Hooker.*

5. Near passage by which some angle or bend is cut off.

The ignorant took heart to enter upon this great calling, and instead of their cutting their way to it through the knowledge of the tongues, the fathers and councils, they have taken another and a shorter *cut*.—*South.*

There is a shorter *cut*, an easier passage.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

The evidence of my sense is simple and immediate, and therefore I have but a shorter *cut* thereby to the assent to the truth of the things so evidenced.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

But the gentleman would needs see me part of my way, and carry me a short *cut* through his own ground, which saved me half a mile's riding.—*Swift, Examiner.*

I had been rather indulging too in a fit of gloom, when I was tempted to commit one of the greatest follies that a human being can practise, namely, to take a short *cut*.—*James, Henry Masterton*, ch. xxiii.

6. Picture cut or carved upon wood or copper; impression from it.

In this form, according to his description, he is set forth in the prints or *cuts* of martyrs by Cevallerius.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Madam Dacier, from some old *cuts* of Terence, fancies, that the larva or persona of the Roman actors was not only a vizard for the face, but had false hair to it.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Excellent and numerous plates and *cuts* of these very interesting though rather frightful relics are given in his work.—*L. Forbes, Literary Papers*, p. 210.

7. Act or practice of dividing a pack of cards.

How can the muse her aid impart,
Unskill'd in all the terms of art!
Or in harmonious numbers put
The deal, the shuffle, and the *cut*. *Swift.*

8. Fashion; form; shape.

Their clothes are after such a pagan *cut* too,
That, sure, they've worn out Christendom.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 3.

His tawny beard was th' equal grace
Both of his wisdom and his face;
In *cut* and dye so like a tile,
A sudden view it would beguile. *Butler, Hudibras.*

They were so familiarly acquainted with him as to know the very *cut* of his beard.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Children love breeches, not for their *cut* or ease, but because the having them is a mark or step towards manhood.—*Locke.*

A third desires you to observe well the toga on such a reverse, and asks you whether you can in conscience believe the sleeve of it to be of the true Roman *cut*.—*Addison.*

Sometimes an old fellow shall wear this or that sort of *cut* in his cloaths with great integrity.—*Id., Spectator.*

Wilt thou buy there some high heads of the newest *cut* for my daughter?—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

9. Fool or cully: (this seems to have been its ancient signification: in low language, to *cut* still signifies to *cheat*).

Send her money, knight: if thou hast her not in the end, call me *cut*.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

10. Docked horse; nag.

You lustie youthes who nourish high desire,
Abase your plumes which make you look so big:
The collier's *cut*, the courtier's steed, will tire:
Even so the clarke the parson's grave doth dig.
Gascoigne, in *Paradise of Dainty Devices*: 1592.
He'll buy me a white *cut* forth for to ride.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.

11. Act of one who cuts, or ignores, an acquaintance.

Cut and long tail. Men of all kinds: (borrowed from *dogs*).

He will maintain you like a gentlewoman.—Ay, that I will, come *cut and long tail*, under the degree of a squire.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 4.

At quintin he,
In honour of this bridaltee,
Had challeng'd either wide countee:
Come *cut and long tail*; for there be
Six bachelors as bold as he. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*
He dances very finely, and very comely;
And for a jig, come *cut and long tail* to him,
He turns ye like a top.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.

Cut. *s.* [Welsh, *cutws* = lot.] One of several sticks, straws, or pieces of paper, cut of different lengths, and held between the finger and thumb by one person, while another draws the lot.

My lady Zelmane and my daughter Mopsa may draw *cuts*, and the shortest *cut* speak first.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

A man may as reasonably draw *cuts* for his tenets, and regulate his persuasion by the cast of a die.—*Locke.*

Cutáneous. *adj.* Relating to the skin.

This serous, nutritious mass is more readily circulated into the *cutaneous* or remotest parts of the body.—*Sir J. Floyer, Preternatural State of the animal Humours.*

Some sorts of *cutaneous* eruptions are occasioned by feeding much on acid unripe fruits and farinaceous substances.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Cúticle. *s.*

1. Epidermis; scarfskin: (as opposed to the *cutis*).

In each of the very fingers there are bones and gristles, and ligaments and membranes, and muscles and tendons, and nerves and arteries, and veins and skin, and *cuticle* and nail.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

2. Any thin superficial skin or film.

When any saline liquor is evaporated to *cuticle*, and let cool, the salt concretes in regular figures; which argues that the parti[illegible]s of the salt before they concreted, floated in the liquor at [illegible]qual distances in rank and file.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

Cutícular. *adj.* An equivocal term, being deducible from either *cutis* or *cuticular*; and therefore avoided by the [illegible] physiologists, who mostly write Cutaneous for what belongs to the *true skin*, and Epidermic for what belongs to the *cuticle*.

Cútis. *s.* [Latin; though, perhaps, in Medicine naturalized.] Skin; true skin, or corium: (as opposed to the *cuticle* or *epidermis*).

The skin may be considered as composed of three elements, namely, the complex, fibrous tissue, which with blood-vessels, lymphatics, and nerves makes up

the *cutis* vera or corium; a layer of basement-membrane investing this, and an epithelial investment of peculiar thickness and tenacity which is known as the epidermis or cuticle. . . . The *cutis*, however, not only possesses elasticity, but is endowed with vital contractility.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of human Physiology*, § 236.

Cútlass. *s.* [Fr. *coutelas.*] Broad cutting sword, chiefly used at sea.

To the lodgements of his herd he run,
Where the fat porkers slept beneath the sun;
Of two his *cutlash* launch'd the spouting blood,
These quarter'd, sing'd, and fix'd on forks of wood.
Pope.

Mores, in his curious dissertation on letterfounders, calls a *cutlass*, as it seems, a *courtelass*, among the antique typographick ornaments.—*T. Warton, Notes on Milton.*

Cútler. *s.* One who makes or sells knives.

About a hoop of gold, a paltry ring,
That she did give me; whose posey was
For all the world like *cutler's* poetry
Upon a knife: 'Love me, and leave me not.'
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

In a bye *cutler's* shop he bought a tenpenny knife: so cheap was the instrument of this great attempt.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

He chose no other instrument than an ordinary knife, which he bought of a common *cutler*.—*Lord Clarendon.*

Every smith, every carpenter, every *cutler*, was at constant work on guns and blades.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xii.

Cútlery. *s.* Hardware sold or made by cutlers.

He is the more blamable because, long before he was born, both Locke and North had taught that it was as absurd to make laws fixing the price of money as to make laws fixing the price of *cutlery* or of broadcloth.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.

Cútlet. *s.* Small steak; properly, rib.

So mutton *cutlets*, prime of meat. *Swift.*

I did hope to persuade him to come over and take a *cutlet* with me, and meet two or three of the 18th, who, as of course you know, are quartered there.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. i. ch. iv.

Our children are perfect little Pythagoreans. . . . They have no notion how the substance of a creature that ever had life can become food for another creature. A beef-steak is an absurdity to them; a mutton-chop, a solecism in terms; a *cutlet*, a word absolutely without any meaning; a butcher is nonsense, except so far as it is taken for a man who delights in blood, or a hero.—*Lamb, On the Immoderate Indulgence of the Palate.*

Cútpurse. *s.* One who stole by the method of cutting purses (a common practice when men wore their purses at their girdles, as was once the custom); thief; robber.

To have an open ear, a quick eye, and a nimble hand, is necessary for a *cutpurse*.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

If we could imagine a whole nation to be *cutpurses* and robbers, would there then be kept that square dealing and equity in such a monstrous den of thieves.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

Cútter. *s.*

1. One who, or that which, cuts: (generally the second element in a compound, as *stone-cutter*).

Applied to *persons*.

Never saw I figures
So likely to report themselves; the *cutter*
Was, as another nature, dumb.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, ii. 4.

He who is called the *cutter*, or dissector, with an Ethiopick stone cuts away as much of the flesh as the law commands.—*Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 243.

Applied to *things*.

Small as this indispensable chamber seems to have been in all the houses of Pompeii, it was, nevertheless, usually fitted up with all that amazing variety of stones and shapes, stewpans and saucepans, *cutters* and moulds, without which a cook of spirit, no matter whether he be an ancient or a modern, declares it utterly impossible that he can give you anything to eat.—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeii*, iv. ch. ii.

2. Light ship's boat, or one-masted smack rigged vessel, so called.

Their force consisted of twenty sail of the line, th ee fifty-gun ships, five frigates, and two brigs; his, of fifteen line-of-battle ships, two frigates, a *cutter*, and a lugger.—*Southey, Life of Nelson*, i. 229.

3. Incisor, or cutting, teeth.

The molares or grinders are behind, nearest the centre of motion, because there is a greater strength of force required to chew the meat than to bite a piece; and the *cutters* before, that they may be ready to cut off a morsel from any solid food, to be transmitted to the grinders.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

4. Ruffian.

Another story came into my mind of a thief, or rather a *cutter* by the high way, infinitely more resolute than the former.—*World of Wonders*, p. 95: 1608.

Cutter off. Destroyer.

Indeed, there is fortune too hard for nature, when fortune makes nature's natural the *cutter off* of nature's wit.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, i. 2.

Cútthroat. *s.* Ruffian; murderer; butcher of men; assassin.

Will you then suffer these robbers, *cut-throats*, base people gathered out of all the corners of Christendom, to waste your countries, spoil your cities, murder your people, and trouble all your seas.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Perhaps the *cut-throat* may rather take his copy from the Parisian massacre, one of the horridest instances of barbarous inhumanity that ever was known.—*South.*

They had tried to blast his honour and to exclude him from his birthright: they had called him incendiary, *cut-throat*, poisoner: they had driven him from the admiralty and the privy council.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. vii.

Used *adjectivally*.

If to take above fifty in the hundred be extremity, this in truth can be none other than *cut-throat* and abominable dealing.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

The ruffian robbers by no justice aw'd,
And unpaid *cut-throat* soldiers are abroad;
Those venal souls, who, harden'd in each ill,
To save complaints and prosecution, kill.
Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

Cútting. *part. adj.* Sarcastic; acrimonious; severe.

God bless me! . . . here comes the duke of Stilton, . . . who told me . . . he could make a very good dinner off a beefsteak! Why the deuce, then, did he come and dine with me? Could he have said anything more *cutting*?—*Sir E. L. Bulver, Pelham*, ch. lxvi.

But he always smiled; and audacious, cool, and *cutting*, and very easy, he thoroughly despised mankind, upon whose weaknesses he practised without remorse.—*Disraeli the younger, Henrietta Temple*, ii. 15.

The morals of Sedley were such as, even in that age, gave great scandal. . . . He was prosecuted for a misdemeanour, was sentenced to a heavy fine, and was reprimanded by the court of King's Bench in the most *cutting* terms.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. vi.

Cútting. *s.*

1. Incision.

Ye shall not make any *cuttings* in your flesh for the dead, nor print any marks upon you.—*Leviticus*, xix. 28.

2. Piece cut off; chop.

The burning of the *cuttings* of vines, and casting them upon land, doth much good.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

3. Caper; curvet: (with the sense it has in *cut a caper*).

Some ladies make a better shew of their countenances in those dances, wherein are divers changes, *cuttings*, turnings, and agitations of the body, than in some dances of state and gravity.—*Florio, Translation of Montaigne's Essays*, p. 228.

4. Division, as of a pack of cards. See the eleventh sense of Cut.

It is here said, there has been much shuffling and *cutting* in England, and we do not understand what or who is turned up trump.—*Letter to A. Hill*, in *Hill's Familiar Letters*, p. 206: 1659.

5. In *Gardening*. Portion of a plant taken off for the purpose of propagation.

Propagation by *cuttings* has been long known, and is abundantly simple when applied to such free-growing hardy shrubs as the willow or the gooseberry; but considered as the chief mode of propagating most of the Ericeæ, Myrteæ, Proteaceæ, &c., it becomes one of the most delicate and difficult modes of continuing the species.—*Loudon, Encyclopædia of Gardening*, p. 637.

Cúttle. *s.*

1. Cephalopodous mollusk of the genus Sepia; squid.

It is somewhat strange, that the blood of all birds and beasts, and fishes, should be of a red colour, and only the blood of the *cuttle* should be as black as ink.—*Bacon.*

2. Foul-mouthed fellow; fellow who blackens the character of others.

Away, you cutpurse rascal; you filthy bung, away: by this wine I'll thrust my knife in your mouldy chaps, if you play the saucy *cuttle* with me.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 4.

Cúttle. *s.* [from Fr. *couteau.*] Knife. *Obsolete.*

Dismembering himself with his keen *cuttle*.—*Bale, Actes of Englysh Votaries*, b. ii. ch. ii.: 1550.

Cuttle-bone. *s.* Internal shell, or pen, of the cuttlefish: (in the following extract we have, probably, *two words* and an *adjectival* construction, rather than a true compound).

The bone or shell is thick, but depressed . . . the substance of the *cuttle-bone* is composed of numerous testaceous laminæ, separated from each other by a perpendicularly fibrous calcified tissue, exhibiting a shining white and satiny lustre, and having a pumiceous aspect and feel. . . . The bone (often used for pounce) equals in length the body without the fins.—*Forbes and Hanley, British Mollusca.*

Cúttlefish. *s.* Same as Cuttle.

He that uses many words for the explaining any subject, doth, like the *cuttle fish*, hide himself for the most part in his own ink.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Among the higher aquatic invertebrata,—*cuttle-fishes* and lobsters, for instance,—there is a very considerable power of locomotion; and the aquatic vertebrata are, considered as a class, much more active in their movements than the other inhabitants of the water.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology.*

Cútwork. *s.* Openwork in embroidery: (used *adjectivally* in the first extract.) *Obsolete.*

It graz'd on my shoulder, takes me away six purls of an Italian *cut-work* band I wore, cost me three pound in the Exchange but three days before.—*B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

Then his band
May be disorder'd, and transform'd from lace
To *cut-work*. *Beaumont and Fletcher, Coronation.*

Cy-, like Con- and Co-, which have gone before, is a combination which gives the initial syllable of a definite and of words, and, as such, does amount of preliminary and most general state is, that the words which and all of Greek deriva[illegible] not be *originally* Greek, because there are several words which, though Greek is the first language in which we find them, may have been adopted by the Greeks from other languages. Still, the language which gives them their sound and orthography is, *in the first instance*, Greek. It is submitted that, for reasons which will soon appear, this rule is absolute.

The next is, that all such words, however Greek they may be in the form under which they are introduced into the English language, are *not* Greek in their immediate or direct origin. They are, one and all, words which having been previously Greek were next Latin, and which, after having been Latin, were finally Anglicized.

This introduction through the Latin may have been in one of two ways. It may have been from the Latin direct; or, indirectly, through the Italian, Spanish, or French offshoots of the Latin. As far as the form in English is concerned, the result is the same whichever view we take.

The *c* in Latin represents a Greek κ; the former being sounded in English as *s*, the latter as *k*; a fact which bears upon certain points of pronunciation. Also, the Latin *y* represents a Greek υ, the sound of which, even in English, is that of the *oo* in *tooth*. This *y*, in English, is sounded as either the *i* in *pit* and *pike*, or the *ee* in *sweet*. Hence the phonetic transformation is from *koo-* to *si-*, and hence the rule that it is only through a Greek origin and a Latin medium that any word in English can begin with *cy-*; a fact which rules the spelling, and excludes more than one word of uncertain origin; such as *cipher* (rather than *cypher*) and others.

The question now arises as to the form which should be taken by words derived *directly* from the Greek, as in the case of several scientific terms of modern coinage; words which, though in some instances they may come into the English from the French or some other derivative of the Latin, never came into it through the Latin. Such a word is Cytoblast, as opposed to Cycle. The answer on this matter is, that *the Latin form is adopted and extended*; and that even when, in words like Esthetics, Economy, &c. (see remarks on Æ), it is departed from, the inconsistency is apparent only: the following being the chief points of difference between the two classes of words —

1) In getting rid of *æ*, we get rid of an anomalous and extraneous letter; a letter neither really forming part of our alphabet, nor definitely excluded from it. In *cy-* we merely retain what already exists.

2) In writing *e* for *æ*, we suggest no change of sound. In writing *ku* for *cy*, we suggest a change in certain old and well-established words, e.g. *cycle* and *cylinder*.

Cyánogen. *s.* [see extract.] In *Chemistry*. Bicarburet of nitrogen. (It has *Cyanide*, *Cyanuret*, and other congeners.)

This gaseous compound was discovered in 1815 by Gay-Lussac, and termed *cyanogen* (from κύανος blue, and γεννάω, I generate) in consequence of its being essential in the formation of Prussian blue.—*Brand, Manual of Chemistry*, p. 503.

Cycadáceous. *adj.* [Lat. *cycas, cycad-os*; Gr. κύκας.] In *Botany*. Belonging to the [illegible]cadaceæ, chiefly repre[illegible]era Cycas and Zamia, [illegible] plants supplies the sago [illegible] See Sago.

[illegible] [Lat. from Gr. κυκλάμινος.] [illegible]*ny*. Sowbread (Cyclamen euro[illegible]eum), an indigenous plant; florist's flower so called, of which there are several kinds, as C. persicum, &c.

Thirdly, a kind of *cyclamen*, or sow-bread.—*Bishop Sprat, History of the Royal Society*, p. 211.

Transplant autumnal *cyclamens* now, if you would change their place.—*Evelyn, Calendarium hortense.*

Cýcle. *s.* [Gr. κύκλος = circle.]

1. Round of time; space at the close of which the same revolutions begin again; period.

We do more commonly use these words, so as to style a lesser space a *cycle*, and a greater by the name of period; and you may not improperly call the beginning of a large period the epocha thereof.—*Holder, Discourse concerning Time.*

Given the year of the Julian period, those of the subordinate *cycles* are easily determined as above. Conversely, given the years of the solar and lunar *cycles*, and of the indiction, to determine the year of the Julian period proceed as follows:—Multiply the number of the year in the solar *cycle* by 4845, in the lunar by 4200, and in the *cycle* of the indictions by 6916; divide the sum of the products by 7980, and the remainder is the year of the Julian period sought.—*Sir W. Herschel, Outlines of Astronomy*, § 925.

It is at our choice to try these and other modes of obtaining a science of the weather: that is, we may refer the phenomena to the idea of time, introducing the conception of a *cycle*;—or to the idea of external force, by the conception of the moon's action;—or to the idea of mutual action, introducing the conceptions of thermotical and atmological agencies, operating between different regions of earth, water, and air. It may be asked, How are we to decide in such alternatives? How are we to select the one right idea out of several conceivable ones? To which we can only reply, that this must be done by trying which will succeed. If there really exist a *cycle* of the weather, as well as of eclipses, this must be established by comparing the asserted *cycle* with a good register of the seasons, of sufficient extent.—*Whewell, Novum Organon renovatum*, b. iii. ch. v. sect. 2, § 5.

2. Calendar.

We thought we should not attempt an unacceptable work, if here we endeavour to present our gardeners with a complete *cycle* of what is requisite to be done throughout every month of the year.—*Evelyn, Calendarium hortense.*

3. Orbit. See Epicycle.

How build, unbuild, contrive
To save appearances; how gird the sphere
With centrick and eccentrick, scribbl'd o'er
Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb!
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 881.

4. In *Literature*. Subject matter for poetry, consisting of several actions and heroes connected with a main one; such as, in the poetry of ancient Greece, those connected with the Trojan and Theban wars, the Argonautic expedition, and other materials for narrative and epic poetry. In modern literature, the chief analogues of these are the legends of King Arthur and the Round Table, the Spanish expedition of Charlemagne, and the story of the Nibelungs. See Cyclic and Circler.

Their superstition has more of interior belief and less of ornamental machinery than those to which the Amadis de Gaul and other heroes of the later *cycles* of romance furnished a model.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. i. ch. ii. § 57.

Far be it from us, meanwhile, to venture rashly, or farther than is needful, into that same traditionary chaos, fondly named the '*Cycle* of Northern Fiction,' with its fourteen sectors (or separate poems), which are rather fourteen shoreless limbos where we hear of pieces containing 'a hundred thousand verses,' and 'seventy thousand verses,' as of a quite natural affair! . . . The primeval mythus . . . floats too vaguely on the breath of men; each successive singer and redactor furnishes it with new personages, new scenery, to please a new audience; each has the privilege of inventing, and the far wider privilege of borrowing and new-modelling from all that preceded him.—*Carlyle, Miscellanies, The Nibelungen Lied.*

Cýcle. *v. n.* Recur in cycles.

It may be that no life is found,
Which only to one engine bound
Falls off, but *cycles* always round.
Tennyson, The Two Voices.

Cýclic. *adj.* Connected with a cycle, generally in the sense it bears in *Literature*: (from the difference in respect to originality between the poet who first wrote upon a subject capable of being developed into a cycle, and those who merely expanded it, the term was not always a complimentary one). See Circler.

The Homer of this race of *cyclic* poets was to be an Italian. It was not till these poems had sunk into popular tales . . . that they were seized first by the bold and accomplished Boiardo, afterwards by the inimitable Ariosto, and in their full ancient spirit, yet with some fine modern irony, bequeathed to mankind in the most exquisite and harmonious Italian.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. vi.

Cýcloid. *s.* [Gr. κυκλοειδής = resembling a circle.] Curve described by a point in the circumference of a circle which rolls along a straight line till it has completed a revolution.

A man may form to himself the notion of a parabola, or a *cycloid*, from the mathematical definition of those figures.—*Reid, Inquiry into the human Mind.*

Cýcloid. *adj.* Having the character of a cycloid; subcircular: (one of its special applications is in *Icthyology*, where it relates to the scales of fishes like the carp, dace, and, indeed, the majority of the existing osseous species. The classification founded by Agassiz on this, along with three other terms, Ctenoid, Ganoid, and Placoid, is important in *Geology*; the external covering being in many cases, the chief means we have for determining the character of a fish when fossilized).

I described the organic structure of these so-called *ganoid* scale bones in 1840, in both recent and extinct fishes, showing that it militated against the theory of development by successive deposition of layers being applied, at least, to ganoid scales. A like organisation prevails in the tri-radiate dermal bones which support the strong spines of the Diodon; and in the usually unenamelled, less regularly formed and arranged, dermal *placoid* ossicles of sharks and rays. The thinner subtransparent scales of ordinary osseous fishes are either sub-circular and with entire margins as in the carp, when they are called *cycloid*, or have the outer and hinder margin dentated or spined, as in the perch, when they are called *ctenoid*. We have seen that the primary classification of fishes in the system of M. Agassiz, is based on these various modifications of the dermal skeleton.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. vi.

Cycloídal. *adj.* Having the character of a cycloid.

Hence, despite the beauty of Huyghens' invention, we have been obliged to abandon his flexible *cycloidal* pendulum, and now exclusively make use of a rigid pendulum, restrained to describing only small arcs.—*Smyth and Grant, Translation of Arago's Popular Astronomy*, b. ii. ch. x.

Cyclómetry. *s.* Art of measuring cycles or circles.

I must tell you, that Sir H. Savile had confuted Joseph Scaliger's *cyclometry*.—*Wallis, Due Correction of Hobbes*, p. 116: 1656.

Cycloón. *s.* [new word from Gr. κύκλος. —as this word, though at present but imperfectly naturalized, is a necessary one, the present spelling is suggested on the precedents *doubloon*, *typhoon*, *balloon*, and others.] Rotatory storm.

Frequently combination occurs, and dynamical effects are produced in proportion. These are particularly evident in the meetings of tropical and polar winds (by the west), by their subsequent continuance in strength as mixed winds, and by the concurrence or combination of *cyclones*. Successive, or rather consecutive, gyrations, circuits, or *cyclones*, often affect one another, acting as temporary mutual checks, until a combination and joint action occurs: their union causing then much greater effects, as may be seen even in water-currents as well as in the atmosphere itself.—*Lord Ashburton, Address to the Geological Society*, 1862.

Cyclopéan. *adj.* Having the character of a Cyclops. (One of its chief special applications is in *Architecture* and *Archeology*, where it means, consisting of large roughhewn or unhewn masses of stone, fitted together without cement, such as in Greece and Italy suggested the notion of the ruins in which they were found having been the work of the Cyclopes.)

The *cyclopean* furnace of all wicked fashions, the heart, calls my speech to it.—*Bishop Hall, Sermons, Fashion of the World.*

Cýclopede. *s.* See Encyclopedia.

Heavy penalties were imposed on those academies, who relinquished the sacred text, to explain the tedious and unedifying commentaries on Peter Lombard's scholastic *cyclopede* of divinity, called the Sentences, which alone were sufficient to constitute a moderate library.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, ii. 450.

Cyclopédia. *s.* See Encyclopedia.

Cyclópic. *adj.* Having the character of a Cyclops; savage.

Sending a bill of defiance to all physicians, chirurgeons, and apothecaries, as so many bold giants, or *cyclopick* monsters who daily seek to fight against heaven by their rebellious drugs and doses!—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 53.

Cýclops. *s.* pl. *Cyclōpes.* [Gr. κύκλος = circle, ὤψ = eye; Lat. *Cyclops.*] Giant of the Greek mythology so called. (The Cyclopes are described as huge misshapen monsters inhabiting Sicily, with one eye, and that in the middle of the forehead. The word is entered on account of its derivatives Cyclopean and Cyclopic, rather than on its own merits, being a proper rather than a common name, and being Greek or Latin rather than English.)

Cyclostome. *s.* [Gr. κύκλος = circle; στόμα = mouth.] In *Ichthyology*. Fish (like the lamprey) with a mouth formed for sucking.

The primitive spermatic cells, which are persistent in the *cyclostomes*, have coalesced into tubes in osseous fishes.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Cýgnet. *s.* [Lat. *cygnus*; Gr. κύκνος.] Young swan.

I am the *cygnet* to this pale faint swan,
Who chaunts a doleful hymn to his own death.
Shakespear, King John, v. 7.

Cygnets, from grey, turn white.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Young *cygnets* are good meat, if fatted with oats;

but fed with weeds, they taste fishy.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Cylinder. *s.* [Lat. *cylinder*; Gr. κύλινδρος, from root of κυλίνδω = roll.] Body having two parallel flat surfaces and one circular.

The quantity of water which every revolution does carry, according to any inclination of the *cylinder*, may be easily found.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

The square will make you ready for all manner of compartments, bases, pedestals, plots, and buildings; your *cylinder* for vaulted turrets, and round buildings.—*Peacham.*

If one body be a sphere and another a *cylinder*, of equal height and diameter, the one will be exactly two-thirds of the other, let the nature and quality of the material be what it will.—*Mill, System of Logic*, iii. 5, § 1.

Cylíndric. *adj.* Same as Cylindrical.

Minera ferri stalactitia, when several of the *cylindrick* striæ are contiguous, and grow together into one sheaf, is called brushiron ore.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Cylíndrical. *adj.* Partaking of the nature of a cylinder; having the form of a cylinder.

Obstructions must be most incident to such parts of the body where the circulation and the elastick fibres are both smallest, and those are glands, which are the extremities of arteries formed into *cylindrical* canals.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Cylíndricule. *s.* Small cylinder.

The posterior or outer layer of the retina consists of the cellular basis, supporting the stratum of *cylindricules*, standing vertically upon its concave surface, with the interblended twin-fusiform corpuscles, both of which microscopic structures are more easily demonstrated in the present than in the higher classes of vertebrata. Each twin-corpuscle is surrounded by a circle of *cylindricules*.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Cýma. *s.* [from Gr. κῦμα = wave.] In *Architecture.* See extract.

A moulding taking its name from its contour resembling that of a wave, being hollow in its upper part and swelling below. Of this moulding there are two sorts, the *cyma* recta just described, and the *cyma* reversa, wherein the upper part swells, whilst the lower is hollow. By the workmen these are called 'ogees.'—*Gwilt, Encyclopædia of Architecture*, p. 991.

Cýmbal. *s.* [Lat. *cymbalum*; Gr. κύμβαλον.] Musical instrument.

The trumpets, sackbuts, psalteries and fifes,
Tabors and *cymbals*, and the shouting Romans,
Make the sun dance. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, v. 4.

If mirth should fail, I'll busy her with cares,
Silence her clamorous voice with louder wars;
Trumpets and drums shall fright her from the throne,
As sounding *cymbals* aid the lab'ring moon.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

The Te Deum was sung with unwonted pomp; and the solemn notes of the organ were mingled with the clash of the *cymbal* and the blast of the trumpet.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ix.

Cyme. *s.* [from Gr. κῦμα = young shoot.] In *Botany.* See extract.

Cyme is a general term applied to all forms of inflorescence in which the terminal or middle flower-bud opens first, and all subsequent flowers must be axillary: sometimes the axils below produce pedicels or branches which bear only a single flower; sometimes each branch bears a terminal flower, but also produces lateral flowers in the axils of bracts. These secondary axils may again be branched, so that the pedicels are branches of the third degree, like those of the panicle or umbellule. The inflorescence which in each case is known by the terminal flower of the main stem, and of each main branch opening before their axillary buds, is termed, according to the appearance it presents, a racemose *cyme*, a panicled *cyme*, or a corymbose *cyme*: the latter is the most common, and occurs in the hawthorn and elder. The flowers of the pink kind are borne in *cymes* of various character, as are many of the gentians, the common centaury.—*Henfrey, Rudiments of Botany*, ch. iii. sect. 1.

Cyme. *s.* In *Architecture.* Same as Cyma.

Cynarctómachy. *s.* [Gr. κύων = dog, ἄρκτος = bear, μάχη = battle.] Bear-baiting with dogs: (a word apparently coined by Butler).

That some occult design doth lye
In bloody *cynarctomachy*,
Is plain enough to him that knows,
How saints lead brothers by the nose.
Butler, Hudibras.

Cynegétics. *s.* [Gr. Κυνηγήτικα, from κύων = dog, and the root of ἡγέομαι = lead; the word being the title of a Greek poem by Oppian, on hunting, and, as such, a proper rather than a common name.] Art of hunting; art of training and hunting with dogs.

There are extant in Greek, four books on *cynegeticks*, or venation.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Cýnic. *s.* [Gr. κυνικός = doglike, from κύων = dog.] Philosopher of the snarling or currish sort; follower of Diogenes; rude man; snarler; misanthrope.

Without these precautions the man degenerates into a *cynick*, the woman into a coquette; the man grows sullen and morose, the woman impertinent and fantastical.—*Addison.*

Why call the miser miserable? as
I said before: the frugal life is his,
Which in a saint or *cynic* ever was
The theme of praise: a hermit would not miss
Canonization for the self-same cause,
And wherefore blame gaunt wealth's austerities?
Because, you'll say, nought calls for such a trial;—
Then there's more merit in his self-denial.
Byron, Don Juan, xii. 7.

Used *adjectivally*.

How vilely doth this *cynick* rhime?—
Get you hence, sirrah; saucy fellow, hence.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

Cýnical. *adj.* Having the qualities of a dog; currish; brutal; snarling; satirical.

'Tis possible for Diogenes his *cynical* slovenliness to trample on Plato's splendid garments with more pride than Plato wore them.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 104.

He doth believe that some new fangled wit (it is his *cynical* phrase) will some time or other find out his art.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

A far wilder speech was that of the dog-philosopher, who termed women necessary evils: of this *cynical* sect, it seems, was he who would make 'orcus' to be the anagram of 'uxor.'—*Howell, Familiar Letters*, iv. 7.

William doubtless read these words with one of those bitter and *cynical* smiles which gave his face its least pleasing expression.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ix.

Cýnically. *adv.* In a cynical manner.

Rather in a satire and *cynically*, than seriously and wisely.—*Bacon, Works*, i. 176. (Ord MS.)

Cýnicism. *s.* Character, temper, state, or condition of a Cynic.

But this *cynicism* is for the most part affected, and serves only as an excuse for some caustic remarks on human nature in general.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries.*

Cýnosure. *s.* [Gr. κυνὸς οὐρα = dog's tail.]

1. Pole star (bright star in the Lesser Bear by which seamen used anciently to steer).

Their compass also is defective; . . . nor is the magnet, till of late, known amongst them; having the *cynosure* and ursa minor for their best directors. —*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 377.

Used *metaphorically*.

For the guidance either of our caution or liberty, in matters of borrowing and lending, the only *cynosure* is our charity.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

2. Point of attraction.

Towers and battlements it sees
Bosom'd high in tufted trees,
Where perhaps some beauty lies,
The *cynosure* of neighbouring eyes.
Milton, Il Penseroso.

Cyperáceous. *adj.* [Lat. *cyperus* = sedge.] In *Botany.* Having the character of the sedges; belonging to, or constituting, the class of which the sedges are the chief representatives.

Above its straggling margins the ground is densely covered with heather, interspersed with swampy strips, bearing carices and other *cyperaceous* plants. . . . Marshy grounds, covered with *cyperaceous* plants and bog-mosses, and tufted with bog-myrtle, occur here and there.—*W. Macgillivray, Natural History of Deeside &c.*

Cýpress. *s.* [Lat. *cupressus*.] Evergreen tree (Cupressus sempervirens) so called: (often used *adjectivally*).

In ivory coffers I have stuff'd my crowns;
In *cypress* chests my arras counterpanes.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

He taketh the *cypress* and the oak, which he strengtheneth for himself among the trees of the forest.—*Isaiah*, xliv. 14.

Poplars and alders ever quivering play'd,
And nodding *cypress* form'd a fragrant shade.
Pope, Homer's Odyssey.

Being anciently used in *funerals*, it is the emblem of mourning.

Poison be their drink,
Their sweetest shade a grove of *cypress* trees.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.

Cýprus. *s.* [*Cyprus*, where it was originally made.] Thin black transparent stuff.

Lawn as white as driven snow,
Cyprus black as e'er was crow.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3, song.

A *cyprus*, not a bosom,
Hides my poor heart! *Id., Twelfth Night*, iii. 1.

Your picture—one half drawn
In solemn *cyprus*, th' other cobweb lawn.
B. Jonson, Epigrams.

All in a robe of darkest grain,
Flowing with majestic train,
And sable stole of *Cyprus* lawn,
Over thy decent shoulders drawn.
Milton, Il Penseroso.

Cyprus(-wine). *s.* Wine made in the island of Cyprus.

The rich *Cyprus wine*, which is so much esteemed in all parts, is very dear.—*Bishop Pococke, Description of the East and some other Countries*, vol. ii. pt. i., *Cyprus.*

Cyst. *s.* [Gr. κύστις.] Bag containing some morbid matter. (Common in *Medicine*, with two series of derivatives: (*a*) one from *cyst* in the sense of a *bag*, or *bladder*, in general; (*b*) the other from the same word in its more limited sense of *urinary bladder*.) See Encysted.

There may be a consumption, with a purulent spitting, when the vomica is contained in a *cyst* or bag; upon the breaking of which the patient commonly suffocated.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

The common tapeworm of the cat, Tænia crassicollis, is remarkable for the disproportionate size of the head, the short and thick neck, the position of the four suckers, and the shape and number of the hooklets of the uncinated proboscis: all these peculiarities are repeated in the larval form of tape-worm which is commonly developed in *cysts* of the liver of the mouse and rat, and which has already been described as the Cysticercus [illegible] *tures on Comparat[illegible]*

Cýstic. *adj.* Cont[illegible]

The [illegible] is of two s[illegible] contained in the gall-bla[illegible] gall; or the hepatick, or from the liver.—*Arbuthnot.*

The four orders of the cla[illegible] already been described, are less [illegible] order Nematoidea. . . . The Cestoida, Trematoda, and Acanthocephala, are [illegible] respectively equivalent to the orders N[illegible] either as regards grade, difference, or [illegible] of organic characters. The transition fr[illegible] to the tænioid Entozoa was so obvious and [illegible] by the Cysticercus fasciolaris, for example, that they were combined in the same order Taenioidea in the Règne Animal.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. vi.

The contents of the excretory sac consist usually of a colourless fluid containing many granules and vesicles: but sometimes it is filled by clear calcareous corpuscles like those found in the parenchyme of the cestoid worms and their *cystic* larvæ.—*Ibid.*

Cýsticle. *s.* Small cyst.

In some Acalephæ the *cysticles* are not complicated with pigment-cells. In the Æquorea violacea the marginal tentacular interspaces are divided by a mammillary process, on each side of which are two *cysticles*, of an oval or spherical form, containing each two or three spherical corpuscles. In Geryonia, Thaumantias, Oceania and Polyxenia the *cysticles* are sessile upon the circular vessel, and placed between its inner and outer membranes: in Phacellophora as in Cyanea, each *cysticle* is placed at the extremity of a short double-walled tubular pedicle projecting downwards . . . In Cephea and Rhizostoma the *cysticle* is placed in a notch between two lobe-like processes of the margin of the disc and looks upwards. On the upper surface a semilunar fold extends from one lobe to the other and covers the *cysticle*. The *cysticles* are below the marginal tentacles in Thaumantias, but alternate with them in the nearly allied Geryonia. The *cysticles* are yellow in Pelagia noctiluca, but colourless in Cassiopæa and Aurelia, and the colourless pedunculate marginal *cysticles* of Polyxenia leucostyla contain each a single round corpuscle, whilst the *cysticles* of Cytaeis polystyla contain a cluster of yellowish calcareous corpuscles. Will and Siebold regard these contained corpuscles as homologous with the otolites of higher animals and the *cysticle* as an organ of hearing.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. ix.

Cýstis. *s.* [Gr.] Same as Cyst.

In taking it out the *cystis* broke, and shewed itself by its matter to be a meliceris.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Cýtisus. *s.* [Lat. from Gr. κυτίσος.] Shrub of the order Leguminosæ, of which there

are several varieties, as the Portugal broom (Cytisus albus), common broom (C. scoparius), and others.

There tamarisks with thick-leav'd box are found; And *cytisus*, and garden-pines abound. *Congreve.*

Cýtoblast. *s.* [Gr. κύτος = vessel, and root of βλαστάνω = bud or germinate.] Nucleus of the primary cell in vegetables when the cell is developed; corresponding element in animals. (In *Physiology*, it has *Cytoblastema* and other derivatives.)

Schleiden has published some extremely interesting observations upon this body, which he regards as a universal elementary organ, and calls a *cytoblast*. . . . In the interior of the *cytoblast*, or sunk in its surface, is a small well-defined body. . . . The spherule varies in size from half the diameter of the *cytoblast* to a point too small to be measured; and Schleiden believes that this minute body is formed earlier than the *cytoblast* itself.—*Lindley, Introduction to Botany*, vol. i. b. i. ch. i.

He who measures the orbit of a comet has not, therefore, higher faculties than he who examines the *cytoblast* of a fungus.—*W. Macgillivray, Natural History of Deeside and Braemar*, p. 121.

Czar. *s.* [Polish form of the Russian title of the *Kaiser*, *Cæsar*, or Emperor. The *Polish* sound of *cz* is *ch*, i.e. *tsh*.] Title of the emperor of Russia.

There were competitors, the *czar* of Muscovy's son, the duke of Newburg, and the prince of Lorraine.—*E. Browne, Travels in Europe*, p. 153.

Russia refused to consent to anything more than an armistice for two years, which was afterwards enlarged into a peace for thirty years; as the *czar's* attention was in the commencement of the eighteenth century principally directed to schemes of aggrandisement at the expense of Sweden.—*Sir E. S. Creasy, History of the Ottoman Turks*, vol. iii. ch. iv.

Czarína. *s.* Female czar; empress of Russia.

When Catherine Alexowna was made empress of Russia, the women were in an actual state of bondage. . . . Assemblies were quite unknown among them; the *czarina* was satisfied with introducing them, for she found it impossible to render them polite.—*Goldsmith, Essays*, 22.

In the empress's manifestoes respecting the annexation of the Crimea, the Kuban, and the adjacent territories to Russia (which were published in April, 1783) the same spirit of grim hypocrisy was maintained with which Europe was already familiarised by the sayings and doings of the *czarina* and her confederates in the case of Poland.—*Sir E. S. Creasy, History of the Ottoman Turks*, vol. ii. ch. viii.

Czárish. *adj.* Relating to the czar.

His *czarish* majesty dispatched an express.—*Tatler*, no. 55.

D.

DAB

D. The fourth letter of the English alphabet. For its import as a letter see Dee.

Dab. *v. a.* [see last extract.] Strike gently with something soft or moist.

A sore should never be wiped by drawing a piece of tow or rag over it, but only by *dabbing* it over with fine [illegible], *Surgery*.

[illegible] clout; to *dab*, to slap or [illegible] *dabben, dabbelen*—Kilian), sentence by [illegible] in the water and dirt.—the pith of wh[illegible] blow with something not of commerce. [illegible] clay or a wet cloth is re[illegible]mables *dab, dib, dub*, as *to dab* a [illegible]. The frequentative *dabble* re[illegible]dling sound of water agitated by [illegible] Then, as the same word which [illegible] the noise of a blow is commonly applied [illegible] instrument which produces it, *dab* is used to [illegible] small quantity of something soft, such a [illegible] may conveniently be thrown, as *a dab* of [illegible] of mortar, &c.; a *dabbet*, a very small quan[illegible]; a *dab-wash*, a small wash got up on a sudden. [illegible]. A somewhat different application of the verb to [illegible] gives the sense of pricking or striking a pointed instrument into a soft body. To *dab* in some parts of England is used, as *dibble* in others, for making holes in a furrow with a pointed stick for the planting of seed. To *dab*, to *daub*, to peck as birds, to prick.—Jamieson.

'The thorn that *dabs* I'll cut it down,
Though fair the rose may be.'

—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Dab. *s.* [? *Adept*, in the sense of one who is master of his art; a *dab* hand, for the word is often used *adjectivally*, being opposed to a *prentice* hand, i.e. a learner.] Adept. *Colloquial*, or *slang*.

One writer excels at a plan, or the titlepage; another works away at the body of the book; and the third is a *dab* at an index.—*Goldsmith, Essays*, i.

Dab. *s.* [Lat. *dobula*.] Native fish so called. See Dobule.

Of flat fish there are rays, flowks, *dabs*, plaice.—*Carew.*

Dábble. *v. a.* Dab; splash.

A shadow like an angel, with bright hair
Dabbled in blood. *Shakespear, Richard III.* i. 4.

I scarified and *dabbled* the wound with oil of turpentine.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Dábble. *v. n.* Play, or splash, in shallow water, mud, or slush, without going far out or swimming; hence, *figuratively*, do anything in a slight or superficial manner.

Neither will a spirit, that dwells with stars, *dabble* in this impurer mud.—*Glanville, Apology for Philosophy.*

The little one complained of her legs, that she could neither swim nor *dabble* with them.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

But when he found the boys at play,
And saw them *dabbling* in their clay,
He stood behind a stall to lurk,
And mark the progress of their work. *Swift.*

The story deserves the pen of my dear Smollett, who, I am sorry, disgraces his talent by writing

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those stupid romances, commonly called history. Shebbeare does worse, and *dabbles* in filthy politics, instead of making more Lydias for my entertainment.—*Lady M. W. Montague, Letters*, 18: 1760.

With *with*.

Shakespeare shall be put into your hands, as clear and as fair as it came out of them: though you, I think, have been *dabbling* here and there with the text, I have had more reverence for the writer and the printer, and left everything standing.—*Bishop Atterbury, Letter to Pope.*

Dábbler. *s.* One who dabbles (in either the *primary* or *figurative* sense of that word).

He dares not complain of the tooth-ach, lest our *dabblers* in politicks should be ready to swear against him for disaffection.—*Swift.*

Dábchick. *s.* See Didapper.

As when a *dabchick* waddles through the copse
On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops.
Pope.

Dace. *s.* [?] Small native freshwater fish (Cyprinus Leuciscus) so called.

Let me live harmlessly, and near the brink
Of Trent or Avon have a dwelling-place;
Where I may see my quill or cork down sink,
With eager bite of pearch, or bleak, or *dace*.
I. Walton.

The *Dace*, or, as it is sometimes called, the *Dare* or *Dart*, is a fish of the Cyprinidæ family, and is rather like the Roach both in habits and appearance, but the former is more local and less plentiful than the latter.—*Maunder, Treasury of Natural History*, p. 170.

Dáctyl. *s.* [Gr. δάκτυλος = finger.] Metrical measure so called, consisting of a long syllable followed by two short ones (– ∪ ∪), and, as such, comparable to a finger with its one longer and two shorter joints. *Cāndidŭs* in Latin, and the word δάκτυλος itself in Greek, are instances.

But stuck fast in his first hexameter,
Not one of all whose gouty feet would stir,
But ere the sparkled *dactyles* could be stirred
Into recitative, &c.
Byron, Vision of Judgment, 90, 91.

Dáctylet. *s.* Little, false, or would-be dactyle.

Whoever saw [illegible] vanton and wild,
Yoked with [illegible]x on fallow field,
Can right aread[illegible] handsomely befits
Dull spondees with [illegible]ish *dactylets!*
If Jove speak English in a wandering cloud,
Thick, thwack, and riff-raff, roars he out aloud.
Bishop Hall, Satires, vi.

Dactýlic. *adj.* Characterized by, or having the nature of, dactyls.

The *dactylic* pronunciation by which three syllables must be constructed to two.—*Scott, Essays*, p. 120. (Ord MS.)

Dáctylist. *s.* Writer whose rhythm is dactylic.

Dr. Johnson prefers the Latin poetry of May and Cowley to that of Milton and thinks May to be the

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first of the three. May is certainly a sonorous *dactylist*.—*T. Warton, Preface to Milton's smaller Poems.*

Dactylólogy. *s.* [Gr. δάκτυλος = finger, λόγος = word, principle, reason.] Art of talking by the fingers.

Cheirology, or *dactylology*, as the words import, is an interpretation by the transient motion of the fingers; which, of all other ways of interpretation, comes nearest to that of the tongue.—*Dalgarno, Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor, Introduction*: 1680. (Rich.)

Dad, or Dáddy. *s.* [Welsh, *tad*; whence it is often considered a Keltic word: but it is also Frisian and Mesogothic.] Father.

I was never so bethumpt with words,
Since first I call'd my brother's father *dad*.
Shakespear, King John, ii. 2

His loving mother left him to my care;
Fine child, as like his *dad* as he could stare! *Gay.*

Dade. *v. a.* See extract.

[To *dade* is applied to the first vacillating steps of a child. To *dade* a child, to teach him to walk; *dading* strings, leading strings. It is in this sense that the word is used by Drayton. . . .

'Which nourished and brought up at her most plenteous pap
No sooner brought to *dade*, but from her mother trips.—
But eas'ly from her source as Isis gently *dades*.'
(Drayton.)

To dade a child is then to teach him to walk, to lead him by the hand while he toddles or totters; *dading strings*, leading strings, by which he is held up while learning to walk. . . . In the nursery language of France *dada* is the name given to a horse, the type of activity in a child's imagination. *Dada*, a hobby-horse. *Dadées* in a more general sense is applied to all the proceedings of an infant. 'Soufrir à un enfant toutes ses *dadées*,' to cocker or cokes him.—Cotgrave. The frequentative to *daddle* or *daidle* is in use in the North of England and Scotland, signifying to walk unsteadily like a child. To *daidle* like a duck, to waddle.—Jamieson. To *doddle*, *diddle*, *toddle*, are other variations.—*Wedgwood Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Dade. *s.* [?] Waterbird so called, probably dabchick.

There's neither swallow, dove, nor *dade*
Can soar more high or deeper wade;
Nor shew a reason from the stars
What [illegible]seth peace or civil wars.
Loyal Garland: 1686. (Nares [illegible] H. and W.)

Dádo. *s.* [?] See extract.

Dado [is] the solid block or cube forming the body of a pedestal in classical architecture, between the base-mouldings and cornice; an architectural arrangement of mouldings, &c., round the lower part of the walls of a room, resembling a continuous pedestal.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Daff. *v. a.* [? *daft* from *do* and *aft* = after; as *don, doff, dup* = do on, do off, do up.] Throw back; toss aside. *Rare.*

The nimble-footed mad-cap prince of Wales,
And his comrades, that *daffed* the world aside,
And bid it pass. *Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.*

I would she had bestowed this dotage on me: I would have *daffed* all other respects, and made her half myself.—*Id., Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 3.

Dáffodil. *s.* [Gr. ἀσφόδελος; Lat. *asphodelus.*] Garden and native flower so called (Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus).

The daughters of the flood have search'd the mead
For violets pale, and cropp'd the poppy's head:
The short narcissus, and fair *daffodil*,
Pansies to please the sight, and casia sweet to smell.
Dryden.

Dáffodílly. *s.* Same as Daffodil, but more colloquial.

Bid amaranthus all his beauty shed,
And *daffodillies* fill their cups with tears,
To strew the laureat herse where Lycid lies.
Milton, Lycidas.

Dáffodowndílly. *s.* Same as Daffodilly, but more colloquial. *Vulgar, ludicrous*, or used with an *affectation* of *simplicity.*

Strew me the green ground with *daffodowndillies*,
And cowslips, and kingcups, and loved lilies.
Spenser.

No matter whether her hand is a lily, or a tulip, or a *daffydowndilly.*—*John O'Keefe, Fontainbleau*, ii. 3.

Dag. *s.* [see last extract.] Pistol.

Whilst he would show me how to hold the *dagge*,
To draw the cocke, to charge, and set the flint.
Jack Drum's Entertainment, H. 3.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Neither was there anything taken from them but these *dags*, which the German horsemen, after a new fashion, carried at their saddle-bows; these the Turks greatly admired, delighted at the noveltie of the invention, to see them shot off with a firelock, without a match.—*Knolles, History of the Turks*, p. 742.

What d'ye call this gun—a *dag?*
Beaumont and Fletcher, Love's Cure, ii. 1.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Powder! no, sir, my *dagge* shall be my dagger.
Decker, Whore of Babylon. (Nares by H. and W.)

[*Dag.—Dagger.—Daggle.* The syllable *dag* or *dig* represents the noise of a blow with something sharp, then the instrument with which the blow is given, or anything of similar form. Breton, *dagi*, to stab; Old English, *dag*, to pierce.

'Derfe dyntys they dalte with *daggande* sperys.'
(Morte Arthure in Halliwell.)

French, *dague*; Italian, *daga*; English, *dagger*, a short stabbing weapon. Old English, *dag*, a small projecting stump of a tree, a sharp sudden pain. (Halliwell.) Then in the sense of slashing with an edged tool, 'pounsoned and *dagged* clothing.' 'So much *dagging* of sheres with the superfluity in lengthe of the foresaide gounes.' (Chaucer in Richardson.) Hence, *dag*, a fragment of a slashed edge, a jag or shred. *Dagge* of cloth, fractillus. (Promptorium Parvulorum.) *Dagon*, a slice. 'A *dagon* of your blanket, leve dame.' (Chaucer.) *Dag-locks*, clotted locks hanging in dags or jags at a sheep's tail. Finlandish, *takku*, a shaggy fleece; *takku-willa*, dag-wool; *takkuinen*, matted, shaggy, dagged. Old English, *dag-swain*, a bed-covering of shaggy material. 'Some *dagswaynes* have long thrumys (fractillos) and jaggs on bothe sydys, some but on one.' (Horman in Way.) *Daglets*, icicles, dags or jags of ice. In *daggle*, to trail in the dirt (Halliwell), *bedaggled, daggle-tail*, there is perhaps a mixture between the idea of hanging in *dags* in the wet and mire, and that of bedewing, soaking in the wet grass; Scotch, *dag*, dew, drizzling; Swedish, *dagg*, dew; Danish, *dugge, bedugge*, to dew, bedew; Devonshire, *dugged, dugged-tealed, daggle-tealed*, wet and with the tail of the garment dragged along in the dirt. (Exmoor scolding.) *Draggle-tailed* is a later introduction when the sense of *daggle* became obscure.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Dágger. *s.* [Fr. *dague.*]

1. Short sword; poniard.

She ran to her son's *dagger*, and struck herself a mortal wound.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

This sword a *dagger* had his page,
That was but little for his age;
And therefore waited on him so,
As dwarfs upon knights-errant do.
Butler, Hudibras.

He strikes himself with his *dagger*, but being interrupted by one of his friends, he stabs him, and breaks the *dagger* on one of his ribs.—*Addison.*

2. In *Printing.* Mark in the form of a dagger (†), serving to refer the reader to a note or some other matter in the margin.

Dággersdrawing. *verbal abs.* Act of drawing daggers; approach to violence; violent quarreling.

They always are at *daggersdrawing*,
And one another clapperclawing.
Butler, Hudibras.

I have heard of a quarrel in a tavern, where all were at *daggersdrawing*, till one desired to know the subject of the quarrel.—*Swift.*

Dággle. *v. n.* [see Dag.] Draggle. (The idea of dragging connected with water, mire, or any other kind of impurity, lies at the bottom of this meaning. In the previous editions the definition is, 'dip negligently in mire or water; bemire; besprinkle:' the derivation connecting the word with *dag* or *dew*. In Brockett's list of North-Country words, *dag* = drizzle. *Daglock*, however, provincial for the befouled locks that hang about a sheep's tail, connects it with something hanging pendent, or swinging about as a tag).

Nor like a puppy, *daggled* through the town,
To fetch and carry sing-song up and down. *Pope.*

Dággletailed. *adj.* Clogged behind with water, mud, or filth.

The gentlemen of wit and pleasure are apt to be choaked at the sight of so many *daggletail* parsons that happen to fall in their way.—*Swift.*

Dáglock. *s.* See Daggle.

Dágswain. *s.* [? for a probable origin of the *first* syllable see Dag; that of the second being uncertain.] Sort of blanket.

Our fathers, yea and we ourselves also, have been full often upon straw pallets, or rough mats, covered only with a sheet under coverlets made of *dagswain.*—*Harrison, Description of Britain*, prefixed to *Holinshed's Chronicle.*

Dágtailed. *adj.* Daggletailed: (in the following extract, *clogged with daglocks*).

Would it not vex thee, where thy sires did keep,
To see the dunged folds of *dagtailed* sheep.
Bishop Hall, Satires, v.

Daguérreotype. *s.* [*Daguerre*, the inventor.] Photographic process so called: (used *adjectivally* in extract).

The *Daguerrotype* process depends on the production of a very thin film of iodine and silver, on the surface of a carefully-prepared silver plate. This compound is chemically changed by the radiations proceeding from any external object illuminated by the sun. The image is developed by the action of mercurial vapour, and, lastly, rendered permanent, as far as the action of light is concerned, by dissolving off the iodide of silver by hyposulphite of soda.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.* (Hunt's ed.)

Dáhlia. *s.* [*Dahl*, a Swedish botanist.] Exotic plant so called, of the natural order Compositæ.

Their late member, surrounded by his friends, stood in the balcony, which was fitted up with Coningsby's colours, and bore his name on the hangings in gigantic letters formed of *dahlias.*—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, b. ix. ch. vi.

Dáily. *adj.* [A.S. *dæglic.*] Happening every day.

Much are we bound to heaven
In *daily* thanks, that gave us such a prince.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. v. 2.

Cease, man of woman born! to hope relief
From *daily* trouble and continued grief. *Prior.*

Daily. *adv.* [This is a word which may serve as a text upon the use of the termination *-ly* in *adverbs*; in which its use, though common, is by no means etymologically evident. However much *-ly* may look like a derivational element, it is in reality a separate term; so that the words in which it appears are really modified compounds, or, at any rate, compounds in respect to their original elements. The *-y* represents a *-g* or *-ig*, which is itself deduced from a *-k* (or *-c*), or an *-ik* (*-ic*); this being the older form of the adjective *like.*

The part of speech to which it naturally attaches itself is the substantive, which it converts into an adjective; as, *man, manlike, manlic, manlig, manly* = like a man. Out of this adjective the adverb arises; as, *tight, tightly, bright, brightly.* With the majority of adjectives no difficulty arises; none, at least, in respect to the form. But when, as in the word before us, the adjective already ends in *-ly*, the apparent necessity arises of either adding a second *-ly* (*dai-ly-ly*), or of leaving the two parts of speech identical in respect to their terminations. Against the first of these alternatives the practice of our language has decided, and that conveniently.

Yet it is doubtful whether the recognition of any second *-ly* (whether adopted or omitted) is necessary. In most, perhaps in all, languages where the adjectives have genders, the neuter is used adverbially, just as it is also used substantivally. Now in Anglo-Saxon this distinction of genders actually existed, and, along with it, the common practice of using the neuter as an adverb. From this point of view, then, the adverbial *daily* must be looked upon as what may be called a virtual neuter, a neuter which in an older stage of the language was a real one.] Every day; day by day.

Let that man with better sense advise,
That of the world least part to us is read;
And *daily* how through hardy enterprize,
Many great regions are discovered.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

A man with whom I conversed almost *daily* for years together.—*Dryden, Dedication to Translation of Virgil.*

Daint. *s.* Dainty. *Rare.*

And you, faire troop, if Thersil you disdain not,
Vouchsafe with me to take some short refection:
Excesse or *daints* my lowly roof maintain not.
Phineas Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, vii. 37.

Daíntily. *adv.* In a dainty manner.

Truth is a naked and open day-light, that doth not shew the masks and mummeries and triumphs of the world half so stately and *daintily* as candle-light.—*Bacon.*

There is no region on earth so *daintily* watered, with such great navigable rivers [illegible] *all Forrest.*

Sounded as a *dissyllable.*

As on the which full *daintly* [illegible] or that
Sackville, Induction to Mirror [illegible] *ces.*

Daíntiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Dainty.

What should yet thy palate please?
Daintiness and softer ease,
Sleeked limbs and finest blood? *B. Jonson.*

The duke exceeded in the *daintiness* of his leg and foot, and the earl in the fine shape of his hands.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Of sand, and lime, and clay, Vitruvius hath discoursed without any *daintiness.*—*Ibid.*

It was more notorious for the *daintiness* of the provision which he served in it, than [illegible] he magness of the dish.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

Daínty. *adj.* [Welsh, *dantaidd* = delicate.—On the strength of this word, several influential authorities have looked upon *dainty* as a word of truly British origin; the more so as *danedd* = tooth is a British word, and the word under notice is non-existent in the other languages of the German family. On the other hand, the evidence of *daenteth* being original Welsh is imperfect, being complicated by Latin *dens, dentis*, and the French *dent.*]

1. Toothsome; pleasing to the palate.

Higher concoction is required for sweetness, or pleasure of taste, and therefore all your *dainty* plumbs are a little dry.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Delicate; nice; sensitive; squeamish; scrupulous; ceremonious; affected.

This is the slowest, yet the *daintiest* sense;
For even the ears of such as have no skill
Perceive a discord, and conceive offence;
And knowing not what 's good, yet find the ill.
Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul.

Which of you all
Will now deny to dance? She that makes *dainty*,
I'll swear hath corns.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, i. 5.

Therefore to horse;
And let us not be *dainty* of leave-taking,
But shift away. *Id., Macbeth*, ii. 3.

Why should ye be so cruel to yourself,
And to those *dainty* limbs, which nature lent
For gentle usage and soft delicacy?
Milton, Co[illegible]

Your *dainty* speakers have the curse,
To plead bad causes down to worse.

Daínty. *s.*

1. Delicacy.
   Be not desirous of his *dainties*; for they are deceitful meat.—*Proverbs*, xxxiii. 3.
   A worm breedeth in meal, of the shape of a large white maggot, which is given as a great *dainty* to nightingales.—*Bacon.*
   She then produc'd her dairy store,
   And unbought *dainties* of the poor. *Dryden.*
2. Word of fondness formerly in use.
   There is a fortune coming
   Towards you, *dainty*, that will take thee thus,
   And set thee aloft. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

Daíry. *s.* [see Dey.] Place where milk is kept or prepared, for butter, cheese, and the like.
   These beauties will suspect
   That you have no more worth
   Than the coarse and country fairy,
   That doth haunt the hearth or *dairy*. *B. Jonson.*

Used *adjectivally*.
   Children in *dairy* countries do wax more tall than where they feed more upon bread and flesh.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
   She in pens his flocks will fold,
   And then produce her *dairy* store. *Dryden.*

Dairymaid. *s.* Female servant whose business is the care of the dairy.
   Come up quickly, or we shall conclude that thou art in love with one of Sir Roger's *dairymaids*.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Dáis. See extracts: (the *commonest* meaning being the raised part of the floor of a dining-hall, for the seniors or the more distinguished members of the company, either with or without a canopy).
   Dais [is a] word [which is] variously spelt by old English authors, and variously used; it is applied to the chief seat at the high board, . . . also to the principal table itself, and to the raised part of the floor in which it was placed.—*Glossary of Architecture.*
   [*Dais*. French, *dais* or *daiz*, a cloth of estate, canopy [illegible] stands over the heads of princes' [illegible] the whole state or seat of estate. [illegible] Old French, *dais*, *deis*, a table, from [illegible] esterras, e à mun *deis* tuz jurs [illegible] des Rois.) 'Un jor seeit al maistre [illegible] day he (the king) sat at the principal table or *high dease*. (Chron. Norm.) The name was then transferred to the raised step on which the high table was placed, or the canopy over it.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Daísy. [? *day's eye*.] Native flower so called (Bellis perennis).
   When *daisies* pied, and violets blue,
   And lady smocks all lily white,
   And cuckow buds of yellow hue,
   Do paint the meadows with delight.
   Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, v. 2, song.

Vale. *s.* [A.S. *dæl*.] Low place between hills; vale; valley.
   Long tost with storms, and bet with bitter winds,
   High over hills, and low adown the *dale*,
   She wandred many a wood and measur'd many a vale. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, i. 7, 28.
   He steals along the lonely *dale*
   In silent search. *Thomson, Seasons, Spring*, 220.

Dálesman. *s.* Resident in a dale, or district of hills and dales.
   Even after the accession of George the Third, the path over the fells from Borrowdale to Ravenglas was still a secret carefully kept by the *dalesmen*, some of whom had probably in their youth escaped from the pursuit of justice by that road.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iii.

Dálliance. *s.*

1. Interchange of caresses; exhibition of acts of fondness; amatory pastime; fondling.
   Look thou be true: do not give *dalliance*
   Too much the rein: the strongest oaths are straw
   To th' fire i' th' blood. *Shakespear, Tempest*, iv. 1.
   Nor gentle purpose, nor endearing smiles
   Wanted; nor youthful *dalliance*, as beseems
   Fair couple, link'd in happy nuptial league,
   Alone as they. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 337.
   Since thou claim'st me for thy sire,
   And my fair son here show'st me, the dear pledge
   Of *dalliance* had with thee in heav'n, and joys
   Then sweet, now sad to mention. *Ibid.* ii. 217.
   I'll head my people;
   Then think of *dalliance* when the danger's o'er:
   My warlike spirits work now another way,
   And my soul's tun'd to trumpets.
   Dryden, Don Sebastian.
2. Idle habit of putting off business or duty; 'aying with important matters; procrastination; trifling.
   [illegible]ay, come, I pray you, sir, give me the chain;
   Both wind and tide stay for this gentleman;
   And I, to blame, have held him here too long.—
   Good lord, you use this *dalliance* to excuse
   Your breach of promise.
   Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, iv. 1.

Dállier. *s.* One who dallies; fondler; trifler.
   The daily *dalliers* with pleasant words, with smiling countenances, and with wagers purposed to be lost before they were purposed to be made.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Dállop. *s.* [?] Hunch; heap.
   Of barley the finest and greenest ye find,
   Leave standing in *dallops* 'till time ye do bind.
   Tusser, Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Dálly. *v. n.* [Dutch, *dollen*.]

1. Indulge in dalliance, by exchanging caresses, fondling, or playing the wanton.
   He is not lolling on a lewd love bed,
   But on his knees at meditation;
   Not *dallying* with a brace of courtezans,
   But meditating with two deep divines.
   Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 7.
2. Sport; play; frolic.
   Her eyry buildeth in the cedar's top,
   And *dallies* with the wind, and scorns the sun.
   Shakespear, Richard III. i. 3.
3. Tamper; trifle; play the fool; put off, or up with, anything.
   Take up thy master:
   If thou shouldst *dally* half an hour, his life,
   With thine, and all that offer to defend him,
   Stand in assured loss. *Shakespear, King Lear*, iii. 6.
   They that would not be reformed by that correction, wherein he *dallied* with them, shall feel a judgment worthy of God.—*Wisdom*, xii. 26.
   He left his cur, and laying hold
   Upon his arms, with courage bold
   Cried out, 'Tis now no time to *dally*,
   The enemy begin to rally. *Butler, Hudibras*, i. 3.
4. Delay.
   He received his despatches from the captain of the frigate, with orders to proceed to sea immediately. Mr. Vanslyperken, under the eye of his superior officer, could not *dally* or delay.—*Marryat, Snarleyyow*, vol. iii. ch. vii.
5. While away: (with *off*).
   He fully set down, after his wonted manner, to perform service; not by the hazard of one set battle, but by *dallying off* the time with often skirmishes.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Dam. *s.* [same word as *dame*, the vowel being shortened in respect to sound, and the final *e* dropped in spelling.] Female parent; mother: (applied chiefly to *beasts*, and belonging to the language of the chase rather than common life. When used consistently and systematically, its corresponding terms are *sire* = male parent, and *filly* = female offspring; all the three words being Norman-French).

a. Applied to *beasts* and *birds*.
   The *dam* runs lowing up and down,
   Looking the way her harmless young one went,
   And can do nought but wail her darling loss.
   Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.
   Mother, says a sick kite, give over lamentations, and let me have your prayers. Alas, my child, says the *dam*, which of the gods shall I go to?—*Sir R. L'Estrange, Fables*, 17.

b. Applied to *human beings*.
   This brat is none of mine;
   It is the issue of Polixena:
   Hence with it, and, together with the *dam*,
   Commit them to the fire.
   Shakespear, Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

Dam. *s.* [from Dutch, *dam*.] Mole, or bank, to confine, check, or keep up, water.
   As when the sea breaks o'er its bounds,
   And overflows the level grounds,
   Those banks and *dams*, that like a skreen
   Did keep it out, now keep it in.
   Butler, Hudibras, ii. 2.
   Let loose the reins to all your wat'ry store,
   Bear down the *dam*, and open every door. *Dryden.*
   The inside of the *dam* must be very smooth and streight; and if it is made very sloping on each side, it is the better.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Dam. *v. a.* Confine; check; shut up; keep up.

a. Applied to *water*.
   I'll have the current in this place *damm'd* up;
   And here the smug and silver Trent shall run
   In a new channel, fair and evenly.
   Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 1.
   Boggy lands are fed by springs, pent by a weight of earth, that *dams* in the water, and causes it to spread in the ground, so far as the earth is soft.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

b. Applied to *objects not liquid*.
   Moon! if your influence be quite *damm'd* up
   With black usurping mists, some gentle taper,
   Though a rush-candle from the wicker hole
   Of some clay habitation, visit us
   With thy long level'd rule of streaming light.
   Milton, Comus, 336.

Dámage. *s.* [N.Fr. *damage*.]

1. Value of mischief done; reparation or costs for the same: (this is the original sense of the word; its construction being generally *plural*).
   The bishop demanded restitution of the spoils taken by the Scots, or *damages* for the same.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*
   They believed that they were not able, though they should be willing to fell all they have in Ireland, to pay the *damages* which had been sustained by the war.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
   In the common law it [*damage*] particularly signifies a part of what the jurors be to enquire of; for, after verdict given of the principal cause, they are likewise asked their consciences touching costs, which are the charges of suit, and *damages*, which contain the hinderance which the plaintiff or demandant hath suffered, by means of the wrong done him by the defendant or tenant.—*Cowell.*
   Tell me whether, upon exhibiting the several particulars which I have related to you, I may not sue her for *damages* in a court of justice?—*Addison, Guardian*, no. 97.
   When the judge had awarded due *damages* to a person into whose field a neighbour's oxen had broke, it is reported that he reversed his own sentence, when he heard that the oxen which had done this mischief were his own.—*Watts, Logick.*
2. Mischief; hurt; detriment; injury.

a. Inflicted.
   Gross errours and absurdities many commit for want of a friend to tell them of them, to the great *damage* both of their fame and fortune.—*Bacon, Essays.*
   Such as were sent from thence did commonly do more hurt and *damage* to the English subjects than to the Irish enemies, by their continual cess and extortion.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*
   He repulsed the enemy very much to their *damage*.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

b. Suffered.
   His heart exalts him in the harm
   Already done, to have dispeopled heav'n,
   My *damage* fondly deem'd!
   Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 150.

Dámage. *v. a.* Hurt; injure; harm; impair.
   I consider time as an immense ocean, into which many noble authors are entirely swallowed up, many very much shattered and *damaged*, some quite disjointed and broken into pieces.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 223.

Dámageable. *adj.*

1. Liable to, or susceptible of, damage: (as '*damageable* goods').
2. Causing damage; mischievous; pernicious. *Rare.*
   Obscene and immodest talk is offensive to the purity of God, *damageable* and infectious to the innocence of our neighbours, and most pernicious to ourselves.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Dámascene. *s.* Damson, or Damascus plum: (*older*, and etymologically *more correct*, form).
   In fruits the white commonly is meaner, as in pear-plums and *damascenes*; and the choicest plums are black.—*Bacon.*

Damascéne. *v. a.* Same as Damask.

Dámask. *adj.* Derived from Damascus: (applied to *woven tissues*, either from being actually manufactured there, or made after a Damascene pattern; and to a *dark variety of the rose*, as indigenous to the country.) See the verb.
   Damask-roses have not been known in England above one hundred years, and now are so common.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
   Wipe your shoes, for want of a clout, with a *damask* napkin.—*Swift, Advice to Servants.*
   No gradual bloom is wanting from the bud,
   Nor broad carnations, nor gay spotted pinks,
   Nor, shower'd from ev'ry bush, the *damask-rose*.
   Thomson, Seasons.

Dámask. *s.*

1. Damask tissue.
   Not any weaver which his work doth boast
   In diaper, *damask*, or in lyne. *Spenser.*
2. Deep red colour, like that of the damask rose.

And for some deale perplexed was her spirit,
Her *damask* late, now chang'd to purest white.
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso, b. ii.

Dámask, or **Damascéne.** *v. a.* (the latter being the *commoner* term.) Form flowers upon stuffs; variegate; diversify; ornament steelwork with waves, &c., after the fashion of the famous blades of Damascus.

They sat recline
On the soft downy bank, *damask'd* with flowers.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 333.
Around him dance the rosy hours,
And *damasking* the ground with flow'rs,
With ambient sweets perfume the morn. *Fenton.*

Damaskíns. *s.* Damascus blades; damasked or damascened blades.

No old Toledo blades or *damaskins*,
No pistols, or some rare spring carabines.
Howell, Familiar Letters, Poem to King Charles: 1641.

Dame. *s.* [Fr. *dame*; Spanish, *dama*.]

1. Lady; old title of honour given to women.

Bless you, fair *dame!* I am not to you known,
Though in your state of honour I am perfect.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 2.
Shut your mouth, *dame!* *Id., King Lear*, v. 3.
Sov'reign of creatures, universal *dame!*
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 612.

They killed the poor cock; for, say they, if it were not for his waking our *dame*, she would not wake us.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The word *dame* originally signified a mistress of a family, who was a lady; and it is used still in the English law to signify a lady: but in common use, now-a-days, it represents a farmer's wife, or a mistress of a family of the lower rank in the country.—*Watts, Logick.*

Who would not repeat that bliss,
And frequent sight of such a *dame*
Buy with the hazard of his fame? *Waller.*
His father Faunus; a Laurentian *dame*
His mother, fair Marica was her name. *Dryden.*

2. Woman in general.

We've willing *dames* enough; there cannot be
That vulture in you to devour so many
As will to greatness dedicate themselves.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Dámmarell. *s.* Gallant; squire of dames. *Rare.*

The lawyer here may learn divinity,
The divine laws on faire astrology,
The *dammarel* respectively to fight,
The duellist to court a mistress right.
On Persons' Varieties, 1635: from *Beloe's Anecdotes of Literature.* (Rich.)

Damn. *v. a.* [Lat. *damno*.]

1. Doom to eternal torments in a future state.

It is most necessary that the church, by doctrine and decree, do *damn* and send to hell for ever those facts and opinions.—*Bacon, Essays*, iii.

2. Procure or cause to be eternally condemned.

That which he continues ignorant of, having done the utmost lying in his power that he might not be ignorant of it, shall not *damn* him.—*South, Sermons.*

3. Condemn; censure.

His own impartial thought
Will *damn*, and conscience will record the fault.
Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

4. Hoot or hiss any public performance.

For the great dons of wit,
Phœbus gives them full privilege alone
To *damn* all others, and cry up their own.
Dryden, Indian Emperor.

You are so good a critick, that it is the greatest happiness of the modern poets that you do not hear their works; and, next, that you are not so arrant a critick as to *damn* them, like the rest, without hearing.—*Pope.*

Damn. *s.* Utterance of the word *d, a, m, n*: (generally written with a dash between the first and last letters, *d—n*).

Absurd as I am,
I don't care a *d—n*
For you nor your valet-de-sham;
Nor a Frenchman either,
Who, with all his soup maigre
Is no more in the house
Than a bug or a louse;
For the B——t family all can afford
To part with their money as free as a lord.
Anstey, Bath Guide.

No want has he of sword or dagger,
Cocked hat or whiskers of Geramb;
Though peers may laugh and papists swagger,
He does not care one single *d—n*.
Moore, Twopenny Postbag.

Dámnable. *adj.* [from *damn*.]

1. Liable to be damned; deserving damnation.

It gives him occasion of labouring with greater earnestness elsewhere, to entangle unwary minds with the snares of his *damnable* opinion.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. v. § 42.

A creature unprepar'd, unmeet for death;
And to transport him in the mind he is
Were *damnable*.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iv. 3.

As he does not reckon every schism of a *damnable* nature, so he is far from closing with the new opinion of those who make it no crime.—*Swift.*

2. Odious; pernicious. *Ludicrous.*

O thou *damnable* fellow! did not I pluck thee by the nose for thy speeches?—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

Dámnableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Damnable; liability to be, capability or chance of being, damned.

The question being of the *damnableness* of error.—*Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants.* (Rich.)

Dámnably. *adv.* [from *damnable*.]

1. In such a manner as to incur eternal punishment, or to be excluded from mercy.

We will propose the question, whether those who hold the fundamentals of faith may deny Christ *damnably*, in respect of those consequences that arise from them?—*South, Sermons.*

2. Odiously; hatefully. *Ludicrous.*

The more sweets they bestowed upon them, the more *damnably* their conserves stunk.—*Dennis.*

Damnátion. *s.*

1. [from *damn*, 1.] Exclusion from divine mercy; condemnation to eternal punishment.

He that hath been affrighted with the fears of hell, or remembers how often he hath been spared from an horrible *damnation*, will not be ready to strangle his brother for a trifle.—*Jeremy Taylor, Worthy Communicant.*

Now mince the sin,
And mollify *damnation* with a phrase:
Say you consented not to Sancho's death,
But barely not forbade it. *Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

2. [from *damn*, 4.] Condemnation of a dramatic piece by signs of disapprobation on the part of the audience.

'You was out, and then they hiss'd.'—'They hiss'd, and then I was out, if I remember,' answered the player; 'and I must say this for myself, that the whole audience allowed I did your part justice, so don't lay the *damnation* of your play to my account.' 'I don't know what you mean by *damnation*,' replied the poet. 'Why you know it was acted but one night,' cried the player.—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

Dámnatory. *adj.* [Lat. *damnatorius*.] Containing a sentence of condemnation.

But Boniface was in the power of a prince who made light of his *damnatory* invectives.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, ch. vii. pt. 2.

Dámned. *part. adj.* Hateful; detestable; abhorred; abominable.

Let not the royal bed of Denmark be
A couch for luxury and *damned* incest.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 5.
But, O! what *damned* minutes tells he o'er
Who doats, yet doubts; suspects, yet strongly loves.
Id., Othello, iii. 3.

Dare not
To brand the spotless virtue of my prince
With falsehoods of most base and *damn'd* contrivance. *Rowe.*

Dámnify. *v. a.* [Lat. *damnum* = loss, injury, damage, and *fio* = become, but in this compound, as in many others, meaning *cause to become* or *make*.] Inflict damage on anyone; injure; hurt; impair.

When now he saw himself so freshly rear,
As if late fight had nought him *damnify'd*,
He was dismay'd, and 'gan his fate to fear.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Dámningness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Damning.

He may vow never to return to those sins which he hath had such experience of, for the emptiness and *damningness* of [illegible]m, and so think himself a complete peniten[illegible]—*Hammond.*

Damp. *adj.* See Dank.

1. Moist; inclining to wet; not completely dry; foggy.

She said no more: the trembling Trojans hear,
O'erspread with a *damp* sweat and holy fear.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

2. Dejected; sunk; depressed.

All these and more came flocking, but with looks
Downcast and *damp*; yet such wherein appear'd
Obscure some glimpse of joy.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 522.

Damp. *s.*

1. Fog; moist air; moisture.

Thus Adam to himself lamented loud
Through the still night; not now, as ere man fell,
Wholesome and cool, and mild; but with black air
Accompany'd, with *damps* and dreadful gloom.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 845.

A rift there was, which from the mountain's height
Convey'd a glimmering and malignant light,
A breathing-place to draw the *damps* away,
A twilight of an intercepted day. *Dryden, Fables.*

2. Noxious vapour exhaled from the earth.

The heat of the sun in the hotter seasons, penetrating the exterior parts of the earth, excites those mineral exhalations in subterraneous caverns, which are called *damps*: these seldom happen but in the summer-time, when the hotter the weather is, the more frequent are the *damps*.—*Woodward.*

3. Dejection; depression of spirit; cloud of the mind.

Adam, by this from the cold sudden *damp*
Recov'ring, and his scatter'd spirits return'd,
To Michael thus his humble words address'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 293

His name struck ev'ry where so great a *damp*,
As Archimedes through the Roman camp.
Lord Roscommon.

Even now, while thus I stand blest in thy presence,
A secret *damp* of grief comes o'er my thoughts.
Addison, Cato.

An eternal state, he knows and confesses that he has made no provision for, that he is undone for ever: a prospect which is enough to cast a *damp* over his sprightliest hours.—*Rogers, Sermons*, xix.

This commendable resentment against me strikes a *damp* upon that spirit in all ranks and corporations of men.—*Swift.*

Damp. *v. a.* Make damp; deaden; chill; cloud; depress; deject.

Unless an age too late, or cold
Climate, or years, *damp* my intended wing
Depress'd. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 44.

The very loss of one pleasure is enough to *damp* the relish of another.—*Sir R. L'Estrange, Fables*, 3[illegible]

Dread of death hangs over the mere natural [illegible] and, like the hand-writing on the [illegible] shades, his jollity.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

It would be enough to *damp* their warm[illegible] pursuits, if they could once reflect, that in course they will be sure to run upon the very [illegible] they mean to avoid.—*Swift.*

The failure of his enterprise *damped* the spirit of the soldiers; and they sullenly resigned themselves to their fate.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. i.

Dámper. *s.* That which damps, depresses, or discourages.

This . . . was rather a *damper* to my ardour in his behalf.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. i. ch. i.

Dámpish. *adj.* Somewhat damp; damp.

Caves and grots under ground, places dark and *dampish*.—*Bishop Andrewes, Answer to Cardi[illegible] Perron*, p. 18.

Dámpishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Dampish; tendency to wetness; moistur[illegible] fogginess.

It hath been used by some with great success to make their walls thick; and to put a lay of chalk between the bricks, to take away all *dampishness*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Dámpness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Damp; moisture; fogginess.

Nor need they fear the *dampness* of the sky
Should flag their wings, and hinder them to fly:
'Twas only water thrown on sails too dry. *Dryden.*

By stacks they often have very great loss, by the *dampness* of the ground, which rots and spoils it.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Dámpy. *adj.* Damp; dampish. *Rare.*

The lords did dispel *dampy* thoughts, which the remembrance of his uncle might raise, by applying him with exercises and disports.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Dámsel. *s.* [Fr. *damoiselle*, diminutive of *dame* = little, young, or tender dame:] Young gentlewoman; young female considered without respect to her rank or condition.

We account those *damosels* too light of their love, which betroth themselves upon the first sight, upon the first motion; and those we deem of much price, which require long and earnest solliciting.—*Bishop Hall, Art of Divine Meditation*, ch. viii. (Ord MS.)

The *damosels* of that heavenly Jerusalem come forth with timbrels and harp to meet thee.—*Id., A Meditation of Death.* (Ord MS.)

Kneeling, I my servant's smiles implore,
And one mad *damsel* dares dispute my powe[illegible]

With her train of *damsels* she w[illegible] an the
In shady walks, the scorching hea[illegible] ich it
[illegible] un-

The clowns are whoremasters, and the *damsels* with child.—*Gay, Preface to What d'ye call it.*

Dámson. *s.* [see Damascene.] Plum so called.

My wife desir'd some *damsons*,
And made me climb with danger of my life.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. ii. 1.

Dan. *s.* [*don*, from Lat. *dominus* = lord or master.] Master: (applied as a title or address of honour to *men*). *Obsolete.*

This wimpled, whining, purblind, wayward boy;
This senior-junior, giant-dwarf, *Dan* Cupid.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, iii. 1.

Dick, if this story pleaseth thee,
Pray thank *Dan* Pope, who told it me. *Prior, Alma.*

Dance. *v. n.* [Fr. *danser*.] Move as a dancer.

What say you to young Mr. Fenton? He capers, he *dances*, he has eyes of youth, he writes verses.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 2.

Dance. *v. a.* Make, or cause, to dance; put into a dancing, or any like lively motion.

That I see thee here,
Thou noble thing! more *dances* my rapt' heart,
Than when I first my wedded mistress saw
Bestride my threshold. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, iv. 5.

In pestilences the malignity of the infecting vapour *danceth* the principal spirits.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Dance attendance. Wait on anyone long and assiduously.

Men are sooner weary to *dance attendance* at the gates of foreign lords, than to tarry the good leisure of their own magistrates.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

It upbraids you
To let your father's friend, for three long months,
Thus *dance attendance* for a word of audience.
Dryden, Cleomenes.

Dance. *s.* Measured and figured motion: (generally to *music*).

Our *dance* of custom, round about the oak
Of Herne the hunter.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.

...araplest part of talk is to give the occa... again to moderate and pass to somewhat ...or then a man leads the *dance*.—*Bacon, Essays*, xxxiii.

Dancer. *s.* One who dances.

He at Philippi kept
His sword e'en like a *dancer*, while I strook
The lean and wrinkled Cassius.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 9.

It is a usual practice in these times for our funambulours, or *dancers* on the rope, to attempt somewhat like to flying.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magic.*

Dáncing. *verbal abs.* Movement of a dancer; dance.

Elders the gates, youth did their songs forbear,
Gone was our joy; our *dancings* mournings were.
Donne, Poems.

...ncingmaster. *s.* Teacher of dancing.

The legs of a *dancingmaster*, and the fingers of a musician, fall, as it were, naturally, without thought or pains, into regular and admirable motions.—*Locke, Essay on the human Understanding*, § 4.

Dáncingschool. *s.* School where dancing is taught.

They bid us to the English *dancingschools*,
And teach lavoltas high, and swift corantos;
Saying our grace is only in our heels.
Shakespear, Henry V. iii. 5.

Dandelíon. *s.* [Fr. *dent de lion* = tooth of lion.] Native plant so called, from the jagged character of its leaves; Leontodon, its generic name, having the same meaning (Gr. λέων = lion, ὀδούς = tooth).

For cowslips sweet, let *dandelions* spread;
For Blouzelinda, blithsome maid, is dead!
Gay, Pastorals.

Dándiprat. *s.* Little fellow; toy.

Oh that I had but a boy, but a crack, but a *dandiprat* hopthumb.
Stanyhurst, Translation of Virgil.

Dándle. *v. a.*

1. Shake or toss a child on the knee, or in the hands, to quiet it.

Then shall ye suck, and shall be borne upon her sides, and be *dandled* upon her knees.—*Isaiah*, lxvi. 12.

They have put me in a silk gown, and a gaudy fool's cap; I am ashamed to be *dandled* thus, and cannot look in the glass without blushing, to see myself turned into such a little petty master.—*...lton*.

...der mother
...ed him to rest;
...e wife who nurses
...a breast;

And for the holy maidens
Who feed the eternal flame,
To save them from false Sextus
That wrought the deed of shame!
Macaulay, Lays of Ancient Rome, Horatius.

[*Dandle* ... signifies in the first instance to toss or rock an infant; thence to toy, play, trifle.

'King Henry's ambassadors into France having been *dandled* by the French during these delusive practises, returned without other fruit of their labours.' (Speed in Richardson.)

Italian, *dondolo*, a foolish toy or bauble, anything that is tossed to and fro and dandled; *dondola*, a toy, a child's playing baby; *dondolarsi*, to loiter away time. (Florio.) German, *tändeln*, to trifle, toy, loiter; *tändel-schürze*, a short apron more for show than use; *kleider-tand*, ostentation in dress. In like manner may be explained the Scotch *dandilly* and English *dandy*, applied to what is made a toy of, used for play and not for working-day life, finely dressed, ornamental, showy.

'And he has married a dandilly wife;
She wadna shape nor yet wad she sew,
But sit wi' her cummers and fill hersel fu'.'
(Jamieson.)

A *dandy* is probably first a doll, then a finely-dressed person. *Dandy-cock* (quasi toy-cock), a bantam. (Halliwell.)—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

2. Delay; procrastinate; put off on trifling grounds; play with.

Captains do so *dandle* their doings, and dally in the service, as if they would not have the enemy subdued.—*Spenser.*

Dándriff. *s.* [Fr. *teigne* = cuticle.] Scurf at the roots of the hair.

Perfumed with *dandriff*, sweat, and lead. *Swift.*

Dándy. *s.* [? notwithstanding the suggestion of the preceding entry, the word may have originated in the court of Queen Anne and George of Denmark; *danne* in Danish meaning 'form, educate, bring-up, cultivate,' and *en dannede mand* (pronounced *dan'de*) = an accomplished person.] Fop; coxcomb.

This is the case in England; at least was
During the dynasty of *dandies*, now
Perchance succeeded by some other class
Of imitated imitators. *Byron, Beppo*, 60.

I liked the *dandies*: they were always very civil to me; though, in general, they disliked literary people, and persecuted and mystified Madame de Stael, Lewis, Horace Twiss, and the like. The truth is, that though I gave up the business early, I had a tinge of *dandyism* in my minority, and probably retained enough of it to conciliate the great ones, at four and twenty.—*Byron, Diary*, 1821.

Used *adjectivally*.

He had not been seated there very long, before he felt an arm thrust under his, and a *dandy* little hand in a kid-glove squeezing his arm.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair.*

Dándyism. *s.* Affectation of the character of a dandy.

(For example see second extract under Dandy.)

Dánewort. *s.* [? said to grow on spots where battles were fought against the *Danes*.]

Danewort, as it is not a shrub, neither is it altogether an herby plant, but, as it were, a plant participating of both, being doubtles one of the Elders, as may appeare both by the leaues, floures, and fruit, as also by the smell and taste. ... *Danewort* ... groweth plants plentifully in a lane at Kilburne Abbey by London; also in a field by St. Joan's, neere Dartford in Kent; and also in the highway at Old Branford townes end next London, and in many other places. ... It is named in Greeke χαμαίον, that is Humilis sambucus, or Low elder: it is called in Latin ebulus or ebulum; in High Dutch, attich; in Low Dutch, hadick; in Italian, ebulo; in French, hieble; in Spanish, yezgos; in English, wall-wort, *danewort*, and dwarfe elder. ... The juice of the root of *danewort* doth make the hair blacke.—*Gerarde, Herball*, pp. 1425-26: 1633.

Dang. *v. a.* Dash, beat, with the notion of descent: (things are *banged about*, but *danged down*).

By this, Apollo's golde[n] ... began
To sound forth music to the ocean;
Which watchful Hesperus no sooner heard,
But he the bright Day-bearing car prepared,
And ran before, as harbinger of light,
And with his flaring beams mocked ugly Night,
Till she, o'ercome with anguish, shame, and rage,
Danged down to hell her loathsome carriage.
Marlowe, Hero and Leander.

Dánger. *s.* [see last extract.] Risk; hazard; peril.

He hath writ this to feel my affection to your honour, and to no other pretence of *danger*.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 2.

They that sail on the sea tell of the *danger*.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xliii. 24.

More *danger* now from man alone we find,
Than from the rocks, the billows, and the wind.
Waller.

[Middle Latin *damnum* was used to signify a fine imposed by legal authority. The term was then elliptically applied to the limits over which the right of a lord to the fines for territorial offences extended, and then to the inclosed field of a proprietor. ... 'Si quis caballum in *damnum* suum invenerit.' (Leges Luitprand in Ducange.) 'Exceptis averiis in alieno *damno* inventis.' (Magna Charta.) ... *Damage* then acquired the sense of trespass, intrusion into the close of another, as in the legal phrase *damage feasant*, whence French *damager*, to distrain or seize cattle found in trespass. ... From this verb was apparently formed the abstract *domigerium*, signifying the power of exacting a *damnum* or fine for trespass. 'Sub *domigerio* alicujus aut manu esse.' (Bracton.) Then as *damage* is written *damge* in the laws of W. the Conqueror, the foredoing *domigerium* and the corresponding French *domager* or *damager* would pass into *damger*, *danger*, the last of which is frequently found in the peculiar sense of *damnum* and *dommage* above explained. 'En ladite terre et ou *dangier* dudit sire trouva certaines bestes desdis habitans. Icelles bestes se boutèrent en un *dangier*, *ou paturage defendu*.' (Carp. A.D. 1373.)

'Narcissus was a bachélere
That Love had caught in his *daungere*,
(had caught trespassing in his close,)
And in his nette gan him so straine.' (R. R.)

The term *danger* was equally applied to the right of exacting a fine for breach of territorial rights, or to the fine or the rights themselves, and the officer whose duty it was to look after rights of such a nature was called *sergent dangereux*. ... To be in danger of any one, *estre en son danger*, came to signify to be subjected to any one, to be in his power or liable to a penalty to be inflicted by him or at his suit, and hence the ordinary acceptation of the word at the present day. 'In danger of the judgment—in danger of hell-fire.' As the penalty might frequently be avoided by obtaining the licence of the person possessed of the right infringed, the word was applied to such licence, or to exactions made as the price of permission. ... 'Judicatum est quod Johannes de Nevilla miles non potest vendere boscos suos de Nevilla sine licentia et *dangerio* regis.' (Judgment A.D. 1260.) ... The word then passed on both in French and English to signify difficulties about giving permission or complying with a request, or to absolute refusal. 'Et leur commanderent que si la roine fesait *dangier* que ils la sachassent (chassassent) à force hors de l'eglise.' 'Comme le tavernier faisoit *dangier* ou difficulté de ce faire.' (Carpentier.)

'With *danger* uttren we all our chaffare,
Gret prees at market maketh dere ware
And to gret chepe is holden at litel prise;
This knoweth every woman that is wise.'
(W. of Bath.)

i.e. we make difficulties about uttering our ware.

'I trow I love him bet for he
Was of his love so *dangerous* to me.' (Ib.)

'And thus the martial Erle of Mar
Marcht with his men in richt array—
Without all *danger* or delay
Came haistily to the Harlaw.' (Battle of Harlaw.)
—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Dánger. *v. a.* Endanger.

Pompey's son stands up
For the main soldier; whose quality going on,
The sides o' th' world may *danger*.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 2.

Dángerless. *adj.* Free from danger.

He shewed no less magnanimity in *dangerless* despising, than others in dangerous affecting, the multiplying of kingdoms.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Dángerous. *adj.* Full of danger; hazardous; perilous.

A man of an ill tongue is *dangerous* in his city.—*Ecclesiasticus*, ix. 18.

Dángerously. *adv.* In a dangerous manner.

But for your son, believe it, oh believe it,
Most *dang'rously* you have with him prevail'd,
If not most mortal to him.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 3.

Dángerousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Dangerous.

I shall not need to mind you of judging of the *dangerousness* of diseases, by the nobleness of the part affected.—*Boyle.*

Dángle. *v. n.*

1. Hang loose.

He'd rather on a gibbet *dangle*,
Than miss his dear delight to wrangle.
Butler, Hudibras.

Codrus had but one bed; so short, to boot,
That his short wife's short legs hung *dangling* out.
Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

2. Hang on anyone, as an encumbrance.

The Presbyterians, and other fanaticks that *dangle* after them, are well inclined to pull down the present establishment.—*Swift.*

Dángler. *s.* Hanger on; trifler.
A *dangler* is of neither sex.—*Ralph.*

Dank. *adj.* [a variation of *damp* (or *damp* a variation of *dank*); the change from *n* to *m* involving the change from *k* to *p*, or *vice versâ*: both words connected with *dim.*] Damp; raw (as applied to the *atmosphere*).
He her the maiden sleeping found
On the *dank* and dirty ground.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 3.
Through each thicket, *dank* or dry,
Like a black mist, low creeping, he held on
His midnight search.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 179.

Used *substantivally* with *the*.
Yet oft they quit
The *dank*, and rising on stiff pinions tour
The mid aerial sky. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 440.

Dánkish. *adj.* Somewhat dank.
They bound me, bore me thence,
And in a dark and *dankish* vault at home
They left me. *Shakespear, Comedy of Errors*, v. 1.

Dap. *v. a.* In *Angling*. Same as Dip.
I have taught him how to catch a chub, by *dapping* with a grasshopper.—*I. Walton.*

Dápper. *adj.* [German, *tapfer*; Dutch, *dapper.*] Lively; active; clean-made; neat.
And on the tawny sands and shelves,
Trip the pert fairies and the *dapper* elves.
Milton, Comus, 118.
A pert *dapper* spark of a magpye fancied the birds would never be governed till himself should sit at the helm.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Dápple. *adj.* [see extract.] Mottled; clouded in colour: (chiefly used as the *first element* in a *compound*, or combination of two words, as '*dapple* grey;' sometimes as the name of a horse, i.e. as a *proper* rather than a *common* name: as a simple term Dappled is the *commoner* form.)
'Icelandic, *depill*, nubecula, a spot on ground of different colour, *deplottr*, dappled. So from French *matte*, a clot, *mattelé*, clotted, *ciel mattonné*, a curdled or mottled sky. The resemblance of *dapple grey* to Icelandic *apalgrar* or *apple grey*. French *gris pommelé*, is accidental.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Dápple. *v. a.* Make dapple.
The gentle day
Dapples the drowsy east with spots of grey.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, v. 3.

Dáppled. *part. adj.* Mottled.
The lark begins his flight,
From his watch-tower in the skies,
Till the *dappled* dawn doth rise. *Milton, L'Allegro.*
The gods, to curse Pamela with her pray'rs,
Gave the gilt coach and *dappled* Flanders mares.
Pope.

Dard. *s.* [Fr.] Dart: (of which it is an *obsolete*, though more correct, form).
Through the spikes of the trident are made three *dards* or spouts.—*Harris, Description of the Palace at Loo*: 1699.

Dare. *s.* See Dace.

Dare. *s.* Defiance; challenge; act of daring. *Rare.*
Sextus Pompeius
Hath given the *dare* to Cæsar, and commands
The empire of the sea.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 2.

Dare. *v. n.* preterite *durst*. [A.S. *dearran.*] Have courage for any purpose; venture.
I *dare* do all that may become a man;
Who dares do more, is none.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 7.
They are both hanged; and so would this be, if he *durst* steal any thing adventurously.—*Id., Henry V.* iv. 4.
Deliberate and well-weighed courage knows both to be cautious and to *dare*, as occasion offers.—*Dryden.*

Dare. *v. a.* preterite *dared*.
1. Attempt.
Neither of them was of that temper to *dare* any dangerous fact.—*Heywood.*
2. Challenge; defy.
I never in my life
Did hear a challenge urg'd more modestly,
Unless a brother should a brother *dare*
To gentle exercise and proof of arms.
Shakespear, Henry IV. v. 2.
Masters of the arts of policy thought that they might even defy and *dare* Providence to the face.—*South.*
Time! I *dare* thee to discover
Such a youth and such a lover. *Dryden.*

Dare. *v. a.* [? *daze.*] Catch larks by means of a lookingglass.
Shrimps are dipped up in shallow water with little round nets, not much unlike that which is used for *daring* larks.—*Carew.*
As larks lie *dar'd* to shun the hobby's flight.
Dryden.

Dáredevil. *s.* and *adj.* Reckless.
I doubt if Rebecca, whom we have seen piously praying for Consols, would have exchanged her poverty and the *dare-devil* excitement and chances of her life, for Osborne's money and the humdrum gloom which enveloped him.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair*, ch. xlii.

Dáreful. *adj.* Daring; defiant. *Rare.*
We might have met them *dareful*, beard to beard,
And beat them backward home.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 5.

Dárer. *s.* One who dares; challenger.
Don Michael, Leon; another *darer* come.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Rule a Wife and have a Wife.

Dáring. *verbal abs.* Boldness; audacity.
Chance aids the *daring* with unhoped success.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

Dáring. *part. adj.* Bold; adventurous; fearless; impudent.
The last Georgick has indeed many metaphors, but not so *daring* as this; for human thoughts and passions may be more naturally ascribed to a bee than to an inanimate plant.—*Addison, Essay on the Georgics.*
When Somers had quitted the House of Commons, Montague had no rival there. To this day we may discern in many parts of our financial and commercial system the marks of that vigorous intellect and *daring* spirit.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

Dáringly. *adv.* In a daring manner; boldly; adventurously; imprudently.
Some of the great principles of religion are every day openly and *daringly* attacked from the press.—*Bishop Atterbury.*
Your brother, sir'd with success,
Too *daringly* upon the foe did press.
Lord Halifax.

Dark. *adj.* [A.S. *deorc.*] Opposed to Light.
a. In respect to *light*.
While we converse with her, we mark
No want of day, nor think it *dark*. *Waller.*
b. In respect to *colour*.
If the plague be somewhat *dark*, and the plague spread not in the skin, the priest shall pronounce him clean.—*Leviticus*, xiii. 6.
c. In respect to *brightness*, *clearness*, *transparency*, or *visibility*.
What may seem *dark* at the first, will afterwards be found more plain.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. i. § 1.
d. In respect to *eyesight*.
Thou wretched daughter of a *dark* old man,
Conduct my weary steps.
Dryden and Lee, Œdipus.
e. In respect to *knowledge*.
The age wherein he liv'd was *dark*; but he
Could not want sight who taught the world to see.
Sir J. Denham.
The tenth century used to be reckoned by mediæval historians as the *darkest* part of this intellectual night. It was the iron age which they vie with one another in describing as lost in the most consummate ignorance.... But compared with the seventh and eighth centuries, the tenth was an age of illumination in France.... It is the most striking circumstance in the literary annals of the dark ages, that they seem to us still more deficient in native than in acquired ability.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. i. ch. i. § 10, 11.
f. In respect to *disposition*.
All men of *dark* tempers, according to their degree of melancholy or enthusiasm, may find convents fitted to their humours.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*
g. Opposed to *fair*: (applied to the *male* sex).
As for the prince, on the whole, he maintained his science; but it was at length discovered by the fair sex, that he was not stupid, but sentimental. When this was made known, he rather lost ground with the *dark* sex, who, before thinking him thick, had vowed that he was a devilish good fellow; but now, being really envious, had their tale and hint, their sneer and sly joke.—*Disraeli the younger, The Young Duke*, b. iv. ch. iii.

Dark. *s.* Darkness; (in *Painting*) shadow.
Come, thick night,
And pall thee in the dunnest smoke of hell,
That my keen knife see not the wound it makes;
Nor heav'n peep through the blanket of the *dark*,
To cry Hold, hold! *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 5.
Cloud and ever-during *dark*
Surrounds me! from the cheerful ways of men
Cut off. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 45.
All he says of himself is, that he is an obscure person; one, I suppose he means, that is in the *dark*, and thinks it proper to continue so.—*Bishop Atterbury.*
'Till we ourselves perceive by our own understandings, we are as much in the *dark*, and as void of knowledge, as before.—*Locke.*
The lights may serve for a repose to the *darks*, and the *darks* to the lights.—*Dryden, Observations on Du Fresnoy*, 233. (Ord MS.)

Dark. *v. a.* Darken. *Rare.*
Fair when her breast, like a rich laden bark
With precious merchandize, she forth doth lay:
Fair when that cloud of pride, which oft doth *dark*
Her goodly light, with smiles she drives away.
Spenser.

Dárken. *v. a.* Render dark.
a. By depriving of *light* considered physically.
Black with surrounding forests then it stood,
That hung above, and *darken'd* all the flood.
Addison.
Whether the *darken'd* room to muse invite,
Or whiten'd wall provoke the skew'r to write.
Pope.
b. By depriving of *clearness*, *transparency*, or *power of vision*.
Such was his wisdom, that his confidence did seldom *darken* his foresight, especially in things near hand.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*
c. By depriving of *purity*. Render foul; defile; sully; tarnish.
The lusts and passions of men do sully and *darken* their minds, even by a natural influence.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons*, iv.

Dárken. *v. n.* Grow dark.
See the ends of heaven *darken*,
Thunder rolls from pole to pole;
And the crested billows—hearken
How they crash and how they roll.
Dr. R. G. Latham, Translation of Frithiof's Saga.

Dárkener. *s.* That which darkens or obscures.
I know no disease of the soul but ignorance; not of the arts and sciences, but of itself; yet, relating to those, it is pernicious evil, the *darkener* of man's life, the disturber of his reason, and common confounder of truth.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*
Thus much for the first great *darkener* of men's minds, sensuality; and that in both the branches of it, lust and intemperance.—*South, Sermons*, iii. 76.

Dárkhouse. *s.* Building, or part of a building, from which light is excluded, for the confinement of animals or madmen; prison; madhouse.
Love is a madman, and deserves as well a *darkhouse* and a whip as other madmen do.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iii. 2.

Dárkish. *adj.* Somewhat dark.
Then the priest shall look; and, behold, if the bright spots in the skin of the flesh be *darkish* white.—*Leviticus*, xiii. 39.

Dárkling. *adv.* [for its form see Grovelling.] In the dark.
O, wilt thou *darkling* leave me? do not so.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 3.
Darkling stands
The varying shore o' th' world.
Id., Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 13.
The wakeful bird
Sings *darkling*, and, in shadiest covert hid,
Tunes her nocturnal note.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 38.
Darkling they mourn their fate, whom Circe's pow'r,
With words and wicked herbs, from human kind
Had alter'd, and in brutal shapes confin'd.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

Dárkly. *adv.* In a dark manner; obscurely; blindly.
For well you know, and can record alone,
What fame to future times conveys but *darkly* down. *Dryden.*

Dárkness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Dark.
The instruments of *darkness* tell us truths;
Win us with honest trifles, to betray us
In deepest consequence. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 3.
Darkness was upon the face of the deep.—*Genesis*, i. 2.
I go whence I shall not return, even to the land of *darkness* and the shadow of death.—*Job*, x. 20.
Who hath delivered us from the power of *darkness*, and translated us into the kingdom of his dear son.—*Colossians*, i. 13.
All the light truth has, or can have, is from the clearness and validity of those proofs upon which it is received: to talk of any other light in the

derstanding, is to put ourselves in the dark, or in the power of the prince of *darkness*.—*Locke.*

Dárksome. *adj.* Having a dark character; gloomy; obscure.

He brought him through a *darksome* narrow pass,
To a broad gate, all built of beaten gold.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The *darksome* pines that o'er yon rocks reclin'd,
Wave high, and murmur to the hollow wind. *Pope.*

Dárkworking. *part. adj.* Working in the dark; undermining.

Darkworking sorcerers that change the mind.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, i. 2.

Dárling. *s.* [*dearling*; A.S. *deorling*.] Favourite.

Young Ferdinand whom they suppose is drown'd,
And his and my lov'd *darling*.
Shakespear, Tempest, iii. 3.

In Thames, the ocean's *darling*, England's pride,
The pleasing emblem of his reign does glide.
Lord Halifax.

She immediately became the *darling* of the princess Sophia.—*Addison, Freeholder*, no. 21.

Dárling. *adj.* Favourite; dear; beloved; regarded with great kindness and tenderness.

'Tis not for a generous prince to countenance oppression and injustice, even in his most *darling* favourites.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Have a care lest some belov'd notion, or some *darling* science, too far prevail over your mind.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

Darn. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *darne* = piece.] Mend holes by imitating the texture of the stuff of which they are made.

He spent every day ten hours in his closet, in *darning* his stockings, which he perform'd to admiration.—*Swift.*

Dárnel. *s.* [N.Fr. *darnelle.*] Native grass (Lolium temulentum) so called.

He was met ev'n now ...
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,
With hoar-docks, hemlock, nettles, cuckoo-flowers,
Darnel, and all the idle weeds that grow
In our sustaining corn.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 4.

No fruitful crop the sickly fields return;
But oats and *darnel* choak the rising corn.
Dryden, Virgil's Eclogues.

Dárning. *s.* Act of one who darns; condition of anything darned.

Now supposing those stockings of Sir John's endued with some degree of consciousness, at every particular *darning* they would have been sensible that they were the same individual pair of stockings, both before and after the *darning*; and this sensation would have continued in them through all the succession of *darnings*.—*Pope and Arbuthnot, Martinus Scriblerus.*

Darraín. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *desrener*; from Lat. *derationare* = clear an account; in its special import, one involving a fight.] Array. *Obsolete.*

Therewith they 'gan to hurlen greedily,
Redoubted battle ready to *darrain*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Darrain your battle, for they are at hand.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 2.

The town boys parted in twain, the one side calling themselves Pompeians, the other Cæsarians; and then *darraining* a kind of battle, but without arms, the Cæsarians got the over-hand.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Dart. *s.* [Fr. *dard.*] Missile weapon thrown by the hand, or darted; small lance; javelin; (*rhetorically*) arrow.

O'erwhelm'd with *darts*, which from afar they fling,
The weapons round his hollow temples ring.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

Dart. See Dáce.

Dart. *v. a.* Throw as a dart; give out, send forth, or emit (as *rays* of light, or *sunbeams*).

He whets his tusks, and turns, and dares the war;
Th' invaders *dart* their jav'lins from afar.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

Pan came, and ask'd what magick caus'd my smart;
Or what ill eyes malignant glances *dart*. *Pope.*

Dárter. *s.* One who darts, or throws darts.

They came that dwell
By Nemes' fields and banks of Satirus,
Where Tarbell's winding shores embrace the sea;
The Santons that rejoice in Cæsar's love;
Those of Bituriges, and light Axon pikes;
And they of Rhene and Leuca, cunning *darters*,
And Sequana that well could manage steeds;
The Belgians apt to govern British cars.
Marlowe, Translation of the First Book of Lucan.

Dárting. *part. adj.* Throwing or sending forth darts, rays, beams, or the like: (common as the second element in such compounds as Far-darting).

Now, *darting* Parthia, art thou struck.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra.

Dash. *v. a.*

1. Throw or knock anything suddenly and sharply against anything else; (as applied to *liquids*) splash.

If you *dash* a stone against a stone in the bottom of the water, it maketh a sound.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

A man that cuts himself, and tears his own flesh, and *dashes* his head against the stones, does not act so unreasonably as the wicked man.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons*, i.

2. Break by collision.

They that stand high have many blasts to shake them;
And, if they fall, they *dash* themselves to pieces.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

David's throne shall then be like a tree,
Spreading and overshad'wing all the earth;
Or as a stone, that shall to pieces *dash*
All monarchies besides throughout the world.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 147.

At once the brushing oars and brazen prow
Dash up the sandy waves, and ope the depth below.
Dryden.

3. Mingle; adulterate.

Whacum, bred to *dash* and draw,
Not wine, but more unwholesome law.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 3.

Several revealed truths are *dashed* and adulterated with a mixture of fables and human inventions.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 580.

4. Confound; make ashamed suddenly; surprise with shame or fear; depress; suppress.

When she the beams of her beauty displays,
O, how art thou *dash'd!*
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Yearly enjoin'd, some say, to undergo
This annual humbling certain number'd days,
To *dash* their pride and joy for man seduc'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 577.

After they had sufficiently blasted him in his personal capacity, they found it an easy work to *dash* and overthrow him in his political.—*South.*

Nothing *dash'd* the confidence of the mule like the braying of the ass, while he was dilating upon his genealogy.—*Sir R. L'Estrange, Fables*, 18.

The nymph, when nothing could Narcissus move,
Still *dash'd* with blushes for her slighted love.
Addison, Translation from Ovid's Metamorphoses.

Some stronger pow'r eludes our sickly will;
Dashes our rising hope with certain ill. *Prior.*

Dash the proud gamester in his gilded car;
Bare the mean heart that lurks beneath a star.
Pope.

5. Draw a line suddenly; sketch rapidly.

Never was *dash'd* out, at one lucky hit,
A fool so just a copy of a wit. *Pope.*

To *dash* over this with a line, will deface the whole copy extremely, and to a degree that, I fear, may displease you.—*Id.*

Dash. *v. n.*

1. Fly off the surface with a violent motion, accompanied by noise.

If the vessel be suddenly stopt in its motion, the liquor continues its motion, and *dashes* over the sides of the vessel.—*Cheyne.*

2. Rush through water, or any yielding mixture, so as to make it fly.

Doeg, tho' without knowing how or why,
Spurr'd boldly on, and *dash'd* through thick and thin,
Thro' sense and nonsense, never out or in.
Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel.

Dash. *s.*

1. Collision.

By the touch ethereal rous'd,
The *dash* of clouds, or irritating war
Of fighting winds, while all is calm below,
They furious spring. *Thomson, Seasons, Summer.*

2. Infusion; something worse mingled in a small proportion.

There is nothing which one regards so much with an eye of mirth and pity, as innocence, when it has in it a *dash* of folly.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 247.

3. Short horizontal line used in writing to note a pause or omission.

He is afraid of letters and characters, of notes and *dashes*, which, set together, do signify nothing.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

In modern wit, all printed trash is
Set off with num'rous breaks and *dashes*. *Swift.*

4. Sudden stroke, blow, or act. *Ludicrous.*

Stand back you lords, and give us leave awhile.—
She takes upon her bravely at first *dash*.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 2.

A flash of lightning, or a *dash* of affectionate rain.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, p. 176: 1651.

Dash. *adv.* Expression of the sound of water dashed.

Hark, hark, the waters fall;
And, with a murmuring sound,
Dash, dash, upon the ground,
To gentle slumbers call. *Dryden, Indian Emperor.*

Dáshing. *part. adj.* Bold; showy; spirited.

Dashing Machiavellian politicians.—*Burke, Reflections on the French Revolution.*

'Indeed!' quoth I, with an air of surprise suited to the information I received; 'but the society is very good still, is it not?' 'Oh, very genteel,' replied the man; 'but not so *dashing* as it used to be.' (Oh these two horrid words! low enough to suit even the author of '——') 'Pray,' asked I, glancing at Messrs. Ritson and Smith, 'do you know who those gentlemen are?'—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Pelham.*

Dástard. *s.* [?] Coward; poltroon; man infamous for fear.

Dastard and drunkard, mean and insolent;
Tongue-valiant hero, vaunter of thy might,
In threats the foremost, but the last in fight.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

Bug-bear thoughts, in the minds of children, make them *dastards*, and afraid of the shadow of darkness ever after.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education*, § 138.

Dástard. *adj.* Dastardly.

The cruelty and envy of the people,
Permitted by our *dastard* nobles,
Have suffer'd me by th' voice of slaves to be
Whoop'd out of Rome.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 5.

Who now my matchless valour dare oppose?
How long will Dares wait his *dastard* foes?
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

Curse on their *dastard* souls, they stand astonish'd! *Addison.*

Dástard. *v. a.* Terrify; intimidate; desert with cowardice; dispirit. *Rare.*

I'm weary of this flesh which holds us here,
And *dastards* manly souls with hope and fear.
Dryden, Indian Emperor.

Dástardize. *v. a.* Intimidate; deject with cowardice; dispirit; depress; terrify; make a habitual coward.

He had such things to urge against our marriage,
As, now declar'd, would blunt my sword in battle,
And *dastardize* my courage.
Dryden, Don Sebastian.

Dástardliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Dastardly.

That slavish and cowardly feare, that dastertines (*dastardliness*) of heart which springeth from infidelitie, and either detaineth a man from performing his dutie, and thrusteth him on forwards to the doing of that which is unlawfull, &c.—*Cleaver's Proverbs*, p. 509. (Ord MS.)

Dástardly. *adj.* Cowardly; mean; timorous.

Brawl and clamour is so arrant a mark of a *dastardly* wretch, that he does as good as call himself so that uses it.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Dátary. *s.* Registrar in the Pontifical chancery.

Which should I undertake, much easier I,
Much sooner, might compute what sins there be
Wiped off, and pardoned at a jubilee;
What bribes enrich the *datary* each year,
Or vices treated on by Escobar;
How many punks in Rome profess the trade,
Or greater numbers by confession made.
Oldham, Satire upon the Jesuits.

Date. *s.* [Lat. *datum* = thing given; neuter of the passive participle of *do* = give, the word being used by the Romans in conjunction with the day of the month and the name of the place in the delivery of ordinances, and the sending of letters; any such being stated to be given (*datum*) on such or such a day; whence the limitation of the word to the notification of the day itself.]

1. Note of time.

His days and times are past,
And my reliances on his fracted *dates*
Have smit my credit.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, ii. 1.

My father's promise ties me not to time;
And bonds without a *date*, they say, are void.
Dryden.

DATE

2. End; conclusion.
What time would spare, from steel receives its *date*;
And monuments, like men, submit to fate. *Pope.*

3. Duration; continuance.
Could the declining of this fate, O friend,
Our *date* to immortality extend? *Sir J. Denham.*
Then raise
From the conflagrant mass, purg'd and refin'd,
New heav'ns, new earth, ages of endless *date*,
Founded in righteousness.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 547.

Date. *v. a.* Note the time at which anything is written or done.
'Tis all one, in respect of eternal duration yet behind, whether we begin the world so many millions of ages ago, or *date* from the late æra of about six thousand years.—*Bentley.*

Date. *s.* [Fr. *datte*; Lat. *dactylus* = finger, from the form of the fruit.] Fruit so called.
Hold, take these keys, and fetch more spices, nurse.—
They call for *dates* and quinces in the pastry.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 4.

Dáteless. *adj.* Destitute of, or wanting, a date.
The fly-slow hours shall not determinate
The *dateless* limit of thy dear exile.
Shakespear, Richard II. i. 3.

Dáter. *s.* One who dates.
The dataire is more properly the *dater* or despatcher of the Pope's bull.—*Cotgrave* in v. *Dataire.*

Dátive. *adj.*

1. In *Grammar.* Having the character of a Dative case: (in the following extract with a double meaning). See Genitive.
He doth commaunde the deane, if anie preest be known
A *dative* case to make, by anie *gendringe* state,
That then the plaintive shall him call and bringe full lowe
To save his bretheren's lyves, and kepe them from hell gate.
The Revelation of Golias the Bishoppe.

2. In *Law.* See extract.
Those are term'd *dative* executors who are appointed such by the judge's decree; as administrators with us here in England.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Dátive. *s.* In *Grammar.* Case denoting the object that stands in it to have something given to it. See Genitive.

Dátively. *adv.* In a dative manner.
The election of princes and dukes dependeth not of their subjects, as doth the election of kings, but is *datively*, as of gift, to be referred unto the favour and bounty of the emperors and kings, to whom they have been subject.—*Time's Storehouse*, 469. (Ord MS.)

Dátum. *s.* [Lat.—see Date.] Thing given: (generally as either a *fact* or *principle* in argument: opposed to *quæsitum* = thing sought).
All the rules relating to purchases perpetually refer to this settled principle of inheritance, as a *datum* or first principle.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*
This, then, may, I think, be numbered among what the mathematicians call *data*; that is, confessed and granted truths.—*Delany, Life of David*, i. 81: 1740.

Daub. *v. a.* [from the root of *dab.*] Smear.

1. In *Building.* Cover walls coarsely with plaster, clay, mud, or some similar substance.
She took for him an ark of bulrushes, and *daubed* it with slime and with pitch.—*Exodus*, ii. 3.

2. In *Painting.* Lay on colours coarsely.
They snatched out of his hands a lame imperfect piece, rudely *daubed* over with too little affection, and too much haste.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

3. Dress gaudily or tastelessly.
Since princes will have such things, it better they should be graced with elegancy than *daubed* with cost.—*Bacon, Essays.*
Let him be *daub'd* with lace, live high, and whore;
Sometimes be lousy, but be never poor.
Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

4. Assume a specious show.
So smooth he *daub'd* his vice with shew of virtue,
He liv'd from all attainder of suspect.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 5.

Daub. *v. n.* Play the flatterer: (with *it*).
I cannot *daub it* further;
And yet I must. *Shakespear, King Lear*, iv. 1.
Let every one, therefore, attend the sentence of his conscience; for, he may be sure, it will not *daub* nor flatter.—*South.*

DAW

Daub. *s* Coarse covering; ornament; mask; disguise; coarse painting.
Riddles are not the *daub* of dulness; they are strictly and properly the play of wit.—*Delany, Remarks on Orrery's Life of Swift*, p. 222.

Daúber. *s.* One who daubs: (in the extracts as a *bad painter*).
What they call'd his picture, had been drawn at length by the *daubers* of almost all nations, and still unlike him.—*Dryden.*
Parts of different species jumbled together, according to the mad imagination of the *dauber*, to cause laughter.—*Id.*
A sign-post *dauber* would disdain to paint
The one-ey'd hero on his elephant.
Id., Juvenal's Satires.
The treacherous tapster, Thomas,
Hangs a new angel two doors from us,
As fine as *daubers* hands can make it. *Swift.*

Daúbing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who daubs.
In *Building.*
Lo! when the wall is fallen, shall it not be said unto you, where is the *daubing* wherewith ye have daubed it?—*Ezekiel*, xiii. 12.
In *Painting.*
Such gross and dangerous *daubings* of black, red, and white as wholly change the very natural looks.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 115.
Hasty *daubing* will but spoil the picture, and make it so unnatural as must want false light to set it off.—*Otway, Orphan*, dedication.

Daúbry. *s.* [German, *zauberei* = enchantment, magic direct.] Magic. *Obsolete.*
She works by charms, by spells, and such *daubrey* as this is beyond our element.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

Daúby. *adj.* Smeary; viscous; glutinous; adhesive.
Not in vain th' industrious kind,
With *dauby* wax and flow'rs the chinks have lin'd.
Dryden.
Some the gall'd ropes with *dauby* marling bind,
Or scar-cloth masts with strong tarpawling coats.
Id.

Daúghter. *s.* [A.S. *dohter.*]

1. Female offspring.
Your wives, your *daughters*,
Your matrons, and your maids, could not fill up
The cistern of my lust. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iv. 3.

2. Woman.
Dinah, the *daughter* of Leah, which she bare unto Jacob, went out to see the *daughters* of the land.—*Genesis*, xxxiv. 1.

3. Penitent of a *father confessor.*
Are you at leisure, holy father, now;
Or shall I come to you at evening mass?—
My leisure serves me, pensive *daughter*, now.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 1.

Used *adjectivally.*
St. Paul, writing to the Church of Philippi, wrote also to all the *daughter* churches within its circuit.—*Jeremy Taylor.* (Ord MS.)

Daúghterliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Daughterly.
This must assuredly be a considerable occasion to the womanishness or *daughterliness*, if I may so speak, of the Church of Rome.—*Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Seven Churches*, preface.

Daúghterly. *adj.* Having the character of a daughter.
Sir Thomas . . . liked her naturall and deare *daughterlie* affection towards him.—*Cavendish, Life of Sir Thomas More.*

Daunt. *v. a.* Discourage; cow; frighten; intimidate.
Fairfax, whose name in arms through Europe rings,
And fills all mouths with envy or with praise,
And all her jealous monarchs with amaze,
And rumours loud, which *daunt* remotest kings.
Milton, Sonnets, xv.

Daúntless. *adj.* Undaunted.
Grow great by your example, and put on
The *dauntless* spirit of resolution.
Shakespear, King John, v. 1.
Dauntless he rose, and to the fight return'd:
With shame his glowing cheeks, his eyes with fury burn'd. *Dryden; Virgil's Æneid.*
The utmost weight of affliction from ministerial power and popular hatred, were almost worth bearing, for the glory of such a *dauntless* conduct as he has shewn under it.—*Pope.*

Daw. *v. n.* Dawn. *Obsolete.*
The other side, from whence the morning *daws.*
Drayton, Polyolbion.

Daw. *v. a.* Same as Adaw. *Obsolete.*
When the old world saw
Full Phœbe's face eclips'd, and thinking her to *daw*,

DAY

Whom they supposed faln in some enchanted swound,
Of beaten tinkling brass still ply'd her with the sound. *Drayton, Polyolbion.* (Ord MS.)

Daw. *s.* Bird of the crow kind; more especially jackdaw.
I will wear my heart upon my sleeve,
For *daws* to peck it. *Shakespear, Othello*, i. 1.

Dáwdle. *v. n.* Loiter; pass or get over time idly; saunter.
Come some evening and *dawdle* over a dish of tea with me.—*Johnson, Letters.*
Some ladies we may have seen, we, who wear stars and cordons, and attend the St. James's assemblies, or we, who, in muddy boots, *dawdle* up and down Pall Mall, and peep into the coaches as they drive up with the great folks in their feathers . . . their cream-coloured chargers—who are by no means lovely and enticing objects at that early period of noon.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair.*

Dáwdle. *s.* One who dawdles.
Mrs. Heidelberg. Yes, my dear, to-night,—Oh put on a smarter cap, and change these ordinary ruffles!—Lord, I have such a deal to do, I shall scarce have time to slip on my Italian lutestring.—Where is this *dawdle* of a housekeeper?—*Colman and Garrick, The Clandestine Marriage*, i. 2.

Dáwish. *adj.* Having the character of a daw.
Such *dawish* dodypols were the parents of him that was borne blinde, which would not confesse Christ to have healed their son, for fear of displeasing the priests.—*Bale, Yet a Course at the Romyshe Foxe*, fol. 59: 1543.

Dawk. *s.* [?] Incision.
Observe if any hollow or *dawks* be in the length.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Dawk. *v. a.* Mark with a dawk.
Should they apply that side of the tool the edge lies on, the swift coming about of the work would, where a small irregularity of stuff should happen, jobb the edge into the stuff, and so *dawk* it.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Dawn. *v. n.* [*day.*] Show light, as that of the early morning.
As it began to *dawn*, towards the first day of the week, came Mary Magdalene to see the sepulchre.—*Matthew*, xxviii. 1.
Thy hand strikes out some free design,
When life awakes and *dawns* at every line. *Pope.*

Dawn. *s.*

1. Light of early day; show of sunrise.
Then on to-morrow's *dawn* your care employ,
To search the land, and where the cities lie,
And what the men; but give this day to joy.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

2. Beginning; first rise.
These tender circumstances diffuse a *dawn* of serenity over the soul.—*Pope.*
But such their guiltless passion was,
As, in the *dawn* of time, inform'd the heart
Of innocence and undissembling truth.
Thomson, Seasons, Summer.

Dáwning. *part. adj.* Showing light; beginning; rising; breaking as day.
While we behold such dauntless worth appear
In *dawning* youth, and souls so void of fear.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

Dáwning. *verbal abs.* Show as of the dawn of day; first sign.
A Romanist, from the very first *dawning* of any notions in his understanding, hath this principle constantly inculcated, viz. that he must believe as the church.—*Locke.*

Day. *s.* [A.S. *dæg.*]

1. Time between sunrise and sunset.
How many hours bring about the *day?*
How many *days* will finish up the year?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 5.
The West yet glimmers with some streaks of *day*:
Now spurs the lated traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn. *Id., Macbeth*, iii. 3.
Why stand ye here all the *day* idle?—*Matthew*, xx. 6.
Let us walk honestly, as in the *day*; not in rioting and drunkenness.—*Romans*, xiii. 13.
Or object new
Casual discourse draws on, which intermits
Our *day's* work. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 224.
Around the fields did nimble lightning play,
Which offer'd us by fits, and snatched the *day*:
'Midst this was heard the shrill and tender cry
Of well-pleas'd ghosts, which in the storm did fly.
Dryden.
Yet are we able only to survey
Dawnings of beams, and promises of *day*. *Prior*

2. Any time specified and distinguished from other time; age; time: (in this sense it is often *plural*).

After him reigned Gutheline his heir,
The justest man, and truest, in his *days*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

I think, in these *days*, one honest man is obliged to acquaint another who are his friends.—*Pope.*

We have, at this time of *day*, better and more certain means of information than they had.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

3. Preceded by *the*, indicating some day in particular, it generally means the day of some contest; or some day appointed for a commemoration, as a saint's day, or any other anniversary.

The field of Agincourt,
Fought on *the day* of Crispin Crispianus.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 7.

His name struck fear, his conduct won *the day*;
He came, he saw, he seiz'd the struggling prey.
Lord Roscommon.

Would you th' advantage of the fight delay,
If, striking first, you were to win *the day?*
Dryden.

Or if my debtors do not keep their *day*,
Deny their hands, and then refuse to pay,
I must with patience all the terms attend. *Id.*

From day to day. Without certainty or continuance.

Bavaria hath been taught, that merit and service doth oblige the Spaniard but *from day to day.*—*Bacon.*

To-day. On this day.

To-day, if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts.—*Psalms*, xcv. 8.

Dáybed. *s.* Bed used for idleness and luxury in the daytime.

Calling my officers about me, in my branched velvet gown; having come down from a *daybed* where I have left Olivia sleeping.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, ii. 5.

Dáybook. *s.* Tradesman's book in which all the occurrences of the day are set down.

The double-entry system, according to the practice of most commercial establishments, comprehends [illegible] kinds or classes of books: 1st. Primary [illegible] or *day-books*, for each distinct branch of business; as cash, bills, invoices inward, invoices outward, sales on commission, and so on according to the nature of the trade, and in each of which the transactions are stated circumstantially as they occur. 2nd. The journal in which all the entries of the primary records are collected and digested monthly in a concise technical form suited for them, being readily transferred into the ledger. 3rd. The ledger, in which the results shewn in the journal are arranged under their appropriate heads; and the periodical abstract of which, termed a balance-sheet, exhibits in a succinct form the state of the merchant's affairs.—*Waterston, Cyclopædia of Commerce, Bookkeeping.*

Dáybreak. *s.* Dawn; first appearance of light; peep of day; creek of day.

I watch'd the early glories of her eyes,
As men for *daybreak* watch the eastern skies.
Dryden.

Dáying. *s.* Procrastination.

Nowe I will go meete with Chremes; I will intreate him for his daughter to my son in marriage; and, if I doe obtaine her, why should I make any more *daying* for the matter, but marry them out of the way?—*Terence in English*: 1614. (Nares by H. and W.)

Daylábour. *s.* Labour by the day; labour divided into daily tasks.

Doth God exact *daylabour*, light denied,
I fondly ask? *Milton, Sonnets*, viii.

Daylabour was but an hard and a dry kind of livelihood to a man that could get an estate with two or three strokes of his pen.—*South.*

Daylábourer. *s.* One who works by the day.

In one night, ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy flail hath thresh'd the corn
That ten *daylabourers* could not end.
Milton, L'Allegro.

The *daylabourer*, in a country village, has commonly but a small pittance of courage.—*Locke.*

Dáylight. *s.* Light of the day as opposed to the darkness of night; light of the sun as opposed to that of the moon, or to any artificial light.

By this the drooping *daylight* 'gan to fade,
And yield his room to sad succeeding night.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Thou shalt buy this dear,
If ever I thy face by *daylight* see.
Now go thy way.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.

They, by *daylight* passing through the Turkish fleet, recovered the haven, to the joy of the besieged christians.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

He stands in *daylight*, and disdains to hide
An act, to which by honour he is tied. *Dryden.*

Used *adjectivally.*

If bodies be illuminated by the ordinary prismatick colours, they will appear neither of their own *daylight* colours, nor of the colour of the light cast on them, but of some middle colour between both.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

Dáysman. *s.* Umpire. *Archaic.*

For what art thou,
That mak'st thyself his *daysman*, to prolong
The vengeance prest? *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Austria ... is luring on the Western Powers to waste their resources in an ineffectual attempt to circumscribe the power of Russia, with a view of subsequently stepping forward herself with reinvigorated means, and claiming to play the part of *daysman* and umpire between them and their adversary.—*Times Newspaper*, Jan. 18, 1856.

Dáyspring. *s.* Rise of the day; dawn; first appearance of light.

So all ere *dayspring*, under conscious night,
Secret they finish'd, and in order set.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 521.

The breath of heav'n fresh-blowing, pure and sweet,
With *dayspring* born, here leave me to respire.
Id., Samson Agonistes, 10.

Dáystar. *s.* Morning star.

I meant to make her fair, and free, and wise,
Of greatest blood, and yet more good than great:
I meant the *daystar* should not brighter rise,
Nor lend like influence from his lucent seat.
B. Jonson.

Sunk though he be beneath the watry floor;
So sinks the *daystar* in the ocean bed,
And yet anon repairs his drooping head.
Milton, Lycidas, 167.

Dáytime. *s.* Time in which there is light: (opposed to *night*).

In the *daytime* Fame sitteth in a watch-tower, and flieth most by night: she mingleth things done with things not done, and is a terror to great cities.—*Bacon.*

My ants never brought out their corn but in the night when the moon did shine, and kept it under ground in the *daytime.*—*Addison.*

Dáywoman. *s.* [catachrestic for Dey-woman: see Dey.] Dairywoman; dairy-maid.

For the damsel, I must keep her at the park; she is allowed for the *day-woman.*—*Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost*, i. 2.

Dáywork. *s.* Work imposed by the day.

True labour in the vineyard of thy lord,
Ere prime thou hast th' imposed *day-work* done.
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso.

Daze. *v. a.* [?] Overpower with light; strike with too strong lustre; hinder the act of seeing by too much light suddenly introduced.

They smote the glistering armies as they stand,
With quivering beams, which *daz'd* the wond'ring eye,
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso.

Poor human kind, all *daz'd* in open day,
Err after bliss, and blindly miss their way.
Dryden.

Dázzle. *v. a.* [?]

1. Overpower with light; hinder the action of the sight by sudden lustre.

Fears use to be represented in such an imaginary fashion, as they rather *dazzle* men's eyes than open them.—*Bacon.*

How is it that some wits are interrupted,
That now they *dazzled* are, now clearly see?
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

2. Strike or surprise with splendour.

Those heavenly shapes
Will *dazzle* now this earthly with their blaze
Insufferably bright. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 1082.

Ah, friend! to *dazzle* let the vain design;
To raise the thought, and touch the heart, be thine.
Pope.

These bright beams had been able to *dasell* the eyes of Mr. Neale himself, &c.—*Bishop Bramhall, Church of England's Defence*, p. 31: 1659.

Dázzle. *v. n.* Be overpowered with light; lose the power of sight.

Come, boy, and go with me; thy sight is young;
And you shall read when mine begins to *dazzle.*
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, iii. 2.

An overlight maketh the eyes *dazzle*, insomuch as perpetual looking against the sun would cause blindness.—*Bacon.*

I dare not trust these eyes;
They dance in mists, and *dazzle* with surprize.
Dryden.

Dázzlement. *s.* Dazzling burst, flash, or glare of light, or its effect.

It beat back the sight with a *dazzlement.*—*Donne, History of the Septuagint*, p. 55: 1633.

Dázzling. *part. adj.* Overpowering or confoundingly light.

The places that have either shining sentiments or manners, have no occasion for them: a *dazzling* expression rather damages them, and serves only to eclipse their beauty.—*Pope.*

Dázzlingly. *adv.* In a dazzling manner.

There are but few whom fortune bathes in bliss,
But blinded are, and *dazzlingly* they look.
Mirrour for Magistrates.

Deácon. *s.* [Lat. *diaconus.*] Member of the lowest of the clerical orders. See Ordination.

Likewise must the *deacons* be grave.—1 *Timothy*, iii. 8.

The constitutions that the apostles made concerning *deacons* and widows are very importunely urged.—*Bishop Sanderson.*

So far the office of a *deacon* is to be collected from the rubric in the form of ordination, and from the form itself. And, forasmuch as he is thereby permitted to baptize, catechize, to preach, to assist in the administration of the Lord's Supper; so also by parity of reason he hath used to solemnize matrimony, and to bury the dead. And in general, it seemeth that he may perform all the other offices of the liturgy which a priest can do, except only consecrating the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; and except also the pronouncing of the Absolution.—*Burn* (by *Phillimore*), *Ecclesiastical Law, Ordination.*

Deáconess. *s.* Female officer in the ancient church.

The apostle would not have widows taken into the office of *deaconesses* when they were young.—*Bishop Patrick, Answer to the Touchstone, &c.*, p. 230.

Deáconry. *s.* Second element in Archdeaconry, in which compound alone it bears its proper meaning, i.e. the *district* subject to an archdeacon; in which sense there is no such thing as a *deaconry*. For the office or dignity of a deacon, the proper form is in *-ship*.

Deáconship. *s.* Office or dignity of a deacon.

Now tract of time has clean worn out those first occasions for which the *deaconship* was then most necessary.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Dead. *adj.* [A.S. *deap.*]

1. Deprived, or naturally destitute, of life.

The queen, my lord, is *dead.*—
She should have died hereafter.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 5.

With *of* before the *cause* of death.

This Indian told them, that, mistaking their course, the crew, all except himself, were *dead* of hunger.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Deathlike.

a. Physically.

At thy rebuke, O God of Jacob, both the chariot and horse are cast into a *dead* sleep.—*Psalms*, lxxvi. 6.

b. Spiritually.

You hath he quickened, who were *dead* in trespasses and sins.—*Ephesians*, ii. 1.

3. Inactive; sluggish; unchanging; unused; unprofitable.

This colour often carries the mind away; yea, it deceiveth the sense; and it seemeth to the eye a shorter distance of way, if it be all *dead* and continued, than if it have trees or buildings, or any other marks whereby the eye may divide it.—*Bacon.*

The commodities of the kingdom they took, though they lay *dead* upon their hands for want of vent.—*Id.*

Persuade a prince that he is irresistible, and he will take care not to let so glorious an attribute lie *dead* and useless by him.—*Addison.*

4. Dull; gloomy; unemployed.

There is something unspeakably cheerful in a spot of ground which is covered with trees, that smiles amidst all the rigours of winter, and gives us a view of the most gay season in the midst of that which is the most *dead* and melancholy.—*Addison.*

5. Cold.

How cold and *dead* does a prayer appear, that is composed in the most elegant forms of speech, when it is not heightened by solemnity of phrase from the sacred writings!—*Addison, Spectator.*

6. Dull, or cold, as applied to colours wanting any show of life.

At a second sitting, though I alter not the draught, I must touch the same features over again, and change the *dead* colouring of the whole.—*Dryden, Fables*, preface.

7. Dull, as applied to sounds.

We took a bell of about two inches in diameter at the bottom, which was supported in the midst of the cavity of the receiver by a bent stick, by reason of its spring against the opposite parts of the inside

of the vessel; in which, when it was closed up, we observed that the bell seemed to sound more *dead* than it did when just before it sounded in the open air.—*Boyle.*

Used *substantivally*, or with *men* understood, i.e. supplied from the context.

Jove saw from high, with just disdain,
The *dead* inspir'd with vital life again.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

With *time* understood.

At one time it was thought that an attack on Kensington House at *dead* of night might probably be successful.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.

Used *adverbially*, as '*dead* against anything' = decidedly.

Dead. *v. n.* Die; lose signs of life. *Rare.*

So iron, as soon as it is out of the fire, *deadeth* straitways.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*, 774.

Dead. *v. a.* Deaden. *Rare.*

That the sound may be extinguished or *deaded* by discharging the pent air, before it cometh to the mouth of the piece, and to the open air, is not probable.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Dead-doing. *adj.* [two words.] Causing death. *Obsolete.*

Hold, O dear lord, your *dead-doing* hand;
Then loud he cry'd, I am your humble thrall.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

They never care how many others
They kill, without regard of mothers,
Or wives or children, so they can
Make up some fierce, *dead-doing* man.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2.

Dead-lift. *s.* [two words.] Last extremity.

And have no power at all, nor shift,
To help itself at a *dead-lift*. *Butler, Hudibras*, ii. 2.

Dead-weight. *s.* Pressure in which there is no life, spirit, or movement.

Servilius minded neither his style nor his numbers, nor his purity of words, nor his run of verse. Horace, therefore, copes with him in that humble way of satire; writes under his own force, and carries a *dead-weight*, that he may match his competitor in the race.—*Dryden, Origin and Progress of Satire.* (Ord MS.)

Deádborn. *adj.* Born dead. Stillborn the *commoner* term.

All, all but truth, drops *dead-born* from the press,
Like the last gazette, or like the last address. *Pope.*

Deáden. *v. a.* Make as dead.

The typical bones of birds are the whitest and most compact of all bones, by reason of their large proportion of earthy matter, and also of the absence of marrow from their capacious pneumatic cavities, on which their lightness depends: in those bones of birds from which air is excluded, the oily marrow *deadens* the whiteness of the tissue.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. ii.

Deádish. *adj.* Somewhat dead; deathlike.

The lips put on a *deadish* paleness.—*Stafford, Niobe*, p. ii. 186: 1611.

Deádletter. *adj.* [this combination by itself gives two words; preceding certain nouns it forms a compound, e.g. in '*dead-letter* office,' or department in the Post-office for letters of unascertained address.] Obsolete; out of date.

And here I must have leave, in the fulness of my soul, to regret the abolition, and doing-away-with altogether, of those consolatory interstices and sprinklings of freedom, through the four seasons,—the red-letter days, now become, to all intents and purposes, *dead-letter* days. There was Paul, and Stephen, and Barnabas—

Andrew and John, men famous in old times

—we were used to keep all their days holy as long back as I was at school at Christ's.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, Oxford in the Vacation.*

Deádlihood. *s.* Condition, or character, of the dead or death.

It is certainly true that Christ, after expiration, was in the state or condition of the dead, in *deadlyhood*.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. v.

Deádliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Deadly.

He that had formerly denied the *deadliness* of Lazarus his sickness, would not suddenly confess his death.—*B. Hall, Contemplations*, b. 4.

Deádly. *adj.*

1. Mortal; destructive; murderous.

She that herself will shiver and disbranch
From her material sap, perforce must wither,
And come to *deadly* use.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 2.

A- if that name,
Shot from the *deadly* level of a gun,
Did murther her.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 3.

2. Irreconcilable.

The Numidians, in number infinite, are *deadly* enemies unto the Turks.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Deádly. *adv.*

1. After the manner of the dead.

Like dumb statues, or unbreathing stones,
Star'd each on other, and look'd *deadly* pale.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 7.

Young Arcite heard, and up he ran with haste,
And ask'd him why he look'd so *deadly* wan.
Dryden, Fables, Palamon and Arcite.

2. Mortally.

I will break Pharaoh's arms, and he shall groan before him with the groanings of a *deadly* wounded man.—*Ezekiel*, xxx. 24.

3. Extremely.

John had got an impression, that Lewis was so *deadly* cunning a man, that he was afraid to venture himself alone with him.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Deádmarch. *s.* Solemn military music for the funeral of soldiers.

That the death of Solyman might then be made knowne to all men, the ensignes were presently let fall, and trailed upon the ground, a *dead-march* sounded, and heavie silence commanded to be kept through all the campe.—*Knolles*, 827 E. (Ord MS.)

Deádness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Dead.

His grace removes the defect of inclination, by taking of our natural *deadness* and disaffection towards them.—*Rogers.*

Your gloomy eyes betray a *deadness*,
And inward languishing. *Dryden and Lee, Œdipus.*

Deadness or flatness in cyder is often occasioned by the too free admission of air into the vessels.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Deádnettle. *s.* [*deaf-nettle*, i.e. a nettle without a sting. In German it is called *taub-nessel* = deaf-nettle; whence the legitimate doctrine that the English element *dead* is catachrestic.] Common native plant (Lamium album) so called, of the natural order Labiatæ, wholly different from the true nettles belonging to the Urticaceæ, though it resembles them in the shape of its leaf.

Thus the genera Lamium and Galeopsis (*dead-nettle* and hemp-nettle) are each formed into a separate group in virtue of their general resemblances and differences, and not because the former has one tooth on each side of the lower lip, and the latter a notch in its upper lip, though they are distinguished by these marks.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, ii. 137.

Deaf. *adj.* [German, *taub.*]

1. Wanting the sense of hearing, really, approximately, or fictitiously.

If any sins afflict our life
With that prime ill, a talking wife,
'Till death shall bring the kind relief,
We must be patient, or be *deaf*. *Prior.*

Thus you may still be young to me,
While I can better hear than see:
Oh ne'er may fortune shew her spight,
To make me *deaf*, and mend my sight. *Swift.*

None so *deaf* as those that won't hear.—*Proverb.*

With *to* before the *name* of the *object* that should be heard.

Oh, that men's ears should be
To counsel *deaf*, but not *to* flattery!
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, i. 2.

2. Unheard; obscurely heard: (the notion of the impression being transferred from the *hearer* to the *cause of hearing*).

Nor silence is within, nor voice without,
But a *deaf* noise of sounds that never cease;
Confus'd and chiding, like the hollow roar
Of tides, receding from th' insulted shoar. *Dryden.*

Deaf. *v. n.* Deafen. *Rare.*

Hearing hath *deaf'd* our sailors; and if they
Know how to hear, there's none know what to say.
Donne.

A swarm of their aerial shapes appears,
And, flutt'ring round his temples, *deafs* his ears.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

Deáfen. *v. a.* Make deaf; deprive of the sense of hearing, generally of hearing the particular subject in hand, by means of a noise which overpowers it.

But Salius enters; and exclaiming loud,
For justice *deafens*, and disturbs the crowd.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

Deáfness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Deaf; total, approximate, or fictitious want of the sense of hearing.

I found such a *deafness*, that no declaration from the bishops could take place.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Those who are deaf and dumb, are dumb by consequence of their *deafness*.—*Holder, Elements of Speech.*

Deal. *s.* [A.S. *dæl* = part.]

1. Part.

a. With *some*. *Obsolete.*

The charge *some deal* thee haply honour may,
That noble Dudone had while here he liv'd.
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso, iv.

b. With *a great*. *Common.*

When men's affections do frame their opinions, they are in defence of errour more earnest, *a great deal*, than, for the most part, sound believer in the maintenance of truth, apprehending according to the nature of that evidence which scripture yieldeth.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, preface.

c. Without an *adjective*.

What a *deal* of cold business doth a man mispend the better part of life in! In scattering compliments, and tendering visits.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

2. Distribution: (its commonest special application is to *cards*).

How can the muse her aid impart,
Unskill'd in all the terms of art?
Or in harmonious numbers put
The *deal*, the shuffle, and the cut? *Swift.*

3. Plank: (i.e. part of a tree cut as a piece, especially of firwood).

I have also found, that a piece of *deal*, far thicker than one would easily imagine, being purposely interposed betwixt my eye placed in a room, and the clearer daylight, was not only somewhat transparent, but appeared quite through a lovely red.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

Deal. *v. n.* Traffic; do business; comport or behave oneself in any transaction.

Two deep enemies,
Foes to my rest, and my sweet sleep
Are they that I would have thee *deal* upon.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv.

This is to drive to wholesale trade, when all other petty merchants *deal* but for parcels.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

It is generally better to *deal* by speech than by letter; and by a man himself, than by the mediation of a third.—*Bacon.*

Sometimes he that *deals* between man and man, raiseth his own credit with both, by pretending greater interest than he hath in either.—*Id. Essays.*

They buy and sell, they *deal* and traffick.—*South.*

With the fond maids in palmistry he *deals*,
They tell the secret which he first reveals. *Prior.*

I doubt not, if he will *deal* clearly and impartially, but that he will acknowledge all this to be true.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons.*

With *by*.

Such an one *deals* not fairly *by* his own mind, nor conducts his own understanding aright.—*Locke.*

With *in*.

Suiters are so distasted with delays and abuses, that plain-dealing, in denying to *deal in* suits at first, is grown not only honourable, but also gracious.—*Bacon, Essays.*

The Scripture forbids even the countenancing a poor man in his cause: which is a popular way of preventing justice, that some men have *dealt in*, though without that success which they proposed to themselves.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons.*

Among authors, none draw upon themselves more displeasure than those who *deal in* political matters.—*Addison, Freeholder*, no. 40.

The house had indeed resolved, upon reading a bill the first time for reformation of the Common Prayer, that petition be made to the queen's majesty for her licence to proceed in it before it should be farther *dealt in*.—*Hallam, Constitutional History of England*, ch. v.

With *with*.

If she hated me, I should know what passion to *deal with*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Neither can the Irish, nor yet the English lords, think themselves wronged, or hardly *dealt with*, to have that which is none of their own given to them.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Who then shall guide
His people? Who defend? Will they not *deal*
Worse *with* his followers, than *with* him they *dealt*?
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 482.

If a man would have his conscience *deal* clearly *with* him, he must *deal* severely *with* that.—*South, Sermons.*

God did not only exercise this providence towards his own people, but he *dealt* thus also *with* other nations.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

But I will *deal* the more civilly *with* his two poems, because nothing ill is to be spoken of the dead.—*Dryden, Fables*, preface.

Then you upbraid me; I am pleas'd to see
You're not so perfect, but can fail like me:
I have no God to *deal with*. *Id., Aurengzebe.*

You wrote to me with the freedom of a friend, *dealing* plainly *with* me in the matter of my own trifles.—*Pope.*

Reflect on the merits of the cause, as well as of the men, who have been thus *dealt with* by their country.—*Swift.*

Seamen who had just been paid off at Chatham were often compelled to deliver their purses on Gadshill, celebrated near a hundred years earlier by the greatest of poets as the scene of the depredations of Falstaff. The public authorities seem to have been often at a loss how to *deal with* the plunderers.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iii.

Deal. *v. a.* preterite and participle *dealt*. Distribute.

Deal thy bread to the hungry, and bring the poor that are cast out to thy house.—*Isaiah*, lviii. 7.

His lifted arms around his head he throws,
And *deals* in whistling air his empty blows.
Dryden.

The business of mankind, in this life, being rather to act than to know, their portion of knowledge is *dealt* them accordingly.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 237.

With *out*.

How Spain prepares her banners to unfold,
And Rome *deals out* her blessings and her gold.
Tickel.

Had the great men of antiquity been possessed of the art of printing, they would have made an advantage of it, in *dealing out* their lectures to the publick.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 184.

If you *deal out* great quantities of strong liquor to the mob, there will be many drunk.—*Watts.*

Dealbátion. *s.* [Lat. *dealbatio, -onis*, whitening, from *albus* = white.] Whitening or bleaching. *Rare.*

All seed is white in oviparous animals, and such as have preparing vessels, wherein it receives a manifold *dealbation*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*, vi. 10.

[illegible] *s.* One who deals.

[illegible]mmon with these small *dealers* in wit and learning, to give themselves a title from their first adventure.—*Swift.*

Where fraud is permitted and connived at, the honest *dealer* is always undone, and the knave gets the advantage.—*Id., Gulliver's Travels.*

Deáling. *verbal abs.* Act of one who deals; practice; intercourse; traffic.

Concerning the *dealings* of men, who administer government, and unto whom the execution of that [illegible] belongeth, they have their judge, who sitteth in heaven.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, ii.

What these are!
Whose own hard *dealings* teach them to suspect
The thoughts of others.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

But this was neither one pope's fault, nor one prince's destiny: he must write a story of the empire, that means to tell of all their *dealings* in this kind.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

It were to be wished, that men would promote the happiness of one another, in all their private *dealings*, among those who lie within their influence.—*Addison.*

The doctor must needs die rich; he had great *dealings* in his way for many years.—*Swift.*

While we have in this history been looking at the Romans from afar, and only seen their *dealings* with foreign kings, we have been able to note some of the changes in their manners as well as if we had stood in the Forum.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. x.

Dealth. *s.* Share dealt. *Obsolete.*

Then know Bellama, since thou aim'st at wealth,
Where fortune hath bestowed her largest *dealth*.
Historie of Albino and Bellama. (Nares by H. and W.)

Deámbulatory. *s.* [Lat. *ambulo* = walk.] Gallery, or covered place, for walking.

Cloisters, crowned with rich and lofty pinnacles, and fronted with tabernacular or open work, vaulted like the dormitory of a monastery, and called *deambulatories* for the accommodation of the citizens in all weather.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, ii. 93.

Dean. *s.* [Fr. *doyen*, from Lat. *decanus*, from *decem* = ten.] See extract.

As there are two foundations of cathedral churches in England, the old and the new, (the new are those which Henry VIII. upon suppression of abbeys transformed from abbot or prior, and convent, to *dean* and chapter,) so there are two means of creating these *deans*; for those of the old foundation are brought to their dignity much like bishops, the king first sending out his congé d'élire to the chapter, the chapter then chusing and the bishop confirming them, and giving his mandate to instal them. Those of the new foundation are, by a shorter course, installed by virtue of the king's letters patent, without either election or confirmation. This word is also applied to divers, that are chief of certain peculiar churches or chapels: as the *dean* of the king's chapel, the *dean* of the Arches, the *dean* of St. George's chapel at Windsor, and the *dean* of Bocking in Essex.—*Cowell.*

The *dean* and canons, or prebends, of cathedral churches, were of great use in the church; they were not only to be of counsel with the bishop for his revenue, but chiefly for government in causes ecclesiastical. Use your best means to prefer such to those places who are fit for that purpose.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

There are four sorts of *deans* and *deanries*, of which and of whom the law of this realm taketh knowledge. The first is a *dean* who hath a chapter, consisting of prebendaries or canons, subordinate to the bishop . . . the second is a *dean* who hath no chapter, and yet he is presentative, and hath cure of souls; he hath a peculiar and a court wherein he holdeth ecclesiastical jurisdiction; but he is not subject to the visitation of the bishop or ordinary: such is the *dean* of Battel in Sussex . . . the third *dean* is ecclesiastical also, but the *deanry* is not presentative, but donative, nor hath any cure of souls; and he hath also a court and a peculiar . . . such a *dean* is the *dean* of Arches, and the *dean* of Bocking in Essex . . . the fourth sort of *dean* is he who is usually called the rural *dean*; having no absolute judicial power in himself, but he is to order the ecclesiastical affairs within his *deanry* and precinct by the direction of the bishop or archdeacon, and is substitute for the bishop in many cases.—*Burn* (by *Phillimore*), *Ecclesiastical Law, Deans.*

Deánery. *s.*

1. Office of dean; revenue attached to the office of dean.

When he could no longer keep the *deanery* of the chapel-royal, he made him his successor in that near attendance upon the king.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Put both the deans into one, or, if that be too much trouble,
Instead of the deans make the *deanery* double.
Swift.

(See also last extract under Dean.)

2. Residence of a dean.

Take her by the hand, away with her to the *deanery*, and dispatch it quickly.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 3.

Deáness. *s.* Dean's wife.

I call not to that heart which is a stranger to the throbs and yearnings of curiosity so excited, to justify the abbess of Quedlingbury, the prioress, the *deanness*, the sub-chantress, for sending at noon for the trumpeter's wife.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy.* (Rich.)

Deánship. *s.* Office, rank, state, condition, or title of a dean.

Because I don't value your *deanship* a straw.
Swift.

Dear. *adj.* [A.S. *deor.*]

1. Beloved; favourite; regarded with affection.

Your brother Glo'ster hates you.—
Oh, no, he loves me, and he holds me *dear*.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 4.

He pretended, indeed, that he considered titles and great offices as baits which could allure none but fools, that he hated business, pomp, and pageantry, and that his *dearest* wish was to escape from the bustle and glitter of Whitehall to the quiet woods which surrounded his ancient mansion in Nottinghamshire: but his conduct was not a little at variance with his professions.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ii.

2. Highpriced; costly.

What made directors cheat the South Sea year?
To feed on ven'son when it sold so *dear*. *Pope.*

3. Close.

What foolish boldness brought thee to their mercies,
Whom thou in terms so bloody, and so *dear*,
Hast made thine enemies?
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, v. 1.

Let us return,
And strain what other means is left unto us
In our *dear* peril. *Id., Timon of Athens*, v. 2.

Dear. *s.* Term of endearment.

That kiss
I carried from thee, *dear*; and my true lip
Hath virgin'd it e'er since.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 3.

Deárbought. *adj.* Bought at a dear price.

O fleeting joys
Of Paradise, *dearbought* with lasting woe.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 741.

Such *dearbought* blessings happen ev'ry day.
Dryden, Fables.

Deárling. *s.* Darling. *Obsolete.*

They do feed on nectar, heavenly wise,
With Hercules and Hebe, and the rest
Of Venus's *dearlings*, through her bounty blest.
Spenser.

Deárly. *adv.* In a dear manner.

For the unquestionable virtues of her person and mind, he loved her *dearly*.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

It is rarely bought, and then also bought *dearly* enough with such a fine.—*Bacon.*

Dearn. *adj.* See Dern.

By many a *dearn* and painful perch
Of Pericles the painful search
Is made. *Shakespear, Pericles*, iii. Gower

Deárness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Dear

1. Fondness; kindness; love; affection.

My brother, I think, he holds you well, and in *dearness* of heart hath holp to effect your ensuing marriage.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 2.

The whole senate dedicated an altar to friendship, as to a goddess, in respect of the great *dearness* of friendship between them two.—*Bacon, Essays*, 28.

He who hates his neighbour mortally, and wisely too, must profess all the *dearness* and friendship, with readiness to serve him.—*South, Sermons.*

2. High price.

Landlords prohibit tenants from plowing, which is seen in the *dearness* of corn.—*Swift.*

Deárnly. *adv.* [A.S. *deornlic.*] See Dern.

At last, as chanc'd them by a forrest side
To pass, for succour from the scorching ray,
They heard a rueful voice, that *dearnly* cry'd
With piercing shrieks.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 1, 35

Dearth. *s.* [*dear* + the final *-th*, as in *length, strength*, &c., denoting condition, state, or quality; the vowel, as in the same words, being shortened, i. e. changed from the sound of *deer* to that of *dĕr*.]

1. Scarcity.

In times of *dearth* it drained much coin out of the kingdom, to furnish us with corn from foreign parts.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

There have been terrible years *dearths* of corn, and every place is strewed with beggars; but *dearths* are common in better climates.—*Swift.*

2. Want; need; famine.

Pity the *dearth* that I have pined in,
By longing for that food so long a time.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 7.

Of every tree that in the garden grows,
Eat freely with glad heart; fear here no *dearth*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 321.

3. Barrenness.

They have brought on themselves that *dearth* of plot, and narrowness of imagination, which may be observed in all their plays.—*Dryden, On Dramatick Poesy.*

Deáry. *s.* Same as Dear, only more familiar.

As for poor Fabius, once I gave him over,
And almost lost the Gen'ral in the lover.
Methought, he found his *dearey* so inviting,
He'd more a mind to something else than fighting.
Epilogue to Siege of Saguntum.

Be plain in dress, be sober in your diet;
In short, my *deary*, kiss me and be quiet.
Lady M. W. Montague.

A hunting husband halloos, and you hear him;
A drunken *dearey* staggers, and you steer him.
Aaron Hill.

Death. *s.* [A.S. *deaþ.*]

1. Extinction of life.

How did you dare
To trade and traffick with Macbeth,
In riddles and affairs of *death*?
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 5.

He is the mediator of the New Testament, that by means of *death*, for the redemption of the transgressions, they which are called might receive the promise of eternal inheritance.—*Hebrews*, ix. 15.

2. State of the dead.

In swinish sleep
Their dreaded natures lie, as in a *death*.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 5.

3. Manner of dying.

Thou shalt die the *deaths* of them that are slain in the midst of the seas.—*Ezekiel*, xxviii. 8.

4. Murder.

As in manifesting the sweet influence of his mercy, on the severe stroke of his justice; so in this, not to suffer a man of *death* to live.—*Bacon, Essays*, 14.

5. Cause of death.

They cried out, and said, O thou man of God, there is *death* in the pot.—2 *Kings*, iv. 40.

Deaths invisible come wing'd with fire;
They hear a dreadful noise, and straight expire.
Dryden, Indian Emperor.

He caught his *death* the last county-sessions, where he would go to see justice done to a poor widow woman.—*Addison, Spectator.*

All the endeavours Achilles used to meet with Hector, and be the *death* of him, is the intrigue wh[illegible]s the battle of the last day.—*Pope, Poetry.*

Oft, as in[illegible] they skim the heath,
The clam'rous plover feel the leaden *death*. *Id.*

6. In *Theology*. Loss of spiritual life.

We pray that God will keep us from all sin and wickedness, from our ghostly enemy, and from everlasting *death*.—*Church Catechism*.

Death's-door. *s.* [two words.] Brink, or edge, of the grave; taken *figuratively* for approach of death: (probably an image borrowed from the scriptural *gates of hell*).

I myself knew a person of great sanctity who was afflicted to *death's-door* with a vomiting.—*Jeremy Taylor, Worthy Communicant.*

There was a poor young woman that had brought herself even to *death's-door* with grief for her heretick husband.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Death's-head. *s.* [two words.] Skull of a skeleton: (the latter often with the addition of a scythe and hour-glass, representing Death personified).

I had rather be married to a *death's-head* with a bone in his mouth, than to either of these.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

If I gaze now, 'tis but to see
What manner of *death's-head* 'twill be,
When it is free
From that fresh upper skin,
The gazer's joy and sin. *Sir J. Suckling.*

Deáthbed. *s.* Bed of a dying man.

Sweet soul, take heed, take heed of perjury;
Thou art on thy *death-bed*. *Shakespear, Othello*, v. 2.

Used *adjectivally*.

A *death-bed* figure is certainly the most humbling sight in the world.—*Collier, Essay on the Value of Life.*

A *death-bed* repentance ought not indeed to be neglected, because it is the last thing that we can do.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons.*

Deáthblow. *s.* Mortal blow.

'Tis said with Sorrow Time can cope;
But this I feel can ne'er be true:
For by the *death-blow* of my Hope
My Memory immortal grew.
Byron, Lines written beneath a Picture.

Deáthfire. *s.* Fire as that of death; lurid flame.

And round about in reel and rout,
The *death-fires* danced at night;
And the water, like a witch's oils,
Burnt green and blue and white.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner.

Deáthful. *adj.* Deadly; murderous; subject to death.

Your cruelty was such, as you would spare his life for many *deathful* torments.—*Sir P. Sidney*, b. ii.

Time itself, under the *deathful* shade of whose wings all things wither, hath wasted that lively virtue of nature in man and beasts, and plants.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Blood, death, and *deathful* deeds are in that noise,
Ruin, destruction at the utmost point.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1513.

These eyes behold
The *deathful* scene; princes on princes roll'd.
Pope, Homer's Odyssey.

(For a further example see last extract under Deathless.)

Deáthfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Deathful.

What hinders, while we are living and among the living, but that we study most to adorn our looks, so as may be remote from a *deathfulness* and most agreeable by their livelinesse to those with whom we live?—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 70.

Deáthless. *adj.* Immortal.

God hath only immortality, though angels and human souls be *deathless*.—*Boyle.*

Their temples wreath'd with leaves, that still renew;
For *deathless* laurel is the victor's due. *Dryden.*
Faith and hope themselves shall die,
While *deathless* charity remains. *Prior.*
That with a *deathless* goddess lay a *deathful* man.
Chapman, Hymn to Venus. (Nares by H. & W.)

Deáthlike. *adj.* Resembling death.

Why dost thou let thy brave soul lie suppress
In *deathlike* slumbers, while thy dangers crave
A waking eye and hand? *Crashaw.*
On seas, on earth, and all that in them dwell,
A *deathlike* quiet and deep silence fell. *Waller.*
Black melancholy sits, and round her throws
A *deathlike* slumber, and a dread repose. *Pope.*

Deáthsman. *s.* [In this combination the *s* is general, perhaps universal; forms like *deathman*, in which the *s* is omitted, being either rare or non-existent. In Death's-head, the awkwardness of [illegible]ience as *th*+*h* may be the [illegible] generality; while, in D[illegible]r, it prevents the contact of two dentals. Be this as it may, the form under notice is *not* that of an ordinary compound, but rather that of two words in an ordinary syntactic construction, i.e. a possessive case followed by a second substantive. As long as each word retains its accent, there is not even the appearance of a compound; and in *deáth's-héad* the accent is *generally* double. But, followed by another word, so as to give a *de*composite, the accent of the second element is often lost, e.g. in *déath's-head moth*: in which case we have a compound in *s*. No better instances of this compound can be given than in the names of the days of the week, i.e. in *Tue-s-day*, *Wedne-s-day*, and *Thur-s-day*, as contrasted with *Sun-day*, *Mon-day*, *Fri-day*, and *Satur-day*. Here we have, on the first view, a true syntactic concord between two words giving a compound according to the strictest application of the test of accent. But the origin of the *s* is equivocal. In most English words it is probably the sign of the possessive case, as the *s* in *father's*. But in the earlier stages of all the German languages a compound consisted not of *two* elements, but of *three*, viz. the two main words, and a connecting copula between them. In most cases this was a vowel, *o* or *i*; but in some it was the consonant *s*. That this was not the sign of the possessive case, but, though identical in sound, an independent form, is shown from several words in the allied languages where it follows substantives of which the possessive case *ended otherwise than in s*.

Over and above the theoretic views hereby suggested, there is the principle of a rule in spelling. With compounds of the kind under notice, except where the accent gives *two* words, the omission of the apostrophe in such words as *Tuesday*, *Wednesday*, and *Thursday* (rather than *Tue'sday*, *Wedne'sday*, and *Thur'sday*), is justifiable on the ground of etymology as well as convenience; and it is submitted that it is a rule which is advantageous to *all* words in which the accent gives a compound, the doctrine that the *-s* is the *-s* of the possessive case being by no means beyond doubt.] Executioner; hangman; headsman.

He's dead; I'm only sorry
He had no other *deathsman*.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.

Deáthwatch. *s.* Insect, which makes a ticking noise like that of a watch, and is superstitiously imagined to prognosticate death.

We learn to presage approaching death in a family by ravens, and little worms, which we therefore call a *deathwatch*.—*Watts.*

Debacchátion. *s.* [Lat. *debacchatio*, *-onis*, rioting; like that of the votaries of Bacchus.] Act of Debauchery. *Rare.*

What confidence can such have of the suffrage of the saints, who defile their holiday with most foolish vanities, most impure pollutions, most wicked *debacchations* and sacrilegious exec[illegible]tions?—*Prynne, Histriomastix*, pt. i. act vi. sc. 12. (Rich.)

Debácle. *s.* [French.] Sudden rush of water of a diluvial character, whether caused by the break-up of ice, or the giving way of a dam. Used in *Geology*, yet scarcely naturalized.

This is referred to some one of the following operations:—to the passage over them of solid or terrestrial glaciers, to floating icebergs detached from such glaciers, and carrying with them many blocks and pebbles of stone,—to *débâcles* and currents, often set in motion by the melting of great glacial masses on the edges of continents, and their translation in a liquid state through estuaries to other shores.—*Sir R. I. Murchison, Address to the Geological Society*, 1853.

Debár. *v. a.* Exclude; preclude; shut out from anything; hinder.

Not so strictly hath our Lord impos'd
Labour, as to *debar* us when we need
Refreshment, whether food, or talk between,
Food of the mind. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 236.

The most active cause, however, was, that their wages were so low as to *debar* them, not only from the comforts, but from the common decencies of civilized life; and this evil condition was the natural result of that cheap and abundant food, which encouraged the people to so rapid an increase, that the labour-market was constantly gorged.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England.*

With *from*.

The same boats and the same buildings are found in countries *debarred from* all commerce by unpassable mountains, lakes, and desarts.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

With *of*; in which case it has the construction of Deprive.

Civility, intended to make us easy, is employed in laying chains and fetters upon us, in *debarring* us *of* our wishes, and in crossing our most reasonable desires.—*Swift, Examiner.*

Debáre. *adj.* Bare: (probably coined for the sake of the metre). *Rare.*

As woodes are made *debayre* of leaves
By turning of the yeare,
The oldest fall; so antique age
Of words away do weare. *Drant.* (Rich.)

Debárk. *v. n.* [Fr. *débarquer*.] See Disembark.

The arrow of death was lodged in her gentle bosom before she left her native country, and she alone *debarked* to expire on this coast.—*Hartley House.*

Debarkátion. *s.* Disembarkation.

Cæsar seems to have hardly stirred from the first place of his *debarkation*.—*Daines Barrington.*

Debáse. *v. a.* Reduce from a higher to lower state; make mean; make despicable; degrade; deteriorate (one of its [illegible] special applications being to *coin*).

As much as you raise silver, you *debase* [illegible], for they are in the condition of two things put in opposite scales; as much as the one rises, the other falls.—*Locke.*

A man of large possessions has not leisure to consider of every slight expense, and will not *debase* himself to the management of every trifle.—*Dryden.*

He ought to be careful of not letting his subject *debase* his style, and betray him into a meanness of expression.—*Addison.*

Debásement. *s.* Act of debasing; state of being debased.

It is a wretched *debasement* of that sprightly faculty, the tongue, thus to be made the interpreter to a goat or boar.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*, § 2.

Debáser. *s.* One who debases.

Mr. Pitt was a poisoner of English society by a system of unexampled scoundrelism, and a *debaser* of the character of our nation.—*Major Cartwright, State of the Nation*, p. 53.

Debátable. *adj.* Disputable; subject to controversy.

The French requested, that the *debatable* ground, and the Scottish hostages, might be restored to the Scots.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Debáte. *s.* [Fr. *débat*.]

1. Controversy; discussion.

Upon a full *debate* of this matter, the Psalmist concludes that these objections against Providence do spring from our ignorance.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons*, iii. 135. (Ord MS.)

A way that men ordinarily use, to force others to submit to their judgments, and receive their opinion in *debate*, is to require the adversary to admit what they allege as a proof, or to assign a better.—*Locke.*

2. Quarrel; contest.

Now, lords, if heav'n doth give successful end
To this *debate* that bleedeth at our doors,
We will our youth lead on to higher fields,
And draw no swords but what are sanctified.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

'Tis thine to ruin realms, o'erturn a state;
Betwixt the dearest friends to raise *debate*. *Dryden.*

Debáte. *v. a.* [Fr. *débattre*.] Controvert; dispute; contest.

Debate thy cause with thy neighbour himself, and discover not a secret to another.—*Proverbs*, xxv. 9.

He could not *debate* any thing without some commotion, even when the argument was not of moment.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Debáte. *v. n.* Deliberate; dispute.

Your sev'ral suits
Have been considered and *debated* on.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. v. 1.

He presents that great soul *debating* upon the subject of life and death with his intimate friends. —*Tatler*, no. 53.

Debátement. *s.* Controversy; deliberation. *Rare.*

Without *debatement* further, more or less,
He should the bearers put to sudden death.
Shakespear, Hamlet, v. 1.

Debáter. *s.* One who debates. See next entry.

Debáting. *verbal abs.* Act of a debater: (its commonest special application being to the *debates* in *Parliament*).

It must be admitted that, had he [Erskine] appeared in any other period than the age of the Foxes, the Pitts, and the Burkes, there is little chance that he would have been eclipsed even as a debater; and the singular eloquence and powerful effect of his famous speech against the Jesuits' Bark Bill, in the House of Lords, abundantly proves this position. He [Erskine] never appears to have given his whole mind to the practice of *debating*: he had a very scanty provision of political information; his time was always occupied with the laborious pursuits of his profession; he came into the House of Commons, where he stood among several equals, and behind some superiors, from a stage where he shone alone, and without a rival.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Erskine.*

Debaúch. *v. a.* [Fr. *débaucher*; Lat. *debacchari*.—see Debacchation.] Corrupt; vitiate.

A man must have got his conscience thoroughly *debauched* and hardened, before he can arrive to the height of sin.—*South.*

This it is to counsel things that are unjust; first, to *debauch* a king to break his laws, and then to seek protection.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

No man's reason did ever dictate to him, that it is reasonable for him to *debauch* himself by intemperance and brutish sensuality.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons.*

Debaúch. *s.*

1. Intemperance.

[illegible] for some time contain himself within the bounds of sobriety; till within a little while he recovers his former *debauch*, and is well again, and then his appetite returns.—*Calamy.*

2. Luxury; excess; lewdness.

The first physicians by *debauch* were made;
Excess began, and sloth sustains the trade.
Dryden, Fables.

Debaúched. *part. adj.* [few words are more irregularly spelt than this and its congeners, as may be seen under Debauchment and Deboishness. Of the old forms for the participial adjective, *deboshed* is, probably, both the commonest, and the one which most closely agreed with the ordinary pronunciation of the time.] Vitiated; dissolute.

He had a coarse and *debauched* look.—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Pelham.*

Debaucheé. *s.* [Fr.] One who indulges in, or is broken down by, debauchery.

Could we but prevail with the greatest *debauchees* amongst us to change their lives, we should find it no very hard matter to change their judgments.—*South, Sermons.*

And still less was it sensual; for besides
That he was not an ancient *debauchee*
(Who like sour fruit, to stir their veins' salt tides,
As acids rouse a dormant alkali),
Although ('twill happen as our planet guides)
His youth was not the chastest that might be,
There was the purest platonism at bottom
Of all his feelings—only he forgot 'em.
Byron, Don Juan.

Debaúcher. *s.* One who debauches; seducer; corrupter.

You can make a story of the simple victim and the rustic *debaucher*.—*Lamb, Letter to Coleridge.*

Debaúchery. *s.* Practice of excess; intemperance.

Oppose vices by their contrary virtues; hypocrisy by sober piety, and *debauchery* by temperance.—*Bishop Sprat, Sermons.*

These magistrates, instead of lessening enormities, occasion just twice as much *debauchery* as there would be without them.—*Swift, Project for the Advancement of Religion.*

Debaúchment. *s.* Act of debauching or vitiating; corruption. *Rare.*

They told them ancient stories of the ravishment of chaste maidens, or the *debauchment* of nations. —*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

Here are the heads of that distempera[illegible] are,
From whence these strange *debaushments* of our nymphes
And vile deluding [illegible]ur shepheards springs.
Daniel, Queen's Arcadia, i. 4. p. 338. (Nares by H. and W.)

A good vicious fellow that complies well with the *deboshments* of the time and is fit for it.—*Earle, Microcosmography*, § 77. (Nares by H. & W.)

Although the heats of my youth did enforce me to *debauchments*, as I have represented to you, yet even then I entertained thoughts of preferment.—*Comical History of Francion*. 1655. (Nares by H. and W.)

Debél. *v. a.* [Lat. *debello*, from *bellum* = war.] Reduce, conquer, or expel, by war. *Rare.*

No better Spanish Cacus sped for all his wondrous strength,
Whom Hercules from out his realm *debelled* at the length. *Warner, England's Albion*, b. ii. ch. viii. (Nares by H. and W.)

Him long of old
Thou didst *debel*, and down from heaven cast
With all his army.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 605.

Debelláting. *s.* Debellation. *Rare.*

It doth notably set forth the consent of all nations and ages, in the approbation of the extirpating and *debellating* of giants, monsters, and foreign tyrants, not only as lawful, but as meritorious even of divine honour.—*Bacon, Advertisement touching a Holy War.*

Debellátion. *s.* Conquering; conquest. *Rare.*

The *debellation* of Salem and Bizance. — *Sir Thomas More*: 1533.

Debéllish. *v. a.* Rob of ornament; disfigure. *Barbarous.*

Are these the eyes that made all others blind?
Ah! why are they themselves now blemished?
Is this the face in which all beauty shind?
What blast has thus his flowers *debellished?*
Giles Fletcher, Christ's Triumph. (Rich.)

Debénture. *s.* [Lat. *debeo* = owe.] See last extract.

Your modern wits, should each man bring his claim,
Have desperate *debentures* on your fame;
And little would be left you, I'm afraid,
If all your debts to Greece and Rome were paid.
Swift.

Debenture is a term used at the Custom-house to signify the certificate subscribed by the customs officers, and given to the exporter of goods on which a bounty or drawback is allowed, bearing that the exporter has complied with the required regulations, and that he is entitled to such bounty or drawback. —*McCulloch, Commercial Dictionary.*

Debéntured. *adj.* Secured by a debenture.

Official clearances were given, in which no mention was made that the cargo consisted of bonded or *debentured* goods.—*War in Disguise*, p. 60.

Débile. *adj.* [Lat. *debilis*.] Weak. *Rare.*

I have not wash'd my nose that bled,
Or foil'd some *debile* wretch, which without note
There 's many else have done.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 9.

Debílitate. *v. a.* Weaken.

The spirits, being rendered languid, are incapable of purifying the blood, and *debilitated* in attracting nutriment.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

Debílitated. *part. adj.* [Lat. *debilitatus*, part. of *debilito* = weaken.] Weakened.

In the lust of the eye, the lust of the flesh, and the pride of life, they seemed as weakly to fail as their *debilitated* posterity ever after.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*, i. 1.

Debilitátion. *s.* Condition of one who is debilitated; weakness.

The weakness cannot return any thing of strength, honour, or safety to the head, but a *debilitation* and ruin.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Debílity. *s.* Weakness.

Methinks I am partaker of thy passion,
And in thy cause do glass mine own *debility*.
Sir P. Sidney.

Débit. *v. a.* Charge as a debtor.

After this process, they shall be *debited* or charged for nothing but the money-balance that remains in their hands. — *Burke, On Economical Reform, Works*, ii. 228. (Ord MS.)

So that since the allegory of books has been employed by the best authorities, we may consider the provisions of heaven as an universal bank, wherein accounts are regularly kept, and every man *debited* or credited for the last farthing he takes out or brings in.—*Search, Light of Nature*, vol. ii. ch. xxviii. (Rich.)

Débit. *s.* Debt: (*obsolete* as a substantive, but used *adjectivally* in Commerce; as, 'The *debit* side of an account').

Deboíshness. *s.* [see Debauched.] Debauchery.

And as religion and innocency, so on the other side *deboishness* and desperateness of living doth implant a marvellous boldness in the minds and faces of men, when they have no modesty or shame to restrain them.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, 268. (Ord MS.)

Debonaír. *adj.* [Fr. *débonnaire*, i.e. *de* + *bon* + *air* = of good air or mien.] Bearing itself well; of good mien or demeanour; elegant; civil; complaisant.

Crying, let be that lady *debonair*,
Thou recreant knight, and soon thyself prepare
To battle. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Zephyr, with Aurora playing,
As he met her once a-Maying;
There on beds of violets blue,
And fresh blown roses wash'd in dew,
Fill'd her with thee, a daughter fair,
So bucksom, blithe, and *debonair*.
Milton, L'Allegro.

Debonaírness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Debonair.

With all the gaiety and *debonnairness* in the world.—*Sterne.*

Deboút. *v. a.* [Fr. *débouter*.] Turn out; oust. *Rare.*

The abbots of the hermitage, who were not able enough to *debout* them out of their possessions, gave not over to obtain of the emperour's successors confirmation of the ordinance set down by Otho.—*Time's Storehouse*, 208, 2. (Ord MS.)

Objection might be made against the pretendant so to *debout* him of his requisition and suite.—*Ibid.* 131, 2. (Ord MS.)

Debrís. *s.* [Fr.—see Breeze.] Wreck; fragments.

Your grace is now disposing of the *debris* of two bishopricks, among which is the deanery of Ferns. —*Swift, Letter to Dorset, Works*, xix. 260. (Ord MS.)

The Chaussey islands are like the *debris* of a worn-out series of quarries.—*Ansted, The Channel Islands*, p. 8.

Debt. *s.* [Lat. *debitum*, pass. part. of *debeo* = owe.] Thing owed.

There was one that died greatly in *debt*: well, says one, if he be gone, then he hath carried five hundred ducats of mine with him into the other world.—*Bacon, Apophthegms*, 141.

Your son, my lord, has paid a soldier's *debt*;
He only liv'd but 'till he was a man,
But like a man he died. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 7.

Débted. *part.* Indebted: (of which it is a *rare* or *obsolete* form).

Which do amount to three odd ducats more
Than I stand *debted* to this gentleman.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, iv. 1.

Débtor. *s.* [Lat. *debitor*.] One who owes; borrower: (correlative to Creditor; like which it is often used *adjectivally*, e.g. in the '*debtor* and *creditor* side of an account').

I'll bring your latter hazard back again,
And thankfully rest *debtor* for the first.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

I am *debtor* both to the Greeks and to the Barbarians, both to the wise and to the unwise.—*Romans*, i. 14.

When I look upon the *debtor* side, I find such innumerable articles, that I want arithmetick to cast them up; but when I look upon the creditor side, I find little more than blank paper.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 549.

Debúrse. *v. n.* [Lat. *bursa* = purse.] Pay. *Obsolete.*

But if so chance thou get nought of the man,
The widow may for all thy charge *deburse*.
Wyatt, How to use the Court. (Rich.)

Debúrse. *v. a.* Pay. *Obsolete.*

A certain sum was promised to be paid to the Earl of Ormond in consideration for what he had *debursed* for the army.—*Ludlow, Memoirs*, vol. i. p. 193. (Rich.)

Décachord. *s.* [Gr. δέκα = ten, and χόρδη, Lat. *chorda* = chord.] See extract.

It signifies *decachord*, or instrument of ten strings.—*Hammond, Annotation on Psalm* xxxiii.

In the following extract the fuller though more foreign form in *-on* is the title of a book, and, as such, a *proper* rather than a *common* name.

A *Decacordon* of [illegible] quodlibetical questions concerning religion and [illegible]tate.—*Watson, Quodlibets of Religion and Sta[illegible]*

And so all t[illegible]rin[illegible] interpreters uniformly

render it; the LXXII., ἐν ψαλτήριον δεκαχόρδον, no a *decachord* psaltery.—*Ibid.*

Décad. *s.* [Gr. δέκας, δέκαδος = sum consisting of ten units; ten taken collectively; *a* ten, *the* ten, or *that* ten, as opposed to *ten* taken as so many *individual* numbers.] Sum of ten; its chief special application being,

a. To the *collection* of the *units* themselves.

The numerals are pronouns; being individual and variable. Logically, the ordinals are of earlier origin than the cardinals. The cardinals, however, seem to have been developed first. Their form is always simpler than that of the ordinals. Nevertheless they are abstract rather than concrete appellatives. The reasons for this lie in the connection between the names of the numbers and those of certain natural dualisms, triads, quaternions, *decads*, &c., the fingers being the chief.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, English Language, Preliminary Dissertation*, § 40.

b. To *years*: (as the ten decads into which a century (10×10) is divided).

Men were not only out in the number of some days, the latitude of a few years, but might be wide by whole olympiads, and divers *decades* of years.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

We make cycles and periods of years: as *decades*, centuries, and chiliads, chiefly for the use of computations in history, chronology, and astronomy.—*Holder, Discourse concerning Time.*

Bouterwek places in this *decad* [between A. D. 1490 and A. D. 1500] the first specimens of the pastoral romance which the Castilian language affords.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. i. ch. iii. § 132.

The last ten years of the fifteenth century were considerably more productive than any which had gone before. In the present *decad* [from A. D. 1501 to 1510] a striking decline was visible.—*Ibid.* pt. i. ch. iv. § 1.

c. To the *division* of a *book*: (*century* being not unfrequently used in the same manner: the terms, however, may be used without the one implying the other.

Works as irretrievably lost as the second *decad* of Livy.—*Macaulay, Miscellaneous Essays, Ranke's History of the Popes.*

d. To the *divisions* of an *army*, or any body of men: (in which case it sometimes does and sometimes does not imply a *century*).

All rank'd by ten; whole *decades*, when they dine,
Must want a Trojan slave to pour the wine.
Pope, Homer's Iliad.

Decádence. *s.* [see next entry.] Decay.

All that is subject under Nature's reign
In skies above, or on this lower round,
When it its long and far sought end hath found—
Doth in *decadence* fall, and slack remain.
Drummond, Miscellanies, no. 11. (Ord MS.)

Decádent. *adj.* [Both this and the preceding are coined words, and both are exceptionable in their construction. Their elements are Latin, viz., the preposition *de* = from, and the verb (or one of its derivatives) *cado* = fall; but, in Latin, when these two elements coalesce, the *a* in the second becomes *i*; so from *de* + *cadens*, and *de* + *cadentia*, the resulting compounds are *decidens* and *decidentia*.

Such being the case, the analogies of the compounds of *con-* and *co-* come under notice (see Co-, Con-temporary). These suggest the doctrine that the terms, instead of being introduced from the Latin as whole ready-made words, were made in England out of English words of Latin origin, viz. *cadent* and *cadence*. Of these words, however, the former, though it cannot be called non-existent, is rare; while the latter, though comparatively common as applied to music, elocution, and prosody, is not a common word in the primary and physical sense of *fall*; neither is *de-*, by any means, so separable and Anglicized a particle as *co-* from *con-*. The likeliest origin is the word *decay*; this having suggested the *a*, while the *d* was taken from the Latin.] Decaying.

But of those *decadent* ages in which no ideal either grows or blossoms . . . When belief and loyalty have passed away, and [illegible] and false echo of them remain; and al[illegible]ias become pageantry; and the creed o[illegible]s in authority has become one of two th[illegible]: an imbecility or a Machiavelism? Alas, of these ages World-History can take no notice.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. i. b. i. ch. ii.

Décagon. [Gr. δέκα = ten, and γωνία = corner, or angle.] Figure with ten angles.

If all the sides and angles be equal, it is called a regular *decagon*, and may be inscribed in a circle.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce.

Décalogue. *s.* [Gr. δέκα = ten, and λόγος = word, reason, precept.] The Ten Commandments.

The commands of God are clearly revealed both in the *Decalogue* and other parts of sacred writ.—*Hammond.*

Decámp. *v. n.* [Fr. *décamper.*] Shift, or change, camp or encampment; move or march off: (as, to decamp by night, or so as to escape the observation of an enemy, is a military stratagem, the word (with its derivatives), when applied generally, has often a *disparaging* import, suggesting secresy or fraud; as in such expressions as 'He *decamped* with the money').

Since it was determined not to fight, nothing was left but to take the step which Hume had recommended. There was a chance that, by *decamping* secretly, and hastening all night across heaths and morasses, the earl might gain many miles on the enemy, and might reach Glasgow without further obstruction.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. v.

Decámpment. *s.* Act of changing camp or encampment; marching or moving off.

Decampments arising from emergency . . . are commonly announced by beating to arms. . . . *Decampments* made for secret purposes, such as a night attack upon the enemy . . . are usually made without beat of drum.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce.

Decánal. *adj.* Belonging, or relating to, a dean.

In his rectorial as well as *decanal* residence, he [Nowell, dean of St. Paul's] would be near his friend and fellow-exile.—*Churton, Life of A. Nowell*, p. 78.

Decánt. *v. a.* [Fr. *décanter.*] Pour off a liquid from one vessel into another gently, and by sloping, or inclining, the one from which the pouring is made: (originally *Chemical*; now chiefly applied to wine and other liquors in general).

Take aqua fortis, and dissolve in it ordinary coined silver, and pour the coloured solution into twelve times as much fair water, and then *decant* or filtrate the mixture, that it may be very clear.—*Boyle.*

They attend him daily as their chief,
Decant his wine, and carve his beef. *Swift.*

Decánter. *s.* Transparent bottle for wine and liquors.

These are a glass funnel, which ought to be curved so that the wine may pour down the side and not splash into the middle of the *decanter*: a champagne opener, &c.—*Shaw, Wine, the Vine, and the Cellar*, p. 488.

Decápitate. *v. a.* [Lat. *caput, capitis* = head.] Behead.

Charles the First, martyr, who was most execrably murdered, and *decapitated* before his own door at Whitehall.—*Archdeacon Arnway, Tablet*, preface.

Decapitátion. *s.* Act of one who decapitates; state of one decapitated; beheading.

His *decapitation* for the clear truth of God, I shiver to say it, will make, without atonement, the land a charnel-house.—*Archdeacon Arnway, Alarm to the Subjects of England*, p. 76; 1661.

Décapod. *s.* and *adj.* [Gr. δέκα = ten, and πούς, ποδός = foot.] In *Zoology*. Belonging to, or member of, the group *Decapoda*, one of the orders into which that division of the Crustacea, containing the crab, lobster, crawfish, prawn, shrimp, &c. is divided, the characteristic being the number of the feet, legs, or claws, which is ten.

The inner tunic of the stomach . . . is beset with groups of hair-like processes in most *Decapoda*. . . . In the *Decapod* Crustacea the liver consists of two symmetrical halves.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, 25.

Decárbonize. *v. a.* Free, either wholly or in part, from carbon: (its commonest special application being, in *Physiology*, to the changing of the dark blood of the veins into the florid blood of the arteries under the action of the oxygen of the inspired air).

No dog can be of good wind without lungs of sufficient size; but a powerful heart is also required to fulfil the grand purpose of *decarbonising* the blood.—*Stonehenge, The Greyhound*, iii. 46: 1853.

Decárdinalize. *v. a.* Depose from the rank of cardinal.

They speak of a Bull to come from Rome to *decardinalize* him.—*Howell, Familiar Letters*, ii. 19. (Ord MS.)

Décastich. *s.* [Gr. δέκα = ten, + στίχ, σ. = order, row, line.] Series of ten lines: (specially applied to *verses*).

According to your friendly request, I send you this *decastich*.—*Howell, Familiar Letters*, i. vi. 27.

Decáy. *v. n.* [Fr. *déchoir*; from Lat. *de* and *cado* = fall.] Become impaired; decline; fall off; rot: (for which last word it is a *euphemism*, or polite expression).

The monarch oak
Three centuries grows, and three he stays;
Supreme in state, and in three more *decays*.
Dryden.

The garlands fade, the vows are worn away;
So dies her love, and so my hopes *decay*. *Pope.*

Decáy. *v. a.* Cause to decay.

It is so ordered, that almost every thing which corrupts the soul *decays* the body.—*Addison, Guardian*, no. 120.

Decáy. *s.* Falling off; decline; declension; deterioration; rottenness.

I am the very man,
That, from your first of difference and *decay*
Have followed your sad steps.
Shakespear, King

They think, that whatever is called old [illegible] the *decay* of time upon it, and truth too were [illegible] to mould and rottenness.—*Locke.*

Decáyed. *part. adj.* Fallen off; rotten: (for which it is a *euphemism*).

He was of a very small and *decayed* fortune, and of no good education.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Decáyedness. *s.* Attribute suggested Decayed.

A fourth duty of the parent is to assist and minister to them in all their wants, of whatever kind soever, whether weakness and sickness of body, *decayedness* of understanding, or poverty and lowness of estate.—*Dr. H. More, Whole Duty of Man, Duty to Parents.*

Decáyer. *s.* That which decays or causes decay.

Your water is a sore *decayer* of your whorson dead body.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, v. 1.

Decáying. *verbal abs.* Act of that which decays; decay.

These, indeed, are not
So subject to *decayings* as the face.
Massinger, City Madam.

Deceáse. *s.* [Lat. *decessus* = departure.] Departure (from life); death.

Lands are by human law, in some places, after the owner's *decease*, divided unto all his children; in some, all descendeth to the eldest son.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. i. § 10.

Deceáse. *v. n.* Depart (from life); die.

They think that he forethought to be king, in that case the king his brother should happen to *decease* (as indeed he did) while his children were yonge.—*Sir T. More, Description of Richard III.* (Ord MS.)

You shall die
Twice now, where others, that Mortality
In her fair arms holds, shall but once *decease*.
Chapman, Homer's Odyssey.

His latest victories still thickest came,
As, near the centre, motion doth increase:
'Till he, press'd down by his own weighty name,
Did, like the vestal, under spoils *decease*. *Dryden.*

Deceít. *s.* [Lat. *deceptio.*] Fraud; cheat; fallacy; stratagem; artifice.

His demand
Springs not from Edward's well-meant honest love,
But from *deceit*, bred by necessity.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 1.

My lips shall not speak wickedness, nor my tongue utter *deceit*.—*Job*, xxvii. 4.

Deceítful. *adj.* Full of, or characterized by, deceit.

I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, avaricious, false, *deceitful*.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Deceítfully. *adv.* In a deceitful manner.

Exercise of form may be *deceitfully* dispatched of course.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Deceítfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Deceitful.

The care of this world, and the *deceitfulness* of riches, choke the word, and he becometh unfruitful. —*Matthew*, xiii. 22.

Deceítless. *adj.* Free from deceit.

As if that were an epithet in favour, which is intended to aggravation! So he that should call Satan ar unclean devil, should imply that some devil is not ..an; or deceivable lusts, some lusts *deceitless!*—*..op Hall, Old Religion*, § 2.

Deceívable. *adj.* Capable of being deceived; likely to deceive.

How would thou use me now, blind, and thereby *Deceivable*, in most things as a child
Helpless? *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 941.

It is good to consider of deformity, not as a sign, which is more *deceivable*, but as a cause which seldom faileth of the effect.—*Bacon.*

Deceívableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Deceivable.

He that has a great patron, has the advantage of his negligence and *deceivableness.—Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Deceíve. *v. a.* [Fr. *decevoir*, from Lat. *decipio.*]

1. Cause to mistake; bring into error; impose upon.

Some have been *deceived* into an opinion, that there was a divine right of primogeniture to both estate and power.—*Locke.*

Cut off from expectation: (with *of* before *thing*).

Dea.. Turkish general, *deceived of* his expectation, ..w his fleet twelve miles off.—*Knolles, History ..e Turks.*

b.. I now believ'd
..he happy day approach'd, nor are my hopes *deceiv'd*. *Dryden.*

3. Mock; fail.

They rais'd a feeble cry with trembling notes,
But the weak voice *deceiv'd* their gasping throats.
Dryden.

4. Deprive by fraud or stealth.

Wine is to be forborne in consumptions, for that the spirits of the wine prey on the viscid juice of the body, intercommon with the spirits of the body, and so *deceive* and rob them of their nourishment. —*Bacon.*

Plant fruit-trees in large borders, and set therein fine flowers, but thin and sparingly, lest they *deceive* the trees.—*Id.*

In the following extract it seems to be a *Latinism*, 'fallere tempus.'

Whilest they thus *deceived* the time, and lay long expecting the returne as well of their owne messenger sent unto the Emperour, as of Solymes himselfe, they were advertised in all haste to repair unto him at Hadrianople.—*Knolles, History of the Turks*, 835. (Ord MS.)

De..eíver. *s.* One who deceives.

Sigh no more, ladies, sigh no more;
Men were *deceivers ever*:
One foot in sea, and one on shore;
To one thing constant never.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, iii. song.

It is to be admired how any *deceiver* can be so weak to foretell things near at hand, when a very few months must discover the imposture.—*Swift.*

Deceíving. *verbal abs.* Act of one who deceives.

Spots they are, and blemishes, sporting themselves with their own *deceivings.*—2 *Peter*, ii..
Wanton women in their eyes
Men's *deceivings* do comprize..

Decémber. *s.* [Lat. *de..* month of the year; (but named *Dec..*, or the *tenth* month, when the year began in March).

Men are April when they woo, and *December* when they wed.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iv. 1.

Decémvirate. *s.* [Lat. *decemviratus*, from *decem* = ten, *vir* = man.] Dignity and office of the ten governors of Rome, who were appointed to rule the commonwealth instead of consuls; body of ten men.

Décence. *s.* Rare form for Decency.

In good works there may be goodness in the general: but *decence* and gracefulness can be only in the particulars i.. ..od.—*Bishop Sprat.*

And must .. ..id, my secret smart,
What with mor.. ..were in silence kept?
Dryden.

Décency. *s.*

1. Propriety of form; proper formality; becoming ceremony.

Those thousand *decencies*, that daily flow
From all her words and actions.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 601.

Among all the bones none more deserves to be considered than the labyrinth of the ear, not for the *decency* of its figure, but the cast of its structure, by which it becomes a most apt conductor of all musical concords to the brain.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra*, p. 22.

She speaks, behaves, and acts just as she ought;
But never, never reach'd one gen'rous thought:
Virtue she finds too painful an endeavour,
Content to dwell in *decencies* for ever. *Pope.*

2. Propriety.

The consideration immediately subsequent to the being of a thing, is what agrees or disagrees with that thing; what is suitable or unsuitable to it; and from this springs the notion of *decency* or indecency, that which becomes or misbecomes.—*South.*

Sentiments which raise laughter, can very seldom be admitted with any *decency* into an heroick poem. —*Addison.*

He had no cook, nor I suppose much provision; nor had the lady the common *decencies* of her tea-table; we picked up our sugar with our fingers.—*Johnson, Letter to Mrs. Thrale*, Sept. 21, 1774. (Ord MS.)

3. Modesty; not ribaldry; not obscenity.

Immodest words admit of no defence;
For want of *decency* is want of sense.
Lord Roscommon.

Decénnary. *s.* Tithing. See Frankpledge.

Decénnial. *adj.* [Lat. *decennium* = space of ten years; *decem* = ten, *annus* = year.] Continuing for the space of ten years.

We shall now adopt a closer and more chronological arrangement than before, ranging under each *decennial* period the circumstances of most importance in the general history of literature, as well as the principal books published within it.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. i. ch. ii. § 69.

Decénnium. *s.* [Lat.] Period of ten years.

These are the only monuments of early typography acknowledged to come within the present *decennium.—Ibid.* pt. i, ch. iii. § 25.

Decennóval. *adj.* [Lat. *decem* and *novem.*] Relating to the number nineteen.

Meton, of old, in the time of the Peloponnesian war, constituted a *decennoval* circle, or of nineteen years; the same which we now call the golden number.—*Holder.*

Decennóvary. *adj.* [Lat. *decem* and *novem.*] Relating to the number nineteen.

Seven months are retrenched in this whole *decennovary* progress of the epacts, to reduce the accounts of her motion and place to those of the sun.—*Holder.*

Décent. *adj.* [Lat. *decens*, *-entis*, from *deceo* = become, suit.]

1. Becoming; fit; suitable.

Since there must be ornaments both in painting and poetry, if they are not necessary, they must at least be *decent*; that is, in their due place, and but moderately used.—*Dryden.*

2. Grave; not gaudy; not ostentatious

Come, pensive nun, devout and pure,
Sober, stedfast, and demure,
All in a robe of darkest grain
Flowing with majestick train,
And sable stole of Cyprus lawn
Over thy *decent* shoulders drawn.
Milton, Il Penseroso.

3. Tolerable; passable; average.

..e storms which ruffle Temper's placid lake,
..ch frightful havock make,
..eatures and inflame his eyes,
From three important causes take their rise.
The first is want of luck, a powerful cause,
When Fortune from your side entire withdraws;
And though invoked the whole complaining night,
With scarce one *decent* hand will bless your sight.
Whist.

Décentness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Decent.

Shall they be carried forth without any *decentness*, as we be wont to carry forth dead horses or dead swine?—*Hunting of Purgatory*, fol. 37: 1561.

Décently. *adv.* In a decent manner.

Past hope of safety, 'twas his latest care,
Like falling Cæsar, *decently* to die. *Dryden.*

Deceptibílity. *s.* Capability of being, or liability to be, deceived.

Some errors are so fleshed in us, that they maintain their interest upon the *deceptibility* of our natures.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Decéptible. *adj.* Capable of being, or liable to be, deceived.

The first and father cause of common errour is the common infirmity of human nature; of whose *deceptible* condition, perhaps, there should not need any other eviction than the frequent errours we shall ourselves committ.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Decéption. *s.* [Lat. *deceptio*, *-onis*, from *deceptus*, part. of *decipio* = deceive.]

1. Act or means of deceiving; cheat; fraud, fallacy.

All *deception* is a misapplying of those signs, which, by compact or institution, were made the means of men's signifying or conveying their thoughts.—*South.*

2. State of being deceived.

Reason not impossibly may meet
Some specious object by the foe suborn'd,
And fall into *deception* unaware.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 360.

Decéptious. *adj.* Deceptive.

Yet there is a credence in my heart,
That doth invert th' attest of ear and eyes;
As if those organs had *deceptious* functions
Created only to calumniate.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, v. 2.

Decéptive. *adj.* Having a tendency to deceive.

These appearances, however, are too *deceptive* to be treated as signs of permanent convalescence.—*Copland, Medical Dictionary, Diabetes.*

Decérn. *v. a.* Discern; discriminate. *Rare.*

They can see nothing, nor *decern* what maketh for them, nor what against them.—*Cranmer, On the Sacraments*, fol. 83.

Decérption. *s.* [Lat. *decerptio*, *-onis* (from *de* + *carpo* = crop) = pulling to pieces.] Fragments. *Rare.*

If our souls were but particles and *decerptions* of our parents, then I must have been guilty of all the sins that ever were committed by my progenitors since Adam.—*Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls*, p. 25.

Decertátion. *s.* [Lat. *decertatio*, *-onis*, from *certor* = strive, contend.] Contest. *Rare.*

Now or never is the day of *decertation*, 'pro aris et focis,' God and our country.—*Archdeacon Arnway, The Tablet*, p. 213: 1661.

As for criticall dayes (such I mean wherein upon a *decertation* betweene the disease and nature, there ensueth a sensible alteration either to life or death), the reasons thereof are rather deduced from astrology than arithmetick.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*, p. 213. (Ord MS.)

Decéssion. *s.* Departure; decrease; diminution. *Rare.*

Thinness—having extenuate parts not solidly compact as the other [thickness]: both are made by the accession and *decession* of the matter.—*Scott, Essay on Drapery*, p. 7: 1635.

Dechárm. *v. a.* Undo as a charm. *Rare.*

Notwithstanding the help of physick, he was suddenly cured by *decharming* the witchcraft.—*Harvey.*

Decídable. *adj.* Capable of being, or liable to be, decided.

The principles of Protestantism prove the uniform loyalty of the heart to Christ as the right Sovereign. The British church knows the Scriptures to be God's word. Our controversies about things indifferent are *decidable* by these principles.—*Jones, No Mother Church*, § 1: 1678.

Decíde. *v. a.* [Lat. *decido* = cut short.] Determine; settle.

The day approached when fortune should *decide*
Th' important enterprize and give the bride.
Dryden.

Decíde. *v. n.* Determine; form an opinion.

Who shall *decide* when doctors disagree,
And soundest casuists doubt, like you and me?
Pope.

Decíded. *part. adj.*

1. Resolute: (as, 'A very *decided* man;' 'I am *decided* in the matter').

2. Undoubted; incontrovertible: (as, 'A *decided* bargain').

Decídedly. *adv.* In a decided manner.

Among those who are denominated Christians, some most *decidedly* believe what others as strenuously deny.—*Bishop Burgess, On Christ's Divinity*, p. 5.

Décidence. *s.* [Lat. *decido* = fall down.] Downfall.

Men observing the *decidence* of the thorn, do fall upon the conceit that it annually rotteth away and successively reneweth again.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Decíder. *s.* One who decides.

If thou beest
As thou art spoken, great and virtuous,
The true *decider* of all injuries,
Say fight again.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Two noble Kinsmen.

Decíduous. *adj.* [Lat. *deciduus*, from *cado* = fall.] Falling; liable to fall: (its chief special application in *Botany*).

Deciduous leaves . . . are such as fall off in autumn or at the approach of winter. In North America, the season in which this takes place derives its name from that circumstance, and is universally called the Fall. We are not, however, to suppose that the leaves of evergreen trees are not as regularly changed as *deciduous* ones; the only difference is that they last longer, those of some trees being of biennial, others of triennial, or perhaps further duration.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce.

Décimal. *s.* [Lat. *decem* = ten.] Decimal fraction.

In addition and subtraction of *decimals*, the points being all placed under each other, the figures are added or subtracted, as in common arithmetic; and when the operation is done, so many figures of the sum, or the remainder, are noted to be *decimals* as there are places of *decimals* in the greatest given numbers. . . . In the division of *decimals* proceed in all respects as in the division of integers; and when the operation is done mark as many places in the quotient for *decimals* as with the number of *decimals* in the divisor are equal to the *decimal* places in the dividend.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce.

Décimal. *adj.* Relating to, consisting of, or founded on, the number ten: (for its chief *special* application see extract).

Decimal arithmetic, the art of computing by *decimal* fractions, [was] first invented by Johannes Regiomontanus about 1464, and used by him in the construction of his tables of sines; who thus introduced *decimal* parts in the room of sexagesimals. . . . This kind of arithmetic . . . may be considered as the common arithmetical computation . . . in which the places of the figures change their value in a tenfold proportion, being ten times as much for every place more towards the left hand, and ten times less for every place more towards the right hand.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce.

Décimate. *v. a.* Tithe; take every tenth: (its chief special application being to *mutinous soldiers*, of whom every tenth was taken for punishment).

He *decimated* certain troops that ran away, renewing a piece of the Roman discipline.—*Sir H. Wotton. Parallel of the Duke of Buckingham and the Earl of Essex.*

It [England] had *decimated* itself for a question which involved no principle, and led to no result; and, perhaps, the history of the world may be searched in vain for any parallel to a quarrel at once so desperate and so unmeaning.—*Froude, History of England*, ch. xi.

Decimátion. *s.* Taking of every tenth.

1. Applied to *Tithes*.

The instating the tithes upon them was demonstratively as large a revenue to them, as, supposing an equal division, the remainder could be to any other tribe; yea, and larger too; as much as the twelve tenth parts which they received exceeded the nine that remained to each tribe after the *decimation*.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 545.

2. In its *Military* sense; either *literally* or with a *general* import.

By *decimation* and a tithed death
Take thou the destined tenth.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, v. 5.

But with every successive *decimation* which thus fell on the Roman nobility, the relative importance of the clergy must have increased, as did that of the pontiff, from the absence of the emperor from the capital.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ii. ch. iv.

Decimátor. *s.* Taker of tenths.

We have complained of armies, committees, sequestrators, triers, and *decimators*.—*South, Sermon on the Thirtieth of January.*

Décimo-sexto. *s.* [Lat. ablative of *decimus-sextus* = sixteenth.] In *Printing*. Sheet folded in sixteen leaves; (*figuratively*) anything small.

Proceed, my little art,
In *decimo-sexto*. *Massinger, Unnatural Combat.*
Here is one
Bound up in *decimo-sexto*. *Id., Maid of Honour.*

Inventions which seek to give an advantage of procerity and comeliness to our stature, which, if sunk to a dwarfishness and epitomized to a *decimo-sexto*, make the persons of men and women to be as little in the eyes and esteem of others as they are in their own inches or size.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 75.

Decípher. *v. a.*

1. Read anything written in cipher.

Zelmane, that had the character in her heart, could easily *decipher* it.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Describe.

Could I give you a lively representation of guilt and horror on this hand, and paint out eternal wrath, and *decipher* eternal vengeance on the other, then might I shew you the condition of a sinner hearing himself denied by Christ.—*South.*

3. Mark; characterize.

You are both *deciphered*
For villains marked with rope.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, iv. 2.

Decípherable. *adj.* Capable of being deciphered.

Some of the letters seized at Mr. Coleman's are not *decipherable* by all or any of the keys found.—*Preface to Letter on Popish Plot.* (Ord MS.)

Decípherer. *s.* One who deciphers.

There are a sort of those narrow-eyed *decipherers*, I confess, that will extort strange and abstruse meanings out of any subject, be it never so conspicuous and innocently delivered.—*B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

Decísion. *s.*

1. Determination.

Pleasure and revenge
Have ears more deaf than adders to the voice
Of any true *decision*.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.
Their arms are to the last *decision* bent,
And fortune labours with the vast intent. *Dryden.*

2. Cutting-off; division; separation.

The essence of God is incorporeal, spiritual, and indivisable: and therefore his nature is really communicated, not by derivation or *decision*, but by a total and plenary communication.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. ii.

Decísive. *adj.* Having the power to decide or determine anything.

This they are as ready to look upon as a determination on their side, and *decisive* of the controversy between vice and virtue.—*Rogers.*

Decísively. *adv.* In a decisive manner.

You will have full two years, and no more, to form your character in the world *decisively*.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Decísiveness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Decisive.

Little did I understand the compound of tenderness and ferocity, of *decisiveness* and inscrutability, with which I was now concerned.—*Godwin, St. Leon*, iv. 131.

Deck. *v. a.* [A.S. *deccan.*] Cover; adorn.

She *decked* herself with her earrings and her jewels.—*Hosea*, ii. 13.

Deck. *s.* Floor of a ship.

We have also raised our second *decks*, and given more vent thereby to our ordinance, trying on our nether overlook.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Deck. *s.* Pack of cards: (whence, and not from any part of a ship, the expression '*sweep the deck*' = take off, or carry away, all the stakes on the card-table).

Whiles he thought to steal the single ten,
The king was slily fingered from the *deck*.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. v. 1.
(Nares by H. and W.)

I'll deal the cards and cut you from the *deck*.—*Two Maids of Moreclacke*: 1609. (Nares by H. and W.)

Well, if I chance but once to get the *deck*,
To deal about and shuffle as I would.
Solimus, Emperor of [illegible]
(Nares by H
And for a [illegible]
A paper blurrer, who, on a [illegible]
For all times and all seasons, [illegible]
Ready in the *deck*. *Massinger, Guar[illegible]*
(Nares by H. and W.)

Besides gems, many other sorts of stones are regularly figured; the amianthus, of parallel threads, as in the pile of velvet; and the selenites, of parallel planes, as in a *deck* of cards.—*Grew.*

Décking. *verbal abs.* Ornament; ornamentation.

Such glorious *deckings* of the temple.—*Homilies*, b. ii. *Against Idolatry.*

What would she do then
In woman's helps, in ornaments apt for her,
And *deckings* to her delicacy?
Beaumont and Fletcher, Love's Pilgrimage.

Declaím. *v. n.* [Lat. *declamo.*] Make a set speech; harangue.

What are his mischiefs, consul? You *declaim*
Against his manners and corrupt your own.
B. Jonson.

It is usual for masters to make their boys *declaim* on both sides of the argument.—*Swift.*

Declaím. *v. a.* Defend by declamation.

Whoever strives to beget or foment in his heart such [malignant] persuasions concerning God, makes himself the devil's orator, and *declaims* his cause.—*South, Sermons*, viii. 82.

Declaímer. *s.* One who declaims.

Tully [was] a good orator, yet no good poet: Sallust a good historiographer, but no good *declaimer*.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 192.

These flourishes of Russian liberality served the sophists and *declaimers* of Western Europe with material for new panegyrics on the magnanimity of the Empress Catherine.—*Sir E. S. Creasy, History of the Ottoman Turks*, vol. ii. ch. viii.

Declaíming. *verbal abs.* Uttering a declamatory speech.

Using not the sharp two-edged sword of God's word, but the blunt foils of human fallacies and *declaimings*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 95.

The splendid *declaimings* of novices and men of heat.—*South, Sermons.*

Declamátion. *s.* Declamatory discourse.

The cause why *declamations* prevail so greatly, is for that men suffer themselves to be deluded.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Declamátor. *s.* Declaimer. *Rare.*

They which only teache rhetorick—ought to be named rhetorician, *declamators*, artificial speakers.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 41, b.

Was ever any *declamator's* case extravagantly put?—*Bentley, Phalaris*, introd.

Who could, I say, hear this generous *declamator* without being fired at his noble zeal?—*[illegible]*, no. 55.

Declámatory. *adj.* Rhetorical.

This awhile suspended his interment, and bec[illegible] a *declamatory* theme amongst the religious men of that age.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

He has run himself into his own de[illegible]y way, and almost forgotten that he is now se[illegible]-up for a moral poet.—*Dryden.*

Poetry, as in Greece, may have its distinct epochs in different forms, but it rarely, if ever, renews its youth. Hardly more than half a century contains all that is of the highest order in Latin poetry—Lucretius, Catullus, Virgil, Horace, the Elegiacs, Ovid. Even that noble *declamatory* verse, which in the best passages of Lucan, in Juvenal, and even in Claudian (this, with the philosophic and didactic poetry, Lucretius, Virgil, and the exquisite poetry of common sense and common life in Horace, the indigenous poetry of Rome), dies feebly out in the triumph of Christianity over Heathenism, as celebrated by Prudentius in his book against Symmachus.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. vi.

Declárable. *adj.* Capable of being declared.

This is *declarable* from the best writers.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Declarátion. *s.* Act of declaring; thing declared.

1. Proclamation; publication.

His promises are nothing else but *declaration* what God will do for the good of man.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Exhibition.

Though wit and learning are certain and habitual perfections of the mind, yet the *declaration* of them, which alone brings the repute, is subject to a thousand hazards.—*South, Sermons.*

3. Promise.

There are nowhere so plain and full *declarations* of mercy and love to the sons of men as are made in the Gospel.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

[illegible] Statement on the plaintiff's part [illegible] of action.

[illegible] Declaratory.

[illegible]gs should always be taken from [illegible]y *declarative* of their form or [illegible].—*Grew.*

To this we may add the vox populi so *declarative* on the same side.—*Swift.*

Decláratorily. *adv.* In a declaratory manner.

Andreas Alciatus, the civilian, and Franciscus de Cordua, have both *declaratorily* confirmed the [illegible].—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Decláratory. *adj.* Affirmative; expressive; explanatory of something (generally in the way of a law) previously existing: rather than decretory of something new.

These blessings are not only *declaratory* of the good pleasure and intention of God towards them, but likewise of the natural tendency of the thing.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Several acts were passed during the present session, but none so material as that for abolishing monopolies for the sale of merchandise, or for using any trade. This is of a *declaratory* nature, and recites that they are already contrary to the ancient and fundamental laws of the realm.—*Hallam, Constitutional History of England*, ch. vi.

Decláre. *v. a.* [Lat. *declaro*, from *clarus* = clear.]

1. Make clear; free from obscurity or doubt; explain. *Obsolete*; though the original meaning of the word.

To *declare* this a little, we must assume that the surfaces of such bodies are exactly smooth.—*Boyle.*

2. Make known; tell evidently and openly; publish; proclaim.

It hath been *declared* unto me of you, that there are contentions among you.—1 *Corinthians*, i. 11.

The sun by certain signs *declares*
Both when the south projects a stormy day,
And when the clearing north will puff the clouds away. *Dryden, Virgil's Georgics.*

With *self*. Make one's feelings, opinions, line of conduct, policy, or party known.

In Cæsar's army somewhat the soldiers would have had, yet they would not *declare themselves* in it, but only demanded a discharge.—*Bacon.*

We are a considerable body, who, upon a proper occasion, would not fail to *declare ourselves*.—*Addison.*

Decláre. *v. n.* Make a declaration; deliver a resolution or opinion for or against anything.

The internal faculties of will and understanding decreeing and *declaring* against them.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

God is said not to have left himself without witness in the world, there being something fixed in the nature of men, that will be sure to testify and *declare* for him.—*South, Sermons.*

It is by taking the sentence *exactly* as it stands that the verb is treated as neuter; by supplying *self, opinion*, or some similar word, the construction becomes that of the preceding entry. Such, too, is the case with the colloquial expression, 'I *declare*:' a word, perhaps a sentence, but always a term expressive of something *declared*, is understood. The same applies to Decline = refuse; as in 'He *declined*.' There is something *declared* or *declined*. If expressed, the construction is decidedly active; if understood, it is ambiguous. More on this point is said in the Preface.

Decláredly. *adv.* As that which is declared; avowedly.

Those who have yet, either undiscernibly as some, or suspectedly as others, or *declaredly* as many, according to the general custom of countries, used such additaments to their faces as they thought most advanced the beauty or comeliness of their looks.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 93.

Declárement. *s.* Declaration; exhibition. *Rare.*

Crystal will calefy into electricity; that is, into a power to attract straws, or light bodies; and convert the needle freely placed, which is a *declarement* of very different parts.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Declárer. *s.* One who declares.

a. In the way of *publishing* or *proclaiming*.

For at once, as soone as Jesus had saide: loke yᵘ vp, he had hys sight: and of a beggar became a folower of Jesus traine, and an open *declarer* of God's goodness.—*Udall, Luke*, ch. xviii.

But because it is of the essence of the law that he who is to be obliged, be assured of the authority of him that declareth it, which we cannot naturally take notice to be from God, how can a man without supernatural revelation be assured of the revelations received from the *declarer?* and how can he be bound to obey them?—*Hobbes, Of Commonwealth*, pt. ii. ch. xxvi. (Rich.)

b. In the way of *exposition* or *explanation*.

The one must be helped by an infallible commentary, and the other supplied by an authentical *declarer* of tradition.—*Burton, On the Articles*, art. 30.

Declaring. *verbal abs.* Act of one who declares; declaration.

But let this be spoken now for a warning unto us; and now will we come to the *declaring* of the matter in fewe words.—2 *Maccabees*, vi. 17. (Geneva Bible, 1561.)

Declénsion. *s.* [see Declination.]

1. Declination; decline; descent; falling off; falling away.

a. Physical.

We may reasonably allow as much for the *declension* of the land from that place to the sea, as for the immediate height of the mountain.—*T. Burnet Theory of the Earth.*

b. Figurative. Deterioration.

Take the picture of a man in the greenness and vivacity of his youth, and in the latter date and *declension* of his drooping years, and you will scarce know it to belong to the same person.—*South, Sermons.*

But the fall, the rapid and total *declension*, of Wilkes's fame, the utter oblivion into which his very name has passed for all purposes save the remembrance of his vices—the very ruins of his reputation no longer existing in our political history—this affords also a salutary lesson to the followers of the multitude.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Demagogue Arts, John Wilkes.*

2. In *Grammar*. Inflection of nouns.

Declension is only the variation or change of the termination of a noun, whilst it continues to signify the same thing.—*Clarke, Latin Grammar.*

The Peripateticks held it [the nominative] to be no case, and likened the noun in this its primary and original form to a perpendicular line A B.

The variations from the nominative they considered as if A B were to fall from its perpendicular, as, for example, to A C or A D. Hence, then, they only called these variations πτώσεις, casus, cases, or fallings. The Stoics, on the contrary, and the grammarians with them, made the nominative a case also. Words they considered (as it were) to fall from the mind or discursive faculty. Now when a noun fell thence in its primary form, they then called it πτῶσις ὀρθή, casus rectus, an erect or upright case or falling, such as A B, and by this name they distinguished the nominative. When it fell from the mind under any of its variations, as, for example, in the form of a genitive or dative, or the like, such cases they called πτώσεις πλάγιαι, casus obliqui, oblique cases, or sidelong fallings (such as A C or A D) in opposition to the other (that is A B), which was erect and perpendicular. Hence, too, grammarians called the method of enumerating the various cases of a noun κλίσις, declinatio, or *declension*, it being a sort of progressive descent from the noun's upright form through its various declining forms.—*Harris, Hermes*, b. ii. ch. iv.

3. In *Magnetism*. See Dip.

The *declension* of the needle was discovered A.D. 1492, by Columbus in his first voyage to America; and would have been highly alarming to any one but of his undaunted and philosophical turn of mind.—*Grainger, The Sugar Cane*, b. i. note. (Rich.)

Declínable. *adj.* In *Grammar*. Capable of being declined: (as a *noun*).

Howe the other *declynable* parts form their plurall numbers out of their singulars.—*Palsgrave, French Grammar*, b. iii: 1530.

The numbers, cases, modes, times, and other inflexions of the *declinable* parts of speech are also marked.—*Tyrwhitt, Essay on the Language and Versification of Chaucer.*

Declinátion. *s.* [Lat. *declinatio, -onis*, from *declino* = decline, i.e. go, or pass, down a slope, or in a sloping manner. *Declension* is a further modification of the same word.]

1. Descent; change from a better to a worse state; diminution of vigour; deterioration.

Two general motions all animations have, that is, their beginning and increase; and two more, that is, their state and *declination*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Hope waits upon the flow'ry prime;
And summer, though it be less gay,
Yet it is not look'd on as a time
Of *declination* or decay. *Waller.*

2. Oblique variation from some definite direction; oblique motion; obliquity.

a. Physical.

Supposing there were a *declination* of atoms, yet will it not effect what they intend; for then they do all decline, and so there will be no more concourse than if they did perpendicularly descend.—*Ray.*

b. Moral.

That a peccant creature should disapprove and repent of every *declination* and violation of the rules of just and honest, this right reason, discoursing upon the stock of its own principles, could not but infer.—*South, Sermons.*

3. In *Astronomy*. See extract.

Declination of a celestial object, in astronomy, is its angular or perpendicular distance from the equator, measured on a meridian, or great circle, passing through the object and the poles of the heavens. A great circle passing in this manner through the poles, (and therefore perpendicular to the equator) is called a circle of *declination*. *Declination* on the celestial globe corresponds with latitude on the terrestrial. And in the same manner as the geographical situation of a place is known when its longitude and latitude are given, so, in the heavens, the place of a star is determined when its right ascension and *declination* are known. To find, therefore, by observation the right ascension and *declination* of a heavenly body, is a problem of the first importance in astronomy.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce.

4. In *Dialling*. See extract.

Declination of a vertical plane, or wall, in dialling, is an arc of the horizon comprehended, either between the plane and the prime vertical circle, if you account it from east to west; or between the meridian and the plane, if you account it from north to south. There are many ways given by authors for finding the *declination* of planes: the most practicable way is by a *declinator*.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce.

Declinátor, or **Declínatory.** *s.*

1. In *Dialling*. Instrument by which the declination, reclination, and inclination of planes are determined.

Declinator, or *declinatory*, an instrument in dialling whereby the declination, inclination, and reclination of planes are determined.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce.

(See also last extract under preceding entry.)

2. One who declines to agree with another; dissentient. *Rare.*

The votes of the *declinators* could not be heard for the noise.—*Bishop Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, pt. ii. p. 65.

Declínature. *s.* Act of one who declines in the sense of refusing.

The citizens of the United States will allow that such offers of a mediation may be declined in any special case, and no disrespect be implied in the *declinature*.—*Daily News*, Jan. 11, 1855.

Declíne. *v. n.*

1. Descend; fall off or away.

They 'll be by th' fire, and presume to know
What 's done i' th' capitol; who's like to rise,
Who thrives, and who *declines*.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 1.

2. Turn aside; deviate.

The just man is hee that walketh in his integritie, and whose path is to *decline* from evill.—*Bishop Hall, Solomon's Ethick*, b. iii. § 1. (Ord MS.)

3. Refuse. See remarks under Declare, *v. n.*

Declíne. *v. a.*

1. Bend downward; bring down.

And now fair Phœbus 'gan *decline* in haste
His weary waggon to the western vale. *Spenser.*
And leaves the semblance of a lover, fixt
In melancholy deep, with head *declin'd*,
And love-dejected eyes. *Thomson.*

2. Shun; avoid; refuse; be cautious of.

He had wisely *declined* that argument, though in their common sermons they gave it.—*Lord Clarendon.*

Could Caroline have been captivated with the glories of this world, she had them all laid before her; but she generously *declined* them, because she saw the acceptance of them was inconsistent with religion.—*Addison.*

As the squire said they could not decently *decline* his visit, he was shown up stairs, and paid his respects in the Scotch dialect, with much formality.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphrey Clinker.*

3. Modify a word by varying its terminations; inflect.

You *decline* Musa, and construe Latin, by the help of a tutor, or with some English translation.—*Watts.*

Declíne. *s.*

1. State of, or tendency to, the less or the worse; diminution; decay; contrary of increase, improvement, or elevation.

Thy rise of fortune did I only wed,
From its *decline* determin'd to recede. *Prior.*

Those fathers lived in the *decline* of literature.—*Swift.*

The fair sex should be always fair; and no man,
Till thirty, should perceive there's a plain woman.

I know that some would fain postpone this era,
Reluctant as all placemen to resign
Their post; but theirs is merely a chimera,
For they have pass'd life's equinoctial line:
But then they have their claret and Madeira
To irrigate the dryness of *decline*;
And county meetings, and the parliament,
And debt, and what not, for their solace sent.
Byron, Don Juan, xiii. 3, 5.

Now, it appears evident that, in this extraordinary

person [Burke], the usual progress of men's faculties in growth and *decline* was in some measure reversed; his fancy became more vivid,—it burnt, as it were, brighter before its extinction; while age, which had only increased that light, lessened the power of profiting from it, by weakening the judgment as the imagination gained luxuriance and strength.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Burke.*

2. In *Medicine*. See extract: (since the date of which the coincidence between Decline and Consumption has become less close; in the present Nosology, *atrophy* and *marasmus* being the nearest synonyms to Decline, *phthisis* to Consumption. In popular language the sense given in the extract still prevails).

Decline, in medicine, [is] a popular term applied to almost all chronic diseases in which the strength and plumpness of the body gradually decrease, untill the patient dies. The term is synonymous with consumption, and is more particularly applied to consumption of the lungs and the mesentery.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce.

Declíned. *part. adj.* (a *trisyllable* in the extract.) Fallen off.

O that the ocean did not bound our style
Within these strict and narrow limits so;
But that the melody of our sweet isle
Might now be heard by Tyber, Arne, and Po:
That they might know how far Thames doth outgoe
The music of *declined* Italy.
Daniel, Dedication to the Tragedy of Cleopatra.

Declíner. *s.* See extract.

Decliners, or declining dials, are those which cut either the plane of the prime vertical circle, or the plane of the horizon obliquely. If we conceive the plane of the prime vertical circle to revolve a little upon a right line drawn from zenith to nadir, the plane will become declining; nor will it be any longer cut at right angles by the meridian, but by some vertical circle passing through the intermediate points. After the like manner, a horizontal plane will be brought to decline, if, revolving on the meridian line, one part be raised a little towards the zenith, and the other depressed towards the nadir. —*Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce.

Declíning. *part. adj.* Taking a downward direction; falling off; bringing decay: (one of its commonest conjunctions is with *years*, *age*, and the like, founded, as in 'the vale of life,' and similar expressions, on the notion of descent).

Thus then my lov'd Euryalus appears;
He looks the prop of my *declining* years! *Dryden.*
God, in his wisdom, hath been pleased to load our *declining* years with many sufferings, with diseases, and decays of nature.—*Swift.*

Declíning. *verbal abs.* Act of one who declines.

1. Falling off; deviation.

Those who are shaken and scandalized at God's order, ev'n in this which is one of the most seeming *declinings* of his equity, at the best, incur Oza's trespass of incredulitie, when he saw the oxen stumble, and the ark lean towards a fall.—*Mountague, Devoute Essays*, treat. iv. p. 11, s. 4. (Rich.)

2. In *Grammar*. Declension.

And a better and nearer example herein may be, our most noble queen, Elizabeth, who never toke yet Greeke or Latin grammar in her hand, after the first *declining* of a nowne and a verb.—*Ascham, The Schole Master.* (Rich.)

Declívity. *s.* [Lat. *declivitas*, *-atis*; from *de* = from, down, *clivus* = slanting, sloping.] Inclination or obliquity reckoned downward; gradual, not precipitous or perpendicular, descent.

Rivers will not flow unless upon *declivity*, and their sources be raised above the earth's ordinary surface, so that they may run upon a descent.—*Woodward.*

I found myself within my depth; and the *declivity* was so small, that I walked near a mile before I got to the shore.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

Decóct. *v. a.* [Lat. *decoctus*, part. of *decoquo*.] Boil down; digest in water: (in the second extract applied to digestion in the stomach, for which Concoct is the *commoner* term).

The longer malt or herbs are *decocted* in liquor, the clearer it is.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

There she *decocts*, and doth the food prepare:
There she distributes it to ev'ry vein,
There she expels what she may fitly spare.
Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul.

Decóction. *s.*

1. Act of boiling anything to extract its virtues.

In infusion, the longer it is, the greater is the part of the gross body that goeth into the liquor: but in *decoction*, though more goeth forth, yet it either purgeth at the top, or settleth at the bottom.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Preparation made by boiling in water: (opposed, in *Pharmacy*, to Infusion, where there is merely steeping).

If the plant be boiled in water, the strained liquor is called the *decoction* of the plant.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Decóllate. *v. a.* Take the head off anything by the neck; behead. *Rare.*

He brought forth a statue with three heads: two of them were quite beat off, and the third was much bruised, but not *decollated*.—*Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 474: 1635.

Decóllated. *part. adj.* Taken off by the neck.

A fine piece of a *decollated* head of St. John the Baptist was shewn to a Turkish emperor; he praised many things; but he observed one defect: he observed that the skin did not shrink from the wounded part of the neck.—*Burke, Philosophical Enquiry into the Origin of our Ideas of the Sublime and Beautiful*, introd.

Decollátion. *s.* [Lat. *decollatio*, *-onis*, from *collum* = neck.] Act of beheading; state of one beheaded: (used *metaphorically* in extract).

He, by a *decollation* of all hope, annihilated his mercy: this, by an immoderancy thereof, destroyed his justice.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Decólling. *s.* Beheading. *Rare.*

By a speedy dethroning and *decolling* of the king, and disinheriting his posterity, as the army remonstrants advise. — *Parliamentary History*, 24 *Charles I.* (Rich.)

Decolorátion. *s.* Loss or abstraction of colour.

Paleness . . . is the proper colour and badge of love: but by the way it is to be noted that we must not understand by this word pale, a simple *decoloration* or whiteness of the skin. — *Ferrand, Love Melancholy*, p. 121: 1640.

Decoloration [is] a term adopted from the French, signifying blanching or loss of the natural colour of any object.—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary.*

Decólour. *v. a.* Deprive of colour. See Discolour.

Decólouring. *part. adj.* Having the power to deprive anything of colour.

The discovery of the antiputrescent and *decolouring* properties of charcoal in general is due to Lowitz, of Petersburg; but their modifications have occupied the attention of chemists since his time. Kels published in 1798 some essays on the *decolouring* of indigo, saffron, madder, syrup, &c., by means of charcoal. . . . This *decolourising* power does not belong alone to bone black.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Bone Black.*

Decólouring. *verbal abs.* Abstraction, deprivation, or loss of colour.

(For example see extract, under preceding entry.)

Decólourize. *v. a.* Deprive of colour. See Discolour.

Decólourizing. *part. adj.* Decolouring.

The bleaching property of binoxide of hydrogen . . . of which oxygen is certainly the *decolorizing* principle, leaves little doubt of the accuracy of the foregoing explanation.—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry*, p. 271.

(See, also, extract under Decolouring.)

Decompósable. *adj.* Capable of being, or liable to be, decomposed.

We cannot be sure that these unpoisonous bodies agree with the poisonous substances in every property, except the particular one, of entering into a difficultly *decomposable* compound with the animal tissues.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, iii. ix. 1.

These two substances are so unstable as to decompose at quite moderate temperatures; as that to which the outside of a joint of roast meat is exposed. Possibly it will be objected that some inorganic compounds, as phosphuretted hydrogen and chloride of nitrogen, are more *decomposable* than most organic compounds. — *Herbert Spencer, Data of Biology*, § 111.

Décompose. *v. a.* Resolve a compound into into its first principles; analyze.

The analytical legislators and constitution-venders are quite as busy in their trade of *decomposing* organization, in forming his grace's vassals into primary assemblies, national guards, &c.—*Burke, Letter to a Noble Lord.*

The chemical agency of the voltaic apparatus, to which chemists are indebted for a most powerful instrument of analysis, was discovered by Carlisle and Nicholson soon after the invention was made known in this country. The substance first *decomposed* by it was water. . . . It was in pursuing these researches that Davy made his great discovery of the decomposition of the alkaline earths, which till then had been regarded as elementary.—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry*, pp. 110, 111.

Décompose. *v. n.* Become decomposed.

Nitrous acid cannot exist if water be added to it; hypo-nitric acid is decomposed both by water and by contact with the various bases, and nitric acid . . . when anhydrous spontaneously *decomposes* . . . The various sugars and kindred bodies *decompose* at no very high temperatures. . . . And the alcohols, with their allies, have no great power of resisting decomposition. . . . How rapidly albumenoid matters *decompose* under ordinary conditions, is daily seen: the difficulty of every house-wife being to prevent them from decomposing. . . . These nitrogenized compounds, like the rest of their family, are remarkable for the rapidity with which they *decompose*; and the extensive changes produced by them in the accompanying oxy-hydro-carbons, are found to vary in their kinds according as the decompositions of the ferments vary in their stages. . . . Looking at the evidence thus brought together, do we not get an insight into the part played by nitrogenous matter in organic changes? We see that nitrogenous compounds in general, are extremely prone to *decompose*: their decomposition often involving a sudden and great evolution of force.—*Herbert Spencer, Data of Biology*, §§ 3—16.

Decómposite. *adj.* Compounded a second time; compounded with things already composite; triply, or more than triply, compounded; having a compound base or radical.

(For example see last extract under next entry.)

Decómposite. *s.* Anything decompounded. *Common* in *Chemistry*, and also applied in *Philology* to words.

Decomposites of three metals, or more . . . [to] long to inquire of, except there be some . . . tions of them already observed.—*Bacon, Physical and Medical Remains.*

Compound radicals like midship [in midshipman] and gentleman [in gentle-man-like] . . . the purposes of composition single words. . . . pounds wherein one element is compound are *decomposites*. . . . The *decomposite* character words is often concealed or disguised.—*Dr. Latham, English Language*, § 423: 1850.

Decomposition. *s.*

1. Analysis; act or process by which a compound body or substance is resolved into its elementary parts.

Not only chemical composition, but chemical *decomposition*, is capable of being similarly propagated. The peroxide of hydrogen . . . is held together by a chemical attraction of so weak a nature, that the slightest circumstance is sufficient to decompose it; and it even, though very slowly, gives off oxygen and is reduced to water spontaneously (being, I presume, decomposed by the tendency of its oxygen to absorb heat and assume the gaseous state). Now it has been observed, that if this *decomposition* of the peroxide of hydrogen takes place in contact with some metallic oxides, as those of silver, and the peroxides of lead and manganese, it superinduces a corresponding chemical action upon those substances. . . . Now no other explanation, [Liebig] observes, of these phenomena can be given, than that a body in the act of combination or *decomposition* enables another body, with which it is in contact, to enter into the same state.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, iii. xiii. 1.

Speculation aside, however, that which it concerns us to notice, is the broad fact that light is an all-important agent of molecular changes in organic substances. It is not here necessary for us to ascertain how light produces these compositions and *decompositions*: it is necessary only for us to observe that it does produce them.—*Herbert Spencer, Data of Biology*, § 13.

2. Act of compounding things already compounded.

We consider what happens in the compositions and *decompositions* of saline particles.—*Boyle.*

The English, as Sir P. Sidney observeth, hath an elegant way of expressing them [epithets] much beyond the Latin, in a dextrous *decomposition* of two or three words together; as taste-pleasing fruits, high-erected thoughts.—*Instructions concerning Oratory*, p. 52: Oxford, 1682.

Decompoúnd. *v. a.* Compose of things already compounded; compound a second time; form by a second composition.

Nature herself doth in the bowels of the earth make *decompounded* bodies, as we see in vitriol, cinnabar, and even in sulphur itself.—*Boyle, Sceptical Chymist.*

When a word stands for a very complex idea, that

is compounded and *decompounded*, it is not easy for men to form and retain that idea exactly.—*Locke.*

If the violet, blue, and green be intercepted, the remaining yellow, orange, and red will compound upon the paper an orange; and then, if the intercepted colours be let pass, they will fall upon this compounded orange, and, together with it, *decompound* a white.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

Decómpound. *adj.* Decompounded.

The pretended salts and sulphur are so far from being elementary parts extracted out of the body of mercury, that they are rather, to borrow a term of the grammarians, *decompound* bodies, made up of the whole metal and the menstruum, or other additaments employed to disguise it.—*Boyle.*

Decómpound. *s.* Decomposite.

Congregational presbyteries, they are but natural presbyteries those others, they are but as stepdames, secondaries; they are but compounds and *decompounds* of the several presbyteries of presbyterial churches.—*Goodwin*, vol. iv. pt. iv. fol. 139. (Rich.)

No body should use any compound or *decompound* of the substantial verbs, but as they are read in the common conjugations.—*Arbuthnot and Pope, Martinus Scriblerus.*

Decompoúndable. *adj.* Capable of being decompounded.

It is impossible but speculative and devout minds, who are acquainted with the efficiency ascribed to the fluids of water, air, fire, and living spirits, in the sacred Scriptures and other writings of antiquity, must be struck with the recent discoveries of chemistry, which shew the universal dominion of air of different kinds, and that all nature seems to be *decompoundable* into fluidity.—*British Critic*, ix. 58.

Déccrate. *v. a.* Adorn.

For God I call to record, my harte was fully set and my mynde deliberately determined to have *decorated* this realme wyth wholesome laws, statutes, and ordinances.—*Hall, Edward IV.* 3rd year. (Rich.)

[He Charles Townsend] had not so great a stock as some have who had flourished formerly of knowledge long treasured up, he knew better by far than any man I was ever acquainted with, how to [illegible] together, within a short time, all that was [illegible]ary to establish, to illustrate, and to *decorate* that side of the question he supported.—*Burke, Speech on the American Taxation.*

[illegible]orátion. *s.* Ornament; embellishment; ed beauty.

[illegible]his helm and heavy buckler I can spare, only *decorations* of the war:
Mars is arm'd for glory, not for need. *Dryden.*
[illegible]he ensigns of virtues contribute to the ornament [illegible]figures; such as the *decorations* belonging to the liberal arts, and to war.—*Id., Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Décorative. *adj.* Having a tendency to decorate, ornament, show, or set off anything; having an ornamental character.

Certain conirostral Cantores still practise in the undisturbed wilds of Australia the formation of marriage-bowers distinct from the later-formed nesting-place. The Satin Bower-bird and the Pink-necked Bower-bird are remarkable for their construction on the ground of avenues, over-arched by long twigs or grass stems, the entry and exit of which are adorned by pearly shells, bright-coloured feathers, bleached bones, and other *decorative* materials, which are brought in profusion by the male, and variously arranged to attract, as it would seem, the female by the show of a handsome establishment.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, ch. xxiii.

Décorator. *s.* One who decorates; artisan whose business is the decoration of houses.

They are careful *decorators* of their persons.—*Sir S. Raffles, History of Java.*

Decóre. *v. a.* Decorate. *Rare.*

It was to them a notable vertue to *decore* and beautifie the house of God, to the whiche appertained holynes, and to set a concorde in Christ's.—*Hall, Henry V.* 2nd year. (Rich.)

Decórement. *s.* [entered by Johnson as Decorament; upon which Todd remarks:

'From *decorate*, Dr. Johnson says; referring only to some dictionary for the existence of *decorament*. But the old word is *decorement*; and even *decoring* is used for *decorating*, in Heylin's Life of Archbishop Laud, p. 71.']

Ornament; ornamentation; embellishment. *Rare.*

Those *decorements* which beautify and adorn her.—*Heywood, Description of a Ship*, &c. p. 29: 1637.

Decórous. *adj.* [Lat. *decorus.*] Decent; [illegible]table to a character; becoming; proper; fitting; seemly.

It is not so *decorous*, in respect of God, that he should immediately do all the meanest and trifling-est things himself, without making use of any inferiour or subordinate minister.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Decórously. *adv.* In a decorous manner.

Had Marlborough been of a proud and vindictive nature, he might have been provoked into raising another quarrel in the royal family, and into forming new cabals in the army. But all his passions, except ambition and avarice, were under strict regulation. . . . He perfectly understood his own interest: he had perfect command of his temper: he endured *decorously* the hardships of his present situation, and contented himself by looking forward to a reversion which would amply repay him for a few years of patience.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.

Decórousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Decorous.

The will of God is goodness, justice, and wisdom, *decorousness*, fitness.—*Cudworth, Intellectual System*, fol. 23.

Decórticate. *v. a.* [Lat. *decorticatus*, pass. part. of *decortico* = strip of bark (*cortex*).] Divest of the bark or husk; peel; strip.

Take great barley, dried and *decorticated*, after it is well washed, and boil it in water.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

He discovers his falsehoods and methods, and can *decorticate* him for a devil of darkness.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 27: 1653.

Decorticátion. *s.* See extract.

Decortication [is] the putting off the outward bark of trees; also the peeling or unhusking of roots.—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.* (Rich.)

Decórum. *s.* [Lat.] Decency; propriety; seemliness.

Gentlemen of the army should be, at least, obliged to external *decorum*: a profligate life and character should not be a means of advancement.—*Swift.*

Marlborough had been out of England during a great part of the time which his wife had spent in canvassing among the tories, and, though he had undoubtedly acted in concert with her, had acted, as usual, with temper and *decorum*.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xv.

Decoúrt. *v. a.* Drive from a court; deprive of court influence. *Rare.*

It behoveth without doubt his majestie to uphold the duke against them, who, if he but *decourted*, it will be the cornerstone on which the demolishing of the monarchie will be builded.—*Cabbala, To his sacred Majestie, ab Ignoto.* (Rich.)

Decóy. *s.* (used also *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound*.) [Dutch, *koye* = cage.]

1. Place for catching ducks.

A *decoy* is generally made where there is a large pond surrounded with wood, and beyond that a marshy and uncultivated country. . . . As soon as the evening sets in, the *décoy* rises (as they term it) and the wild fowl feed during the night. . . . The *decoy* ducks are fed with hempseed, which is flung over the skreens in small quantities to bring them forwards into the pipes, and to allure the wild fowl to follow, as this seed is light enough to float. There are several pipes (as they are called) which lead up a narrow ditch, that closes at last with a funnel net. Over these pipes (which grow narrower from the first entrance) is a continued arch of netting, suspended on hoops. It is necessary to have a pipe or ditch for almost every wind that can blow, as upon this circumstance it depends which pipe the wild fowl will take to, and the *decoy* man always keeps on the leeward side of the ducks. Along each pipe are placed, at certain intervals, skreens made of reeds, which are so situated that it is impossible the wild fowl should see the *decoy* man before they have passed on to the end of the pipe where the pursenet is placed. . . . The *decoy* ducks . . . lead the way. It often happens, however, that the wild fowl are in such a state of sleepiness and dozing that they will not follow the *decoy* ducks. Use is then generally made of a dog.—*Pennant, British Zoology*, vol. ii. pp. 259–261.

2. Trap; bait.

The devil could never have had such numbers, had he not used some as *decoys* to ensnare others.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Decóy. *v. a.* Lure into a cage; entrap; draw into a snare.

A fowler had [illegible] a partridge, who offered to *decoy* her companions into the snare.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Decoy'd by the fantastick blaze,
Now lost, and now renew'd, he sinks absorpt,
Rider and horse. *Thomson, Seasons, Autumn*, 1165.

Decóyduck. *s.* Duck used in decoys to lure others.

There is likewise a sort of ducks, called *decoyducks* that will bring whole flights of fowl to their retirements, where are conveniences made for catching them.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Decréase. *v. n.* [Lat. *decresco.*] Grow less; be diminished: (opposed to *increase*).

From the moon is the sign of feasts, a light that *decreaseth* in her perfection.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xliii. 7.

Unto fifty years the heart annually increaseth the weight of one drachm; after which, in the same proportion, it *decreaseth*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

It is to be observed, that when the sun comes to his tropicks, days increase and *decrease* but a very little for a great while together.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

Decreáse. *v. a.* Make or cause to grow less; diminish.

Nor cherish'd they relations poor,
That might *decrease* their present store. *Prior.*

Décrease. *s.* (accent in the metrical extract the same as that of the verb, i.e. *decreáse* rather than *décrease*; and this is often the pronunciation of the present time. See Increase.)

1. State of growing less; decay.

By weak'ning toil and hoary age o'ercome,
See thy *decrease*, and hasten to thy tomb. *Prior.*

2. Wane of the moon.

See in what time the seeds, set in the increase of the moon, come to a certain height, and how they differ from those that are set in the *decrease* of the moon.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Decreáseless. *adj.* Suffering no decrease.

On the river's bank, in fabled lore,
The rustic stands; sees the stream swiftly go,
And thinks he soon shall find the gulph below
A channel dry, which he may safe pass o'er.
Vain hope! it flows and flows, and yet will flow
Volume *decreaseless* to the final hour.
Seward, Sonnets.

Decreátion. *s.* Undoing of an act of creation.

Especially the continual *decreation* and annihilation of the souls of brutes.—*Cudworth, Intellectual System*, fol. 45. (Rich.)

Decreé. *v. n.* Make an edict; appoint by edict; establish by law; determine; resolve.

They shall see the end of the wise, and shall not understand what God in his counsel hath *decreed* of him.—*Wisdom*, iv. 17.

Had heav'n *decreed* that I should life enjoy,
Heav'n had *decreed* to save unhappy Troy.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

Decreé. *v. a.* Doom or assign by a decree.

Thou shalt also *decree* a thing, and it shall be established.—*Job*, xxii. 28.

The king their father,
On just and weighty reasons, has *decreed*
His sceptre to the younger.
Rowe, Ambitious Stepmother

Decreé. *s.* [Lat. *decretum* = thing decreed, from *decerno.*]

1. Edict; law.

There went a *decree* from Cæsar Augustus, that all the world should be taxed.—*Luke*, ii. 1.

2. In *Law.* Judgement of a court of equity.

A *decree* in chancery is of the like nature with a judgement at common-law. . . . After the *decree* is once signed and enrolled, it cannot be re-heard or rectified but by a Bill of Review, or by appeal to the House of Lords.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary*, in voce.

Decréer. *s.* (sounded as a trisyllable, *decreeer.*) One who decrees.

In thy book it is written of me, says Christ: that I should do thy will; he is not willing only, but the first *decreer* of it; it is written of me.—*Goodwin*, vol. i. p. iii. fol. 103. (Rich.)

Decreéing. *verbal abs.* Act by which a decree is made.

By way of public duel, to the *decreeing* whereof the lord constable and himself, with the assent of those honorable persons of counsel with the court did intend to proceed.—*State Trials, Proceedings in the Court of Chivalry against Mr. David Ramsay.* (Rich.)

Decreément. *s.* Decree. *Rare.*

For I was afraid for the weake hearers of the Scripture (which scarslie obeie the iust sentence of their pastour) much more despising this vniust *decreement* through the onerous and importable transgression of their pastor should shew themselves disobedient.—*Fox, Book of Martyrs*, fol. 124.

Décrement. *s.* [Lat. *decrementum*, from the root of *cre-sco* = grow; the opposite to *incrementum* = increase.] Decrease; diminution; amount lost.

Upon the tropick, and first descension from our solstice, we are scarce sensible of declination; but declining farther, our *decrement* accelerates: we set apace, and in our last days precipitate into our graves.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Rocks, mountains, and the other elevations of the earth, suffer a continual *decrement*, and grow lower and lower.—*Woodward.*

But it [the theory of integrant molecules] still answered the purpose . . . of an instrument for calculating the geometrical relations of the parts of crystals to each other: for the integrant molecules were supposed to be placed layer above layer, each layer, as we ascend, decreasing by a certain number of molecules and rows of molecules; and the calculation of these laws of *decrement* was, in fact, the best mode then known of determining the positions of the faces. The theory of *decrements* served to express and to determine, in a great number of the most obvious cases, the laws of phenomena in crystalline forms, though the theory of integrant molecules could not be maintained as a just view of the structure of crystals.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, ii. 83.

Decrépit. *adj.* [Lat. *decrepitus.*] Wasted and worn out with age.

Of men's lives, in this *decrepit* age of the world, many exceed fourscore, and some an hundred years.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Propp'd on his staff, and stooping as he goes,
A painted mitre shades his furrow'd brows;
The god, in this *decrepit* form array'd,
The gardens enter'd, and the fruit survey'd. *Pope.*

The charge of witchcraft inspires people with a malevolence towards those poor *decrepit* parts of our species, in whom human nature is defaced by infirmity and dotage.—*Addison.*

Spelt with *d*, and generally so pronounced. That the spelling with *t* is the correct one is shown both by the Latin *decrepitus*, and the English Decrepitude. The similarity in sound of the last two syllables to the *-trepid* in *intrepid* has probably favoured the catachrestic pronunciation under notice.

Nor John Apple, whose withered rind, intrencht
With many a furrow, aptly represents
Decrepid age. *J. Philips, Cider.* b. i. (Rich.)

Last, winter comes, *decrepid*, old, and dull.
Jenyns, An Ode. (Rich.)

Decrépitate. *v. a.* [Lat. *decrepitatus*, passive part. of *decrepo* = crackle.] Calcine salt till it has ceased to crackle in the fire.

So will it come to pass in a pot of salt, although *decrepitated.*—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Decrepitátion. *s.* Crackling noise, such as salt makes when put over the fire in a crucible.

Decrepitation [is] the crackling noise, attended with the flying asunder of their parts, made by several minerals and salts when heated. Sulphate of baryta, chloride of sodium, calcareous spar, nitrate of baryta, and several other bodies which contain no water, decrepitate most violently, separating at the natural joints of their crystalline structure.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Decrépitness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Decrepit; last stage of decay; last effects of old age.

Mother earth, in this her barrenness and *decrepitness* of age, can procreate such swarms of curious engines.—*Bentley.*

Decrépitude. *s.* Condition of one who is decrepit; state of senility.

Decrepitude is a solitary quality.—*Florio, Translation of Montaigne*, p. 554: 1613.

Many seem to pass on from youth to *decrepitude* without any reflection on the end of life.—*Johnson, Rambler*, 78.

Decrépity. *s.* Decrepitude. *Rare.*

How think you now, sir?—Even just as before; and have more cause to think honest credulity is a true loadstone to draw on *decrepity.*—*Chapman, All Fools*, iv. 1. (Rich.)

Decrétal. *adj.* Appertaining to a decree; containing a decree.

A *decretal* epistle is the law which the pope gives as an answer unto such persons as consult him about any matter relating to the church; and these decretals having obtained their authority in the Council of Rome, were introduced and received in the church even from the time of the eighth century, by laying aside almost all the canons of general councils.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*, introd. xxii. (Ord MS.)

(See also under next entry.)

Decrétal. *s.* (*décretal* in extract from Spenser.) Book of decrees or edicts; body of laws; more especially, the collection of the pope's decrees.

Painted fair with memorable gests
Of magistrates, of courts, of tribunals,
Of laws, of judgments, and of *decretals.* *Spenser.*

Traditions and *decretals* were made of equal force, and as authentical as the sacred charter itself.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

The general supremacy effected by the Roman Church over mankind in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries derived material support from the promulgation of the canon law. The foundation of this jurisprudence is laid in the decrees of councils, and in the rescripts or *decretal* epistles of popes to questions propounded upon emergent doubts relative to matters of discipline and ecclesiastical œconomy. . . . After several minor compilations had appeared, Gratian, an Italian monk, published about the year 1140 his Decretum or general collection of papal epistles and sentences of fathers, arranged and digested into titles and chapters in imitation of the Pandects. . . . This work of Gratian . . . has been censured for notorious incorrectness as well as inconsistency, and especially for the authority given to the false *Decretals* of Isidore, and consequently to the papal supremacy. It fell, however, short of what was required in the progress of that usurpation. Gregory IX. caused the five books of *Decretals* to be published by Raymond de Peñafort in 1234. . . . These consist almost entirely of the rescripts issued by the later Popes, Alexander III., Innocent III., Honorius III., and Gregory himself. They form the most essential part of the canon law, the Decretum of Gratian being comparatively obsolete. . . . The study of this code became of course obligatory upon ecclesiastical judges. It produced a new class of legal practitioners or canonists; of whom a great number added, like their brethren the civilians, their illustrations and commentaries, for which the obscurity and discordance of many passages, especially in the Decretum, gave ample scope. . . . The canon law was almost entirely founded upon the legislative authority of the pope; the *decretals* are, in fact, but a new arrangement of the bold epistles of the most usurping pontiffs, and especially of Innocent III., with titles or rubrics, comprehending the substance of each in the compiler's language.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, ch. vii. p. 2.

Decrétion. *s.* Decrease. *Rare.*

Nor can we now perceive that the world becomes more or less than it was, by which *decretion* we might guess at a former increase, and from a tendency to conception collect its original generation.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. i.

Decrétist. *s.* One who studies, or professes the knowledge of, the Decretals.

The *decretists* had their rise and beginning under the reign of the emperor Frederick Barbarossa.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Decretórial. *adj.* Decretory; critical. *Rare.*

Beside the usuall or calendary month, there are but foure considerable, that is, the month of perogration, of apparition, of consecution, and the medicall or *decretoriall* month.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*, p. 212. (Ord MS.)

Décretorily. *adv.* In a decretory manner.

Deal concisely and *decretorily*, that I may be brought as compendiously as may be to the point you drive at.—*Goodman, Winter Evening Conference*, pt. iii.

Decretórious. *adj.* Having the character of a decree. *Rare.*

Their adversaries did lay down their determinations in a more positive and *decretorious* manner.—*Culverwell, Light of Nature*, 117. (Ord MS.)

Décretory. *adj.* Having the nature or character of a decree.

a. Judicially.

There are lenitives that friendship will apply, before it will be brought to the *decretory* rigours of a condemning sentence.—*South, Sermons.*

b. Determinatively.

The motions of the moon, supposed to be measured by sevens, and the critical or *decretory* days, depend on that number.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Decréw. *v. n.* (? **Decrue** as Accrue.) [Fr. *décru*, part. of *décroître.*] Decrease. *Rare.*

But toward the end, Sir Arthegall renewed
His strength still more, but she the more *decrewed.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 6.

Decrial. *s.* Clamorous censure; hasty or noisy condemnation; concurrence in censuring anything; crying down.

The forward wits who without waiting their due time, or performing their requisite studies, start up in the world as authors, having with little pains or judgment, and by the strength of fancy merely, acquired a name with mankind, can on no account afterwards submit to a *decrial* or disparagement of those raw works to which they owed their early character and distinction.—*Lord Shaftesbury, Miscellaneous Reflections*, misc. 5, ch. x. 2. (Rich.)

Decríer. *s.* Same as Decryer: (the better form).

Decrówn. *v. a.* Deprive of a crown; depose as king.

Dethroning and *decrowning* princes with his foot as pleaseth him [the Pope].—*Hakewill, Answer to Dr. Carrier*, p. 37: 1616. (Rich.)

Decrówning. *verbal abs.* Act of one who decrowns.

He holds it to be no more sin the *decrowning* of kings than our puritans do the suppression of bishops.—*Sir T. Overbury, Characters.*

Decrý. *v. a.* [Fr. *décrier.*] Censure; blame clamorously; clamour against; cry down.

Those measures, which are extolled by one half of the kingdom, are naturally *decried* by the other.—*Addison.*

Quacks and impostors are still cautioning us to beware of counterfeits, and *decry* others cheats only to make more way for their own.—*Swift.*

Decrýer. *s.* One who decries.

And here I cannot but reflect upon the brutish folly and absurd impudence of the later fanatic *decryers* of the necessity of human learning, in order to the ministerial function.—*South, Sermons*, vol. vii. p. 37. (Rich.)

Decrýing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who decries; process by which anything is decried.

Next, my lords, to shew the *decrying* of the people, in this time, of shipping itself, in the rolls of 21 and 51 of Edward I., there the people said they were not bound to bear the charge; so it was no practice for the commons to decry it.—*State Trials, The King against John Hampden, Esq.* (Rich.)

Decubátion. *s.* Lying down.

To this *decubation* upon boughs the satirist seems to hint.—*Evelyn, Sylva*, iv. § 7.

Decúmbence. *s.* Act of lying down; posture of lying down.

This must come to pass, if we hold opinion they lie not down, and enjoy no *decumbence* at all; for station is properly no rest, but one kind of motion.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Decúmbency. *s.* Same as Decumbenc[e].

Not considering the ancient manner of *decumbency*, he imputed this gesture of the beloved ple unto rusticity, or an act of incivility.—*Sir Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Decúmbent. *adj.* [Lat. *decumbens, -entis*, pres. part. of *de-cumbo* = lie down: the preterite is *-cubui*, the elimination of the which is no part of the original root, *cubatio*, and other allied forms.]

1. Lying down: (especially as a *patient* sickbed).

Underneath is the *decumbent* portraitu woman resting on a death's head.—*Ashmole, shire*, i. 2. (Rich.)

To know how to deal aright with the consciences of *decumbent* dying sinners is a task that cannot be advantageously performed but by a man blessed with a serious and pious frame of spirit.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. In *Botany.* See extract.

Decumbent [is] reclining upon the earth, and rising again from it at the apex.—*Lindley, Introduction to Botany, Terms.*

Decúmbiture. *s.*

1. Confinement to (lying down on) a sickbed.

During his *decumbiture* he was visited by his most dear friend, the bishop of Gloucester.—*Life of Firmin*, p. 82: 1698.

2. In *Astrology.* Scheme of the heavens erected for the time at which a person takes to bed from disease, by which the prognostics of recovery or death were pretended to be discovered.

If but a mile she travel out of town,
The planetary hour must first be known,
And lucky moment: if her eye but akes,
Or itches, its *decumbiture* she takes. *Dryden.*

Décuple. *adj.* [Lat. *decuplus.*] Tenfold.

Man's length, that is, a perpendicular from the vertex unto the sole of the foot, is *decuple* unto his profundity; that is, a direct line between the breast and the spine.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Décuple. *s.* Number repeated ten times.

Supposing there be a thousand sorts of insects in this island, if the same proportion holds between the insects of England and of the world, as between plants domestick and exotick, that is, near a *decuple*, the species of insects will amount to ten thousand.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Decúrion. *s.* [Lat. *decurio, -onis*, from *decem* = ten.] Commander over ten; officer subordinate to the centurion; tythingman.

When he had overpassed the ryver with a compayne of armed men divided into xxv *decurions*,

that is, tenne in a company with theyr capitaynes, he sent two *decurions* to the regions of those kinges in whose landes were the great woods of brazile trees.—*Eden, Translation of P. Martyr's Decades*, leaf 23. (Ord MS.)

He instituted *decurions* through both these colonies, that is, one over every ten families.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Decúrrent. *adj.* [Lat. *decurrens, -entis*, pres. part. of *decurro*.] Running down: (special applications in *Botany* and *Physiology*).

[Leaves] darker and very soft above, paler below, with protuberant veins, downy on both sides, mostly *decurrent* on the long hoary petiols.—*Sir W. Jones, Botanical Observations on select Indian Plants.* (Rich.)

Decúrsion. *s.* [Lat. *decursio, -onis* = running down; from *curro, cursus* = run.] Act of running down. *Rare.*

What is decayed by that *decursion* of waters, is supplied by the terrene fæces which water brings.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Decúrt. *v. a.* [Lat. *curtus* = short.] Shorten. *Rare.*

Decúrted. *part. adj.* Shortened. *Rare.*

Your *decurted* or headlesse clause, 'Angelorũ enim et cet.,' is thus Englysshed.—*Bale, Apology*, p. 147. (Rich.)

When thou seest
The candid stole thrown o'er the pious priest,
With reverend courtsies come, and to him bring
Thy free and not *decurted* offering.
Herrick, Hesperides.

Décury. *s.* [Lat. *decuria*, of which it is merely an Anglicized form.] Division consisting of ten.

The order of it was this; all the fathers or senators, who, at the first, were a hundred, parted themselves into tens or *decuries*, and governed successively by the space of five days, one *decury* after another in order.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*, v. 3, 7. (Rich.)

Decussate. *v. a.* [Lat. *decussatus*, part. of *decusso*.] Intersect at acute angles.

This it performs by the action of a notable muscle on each side, having the form of the letter X, made up of many fibres, *decussating* one another longways.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

cussátion. *s.* Act of crossing; state of being crossed at unequal angles.

Though there be *decussation* of the rays in the pupil of the eye, and so the image of the object in the retina, or bottom of the eye, be inverted; yet doth not the object appear inverted, but in its right or natural posture.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Decussátive. *adj.* Having the character of a Decussation.

The incession or locall motion of animals is made with analogy unto this figure, by *decussative* diametrals, quincunciall lines and angles.—*Sir T. Browne, Cyrus Garden.* (Rich.)

Decussátively. *adv.* In a decussative manner.

As the oyle was poured coronally or circularly upon the head of the kings, so the high priest was anointed *decussatively*, or in the form of an X.—*Sir T. Browne, Cyrus Garden.* (Rich.)

Dédal. *adj.* [*Dædalus*, name of the great mythic sculptor and mechanist.] Having the character of a work of Dædalus, as determined either by the skill shown in it, or the beauty of its result. *Rare.*

1. The following extract is part of a passage which is little more than a translation of the opening lines of Lucretius—

'tibi suaves *dædala* tellus
Summittit flores;'

in which *variegated* or *enameled* gives the usual rendering.

Then doth the *dædale* earth throw forth to thee,
Out of her fruitful lap, abundant flowers.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 10, 44.

2. Skillful; artistic.

All were it Zeuxis or Praxiteles,
His *dædale* hand would fail and greatly faynt,
And her perfections with his error taynt.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 1, 2.

Nor hath
The *dædal* hand of Nature only poured
Her gifts of outward grace. *Philips.*

Dedentítion. *s.* [Lat. *de*, prefix signifying removal, *dentitio, -onis* = teething, from *dens* = tooth.] Loss or shedding of the teeth. *Rare.*

Solon divided life into ten septenaries, because in every one thereof a man received some sensible mutation: in the first is *detentition*, or falling of teeth. —*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Dédicate. *v. a.* [Lat. *dedicatus*, pass. part. of *dedico*.]

1. Devote to some divine power; consecrate and set apart to sacred uses.

A pleasant grove
Was shot up high, full of the stately tree
That *dedicated* is to Olympick Jove,
And to his son Alcides. *Spenser.*

2. Appropriate to any person or purpose.

He went to learn the profession of a soldier, to which he had *dedicated* himself.—*Lord Clarendon History of the Grand Rebellion.*

3. Inscribe to a patron.

He compiled ten elegant books, and *dedicated* them to the lord Burghley.—*Peacham.*

Dédicate. *adj.* Dedicated.

This tenth part, or tithe, being thus assigned unto him, leaveth now to be of the nature of the other nine parts, which are given us for our worldly necessities, and becometh as a thing *dedicate* and appropriate unto God.—*Spelman.*

Dédicateé. *s.* One to whom anything is dedicated: (correlative to Dedicator).

Though the dedication be the shortest part of a book, and held by all readers to be the vilest and most contemptible; yet the writer and his patron, the dedicator and the *dedicatee*, have a different way of thinking.—*Brooke, Fool of Quality*, vol. i. introd. iv.: 1767.

Dedicáting. *verbal abs.* Dedication.

They shall offer their offering, each prince on his day, for the *dedicating* of the altar. — *Numbers*, vii. 11.

Dedicátion. *s.*

1. Act of dedicating to any being or purpose; consecration; solemn appropriation.

It cannot be laid to many men's charge, that they have been so curious as to trouble bishops with placing the first stone in the churches; or so scrupulous as, after the erection of them, to make any great ado for their *dedication*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The princes offered for *dedication* of the altar, in the day that it was anointed.—*Numbers*, vii. 10.

2. Address to a patron.

Proud as Apollo on his forked hill,
Sat full-blown Bufo, puff'd by ev'ry quill;
Fed by soft *dedication* all day long,
Horace and he went hand in hand in song. *Pope.*

Dedicátor. *s.* (accented *dédicatór* when opposed to *dédicateé*: see Mortgagee.) One who dedicates; more especially one who makes a trade of doing so.

Leave dang'rous truths to unsuccessful satyrs,
And flattery to fulsome *dedicators*.
Pope, Essay on Criticism.

Certain impostors had mixed themselves among the learned. There was a kind of parasites, who, like their ancestor in Terence, were for refining upon their profession, and from Nature's designation of simple buffoons had improved themselves into *dedicators*. Yet this coalition was not thought altogether monstrous; the parasite having as noble an origin, and suffering as base a degeneracy, as the *dedicator*. For the parasite, as the *dedicator*, was at first a name of honour.—*Bishop Warburton, Enquiry into the Causes of Prodigies and Miracles*, dedication.

Dédicatory. *adj.* Composing or constituting a dedication; complimental; adulatory: (often *postpositive*).

He made it his work to see what books were in the press, and to look over epistles *dedicatory*, and prefaces to the reader, to see what faults might be found.—*State Trials, Case of Archbishop Abbot.* (Rich.)

Thus I should begin my epistle, if it were a *dedicatory* one; but it is a friendly letter.—*Pope.*

Dédicatory. *s.* Dedication: (the *commoner* term).

I conceive, readers, much may be guessed at the man and his book, what depth there is, by the framing of his title; which being in this remonstrant so rash and unadvised as ye see, I conceit him to be near akin to him who set forth a passion sermon with a formal *dedicatory* in great letters to our Saviour.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

Dedítion. *s.* [Lat. *deditio, -onis* = giving up.] Act of yielding up anything; surrender. *Rare.*

It was not a complete conquest, but rather a *dedition* upon terms and capitulations agreed between the conqueror and the conquered.—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Common Law of England.*

Dédolent. *adj.* [Lat. *de-dolens, -entis*, pres. part. of *dedoleo* = cease to grieve.] Insensible to pain; apathetic. *Rare.*

When once the criterion or perceptive faculty has lost its tenderness and sensibility, and the mind becomes reprobate, then darkness and light, good and evil, bitter and sweet are all one. Then . . . men are *dedolent* and past feeling; and having no other law but that of the corporeal life, become insatiable in impiety and work wickedness with greediness.—*Hallywell, Saving of Souls*, p. 114: 1677.

Dedúce. *v. a.* [Lat. *deduco* = lead from, lead down; pass. part. *deductus*, whence *deduction* and others.]

1. Draw in a regular connected series, from one time or one event to another. *Rhetorical; Latinism.*

O goddess, say, shall I *deduce* my rhimes
From the dire nation in its early times! *Pope.*

2. In *Logic*. Infer by Deduction.

Reason is nothing but the faculty of *deducing* unknown truths from principles already known.—*Locke.*

3. Lead forth: (as a *colony*). *Latinism.*

It is justified by express assertion of an old oracle to Archias, a Corinthian, advising him he should hither *deduce* a colony.—*Selden, Illustrations of Drayton*, song 17. (Rich.)

Dedúcement. *s.* Thing deduced. *Rare.*

Praise and prayer are his due worship, and the rest of those *deducements*, which I am confident are the remote effects of revelation.—*Dryden, Religio Laici*, preface.

Dedúcible. *adj.* Capable of being deduced; more especially of being inferred by Deduction.

The condition, although *deducible* from many grounds, yet shall we evidence it but from few.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*, i.

All properties of a triangle depend on, and are *deducible* from, the complex idea of three lines, including a space.—*Locke.*

Dedúct. *v. a.* [see Deduce.]

1. Subtract; take away; cut off.

We *deduct* from the computation of our years that part of our time which is spent in incogitancy of infancy.—*Norris.*

2. Deduce, in its application to a colony. *Rare.*

The Philippians are in the first part of Macedonia, as it is declared in the sixteenth of the Acts, a people *deducted* out of the citie of Philippos, so called of Philip the buyldour of it.—*Udall, Preface to the Philippians.* (Rich.)

Dedúction. *s.*

1. Subtraction; withdrawal; abatement.

Even with this *deduction* a candid consideration of M. Nodier's and Mr. Wedgwood's labours can hardly fail to convince [anyone] that the objection as to the paucity of actual onomatopœias is one which is wholly without weight.—*Farrar, Chapters on Language*, ch. xiii.

2. In *Logic*. In its strictest sense this word means inference of some particular or individual instance, as the conclusion of a syllogism, from premises of greater generality, in which it translates the Greek ἀναγώγη, and stands in contrast to Induction or ἐπαγώγη, where the inference is from the particular or individual to the general or universal; i.e. from the less to the more general.

All A's are B.
This C is A.
Therefore this C is B.

This is a typical formula; inasmuch as the first proposition, or major premiss, is as general as possible (i.e. universal), and the last as particular as possible (i.e. individual). Then, as effects are, for the most part, less general than their causes, deductive reasoning largely coincides with reasoning from cause to effect, which again is reasoning *à priori*. Reasoning from some general principle is of the same kind. Hence, as Discourse and Ratiocination are common synonyms for syllogistic

reasoning, they are also ynonyms for Deduction.

Necessary truths are proved, like arithmetical sums, by adding together the portions of which they consist. An inductive truth is proved, like the guess which answers a riddle, by its agreeing with the facts described. Demonstration is irresistible in its effect on the belief. . . . Inductive inference is not demonstrative, but it is often more striking than demonstrative reasoning. . . . *Deductive* truths are the results of relations among our own thoughts. Inductive truths are relations which we discern among existing things; and thus, this opposition of *deduction* and induction is again an aspect of the fundamental antithesis already spoken of.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, pt. i. b. i. ch. i. § 3.

Social science . . . is a *deductive* science; not, indeed, after the model of geometry, but after that of the more complex physical sciences. It infers the law of each effect from the laws of causation on which that effect depends . . . by considering all the causes which conjunctly influence the effect, and compounding their laws with one another. Its method, in short, is the concrete *deductive* method; that of which astronomy furnishes the most perfect, natural philosophy a somewhat less perfect example. . . . Without dissembling the necessary imperfections of the à priori method when applied to such a subject, neither ought we, on the other hand, to exaggerate them. The same objections, which apply to the method of *deduction* in this its most difficult employment, apply to it, as we formerly showed, in its easiest; and would even there have been insuperable, if there had not existed, as was then fully explained, an appropriate remedy. This remedy consists in the process which, under the name of verification, we have characterized as the third essential constituent part of the *deductive* method; that of collating the conclusions of the ratiocination either with the concrete phenomena themselves, or, when such are obtainable, with their empirical laws. The ground of confidence in any concrete *deductive* science is not the à priori reasoning itself, but the accordance between its results and those of observation à posteriori. . . . M. Comte . . . looks upon the social science as essentially consisting of generalizations from history, verified, not originally suggested, by *deduction* from the laws of human nature. . . . I cannot but think that this truth is enunciated in too unlimited a manner, and that there is considerable scope in sociological inquiry for the direct, as well as for the inverse, *deductive* method. It will, in fact, be shown . . . that there is a kind of sociological inquiries to which, from their prodigious complication, the method of direct *deduction* is altogether inapplicable, while by a happy compensation it is precisely in these cases that we are able to obtain the best empirical laws. . . . We shall begin, then, by looking at the social science as a science of *deduction*, and considering what can be accomplished in it, and under what limitations, by that mode of investigation.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, b. vi. ch. ix. § 1.

The discoveries which change the method of a science from experimental to *deductive*, mostly consist in establishing, either by *deduction* or by direct experiment, that the varieties of a particular phenomenon uniformly accompany the varieties of some other phenomenon better known. Thus the science of sound, which previously stood in the lowest rank of merely experimental science, became *deductive* when it was proved by experiment that every variety of sound was consequent on, and therefore a mark of, a distinct and definable variety of oscillatory motion among the particles of the transmitting medium. . . . But the grand agent for transforming experimental into *deductive* sciences, is the science of number. . . . The science of quantity being (as far as any science can be) altogether *deductive*, the theory of that particular kind of qualities becomes, to this extent, *deductive* likewise. The most striking instance in point which history affords (though not an example of an experimental science rendered *deductive*, but of an unparalleled extension given to the *deductive* process in a science which was *deductive* already,) is the revolution in geometry which originated with Descartes, and was completed by Clairaut.—*Ibid.*

Dedúctive. *adj.* Consisting in, or relating to, (logical) deduction.

The intellect of Black belonged to a class, which, in the eighteenth century, was almost universal in Scotland, but was hardly to be found in England, and which, for want of a better word, we are compelled to call *deductive*, though fully admitting that even the most *deductive* minds have in them a large amount of induction, since, indeed, without induction, the common business of life could not be carried on. But for the purposes of scientific classification, we may say, that a man or an age is *deductive*, when the favourite process is reasoning from principles instead of reasoning to them, and when there is a tendency to underrate the value of specific experience.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. vi.

(See also under preceding and following entries.)

Dedúctively. *adv.* In a deductive manner; consequentially; by regular deduction; by a regular train of ratiocination.

There is scarce a popular errour passant in our days, which is not either directly expressed, or *deductively* contained in this work.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*, i. 8.

It is evident, that their process is essentially inductive; it is a procedure from the observation of complex phenomena, up to the elements to which those phenomena are owing; it is, in other words, a study of natural effects, in order to learn the operation of natural causes. Very different was the process in Germany and Scotland. . . . The geological theory which [Werner] propounded, depended entirely on a chain of argument from cause to effect. He assumed, that all the great changes through which the earth had passed, were due to the action of water. Taking this for granted, he reasoned *deductively* from premisses with which his knowledge of water supplied him . . . The method adopted by Werner was evidently *deductive*, since he argued from a supposed cause, and reasoned from it to the effects. In that cause he found his major premiss, and thence he worked downwards to his conclusion, until he reached the world of sense and of reality. . . . Exactly the same process, on the same subject, and at the same time, was going on in Scotland. Hutton, who was the founder of Scotch geology, and who, in 1788, published his 'Theory of the Earth,' conducted the inquiry just as Werner did; though, when he began his speculations, he had no knowledge of what Werner was doing. The only difference between them was, that while Werner reasoned from the agency of water, Hutton reasoned from the agency of fire. . . . In obedience to the general mental habits of his country, he adopted the *deductive* method.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. vi.

Dee. *s.* Name of the fourth letter in the alphabet.

Deed. *s.* [A.S. *dæd.*]

1. Action, whether good or bad; thing done.

I, on the other side,
Us'd no ambition to commend my *deeds*;
The *deeds* themselves, though mute, spoke loud the doer. *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 246.

The monster nought reply'd; for words were vain,
And *deeds* could only *deeds* unjust maintain.
Dryden.

2. Fact; reality; the contrary to fiction: (whence the word *indeed*).

O that, as oft I have at Athens seen
The stage arise, and the big clouds descend;
So now in very *deed* I might behold
The pond'rous earth, and all yon marble roof,
Meet like the hands of Jove, and crush mankind.
Dryden and Lee, Œdipus.

3. Power of action; agency.

Nor knew I not
To be both will and *deed* created free.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 548.

4. Act declaratory of an opinion.

They desire, with strange absurdity, that to the same senate it should belong to give full judgment in matter of excommunication, and to absolve whom it pleased them, clean contrary to their own former *deeds* and oaths.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, preface.

5. In *Law*. Formal document on parchment, duly signed, sealed, and delivered.

The solicitor gave an evidence for a *deed*, which was impeached to be frandulent.—*Bacon.*

He builds his house upon the sand, and writes the *deeds*, by which he holds his estate, upon the face of a river.—*South.*

Deédless. *adj.* Destitute of, or deficient in, deeds; without action; without exploits.

Speaking in deeds, and *deedless* in his tongue.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 5.

Deem. *v. n.* [A.S. *deman.*] Judge; conclude upon consideration; think; opine; determine.

Here eke that famous golden apple grew,
For which th' Idean ladies disagreed,
'Till partial Paris *dempt* it Venus' due.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii.

So natural is the union of religion with justice, that we may boldly *deem* there is neither, where both are not.—*Hooker.*

These blessings, friend, a deity bestow'd;
For never can I *deem* him less than god.
Dryden, Virgil's Eclogues, i.

Deem. *s.* Judgement; surmise; opinion. *Obsolete.*

Hear me, my love, be thou but true of heart.—
I true! how now? what wicked *deem* is this?
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 4.

Deep. *adj.* [A.S. *deáp.*]

1. Having length downwards; descending far; profound (opposed to *shallow*); low in situation; not high (measured from the surface *downwards*).

All trees in high and sandy grounds are to be set *deep*, and in watery grounds more shallow.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The gaping gulph low to the centre lies,
And twice as *deep* as earth is distant from the skies.
Dryden.

2. Muddy; boggy: (applied to *roads* thoroughly softened by rain).

For, even in that season of the year, the ways in that vale were very *deep*.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

3. Far from the outer part; not superficial; not obvious; sagacious; penetrating; having the power to enter far into a subject.

Who hath not heard it spoken,
How *deep* you were within the books of heav'n?
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 2.

He in my ear
Vented much policy and projects *deep*
Of enemies, of aids, battles and leagues,
Plausible to the world, to me worth naught.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 391.

I do not discover the helps which this great man of *deep* thought mentions.—*Id.*

If the matter be knotty, and the sense lies *deep*, the mind must stop and buckle to it, and stick upon it with labour and thought, and close contemplation.—*Locke.*

Suppose, however, that the majority of votes was all wrong, that the real point lay far *deeper*.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays on History*, ii. 171.

4. Full of contrivance; politic; insidious.

When I have most need to employ a friend,
Deep, hollow, treacherous, and full of guile,
Be he to me. *Shakespear, Richard III.* ii. 1.

5. Intense.

a. In regard to *passion* or *emotion*.

O God! if my *deep* prayers cannot appease thee,
But thou wilt be aveng'd on my misdeeds,
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 4.

b. In regard to *condition*.

Their *deep* poverty abounded into the riches of their liberality.—*2 Corinthians*, viii. 2.

c. In regard to *colour*.

With *deeper* brown the grove was overspread.
Dryden.

6. Profound.

And the Lord God caused a *deep* sleep to fall upon Adam.—*Genesis*, ii. 21.

Nor awful Phœbus was on Pindus heard
With *deeper* silence, or with more regard. *Dryden.*

7. Bass; grave in sound.

The sounds made by buckets in a well, are *deeper* and fuller than if the like percussion were made in the open air.—*Bacon.*

Deep. *adv.* Deeply.

We'll teach you to drink *deep* ere you depart.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 2.

Mr. Halley, in diving *deep* into the sea in a diving vessel, found, in a clear sunshine day, that when he was sunk many fathoms deep into the water, the upper part of his hand, on which the sun shone directly, appeared of a red colour.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

So the false spider, when her nets are spread,
Deep ambush'd in her silent den does lie. *Dryden.*

A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink *deep*, or taste not the Pierian spring.
Pope, Essay on Criticism

In the *comparative* degree.

This avarice
Sticks *deeper*; grows with more pernicious root.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Deep. *s.* Anything remarkable for depth, more especially the sea: (often opposed to *shallow*, as '*deeps* and shallows'). *Rhetorical.*

Yet we did lift up our hearts and voices to God above, who sheweth his wonders in the *deep*.—*Bacon.*

Whoe'er thou art, whom fortune brings to keep
These rites of Neptune, monarch of the *deep*. *Pope.*

Deep of night. Dead of night.

There want not many that do fear,
In *deep of night*, to walk by this Herne's oak.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.

The *deep of night* is crept upon our talk.
Id., Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

Virgin face divine,
Attracts the hapless youth through storms and waves,
Alone in *deep of night*. *Philips.*

Deépdug. *part. pref.* Dug deep.

The exhalations of the *deep-dug* mine.
Grainger, The Sugar Cane, b. iv. (Rich.)

Deépen. *v. a.*

1. Make deep; sink far below the surface

The city of Rome would receive a great advantage from the undertaking, as it would raise the banks and *deepen* the bed of the Tiber.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

2. Darken; cloud; make dark.
You must *deepen* your colours so, that the orpiment may be the highest.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*
3. Make sad or gloomy.
Her gloomy presence saddens all the scene,
Shades ev'ry flow'r, and darkens ev'ry green,
Deepens the murmurs of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horror on the woods. *Pope.*

Deéplaid. *part. pref.* Laid deeply.
He sees his *deep-laid* projects turned into
Just engines of their master's overthrow.
Beaumont, Psyche, xv. 55. (Rich.)
Whose latrant stomachs oft molest
The *deep-laid* plans their dreams suggest.
Green, The Spleen. (Rich.)

Deéply. *adv.* In a deep manner.
1. To a great depth; far below the surface.
Fear is a passion that is most *deeply* rooted in our natures, and flows immediately from the principle of self-preservation.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*
2. With great study or sagacity; not superficially; not carelessly; profoundly.
They that be called industrious, do most craftily and *deeply* understand, in all affairs, what is expedient.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 736.
3. Sorrowfully; solemnly; with a great degree of seriousness or sadness.
Jesus sighed *deeply* in his spirit.—*Mark*, viii. 12.
Klockins so *deeply* hath sworn ne'er more to come
In bawdy-house, that he dares not go home.
Donne.
Upon the deck our careful general stood,
And *deeply* mus'd on the succeeding day. *Dryden.*
4. With a tendency to darkness of colour.
Having taken of the *deeply* red juice of buckthorn berries, I let it drop upon white paper.—*Boyle.*
5. In a high degree.
To keep his promise with him, he had *deeply* offended both his nobles and people.—*Bacon.*

Deépmouthed. *adj.* Having a hollow sonorous voice.
Huntsman, I charge thee, tender well my hounds;
And couple Chowder with the *deep-mouth'd* brach.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, induct. sc. 1.
Then toils for beasts, and lime for birds were found,
And *deep-mouth'd* dogs did forest walks surround.
Dryden.
Hills, dales, and forests far behind remain,
While the warm scent draws on the *deep-mouth'd* train. *Gay.*

Deépness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Deep; [illegible]ddiness, bogginess (applied to *roads*); thickness measured from above; profundity; depth: (this latter being the *commoner* word).
Cazzianer set forward with great toil, by reason of the *deepness* of the way, and heaviness of the great ordnance.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*
Some fell upon stony places, and they withered, because they had no *deepness* of earth.—*Matthew*, xiii. 5.

Deépread. *part. pref.* Profoundly book-learned; profoundly erudite.
We are all of us dealers in politics, great writers and *deep-read* men in the maxims of state and government.—*Sir R. L'Estrange, Translation of the Visions of Quevedo.*

Deépsea. *adj.* Pertaining or relating to the deeper parts of the sea: (applied to *fisheries, sounding-lines*, and the like).
When the depth is great, the *deep-sea* lead of 28 lbs. is used. The lead is dropped from the fore part of the vessel, the line being passed outside all.—*Brande, Dictionary of Literature, Science, and Art, Lead.*

Deépsome. *adj.* Deep. *Rhetorical.*
This said; he diued the *deepsome* watrie heapes.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey, iv. fol. 62. (Rich.)

Deer. *s.* [A.S. *deor.*] That class of animals which is hunted for venison, containing many subordinate species; as the stag or red deer, the buck or fallow deer, the roebuck, and others.
You have beaten my men, killed my *deer*, and broke open my lodge.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.
The pale that held my lovely *deer*. *Waller.*

Defáce. *v. a.* [Fr. *défaire.*] Destroy; rase; ruin; disfigure.
Fatal this marriage,
Defacing monuments of conquer'd France,
Undoing all. *Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II.* i. 1.
Pay him six thousand, and *deface* the bond.
Id., Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.
Whose statues, freezes, columns broken lie,
And, though *defac'd*, the wonder of the eye.
Dryden.
One nobler wretch can only rise,
'Tis he whose fury shall *deface*
The stoick's image in this piece. *Prior.*

Defácement. *s.* Violation; injury; rasure; abolition; destruction.
But what is this image, [illegible]ow is it defaced? The poor men of Lyons will tell you, that the image of God is purity, and the *defacement* sin.—*Bacon.*

Defácer. *s.* One who defaces; destroyer; abolisher; violator.
That foul *defacer* of God's handywork
Thy womb let loose, to chase us to our graves.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 4.

Defácing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who defaces; that by which anything is defaced.
They tende to the disturbing of the quiet state of the church, the discrediting and *defacing* of such as be in authoritie, and maintaining of licentiousness and lewd libertie.—*Whitgift, Defence*, fol. 31. (Rich.)

Defaíl. *v. a.* ? Defend.
Which to withstand I boldly enter thus,
And will *defail*, or else prove recreant.
Machin, Dumb Knight, i. 1. (Rich.)

Defaílance. *s.* [Fr. *défaillance.*] Failure; miscarriage.
The affections were the authors of that unhappy *defailance.*—*Glanville.*

Defaíleur, or **Defaílure.** *s.* Same as Defailance. *Rare.*
Why may not the successour of Peter, no less than the heir of Adam, suffer a *defaileur* of jurisdiction? —*Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy*, 272. (Ord MS.)

Defálcate. *v. a.* [Fr. *défalquer.*] Cut off; lop; take away part of a pension or salary.
But how infinitely temerarious is it for vile wretches either to invert or *defalcate*, and, as it were, to decimate the laws of the great God, by the which they and all their actions must be judged at the last day. —*Bishop Hopkins, Sermons*, fol. 211.
One would have thought the natural method in a plan of reformation would be to take the present existing estimates as they stand; and then to show what may be practicably and safely *defalcated* from them.—*Burke, On a late State of the Nation.* (Rich.)

Defálcate. *adj.* Curtailed.
Although philosophers applie magnificence to the substance and estate of princes, and to private persons beneficence and liberalitie; yet ben not these, in anie parte, *defalcate* of their condigne praises.— *Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, ii. 6.

Defalcátion. *s.* [see second extract.] Diminution, abatement; excision of any part of customary allowance; breach of trust; fraudulent deficiency in money matters.
The tea-table is set forth with its customary bill of fare, and without any *defalcation.*—*Addison.*
Defalcation [is] a word at present of very slovenly and inaccurate use. We read in the newspapers of a *defalcation* of the revenue, not meaning thereby an actual lopping off (defalcatio) of certain taxes, with their proceeds, which would be the only correct use, but a passive falling short in its returns from what they previously were. Can it be that some confusion of *defalcation* with 'default,' or at least a seeing of 'fault' and not 'falx' in its second syllable . . . has led to this?—*Trench, Select Glossary of English Words used formerly in Senses different from their present.*
Those who are curious in what are called psychological monsters will wade through, and perhaps remember, the tedious history of this person's *defalcations*, the biography and banking-books of his partners, in what may be regarded as a lay form of simony, and above all the amazing view of a government office which his career illustrates. . . . He was . . . charged with large pecuniary *defalcations.*— *Saturday Review*, May 6, 1865.

Defálk. *v. a.* Cut off; lop away. *Rare.*
What he *defalks* from some insipid sin, is but to make some other more gustful.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Defamátion. *s.* Act of defaming or bringing infamy upon another; slander; calumny; detraction.
Defamation [in Law] is the uttering of contumelious language of any one with an intent of raising an ill fame of the party: and this extends to writing, as by *defamatory* libels; and to deeds, as reproachful postures, signs, and gestures.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Defámatory. *adj.* Calumnious; tending to defame; unjustly censorious; libellous; falsely satirical.
The most eminent sin is the spreading of *defamatory* reports.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*
Augustus, conscious to himself of many crimes, made an edict against lampoons and satires, and *defamatory* writings.—*Dryden.*
(See also extract under Defamation.)

Defáme. *v. a.* [N. Fr. *défamer*; from Lat. *fama* = fame, report, reputation.] Make infamous; deprive of honour; dishonour by reports; libel; calumniate; destroy reputation by either acts or words.
They live as if they professed christianity merely in spite, to *defame* it.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*
My guilt thy growing virtues did *defame*;
My blackness blotted thy unblemish'd name.
Dryden.

Defáme. *s.* Disgrace; dishonour. *Rare.*
Many doughty knights he in his days
Had done to death,
And hung their conquer'd arms for more *defame*
On gallowtrees. *Spenser.*

Defámer. *s.* One who defames; one who injures the reputation of another; detractor; calumniator.
It may be a useful trial of the patience of the defamed, yet the *defamer* has not the less crime.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*
But whatever opinion or suspicion the scandalous inclination of *defamers* might entertain of Lady Booby's innocent freedom, it is certain they made no impression on young Andrews, who never offered to encroach beyond the liberties which his lady allowed him.—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

Defáming. *verbal abs.* Defamation.
I heard the *defaming* of many.—*Jeremiah*, xx. 10.
They draw a nourishment
Out of *defamings*, grow upon disgraces,
And when they see a virtue fortified
Strongly above the battery of their tongues;
Oh, how they cast to sink it!
Beaumont and Fletcher, Philaster.

Defátigable. *adj.* Capable of being, liable to being, or having a tendency to become, fatigued: (the negative compound Indefatigable *commoner*).
It was not fault of ours that we did not uncessantly keep our spiritual powers upon the most intense exercises that they were capable of exerting; we were all made on set purpose, *defatigable*, so that all degrees of life might have their existence.— *Glanville, Preexistence of Souls.* (Rich.)

Defátigate. *v. a.* [Lat. *fatigatus*, pass. part. of *fatigo* = tire, make weary.] Tire; weary; fatigue: (this last being the *commoner* form).

Defátigated. *part. adj.* Wearied; knocked up. *Rare.*
The power of these men's industries, never *defatigated*, hath been great.—*Dr. Maine.*

Defátigating. *part. adj.* Fatiguing; wearisome.
Up which *defatigating* hill, nevertheless, he scrambled, but with difficulty.—*Sir T. Herbert, Travels*, p. 200. (Rich.)

Defatigátion. *s.* Weariness.
Another reprehension of this color is in respect of *defatigation*, which makes perseverance of greater dignity than inception; for chance or instinct of nature may cause inception, but settled affection or judgement maketh the continuance.—*Bacon, Essays, A Table of the Colours of Good and Evil*, pt. ii. (Rich.)

Defaúlt. *v. a.* Withhold, omit, or neglect by default.
So that from hence we shall not need dispute, whether they have deposed him, or what they have *defaulted* to him as no king, but show manifestly how much they have done towards the killing him. —*Milton, The Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.*

Defaúlt. *v. n.* Offend. *Rare.*
And pardon craved . . .
That he 'gainst courtesie so foully did *default.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 8, 21.

Defaúlt. *s.* [N.Fr. *défaulte.*]
1. Omission of that which we ought to do; neglect; failure; fault.
Sedition tumbled into England more by the *default* of governours than the peoples.—*Heywood.*
We that know what 'tis to fast and pray,
Are penitent for your *default* to-day.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errours, i. 2.
Let me not rashly call in doubt
Divine prediction: what if all foretold
Had been fulfill'd, but through mine own *default*,

Whom have I to complain of, but myself?
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 43.

Partial judges we are of our own excellencies, and other men's *defaults*.—*Swift*.

2. Defect; want.

In *default* of the king's pay, the forces were laid upon the subject.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland*.

Cooks could make artificial birds and fishes, in *default* of the real ones.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures*.

3. In *Law*. Nonappearance in court, or in any place fixed for trial, at the time appointed.

To admit the boy's claim without enquiry was impossible; and those who called themselves his parents had made enquiry impossible. Judgment must therefore go against him by *default*.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. x.

Defaúlted. *part. adj.* Defective; impaired. *Rare.*

The old *defaulted* building being rid out of the way.—*Knight, Trial of Truth*, fol. 63: 1580.

Defaúlter. *s.* One who defaults, by failing to appear at a time and place fixed, or to meet his engagements in general.

The day hath been wholly taken up in calling the house over. The *defaulters* are to be called over again this day se'nnight, and then they, and all who shall absent themselves in the mean time, are to be proceeded against.—*Marvell*, i. 57, let. 32. (Rich.)

Defeásance. *s.* [Fr. *défaisance*, from *défaire* = unmake, make void.]

1. Act of annulling or abrogating any contract or stipulation.

Defeasance is a condition annexed to an act; as to an obligation, a recognisance, or statute, which performed by the obligee, or the cognizee, the act is disabled and made void, as if it had never been done. —*Cowell*.

2. Writing in which a defeasance is contained.

A *defeasance* is a collateral deed, made at the same time with a feoffment or other conveyance, containing certain conditions, upon the performance of which it may be defeated or totally undone. —*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England*.

3. Defeat; conquest; act of conquering; state of being conquered. *Obsolete.*

That hoary king, with all his train,
Being arrived, where that champion stout,
After his foe's *defeasance*, did remain,
Him goodly greets, and fair does entertain.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Defeásant. *s.* Defeasance. *Rare.*

How? I tell thee, Justice Tutchin, not all
Thy bailiffs, sergeants, busy constables,
Defesants, warrants, or thy mittimuses,
Shall save his throat from cutting, if he presume
To woo the widow eclipped Taffata;
She is my wife by oath.
Barry, Merry Tricks, iii. 1. (Rich.)

Defeásible. *adj.* Capable of being annulled or abrogated.

He came to the crown by a *defeasible* title, so was never well settled.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland*.

Defeát. *s.* [Fr. *défaire*.] Overthrow of an army; act of destruction; deprivation; frustration; discomfiture.

No, not for a king,
Upon whose property, and most dear life,
A damn'd *defeat* was made.
Shakespear, Hamlet, ii. 2.

End Marlb'rough's work, and finish the *defeat*.
Addison.

Defeát. *v. a.*

1. Overthrow.

Ye gods, ye make the weak most strong;
Therein, ye gods, ye tyrants do *defeat*.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

They invaded Ireland, and were *defeated* by the lord Mountjoy.—*Bacon, Considerations on War with Spain*.

2. Frustrate.

To his accusations
He pleaded still not guilty, and alleg'd
Many sharp reasons to *defeat* the law.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 1.

Sufficient that thy prayers are heard; and Death,
Then due by sentence when thou didst transgress,
Defeated of his seizure, many days
Giv'n thee of grace. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 252.

Discover'd, and *defeated* of your prey.
You skulk'd. *Dryden, Virgil's Eclogues*, iii.

He finds himself naturally to dread a superior Being, that can *defeat* all his designs, and disappoint all his hopes.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Defeát. *v. a.* [connected with *feature*.] Disguise; alter. *Rare.*

Put money in thy purse; follow those wars;
Defeat thy favour with an usurped beard.
Shakespear, Othello, i. 3.

Defeátment. *s.* Defeat. *Rare.*

Cloudes & winde in drought, when ground chops and chawnes for want of moisture, and grasse, and corne, and the fruites of the earth begin to wither, doe put the husbandman in great hope that the weather will alter, and store of raine will fall shortly: which if it come not to passe, but their expectations be deceived, doth adde unto the griefe through the *defeatment* of their hope.—*Cleaver, Proverbs*, p. 423. (Ord MS.)

Defeáture. *s.* [from *defeat* = conquer.] Same as Defeat (by which it is now *superseded*).

The king of Parthia
(Famous in his *defeature* of the Crassi)
Offered him his protection.
Beaumont and Fletcher, False One.

Have you acquainted her with the *defeature* of the Carthaginians?—*Massinger, The Bondman*.

We are miserable both in successful issues and in *defeatures*.—*Glanville, Sermons*, p. 272.

Defeáture. *s.* [from prefix *de* and *feature*.] Change of feature; alteration of countenance. *Rare.*

Careful hours, with time's deformed hand,
Have written strange *defeatures* in my face.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

To cross the curious workmanship of nature,
To mingle beauty with infirmities;
And pure perfection with impure *defeature*.
Id., Venus and Adonis.

Defeáture. *v. a.* Disfigure. *Rare.*

The events of last summer have been *defeatured* by violent exaggeration.—*Fennell, Review of the Proceedings at Paris*.

Défecate. *v. a.* [Lat. *defæcatus* = cleared or freed from dregs or lees (*fæx*).]

1. Purge liquors from lees or foulness; purify; cleanse.

I practised a way to *defecate* the dark and muddy oil of amber.—*Boyle, History of Firmness*.

The blood is not sufficiently *defecated* or clarified, but remains muddy.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions*.

2. Purify from any extraneous or noxious mixture; clear; brighten.

We *defecate* the notion from materiality, and abstract quantity, place, and all kind of corporeity from it.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica*.

It was the error of Milton, Sidney, and others of that age, to think it possible to construct a purely aristocratical government, *defecated* of all passion, and ignorance, and sordid motive.—*Coleridge, Table Talk*.

Défecate. *v. n.* Become clear, pure, or free. *Rare.*

As the air was still extremely impure, and must have carried up with it many of those earthly particles with which it once was intimately blended, it soon began to *defecate*, and to depose these particles upon the surface already mentioned.—*Goldsmith*.

Défecate. *adj.* Purged from lees or foulness.

We are puzzled with contradictions, which are no absurdities to *defecate* faculties.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica*.

This liquor was very *defecate*, and of a pleasing golden colour.—*Boyle, New Experiments physico-mechanical touching the Spring of Air*.

Défecated. *part. adj.* Cleared.

Provide a brazen tube
Inflext; self-taught and voluntary flies
The *defecated* liquor, through the vent
Ascending; then, by downward tract convey'd,
Spouts into subject vessels, lovely clear.
J. Philips, Cider.

Defecátion. *s.*

1. Purification; act of clearing or purifying.

The spleen and liver are obstructed in their offices of *defecation*, whence vicious and dreggish blood.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions*.

2. Act of voiding the bowels.

If, as the diarrhœa abates, the prolapse should still continue, the nurse must still support the edge of the bowel during each effort at *defæcation*. . . . If, however, the gut should come down independent of efforts at *defæcation*, it may be necessary to make the child wear a compress and bandage to prevent its descent.—*West, Lectures on the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood*, lect. xxxvii.

Defect. *s.* [Lat. *defectus*, from *deficio* = fail.]

1. Want; absence of something necessary; insufficiency: (opposed to *superfluity*).

Oft 'tis seen
Our mean secures us, and our mere *defects*
Prove our commodities.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 1.

2. Fault; mistake; error.

We had rather follow the perfections of them whom we like not, than in *defects* resemble them whom we love.—*Hooker*.

You praise yourself,
By laying *defects* of judgment to me.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

Trust not yourself; but your *defects* to know,
Make use of ev'ry friend—and ev'ry foe.
Pope, Essay.

3. Any natural imperfection; blemish; failure.

Men, through some *defect* in the organs, want words, yet fail not to express their universal ideas by signs.—*Locke*.

Defect. *v. n.* Be deficient; fall short of; fail. *Obsolete.*

Some lost themselves in attempts above humanity, yet the enquiries of most *defected* by the way, and tired within the sober circumference of knowledge. —*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*.

Defectibility. *s.* State or capability of failing; deficiency; imperfection.

The corruption of things corruptible depends upon the intrinseeal *defectibility* of the connection or union of the parts of things corporeal, which is rooted in the very nature of the things.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind*.

Deféctible. *adj.* Imperfect; deficient; wanting; liable to defect; capable of being made defective.

The extraordinary persons, thus highly favoured, were for a great part of their lives in a *defectible* condition.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind*.

Defection. *s.*

1. Want; failure; falling away; apostasy.

This *defection* and falling away from God was first found in angels, and afterwards in men.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

2. Abandoning of a king or state; revolt.

He was diverted and drawn from hence by the general *defection* of the whole realm.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland*.

Neither can this be meant of evil governours or tyrants, but of some perverseness and *defection* in the very nation itself.—*Bacon*.

It was no small addition to William's troubles, that, at such a moment, his government should be weakened by this *defection*. He tried, however, to do his best with the materials which remained to him, and finally selected nine privy councillors, by whose advice he enjoined Mary to be guided.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xv.

Defective. *adj.*

1. Wanting the just quantity.

Nor will polished amber, although it send forth a gross and corporeal exhalement, be found a long time *defective* upon the exactest scales.—*Sir T. Browne*.

2. Full of defects; imperfect; not sufficient; not adequate to the purpose.

It will very little help to cure my ignorance, that this is the best of four or five hypotheses proposed, which are all *defective*.—*Locke*.

3. Faulty; vicious; blamable.

Our tragedy writers have been notoriously *defective* in giving proper sentiments to the persons they introduce.—*Addison*.

Defectively. *adv.* In a defective manner.

The poets use to express it sometimes *defectively*, and sometimes more fully.—*Archbishop Usher, Answer to the Jesuit Malone*.

Defectiveness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Defective; want; the state of being imperfect; faultiness.

The lowness often opens the building in breadth, or the *defectiveness* of some other particular makes any single part appear in perfection.—*Addison*.

Defectuósity. *s.* Imperfection; faultiness; exhibition of defects or deficiencies. *Rare.*

Those acts wherein man conceives some perfection are, in the sight of God, *defectuosities*.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, ii. 135.

Defectuous. *adj.* Full of defects or deficiencies. *Rare.*

Sometimes there are many useful things buried in the unpublished manuscripts of worthy men which are represented as imperfect and *defectuous*, by those that would hereby excuse themselves from that labour and pain which the works of their deceased friends might justly challenge.—*Worthington, Letter to Hartlib*, ep. xiv.

Nothing in nature or in providence, that is scant or *defectuous*, can be stable or lasting.—*Barrow, Sermons*, ii. 15.

Defedátion. *s.* [Lat. *fœdus* = foul.] Act of making filthy; pollution.

What native unextinguishable beauty must be

impressed and instincted through the whole, which the *defoedation* of so many parts by a bad printer, and a worse editor, could not hinder from shining forth!—*Bentley.*

Defénce. *s.* [Lat. *defensio.*]

1. Guard; protection; security.
   The Lord is your protection and strong stay, a *defence* from heat, and a cover from the sun.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxxiv. 16.
   Against all this there seems to be no *defence*, but that of supporting one established form of doctrine and discipline.—*Swift.*
2. Vindication; justification; apology; (in *Law*) reply of, or on the part of, the Defendant.
   Alexander beckoned with his hand, and would have made his *defence* unto the people.—*Acts*, xix. 33.
3. Prohibition. *Gallicism.*
   Severe *defences* may be made against wearing any linen under a certain breadth.—*Sir W. Temple.*
4. Art of self-defence (i.e. fencing, boxing, and the like); skill in the same.
   He is, said he, a man of great *defence*,
   Expert in battles and in deeds of arms.
   Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 11, 5.
   He made confession of you,
   And gave you such a masterly report,
   For art and exercise in your *defence*,
   And for your rapier most especial.
   Shakespear, Hamlet, iv. 7.

Defénce. *v. a.* (with *part.* and *part. adj.* **Defénced.**) Provide with defences; same as Fence and Fenced.
Sennacherib, king of Assyria, came up against all the *defenced* cities of Judah, and took them.—*Isaiah*, xxxvi. 1.
Let us go into the *defenced* cities.—*Jeremiah*, iv. 5.
There shall be nothing to make up a kingdom
Mighty, and flourishing, *defenced*, and feared,
Equal to be commanded and obeyed,
But through the travels of my life I'll find it,
And tie it to this country.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Philaster.
The city itself he strongly fortifies,
Three sides by six it well *defenced* has.
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso.

Defénceless. *adj.* Naked; unarmed; unguarded; not provided with defence.
My sister is not so *defenceless* left
As you imagine: she has a hidden strength
Which you remember not. *Milton, Comus*, 414.
Will such a multitude of men employ
Their strength against a weak *defenceless* boy?
Addison.

Defénd. *v. a.* [Fr. *défendre*; Lat. *defendo*, pres. part. *defendens*, *-entis*, pass part. *defensus.*]
Stand in defence of; protect; support.
Deliver me from mine enemies, O my God: *defend* me from them that rise up against me.—*Psalms*, lix. 1.

2. Vindicate; uphold; assert; maintain.
   The queen on the throne, by God's assistance, is able to *defend* herself against all her majesty's enemies and allies put together.—*Swift.*
3. Fortify; secure.
   And here th' access a gloomy grove *defends*,
   And here th' unnavigable lake extends. *Dryden.*
   A village near it was *defended* by the river.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
4. Prohibit; forbid. *Gallicism.*
   O sons! like one of us man is become,
   To know both good and evil, since his taste
   Of that *defended* fruit.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 84.
   The use of wine is little practised, and in some places *defended* by customs or laws.—*Sir W. Temple.*
5. Repel; fend off. *Latinism*, probably suggested by the well-known 'Solstitium pecori *defendite*' (Virg. *Ecl.* vii.).
   And all the margent round about was set
   With shady laurel trees, thence to *defend*
   The sunny beams which on the billows bet,
   Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 12. 63.
   So th' one with fire and weapons did contend
   To cut the ships from turning home againe
   To Argos; th' other strove for to *defend*
   The force of Vulcane with his might and maine.
   Id., Translation of Virgil's Gnat, 523.
   All night he will pursue; but his approach
   Darkness *defends* between the morning watch.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 207.

Defénd. *v. n.* (for construction see Declare.) Maintain against one attacking; be on the defensive (as opposed to the *offensive*).
So have I seen two rival wits contend,
One briskly charge, one gravely wise *defend.*
Smith.

Deféndant. *adj.* Defensive; fit for defence. *Rare.*
Line and new repair our towns of war
With men of courage, and with means *defendant.*
Shakespear, Henry V. ii. 4.

Deféndant. *s.* One who defends himself.

a. Against *assailants* generally.
Those high towers, out of which the Romans might more conveniently fight with the *defendants* on the wall, those also were broken by Archimedes' engines.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magic.*

b. In *Law.* Against the *plaintiff* or *complainant*: (the terms being correlative).
This is the day appointed for the combat,
And ready are th' appellant and *defendant.*
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. ii. 3.
The *defendants* were thrust out of the court without a hearing.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. viii.

Defénder. *s.*

1. One who defends; champion.
   Banish your *defenders*, till at length
   Your ignorance . . . deliver you, as most
   Abated captives, to some nation
   That won you without blows.
   Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 3.
   Dost thou not mourn our pow'r employ'd in vain,
   And the *defenders* of our city slain? *Dryden.*
2. Assertor; vindicator.
   Undoubtedly there is no way so effectual to betray the truth, as to procure it a weak *defender.*—*South.*

Defénsative. *s.* Guard; defence. *Rare.*
A very unsafe *defensative* it is against the fury of the lion, and surely no better than virginity, or blood royal, which Pliny doth place in cockbroth.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
If the bishop has no other *defensatives* but excommunication, no other power but that of the keys, he may surrender up his pastoral staff.—*South.*

Defénsible. *adj.*

1. Capable of being defended or vindicated.
   They must make themselves *defensible* both against the natives and against strangers.—*Bacon.*
   Having often heard Venice represented as one of the most *defensible* cities in the world, I informed myself in what its strength consists.—*Addison.*
   I conceive it very *defensible* to disarm an adversary, and disable him from doing mischief.—*Collier.*
2. Furnishing the means of defence; capable of defending.
   Nothing but the sound of Hotspur's name
   Did seem *defensible.*
   Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. ii. 3.

Defénsibleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Defensible; capability of being defended.
The *defensibleness* of religion.—*Priestley.*

Defénsive. *adj.*

1. Proper for defence; not offensive.
   He would not be persuaded by danger to offer any offence, but only to stand upon the best *defensive* guard he could.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
   Defensive arms lay by, as useless here,
   Where massy balls the neighbouring rocks do tear.
   Waller.
2. In a state or posture of defence.
   What stood, recoil'd,
   Defensive scarce, or with pale fear surpris'd, . . .
   Fled ignominious. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 393.

Defénsive. *s.*

1. Safeguard.
   Wars preventive, upon just fears, are true *defensives*, as well as on actual invasions.—*Bacon.*
2. State of defence: (preceded by *on* or *upon the*).
   His majesty, not at all dismayed, resolved to stand *upon the defensive* only.—*Lord Clarendon.*

Defénsively. *adv.* In a defensive manner.
Camalodunum, where the Romans had seated themselves to dwell pleasantly rather than *defensively*, was not fortified.—*Milton, History of England*, b. ii.

Defér. *v. n.* [Lat. *differo.*] Put off; delay to act.
He will not long *defer*
To vindicate the glory of his name
Against all competition, nor will long
Endure it. *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 474.
Inure thyself betimes to the love and practice of good deeds; for the longer thou *deferrest* to be acquainted with them, the less every day thou wilt find thyself disposed to them.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Defér. *v. n.* [Fr. *déférer.*] Submit; withdraw opposition; courteously waive objections.
They not only *deferred* to his counsels in publick assemblies, but he was moreover the umpire of domestick matters.—*Spence, Translation of Varillas's History of the House of Medicis*, p. 306: 1686.

Defér. *v. a.*

1. Withhold; delay.
   Defer the promis'd boon, the goddess cries. *Pope.*
   Neither is this a matter to be *deferred* till a more convenient time of peace and leisure.—*Swift.*
2. Refer to; leave to another's judgement and determination.
   The commissioners *deferred* the matter unto the earl of Northumberland, who was the principal man of authority in those parts.—*Bacon.*

Déference. *s.*

1. Regard; respect.
   Virgil could have excelled Varius in tragedy, and Horace in lyric poetry, but out of *deference* to his friends he attempted neither.—*Dryden.*
   He may be convinced that he is in an error, by observing those persons, for whose wisdom and goodness he has the greatest *deference*, to be of a contrary sentiment.—*Swift.*
2. Complaisance; condescension.
   A natural roughness makes a man uncomplaisant to others; so that he has no *deference* for their inclinations, tempers, or conditions.—*Locke.*
3. Submission.
   Most of our fellow-subjects are guided either by the prejudice of education, or by a *deference* to the judgment of those who, perhaps, in their own hearts, disapprove the opinions which they industriously spread among the multitude.—*Addison.*

Déferent. *adj.* Carrying down: (applied in *Anatomy* to certain ducts and vessels).
The figures of pipes or concaves, through which sounds pass, or of other bodies *deferent*, conduce to the variety and alteration of the sound.—*Bacon.*

Déferent. *s.* That which carries; that which conveys.
It is certain, however it crosses the received opinion, that sounds may be created without air, though air be the most favourable *deferent* of sounds.—*Bacon.*

Deférment. *s.* Putting off. *Rare.*
But, sir, my grief, joined with the instant business,
Begs a *deferment.* *Sir J. Suckling.*

Deférrer. *s.* Delayer; putter-off; procrastinator. (In the following extract it translates *dilator.*)
A great *deferrer*, long in hope, grown numb
With sloth, yet greedy still of what's to come.
B. Jonson, Translation of Horace's Art of Poetry.

Defervéscency. *s.* Loss of Effervescence; coolness; lukewarmness. *Rare.*
Most commonly young beginners are zealous and high, and not so easily tempted to a recession, till after a long time by a revolution of affections, they are abated by a *defervescency* in holy actions.—*Jeremy Taylor, Great Exemplar of Sanctity and holy Life*, p. 109. (Ord MS.)

Defíance. *s.* Challenge; expression of abhorrence or contempt.
The fiery Tybalt, with his sword prepar'd,
Which, as he breath'd *defiance* to my ears,
He swung about his head.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, i. 1.
The Novatian heresy was very apt to attract well-meaning souls, who, seeing it had such express *defiance* to apostacy, could not suspect that it was itself any defection from the faith.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*
Nor is it just to bring
A war, without a just *defiance* made. *Dryden.*

Bid defiance to; set at defiance. Defy.
No body will so openly *bid defiance to* common sense, as to affirm visible and direct contradictions.—*Locke.*

Defíant. *adj.* Having the character of a defier.
He spoke first to Mary Stuart, who, half frightened, half *defiant*, found herself on the edge of a conflict to which her own resources were manifestly inadequate.—*Froude, History of England, Reign of Elizabeth*, ch. ix.

Defíatory. *adj.* Defiant: (used sometimes *postpositively*).
The first, or speaking great things and blasphemies, is verified in the letters *defiatory* of Achmet to Sigismund the Third.—*Shelford, Learned Discourses*, p. 276: 1632.

Defícience. *s.* [Lat. *deficio.*] Same as Deficiency: (this latter being the *commoner* term).
Thou in thyself art perfect, and in thee
Is no *deficience* found.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 415.
We shall find, in our own natures, too great evidence of intellectual *deficience*, and deplorable confessions of human ignorance.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. iii.
What great *defieience* is it, if we come short of others?—*Bishop Sprat, Sermons.*

The characters of comedy and tragedy are never to be made perfect, but always to be drawn with some specks of frailty and *deficience*, such as they have been described to us in history.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Defíciency. *s.* Defect; failing; imperfection; shortcoming.

Scaliger, finding a defect in the reason of Aristotle, introduceth one of no less *deficiency* himself.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

What is to be considered in this case, is chiefly, if there be a sufficient fulness or *deficiency* of blood, for different methods are to be taken.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

There is no burden laid upon our posterity, nor any *deficiency* to be hereafter made up by ourselves, which has been our case in so many other subsidies.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Marlborough was a man not only of the most idle and frivolous pursuits, but was so miserably ignorant, that his *deficiencies* made him the ridicule of his contemporaries.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England.*

Defícient. *adj.*

1. Failing; wanting; defective; imperfect.

O woman! best are all things as the will
Of God ordain'd them: his creating hand
Nothing imperfect or *deficient* left.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 343.

Neither Virgil nor Homer were *deficient* in any of the former beauties.—*Dryden, Fables*, preface.

Several views, postures, stands, turns, limitations and exceptions, and several other thoughts of the mind, for which we have either none, or very *deficient* names, are diligently to be studied.—*Locke.*

2. Elliptic: (of which it is, *etymologically*, the Latin equivalent).

Figures are either simple or mixed: the simple be either circular or angular; and of circular, either complete, as circles, or *deficient*, as ovals.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Déficit. *s.* [Lat. third person singular of *deficio* = fail, fall short = it falls short.] Balance on the wrong side of an account.

The misery is, such a time cannot last! Squandering, and payment by loan, is no way to choke a *deficit*. Neither is oil the substance for quenching conflagrations. . . . To the Nonpareil himself . . . it is clear . . . that changes incalculable lie at no great distance. Apart from financial *deficit*, the world is wholly in such a newfangled humour.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. i. b. iii. ch. ii.

When a country is overwhelmed with debt, with an enormous *deficit* in its budget, without power of retrenchment, and with its resources exhausted, then, indeed, the statesman and financier, however great their ability and credit, may well despair of being able to retrieve the public credit.—*Farley, Resources of Turkey*, ch. iii.

During the week which followed there was some anxiety as to the result of the subscription for the stock of the General Society. If that subscription failed, there would be a *deficit*; public credit would be shaken; and Montague would be regarded as a pretender who had owed his reputation to a mere run of good luck, and who had tempted chance once too often.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

Defíer. *s.* Challenger; contemner; one who dares and defies.

He was ever
A loose and strong *defier* of all order.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Wild-Goose Chase.

Is it not then high time that the laws should provide, by the most prudent and effectual means, to curb those bold and insolent *defiers* of heaven.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons*, iii.

God may, some time or other, think it the concern of his justice, and providence too, to revenge the affronts put upon them by such impudent *defyers* of both, as neither believe a God, nor ought to be believed by man.—*South, Sermons.*

Defigurátion. *s.* Change from a better form to a worse; disfigurement. *Rare.*

These traditions are *defigurations* and deformations of Christ exhibited.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 30.

Defígure. *v. a.* Figure. *Rare.*

On the pave[illegible] of the said chapel be these two stones as they are here *defigured*.—*Weever, Ancient Funeral Monuments of Great Britain, Ireland, and Islands adjacent*, p. 844.

Defíle. *v. a.* [A.S. *afilan.*]

1. Make foul or impure; make nasty or filthy; dirty.

There is a thing, Harry, known to many in our land by the name of pitch: this pitch, as ancient writers do report, doth *defile*.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 4.

He is justly reckoned among the greatest prelates of this age, however his character may be *defiled* by mean and dirty hands.—*Swift, Letter on the Sacramental Test.*

2. Pollute; make legally or ritually impure.

That which dieth of itself he shall not eat, to *defile* himself therewith.—*Leviticus*, xxii. 8.

Neither shall he *defile* himself for his father.—*Ibid.* xxi. 11.

3. Corrupt chastity; violate.

Ev'ry object his offence revil'd,
The husband murder'd, and the wife *defil'd*. *Prior.*

4. Taint; corrupt; vitiate; make guilty.

God requires rather that we should die than *defile* ourselves with impieties.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Let not any instances of sin *defile* your requests.—*Archbishop Wake.*

Defíle. *v. n.* March by files.

Marshal Ney, with 300 of the guard—who alone preserved any discipline—covered the rear while the rest *defiled* over the bridge, and was himself the last of the Grand Army to quit the Russian territory.—*Macdougall, Modern Warfare as influenced by modern Artillery*, ch. viii.

Defíle. *s.* [Fr. *défile*; from *file* = line of soldiers, from Lat. *filum* = thread.] Narrow passage; long narrow pass: lane.

There is in Oxford a narrow *defile*, to use the military term, where the partisans used to encounter.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Defílement. *s.* State of being defiled; act of defiling; pollution; corruption.

The unchaste are provoked to see their vice exposed, and the chaste cannot rake into such filth without danger of *defilement*.—*Spectator*, no. 286.

Defíler. *s.* One who defiles; corrupter; violater.

At the last tremendous day I shall hold forth in my arms my much-wronged child, and call aloud for vengeance on her *defiler*.—*Addison, Guardian*, no. 128.

Defiliátion. *s.* [Lat. *filius* = son.] Rendering childless; abstraction of a child from its parents: (as the italics in the extract are the author's, he probably coined the word). See Deoculate.

The premature apprenticements of these tender victims [chimneysweepers' apprentices] give but too much encouragement, I fear, to clandestine and almost infantile abductions; the seeds of civility and true courtesy, so often discernible in these young grafts (not otherwise to be accounted for) plainly hint at some forced adoptions; many noble Rachels mourning for their children, even in our days, countenance the fact; the tales of fairy-spiriting may shadow a lamentable verity, and the recovery of the young Montagu be but a solitary instance of good fortune out of many irreparable and hopeless *defiliations*.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, On Chimney-sweepers.*

Defíling. *verbal abs.* Pollution; corruption; taint.

Forgetfulness of good turns, *defiling* of souls, adultery and shameless uncleanness.—*Wisdom*, xiv. 26.

Definable. *adj.* Capable of being (actually or approximately) defined.

The Supreme Nature we cannot otherwise define, than by saying it is infinite, as if infinite were *definable*, or infinity a subject for our narrow understanding.—*Dryden.*

Concerning the time of the end of the world, the question is, whether that time be *definable* or no.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Defíne. *v. a.* [Lat. *definio*; Fr. *définir.*] Give the definition; explain a thing by its qualities and circumstances; circumscribe.

Whose loss can'st thou mean,
That do'st so well their miseries *define!*
Sir P. Sidney.

Defíne. *v. n.* Determine; decide; decree.

The unjust judge is the capital remover of landmarks, when he *defineth* amiss of lands and properties.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Definer. *s.* One who defines.

Your God, forsooth, is found
Incomprehensible and infinite;
But is he therefore found? Vain searcher! no:
Let your imperfect definition show,
That nothing you, the weak *definer*, know. *Prior.*

Defíning. *verbal abs.* Act of one who defines.

Though *defining* be thought the proper way to make known the proper signification, yet there are some words that will not be defined.—*Locke.*

Définite. *adj.*

1. Certain; limited; bounded.

Hither to your arbour divers times he repaired, and here, by your means, had the sight of the goddess, who in a *definite* compass can set forth infinite beauty.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Exact; precise.

In a charge of adultery, the accuser ought to set forth in the accusatory libel or inquisition, which succeeds in the place of accusation, some certain and *definite* time.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Définite. *s.* Thing explained or defined.

If these things are well considered, special bastardy is nothing else but the definition of the general; and the general, again, is nothing else but a *definite* of the special.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Définitely. *adv.* In a definite manner; with precision.

Whether the earliest origin of a word can be *definitely* proved or not, let it be considered that the choice rests in every case between an ultimate imitation or interjection and nothing. . . . Let us look at the history of one or two imitative roots, and I think that we shall *definitely* prove how little they deserve the charge of sterility.—*Farrar, Chapters on Language*, ch. xiv.

Définiteness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Definite; certainty; limitedness.

The Romans . . . in the development of their empire, gave it all the solidity and *definiteness* which political and legal institutions acquired in their hands.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. vii.

Once more looking for a characteristic common to these two kinds of vital action, we perceive that the combinations of heterogeneous changes which constitute them, differ from the few combinations which they otherwise resemble, in respect of *definiteness*. The associated changes going on in a glacier, admit of indefinite variation. Under a conceivable alteration of climate, its thawing and its progression may be stopped for myriads of years. . . . By a geological convulsion, its motion may be arrested without an arrest of its thawing. . . . Here, then, the combination has none of that *definiteness* which, in a plant, marks the mutual dependence of assimilation, respiration, and circulation.—*Herbert Spencer, Data of Biology.*

Definítion. *s.* [Lat. *definitio, -onis*; from *de* and *finio* = end, from *finis* = end, boundary, limit.] Difference, in the *Logical* sense.

1. That part of a complex term which limits the other part, the whole being used to convey in a fuller form the import of a simpler equivalent, is its *defining* part or *definition*. It is submitted that this, though somewhat different from the ordinary sense of the term, is not incompatible with it; and also that, whether it be so or not, it is the original and *etymological* meaning; i.e. the one, and the only one with which is properly connected the notion of *limit*, or *limitation*, conveyed by *finis*. This word, in a dictionary, is in a different category from words in general, inasmuch as it is one of the technical terms of lexicography. Hence, though more than usual will be said about it in the present notice, more still will appear in the Preface. Illustrations, also, are to be found under Connotation and Connote; Denotation and Denote; Description; Real and Nominal; and, more especially, Difference; with which last term the present view makes the word Definition nearly synonymous. If so, a definition is a part (the differentiating part) of a term, the term being the Predicate. But this limitation of import is so far from being adhered to in practice, that the word often means not only the whole term, but the whole proposition to which it belongs.

It is to be observed that the word *Definition* is sometimes used to denote the *whole sentence*, in which the term defined is conjoined with the explanation given of it; as when we say, 'a triangle is a three-sided figure:' sometimes it is used to signify merely *that which gives* the explanation; as when we say 'three-sided figure' is *the definition* of 'triangle.'—*Whately, Elements of Logic*, supplement to ch. i.

The present view, which is purely etymological, limits the *defining* part of the term to 'three-sided;' at any rate, in the Genus (as will be seen in the next section) the notion conveyed is that of extension rather than limitation.

2. In practice, however, the part gives its name to the whole, and the definition

consists of the Difference with the addition of the Genus, and, so doing, constitutes an entire Proposition. The italics in the following extracts are those of the original.

The '*logical-definition*' consists of the 'Genus' and 'Difference;' which are called by some writers the 'metaphysical' [ideal] parts; as being not two real parts into which an *individual*-object can (as in the former case) be actually divided, but only different views taken [notions formed] of a *class* of objects, by one mind. *E.g.* 'A Proposition' would (Genus.) (Difference.) be defined, logically, 'a sentence affirming-or-denying:' A 'Magnet' 'an Iron-ore having attraction for iron;' a 'Square,' a 'Rectangle' [right-angled parallelogram] having equal sides.—*Whately, Elements of Logic*, supplement to ch. i.

Most persons look for nothing more, in a *definition*, than a guide to the correct use of the term—a protection against applying it in a manner inconsistent with custom and convention. Anything, therefore, is to them a sufficient *definition* of a term, which will serve as a correct index to what the term *de*notes; although not embracing the whole, and sometimes, perhaps, not even any part of what it connotes. This gives rise to two sorts of imperfect, or unscientific *definition*; namely, Essential but incomplete *Definitions*, and Accidental *Definitions*, or Descriptions. In the former, a connotative name is defined by a part only of its connotation; in the latter, by something which forms no part of the connotation at all. An example of the first kind of imperfect *definitions* is the following: —Man is a rational animal. It is impossible to consider this as a complete *definition* of the word Man, since (as before remarked) if we adhered to it we should be obliged to call the Houyhnhms men; but as there happen to be no Houyhnhms, this imperfect *definition* is sufficient to mark out and distinguish from all other things, the objects at present denoted by 'man;' all the beings actually known to exist, of whom the name is predicable. . . . *Definitions* of this kind are what logicians have had in view, when they laid down the rule, that the *definition* of a species should be *per genus et differentiam*. Differentia being seldom taken to mean the whole of the peculiarities constitutive of the species, but some one of those peculiarities only, a complete *definition* would be *per genus et differentias*, rather than *differentiam*. It would include, with the name of the superior genus, not merely *some* attribute which distinguishes the species intended to be defined from all other species of the same genus, but *all* the attributes implied in the name of the species, which the name of the superior genus has not already implied.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, i. viii. 3.

This notion would account for the rule that all *definition* must necessarily be *per genus et differentiam*, and would also explain why any one *differentia* was deemed sufficient. But to expound, or express in words, a distinction of Kind, has already been shown to be an impossibility: the very meaning of a Kind is, that the properties which distinguish it do not grow out of one another, and cannot therefore be set forth in words, even by implication, otherwise than by enumerating them all: and all are not known, nor ever will be so. It is idle, therefore, to look to this as one of the purposes of a *definition*: while, if it be only required that the *definition* of a Kind should indicate what Kinds include it or are included by it, any *definitions* which expound the connotation of the names will do this: for the name of each class must necessarily connote enough of its properties to fix the boundaries of the class. If the *definition*, therefore, be a full statement of the connotation, it is all that a *definition* can be required to be.—*Ibid.* i. viii. 4.

The following, I believe, is a complete *definition* of an elephant: An animal which naturally drinks by drawing the water into its nose, and then spirting it into its mouth.—*De Morgan, Formal Logic*, p. 36.

Thus far the *Definition* is truly *definitive* or *limiting*; denoting (rather than *con*noting) the object to which it refers; and that by placing it in a class and subjoining some single distinctive, differentiating, or limiting character, by which the particular division of that class is indicated.

3. But more properties than are necessary for the mere differentiation may be enumerated: in which case the latitude in the use of the term increases, and Definitions become either actual or approximate Descriptions.

Any *Definition* which goes *beyond* a 'nominal-*definition*,' i.e. which explains anything *more* of the nature of the thing than is implied in the name, may be regarded, strictly speaking, as, so far, a 'real-*definition*.' The very word '*Definition*' however is not usually employed in this sense; but rather, '*Description*.'—*Whately, Logic*, sup. to ch. i.

In the fuller discussion which Archbishop Whately has given to this subject in his later editions, he almost ceases to regard the *definitions* of names and those of things as, in any important sense, distinct. He seems . . . to limit the notion of a Real *Definition* to one which 'explains anything *more* of the nature of the thing than is implied in the name;' (including under the word 'implied,' not only what the name connotes, but everything which can be deduced by reasoning from the attributes connoted). Even this, as he adds, is usually called, not a *Definition*, but a Description; and (as it seems to me) rightly so called. A Description, I conceive, can only be ranked among *Definitions* when taken (as in the case of the zoological *definition* of man) to fulfil the true office of a *Definition*, by declaring the connotation given to a word in some special use, as a term of science or art; which special connotation of course would *not* be expressed by the proper *definition* of the word in its ordinary employment.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, i. viii. 5, note.

Definitive. *adj.* Determinate; positive; express.

Other authors write often dubiously, even in matters wherein is expected a strict and *definitive* truth. —*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

I make haste to the casting and comparting of the whole work, being indeed the very *definitive* sum of this art, to distribute usefully and gracefully a well-chosen plot.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Definitive. *s.* That which defines.

As to words which are only significant as accessories, they acquire a signification either from being associated with one word or else to many. If to one word alone, then, as they can do no more than, in some manner, define or determine, they may justly for that reason be called *definitives*.—*Harris, Hermes*, i. 3.

Definitively. *adv.* In a definitive manner; positively; decisively; expressly.

Definitively thus I answer you,
Your love deserves my thanks; but my desert,
Unmeritable, shuns your high request.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 7.

Defix. *v. a.* [Lat. *defixus*, pass. part. of *defigo* = fix or fasten down, nail down.] Fasten with, or as with, nails; fix earnestly. *Rare.*

The country parson is generally sad because he knows nothing but the cross of Christ, his mind being *defixed* on and with those nails wherewith his Master was.—*G. Herbert, Country Parson*, ch. xxvii.

Deflagrability. *s.* Capability of being, or liability to be, deflagrated.

We have been forced to spend much more time than the opinion of the ready *deflagrability*, if I may so speak of saltpetre, did beforehand permit us to imagine.—*Boyle, On Saltpetre.*

Deflagrable. *adj.* Capable of being deflagrated.

Our chymical oils, supposing that they were exactly pure, yet they would be, as the best spirit of wine is, but the more inflammable and *deflagrable*. —*Boyle.*

Deflagrate. *v. n.* Fly off, generally with a crackling noise, under heat.

They [the salts of chloric acid] *deflagrate* with inflammable substances with greater violence than nitrates.—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry*, p. 618.

Deflagrate. *v. a.* Cause deflagration.

In most dispensatories a twenty-fourth part of sulphur was directed to be *deflagrated* on the nitre. *Hooper, Medical Dictionary.*

Deflagration. *s.* Process by which anything is deflagrated; state of anything deflagrated; consumption by fire generally.

The true reason why paper is not burned by the flame that plays about it, seems to be, that the aqueous part of the spirit of wine, being imbibed by the paper, keeps it so moist, that the flame of the sulphureous parts of the same spirit cannot fasten on it; and therefore, when the *deflagration* is over, you shall always find the paper moist.—*Boyle.*

Because it was evident to them that there was no other way to solve the eternity or antiquity of the world, than by supposing innumerable deluges and *deflagrations*.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. i.

The process for oxidizing substances by means of nitre is called *deflagration*.—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry*, p. 613: 1847.

Deflect. *v. a.* Bend; divert; cause to swerve from the direct course.

Sitting with their knees *deflected* under them, to shew their fear and reverence.—*Lord, Discovery of the Banians*, p. 72: 1630.

The Gulf Stream flows northward through the middle of the Atlantic, till it reaches the Cape Verd Islands; it then passes through the Caribbean Sea, between Cuba and the peninsula of Yucatan, sweeps round the gulf of Mexico, and rushes out by the Bahama Channel; then spreading out to a greater breadth, it continues its course along the shores of the United States to Newfoundland, where it is *deflected* eastward by a current setting in from Baffin's Bay; and passing the Azores and Canary Islands returns in a great measure into itself.—*Brande, Dictionary of Literature, Science, and Art, Current.*

When a luminous ray passes very near an opaque body, it is *deflected*, or bent from its rectilineal course towards the surface of the body, and the deflection is greater in proportion as the distance of the ray from the body is less.—*Ibid., Deflection of the Rays of Light.*

Deflect. *v. n.* [Lat. *deflecto* = turn off, aside.]

1. Turn aside; deviate from a true course or right line.

Those actions which *deflect* and err from the order of this end, are unnatural and inordinate.—*Jeremy Taylor, Great Exemplar of Sanctity and holy Life*, preface, § 8.

2. In *Navigation.* Dip.

At some parts of the Azores the needle *deflecteth* not, but lieth in the true meridian: on the other side of the Azores, and this side of the equator, the north point of the needle wheeleth to the west.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Deflection. *s.*

1. Deviation; act of turning aside.

Needles incline to the south on the other side of the equator; and at the very line, or middle circle, stand without *deflection*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

2. Distortion; warping; modification.

The censure of Catullus, with a little *deflexion*, might very fitly be applied unto him.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 191.

King David found out the *deflection* and indirectness of our minds.—*W. Montague, Devout Essays*, pt. i. p. 112.

Defloration. *s.* [Lat. *flos, floris* = flower.]

1. Choice of the flower, i.e. best part, of anything; selection; careful culling.

The laws of Normandy are, in a great measure, the *defloration* of the English laws, and a transcript of them.—*Sir M. Hale.*

2. Act of deflowering.

By this lawe also that kind of whoredome is prohibited, which consisteth in the *defloration* of virgins.—*Translation of Bullinger's Sermons.*

Deflour, &c. See Deflower, &c.

Deflow. *v. n.* Flow down. *Rare.*

Superfluous matter *deflows* from the body unto their proper emunctories.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Deflower. *v. a.*

1. Ravish; take away a woman's virginity.

As is the lust of an eunuch to *deflower* a virgin, so is he that executeth judgment with violence.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xx. 4.

Now will I hence to seek my lovely moor,
And let my spleenful sons this trull *deflour*.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

2. Take away the beauty and grace of anything.

If he died young, he died innocent, and before the sweetness of his soul was *defloured* and ravished from him by the flames and follies of a froward age. —*Jeremy Taylor.*

Some fools, who the great art of giving want,
Deflower their largess with too slow a grant.
Oldham, Poem to the Memory of Morwent.

Deflowerer. *s.* One who deflowers; one who takes away virginity; ravisher.

The second daughter to drunkenness is whoring; the *deflourer* of many a virgin, and defiler of many a wife.—*Stafford, Niobe*, p. 38: 1611.

Deflux. *s.* Downward flow.

Both bodies are clammy, and bridle the *defluxe* of humours, without penning them in too much.—*Bacon.*

Defluxion. *s.* [Lat. *defluxio, -onis*; from *fluxus*, pass. part. of *fluo* = flow.] Flow of humours downward. Catarrh, which translates its Greek equivalent, is now the *commoner* word; meaning a common cold, or a cold in the head.

We see that taking cold moveth looseness, by contraction of the skin and outward parts; and so doth cold likewise cause rheums and *defluxions* from the head.—*Bacon.*

Deforce. *v. a.* Keep anyone out of possession of land or tenement by Deforcement.

(For example see extract under Deforcement.)

Deforcement. *s.* Withholding of lands or tenements from the rightful owner by force.

Deforcement may be grounded on the disability of the party *deforced*.—*Sir W. Blackstone.*

Deförm. *v. a.*

1. Disfigure; make ugly; spoil the form of anything.

Zopyrus and Pisistratus wounded, mangled, *deformed* themselves, that they might thereby insinuate and gain their ends.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, ch. xvii.

2. Dishonour; make ungraceful.

Old men with dust *deform'd* their hoary hair.
Dryden.

Deförm. *adj.* [Lat. *deformis.*] Ugly; disfigured; of an irregular form. *Rare.*

I did proclaim,
That whoso kill'd that monster most *deform*,
Should have mine only daughter to his dame.
Spenser.

So spake the griesly terror; and in shape,
So speaking, and so threatening, grew tenfold
More dreadful and *deform*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 704.

Deformátion. *s.* Act by which anything is deformed; state of anything deformed.

They continue in the woful *deformation* of their bestial corruptions.—*Bishop Hall, Sermon on St. Paul's Combat.*

It is well known what strange work there has been in the world under the name and pretence of *reformation*; how often it has turned out to be in reality *deformation*.—*Olla Podrida.*

Deförmed. *part. adj.*

1. Formed, shaped, constructed, or grown in an unnatural shape; disfigured; distorted. *Commoner* than the verb. (In the following extract, though the blunder is put in the mouth of one of the most ignorant of Shakespear's characters, it is a presumption, but nothing more, in favour of the word being either *new* or *unfamiliar*.)

Borachio. But seest thou not what a *deformed* thief this fashion is?—*Watchman.* I know that *Deformed*; he has been a vile thief this seven year; he goes up and down like a gentleman: I remember his name.—*Borachio.* Seest thou not, I say, what a *deformed* thief this fashion is? how giddily he turns about all the hot bloods, between fourteen and five and thirty?—*2nd Watchman.* Call up the right master constable: we have here recovered the most dangerous piece of lechery that ever was known in the common wealth.—*1st Watchman.* And one *Deformed* is one of them. I know him; he wears a lock.—*Conrade.* Masters, masters.—*2nd Watchman.* You'll be made bring *Deformed* forth, I warrant you.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 4.

When *deformed* persons appear together, it doubles the ridicule because of the similitude.—*Hay, Essay on Deformity.*

If then God can tolerate for unknown generations . . . the perpetuation of people with squalid habits, mean and *deformed* heads, hideous aspect, and protuberant jaws, what possible ground is there for denying that he may also have suffered men at the creation to live in a state of nature, which is the name given to a state of squalor and ignorance, of savagery and degradation?—*Farrar, Chapters on Language*, ch. iv.

2. ? Base; ? out of character.

From the rod or ferule I would have them free, as from the menace of them; for it is both *deformed* and vile.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Deförmedly. *adv.* In a deformed manner; hideously.

An enemy to all saving life, so *deformedly* black that he is ashamed to show his face.—*Bishop Gauden, Hieraspistes*, p. 464: 1653.

Deförmer. *s.* One who deforms.

They are now to be removed, because they have been the most certain *deformers* and ruiners of the Church.—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*

Deförmity. *s.*

1. Ugliness; illfavouredness.

In comedy there is somewhat more of the worse likeness to be taken, because it is often to produce laughter, which is occasioned by the sight of some *deformity*.—*Dryden.*

2. Irregularity of growth or developement.

No glory is more to be envied than that of due reforming either church or state, when *deformities* are such, that the perturbation and novelty are not like to exceed the benefit of reforming.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Defraúd. *v. a.* [Lat. *defraudo*; from *fraus, fraud-is* = fraud, cheat.] Rob or deprive by a wile or trick; cheat; cozen; deceive; beguile.

That no man go beyond and *defraud* his brother in any matter, because that the Lord is the avenger of all such.—*1 Thessalonians*, iv. 6.

With *of*.

But now he seiz'd Briseis' heav'nly charms,
And of my valour's prize *defrauds* my arms. *Pope.*

Defraudátion. *s.* Privation by fraud. *Rare.*

Their impostures are worse than any other, deluding not only into pecuniary *defraudations*, but the irreparable deceit of death.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Defraúder. *s.* One who defrauds; deceiver; cheat.

The profligate in morals grow severe,
Defrauders just, and sycophants sincere.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Defraúding. *verbal abs.* Cheat; imposture; trick; shortcoming.

Your almes are written in church-windows, your *defraudings* in the sand.—*Bishop Hall, Pharisaisme*, p. 416. (Ord MS.)

Defraúdment. *s.* Privation by fraud. *Rare.*

I grant infirmities, but not outrages, not perpetual *defraudments* of truest conjugal society.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.*

Defráy. *v. a.* [Fr. *défrayer.*] Bear the charges of; discharge expenses.

He would, out of his own revenue, *defray* the charges belonging to the sacrifices.—*2 Maccabees*, ix. 16.

Defráyment. *s.* Payment.

Let the traitor pay with his life's *defrayment* that which he attempted with so lascivious a desire.—*Skelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, iv. 7.

Defreíght. *v. a.* Clear of a freight; unlade.

The port or haven also, is so fayre and commodious to *defraight* or unlade shyppes, as the lyke is founde but in fewe places of the world.—*Eden, Translation of P. Martyr*, 212. (Ord MS.)

Deft. *adj.* [A.S. *dæft.*] Handy; clever. *Obsolete* or *rhetorical.*

Loud fits of laughter seiz'd the guests, to see
The limping god so *deft* at his new ministry.
Dryden.

The wanton calf may skip with many a bound,
And my cur, Tray, play *deftest* feats around. *Gay.*

Déftly. *adv.* In a deft manner. *Obsolete* or *rhetorical.*

Come, high or low,
Thyself and office *deftly* show.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.

Young Colin Clout, a lad of peerless meed,
Full well could dance, and *deftly* tune the reed.
Gay.

Déftness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Deft.

Two little isles her handmaids, which compared
With those within the Poole, for *deftness* not outdared. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, ii.

Defúnct. *adj.* [Lat. *de* and *functus*, part. of *fungor* = discharge a duty.] Having done duty; dead.

I therefore beg it not,
To please the palate of my appetite;
Nor to comply with heat, the young affects,
In me *defunct*. *Shakespear, Othello*, i. 3.

Morgante at a venture shot an arrow,
Which pierced a pig precisely in the ear,
And pass'd unto the other side quite thorough;
So that the boar, *defunct*, lay tripp'd up near.
Byron, Translation of Morgante Maggiore, 63.

With the accent on the *first* syllable.

Here entity and quiddity,
The souls of *defunct* bodies fly. *Butler, Hudibras.*

Defúnct. *s.* One deceased; dead man or woman.

Nature doth abhor to make his couch
With the *defunct*, or sleep upon the dead.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

In many of these cases the searchers are able to report the opinion of the physician who was with the patient, as they receive the same from the friends of the *defunct*.—*Graunt, Observations on the Bills of Mortality.*

Defúnction. *s.* Death. *Rare.*

Nor did the French possess the Salique land,
Until four hundred one and twenty years
After *defunction* of king Pharamond.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 2.

Defý. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *défier*; from Lat. *fides* = faith; whence, not only to fall off from allegiance, but to challenge, and the like.]

1. Call to combat; challenge.

I once again
Defy thee to the trial of mortal fight.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1174.

Where seek retreat, now innocence is fled?
Safe in that guard, I durst even hell *defy*;
Without it, tremble now, when heav'n is nigh.
Dryden.

2. Treat with contempt; slight.

I do know
As many fools that stand in better place,
Garnish'd like him, that for a tricksy word
Defy the matter.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 5.

Defý. *s.* Challenge; invitation to fight. *Rare.*

At this the challenger, with fierce *defy*,
His trumpet sounds. *Dryden.*

Defýer. *s.* See Defier.

Degénder. *v. n.* Degenerate. *Obsolete.*

So that next offspring of the Maker's love,
Next to himself in glorious degree,
Degendering to hate, fell from above
Through pride. *Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love.*

Degénder. *v. a.* Make degenerate. *Obsolete.*

And if than thou may any worse be read,
They into that ere long will be *degendered*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 2, introduction.

Degéneracy. *s.* Falling off from the qualities proper to things of the same race or kind; meanness.

'Tis true, we have contracted a great deal of weakness and impotency by our wilful *degeneracy* from goodness; but that grace, which the gospel offers to us for our assistance, is sufficient for us.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons*, vi.

The ruin of a state is generally preceded by an universal *degeneracy* of manners, and contempt of religion, which is entirely our case at present.—*Swift.*

There is a kind of sluggish resignation, as well as poorness and *degeneracy* of spirit, in a state of slavery.—*Addison.*

Degénerate. *v. n.* [Lat. *degeneratus*, pass. part. of *degenero*; from *genus* = race, kind, breed, kin.] Fall off in the way of Degeneracy: (for its special import in *Physiology*, see Degeneration).

Most of those fruits that used to be grafted, if they be set of kernels or stones, *degenerate*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

When wit transgresseth decency, it *degenerates* into insolence and impiety.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons.*

The state of atrophy is in all respects the very opposite of hypertrophy; consisting in such a reduction in the rate of formative activity, as compared with that of their 'waste,' that their nutrition is no longer maintained at its previous standard; so that they are gradually reduced in bulk, or *degenerate* into some inferior histological type, or (which is the more common occurrence) undergo both diminution and deterioration at the same time.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of human Physiology*, § 598.

Degénerate. *adj.*

1. Unlike one's ancestors; fallen from the virtue and merit of one's ancestors.

But wherefore do I tell these news to thee? . . .
Thou that art like enough, through vassal fear, . . .
To fight against me under Percy's pay;
To dog his heels, and court'sy at his frowns,
To show how much thou art *degenerate*!
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 2.

Yet thou hast greater cause to be
Asham'd of them, than they of thee;
Degenerate from their ancient brood,
Since first the court allow'd them food. *Swift.*

2. Unworthy; base.

So all shall turn *degen'rate*, all deprav'd;
Justice and temperance, truth, and faith forgot!
One man except. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 806.

When a man so far becomes *degenerate* as to quit the principles of human nature, and to be a noxious creature, there is commonly an injury done some person or other.—*Locke.*

Degénerately. *adv.* In a degenerate, or disparaging, manner; as one who has degenerated; unworthily.

That blindness worse than this,
That saw not how *degenerately* I loved.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 418.

Degenerátion. *s.* Act or process by which anything degenerates; condition or state of that which has degenerated: (one of its chief special applications is in *Physiology*, where it means the condition of a tissue of which the vitality has become diminished, impaired, or perverted).

In plants, wherein there is no distinction of sexes, these transplantations are yet more obvious than they; as that of barley into oats, of wheat into darnell; and those grains which generally arise among corn, as cockle, aracus, ægilops, and other *degenerations*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*, iii. 17.

There is one remarkable form of *degeneration*, however, which is common to nearly all the tissues, and which seems to occur as a normal alteration in many of them at an advanced period of life; this consists in the conversion of their albuminous or gelatinous materials into fat, thus constituting what is

known as Fatty *Degeneration*. That this change is not due to the removal of the normal components of the tissues, and the substitution of newly-deposited fatty matter in their place, but is (in most cases at least) the result of a real conversion of the one class of substances into the other, has been already pointed out. And there are certain facts which indicate that this kind of *degeneration* is a part of the regular series of processes by which tissues that have served their purpose in the economy are prepared for being removed by absorption.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of human Physiology*, § 593.

Degénerous. *adj.* Degenerate. *Rare.*

Shame, instead of piety, restrains them from many base and *degenerous* practices.—*South, Sermons.*

Degenerous passion, and for man too base,
It seats its empire in the female race;
There rages, and, to make his blow secure,
Puts flatt'ry on. *Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.*

Degénerously. *adv.* In a degenerous manner; basely; meanly. *Rare.*

How wounding a spectacle is it to see our greatest heroes, like Hercules at the distaff, thus *degenerously* employed!—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Deglutition. *s.* [Lat. *deglutitio, -onis* = swallowing down; from *deglutio* = swallow.] Act or power of swallowing.

When the *deglutition* is totally abolished, the patient may be nourished by clysters.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

When the reduction of the food in the mouth has been sufficiently accomplished, it is carried into the pharynx, and thence propelled down the œsophagus into the stomach by a set of associated movements; which, taken together, constitute the act of *deglutition*. . . . The first stage in the process is the carrying back of the food until it has passed the anterior palatine arch; this, which is effected by the approximation of the tongue and the palate, is a purely voluntary movement. In the second stage the tongue is carried still further backwards, and the larynx is drawn forwards under its roots, so that the epiglottis is pressed down over the rima glottidis. . . . The third stage of the process, the propulsion of the food down the œsophagus, then commences, . . . is complet'd involuntarily. . . . The purely automatic nature of the act of *deglutition* is shown by the fact that no attempts on our own part will succeed in performing it really voluntarily. In order to excite it, we must supply some stimulus to the fauces. A very small particle of solid matter, or a little fluid (saliva, for instance), or the contact of the back of the tongue itself, will be sufficient; but without either of these, we cannot swallow at all. Nor can we restrain the tendency when it is thus excited by a stimulus; every one knows how irresistible it is, when the fauces are touched in any unusual manner; and it is equally beyond the direct control of the will in the ordinary process of eating, voluntary as we commonly regard this.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of human Physiology*, §§ 425, 426.

Degradation. *s.*

1. Deprivation of an office or dignity; loss or diminution of rank; humiliation.

The word *degradation* is commonly used to denote a deprivation and removing of a man from his degree.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

The literary men of Western Europe, and the Ulemas of Turkey, alike regarded the treaty of Kainardji as consummating the glory of Russia, and the *degradation* of the house of Othman.—*Sir E. S. Creasy, History of the Ottoman Turks*, ii. viii.

2. Degeneracy; baseness.

So deplorable is the *degradation* of our nature, that whereas before we bore the image of God, we now retain only the image of men.—*South, Sermons.*

What all men of sound minds regarded as a state of great improvement, blessing the country with much happiness, freeing it from many abuses, and giving it precious hopes of liberty, he would have pronounced the height of misery and *degradation*. —*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Mr. Burke.*

Degráde. *v. a.* [Lat. *gradus* = step, degree.]

1. Put one from his degree; deprive one of office, dignity, or title.

He should
Be quite *degraded*, like a hedgeborn swain,
That doth presume to boast of gentle blood.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 1.

2. Lessen; diminish the value of.

Shalt thou, by descending to assume
Man's nature, lessen or *degrade* thine own?
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 303.

All higher knowledge in her presence falls
Degraded. *Ibid.* viii. 551.

Degráde. *v. n.* In a *University*. Put oneself in the condition, for some particular purpose, of the possessor of a degree below the real one; descend from a higher to a lower degree.

Degráded. *part. adj.* Lowered in rank, dignity, or intellect.

In a handful of rude and bizarre traditions, in a few skulls of the very meanest and most *degraded* type, in here and there a gnawed fragment of human bones, in a few coarse and pitiable implements of bone and flint, what traces have we of that radiant and ideal prototoplast whom men have delighted to invest with purely imaginary attributes, and to contemplate as the common ancestor of their race?—*Farrar, Chapters on Language*, ch. iv.

Degrádement. *s.* Degradation. *Rare.*

So the words of Ridley at his *degradement*, and his letter to Hooper, expressly shew.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England.*

Degráding. *part. adj.* Causing, or consisting in, degradation; lowering.

The recognition of the long and feeble periods of animalism and ignorance is no more *degrading* to humanity than the remembrance of the time when he was rocked and swaddled and dandled in a nurse's arms is a degradation to any individual man.—*Farrar, Chapters on Language*, ch. iv.

Degrádingly. *adv.* In a degrading manner; disparagingly.

This is what Bishop Taylor *degradingly* calls virtue and precise duty. — *Coventry, Philemon* conv. i.

Degreé. *s.* [Fr. *degré*; Lat. *gradus.*]

1. Rank.

Surely men of low *degree* are vanity, and men of high *degree* are a lie: to be laid in the balance, they are altogether lighter than vanity.—*Psalms*, lxii. 9.

I embrace willingly the ancient received course and conveniency of that discipline, which teacheth inferior *degrees* and orders in the church of God.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, dedication.

In an *academic* sense.

Let the study of logic, it was urged, be made optional to those who are merely candidates for a *degree*, but indispensable to the attainment of academical honours. . . . To this it was replied, that it was most desirable that no one should be allowed to obtain the *degree* of B.A. without a knowledge of logic.—*Whately, Elements of Logic*, preface.

2. Measure of an attribute, quality, or relationship.

If all the parts are equally heard as loud as one another, they will stun you to that *degree*, that you will fancy your ears were torn in pieces.—*Dryden.*

The second, third, and fourth *degrees* of heat are more easily introduced than the first: every one is both a preparative and a step to the next.—*South.*

Marriages were forbidden not merely within those limits which nature, or those inveterate associations which we call nature, have rendered sacred, but as far as the seventh *degree* of collateral consanguinity computed from a common ancestor. . . . In the eleventh century an opinion began to gain ground in Italy, that third cousins might marry, being in the seventh *degree* according to the civil law. Peter Damian, a passionate abettor of Hildebrand and his maxims, treats this with horror, and calls it heresy. Gregory I. pronounces matrimony to be unlawful as far as the seventh *degree*, and even, if I understand his meaning, as long as any relationship could be traced. The fourth Lateran Council in 1215 removed a great part of the restraint, by permitting marriages beyond the fourth *degree*, or what we call third cousins, and dispensations have been made more easy when it was discovered that they might be converted into a source of profit.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, ch. vii. pt. 2.

Opposed to Kind.

Passing over . . . the arrogant assumption which runs through such vast portions of human reasoning, that everything appertaining to men must differ in kind no less than in *degree* from its analogon among brutes, we may observe that the naturalness of interjections . . . is in fact one of their chief glories.—*Farrar, Chapters on Language*, ch. viii.

3. In *Geometry*. Three hundred and sixtieth part of the circumference of a circle: (the space of *one degree* in the heavens is accounted to answer to *sixty miles* on earth).

In minds and manners, twins oppos'd we see;
In the same sign, almost the same *degree*. *Dryden.*
To you who live in chill *degree*,
As map informs, of fifty-three. *Id.*

4. In *Meteorology*. See Graduated.

By degrees. Gradually; by little and little.

Their bodies are exercised in all abilities both of doing and suffering, and their minds acquainted *by degrees* with danger.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Degreéingly. *adv.* According to its degree. *Rare.*

It is for God, and for Omnipotency, to do mighty things in a moment; but *degreeingly* to grow to greatness, in the course that he hath left for man. —*Feltham, Resolves.* (Ord MS.)

The least neglect does steel us into unproficiency and offence, which *degreeingly* will weigh us down to extremity.—*Ibid.* (Ord MS.)

Degustátion. *s.* [Lat. *degustatio, -onis*; from *gustatus*, pass. part. of *gusto* = taste.] Tasting.

It is no otherwise even in carnal delights, the *degustation* whereof is wont to draw on the heart to a more eager appetition.—*Bishop Hall, Soul's Farewell to Earth*, § 9.

Dehónestate. *v. a.* Disgrace. *Rare.*

The excellent and wise pains he took in this particular, no man can *dehonestate* or reproach.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, iii. 224. (Ord MS.)

Dehonestátion. *s.* [Lat. *dehonestatio, -onis*; from *de* and *honestus* = honourable, honest.] Disgrace. *Rare.*

Who can expiate the infinite shame, *dehonestation*, and infamy which they bring?—*Bishop Gauden, Hieraspistes*, p. 482: 1653.

Sacrilege . . . is the unjust violation, alienation, or *dehonestation* of things truly sacred, &c.—*Id., Anti-Baal-Berith*, p. 464.

Dehórt. *v. a.* [Lat. *dehortor.*] Dissuade; advise to the contrary. *Rare.*

One severely *dehorted* all his followers from prostituting mathematical principles unto common apprehension or practice.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

The apostles vehemently *dehort* us from unbelief. —*Bishop Ward, On Infidelity.*

Dehortátion. *s.* Dissuasion; counseling to the contrary; advice against something.

The author of this epistle, and the rest of the apostles, do everywhere vehemently and earnestly dehort from unbelief: did they never read these *dehortations?*—*Bishop Ward, On Infidelity.*

Dehórtatory. *adj.* Dissuading; dissuasive.

The text you see is a *dehortatory* charge to avoid the offence of God.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 103.

Déicide. *s.* [Lat. *Deus* = God, and *cædo* = kill, slay; the second element in such compounds as *homicīda* = mankiller, &c.] Killing, or killer, of God.

Explaining how Perfection suffer'd pain,
Almighty languish'd, and Eternal died;
How by her patient victor Death was slain,
And earth profan'd, yet bless'd, with *Déicide!*
Prior.

Deíctic. *adj.* [Gr. δεικτικός = showing.] In *Logic*. See Elenctic.

Thirdly, into the 'direct,' and the 'indirect;' (or reductio ad absurdum,)—the *deictic*, and the elenctic, of Aristotle.—*Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. i. ch. ii. § 1.

Deífical. *adj.* Godmaking. *Rare.*

The ancient catholick fathers . . . were not afraid to call this Supper, some of them the slave of immortality, and sovereign preserver against death; other a *deifical* communion.—*Homilies*, serm. i. *On the Sacrament.*

Deificátion. *s.* Making of God; apotheosis; excessive praise.

There is a little mollification used to reduce the forenamed apotheosis and *deification* within the compass of sense.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 290.

[He] ran into *deifications* of my person, pure flames, constant love, eternal raptures, and a thousand other phrases drawn from the images we have of heaven, which all men use for the service of hell, when run over with uncommon violence.—*Tatler*, no. 33.

Buddha being in fact a *deification* of human intellect, the philanthropy of the system extends its participation and advantages to the whole family of mankind.—*Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon*, pt. iv. ch. xi.

Déified. *part. adj.* Raised to the rank of a deity.

Some, such as Kattregam and Pattine, are borrowed from the mythology of the Brahmans; some are the genii of fire and other elements of the universe, and others are *deified* heroes.—*Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon*, pt. iv. ch. xi.

Déifier. *s.* One who, or that which, deifies; one who treats that which is not God as God; idolater.

One would have hoped that the memory of so signal an interposition of Heaven [the Flood] against the first *deifiers* of men, should have given an effectual check to the practice for some considerable time to the succeeding world.—*Coventry, Philemon*, conv. 3.

Déiform. *adj.*

1. Having the form of God.

But if the final consummation
Of all things make the creature *deiform*,
As Plato's school doth phrase it, there is none
That thence need fear to come to any harm.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, iv. 25.

2. Conformable to the divine will.

He [Whichcot] studied to raise those who conversed with him to a nobler set of thoughts, and to consider religion as a seed of a *deiform* nature; to use one of his own phrases.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his own Time.*

When our minds shall perceive what a pure imitation of God its life is, and how exactly *deiform* all its actions and motions, with what ravishing pleasure will they even review their own motions, which, being immediately copied from the nature of God, will be such as severest reason will be always forced to command.—*Scott, Christian Life*, i. 3.

Deiformity. *s.*

1. Quality of possessing, or exhibiting, the form of a deity.

Thus the soul's numerous plurality
I've proved, and shewed she is not very God;
But yet a decent *deiformity*
Have given her.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, iv. 27.

2. Conformity to the divine will.

The short and secure way to union and *deiformity* being faithfully performed, discreetly practised, and carefully accompanied with profound humility.—*Spiritual Conquest*, pt. iv. p. 36: 1651.

Déify. *v. a.* [Fr. *déifier*; Lat. *Deus* = God, and *fio* = become, which here, as in so many other words, has an active sense, meaning *make*.]

1. Make a god of; adore as a god; transfer into the number of the divinities.

The seals of Julius Cæsar, which we know to be antique, have the star of Venus over them, though they were all graven after his death, as a note that he was *deified*.—*Dryden*.

Persuade the covetous man not to *deify* his money, and the proud man not to adore himself.—*South*.

2. Extol as a god; praise excessively.

He did again so extol and *deify* the pope, as made all that he had said in praise of his master and mistress seem temperate and passable.—*Bacon*.

Deign. *v. n.* [Fr. *daigner*; Lat. *dignor* = make one's self worthy, think worthy; from *dignus* = worthy.] Vouchsafe; think worthy.

Deign to descend now lower, and relate
What may no less perhaps avail us known.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 84.

Deign. *v. a.*

1. Grant; permit; allow.

Now Sweno, Norway's king, craves composition;
Nor would we *deign* him burial of his men,
Till he disburs'd ten thousand dollars.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 2.

2. Consider worth notice: (opposed to *disdain*).

Thou hast estranged thyself, and *deignest* not our land.—*Bryskett, Mourning Muse of Thestylis.*

Thy palate then did *deign*
The roughest berry on the rudest hedge.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 4.

Deign. *s.* Condescension. *Rare.*

God shall imitate your majesty herein, by giving to such a one as from whom there can be no retribution, but only a *deign* to repay a lent life.—*Remains of Sir Walter Raleigh*, p. 193. (Ord MS.)

Deintrelles. *s.* Dainties. *Rare.*

Neither glut thyself with present delicates, nor long after *deintrelles* hard to be come by.—*Translation of Bullinger's Sermons*, p. 249.

Déism. *s.* System of deistical doctrines.

Deism, or the principles of natural worship, are only the faint remnants or dying flames of revealed religion in the posterity of Noah.—*Dryden*.

In the works of Plotinus we have the philosophy of the Greeks, freed from their mythology, taking up the form of a philosophical religion, a *deism* accompanied with a pure and high-toned morality, but clouded in all the darkness of metaphysics.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt.*

Déist. *s.* One who acknowledges the existence of God, but denies a revelation: (as such opposed to a *Christian*. As opposed to the denier of a God, whether *Atheist* or *Pantheist*, a Deist is generally denominated Theist, the two terms, in Latin and Greek, translating one another).

In the second epistle of St. Peter, certain *deists*, as they seem to have been, laughed at the prophecy of the day of judgment.—*Bishop Burnet.*

The word *deist* or *theist*, in its original signification, implies merely the belief of a God, being opposed to *atheist*, and so there may be *deists* of various kinds, according to their respective religions which they receive over and above that prime article. There may be Pagan *deists*, and Jewish *deists*, and Mahometan *deists*, and Christian *deists*; meaning such persons as respectively embrace those several religions, above the belief of a God. But those who reject all traditional religions, and yet profess to believe in God, are merely *deists*, or emphatically such without any additional epithet to distinguish them; or, if an epithet must be added, they should be called Epicurean *deists*, or Infidel *deists*, or something of the kind. To call them Christian *deists* is a great abuse of language; unless Christians were to be distributed into two sorts, Christians and No-Christians, or Christians and Anti-Christians.—*Waterland, Christ vindicated against Infidelity*, p. 63.

Deistical. *adj.* Belonging to, savouring of, or consisting in, the doctrine of the deists.

Weakness does not fall only to the share of christian writers, but to some who have taken the pen in hand to support the *deistical* or antichristian scheme of our days.—*Watts.*

Déitate. *adj.* Made God: (used to express the Godhead of Christ, in contradistinction to *incarnate*). *Rare.*

One person and one Christ who is God incarnate, and man *déitate*, as Gregory Nazianzen saith, without mutation.—*Archbishop Cranmer, To Bishop Gardiner*, p. 350.

Déity. *s.*

1. Divinity; nature and essence of God.

Some things he doth as God, because his *deity* alone is the spring from which they flow; some things as man, because they issue from his mere human nature; some things jointly as both God and man, because both natures concur as principles thereunto.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Godhood.

They declared with emphasis the perfect *deity* and the perfect manhood of Christ.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ii. ch. iv.

3. Fabulous god; heathen god or goddess.

Will you suffer a temple, how poorly built soever, but yet a temple of your *deity*, to be razed?—*Sir P. Sidney.*

4. Supposed divinity of a heathen god; divine qualities.

They on their former journey forward pass,
With pains far passing that long wandering Greek,
That for his love refused *deity*. *Spenser.*

Humbly complaining to her *deity*
Got my lord chamberlain his liberty.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 1.

For what reason could the same *deity* be denied unto Laurentia and Flora which was given to Venus?—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Even Buddha himself is not worshipped as a *deity* or as a still existent agent of benevolence and power. He is merely reverenced as a glorified remembrance, the effulgence of whose purity serves as a guide and incentive to the future struggles and aspirations of mankind.—*Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon*, pt. iv. ch. xi.

Dejéct. *v. a.* [Lat. *dejectus*, pass. part. of *dejicio* = cast down.] Cast down; afflict; grieve; depress; sink; discourage; crush.

With pride, and for humane respect,
The Austrian colours he doth here *deject*,
With too much scorn. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

Many things about a house [are] proper to be looked at by them [wives], which a man of an excellent spirit will hardly *deject* his thoughts to think of.—*H. Percy (ninth Earl of Northumberland), Instructions*: 1609–10.

One having climbed the roof, the concourse to descry,
From thence upon the earth *dejects* his humble eye.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xii.

Sometimes she *dejects* her eyes in a seeming civility; and many mistake in her a cunning for a modest look.—*Fuller, Profane State*, ch. i.

Nor think to die *dejects* my lofty mind;
All that I dread is leaving you behind!
Pope, Rape of the Lock.

Dejéct. *adj.* Same as Dejected: (the *commoner* term). *Rare.*

I am of ladies most *deject* and wretched,
That suck'd the honey of his musick vows.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 1.

Dejécted. *part. adj.* Cast down; afflicted; lowspirited.

'Tis not alone my inky cloak, good mother, . . .
Nor the *dejected* haviour of the visage, . . .
That can denote me truly. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, i. 2.

Dejéctedly. *adv.* In a dejected manner; sadly; heavily.

No man in that passion doth look strongly but *dejectedly*; and that repulsion from the eyes divert-eth the spirits, and gives heat more to the ears, and the parts by them.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Dejéctedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Dejected; lowness of spirits; mental or moral approximate prostration.

Are you a gentleman?—
No, here; for I am all *dejectedness*,
Captive to fortune, and a slave to want.
Heywood, Challenge to Beauty.

To turn the causes of joy into sorrow argues extreme *dejectedness* and a distemper of judgment no less than desperate.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. i.

The text gives it to the publican's *dejectedness*, rather than to the Pharisee's boasting.—*Feltham, Resolves*, ii. 2.

Dejéction. *s.*

1. Lowness of spirits; melancholy; depression of mind.

What besides
Of sorrow, and *dejection*, and despair,
Our frailty can sustain, my tidings bring.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 361.

Deserted and astonished, he sinks into utter *dejection*; and even hope itself is swallowed up in despair.—*Rogers.*

2. Weakness; inability.

The effects of an alkalescent state, in any great degree, are thirst and a *dejection* of appetite, which putrid things occasion more than any other.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

3. In *Medicine*. Discharge of fæcal matter; *plur.* matter so discharged.

The liver should continually separate the choler from the blood, and empty it into the intestines; where there is good use for it, not only to provoke *dejection*, but also to attenuate the chyle.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Dejéctory. *adj.* Having a tendency, or the power, to effect dejection (by stool); evacuant.

It [melancholy] may be the more easily wrought upon and evacuated by the *dejectory* medicines.—*Ferrand, On Love Melancholy*, p. 346: 1640.

Dejécture. *s.* Excrement. *Rare.*

A disease opposite to spissitude is too great flu[illegible], the symptoms of which are excess of animal secretions; as of perspiration, sweat, urine, liquid *dejectures*, leanness, weakness, and thirst.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Dejeúne. *s.* An older form of Dejeuner.

Take a *dejeune* of muskadel and eggs.
B. Jonson, New Inn.

Dejeúner. *s.* [Fr.—etymologically an approximate equivalent to break*fast*; as *jeuner* = fast, *de* = the negative prefix un-. Morning or midday repast: (generally of a *public* or *ostentatious* character).

On a sudden, it seemed that a thousand bugles broke the blue air, and they were summoned to a *dejeuner* in four crimson tents, worthy of Sardanapalus.—*Disraeli the younger, The young Duke*, b. iii. ch. x.

Delápse. *v. a.* Lapse. *Rare.*

Delápsed. *part. adj.* Lapsed. *Rare.*

Which Anne deriv'd alone, the right before all other,
Of the *delapsed* crown, from Philip her fair mother
Drayton, Polyolbion. (Ord MS.)

Delápsion. *s.* [Lat. *delapsio, -onis*; from *delapsus*, part. of *delabor* = glide, slide down, devolve.] Sliding down; slip.

It is not impossible that the rays (of the moon coming down into us by so long an interval, may have their flections, fractures, and *delapsions*.—*Plutarch, Morals.* (Ord MS.)

Delassátion. *s.* [Lat. *delassatio, -onis*; i. *lassatus* = tired.] Fatigue.

For when they (the birds) are mounted up on high, they . . . are able to continue longer up the wing without *delassation*, than in the lower air they could possibly do.—*Ray, Three Discourses concerning the Chaos, Deluge, and Dissolution of the World*, ch. ii. (Ord MS.)

Deláte. *v. a.* [see Delation.]

1. Carry; convey. *Rare.*

Try exactly the time wherein sound is *delated*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Accuse as an informer; denounce. *Latinism.*

What they snatch up and devour at one table [they] utter at another, and grow suspected of the master, hated of the servants, while they conquire, and reprehend, and compound, and *delate* business of the house they have nothing to do with.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Allay, in the sense of dilute. *Rare.*

If the pure wine doe offend them, it may be *delated* with any manner of water.—*Trampton, Joyfull News*, 2[illegible] (Ord MS.)

Delátion. *s.* [Lat. *delatio, -onis.*] Originally carrying down; afterwards informing, business of an informer (in a *bad* sense).

1. Carrying; conveyance. *Rare.*
In *delation* of sounds, the inclosure of them preserveth them, and causeth them to be heard further. —*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Accusation by an informer. *Latinism.*
Three gentlemen of the gravest and severest natures who receive all secret *delations* in matter of practise against the republic.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 307.
The Emperor Valentinian III. . . . issued an edict . . . by which the Manicheans were to be banished from the whole world. They were to be liable to all the penalties of sacrilege. It was a public offence. The accusers were not to be liable to the charge of *delation*. It was a crime to conceal or harbour them. —*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ii. ch. iv.

Delátor. *s.* [Lat.] Accuser; informer.
Men have proved their own *delators*, and discovered their own most important secrets.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*
No sooner was that small colony, wherewith the depopulated earth was to be replanted, come forth of the ark, but we meet with Cham, a *delator* to his own father, inviting his brethren to that execrable spectacle of their parent's nakedness.—*Ibid.*

Deláy. *v. a.* [Fr. *délayer.*] Defer; put off; hinder; frustrate.
She flies the town, and mixing with a throng
Of madding matrons, bears the bride along;
Wand'ring through woods and wilds, and devious ways,
And with these arts the Trojan match *delays*.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

Deláy. *v. n.* Stop; cease from action; be slow.
And when the people saw that Moses *delayed* to come down out of the mount, the people gathered themselves together unto Aaron.—*Exodus*, xxxii. 1.
There seem to be certain bounds to the quickness and slowness of the succession of those ideas one after another in our minds, beyond which they can neither *delay* nor hasten.—*Locke.*

Deláy. *s.* Deferring; procrastination; lingering inactivity.
I have learn'd that fearful commenting
Is leaden servitor to dull *delay*;
Delay leads impotent and snail-paced beggary.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 3.

Deláyer. *s.* One who delays; putter-off; procrastinator; deferrer.
He is often called of them Fabius Cunctator, that is to say, Fabius the *delaier*.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 75.
Oppressor of nobles, sullen, and a *delayer* of justice.—*Swift, Character of Henry II.*

Deláyful. *adj.* Full of, or fond of, delay.
The many-wooer-honoured queene
Will surely satiate her *delayfull* splene.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey, b. iv. (Rich.)

Deláying. *verbal abs.* Delay; procrastination.
The *delaying* thereof shall turne to benefite of the godly.—*Udal, Luke*, ch. xviii. (Rich.)

Deláyous. *adj.* Having a tendency to delay; having the habit of delaying; procrastinating. *Rare.*
. . . veray *delayous*; in soo moche, that as I have herde credyble persones say, some one mater hath hangyd there, in dispucion, ouer xx yeres.—*Fabian*, vol. i. ch. 153. (Rich.)

…ctable. *adj.* Delightful. Now generally used *ironically.*
In Chaucer I am sped,
His tales I have red;
His matter is *delectable*,
Solacious, and commendable. *Skelton.*
Their *delectable* things shall not profit.—*Isaiah*, xliv. 9.
A shabby temple rises on an island in this *delectable* lake, and is approached by a rotten barge that lies at roost in a dilapidated boat-house.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxviii.

Deléctableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Delectable; delightful.
Full of *delectableness* and pleasantness.—*Barret.*

Deléctably. *adv.* In a delectable manner; delightfully.
Of myrrhe, bawme, and aloes they *delectably* smell. —*Bale, Discourse on the Revelations*, pt. ii. sign. a. vii.

Delectátion. *s.* Delight.
Out break the tears for joy and *delectation*.—*Sir T. More.*
Thus much have I spoken for Theodoretus, whiche I praye thee be not weary to rede, good reader, but often and with *delectation*.—*Archbishop Cranmer, On the Sacraments.*
Without the which no oratour shall be able to perswade well, or cause his hearers to take any *delectation* in his speech.—*Peacham, Garden of Eloquence.*
When we please to walk abroad
For our recreation;
In the fields is our abode,
Full of *delectation*. *I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Délegacy. *s.* Delegation.
I hope the *delegacy* will so order the statutes which they have in hand, as that the degree of Master of Arts shall be better esteemed in that place.—*Archbishop Laud, Historical Account of his Chancellorship at Oxford*, p. 11.
The *delegacy* for printing books met between eight and nine in the morning.—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 226.

Délegate. *s.* Deputy; commissioner; vicar; anyone sent to act for or represent another.
There must be severe exactors of accounts from their *delegates* and ministers of justice.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*
He was the steady friend of civil liberty and of the Protestant religion: but his habits by no means fitted him for the conflicts of active life. He therefore stood modestly silent among the *delegates*, and left to men more versed in practical business the task of pleading the cause of his beloved University.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. viii.

Délegate. *adj.* Deputed; sent to act for or represent another.
Princes in judgment, and their *delegate* judges, must judge the causes of all persons uprightly and impartially.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Délegate. *v. a.* Commit; depute.
As God hath imprinted his authority in several parts upon several estates of men, as princes, parents, spiritual guides; so he hath also *delegated* and committed part of his care and providence unto them. *Jeremy Taylor.*

Delegáted. *part. adj.* Deputed.
Why does he wake the correspondent moon
And fill her willing lamp with liquid light,
Commanding her, with *delegated* powr's,
To beautify the world, and bless the night? *Prior.*

Delegátion. *s.* Commission; deputation.
God did, by gift and *delegation*, confer upon our Lord a supereminent degree of dignity and authority.—*Barrow, Sermons*, ii. § 22.

Deléte. *v. a.* [Lat. *deletus*, pass. part. of *deleo* = blot out.] Blot out; erase.
I stand ready with a pencil in one hand, and a spunge in the other, to add, alter, insert, expunge, enlarge, and *delete*.—*Fuller, Worthies of England.*

Deletérious. *adj.* Deadly; destructive; of a poisonous quality.
Many things, neither *deleterious* by substance or quality, are yet destructive by figure, or some occasional activity.—*Sir T. Browne.*
I now mean to be serious;—it is time,
Since laughter now-a-days is deem'd too serious.
A jest at Vice by Virtue's call'd a crime,
And critically held as *deleterious*.
Byron, Don Juan, xiii. 1.

Déletery. *adj.* Destructive; deadly; poisonous. *Rare.*
Nor doctor epidemick,
Though stor'd with *deletery* med'cines,
(Which whosoever took is dead since)
E'er sent so vast a colony
To both the under worlds as he.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2.

Delétion. *s.* Act of rasing or blotting out; destruction. *Rare.*
Indeed, if there be a total *deletion* of every person of the opposing party or country, then the victory is complete, because none remains to call it in question.—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Common Law of England.*

Delétory. *s.* That which deletes.
Confession . . . was most certainly intended as a *deletory* of sin, and might do its first intention if it were equally managed.—*Jeremy Taylor, Dissuasive against Popery*, ch. ii. § 2.

Delf. *s.* [from A.S. *delfan* = delve, dig.]
1. Mine; quarry.
Yet could not such mines, without great pains and charges, if at all, be wrought: the *delfs* would be so flown with waters, that no gins or machines could suffice to lay and keep them dry.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*
2. Ditch; drain.
He, by and by,
His feeble feet directed to the cry:
Which to that shady *delve* him brought at last,
Where Mammon erst did sun his treasury.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Such a light and mettled dance
Saw you never yet in France;
And by leadmen, for the nonce,
That turn round like grindle-stones,
Which they dig out fro' the *delves*,
For their bairns' bread, wives, and selves.
B. Jonson.

Delf, or **Delft.** *s.* [from Delft in Holland, formerly a seat of the manufacture; and, as such, giving a *proper* rather than a *common* name.] Sort of earthenware.
Delf [tells us that it came] from *Delft*.—*Archbishop Trench, Lectures on the Study of Words*, lect. iv.
The importation of *Delft* ware had existed from an early date; Dutch potters had begun to settle here in the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and from about the close of her reign till the middle of the eighteenth century, the productions of *Delft* ware were poured into this country.—*Meteyard, Life of Josiah Wedgwood*, ch. iii.

Delibáte. *v. a.* Take a sip of anything.
When he has travelled and *delibated* the French and the Spanish.—*Marmion, The Antiquary.*

Delibátion. *s.* [Lat. *delibatio, -onis*; from *delibatus*, pass. part. of *delibo*.] Superficial taste; cropping of the top of anything.
Nor can it be understood without some *delibation* of Jewish antiquity.—*Mede, Discourses*, p. 82: 1642.

Delíber. *v. a.* and *v. n.* Deliberate; consider. *Obsolete.*
In counsell geuinge, in *delibering*, in decerning thinges *delybred* . . . who were more ingeniouse and clearer witted then Philip and Alexander?—*Joye, Exposicion of Daniel*, ch. viii. (Rich.)

Delíberate. *v. n.* [Lat. *deliberatus*, pass. part. of *delibero*.] Think, in order to choice; hesitate.
When love once pleads admission to our hearts,
In spite of all the virtue we can boast,
The woman that *deliberates* is lost. *Addison.*

Delíberate. *adj.* Circumspect; wary; advised; discreet; slow; tedious; not sudden.
Commonly therefore it is for virtuous considerations, that wisdom so far prevaileth with men as to make them desirous of slow and *deliberate* death against the stream of their sensual inclination.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. v. § 46.
Echoes are some more sudden, and chop again as soon as the voice is delivered; others are more *deliberate*, that is, give more space between the voice and the echo, which is caused by the local nearness or distance.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Delíberated. *part. adj.* Well considered.
Be full of counsel, and then resolute to act it; else, if you shall not be firm to *deliberated* counsels, they which are bound to serve you, may seek and find opportunities to serve themselves upon you.—*Laud, Sermons*, p. 226.

Delíberately. *adv.* In a deliberate manner; circumspectly; advisedly; warily.
He judges to a hair of little indecencies; knows better than any man what is not to be written; and never hazards himself so far as to fall; but plods on *deliberately*, and, as a grave man ought, is sure to put his staff before him.—*Dryden.*

Delíberateness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Deliberate; circumspection; wariness; coolness; caution.
They would not stay the ripening and season of counsels, or the fair production of acts, in the order, gravity, and *deliberateness* befitting a parliament.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Delíberater. *s.* One who deliberates.
I would not, indeed, refer a prince for maxims of equity and government to Puffendorf and Grotius; the dull and unfeeling *deliberators* of questions on which a good heart and understanding can intuitively decide.—*Dr. Knox, Essay* 133. (Rich.)

Deliberátion. *s.* Act of deliberation; thought in order to choice.
If mankind had no power to avoid ill, or chuse good by free *deliberation*, it should never be guilty of any thing that was done.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

Delíberative. *adj.* Relating to, or consisting of, deliberation.
The will of man . . . either as a natural appetite or a *deliberative* faculty.—*Bishop Barlow, Remains*, p. 500.

Delíberative. *s.* Oration or discourse in proof of anything, in order to choice. *Rare.*
In *deliberatives*, the point is, what is evil; and of good, what is greater; and of evil, what is less.—*Bacon.*

Delíberatively. *adv.* In a deliberative manner.
None but thanes or the nobility were considered as necessary constituent parts of the assembly [the wittenagemot]; at least whilst it acted *deliberatively*.—*Burke, Abridgement of English History.*

Délible. *adj.* [Lat. *deleo* = blot out.] Capable of being effaced, blotted out, or erased: (the negative compound Indelible the *commoner* word).

If any make it a light matter that God himself, or the Word himself, is not hurt, let him consider that he that can find of his heart to destroy the *deleble* image of God, would, if it lay in his power, destroy God himself.—*Dr. H. More, Notes upon Psychozoia.*

Délicacy. *s.*

1. Daintiness; refined character.

Be not troublesome to thyself or others in the choice of thy meats or the *delicacy* of thy sauces.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

2. Dainty viand.

It was Charles Lamb's antique turn of mind—his yearning for what was passing away which led him, by a sort of instinct, to a passion for this dying-out *delicacy* (sucking pig).—*Saturday Review*, April 29, 1865.

3. Refinement; nicety.

A man of goodly presence in whom strong making took not away *delicacy*, nor beauty fierceness.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Van Dyck has even excelled him in the *delicacy* of his colouring, and in his cabinet pieces.—*Dryden.*

As opposed to *grossness* (of manners).

False *delicacy* is affectation, not politeness.—*Spectator.*

True *delicacy*, as I take it, consists in exactness of judgement and dignity of sentiment; or, if you will, purity of affection.—*Spectator.*

4. Tenderness.

Persons of families noble and rich, derive a weakness of constitution from the ease and luxury of their ancestors, and the *delicacy* of their own education.—*Sir W. Temple.*

5. Refined pleasure.

The state of marriage hath in it the labour of love, and the *delicacies* of friendship, the blessing of society, and the union of hands and hearts.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermon on Marriage.*

Délicate. *adj.*

1. Dainty; nice.

The chusing of a *delicate* before a more ordinary dish is to be done as other human actions are in which there are no degrees and precise natural limits prescribed.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Milton has likewise been in great repute among our valiant countrymen; but was formerly observed to be food rather of men of *delicate* appetites than those of strong and robust constitutions.—*Tatler*, no. 148.

2. Fine; minute.

a. In regard to *construction* or *symmetry*.

As much blood passeth through the lungs as through all the body; the circulation is quicker and heat greater; and their texture is extremely *delicate*.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

b. In regard to *sense*, *perception*, or *observation*.

There are stages in the earlier development of the human embryo, during which the most powerful microscope and the most *delicate* analysis can neither detect nor demonstrate the slightest difference between the three living germs of which one is destined to be a wolf, the second a horse, and the third a man.—*Farrar, Chapters on Language*, ch. iv.

3. Soft; effeminate; unable to bear hardships.

Witness this army of such mass and charge,
Led by a *delicate* and tender prince.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iv. 4.

Tender and *delicate* persons must needs be oft angry; they have so many things to trouble them which more robust natures have little sense of.—*Bacon.*

4. Pure; clear.

Where they most breed and haunt, I have observ'd
The air is *delicate*. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 6.

5. Requiring caution.

The tactics, however, which may be prudent in the conduct of a bill on so *delicate* a subject as the incidence of poor-rates are needlessly pusillanimous in dealing with a matter like partnership reform.—*Saturday Review*, May 27, 1865.

Délicate. *s.*

1. Nicety; rarity; choice dainty.

The shepherd's homely curds,
His cold thin drink out of his leather bottle,
All which secure and sweetly he enjoys,
Are far beyond a prince's *delicates*.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 5.

2. Fastidious person.

The rules among these false *delicates* are to be as contradictory as they can be to nature.—*Tatler*, 148.

Délicately. *adv.* In a delicate manner.

1. Beautifully; with soft elegance.

That which will distinguish his style from all other poets, is the elegance of his words, and the numerousness of his verse: there is nothing so *delicately* turned in all the Roman language.—*Dryden.*

Ladies like variegated tulips show,
'Tis to their changes half their charms we owe:
Such happy spots the nice admirer take,
Fine by defect, and *delicately* weak. *Pope.*

2. Weakly: (opposed to *robustly*).

Shrewsbury lad, in the act of shaking off the yoke of that superstition in which he had been brought up, liberated himself also from more salutary bands which might perhaps have braced his too *delicately* constituted mind into steadfastness and uprightness.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xv.

3. Daintily.

Eat not *delicately*, or nicely; that is, be not troublesome to thyself or others in the choice of thy meats or the delicacy of thy sauces.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Délicateness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Delicate; state of being delicate; tenderness; softness; effeminacy.

The delicate woman among you would not adventure to set the sole of her foot upon the ground, for *delicateness*.—*Deuteronomy*, xxviii. 56.

Délices. *s. pl.* [Fr.; Lat. *deliciæ*.] Delicacies. *Rare.*

And now he has pour'd out his idle mind
In dainty *delices* and lavish joys. *Spenser.*

Delíciate. *v. n.* Take delight; feast; enjoy one's self; luxuriate; revel. *Rare.*

When Flora is disposed to *deliciate* with her minions, the rose is her Adonis.—*Partheneia Sacra*, p. 18: 1633.

Those evil demons did, as it were, *deliciate* and epicurize in them.—*Halliwell, Melampronœa*, p. 101.

Delícious. *adj.* Sweet; delicate; that affords delight; agreeable; charming; grateful to the sense or mind.

Still on that breast enamour'd let me lie,
Still drink *delicious* poison from thy eye. *Pope.*

Delíciously. *adv.* In a delicious manner; sweetly; pleasantly; delightfully.

How much she hath glorified herself and lived *deliciously*, so much torment and sorrow give her.—*Revelation*, xviii. 7.

Delíciousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Delicious; delight; pleasure; joy.

The sweetest honey
Is loathsome in his own *deliciousness*,
And in the taste confounds the appetite.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 6.

The pleasures and first *deliciousnesses* of religion.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, p. 155: 1651.

Delíct. *s.* [Lat. *delictum*. — see Delinquent.] Transgression. *Obsolete.*

The difference of punishment is answerable to the *delict*.—*Time's Storehouse*, 56. (Ord MS.)

Banish him the kingdom according to the quality of the *delict*.—*Howell, Familiar Letters.* (Ord MS.)

Deligátion. *s.* [Lat. *deligatio*.] In *Surgery*. Application of a bandage.

The third intention is *deligation*, or retaining the parts so joined together.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Delight. *s.*

1. Joy; content; satisfaction.

Saul commanded his servants, saying, Commune with David secretly, and say, Behold the king hath *delight* in thee, and all his servants love thee.—1 *Samuel*, xviii. 22.

2. That which gives delight.

Come, sisters, chear we up his sprights,
And shew the best of our *delights*.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.

Titus Vespasian was not more the *delight* of human kind: the universal empire made him only more known, and more powerful, but could not make him more beloved.—*Dryden.*

Delight. *v. a.* [Lat. *delecto*.] Please; content; satisfy; afford pleasure.

The princes *delighting* their conceits with confirming their knowledge, seeing wherein the sea-discipline differed from the land service, had pleasing entertainment.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Poor insects, whereof some are bees, *delighted* with flowers, and their sweetness; others beetles, *delighted* with other kinds of viands.—*Locke.*

Delight. *v. n.* Have delight or pleasure: (with *in*).

Doth my lord, the king, *delight in* this thing?—2 *Samuel*, xxiv. 3.

Blessed is the man that feareth the Lord, that *delighteth* greatly *in* his commandments.—*Psalms*, cxii. 1.

Delighted. *part. adj.* Greatly pleased; sportive.

About the keel *delighted* dolphins play.
Waller, On his Majesty's Escape. (Rich.)

Delightedly. *adv.* In a delighted manner.

Delightedly dwells he 'mong fays and talismans,
And spirits; and *delightedly* believes
Divinities, being himself divine. *Coleridge, Translation of Schiller's Death of Wallenstein.*

Delighter. *s.* One who delights, or takes delight in.

We should, concerning the author of the report, consider whether he be not ill-humoured or a *delighter* in telling bad stories.—*Barrow, Sermons*, i. 250.

Delightful. *adj.* Full of delight; pleasant; charming.

He was given to sparing in so immeasurable sort, that he did not only bar himself from the *delightful*, but almost from the necessary, use thereof.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Delightfully. *adv.* In a delightful manner; pleasantly; charmingly; with delight.

O voice! once heard
Delightfully, increase and multiply;
Now death to hear! *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 729.

Delightfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Delightful; pleasure; comfort; satisfaction.

But our desires' tyrannical extortion
Doth force us there to set our chief *delightfulness*,
Where but a baiting place is all our portion.
Sir P. Sidney.

Delightingly. *adv.* In the manner of that which delights.

Mangone is not innocent; and though he did not consent clearly and *delightingly* to Sequiri's death, yet, rather than die himself, he was willing the other should.—*Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium*, ii. 511. (Ord MS.)

Delightless. *adj.* Destitute of delight.

Winter oft at eve resumes the breeze,
Chills the pale moon, and bids his driving sleets
Deform the day *delightless*.
Thomson, Seasons, Spring. (Ord MS.)

Delightsome. *adj.* Pleasant; delightful.

The words themselves being so ancient, the knitting of them so short and intricate, and the whole periods and compass of his speech so *delightsome* for the roundness, and so grave for the strangeness.—*Spenser.*

God has furnished every one with the same means of exchanging hunger and thirst for *delightsome* vigour.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

Delightsomeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Delightsome; delightful character.

The *delightsomeness* of our dwellings shall not be envied.—*Wheatly, Schools of the Prophets, Sermon at Oxford*, p. 38: 1721.

Delíneable. *adj.* Capable of being, or liable to be, delineated.

In either vision there is something not *delineable*.—*Felltham, Letters*, 17. (Ord MS.)

Delíneament. *s.* Delineation.

Princes, being supreme judges of honour and nobility, may arbitrarily change their arms in name and nature: . . . and it seems it hath been taken differently, whether you call them the one or other, both for similitude of *delineaments* and composure.—*Selden, Illustrations of Drayton*, s. xi.

The sun's a type of that eternal light
Which we call God, a fair *delineament*
Of that which Good in Plato's school is hight.
Dr. H. More, Song of the

Delíneate. *v. a.* [Lat. *delineatus*, past part. of *delineo* = mark or sketch out by lines.] Draw the first draught of a thing; design; sketch; picture; represent.

It followeth to *delineate* the region, in which first planted his delightful garden.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

The characters are *delineated* in strong and lively colouring, and their discriminations are touched with the masterly traces of genuine humour.—*Warton, History of English Poetry.*

Delíneating. *verbal abs.* Delineation.

The landscape mixture and *delineatings*.—*Drayton, The Baron's Wars*, b. vi. (Rich.)

Delineátion. *s.* First draught of a thing.

In the orthographical schemes there should be true *delineation*, and the just dimensions of each face, and of what things belong to it.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

One object, and only one, absorbs each item of the detail of the *delineation*.—*Newman, Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine*, ch. iv. sec. i.

Delineátor. *s.* One who delineates; sketcher drawer; painter; describer.

When we compare this great man's [Bacon's] writings with some of the weaknesses of his life, we are tempted to exclaim, with a modern *delineator*

characters, 'Alas! poor human nature.'—*Dr. Knox, Essays*, 52. (Rich.)

Delíneatory. *adj.* Having the character of a delineation.

The *delineatory* part of his work affords the best specimen of his peculiar manner.—*Scott, Critical Essays*, p. 386. (Ord MS.)

Delinítion. *s.* [Lat. *lino* = smear.] Smearing.

The *delinition* also of the infant's ears and nostrils with the spittle.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Iniquity*, b. ii. ch. x. § 3. (Archbishop Trench.)

Delínquency. *s.* Fault; failure in duty; misdeed.

Can
Thy years determine like the age of man,
That thou should'st my *delinquencies* exquire,
And with variety of tortures tire?
G. Sandys, Paraphrase of the Book of Job.

Neither moral *delinquency* nor virtuous actions are declared to be the products of an inevitable necessity.—*Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon*, pt. v. ch. ii.

Delínquent. *adj.* [Lat. *delinquens, -entis*, pres. part. of *delinquo* = fall short of duty; from *linquo* = leave.] Offending.

He that practiseth either for his own profit or for any other sinister ends may be well termed a *delinquent* person.—*State Trials*, A.D. 1640, *Earl of Strafford*. (Rich.)

Delínquent. *s.* Offender; one who has committed a crime or fault.

Such an envious state,
That sooner will accuse the magistrate
Than the *delinquent*; and will rather grieve
The treason is not acted, than believe.
B. Jonson, Catiline.

He had, upon frivolous surmises, been sent for as a *delinquent*, and been brought upon his knees at the bar of both houses.—*Dryden, Dedication to his Translation of Virgil.*

The Commons addressed the king; and the king turned the *delinquents* out of their places. But by this time *delinquents* far higher in power and rank were beginning to be uneasy.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.

Déliquate. *v. n.* Melt; be dissolved.

It will be resolved into a liquor very analogous to that which the chymists make of salt of tartar, left in moist cellars to *deliquate*.—*Boyle, Chymical Principles.*

Déliquated. *part. adj.* Melted; dissolved.

Such an ebullition as we see made by the mixture of some chymical liquors; as oil of vitriol, and *deliquated* salt of tartar.—*Cudworth.*

Déliquesce. *v. n.* [Lat. *lique-sc-o*, the *-sc-* being inchoative, i.e. meaning beginning, or showing a tendency, to become liquid, rather than simply melt or dissolve.] Become liquid (or show a tendency to do so) from the mere moisture of a damp or ordinary atmosphere: (chiefly used in *Chemistry*, where it applies to several salts).

In very moist air crystals of strontites *deliquesce*. —*Black, Lectures on Chemistry*, ii. 274.

eliquéscence. *s.* State of anything that has deliquesced; process by which it deliquesces; tendency to deliquesce.

Deliquescence of solid saline bodies signifies their becoming moist or liquid by means of water which they absorb from the atmosphere, in consequence of their great attraction of that fluid.—*Parkes, Chemical Catechism.* (Ord MS.)

éscent. *adj.*

becoming liquid.

Regenerated tartar is so *deliquescent*, that it is not easy to keep it dry.—*Black, Lectures on Chemistry.*

Melting with perspiration.

But substitute for him an average, ordinary, uninteresting minister; obese, dumpy; neither ill-natured nor good-natured, neither learned nor ignorant, striding over the styles to church with a second-rate wife—dusty and *deliquescent*.—*Sydney Smith, Third Letter to Archdeacon Singleton.*

Déliquium. *s.* [Lat. = melting away so as to become liquid.]

1. In *Chemistry*. Deliquescence.
2. In *Medicine*. Fainting: (scarcely Anglicized, the common formula being *ad deliquium* = to the point of fainting).

If he be locked in a close room, he is afraid of being stifled for want of air; and carries bisket, aqua vitæ, or some strong waters about him, for fear of *deliquiums* of being sick.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 181.

Their conscience was not stark dead, but under a kind of spiritual apoplexy or *deliquium*.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 454.

3. Failure of the light of heaven; eclipse.

All-idolizing worms, that thus could crowd
And urge the sun into thy cloud;
Foreing his sometimes eclipsed face to be
A long *deliquium* to the light of thee. *Crashaw.*

With these must be reckoned some sudden intercisions of the light of the sun, occasioned, not by the veil of an eclipse cast before it, but some unaccountable passion of the luminous body itself. Such a *deliquium* we read of immediately subsequent to the death of Cæsar.—*J. Spencer, Discourse concerning Prodigies*, p. 234.

Earth's shadow then
Was feebly pictur'd, and the point exact
By computation noted, where the orb
Of night first smote it, and her borrowed beam
Slowly submitted, till her faded cheek
Was all with wan *deliquium* sicklied o'er.
Hurdis, Tears of Affection.

Delírancy. *s.* Folly; dotage. *Rare.*

Extasies of *delirancy* and dotage, that bring men first to strange fancies;—then, to vent either nonsense or blasphemous and scurrilous extravagancies. —*Bishop Gauden, Sermon at the Funeral of Bishop Brownrig*, p. 57: 1660.

Delírate. *v. a.* Madden. *Rare.*

Delírating. *part. adj.* Maddening. *Rare.*

They say it [the ivy] hath an infatuating and *delirating* spirit in it, transporting and bereaving of the senses.—*Plutarch, Morals*, ii. 393. (Ord MS.)

Delirátion. *s.* Delirium. *Rare.*

The masters of physick tell us of two kinds of *deliration* or alienation of the understanding.—*Mede, Discourses on divers Texts of Scripture*, p. 122: 1642.

Delírement. *s.* Delirium. *Rare.*

Of whose *delirements* [Mahomet's] further I proceed.—*Heywood, Hierarchy of the Angels*, p. 285: 1635.

Delírious. *adj.* Mad in the way of Delirium.

From this state . . . the patient may sometimes be roused by loud speaking, or by the sight of a strange face; so that though incoherent and *delirious* just before he may become collected when his medical attendant enters the room. But he presently relapses. During the *delirious* state there is a great deficiency of sensation, and insensibility to impressions.—*Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. lxxxiv.

Delíriousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Delirious.

Bolingbroke sometimes wept over him in this state of hapless decay; and being told by Spence that Pope, at the intermission of his *deliriousness*, was always saying something kind either of his present or absent friends, and that his humanity seemed to have survived his understanding, answered, 'It has so.'—*Johnson, Life of Pope.* (Ord MS.)

Delírium. *s.* pl. *deliria* (of which an example is given in the second extract; the word, however, being chiefly used in Medicine as the name of a state or condition, is not often required in the plural). [Lat.] Excitement and aberration of the mind. See extract.

a. In *General Medicine.*

Delirium has been defined: disorder of the intellectual powers, with or without derangement of the moral sentiments. But this . . . embraces the whole circle of mental diseases. J. Franck and some others have restricted it by adding—this disorder assuming a chronic form. Several writers retaining the preceding extended definition, have divided *delirium* into the acute and the chronic. Chronic *delirium*, therefore, comprises all those states of disordered mental manifestation treated in the article Insanity. Acute . . . *delirium* refers to those morbid affections of mind supervening in the course of febrile, inflammatory, and some chronic diseases.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

b. As a *specific form* of insanity.

Persons after a debauch of liquor, or under the influence of terror, or in the *deliria* of a fever, or in a fit of lunacy, or even walking in their sleep, have had their brain so deeply impressed with chimerical representations, as they could possibly have been had these representations struck their senses.—*Shenstone, Essays on Ghosts.* (Ord MS.)

Delirium, or ideosynchysie (from ἰδέα, idea, and σύγχυσις, confusion) which he states to be reaction and aberration of the ideas, wandering of the intellects, illusions, hallucinations. The ancients divided insanity into mania and melancholia. By mania they understood a general, and by melancholia a partial *delirium*.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Delitéscence. *s.* [Lat. *delitesco*; from *lateo* = lie hid.] Lying hid.

1. Seclusion; retirement.

Every man has those about him who wish to soothe him into inactivity and *delitescence*.—*Johnson.*

2. In *Medicine.* Period during which certain morbid poisons, such as smallpox, lie latent in the system (incubation, however, is the *commoner* term); sudden disappearance of inflammatory symptoms (adopted from the *French*).

Delíver. *v. a.* [Fr. *délivrer*; from L.Lat. *delibero*, from *liber* = free.]

1. Set free; release; save; rescue.

Deliver me, O my God, out of the hand of the wicked, out of the hand of the unrighteous and cruel man.—*Psalms*, lxxi. 4.

2. Make over; put in the hands of another; leave to the discretion of another.

In any case thou shalt *deliver* him the pledge again when the sun goeth down.—*Deuteronomy*, xxiv. 12.

With *over*.

The constables have *delivered* her *over* to me, and she shall have whipping enough, I warrant her.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* v. 4.

Deliver me not *over* unto the will of mine enemies: for false witnesses are risen up against me, and such as breathe out cruelty.—*Psalms*, xxvii. 12.

3. Speak; tell; relate; utter; pronounce.

A mirth-moving jest,
Which his fair tongue, conceit's expositor,
Delivers in such apt and gracious words,
That aged ears play truant at his tales.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, ii. 1.

I knew a clergyman, who appeared to *deliver* his sermon without looking into his notes.—*Swift.*

4. Disburthen a woman of a child.

On her fright and fears,
She is something before her time *deliver'd*.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, ii. 2.

Used *metaphorically*.

Tully was long ere he could be *delivered* of a few verses, and those poor ones.—*Peacham, On Poetry.*

6. Give from hand to hand; transmit: (with *over*).

If a true account may be expected by future ages from the present, your lordship will be *delivered over* to posterity in a fairer character than I have given.—*Dryden, Dedication to King Arthur.*

7. Surrender; give up: (with *up*).

Are the cities that I got with wounds,
Deliver'd up again with peaceful words?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. i. 1.

He that spared not his own son, but *delivered* him *up* for us all, how shall he not, with him also, freely give us all things?—*Romans*, viii. 32.

Delíver. *adj.* [this *obsolete*, but not very *rare*, word is often treated as the origin or true form of Clever, which though probably not derived from it is a fair rendering.] Dexterous; brisk; active.

He was so wimble and wight,
From bough to bough he lepped light;
Wimble and wight, quick and *deliver*.
E. K. on Spenser's Shepherd's Calendar, March.

Delíverance. *s.*

1. Act of freeing from captivity, slavery, or any oppression; rescue.

He hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach *deliverance* to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bound.—*Luke*, iv. 18.

Whate'er befalls, your life shall be my care;
One death or one *deliv'rance* we will share.
Dryden.

2. Act of bringing forth children.

Ne'er mother
Rejoic'd *deliverance* more.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, v. 5.

People have a superstitious belief, that in the labour of women it helpeth to the easy *deliverance*. —*Bacon.*

3. Act of speaking; utterance: (Delivery, in this and the preceding sense, *commoner*).

If seriously I may convey my thoughts
In this my light *deliverance*, I have spoke
With one that in her sex, her years, profession,
Wisdom and constancy, hath amaz'd me more
Than I dare blame my weakness.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, ii. 1.

Delíverer. *s.* One who delivers.

1. Saver; rescuer; preserver; releaser.

It doth notably set forth the consent of all nations and ages, in the approbation of the extirpating and debellating of giants, monsters, and foreign tyrants, not only as lawful, but as meritorious even of divine honour, and this, although the *deliverer* came from the one end of the world unto the other.—*Bacon.*

By that seed
Is meant thy great *Deliverer*, who shall bruise
The serpent's head. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 148.

2 Relater; one who communicates something by speech or writing.

Tully, speaking of the law of nature, saith, that thereof God himself was inventor, disceptator, lator, the deviser, the discusser, and *deliverer*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. viii. § 460. (Ord MS.)

Divers chymical experiments delivered by sober authors, have been believed false, only because the menstruums were not as highly rectified, or exquisitely depurated, as those that were used by the *deliverers* of those experiments.—*Boyle.*

Delíveress. *s.* Female deliverer. *Rare.*

Joan d'Arc . . . the *deliveress* of the towne from our countrymen when they besieged it.—*Evelyn, Memoirs*, ap. 21: 1644. (Rich.)

Delívering. *verbal abs.* Act of one who delivers.

Excommunications, as in the apostles' times, they were *deliverings* over to Satan, so now shall be *deliverings* over to a foreign enemy or the people's rage.—*Jeremy Taylor, Episcopacy Asserted*, s. 36. (Rich.)

Delíverly. *adv.* In a deliver manner; briskly. *Rare.*

The temperate may soone dispose
His members to their reste,
And rise again *delyuerly*
To labour quicke and preste.
Drant, Horace, b. ii. s. 2. (Rich.)

Delíverness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Deliver; activity. *Rare.*

This, for his *delyvernesse* and swiftnesse, was surnamed Herefote.—*Fabyan*, vol. i. c. 208. (Rich.)

Delívery. *s.* Act of delivering.

1. Release; rescue; saving.

He swore, with sobs,
That he would labour my *delivery*.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 4.

2. Surrender; act of giving up.

After the *delivery* of your royal father's person into the hands of the army, I undertaking to the queen mother, that I would find some means to get access to him, she was pleased to send me.—*Sir J. Denham.*

Nor did he in any degree contribute to the *delivery* of his house, which was at first imagined, because it was so ill, or not at all defended.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

3. Utterance; pronunciation; speech.

We allege what the scriptures themselves do usually speak, for the saving force of the word of God; not with restraint to any certain kind of *delivery*, but howsoever the same shall chance to be made known.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

I was charmed with the gracefulness of his figure and *delivery*, as well as with his discourses.—*Addison.*

4. Use of the limbs; activity.

Musidorus could not perform any action on horse or foot more strongly, or deliver that strength more nimbly, or become the *delivery* more gracefully, or employ all more virtuously.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The earl was the taller, and much the stronger; but the duke had the neater limbs and freer *delivery*.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

5. Childbirth.

Like as a woman with child, that draweth near the time of her *delivery*, is in pain, and crieth out.—*Isaiah*, xxvi. 17.

Dell. *s.* [A.S.] Cavity in the earth, wider than a ditch and narrower than a valley.

The while, the same unhappy ewe,
Whose clouted leg her hurt doth shew,
Fell headlong into a *dell*. *Spenser.*

I know each lane, and every alley green,
Dingle, or bushy *dell*, of this wild wood.
Milton, Comus, 311.

But, foes to sunshine, most they took delight
In *dells* and dales, conceal'd from human sight.
Tickel.

Delph. *s.* Same as Delf.

A supper worthy of herself;
Five nothings in five plates of *delph*. *Swift.*

Délta. *s.* [name of the fourth letter in the Greek alphabet; in Hebrew, *Daleth*: its form, as a *capital*, being Δ; i.e. either an equilateral or an isosceles triangle. Its chief special application is in Physical Geography and Geology, which it has taken from the shape of the block of land enclosed between the first and last of the seven mouths of the Nile, which the Greeks called the Delta (the approximate triangle being viewed from the sea) of the Nile. It has since been extended to the land at the mouths of other rivers, in some of which the likeness to the letter is scarcely to be recognized; indeed where it means little more than alluvial deposit.] Strand or alluvial land enclosed within the forks of a river and the sea, which forms its base.

Before the Restoration scarcely one ship from the Thames had ever visited the *Delta* of the Ganges. But, during the twenty-three years which followed the Restoration, the value of the annual imports from that rich and populous district increased from eight thousand pounds to three hundred thousand.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

Déltoid. *adj.* [Gr. δελτοειδής, from εἶδος = form; shaped like the letter Δ, or Delta.] Delta-shaped.

a. In *Anatomy.* Applied to the thick fleshy muscle forming the upper and outer part of the shoulder.

Cut still more of the *deltoide* muscle, and carry the arm backward.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

b. In *Botany.* See extract.

Deltoid [leaf]; a solid, the transverse section of which has a triangular outline like the Greek Δ: as the leaf of Mesembryanthemum deltoideum.—*Lindley, Introduction to Botany*, p. 457.

Delúdable. *adj.* Liable to be deceived; that is easily imposed on. *Rare.*

Not well understanding omniscience, he is not so ready to deceive himself, as to falsify unto him whose cogitation is no ways *deludable*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Delúde. *v. a.* [Lat. *deludo*.] Beguile; cheat; deceive.

O, give me leave, I have *deluded* you;
'Twas neither Charles, nor yet the duke.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. v. 4.

Let not the Trojans, with a feign'd pretence
Of proffer'd peace, *delude* the Latian prince.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Delúder. *s.* One who deludes; beguiler; deceiver; impostor; cheat; false pretender.

And thus the sweet *deluders* tune their song.
Pope.

Delúding. *verbal abs.* Act of one who deludes; deception.

Ananias' and Sappira's dainty *deludings* with a smooth lie.—*Bishop Prideaux, Euchologia*, p. 228.

Déluge. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *diluvium*.]

1. General inundation; laying entirely under water.

The apostle doth plainly intimate, that the old world was subject to perish by a *deluge*, as this is subject to perish by conflagration.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

2. Overflowing of the natural bounds of a river.

But if with bays and dams they strive to force
His channel to a new or narrow course,
No longer then within his banks he dwells,
First to a torrent, then a *deluge*, swells.
Sir J. Denham.

Déluge. *v. a.*

1. Drown; lay totally under water.

Still the battering waves rush in
Implacable, till *delug'd* by the foam,
The ship sinks, found'ring in the vast abyss. *Philips.*

2. Overwhelm; cause to sink under the weight of any calamity.

At length corruption, like a general flood,
Shall *deluge* all. *Pope.*

Déluge. *v. n.* Become a deluge. *Rare.*

I'd weep the world to such a strain,
That it should *deluge* once again. *Marquis of Montrose, On the Death of King Charles I.*

Déluging. *part. adj.* Rushing, or overwhelming, like a deluge.

It is gone; and the heavens fall in a gentle rain,
When they should burst and drown with *deluging* storms. *Tennyson, Maude*, xxii. 2.

Delúsion. *s.* Act of deluding; cheat; guile; deceit; treachery; fraud; collusion; falsehood; state of one deluded; illusion; error; chimerical thought.

Who therefore seeks in these
True wisdom, finds her not; or, by *delusion*,
Far worse, her false resemblance only meets.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 318.

I, waking, view'd with grief the rising sun,
And fondly mourn'd the dear *delusion* gone. *Prior.*

Any person who appreciated her paid a compliment to the Major's good judgment—that is, if a man may be said to have good judgment who is under the influence of Love's *delusion*.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair.*

Delúsive. *adj.* Apt to deceive; beguiling; imposing on.

The happy whimsey you pursue,
Till you at length believe it true;
Caught by your own *delusive* art,
You fancy first, and then assert. *Prior.*

Delúsory. *adj.* Delusive.

This confidence is founded on no better foundation than a *delusory* prejudice.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Delve. *v. a.* [A.S. *delfan*.]

1. Dig; open the ground with a spade.

It shall go hard
But I will *delve* one yard below their mines,
And blow them at the moon.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 4.

Delve of convenient depth your thrashing floor;
With temper'd clay then fill and face it o'er.
Dryden.

2. Fathom; sift; sound one's opinion.

What's his name and birth?—
I cannot *delve* him to the root: his father
Was called Sicilius. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, i. 1.

Délver. *s.* One who delves; digger.

The *delver*, bound and clogged in clouted buskin, sings;
By untaught tunes his heavier task to easier pass he brings. *Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 331

Délving. *verbal abs.* Digging.

Stronge and vyolent exercises be these *delvynge* (specially in toughe clay and hevy).—*Sir T. Elyot, The Castel of Helth*, b. ii. (Rich.)

Démagogue. *s.* [Gr. δημάγωγος, from δῆμος = people, and ἀγωγός (from ἄγω = lead) = leader.] Ringleader of the rabble; popular and factious orator.

Who were the chief *demagogues* and patrons of tumults, to send for them, to flatter and embolden them.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Demosthenes and Cicero, though each of them a leader, or, as the Greeks called it, a *demagogue*, in a popular state, yet seem to differ in their practice.—*Swift.*

No schoolman could be a great man but as a schoolman. William of Ockham alone was a powerful *demagogue*—scholastic even in his political writings, but still a *demagogue*.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. iii.

Dr. Grantley, however, has a holy horror of the impious *demagogue*, as on one occasion he called Bold. . . . Now, I will not say that the Archdeacon is strictly correct in stigmatizing John Bold as a *demagogue*, for I hardly know how extreme must be a man's opinions before he can be justly called so: but Bold is a strong reformer.—*A. Trollope, The Warden*, ch. ii.

I will notice first some Greek immigrations, the time of whose incoming may in this way be pretty accurately noted; but which have either escaped the attention of our lexicographers, or have seemed to them unworthy of note. We should scarcely suspect 'biography' to be so recent as it is, were it not for the fact that Dryden continually uses 'biographia.' 'Cynosura,' employed by Hacket and Henry More, preceded 'cynosure;' '*demagogi*,' employed also by Hacket, went before '*demagogues*.' Bearing out the novelty of this last word in the middle of the seventeenth century, let me just remind you that Milton in his Εἰκονοκλάστης finds in the use of '*demagogue*' in the Icon Basilike.—'this goblin word,' as he calls it,—an argument that King Charles could not have been author of the work. His words are so curious that, though quote by Richardson and referred to by Todd, I will appe them here:—'Setting aside the affrightment of goblin word (*demagogue*), for the king, by his lea cannot coin English as he could money to be curren and it is believed this wording was above his knowr style and orthography, and accuses the whole composure to be conscious of some other author.' § 4.—*Archbishop Trench, On some Deficiencies in ou English Dictionaries*, p. 26, and note.

Demánd. *v. a.* [Fr. *demander*.]

1. Claim; ask for with authority.

The pound of flesh, which I *demand* of him,
Is dearly bought; 'tis mine, and I will have it.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

2. Question; interrogate: (in the first extract the construction is *demand* [*of*] *that demi-devil*; the clause beginning with *Why* &c., being the object governed).

Will you, I pray, *demand* that *demi-devil*,
Why he hath thus ensnar'd my soul and body?
Shakespear, Othello, v. 2.

And when Uriah was come unto him, David *demanded* of him how Joab did, and how the people did, and how the war prospered.—2 *Samuel*, xi. 7.

Demánd. *s.*

1. Claim; challenging; asking of anything with authority.

This matter is by the decree of the watchers, and

the *demand* by the word of the holy ones.—*Daniel*, iv. 17.

Giving vent gives life and strength to our appetites; and he that has the confidence to turn his wishes into *demands*, will be but a little way from thinking he ought to obtain them.—*Locke*.

2 Postulate.

It is, with teachers of mathematical sciences, usual to lay down first certain reasonable *demands*, which in most particulars following are to serve as principles whereby to work.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*. (Ord MS.)

3. Call for a thing in order to purchase it: (opposed to *supply*).

My bookseller tells me, the *demand* for those my papers increases daily.—*Addison, Spectator*.

4. In *Law*. See extract.

It hath also a proper signification distinguished from plaint; for all civil actions are pursued either by *demands* or plaints, and the pursuer is called demandant or plaintiff. There are two manners of *demands*, the one of deed, the other in law: in deed, as in every præcipe, there is express demand: in law, as every entry in land-distress for rent, taking or seizing of goods, and such like acts, which may be done without any words, are *demands* in law. —*Blount*.

Demándable. *adj.* Capable of being, or liable to be, demanded, requested, or asked for.

All sums *demandable*, either for licence of alienation to be made of lands holden in chief, or for the pardon of any such alienation, already made without licence, have been stayed in the way to the hanaper.—*Bacon, Office of Alienation*.

Demándant. *s.* One who demands; demander: (this latter being the *commoner*, the other the more *technical* or *legal* term).

One of the witnesses deposed, that dining on a Sunday with the *demandant*, whose wife had sat below the squire's lady at church, she the said wife dropped some expressions, as if she thought her husband ought to be knighted.—*Spectator*.

Demánder. *s.* One who demands; purchaser.

They grow very fast and fat, which also bettereth their taste, and delivereth them to the *demander's* ready use at all seasons.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall*.

Demarcátion. *s.* [*mark*, in the sense of *march* = boundary.] Distinction.

The speculative line of *demarcation*, where obedience ought to end, and resistance must begin, is faint, obscure, and not easily *definable*.—*Burke, Reflections on the French Revolution*.

Having, by these eliminations, obtained the body which practically constitutes the people, we have next to consider whether the distinction between aristocracy and democracy turns upon a precise *demarcation* of the majority and minority of this body.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, appendix.

Demárch. *s.* ? Excursion.

Reason checks fancy in its most extravagant sallies, and imagination enlivens reason in its most extravagant *demarches*.—*Collection of Letters in the London Journal*, 1721, no. 10.

Demeán. *s.* Mien; presence; carriage; demeanour; deportment.

At his feet, with sorrowful *demean*,
And deadly hue, an armed corse did lie.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii.

Demeán. *v. a.* [from Fr. *démener*.—see last extract.] Behave; comport: (with *self*).

Those plain and legible lines of duty requiring us to *demean ourselves* to God humbly and devoutly, to our governors obediently, and to our neighbours justly, and to ourselves soberly and temperately.—*South, Sermons*.

A man cannot doubt but that there is a God; and that, according as he *demeans himself* towards him, he will make him happy or miserable for ever.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons*, i.

Strephon had long perplex'd his brains,
How with so high a nymph he might
Demean himself the wedding-night. *Swift*.

[*Demean*.—To wield, to manage; *demeanour*, behaviour.

'So is it not a great mischaunce
To let a foole have governaunce
Of things that he can not *demaine*.'
(Chaucer in Richardson.)

'His herte was nothing in his own *demain*.'
(Ibid.)

'Come on with me, *demeane* you like a maide.'
(Ibid.)

French, *démener, se démener*, to stir much, move to and fro;—*un procès*, to follow a suit;—*marchandise*, to traffic. *Mener*, to conduct, lead, manage, handle;—*les mains*, to lay about one;—*la loi*, to proceed in a suit. (Cotgrave.) Italian, *menare*, to guide, conduct, direct, or bring by the hand, to bestir. (Florio.) The later Latin had *minare*, to drive cattle, derived by Diez from *minari*, to threaten; 'asinos et equum sarcinis onerant et *minantes* baculis exigunt.' (Apuleius.) 'Agasones equos agentes, i.e. *minantes*. (Paulus ex Festo.) But the notion of threatening does not seem to me to be a point of view from which the act of driving beasts would be likely to be named. On the other hand the Old French spelling, *mainer*, suggests an obvious derivation from Latin *manus*, French *main*, the hand, as we speak of handing one down-stairs; and *mener* is often synonymous with *manage*, which is undoubtedly from that source. Observe the frequent references to the hand in the explanations from Cotgrave and Florio above given. The same change of vowel is seen in French *menottes*, handcuffs.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Demeán. *v. a.* [from *mean*.] Lessen; debase; undervalue.

Now, out of doubt, Antipholis is mad;
Else he would never so *demean* himself.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, iv. 3.

According to his manhood, the son of king David; but yet, in his birth and life and death, far *demeaned* beneath all kingly state.—*Dr. Abbot, Of the Kingdom of Christ*, p. 5: 1601.

Demeánance. *s.* Demeanour. *Rare.*

Item the boke howe men should flie synne,
Item royall *demeananuce* worshyp to win.
Skelton, The Crowne of Laurell. (Rich.)

Demeánour. *s.* Carriage; behaviour.

Of so insupportable a pride he was, that where his deeds might well stir envy, his *demeanour* did rather breed disdain.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

To whom thus Eve, with sad *demeanour* meek,
Ill worthy I, such title should belong
To me transgressor. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 162.

Admiration, esteem, &c. are more the result of a judgment of the understanding; (though often of an erroneous one;) 'deference' is apt to depend on feelings;—often, on whimsical and unaccountable feelings. It is often yielded to a vigorous claim,—to an authoritative and overbearing *demeanour*. With others of an opposite character, a soothing, insinuating, flattering, and seemingly submissive *demeanour* will often gain great influence. They will yield to those who seem to yield to them; the others, to those who seem resolved to yield to no one.—*Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. i. ch. i. § 2.

Mary was in agonies of grief; and her distress affected him more than was imagined by those who judged of his heart by his *demeanour*.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xv.

The men, as usual, liked her artless kindness and simple refined *demeanour*.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair*.

Dr. Grantley never lays aside that *demeanour* which so well becomes him. He has all the dignity of an ancient saint with the sleekness of a modern bishop; he is always the same; he is always the archdeacon; unlike Homer, he never nods.—*A. Trollope, The Warden*, ch. ii.

Démency. *s.* See Dementia.

The king his clemency
Dispenseth with his *demency*. *Skelton*.

Mr. Pinel arranged mental diseases into—1st, Mania; . . . 2nd, Melancholia; 3rd, *Demency*, or a peculiar debility of the operations of the understanding, and the acts of the will; . . . and 4th, Idiotism.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine*.

Demént. *v. a.* Make mad; drive out of one's mind or senses.

For he was thus *demented* and bewitched with these pestilent perswasions of his wicked rulers.—*Joye, Exposicion of Daniel*, c. 5. (Rich.)

Deméntate. *v. a.* Afflict with dementia; madden. *Rare.*

The mystery of iniquity began to work even in the apostles' time; many antichrists and heretics were abroad; many sprung up since; many now present, and will be to the world's end, to *dementate* men's minds, to seduce, and captivate their souls.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 673.

Deméntate. *adj.* Afflicted with dementia; dementated; maddened. *Rare.*

Arise, thou *dementate* sinner, and come to judgement.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 522.

Dementátion. *s.* See Dementia.

Supposing the distemper under command from breaking out into any other sins besides its own *dementation* or stupidity.—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 512: 1654.

Deménted. *part. adj.* Insane; crazy. See Dementia.

Deméntedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Demented.

It is named by Pinel dementia or démence, *dementedness*.—*Prichard*, in *Cyclopædia* (*Forbes, Tweedie, and Conolly*) *of Practical Medicine*.

Deméntia. *s.* [Lat. *de* = from, and suggesting the notion of deflection, deterioration, or change for the worse, and *mens, mentis* = mind; the French form being *démence*. To this *demency* stands in the same relation as *clemency* to *clémence*, Lat. *clementia*. In *Nosology*, *demency* is little more than an imperfectly Anglicized form of the French or Latin, which has not become current. Nor is it necessary; *dementia*, like *delirium*, being a word which is rarely used except in the singular number. The meaning of this word, at least in *Nosology*, is more special than those of its congeners. *Demented*, and the like, nearly coincide with *out of* (*one's*) *mind*, or *deranged*, i.e. mad in the looser sense of the term. *Dementia*, on the other hand, applies to the weakening, the breaking-down, and the partial, or incipient, loss of the faculties, i.e. the first stage of Fatuity.] Idiotcy.

We shall divide maniacal fatuity into two grades or stages. The first is that which Esquirol and Georget have named *démence* or *dementia*, a term which is established by the authority of these writers, and has been received into general use. . . . The approach of *dementation*, or the first period of fatuity, is indicated by a comparative state of calmness. . . . *Demented* persons are generally quiet and inactive.—*Prichard*, in *Cyclopædia* (*Forbes, Tweedie, and Conolly*) *of Practical Medicine*.

Demérge. *v. a.* [Lat. *mergo* = plunge, dip, sink; pass. part. *mersus*.] Sink. *Rare.*

I found the receiver separated from its cover, and the air breaking forth through the water in which it was *demerged*.—*Boyle, Works*, vol. iv. p. 519. (Rich.)

Demérit. *s.* [Fr. *demérite*; from Lat. *demeritus*, pass. part. of *demereor*.]

1. Want of merit; blame; misconduct: (the *de-* significant, making the sense the opposite to that of *meritus*).

They should not be able once to stir, or to murmur, but it should be known, and they shortened according to their *demerits*.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

Thou liv'st by me; to me thy breath resign;
Mine is the merit, the *demerit* thine.
Dryden, Fables.

Whatever they acquire by their industry or ingenuity should be secure, unless forfeited by any *demerit* or offence against the custom of the family.—*Sir W. Temple*.

2. Merit; desert: (the *de-*, without signification, leaving the sense that of *meritus*). *Obsolete.*

I fetch my life and being
From men of royal siege; and my *demerits*
May speak, unbonneting, to as proud a fortune
As this that I have reach'd.
Shakespear, Othello, i. 2.

Demérit. *v. a.*

1. Earn. *Obsolete.*

They brought with them also besyde theyr trybute assigned them, further to *demerite* the favour of oure men, great plentie of vytayles.—*Eden, Translation of P. Martyr*, leaf 25. (Ord MS.)

2. Lose from want of merit.

Although thou didst not deserve a being, yet thou *demerited* it not.—*Jeremy Taylor, Contemplations*, 102. (Ord MS.)

3. Depreciate.

Faith by her own dignity and worthiness doth not *demerit* justice and righteousness.—*Bishop Woolton, Christian Manual*, sign. c. iv.

Demérse. *v. a.* Same as Demerge. *Rare.*

The receiver being erected, the mercury will again be stagnant at the bottom of the phial, and the orifice of the tube C C C will be found *demersed* in it.—*Boyle, Works*, vol. iv. p. 515. (Rich.)

Demérsion. *s.* [Lat. *demersio, -onis*; from *mergo* = dip, plunge.]

It appears that this sinking and *demersion* of buildings into the earth is a manifest sign of their antiquity, which is so much the greater, by how much the deeper they are sunk.—*Ray, Three Discourses concerning the Chaos, Deluge, and Dissolution of the World*, ch. v. sect. 1. (Ord MS.)

Demésne. *s.* (pronounced *demain*.) See extracts, also Domain.

Having now provided
A gentleman of noble parentage,
Of fair *demesnes*, youthful, and nobly allied.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 5.

That earldom indeed had a royal jurisdiction and seigniory, though the lands of that county in *demesne* were possessed for the most part by the ancient inheritors.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland*.

Demains, according to common speech, are the lord's chief manor-place, with the lands thereto belonging, *terræ dominicales*, which he and his ancestors have from time to time kept in their own manual occupation, for the maintenance of themselves and their families; and all parts of a manor

except what is in the hands of freeholders, are said to be *demains*. . . . As *demains* are lands in the lord's hand, manually occupied, some have thought this word derived from *de manu*; but it is from the French *demaine* which is used for an inheritance, and that comes from *dominium*.—*Blount.*

Domanium properly signifies the king's land in France, appertaining to him in property; and in like manner do we in some sort use it here in England; for all lands, it is said, are either mediately or immediately held of the crown . . . it hath been observed that lands in the hands of a common person cannot be true *demesnes*; and certain it is that lands in the possession of a subject are called *demains* in a different sense from the *demain* lands of the crown; for *demains* or *domains* in the hands of a subject have their derivation *à domo*; because they are lands in his possession for the maintenance of his house; but the *domains* of the crown are held of the king, who is absolute lord, having proper *dominion*.—*Wood, Institutes*, 139.

That land which a man holds originally of himself, called *dominium* by the civilians, and opposed to feodum or fee, which signifies those that are held of a superior lord. It is sometimes used also for a distinction between those lands that the lord of the manor has in his own hands, or in the hands of his lessee, demised or let upon a rent for a term of years or life, and such other lands appertaining to the said manor as belong to free or copyholders; although the copyhold belonging to any manor, according to many good lawyers, is also accounted *demeans*.—*Philips.*

The defects in those acts . . . have hitherto been wholly ineffectual, except about the *demesnes* of a few gentlemen.—*Swift.*

Used *adjectivally*.

The *demesne* lands of the crown . . . were abundantly sufficient to support its dignity and magnificence.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, ch. viii. pt. 2.

Démi-. See Demy.

Démi-island. *s.* [two words.] Peninsula.

The place from whence the Turks were to have had the aforesaid booty, was almost in manner an island. . . . Thus was the Persian armie quite discomfited in this *demi-island*.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.* (Ord MS.)

Démicastor. *s.* [Lat. *castor* = beaver, the fur of which animal is used in making hats.] Hat so called; (literally) half-beaver.

I know in that more subtil air of yours tinsel sometimes passes for tissue, Venice beads for pearl, and *demicastors* for beavers.—*Howell, Familiar Letters*, iii. 2. (Ord MS.)

Démicrown. *s.* In *Heraldry*. Crown divided vertically by Dimidiation for the purpose of impalement.

Not the least interesting figure that walked in procession at the second coronation of Richard III. was his only legitimate offspring, a child of ten years of age, Edward Earl of Warwick. In his hand the boy held a rod of gold; his brows supported a *demi-crown*, the appointed head-dress on such state occasions for the heir to the throne of England.—*J. H. Jesse, Memoirs of King Richard III.* ch. v.

Démidevil. *s.* Half-devil.

These three have robb'd me: and this *demi-devil*
(For he's a bastard one) had plotted with them
To take my life. *Shakespear, Tempest*, v. 1.
(See also extract under Demand, *v. a.* 2.)

Démigod. *s.* One who is of divine nature; half a god; hero produced by the cohabitation of divinities with mortals.

He took his leave of them, whose eyes bad him farewel with tears, making temples to him as to a *demi-god*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Be gods, or angels, *demi-gods*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 937.

Transported *demi-gods* stood round,
And men grew heroes at the sound,
Enflam'd with glory's charms.
Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.

The Buddhists believe in the existence of Lokas, or heavens, each differing in glory, and serving as the temporary residences of *demigods* and divinities as well as of men whose etherialization is but inchoate, and who have yet to visit the earth in future births and acquire in future transmigrations their complete attainment of Nirwana.—*Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon*, pt. iv. ch. ii.
(See also last extract under Demon.)

Demigrátion. *s.* Banishment.

Are we so foolish, that whiles we may sweetly enjoy the settled estate of our primogeniture, we will needs bring upon ourselves the curse of Cain, to put ourselves from the side of Eden, into the land of Nod, that is of *demigration*?—*Bishop Hall, Quo vadis?* 22. (Ord MS.)

Démijohn. *s.* See extract.

Demijohn [is] a corruption of the French *damejeune*, Languedoc *damo-xano*, a large bottle covered with matting.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*

Démilance. *s.* Light lance; spear; half-pike.

Light *demi-lances* from afar they throw,
Fasten'd with leathern thongs to gaul the foe.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

Démiman. *s.* Half-man.

We must adventure this battle, lest we perish by the complaints of this barking *demi-man*.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Démiquaver. *s.* Same as Semiquaver.

Démirep. *s.* [*rep* from *reputation*.] Person with an impaired reputation. *Colloquial.*

The Sirens, those celebrated songstresses of Sicily, who were ranked among the demigods as well as the *demi-reps* of antiquity.—*Dr. Burney, History of Music*, i. 306.

Demíse. *s.* [Fr.] Death; decease; transference.

About a month before the *demise* of queen Anne, the author retired.—*Swift.*

This plan had been dropped upon the detection of the Rye House Plot, but became again the subject of his thoughts after the *demise* of the crown.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. v.

Demíse. *v. a.* Grant at one's death; grant by will; bequeath.

My executors shall not have power to *demise* my lands to be purchased.—*Swift, Last Will.*

Demíss. *adj.* Let down; depressed; submissive; humble.

Neither is humility a vertue made up of wearing of old clothes, or doing servile and mean employments by voluntary undertaking, or of sullen gestures, or *demiss* behaviour, and artifice of lowly expressions; for these may become snares to invite and catch at honour, and they are collateral designs of pride and direct actions of hypocrisie.—*Jeremy Taylor, Great Exemplar of Sanctity and holy Life*, 365. (Ord MS.)

Demíssion. *s.* [Lat. *demissio, -onis*; from *demissus*, passive part. of *demitto* = send away.] Letting down: (opposed to *keeping up*).

Inexorable rigour is worse than a lasche *demission* of sovereign authority.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Demíssive. *adj.* Submissive; humble.

They pray with *demissive* eyelids, and sitting with their knees deflected under them, to shew their fear and reverence.—*Lord, Discovery of the Banians*, p. 72: 1630.

Demít. *v. a.* [Lat. *demitto* = send away, let down.] Depress; hang down; let fall; lay down.

When they are in their pride, that is, advancing their train, if they decline their neck to the ground, they presently *demit* and let fall the same.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

General Conway *demitted* his office, and my commission expired of course.—*Hume, Private Correspondence*, 257. (Ord MS.)

Démiwolf. *s.* Half-wolf; mongrel between a dog and a wolf.

Spaniels, curs,
Showghs, water-rugs, and *demi-wolves*, are cleped
All by the name of dogs.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 1.

Demócracy. *s.* [Gr. δῆμος = people, κράτος = strength, power, authority, from κρατέω = have, or exert, power.] Form of government in which the sovereign power is lodged in the collective body of the people.

The majority, having the whole power of the community, may employ all that power in making laws, and executing those laws; and there the form of the government is a perfect *democracy*.—*Locke.*

In . . . the preceding essay, the democratic form of government, and the power of the majority of the people, as characteristic of that form, have been referred to, as something clearly understood, and having a recognised meaning. The subject is, however, still involved in some obscurity, . . . [and] an attempt will be made to ascertain, in what the received opposition between aristocracy and *democracy*, as generally understood, really consists. . . . There is, however, greater difficulty in defining the distinction between the two varieties of the latter [limited, as opposed to absolute] class of governments, which are respectively called aristocracies and *democracies*. The distinction between these two forms of government is commonly made to depend on the sovereign power residing, or not residing, in a majority of the people. If, it is said, the sovereign power is vested in the people at large, or in a majority of the people, the government is a *democracy*: if only in a minority of the people, the government is an aristocracy.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in matters of Opinion*, appendix.

Démocrat. *s.* Advocate of democracy.

I would say to the most violent *democrat* in the kingdom, 'Suppose the business done . . . what advantages will you have obtained beyond what you now possess?'—*Bishop Watson, Charge*, A.D. 1798, p. 19.

Democrátic. *adj.* Pertaining to, connected with, or consisting of, a democracy.

Here be it thine to calm and guide
The swelling *democratick* tide. *Akenside.*

It is a mere *democratic* body, unconnected with the crown or kingdom.—*Burke, Reflections on the French Revolution.*

Democrátical. *adj.* Democratic.

They are still within the line of vulgarity, and are *democratical* enemies to truth.—*Sir T. Browne.*

As the government of England has a mixture of *democratical* in it, so the right is partly in the people.—*Arbuthnot.*

Democrátically. *adv.* In a democratic manner; after the fashion of a democrat or a democracy.

The democratical embassy was *democratically* received.—*Algernon Sidney.*

Demócratist. *s.* Democrat. *Rare.*

He endeavours to crush the aristocratick party, and to nourish one in avowed connexion with the most furious *democratists* in France.—*Burke, Thoughts on French Affairs.*

Demócraty. *s.* Older form of Democracy.

Forms of commonwealths, monarchies, aristocracies, *democraties*.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 67.

A *democraty* is where all the people have power, authority sovereign.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Arts of Empire*, ch. i.

At this rate, Phalaris could not have spoken any dialect of the Greek tongue; for every one of them was the language of a *democraty* somewhere or other.—*Boyle, On Bentley's Dissertation of Phalaris.*

Demoiséllе. *s.* [Fr. = young lady.] Bird akin to the cranes: (so called from the grace of its movements).

The gall-bladder . . . [was] wanting in two out of six *demoiselles*.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, ch. xvii.

Demólish. *v. a.* [Fr. *démolir*, part. *démolissant*; Lat. *demolior*.] Throw down buildings; raze; destroy.

Red lightning play'd along the firmament,
And their *demolish'd* works to pieces rent. *Dryden.*

Demólisher. *s.* One who demolishes; destroyer; layer waste.

Nor are these masters such batterers and *demolishers* of stately and elegant buildings.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 185.

Demólishment. *s.* Demolition: (this latter being the *commoner* term).

Look on his honour, sister,
That bears no stamp of time, no wrinkles on it,
No sad *demolishment*; nor death can reach it.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Mad Lover.

Demolítion. *s.* Act of overthrowing or demolishing buildings; destruction.

Two gentlemen should have the direction in t' *demolition* of Dunkirk.—*Swift.*

Démon. *s.* [Lat. *dæmon*; Gr. δαίμων.] Spirit (generally an evil spirit); devil; genius.

I felt him strike, and now I see him fly:
Curs'd *demon*! O for ever broken lie
Those fatal shafts, by which I inward bleed! *Prior.*

He [Sokratès] had been accustomed to hear, even from his childhood, a divine voice, interfering at moments when he was about to act, in the way of restraint, but never in the way of instigation. . . . Though late writers speak of this as the *dæmon* Sokratès, he himself does not personify it, but spea of it merely as 'a divine sign, a prophetic or supernatural voice.' He was accustomed not only to obey it implicitly, but to speak of it publicly and familiarly. . . . Such was the *dæmon* or genius of Sokratès as described by himself and as conceived in the genuine Platonic Dialogues—a voice always prohibitory, and bearing exclusively upon his own personal conduct. That which Plutarch and other admirers of Sokratès conceived as a *dæmon* or intermediate being between gods and men, was looked upon by the fathers of the Christian church as a devil, by Le Clerc as one of the fallen angels, by some other commentators as mere ironical phraseology on the part of Sokratès himself.—*Grote, History of Greece*, pt. ii. ch. lxviii.

The followers of Buddha . . . have turned with instinctive terror to propitiate the powers of evil, by whom alone such miseries are supposed to be inflicted, and to worship the *demons* and tormentors to whom their superstition is contented to attribute a circumscribed portion of the earth. *Demon* worship prevailed among the Singhalese before the in-

troduction of Buddhism by Mahindo.... The *demons* here denounced are distinct from a class of *demigods* who, under the name of Yakshyos, are supposed to inhabit the waters and dwell on the sides of Mount Meru.... The Singhalese have a *demon* or Sanne for each form of disease.—*Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon*, pt. iv. ch. ii.

Démoness. *s.* Female demon.

The Sichemites ... had a goddess, or *demoness*, under the name of Jephthah's daughter.—*Mede, Apostasy of the latter Times*, p. 31.

Demóniac. *adj.* Belonging to the devil; devilish; influenced by the devil; produced by diabolical possession.

He, all unarm'd,
Shall chase thee with the terror of his voice
From thy *demoniack* holds, possession foul.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 626.

Demoniack phrensy, moping melancholy.
Id., Paradise Lost, iv. 628.

Demóniac. *s.* One possessed by the devil.

Those lunaticks and *demoniacks* that were referred to their right mind, were such as sought after him, and believed in him.—*Bentley.*

Demoniacal. *adj.* Same as Demoniac.

Nor entermix these divine mysteres with *demoniacal*.—*Prynne, Histriomastix*, pt. i. act vi. sc. 4.

It is certain that the idea of *demoniacal* possession was very ancient among the oriental nations.—*Brande, Dictionary of Literature, Science, and Art, Demoniacs.*

It is, of course, witchcraft, and *demoniacal* power made visible.—*Saturday Review*, April 15, 1865.

Demónial. *adj.* Having the character of a demon. *Rare.*

No man who acknowledges *demonial* things can deny demons.—*Cudworth, Intellectual System*, fol. 264.

Demónian. *adj.* Having the nature of a demon. *Rare.*

Demonian spirits now, from the element
Each of his reign allotted, rightlier call'd
Powers of fire, air, water.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 122.

Demóniasm. *s.* State of being possessed by a demon. *Rare.*

What remained, but to ascribe both to enthusiasm or *demoniasm*?—*Bishop Warburton, Sermons*, p. 255. (Ord MS.)

Demónifuge. *s.* [Lat. *fugo* = put to flight.] Protection against a demon.

Of these Isabella, whom Gray so strongly stigmatizes [as the She-wolf of France], I hope was wrapped in the friar's garment; for few stood more in need of a *demonifuge*.—*Pennant*, fol. 271. (Rich.)

Démonism. *s.* System of demon or devil worship.

The established theology of the heathen world from its first rise to its final overthrow, rested upon the basis of *demonism*. Scarce was there a single oracle delivered but by a person said to be possessed.—*Farmer, On the Demoniacs of the New Testament*, ch. i. sect. 7. (Rich.)

Démonist. *s.* Demon-worshipper.

Perfect *dæmonists*, undoubtedly, there are in religion; because we know whole nations who worship a devil or fiend, to whom they sacrifice, and offer prayers and supplications, in reality on no other account than because they fear him.—*Lord Shaftesbury, Enquiry concerning Virtue.* (Rich.)

Demónolatry. *s.* [Gr. λατρεία = worship.] Worship of demons.

These [Platonists] did doubtless therein designedly lay a foundation for their Polytheism and creature-worship (now vulgarly called idolatry), that is for their cosmo-latry, astro-latry, and *demono-latry*.—*Cudworth, Intellectual System*, fol. 813.

Demonólogist. *s.* Investigater or historian of demonology.

Having a royal *demonologist* upon my hands.—*Blackburne.*

Demonólogy. *s.* [Gr. λόγος = word, discourse, reason, principle.] Doctrine as to the nature and system of demons; title of a work by James I., and of another by Sir Walter Scott.

I return you the manuscript you lent me of *dæmonology*.—*Howell, Familiar Letters*, b. iii. let. 23.

But the creeds—that of the apostles, that of Nicea, or even that ascribed to St. Athanasius, and chanted in every church of the West—formed but a small part of the belief of Latin Christendom. That whole world was one in the popular religion. The same vast mythology commanded the general consent; the same angelology, *demonology*; the same worship of the Virgin and the saints, the same reverence for pilgrimages and reliques, the same notions of the life to come, of hell, purgatory, heaven.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. ii.

Demonómagy. *s.* Magic connected with, or dependent upon, demons.

The author had rifled all the stores of *demonomagy* to furnish out an entertainment.—*Bishop Hurd.*

Demónomist. *s.* Demon-worshipper. *Rare.*

Celebes ... well peopled, but with bad people, no place engendering greater *demonomists*, or, till of late, worse savages.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 368.

Demónomy. *s.* [Gr. νόμος = law.] Demon-worship. *Rare.*

These Javans are drunk in *demonomy*.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 365.

Démonship. *s.* State, condition, or rank of a demon.

Plutarch doth acquaint us with this pretty conceit—that the souls of men took degrees after death; first they commenced heroes who were as probationers to a *demonship*; then, after a time sufficient, demons.—*Mede, Apostasy of the latter Times*, p. 18.

Demónstrable. *adj.* Capable of being demonstrated.

The grand articles of our belief are as *demonstrable* as geometry.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Demónstrableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Demonstrable; capability of being demonstrated.

For these reasons (I say) 'tis very fit that notwithstanding the natural *demonstrableness* both of the obligations and motives of morality, yet, considering the manifest corruptness of the present estate which human nature is in, the generality of men should not be left wholly to the workings of their own minds, to the use of their natural faculties, and to the bare convictions of their own reason.—*Clarke, Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion*, p. 282.

Demónstrably. *adv.* In a demonstrable manner; in such a manner as admits of certain proof; evidently; beyond possibility of contradiction.

He should have compelled his ministers to execute the law, in cases that *demonstrably* concerned the public peace.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Demónstrance. *s.* Indication; proof. *Rare.*

If one or a few sinfull acts were a sufficient *demonstrance* of an hypocrite, what would become of all the elect, even the best recorded in Scripture?—*R. Junius, Cure of Misprision.* (Ord MS.)

Demónstrate. *v. a.* [Lat. *demonstratus*, pass. part. of *demonstro*; from *monstro* = show.] Show, or exhibit, in such a way as to be cognized by the senses (commoner, however, as applied, in *Logic*, to proofs made clear to the intellect in such a manner that the negation is inconceivable, implying a contradiction in terms; as in the syllogism, and mathematical proofs: hence, Demonstrative is often nearly synonymous with Deductive); prove in such a manner as shows the contrary position to be absurd.

We cannot *demonstrate* these things so, as to shew that the contrary often involves a contradiction.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons.*

Demonstráting. *verbal abs.* Exhibition with proof, sensible or intellectual.

As the proving of these two things will overthrow all atheism, so it will likewise lay a clear foundation, for the *demonstrating* of a deity distinct from the corporeal world.—*Cudworth, Intellectual System*, fol. 145. (Rich.)

Demonstrátion. *s.*

1. Highest degree of deductive evidence; strongest degree of proof; such proof as not only evinces the position to be true, but shows the contrary position to be absurd and impossible; indubitable evidence of the senses or reason.

What appeareth to be true by strong and invincible *demonstration*, such as wherein it is not by any way possible to be deceived, thereunto the mind doth necessarily yield.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Which way soever we turn ourselves, we are encountered with clear evidences and sensible *demonstrations* of a Deity.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons.*

Where the agreement or disagreement of anything is plainly and clearly perceived, it is called *demonstration*.—*Locke.*

Peter the Lombard was, as it were, the Euclid of this science. His sentences were to be the irrefragable axioms and definitions from which were to be deduced all the higher and more remote truths of divinity; on them the great theological mathematicians built what appeared their infallible *demonstrations*.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. iii.

2. In *Strategy*. Display of force; movement as if for attack.

If any uncertainty remains as to the enemy's dispositions, *demonstrations* should be made generally along the front, to oblige him to show his hand.—*Macdougall, Modern Warfare as influenced by Modern Artillery*, ch. viii.

3. Explanatory exhibition: (common in *Anatomy*, as applied to *dissections* and *preparations*).

Demónstrative. *adj.*

1. Having the power of demonstration; invincibly conclusive; certain.

An argument necessary and *demonstrative*, or such as, being proposed unto any man, and understood, the man cannot choose but inwardly yield.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Without holding an infallibility in the church except as to fundamental truths; and aware of no test by which fundamental truths can be infallibly ascertained; we find that the law of probable evidence is as binding on a rational agent as that which we term *demonstrative*.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. vii.

The taste of sugar of lead is not the sum of the tastes of its component elements, acetic acid and lead or its oxide; nor is the colour of green vitriol a mixture of the colours of sulphuric acid and copper. This explains why mechanics is a deductive or *demonstrative* science, and chemistry not. In the one, we can compute the effects of all combinations of causes, whether real or hypothetical, from the laws which we know to govern those causes when acting separately.... Not so in the phenomena which are the peculiar subject of the science of chemistry.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, b. iii. ch. vi. § 1.

2. Having the power of expressing clearly and certainly.

Painting is necessary to all other arts, because of the need which they have of *demonstrative* figures, which often give more light to the understanding than the clearest discourses.—*Dryden.*

3. Displaying feeling or sentiment: (applied to the *manners*, *bearing*, or *character* of persons).

Natures like hers affect, as a rule, no more diffidence than they feel, and are seldom unnecessarily *demonstrative*, however small and select their audience, and however dramatic the piece they are playing.—*Barren Honours*, ch. iii.

Construction *postpositive.*

The oration *demonstrative* standeth either in praise or dispraise of some one man, or some one thing, or some one deed doen.—*Wilson, Art of Rhetorique*, fol. 11. (Rich.)

Demónstratively. *adv.* In a demonstrative manner.

1. With evidence not to be opposed or doubted.

No man, in matters of this life, requires an assurance either of the good which he designs, or of the evil which he avoids, from arguments *demonstratively* certain.—*South.*

First, I *demonstratively* prove,
That feet were only made to move. *Prior*

2. Clearly; plainly; with certain knowledge.

Demonstratively understanding the simplicity of perfection, it was not in the power of earth to work them from it.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Demónstrativeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Demonstrative.

And to this, I that did not really adhere to that, will not be so far concerned in it as to make any reply, or at all endeavour to defend it, or to add of it farther than this, that the bare possibility that it might so signifie supersedes all *demonstrativeness* of proof from this text for the criminousness of will-worship.—*Hammond, Works*, vol. ii. pt. iv. fol. 178.

Démonstrátor. *s.*

1. One who proves; one who teaches; one who demonstrates.

If we consider the true nature of progressive motion and firm station on the ground, we shall soon conclude that the instruments of them both are the best *demonstrators* of human strength.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 66.

Whether an algebraist, fluxionist, geometrician, or *demonstrator* of any kind, can expect indulgence for obscure principles or incorrect reasonings.—*Bishop Berkeley, Analyst*, query 43.

You must remember the account I once gave you of a curious dispute he had at Constantinople with a couple of Turks, in defence of the Christian religion; a dispute from which he acquired the epithet

of *demonstrator*.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphrey Clinker.*

2. One who teaches Anatomy by showing the details of structure on a dead body.

In 1805, he [Sir Benjamin Brodie] assisted Mr. Wilson in teaching anatomy, and in 1809 officiated as *demonstrator*.—*Gallery of Medicine, Sir B. Brodie.*

Demóralizátion. *s.* Lowering of morality or Morale.

The cause [of the crimes of the Creoles] is to be found in the existence of slavery; and the invariable *demoralization* which this accursed practice produces is not checked by any system of religious teaching.—*Quarterly Review*, Nov. 1810.

Demóralize. *v. a.* Lower, or abolish, the morality of anything; lower the Morale.

This word is of late introduction into our language. It may be defined the opposite to our old word moralize; which, however, has not hitherto been explained agreeably to its usage by the excellent author of the Christian Life, 'Those laws and circumstances which do moralize human actions, and render them reasonable, and holy and good.' (Scott, Works, fol. 11. 129.) To *demoralize* is to render them unreasonable, unholy, unjust.—*Todd.*

Demóralized. *part. adj.* Lowered in morality or Morale.

A nation must be in a very *demoralized* state when its history disproves the saying that the people are happy while their annals are short.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt.*

Where an army in contest with another has met several successive defeats, there is a tendency to look upon defeat as the natural result of engaging in a battle with their successful enemy; the army becomes what is called *demoralised*.—*Macdougall, Modern Warfare as influenced by modern Artillery*, ch. iv.

Demóralizing. *part. adj.* Having a tendency to demoralize.

The pernicious influence of their *demoralizing* creed.—*Critical Review*, August, 1808.

The battle of Corunna was a case in point, where the British army, after a long suffering and *demoralising* retreat, having the sea behind, yet turned upon an exulting and superior enemy and handled him so roughly that he could not in any way interfere with its embarkation.—*Macdougall, Modern Warfare as influenced by modern Artillery*, ch. ix.

Demótic. *adj.* [Gr. δῆμος = people.] Appertaining to the people: (its special application being in the study of the *Egyptian Hieroglyphics*, where it denotes a certain variety of sign, or style of writing). See Enchorial.

In Egyptian writing the *demotic* or enchorial system is a corruption of the hieratic, which is a degeneration of the hieroglyphic, which is but a modification of the pictorial.—*Farrar, Chapters on Language*, ch. xiii.

Demúlce. *v. a.* Soothe; soften down. *Rare.*

Wherewith Saturn was *demulced* and appeased.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 64.

Demulceátion. *s.* Soothing; softening down. *Rare.*

We pass over all those soft and smooth *demulceations* that insensibly do stroke us in our gliding life.—*Fellthan, Resolves*, 76. (Ord MS.)

Demúlcent. *adj.* [Lat. *demulcens, -entis*, part. of *demulceo*; from *mulceo* = soothe.] Softening; mollifying; assuasive.

Pease, being deprived of any aromatick parts, are mild and *demulcent* in the highest degree; but, being full of aerial particles, are flatulent, when dissolved by digestion.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Demúlcent. *s.* In *Medicine.* That which soothes.

In general *demulcents* may be considered merely as substances less stimulating than the fluids usually applied.—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary.*

Demúlcing. *part. adj.* Soothing. *Rare.*

Arguments improved with the earl's *demulcing* and well-languaged phrases.—*Bishop Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 70.

Demúlsion. *s.* That which soothes. *Rare.*

Vice garlanded with all the soft *demulsions* of a present contentment.—*Fellthan, Resolves*, 57. (Rich.)

Demúr. *v. n.* [Fr. *demeurer*; Lat. *demorari*.]

1. In *Law.* Delay in a process by alleging doubts and objections.

To this plea the plaintiff *demurred*.—*I. Walton.*

If a man *demurs* for form, he must shew specially the causes for demurrer.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

2. Pause in uncertainty; suspend determination; hesitate; delay the conclusion of an affair.

He must be of a very sluggish or querulous humour, that shall *demur* upon setting out, or demand higher encouragements than the hope of heaven.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

News of my death from rumour he receiv'd,
And what he wish'd he easily believ'd;
But long *demurr'd*, though from my hand he knew
I liv'd, so loth he was to think it true. *Dryden.*

3. Doubt; have scruples or difficulties; deliberate.

There is something in our composition that thinks and apprehends, and reflects and deliberates, determines and doubts, consents and denies; that wills and *demurs*, and resolves, and chuses, and rejects.—*Bentley.*

Demúr. *v. a.* Doubt of.

The latter I *demur*; for in their looks
Much reason, and in their actions, oft appears.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 558.

Demúr. *s.* Doubt; hesitation; suspense of opinion; objection.

O progeny of Heav'n, empyreal thrones,
With reason hath deep silence and *demur*
Seiz'd us, though undismay'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 430.

Certainly the highest and dearest concerns of a temporal life are infinitely less valuable than those of an eternal; and consequently ought, without any *demur* at all, to be sacrificed to them, whensoever they come in competition with them.—*South, Sermons.*

All my *demurs* but double his attacks;
At last he whispers, Do, and we go snacks. *Pope.*

Demúre. *adj.* [Fr. *des mœurs*.]

1. Sober; decent. *Obsolete.*

Lo! two most lovely virgins came in place,
With countenance *demure*, and modest grace.
Spenser.

Come, pensive nun, devout and pure,
Sober, stedfast, and *demure*. *Milton, Il Penseroso.*

2. Grave; affectedly modest.

There be many wise men that have secret hearts and transparent countenances; yet this would be done with a *demure* abasing of your eye sometimes.—*Bacon.*

It was but a sorry meal, The *demure* parlour-maid, as she handed the dishes and changed the plates, saw that all was not right, and was more *demure* than ever.—*Trollope, The Warden*, ch. x.

Demúre. *v. n.* Look demurely, with affected modesty. *Rare.*

Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes
And still conclusion, shall acquire no honour,
Demuring upon me.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 13.

Demúre. *v. a.* Invest with a demure character. *Rare.*

Zeal mad, and voice *demur'd* with godly paint.
Bishop Henshaw, Daily Thoughts, p. 187: 1651.

Demúrely. *adv.*

1. In a demure manner.

Put on a sober habit,
Talk with respect, and swear but now and then,
Wear prayer-books in thy pocket, look *demurely*.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 2.

2. In accordance with custom: (in Latin, *de more*). *Rare.*

Hark, how the drums *demurely* wake the sleepers.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 9.

Demúreness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Demure.

Her eyes having in them such a cheerfulness, as nature seemed to smile in them; though her mouth and cheek obeyed to that pretty *demureness*, which the more one marked, the more one would judge the poor soul apt to believe.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Demúrity. *s.* Character, or principle, of that which is demure; demureness: (in the following extract applied to an individual of so *demure* a character as to represent the *class*).

She will act after the fashion of Richardson's *demurities*.—*Lamb, Letter to Southey.*

Demúrrage. *s.* Allowance made to the master or owner of a ship by the freighter for detaining her in port longer than the time agreed upon for her sailing.

The claim for *demurrage* ceases as soon as the ship is cleared out and ready for sailing.—*M'Culloch, Dictionary of Commerce.*

Demúrral. *s.* Demur.

The same causes of *demurral* existed which prevented British troops from assisting in the expulsion of the French from Rome.—*Southey, Life of Nelson*, i. 74.

Demúrrant. *s.* One who demurs.

The *demurrant* argues first, and the court will hear but two counsel on one day; viz. one on a side.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Demúrrer. *s.* [Fr. *demeurer*.] One who demurs.

a. By *doubt, hesitation, suspense, vacillation, exceptions*, or *objections* in general.

And is Lorenzo a *demurrer* still?
Young, Night Thoughts, ix. 1366.

But the new campaign was soon marked by such reverses and perils as silenced these orthodox *demurrers*; and the dignitaries of the sword who longed for peace prevailed over the dignitaries of the law who demanded warfare.—*Sir E. Creasy, History of the Ottoman Turks*, vol. ii. ch. vii.

b. In *Law.* See extracts.

Demurrer [is] a kind of pause upon a point of difficulty in an action; for, in every action, the controversy consists either in the fact, or in the law: if in the fact, that is tried by the jury; if in law, then is the case plain to the judge, or so hard and rare, as it breedeth just doubt. I call that plain to the judge wherein he is assured of the law; and in such case the judge, with his associates, proceeds to judgment without farther work. But when it is doubtful to him and his associates, then is there stay made, and a time taken, either for the court to think farther upon it, and to agree, if they can; or else for all the justices to meet together in the Chequer-chamber, and, upon hearing that which the serjeants can say of both parts, to advise, and set down as law, whatsoever they conclude firm, without farther remedy.—*Cowell.*

Demurrer [is] a pause or stop, put to any action, upon a point of difficulty, which must be determined by the court before any proceeding can be had therein; for, in every action, a point or controversy consists either in fact or in law; if in fact, that is tried by the jury; but if in law, that is determined by the court. A *demurrer*, then, is an issue upon a matter of law. . . . *Demurrers* are general without shewing any particular causes; or special where the causes of *demurrer* are particularly set down. . . . A *demurrer* in equity is nearly of the same nature as a *demurrer* in law, being an appeal to the judgment of the court whether the defendant shall be bound to answer the plaintiff's bill.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Applied to subjects other than *legal.*

The argument that evolution must come to a close in complete equilibrium or rest, . . . suggests that for aught which appears to the contrary, the universal death thus implied will continue indefinitely it is legitimate to point out how, on carrying the argument still further, we are led to infer a subsequent universal life. But while this last inference may fitly be accepted as a *demurrer* to the first, would be unwise to accept it in any more positive sense.—*Herbert Spencer, First Principles*, § 136.

Demý. *s.* [Anglicized form of *demi*, from *dimidium* = half, with the accent changed from the *first* to the *second* syllable.] Member of Magdalen College, Oxford, with imperfect rights, who, in relation to the full and complete fellow, stands as a *half*-fellow.

The society [of Magdalene College, Oxford] consisted of a president, of forty fellows, of thirty scholars called *Demies*, and of a train of chaplains, clerks, and choristers. . . . In the days of James the Second the riches of Magdalene were immense, and were exaggerated by report. The college was popularly said to be wealthier than the wealthiest abbey of the Continent. When the leases fell in,—so ran the vulgar rumour,—the rents would be raised to the prodigious sum of forty thousand pounds a year.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. viii.

Den. *s.* [A.S. *denu*.] Cavern or hollow running horizontally, or with a small obliquity, under ground (distinct from a *hole*, which runs down *perpendicularly*); cave of a wild beast.

They here dispersed, some in the air, some on the earth, some in the waters, some amongst the minerals, *dens* and caves under the earth.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The tyrant's *den*, whose use, though lost to fame,
Was now th' apartment of the royal dame;
The cavern, only to her father known,
By him was to his darling daughter shown.
Dryden.

Den. *v. n.* Occupy a den; live in, or as in, a den. *Rare.*

They *den* among rocks.—*Chambers*, in v. *Snake.*

Dénary. *s.* [Lat. *denarius*; of which it is merely an Anglicized form.] Coin so called.

But that seruante beeying nowe free and at libertie, as soon as he was gone out of his master's sight, met by chaunce with one of his fellow ser-

uantes which aught hym a lytle money; that is a hundreth *denaries* or pieces of syluer coyne.—*Udall, Mathew*, xix. (Rich.)

Dénary. *s.* [Lat. *denus* = ten.] Division of ten: (its chief applications being to *numbers* as such; *topographical districts*, where it coincides with Tithing; and to *divisions of an army*, or some similar body of men, where it coincides with Decury).

The prince therefore having made the general partition of his kingdome into shires, or shares, he divided againe the same into lathes, as lathes into hundreds, and hundreds into tythings or *denaries*, as diuers have written.—*Holinshed, Description of England*, ch. iv. (Rich.)

They may very well be compared to the lowest figures, which are composed of lines that owe their being to points . . . or to centenaries that are composed of *denaries*, and they of units.—*Sir Kenelm Digby, Supplement to Cabala*, p. 248.

Denátionalize. *v. a.* Divest of a national character.

The entire tendency of the modern or Malthusian political economy is to *denationalize*. It would dig up the charcoal foundations of the temple of Ephesus to burn as fuel for a steam engine!—*Coleridge, Table Talk.*

At the very outset, what are we to think of the soundness of this modern system of political economy, the direct tendency of every rule of which is to *denationalize*, and to make the love of our country a foolish superstition?—*Ibid.*

Buonaparte's decree *denationalizes*, as he calls it, all ships that have touched at a British port.—*Cobbett, Parliamentary Debates*, xx. 317.

His Royal Highness can never admit that neutral trade with Great Britain can be constituted a public crime, the commission of which can expose the ships of any power to be *denationalized*.—*Declaration of the Prince Regent of Great Britain and Ireland*, January, 1813.

Denáy. *s.* *a.* Deny; say Nay to anything. *Obsolete.*

What were those three,
The which thy proffered curtesie *denayed?*
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 7, 57.

The state of cardinal . . . was naied and *denaied* him.—*Holinshed, Chronicle*, p. 620.

Denáy. *s.* Denial; refusal. *Obsolete.*

To her in haste, give her this jewel: say
My love can give no place, bide no *denay.*
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, ii. 4.

Dendrític. *adj.* Treelike.

The Bryozoa, which coat, as with a delicate moss, fuci, shells, or other marine productions, or which rise in *dendritic* forms, like the hydrozoic corallines, with which they were associated by Ellis, with which they would equally have passed for plants with Ray, are, perhaps, the most striking examples of how complicated an animal structure may be masked by mere outward form.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. viii.

Dendrólogy. *s.* [Gr. δένδρον = tree, λόγος = word, speech, reason, principle.] Scientific arboriculture.

Whether a work upon the plan adopted by the author . . . be calculated to supply a deficiency in the list of those works relating to *dendrology* which we already possess must be left to the opinion . . . of that public to which his volume . . . is addressed. . . . Most of these treatises are . . . confined to certain departments of *dendrology*.—*Selby, History of British Forest Trees*, preface.

Dendrómeter. *s.* [Gr. μέτρον = measure.] See extract.

Of timber measures and *dendrometers* there are various kinds, and their use is for taking the dimensions of standing timber without climbing the tree.—*Loudon, Encyclopædia of Gardening*, § 1780.

Denegátion. *s* [Lat. *denegatio, -onis*; from *denegatus*, pass. part. of *de* and *nego* = deny.] Denial.

He speaketh another language to all the world in deeds, and thereby so toucheth us in honour and *denegation* of justice, as we be inforced and compelled to use the sword.—*Holinshed, Scotland*, A.D. 1542. (Rich.)

Sore did they assault me and craftily tempt me in their wicked waies, or at least to a *denegation* of my faith and true opinions, though it were but by colour and dissimulation.—*Letter of T. Wittel to J. Cartes*, in *Fox, Martyrs*, fol. 8677. (Rich.)

Deniable. *adj.* Capable of being, or liable to be, denied.

The negative authority is also *deniable* by reason —*Sir T. Browne.*

Denial. *s.*

1. Negation; contrary of affirmation; contrary of confession.

No man more impudent to deny, where proofs were not manifest; no man more ready to confess with a repenting manner of aggravating his own evil, where *denial* would but make the fault fouler. —*Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Refusal: (opposed to *grant, allowance*, or *concession*).

Here comes your father; never make *denial*:
I must and will have Katharine to my wife.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

He, at ev'ry fresh attempt, is repell'd
With faint *denials*, weaker than before. *Dryden.*

3. Abjuration; contrary of acknowledgement of adherence.

We may deny God in all those acts that are capable of being morally good or evil; those are the proper scenes, in which we act our confessions or *denials* of him.—*South.*

Deníance. *s.* Denial. *Rare.*

He knew not the determinat pleasure of ye king . . . either for the affirmaunce or *deniace* of the same.—*Hall, Edward IV.* 22nd year. (Rich.)

Denier. *s.* One who denies.

a. By *contradicting, opposing*, or *holding the negative of*, a proposition.

By the word Virtue the affirmer intends our whole duty to God and man, and the *denier* by the word Virtue means only courage, or, at most, our duty towards our neighbour, without including the idea of the duty which we owe to God.—*Watts.*

b. By *refusing.*

It may be I am esteemed by my *denier*, sufficient of myself to discharge my duty to God as a priest, though not to men as a prince.—*Eikon Basilike.*

c. By *not owning* or *acknowledging.*

If it was so fearful when Christ looked his *denier* into repentance, what will it be when he shall look him into destruction?—*South.*

Deniér. *s.* [Fr.; from Lat. *denarius*.] Small coin.

You will not pay for the glasses you have broke?—No, not a *denier*.—*Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew*, induct. sc. 1.

Denígrate. *v. a.* [Lat. *denigratus*, passive part of *denigro* = blacken; from *niger* = black.] Blacken. *Rare.*

By suffering some impression from fire, bodies are casually or artificially *denigrated* in their natural complexion: thus are charcoals made black by an infection of their own suffitus.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Hartshorn, and other white bodies, would be *denigrated* by heat; yet camphire would not at all lose its whiteness.—*Boyle.*

Denigrátion. *s.* Blackening, or making black.

These are the advenient and artificial ways of *denigration*, answerably whereto may be the natural progress.—*Sir T. Browne.*

In several instances of *denigration* the metals are worn off, or otherwise reduced into very minute parts.—*Boyle.*

Denígrator. *s.* One who, or that which, denigrates. *Rare.*

However, in this way of tincture, it seemeth plain that iron and vitriol are the powerful *denigrators*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*, vi. 12. (Rich.)

Denizátion. *s.* Act of enfranchising or making free.

That the mere Irish were reputed aliens appears by the charters of *denization*, which in all ages were purchased by them.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

It is Basilicon Doron, it is the bounty and kindness of the king, to be born out of his dominions, to give him the capacity of a subject, to sue and be sued, and the like, which cannot be forfeited even for breach of conditions in the letters patent of *denization*.—*State Trials*, ch. ii. 1682, *Proceedings between the King and the City of London.* (Rich.)

Denize. *v. a.* (accent doubtful.) Same as Denizen. *Rare.*

But when their posteritie became not altogether so wearie in keeping, as their ancestors were valiant in conquering, the Irish language was free *denized* in the English pale.—*Holinshed, Description of Ireland*, ch. i. (Rich.)

There was a private act made for *denizing* the children of Richard Hills, an eminent merchant abroad.—*Strype, Memorial of Edward IV.* 1552. (Rich.)

Dénizen. *s.* [see last extract.]

1. Freeman; one enfranchised.

Denizen is a British law term, which the Saxons and Angles found here, and retained.—*Sir J. Davies*, preface.

Thus th' Almighty sire began: Ye gods,
Natives, or *denizens*, of blest abodes,
From whence these murmurs? *Dryden.*

A great many plants will hardly, with nursing, be made to produce their seed out of their native soil; but corn, so necessary for all people, is fitted to grow and to seed as a free *denison* of the world.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra*, b. iii. ch. ii.

2. Inhabitant; occupant.

The vagrant propensity that emptied so many a sty of its *denizen* became a nuisance, for we read that early in the reign of Edward I. four men were chosen and sworn to 'take and kill all swine found wandering within the walls of the city, to whomsoever they might belong.'—*Timbs, Romance of London, Plantagenet Pigs.*

[*Denizen.*—Commonly explained as a foreigner enfranchised by the king's charter, one who receives the privilege of a native *ex donatione regis*, from the Old French *donaison, donison*, a gift. But the general meaning of the word is simply one domiciled in a place. A denizen of the skies is an inhabitant of the skies. In the Liber Albus of the City of London the French *deinzein*, the original of the English word, is constantly opposed to *forein*, applied to traders within and without the privileges of the city franchise respectively. 'Et fait assavoire qe ceste ordinance se estent auxibien as *foreyns* come as *denzeins* de touz maneres de tieulx bargayns faitz dedeinz la dite fraunchise,' p. 370. 'Item qe nulle pulletier *deinzein*—ne veignent pur achatier nulle manere de pulletrie de nulle *forein* pulletere,' p. 465. 'Qe chescun qavera louwe ascuns terres ou tenementz de *denszein* ou de *forein* deinz la fraunchise de la citee,' p. 448. The correlatives are rendered in Latin by the terms *intrinsecus* and *forinsecus*; 'mercatoris forinseci seu intrinseci,' p. 252; and as *forinsecus* and *forein* are from Latin *foras*, French *fors*, without, while the meaning of *intrinsecus* is simply one who is within, so *deinzein* is from the old form *deinz*, in which the modern *dans*, in, within, always appears in the Liber Albus. *Deins né*, né dans le pays. (Roquefort.)—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Dénizen. *v. a.* Invest with the character of a denizen; naturalize. *Rare.*

Pride, lust, covetize, being several
To these three places, yet all are in all;
Mingled thus, their issue is incestuous;
Falshood is *denizen'd*, virtue is barbarous. *Donne.*

These Anglo-Danes, thus *denizened*, were now also natives, differing in nothing from the Anglo-Saxons or English, as they were then called, except in some difference of dialect which was rapidly lessening, and, perhaps, in retaining more predilection for some of their heathenish customs.—*Southey, Lives of the British Admirals*, ch. ii.

Dénnet. *s.* [? person so named.] Carriage so called, with two wheels and one horse, a variety of the gig: (the term and vehicle common about 1825).

In those days men drove 'gigs' as they since have driven stanhopes, tilburys, *dennets*, and cabriolets, and I rather piqued myself upon my 'turn out;' my chestnut horse was a fast trotter, and in little more than three quarters of an hour, from Westminster Bridge, I reached mine host's retreat.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. ii. ch. xi.

Denóminable. *adj.* Capable of being denominated. *Rare.*

An inflammation either simple, consisting only of an hot and sanguineous affluxion, or else *denominable* from other humours, according to the predominancy of melancholy, flegm, or choler.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*, iii. 3. (Rich.)

Denóminate. *adj.* Named.

Amongst the excellent acts of that king, one above all hath the pre-eminence. It was the erection and institution of an order or society which we call Salomon's House; . . . Some think it beareth the founder's name a little corrupted, as if it should be Solamona's House. But the records write it as it is spoken. So as I take it to be *denominate* of the king of the Hebrews, which is famous with you and no stranger to us.—*Bacon, New Atlantis.* (Ord MS.)

Denóminate. *v. a.* [Lat. *de-nominatus*, pass. part. of *de-nomino*; from *nomen* = name.] Name; give a name to. See Denomination.

Their commendable purpose being not of every one understood, they have been in latter ages construed as though they had superstitiously named either that those places, which were *denominated* of angels and saints, should serve for the worship of so glorious creatures; or else those glorified creatures for defence, protection, and patronage of such places.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. v.

Predestination is destructive to all that is established among men, to all that is most precious, to human nature, to the two faculties that *denominate* us men, understanding and will; for what use can we have of our understandings, if we cannot do what we know to be our duty? And if we act not voluntarily, what exercise have we of our wills?—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

(See also under Denominative, *adj.*)

Denominátion. *s.*

1. Name significant and connotative. (A fuller explanation of this definition may

be got by comparing it with Connotation and contrasting it with Denotation. It agrees with the former in being founded upon some attribute belonging to the object to which it applies; such object having such denomination because it possesses the quality implied by the name; e.g. *Christian* is the denomination of a person whose religion is *Christianity*. Hence, we cannot use a denominative name without knowing something about its bearer. With names that are merely denotative, and with proper names, which are *not* denominations, this is not the case. Although, in general, they apply to the members of certain classes, they tell us nothing about the characteristics of those classes; besides which they may be applied to objects other than those to which they were originally attached, as is the case when the names of men or women are given to ships, dogs, racehorses, and the like. Here they simply *denote* the object, or mark it off from all others; without, however, giving us a single quality or attribute.)

The liking or disliking of the people gives the play the *denomination* of good or bad; but does not really make or constitute it such.—*Dryden.*

All men are sinners: the most righteous among us must confess ourselves to come under that *denomination*.—*Rogers.*

2. Sect, class, or division: (especially of *Christians*).

Philosophy, the great idol of the learned part of the heathen world, has divided it into many sects and *denominations*; as Stoicks, Peripateticks, Epicureans, and the like.—*South.*

3. In *Rhetoric*. See extract.

By a fygurative speeche colled *denomination* (whereby the hole is named by part) they named the hole Iland 'Haiti,' that is, roughe; for as muche as in many places the face of this strand (Hispaniola) is rough by reason of the craggie mountains.—*Eden, Translation of P. Martyr*, 125. (Ord MS.)

Denóminátional. *adj.* Relating to, consisting in, or constituting, a denomination: (its chief application being to divisions in the way of *religious doctrine*; whence it often coincides with *sectarian*, than which it is a less invidious term).

Their zeal was chiefly shown in the defence of their *denominational* differences.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i. ch. iii.

Denóminative. *adj.* Having the character of a denomination.

Connotative names have hence been also called *denominative*, because the subject which they denote is *denominated* by, or receives a name from, the attribute which they connote. Snow, and other objects, receive the name white, because they possess the attribute which is called whiteness; James, Mary, and others receive the name man, because they possess the attributes which are considered to constitute humanity. The attribute, or attributes, may therefore be said to *denominate* those objects, or to give them a common name.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, b. i. ch. iii. § 6.

Denóminative. *s.* That which has the character of a denomination.

This figure of my body, is my body, by the rule of *denominatives*, signifies, This is the figure of my body.—*Jeremy Taylor, Real Presence of Christ in the Sacrament.* (Ord MS.)

Denominátor. *s.* That which denominates.

Both the seas of one name should have a common *denominator*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

In *Arithmetic*. See extract.

The *denominator*, of a fraction, is the number below the line, showing the nature and quality of the parts which any integer is supposed to be divided into: thus in $\frac{6}{8}$, 8 the *denominator* shews you, that the integer is supposed to be divided into 8 parts, or half quarters; and the numerator 6 shews, that you take 6 of such parts, i.e. three quarters of the whole.—*Harris.*

When a single broken number or fraction hath for its *denominator* a number consisting of an unit, in the first place towards the left hand, and nothing but cyphers from the unit towards the right hand, it is then more aptly and rightly called a decimal fraction.—*Cocker, Arithmetick.*

Denominator of any proportion, is the quotient arising from the division of the antecedent by the consequent: thus 6 is the *denominator* of the proportion that 30 hath to 5, because 5) 30 (6. This is also called the exponent of the proportion, or ratio.—*Harris.*

Denótable. *adj.* Capable of being denoted.

In hot regions, and more spread and digested flowers, a sweet savour may be allowed, *denotable* from several human expressions.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 25.

Denótate. *v. a.* Convey a denotation.

Wherefore serve names, but to *denotate* the nature of things?—*Bishop Hall, Against Romanists*, sec. 38. (Ord MS.)

Denotátion. *s.* Marking off, or separation, of anything. (When this is conveyed by a *name*, the name merely serves for this purpose, and suggests no attribute connected with the object to which it applies. See Connotation, Denomination, and Definition. Proper names are preeminently denotative; telling us that such an object has such a term to denote it, but telling us nothing as to any single attribute.)

Mind and conscience are distinguished—the former being properly the *denotation* of the faculty merely speculative or intellectual; this latter, of the practical judgement.—*Hammond, Of Conscience.*

Language, as Sir James Mackintosh used to say of governments, 'is not made, but grows.' A name is not imposed at once and by previous purpose upon a class of objects, but is first applied to one thing, and then extended by a series of transitions to another and another. By this process . . . a name not unfrequently passes by successive links of resemblance from one object to another, until it becomes applied to things having nothing in common with the first things to which the name was given; which, however, do not, for that reason, drop the name. . . . When a name has fallen into this state, [it] can only be made serviceable by stripping it of some part of its multifarious *denotation*, and confining it to objects possessed of some attributes in common, which it may be made to connote. Such are the inconveniencies of a language which 'is not made, but grows.' Like the governments which are in a similar case, it may be compared to a road which is not made but has made itself: it requires continual mending in order to be passable.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, b. i. ch. iii. § 7.

Denótative. *adj.* Indicating denotation.

What are the effects of sickness? The alteration it produces is so *denotative*, that a person is known to be sick by those who never saw him in health.—*Letters upon Physiognomy*, p. 121.

Denóte. *v. a.* See Denotation.

Proper names are not connotative: they *denote* the individuals who are called by them; but they do not indicate or imply any attributes as belonging to those individuals. When we name a child by the name Paul, or a dog by the name Cæsar, these names are simply marks used to enable those individuals to be made subjects of discourse.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, b. i. ch. iii. § 6.

When the name which is the subject of the proposition is a general name, we may intend to affirm or deny the predicate, either of all the things that the subject *denotes*, or only of some. When the predicate is affirmed or denied of all and each of the things *denoted* by the subject, the proposition is universal; when of some non-assignable portion of them only, it is particular. Thus, All men are mortal; Every man is mortal; are universal propositions. No man is immortal, is also an universal proposition, since the predicate, immortal, is denied of each and every individual *denoted* by the term man; the negative proposition being exactly equivalent to the following, Every man is not-immortal. But 'some men are wise,' 'some men are not wise,' are particular propositions; the predicate wise being in the one case affirmed and in the other denied not of each and every individual *denoted* by the term man, but only of each and every one of some portion of those individuals, without specifying what portion.—*Ibid.*

Denótement. *s.* Denotation. *Rare.*

In a man that's just,
They are close *denotements* working from the heart
That passion cannot rule.
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 3.

Denóunce. *v. a.*

1. Threaten by proclamation.

I *denounce* unto you this day, that ye shall surely perish.—*Deuteronomy*, xxx. 18.

He of their wicked ways
Shall them admonish, *denouncing* wrath to come
On their impenitence.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 814.

They impose their wild conjectures for laws upon others, and *denounce* war against all that receive them not.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

2. Threaten by some outward sign or expression.

He ended frowning, and his look *denounc'd*
Desperate revenge, and battle dangerous
To less than gods. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 106.

The sea grew white; the rolling waves from far,
Like heralds, first *denounce* the wat'ry war.
Dryden.

3. Cry out against; stigmatize.

In the comparatively correct age in which our lot is cast, it would be almost as unjust to apply our more severe standard to him and his associates, as it would have been for the Ludlows and Hutchinsons of the seventeenth century, in writing a history of the Roman empire, to *denounce* the immoralities of Julius Cæsar.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Mr. Fox.*

4. Give information against; delate; accuse publicly.

Archdeacons ought to propose parts of the New Testament to be learned by heart by inferior clergymen, and *denounce* such as are negligent.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Denoúnce. *v. n.* Act as, or display the nature of, a denouncer: (the construction sometimes being that of Decline and Declare).

Who drew the comet out to such a size,
And pour'd his flaming train o'er half the skies?
Did thy resentment hang him out? Does he
Glare on the nations, and *denounce* from thee?
Young.

Denoúncement. *s.* Denunciation. *Rare.*

False is the reply of Cain upon the *denouncement* of his curse, My iniquity is greater than I can bear.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Denoúncer. *s.* One who denounces.

Here comes the sad *denouncer* of my fate,
To toll the mournful knell of separation. *Dryden.*

Denoúncing. *verbal abst.* Act of one who denounces.

Insolent and open *denouncing* of war.—*State Trials*, A.D. 1581, *Edmund Campion.* (Rich.)

Dense. *adj.* [Lat. *densus.*] Thick; opaque.

The cause of cold is the *density* of the body, for all *dense* bodies are colder than most other bodies, as metals, stone, glass: and they are longer in heating than other bodies.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Dénshiring. *s.* or *verbal abs.* [*Devonshire* the true derivation: the *Denshire* lad, evidently from that county, is one of the characters in the Yorkshire Tragedy.] See extract.

Burning of land, or burn-bating, is commonly called *denshiring*, that is *Devonshiring* or *Denbighshiring*, because most used, or first invented there.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Dénsity. *s.* Character of dense objects.

(For example see extract under Dense.)

Dent. *s.* Indentation.

The bullet, shot at the distance of about twenty yards, made a very considerable *dent* in a door.—*History of the Royal Society*, i. 367. (Ord MS.)

High was his comb, and coral-red withal,
In *dents* embattled like a castle-wall.
Dryden, Cock and Fox. (Ord MS.)

Dent. *v. a.* Indent.

The shivered staves here for thy beauty broke,
With fierce encounters past at every shock,
When stormy courses answer'd cuff for cuff,
Denting proud bevers with the counter-huff.
Drayton, Howard to the Lady Geraldine.
(Ord MS.)

Déntal. *adj.* [Lat. *dentalis*; from *dentis* = tooth.] Belonging, relating to, formed or characterized by, the teeth, as *Dental* Surgery: (one of its special applications is in *Grammar*, where it denotes the sounds akin to *d* or *t*, in the formation of which the tongue touches or approaches the teeth).

The Hebrews have assigned which letters are labial, which *dental*, and which guttural.—*Bacon.*

Déntal. *s.* Dental sound.

The dental consonants are easy, therefore let them be next; first the labial-*dentals*, as also the linguadentals.—*Holder.*

Next come different classes of *dentals*.—*Sir W. Jones*, vol. iii. p. 267, *On the Orthography of Asiatic Words.* (Rich.)

Déntal. *s.* [Lat. *dentalium.*] Small shell-fish with a curved conical shell resembling an elephant's tusk.

Two small black and shining pieces, seem, by the shape, to have been formed in the shell of a *dental*. *Woodward.*

Déntary. *adj.* Dental.

Each ramus of the lower jaw is composed of an articular and a *dentary* piece, the latter anchylosed together at the symphysis, and completing the in-

verted tympano-mandibular arch. ... The *dentary* piece has the notched and trenchant *dentinal* plate anchylosed to it, and sends up a strong coronoid process.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. iv.

Déntate. *adj.* Same as Dentated.

In the little two-toed anteater the dorsal pleurapophyses show a chelonian expansion; but overlap or join by squamous instead of *dentate* sutures.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Dentáted. *adj.* Toothed.

They are what naturalists call serrated or *dentated* bills; the inside of them, towards the edge, being thickly set with parallel or concentric rows of short, strong, sharp pointed prickles. These, though they should be called teeth, are not for the purpose of mastication. They form a filter.—*Paley, Natural Theology*, ch. xii. (Rich.)

It may possess a stomach with strong muscular walls and a *dentated* lining for trituration, and a second stomach with glandular walls for digestive solution or chymification, and thus present an alimentary canal as complicated and as highly elaborated as in the bird.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. viii.

Dentátion. *s.* Toothing; toothed character.

Should it be said that by continual endeavours to shoot out the tongue, the woodpeckers' species may, by degrees, have lengthened the organ itself, beyond that of other birds, what account can be given of its form, of its tip? How, in particular, did it get its barb—its *dentation*?—*Paley, Natural Theology*, ch. xiii. (Rich).

Dénticle. *s.* [Lat. *denticulus* = small tooth.] This projects as a slender *denticle*.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy.*

Dentículate. *adj.* In *Botany* and *Zoology*. Furnished with denticles.

Fringed with small *denticulate* processes.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy.*

Denticulátion. *s.* State of being set with small teeth, or prominences resembling teeth, like those of a saw.

He omits the *denticulation* of the edges of the bill, or those small oblique incisions, made for the better retention of the prey.—*Grew.*

Déntifrice. *s.* [Lat. *frico* = rub.] Powder made to scour or cleanse the teeth.

Is this grey powder a good *dentifrice*?—*B. Jonson.*

The shells of all sorts of shell-fish, being burnt, obtain a caustick nature: most of them, so ordered and powdered, make excellent *dentifrices*.—*Grew, Museum.*

Dentígerous. *adj.* [Lat. *gero* = bear, carry, support.] Bearing, supporting, or supplied with, a tooth or teeth.

I now regard the cranial structure of the Murænidæ, in which the intermaxillaries are absent, and the nasal bone *dentigerous*, as giving the true key to the special homology of the bone in question.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. iv.

Dentínal. *adj.* Consisting of dentine.

(For example see extract under Dentary).

Déntine. *s.* In *Anatomy*. See extract.

The tissue which forms the body of the tooth is called *dentine*. The tissue which forms the outer crust is called cement. The third tissue, when present, is situated between the *dentine* and cement, and is called enamel. *Dentine* consists of an organised animal basis, disposed in the form of exceedingly minute tubes and cells, and of earthy particles.—*Owen*, in *Todd's Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology, Teeth.*

Déntist. *s.* Dental surgeon.

A kind *dentist* restored my spirits by declaring that he was possessed of an art which would prevent all bad consequences, and continue the beauty of my pearly ornaments set between rubies (for so he expressed himself) unsullied during life.—*Knox, Winter Evenings*, ii. 573.

Déntistry. *s.* Dental surgery.

Notwithstanding the merit possessed by a few of the German works upon the teeth, practical *dentistry* has not attained as high a degree of perfection in the German states and provinces as it has in some other countries.—*Harris, Dictionary of Dental Science, Dental Surgery.*

Dentítion. *s.* Teething.

Dentition and locution are, for the most part, contemporaries; toothing and speaking usually come and go together; the child cannot speak till he put forth his teeth, neither can he speak well when he sheds them, nor leave his lisping till they come again.—*Smith, Portraiture of Old Age*, p. 140: 1666.

Dentíze. *v. a.* Have the teeth renewed; breed, or cut, teeth. *Rare.*

The old countess of Desmond, who lived till she was seven score, did *dentise* twice or thrice, casting her old teeth, and others coming in their place.—*Bacon.*

Denúdate. *v. a.* Strip; lay naked; divest. *Rare.*

'Till he has *denudated* himself of all incumbrances, he is unqualified.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Denudátion. *verbal abs.* Stripping; laying bare: (one of its chief special applications is in *Geology*, where it denotes the washing or gnawing away of large superincumbent masses of land by water, so as to bring to the surface the underlying strata).

There must be a *denudation* of the mind from all those images of our phantasy, how pleasing soever, that may carry our thoughts aside from those better objects.—*Bishop Hall, Devout Soul*, § 10.

The earth's solid crust undergoes changes that supply another group of illustrations. The *denudation* of lands and the depositing of the removed sediment in new strata at the bottoms of seas and lakes, is a process throughout which motion is obviously determined in the same way as is that of the water effecting the transport.—*Herbert Spencer.*

I have already mentioned that the portion of a series of strata which during the formation of a fault has been elevated above the general level of the surface, is sometimes swept away, and leaves no vestige of the disturbance.... This clearing away ... is also common when an anticlinal axis has been formed, the softer beds being washed away. ... The process ... is called *denudation*. When a valley is formed simply by the sweeping away of a portion of strata regularly bedded and undisturbed, it is usually called a valley of *denudation*; but when, in consequence of some subterraneous movement, the lower level is in a hollow, and is surrounded by hills of the upper strata dipping away in all directions from it, there is then said to be a valley of elevation.—*Ansted, Geology*, vol. i. ch. ii. p. 37.

Denúde. *v. a.* [Lat. *denudo*, pass. part. *denudatus*, from *nudus* = naked.] Strip; make naked; divest.

Not a treaty can be obtained, unless we would *denude* ourself of all force to defend us.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

If in summer-time you *denude* a vine-branch of its leaves, the grapes will never come to maturity.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

The eye, with the skin of the eye-lid, is *denuded*, to shew the muscle.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Denúl. *v. a.* Annul. *Rare.*

After the deth of King Edwarde that banysshmente was soone *denulled* by Edwarde his soone.—*Fabyan, Chronicle*, A.D. 1300. (Rich.)

Denúnciate. *v. a.* Publicly, solemnly, or officially condemn.

The vicinity of Europe had not only a right, but an indispensable duty and an exigent interest, to *denunciate* this new work before it had produced the danger we have so severely felt.—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace.*

Denunciátion. *s.* [Lat. *denunciatio, -onis*; from *denunciatus*, pass. part. of *denuncio* = denounce.]

1. Act of denouncing; proclamation of a threat; public menace.

In a *denunciation* or indiction of a war, the war is not confined to the place of the quarrel, but is left at large.—*Bacon.*

Christ tells the Jews, that, if they believe not, they shall die in their sins: did they never read those *denunciations*?—*Bishop Ward.*

Midst of these *denunciations*, and notwithstanding the warning before me, I commit myself to lasting durance.—*Congreve.*

2. Publication. *Obsolete.*

This publick and reiterated *denunciation* of banns before matrimony, is an institution required and kept both by the churches of the Roman correspondence and by all the Reformed.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

Denúnciative. *adj.* Having a tendency to denounce, the habit of denouncing, or the character of a denunciation.

Let those who love truth only consider what are the certain facts about our mortal bodies, and be still;—awaiting the gradual revelation of His own past workings which the all-wise Creator may yet vouchsafe, not assuredly to the clamorous, the idle, and the ignorantly *denunciative*, but to humble and studious enquirers.—*Farrar, Chapters on Language*, ch. iv.

Denúnciator. *s.* One who denounces, proclaims any threat, or lays an information against another.

The *denunciator* does not make himself a party in judgment, as the accuser does.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Deny. *v. a.* [Fr. *dénier*; Lat. *denego.*]

1. Contradict (opposed to *affirm*); not confess; refuse.

Ah, charming fair, said I,
How long can you my bliss and your's *deny*?
Dryden.

2. Abnegate; disown.

It shall be therefore a witness unto you, lest you *deny* your God.—*Joshua*, xxiv. 27.

3. Renounce; disregard; treat as foreign or not belonging to one.

The best sign and fruit of *denying* ourselves, is mercy to others.—*Bishop Sprat.*

When St. Paul says, If in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable; he considers Christians as *denying* themselves in the pleasures of this world, for the sake of Christ.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Deny. *v. n.* Answer in the negative; say No.

Sarah *denied*, saying, I laughed not; for she was afraid.—*Genesis*, xviii. 15.

Denýing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who denies; denial.

Some ... stande in their errours or false *denying* of theyr owne dede.—*Sir T. More, Workes*, fol. 151, *A Dialogue concerning Heresies.* (Rich.)

And thus to rack the sacred writings, to force them, whether they will or no, to bring evidence to our opinions, is an affront to their authority that's next to the *denying* on't.—*Glanville, Preexistence of Souls*, ch. iii. (Rich.)

Deobstrúct. *v. a.* [Lat. *obstructus*, pass. part. of *obstruo* = obstruct, impede.] Clear from impediments; free from such things as hinder a passage. *Rare.*

It is a singular good wound-herb, useful for *deobstructing* the pores of the body.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

Such as carry off the fæces and mucus, *deobstruct* the mouth of the lacteals, so as the chyle may have a free passage into the blood.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Deóbstruent. *adj.* [Lat. *obstruens, -entis*, pres. part. of *obstruo* = obstruct.] Having the power to resolve obstructions, or to open by any means the animal passages.

All sopes are attenuating and *deobstruent*, resolving viscid substances.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Deóbstruent. *s.* Medicine of deobstruent properties.

It is a powerful and safe *deobstruent* in cachectick and hysterick cases.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 6.

Deóculate. *v. a.* [Lat. *oculus* = eye: apparently, like a similar compound of *de*, Denigration, coined, or translated from some old work, by the author of extract.] Deprive of eyes or eyesight; blind.

Tell Mrs. W. her postscripts are always agreeable. They are so legible too. Your manual-graphy is terrible, dark as Lycophron. 'Likelihood,' for instance, is thus typified .... I should not wonder if the constant making out of such paragraphs is the cause of that weakness in Mrs. W.'s eyes, as she is tenderly pleased to express it. Dorothy, I hear, has mounted spectacles; so you have *deoculated* two of your dearest relations in life. Well, God bless you, and continue to give you power to write with a finger of power upon our hearts what you fail to impress, in corresponding lucidness, upon our outward eye-sight!—*Lamb, Letter to Wordsworth*, April 9, 1816.

Déodand. *s.* [Lat. *Deo* = to God, *dandum* = thing to be given.] See extract.

By [*deodand*] is meant whatever personal chattell is the immediate occasion of the death of any reasonable creature: which is forfeited to the king to be applied to pious uses, and distributed in alms by his high almoner.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Déodár. *s.* [Hindostanee.] Sacred Indian fir (Cedrus Deodara), akin to the larch, and of recent introduction (1822), but naturalized in this country: (called also *Deodara* and *Deodar* cedar, the word being used as both *substantive* and *adjective*).

Deodar cedars grafted on the larch take freely, but soon die.... When, however, varieties of the yew are inserted upon the common yew, and *deodars* on cedars of Lebanon, the plants so obtained are permanent.—*Lindley, Theory and Practice of Horticulture*, b. ii. ch. xii.

Déodate. *s.* [Lat. *datum* = thing given, as opposed to *dandum* = thing to be given.] Gift or offering to God, or in the name of God. *Rare.*

Of this sort, whatsoever their corban contained,

wherein that blessed widow's *deodate* was laid up.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. vii. § 22. (Ord MS.)

Deodorátion. *s.* Deodorization.

Deodorizátion. *s.* Process by which an odour is taken away.

Deódorize. *v. a.* Deprive of odour.

Deódorizer. *s.* That which deodorizes.

Deódorizing. *verbal abs.* Process by which, deodorization is effected.

Deódorizing. *part. adj.* Having the power to deodorize.

(For examples of this word and its congeners see Disinfectant.)

Deoppilátion. *s.* [Lat. *de* + *oppilatio, -onis* = stopping up.] Act of clearing obstructions, espec. of the vital passages. *Rare.*

Though the grosser parts be excluded again, yet are the dissoluble parts extracted, whereby it becomes effectual in *deoppilations*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Deóppilative. *adj.* Deobstruent.

Indeed I have found them generally to agree in divers of them, as in their being somewhat diaphoretick, and very *deoppilative*.—*Boyle, Sceptical Chymist*, pt. iii. (Rich.)

Deóppilative. *s.* Deobstruent.

A physician prescribed him a *deoppilative* and purgative apozem.—*Harvey.*

Deordinátion. *s.*

1. Divesting of anything of the character of ordination.

Such a general *deordination* gives a taste and relish to the succeeding government.—*Modern Policies*, ascribed to *Archbishop Sancroft*, § 10.

2. Fact or thing contrary to ordinary law.

Miraculous events to us are *deordinations*, and the intervention of them, had man been more perfect than he is, would have been unnecessary: they are no compliment to the powers of human intellect.—*Berington, History of Abeillard*, 186.

Deosculátion. *s.* [Lat. *deosculatio, -onis*; from *osculum* = kiss.] Act of kissing.

We have an enumeration of the several acts of worship required to be performed to images, viz. processions, genuflections, thurifications and *deosculations*.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Deoxidátion. *s.* In *Chemistry.* Process by which any compound is deprived of its oxygen; reduction.

That animal life is immediately or mediately dependant on vegetal life is a familiar truth; and that, in the main, the processes of animal life are opposite to those of vegetal life, is a truth long current among men of science. Chemically considered, vegetal life is chiefly a process of *de-oxidation*, and animal life chiefly a process of oxidation: chiefly, we must say, because in so far as plants are expenders of force for the purposes of organization, they are oxidizers (as is shown by the exhalation of carbonic acid during the night); and animals, in some of their minor processes, are probably *de-oxidizers*.—*Herbert Spencer.*

Deóxidize. *v. a.* In *Chemistry.* Reduce from the state of an oxide; deprive of oxygen.

If again we look at a smaller group, as the metallic oxides, we see that whereas those metals that have atoms nearest in weight to the atoms of oxygen, cannot be separated from oxygen by heat, even when it is joined by a powerful collateral affinity; those metals which differ more widely from oxygen in their atomic weights, can be *de-oxidized* by carbon at high temperatures; and those which differ from it most widely, combine with it very reluctantly, and yield it up if exposed to thermal undulations of moderate intensity. And here, indeed, remembering the relations among the atomic weights in the two cases, may we not suspect a close analogy between the de-oxidation of a metallic oxide by carbon under the influence of the longer ethereal waves, and the de-carbonization of carbonic acid by hydrogen under the influence of the shorter ethereal waves?—*Herbert Spencer, Data of Biology.*

Deóxidizer. *s.* That which deoxidizes.

(For example see extract under Deoxidation.)

Deoxýgenate. *v. a.* Deprive of oxygen: (with its congeners Deoxygenátion, &c., nearly the same as Deoxidize, &c.: for further remarks see Oxygen).

Depaint. *v. a.* Picture; describe by colours; paint; show by a painted resemblance; describe. *Rare.*

He did unwilling worship to the saint,
That on his shield *depainted* he did see. *Spenser.*

Such ladies fair would I *depaint*
In roundelay, or sonnet quaint. *Gay.*

Depárt. *v. n.*

1. Go away from a place.

He, which hath no stomach to this fight,
Let him *depart*; his passport shall be made.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 3.

Barbarossa, appeased with presents, *departed* out of that bay.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

With *from*.

He said unto him, Go in peace; so he *departed from* him a little way.—2 *Kings*, v. 19.

They *departed* quickly *from* the sepulchre, with fear and great joy, and did run to bring his disciples word.—*Matthew*, xxviii. 8.

2. Desist from a practice.

He cleaved unto the sins of Jeroboam, he *departed* not therefrom.—2 *Kings*, iii. 3.

His majesty prevailed not with any of them to *depart* from the most unreasonable of all their demands.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

3. Die; decease; leave the world.

Lord, now lettest thou thy servant *depart* in peace, according to thy word.—*Luke*, ii. 29.

Depárt. *v. a.* Quit; leave; part from. *Rare.*

You have had dispatch in private by the consul;
You are will'd by him this evening,
To *depart* Rome. *B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.*

Depárt. *s.* [Fr. *départ.*]

1. Act of going away. *Rare*; Departure being the *commoner* word.

I had in charge, at my *depart* for France,
To marry princess Marg'ret.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. i. 1.

2. Death.

When your brave father breath'd his latest gasp,
Tidings, as swiftly as the post could run,
Were brought me of your loss and his *depart*.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 1.

Depártable. *adj.* Divisible. *Rare.*

The kingdom shall go to the issue female; it shall not be *departable* amongst daughters.—*Bacon, Case of the Post-Master*, iv. 325. (Ord MS.)

Depárting. *verbal abs.* Act of anyone who departs; separation.

By faith Joseph, when he died, made mention of the *departing* of the children of Israel.—*Hebrews*, xi. 22.

Whose soul is that which takes a heavy leave,
A deadly groan, like life and death's *departing*?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 6.

Depártment. *s.* [Fr. *département.*]

1. Province or business assigned to a particular person; section or division of a subject: (as 'a *department* in literature or science').

The Roman fleets, during their command at sea, had their several stations and *departments*; the most considerable was the Alexandrian fleet, and the second was the African.—*Arbuthnot.*

He was exasperated by the thought that he was ordered about and overruled by Russell, who, though his inferior in professional rank, exercised, as one of the Council of Nine, a supreme control over all the *departments* of the public service.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xv.

2. Departure. *Rare.*

The separation, *department*, and absence of the soul from the body.—*Barrow*, ii. 382. (Ord MS.)

3. Territorial division in France.

The deputies of the *department* choose their deputies to the national assembly.—*Burke, Reflections on the French Revolution.*

Departménta1. *adj.*

1. Connected with some special department.

But he was one of those statesmen who, partly out of vanity, partly out of nervousness, take upon themselves the personal discharge of more duties than they are equal to; and who give disgust and annoyance to their colleagues and subbordinate officials, by needlessly and unseasonably interfering with the petty details of *departmental* business.—*Sir E. S. Creasy, History of the Ottoman Turks*, vol. ii. ch. v.

2. Connected with, or representing, the (French) Departments.

The game played by the revolutionists in 1789 with respect to the French guards of the unhappy king, was now played against the *departmental* guards, called together for the protection of the revolutionists.—*Burke, Preface to Brissot's Address.*

Depárture. *s.*

1. Going away.

For thee, fellow,
Who needs must know of her *departure*, and
Do'st seem so ignorant, we'll force it from thee
By a sharp torture. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, iv. 3.

2. Death; decease; act of leaving the present state of existence.

Happy was their good prince in his timely *departure*, which barred him from the knowledge of his son's miseries.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

3. Forsaking; abandoning: (with *from*).

The fear of the Lord, and *departure from* evil, are phrases of like importance.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Depásture. *v. a.*

1. Eat up; consume by feeding upon it.

They keep their cattle, and live themselves, in bodies pasturing upon the mountains, and removing still to fresh land, as they have *depastured* the former.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

2. Pasture; feed.

If forty sheep yield eighty pounds of wool, and are *depastured* in one parish for a whole year, the parson shall have eight pounds of wool.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.* (Ord MS.)

Depásture. *v. n.* Feed; graze.

If a man take in a horse or other cattle to graze, and *depasture*, in his grounds.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

Depátriate. *v. n.* [Lat. *de* = from, and *patria* = country.] Withdraw from a country.

A subject born in any state
May, if he please, *depatriate*.
Mason, The Dean and the Squire. (Rich.)

Depaúperate. *v. a.* [Lat. *pauper* = poor.]

1. Make poor; impoverish; consume.

I cannot exclude hencefrom that change that befalleth the blood and natural humours of the body in the time of age; for they become low, and much *depauperated*.—*Smith, Portraiture of Old Age*, p. 184.

Liming does not *depauperate*; the ground will last long, and bear large grain.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Great evacuations, which carry off the nutritious humours, *depauperate* the blood.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

2. In *Botany.* Starve or imperfectly develop: (commonest as a *part.* or *part. adj.*).

Depeách. *v. a.* Impeach. *Rare.*

They shall be forthwith heard as soon as the party which they shall find before our justices shall be *depeached*, which party, being heard forthwith, and as soone as may, the said English merchants shall be ridde and despatched.—*Hackluyt, Voyages*, vol. i. p. 267. (Rich.)

Depéctible. *adj.* [Lat. *peeto* = comb, i.e. draw out in strings.] Tough; clammy; tenacious; capable of being extended.

It may be also, that some bodies have a kind of lentor, and are of a more *depectible* nature than oil; as we see it evident in coloration; for a small quantity of saffron will tinct more than a very great quantity of brasil or wine.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Depéculation. *s.* Peculation. *Rare.*

Also robbery and *depeculation* of the public treasure or revenues, is a greater crime than the robbing or defrauding of a private man; because to rob the public is to rob many at once.—*Hobbes, Of Commonwealth*, ch. xxvii. (Rich.)

Depénd. *v. n.* [Lat. *dependeo.*]

1. Hang from.

From the frozen beard
Long icicles *depend*, and crackling sounds are heard.
Dryden.

There is a chain let down from Jove,
So strong, that from the lower end,
They say, all human things *depend*. *Swift.*

The direful monster was afar descry'd,
Two bleeding babes *depending* at her side. *Pope.*

2. Be in a state influenced by some external cause; live subject to the will of others; be in a state of dependence.

Be then desir'd
Of fifty to disquantity your train;
And the remainders, that shall still *depend*,
To be such men as may besort your age.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 4.

3. Be connected with anything: (as with its *cause*, or something previous).

The peace and happiness of a society *depend* on the justice and fidelity, the temperance and charity of its members.—*Rogers.*

4. Be in suspense; be yet undetermined.

By no means be you persuaded to interpose yourself in any cause *depending*, or like to be *depending* in any court of justice.—*Bacon.*

Depend upon. Rely on; trust to; rest upon with confidence; be certain of.

He resolved no more to *depend upon* the one, or to provoke the other.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

But if you're rough, and use him like a dog,
Depend upon it—he'll remain incog. *Addison.*

I am a stranger to your characters, further than as common fame reports them, which is not to be depended upon.—*Swift.*

Depéndable. *adj.* Fit to be depended on; trustworthy. *Rare.*

Nature, temper, and habit from my youth, made me have but one strong desire; all other ambitions, my person, education, constitution, religion, etc., conspired to remove far from me; that desire was to fix and preserve a few lasting *dependable* friendships.—*Pope, Letter to Gay*, vi. 29, in *Warburton*, iv. 167, 4th ed. 1769. (Ord MS.)

Depéndance. *s.* [see Dependence.]

1. Something hanging upon another.

On a neighb'ring tree descending light,
Like a large cluster of black grapes they show,
And make a large *dependance* from the bough.
Dryden.

2. Concatenation; connection; relation of one thing to another.

In all sorts of reasoning, the connexion and *dependance* of ideas should be followed, 'till the mind is brought to the source on which it bottoms.—*Locke.*

3. State of being at the disposal or under the sovereignty of another: (with *upon*).

Every moment we feel our *dependance upon* God, and find that we can neither be happy without him, nor think ourselves so.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

4. Reliance.

They slept in peace by night,
Secure of bread, as of returning light;
And with such firm *dependance* on the day,
That need grew pamper'd, and forgot to pray.
Dryden.

Depéndancy. *s.*

1. Thing, country, or person of which any man has the dominion or disposal.

Nev[illegible] was there a prince bereaved of his *dependancies* by his council, except where there hath been either an over-greatness in one counsellor, or an over-strict combination in divers.—*Bacon.*

The second natural division of power, is of such men who have acquired large possessions, and consequently *dependancies*; or descend from ancestors, who have left them great inheritances.—*Swift.*

2. Reliance; trust; confidence.

Their *dependancies* on him were drowned in this conceit.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. Accident; that of which the existence presupposes the existence of something else.

Modes I call such complex ideas, which, however compounded, contain not in them the supposition of subsisting by themselves, but are considered as *dependancies* on, or affections of substances; such are the ideas signified by the words triangle, gratitude, murder.—*Locke.*

Depéndant. *adj.* In the power of another.

On God, as the most high, all inferior causes in the world are *dependant.—Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Depéndant. *s.* One who lives in subjection to, or at the discretion of, another.

A great abatement of kindness appears as well in the general *dependants*, as in the duke himself also, and your daughter.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 4.

For a six-clerk a person recommended a *dependant* upon him, who paid six thousand pounds ready money.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

His *dependants* shall quickly become his proselytes.—*South.*

Depéndantly. *adv.* In a dependant manner.

The obligation of a law does not depend upon the acceptation of the people; and as a law hath not its beginning, so neither can it have its perpetuity *dependantly* upon them.—*Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium*, ii. 430. (Ord MS.)

Depéndence. *s.* [Lat. *de* = from, and *pendeo* = hang, of which the present participle is *dependens*, *-entis*. In French the forms are *dépendre* and *dépendant*, giving *dépendance* = dependence, and *dépendamment* = dependently; the practice in the Latin language being to form the participle in *-e-* or *-a-* according to the conjugation (amant-is, docent-is, regent-is), in the French to form the participle in *-a-* in all cases. In English, the rule, subject to the remark under Excellent, is that when a word is derived from a Latin participle it is spelt with the characteristic vowel, *a* or *e*, as the case may be, when from the French with *a*. Hence, dependance and dependence, with their respective congeners, are concurrent forms rather than instances of incorrect spelling.]

1. Relation of anything to another: (as of an *effect* to its *cause*).

I took pleasure to trace out the cause of effects, and the *dependence* of one thing upon another in the visible creation.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

2. Trust; reliance; confidence.

The expectation of the performance of our desire, is that we call *dependence* upon him for help and assistance.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Depéndency. *s.*

1. Thing, country, or person at the disposal or discretion of another.

We invade the rights of our neighbours, not upon account of covetousness, but of dominion, that we may create *dependencies.—Collier, Essay on Pride.*

2. State of being subordinate, or subject in some degree to the discretion of another: (the contrary to *sovereignty*).

Let me report to him
Your sweet *dependency*, and you shall find
A conqu'ror that will pray in aid for kindness,
Where he for grace is kneel'd to.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

At their setting out they must have their commission, or letters patent from the king, that so they may acknowledge their *dependency* upon the crown of England.—*Bacon.*

3. That which is not principal; that which is subordinate.

We speak of the sublunary worlds, this earth, and its *dependencies*, which rose out of a chaos about six thousand years ago.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

4. Concatenation; connection; rise of consequents from premises.

Her madness hath the oddest frame of sense;
Such a *dependency* of thing on thing,
As e'er I heard in madness.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, v. 1.

Depéndent. *adj.* Hanging down.

In the time of Charles the Great, and long since, the whole furrs in the tails were *dependent*; but now that fashion is left, and the spots only worn, without the tails.—*Peacham.*

Depéndent. *s.* One subordinate; one at the discretion or disposal of another.

We are indigent, defenceless beings; the creatures of his power, and the *dependents* of his providence.—*Rogers.*

Depénder. *s.* One who depends on the kindness or power of another: (Dependent the *commoner* word).

What shalt thou expect,
To be *depender* on a thing that leans?
Shakespear, Cymbeline, i. 6.

Depénding. *verbal abs.* State of one who depends; reliance on others.

Delay is bad, doubt worse, *depending* worst.
B. Jonson, To W. Roe. (Rich.)

Depéndingly. *adv.* As one who depends.

If thou givest me this day supplies beyond the expense of this day, I will use it thankfully; and, nevertheless, *dependingly*; for I will renew my petition for my daily bread still.—*Hale, Cont.* vol. ii., *On the Lord's Prayer.* (Rich.)

Depeóple. *v. a.* Depopulate. *Rare.*

All eyes
Must see Achilles in first sight *depeopling* enemies.
Chapman, Homer, Iliad, b. ix. (Rich.)

I *depeopled* it,
Slue all men;
Ibid. Odyssey, b. ix. (Rich.)

Depérdit. *s.* [Lat. *deperditum*, neut. of *deperditus*, part. pass. of *perdo* = lose.] Anything lost, or said to be lost. *Rare.*

No reason can be given why, if these *deperdits* ever existed, they have now disappeared.—*Paley, Natural Theology*, ch. v. § 4.

Depérditely. *adv.* In a lost manner; after the manner of one ruined. *Rare.*

The most *deperditely* wicked of all others, in whom was the root of wickedness.—*Dean King, Sermon*, p. 17: 1608.

Deperdition. *s.* Loss; destruction. *Rare.*

It may be unjust to place all efficacy of gold in the non-omission of weights, or *deperdition* of any ponderous particles.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Dephlégm. *v. a.* Clear from Phlegm (in the *chemical* sense).

We have sometimes taken spirit of salt, and carefully *dephlegmed* it.—*Boyle.*

Dephlégmate. *v. a.* Same as Dephlegm.

We *dephlegmated* some by more frequent . . . rectifications.—*Boyle, Works*, vol. i. p. 329. (Rich.)

Dephlegmátion. *s.* In *Chemistry.* Operation which separates any spirituous fluid from the Phlegm by repeated distillation, till it is at length left all behind.

In divers cases it is not enough to separate the aqueous parts by *dephlegmation*: for some liquors contain also an unsuspected quantity of small corpuscles, of somewhat an earthy nature, which, being associated with the saline ones, do clog and blunt them, and thereby weaken their activity.—*Boyle.*

Dephlégmedness. *s.* Quality of being freed from phlegm or aqueous matter.

The proportion betwixt the coralline solution and the spirit of wine, depends so much upon the strength of the former liquor, and the *dephlegmedness* of the latter, that it is scarce possible to determine generally and exactly what quantity of each ought to be taken.—*Boyle.*

Dephlogísticate. *v. a.* Deprive of Phlogiston.

Are we not authorized to conclude that water is composed of *dephlogisticated* air and phlogiston deprived of part of their latent or elementary heat; that *dephlogisticated* or pure air is composed of water deprived of its *phlogiston* and united to elementary heat and light; and that the latter are contained in it in a latent state, so as not to be sensible to the thermometer or to the eye; and if light be only a modification of heat, or a circumstance attending it, or a component part of the inflammable air, then pure or *dephlogisticated* air is composed of water deprived of its *phlogiston* and united to elementary heat?—*Watt, Philosophical Transactions*, p. 332: 1784.

Dephlogísticated. *part. adj.* Deprived of phlogiston.

(For example see extract under preceding entry.)

Depíct. *v. a.* [Lat. *pictus*, pass. part. of *pingo* = paint.]

1. Paint; portray; represent in colours.

The cowards of Lacedemon *depicted* upon their shields the most terrible beasts they could imagine.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

2. Describe; represent an action to the mind.

When the distractions of a tumult are sensibly *depicted*, every object and every occurrence are so presented to your view, that while you read, you seem indeed to see them.—*Felton.*

Depícture. *v. a.* Depict.

They crackt apieces the glass-windows, whereon the effigies of our Blessed Saviour hanging on the cross, or any one of his saints, was *depictured.—Weever, Ancient Funeral Monuments of Great Britain, Ireland, and Islands adjacent.*

Depílatory. *adj.* Having the quality of taking away hair.

Ælian says that they were *depilatory*, and, if macerated in vinegar, would take away the beard.—*Chambers, Cyclopædia, Urtica marina.*

Depílatory. *s.* [Lat. *pilus* = hair.] Application used to take away hair.

The effects of the *depilatory* were soon seen.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney.*

Dépilous. *adj.* Without hair.

This animal is a kind of lizard, or quadruped, corticated and *depilous*; that is, without wool, furr, or hair.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Depléte. *v. a.* Reduce by depletion.

In some instances of this kind it will even be necessary to support the vital energies by suitable means, and to *deplete* the vascular system at the same time.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine, Apoplexy.*

At no time [during 1864] were the Bank cellars *depleted* to any alarming extent.—*Saturday Review*, Dec. 31, 1864.

Deplétion. *s.* [Lat. *depletio*, *-onis*, from *depletus*, pass. part. of *depleo*; from root of *pl-enus* = full.] Act of emptying: (its chief special application is in *Medicine*, where it means either a general or a local evacuation of the system, by bleeding).

Abstinence and a slender diet attenuates, because *depletion* of the vessels gives room to the fluid to expand itself.—*Arbuthnot.*

Deplétive. *adj.* Producing, or having the character of, depletion.

Depletive treatment is contraindicated. . . . She had been exhausted by *depletives.—Wardrop, On Bleeding.*

Deplétive. *s.* That which depletes.

(For example see extract under preceding entry.)

Deplétory. *adj.* Same as Depletive.

The erysipelatous complication of encephalitis

often requires a more antiphlogistic and *depletory* treatment than the typhoid form of the disease.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine, Inflammation of the Brain*, § 202.

Deplicátion. *s.* [Lat. *de*, and *plicatio, -onis*, folding; from *plicatus*, part. pass. of *plico* = fold.] Unfolding.

An unfolding and *deplication* of the inside of this order.—*Mountague, Devoute Essays*, pt. i. treat. 15. s. 3. (Rich.)

Deplorabílity. *s.* Capability of being deplored.

Prussia, whose aversion to their being at war is dictated much more by the fear of herself becoming involved than the specious arguments of the *deplorability* of war in general.—*Times*, Jan. 18, 1856.

Deplórable. *adj.*

1. Lamentable; that which demands or causes lamentation; dismal; sad; calamitous; miserable; hopeless.

This was the *deplorable* condition to which the king was reduced.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

The bill of all weapons gives the most ghastly and *deplorable* wounds.—*Sir W. Temple.*

2. Sometimes used for contemptible: (as, '*deplorable* nonsense').

Deplórableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Deplorable.

To discern the sadness and *deplorableness* of this estate.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 536.

Deplórably. *adv.* In a deplorable manner; lamentably; miserably; hopelessly: (often in a *contemptuous* sense).

Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philosophy, God knows, they are *deplorably* strangers to them.—*South.*

Deplórate. *adj.* Lamentable; hopeless.

The case is then most *deplorate* when reward goes over to the wrong side.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Deplorátion. *s.* Lamentation. *Rare.*

He will leaue to those her beneficiaries the farther search of this argument and *deploration* of her fortune.—*Speed, Henry VII.* b. ix. c. 20, s. 16. (Rich.)

Deplóre. *v. a.* [Lat. *deploro*, from *ploro* = weep.]

1. Lament; bewail; wail; mourn; bemoan; express sorrow.

But chaste Diana who his death *deplor'd*,
With Æsculapian herbs his life restor'd. *Dryden.*

2. Regard as hopeless; give over; give up. *Latinism; obsolete.*

Physicians do make a kind of scruple and religion to stay with the patient after the disease is *deplored*; whereas in my judgement they ought both to acquire the skill and to give the attendances for the facilitating and assuaging of the pains and agonies of death.—*Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, b. ii. (Trench.)

Deplórer. *s.* One who deplores.

Not to be a mere spectator, or a lazy *deplorer* of the danger.—*Considerations about Reason and Religion*, pref. p. vii.: 1675.

Deplóy. *v. a.* Expand a previously compact column of troops so as to present a larger front.

The rear guard maintains its attitude until the enemy has *deployed* a force so superior as to be able to turn the defensive position and to attack it in front at the same time, and must then decamp to follow the main body.—*Macdougall, Modern Warfare as influenced by modern Artillery*, ch. viii.

Deplóyment. *s.* Expansion of a previously compact column of troops so as to present a larger front.

In this examination, all features which are capable of affording cover to the assailants in advancing must be noted—those especially which would cover the *deployment* of the attacking columns sufficiently near to the enemy's main line to make that *deployment* judicious.—*Macdougall, Modern Warfare as influenced by Modern Artillery*, ch. vii.

Deplumátion. *s.* [Lat. *deplumatio, -onis*; from *de* and *pluma* = feather.] Plucking; stripping off of feathers; moulting of birds.

The soul of man having left (says Hierocles) the pleasant meadow of Truth, through the violence of her moulting, or *deplumation*, she comes into this earthly body, deprived of that blessed life which she before enjoyed.—*Bishop Stillingfleet, Origines Sacræ*, b. iii. ch. iii. (Ord MS.)

Deplúme. *v. a.* Pluck; deprive of feathers. *Rare.*

At every new change and choice the emperour was *deplumed* of some of his feathers, until in the end he was made naked of authority.—*Hayward, Answer to Doleman*, ch. v: 1603. (Rich.)

Depólarizátion. *s.* In *Physics* and *Chemistry.* Process by which anything is divested of its Polarity: (*Depolarize, Depolarized, Depolarizing*, &c., are congeners).

I will mention another suggestion respecting the introduction of an improvement in scientific language. The term *depolarization* was introduced, because it was believed that the effect of certain crystals, when polarized light was incident upon them in certain positions, was to destroy the peculiarity which polarization had produced. But it is now well known, that the effect of the second crystal in general is to divide the polarized ray of light into two rays, polarized in different planes. Still this effect is often spoken of as *depolarization*, no better term having been yet devised.—*Whewell, Novum Organon renovatum.*

Depóne. *v. a.* [Lat. *depono* = put down.] Risk upon the success of an adventure.

On this I would *depone*
As much, as any cause I've known.
Butler, Hudibras.

Depónent. *adj.* In *Grammar.* See next entry under 2.

A verb *deponent* endeth in *r*, like a passive; and yet, in signification, is but either active or neuter.—*Lilly.*

Depónent. *s.*

1. One who deposes his testimony in a court of justice; evidence; witness.

He observed how the testimony of the other *deponents* confirmed that of Houseman.—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Eugene Aram*, b. vi. ch. v.

2. In *Grammar.* Latin verb, with a passive conjugation but an active meaning, often with a reflective or middle import.

This form of expression gives . . . an instrument of criticism in investigating the origin of certain *deponent* verbs. In all languages there is a certain number of verbs denoting actions, reciprocal or mutual to the agents. Such are the words embrace, converse, strike against, wrestle, fight, rival, meet, and several more. There are also other words where the existence of two parties is essential to the idea conveyed, and where the notion, if not that of reciprocal action, is akin to it; viz. reproach, compromise, approach, &c. Now in certain languages (the Latin and Greek) some of these verbs have a passive form; i.e. they are *deponents*,—loquor, colloquor, luctor, reluctor, amplector, suavior, osculor, suspicor, Latin: φιλοτιμέομαι, φιλοφρονέομαι, μάχομαι, διαλέγομαι, ἀλέομαι, διαλύομαι, ἀμείβομαι, &c. Greek. Hence arises the hypothesis, that it is to their reciprocal power on the one hand, and to the connection between the passive, reflective, and reciprocal forms on the other, that these verbs owe their *deponent* character.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, Transactions of the Philological Society*, March 22, 1844.

Depópulate. *v. a.* [Lat. *depopulor.*] Unpeople; lay waste; destroy inhabited countries.

Where is this viper,
That would *depopulate* the city?
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

He turned his arms upon unarmed and unprovided people, to spoil only and *depopulate*, contrary to the laws both of war and peace.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Grim death, in different shapes,
Depopulates the nations, thousands fall
His victims. *Philips.*

Depópulate. *v. n.* Become depopulated. *Rare.*

This is not the place to enter into an inquiry whether the country be *depopulating* or not.—*Goldsmith.*

Depopulátion. *s.* Act of unpeopling; havoc; waste; destruction of mankind.

How didst thou grieve then, Adam! to behold
The end of all thy offspring, end so sad,
Depopulation! Thee another flood,
Of tears and sorrow a flood, thee also drown'd,
And sunk thee as thy sons.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 754.

Depópulator. *s.* One who depopulates; destroyer of mankind; waster of inhabited countries.

Our puny *depopulators* allege for their doings, the king's and country's good; and we will believe them when they can persuade us that their private coffers are the king's exchequer. — *Fuller, Holy State*, p. 237.

Depórt. *v. a.* [Fr. *déporter.*] Carry; demean; behave: (with *self*).

Let an ambassador *deport himself* in the most graceful manner before a prince.—*Pope.*

Depórt. *s.* Demeanour; grace of attitude; behaviour; deportment. *Rare.*

She Delia's self
In gait surpass'd, and goddess-like *deport*,
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 388.

Of middle age one rising, eminent
In wise *deport*, spake much of right and wrong.
Ibid. xi. 665.

Deportátion. *s.*

1. Transportation; exile into a remote part of the dominion, with prohibition to change the place of residence.

Ulpian makes this difference between *deportation* and relegation; that the former confined the party to one certain place for ever; whereas relegation was frequently revoked, and allowed the exile a little more liberty.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

2. Exile in general.

An abjuration, which is a *deportation* for ever into a foreign land, was anciently with us a civil death.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

The wings seemed to be like the wings of a stork; another expression of that sudden transmigration and *deportation* out of our country.—*Stokes, Explication of the Twelve Minor Prophets*, p. 497: 1659.

Depórtment. *s.* [Fr. *déportement.*]

1. Conduct; management; manner of acting.

I will but sweep the way with a few notes, touching the duke's own *deportment* in that island.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

St. Paul writing to their bishop, and giving order for the constitution and *deportment* of the church orders and officers, gives direction first for bishops, then for deacons.—*Jeremy Taylor.* (Ord MS.)

2. Demeanour; behaviour.

The coldness of his temper, and the gravity of his *deportment*, carried him safe through many difficulties, and he lived and died in a great station.—*Swift.*

On no occasion did the character of William show itself in a more striking manner 'Is this business over?' he said; 'or will your horse make more fight?' 'On my honour, sir,' answered Hamilton, 'I believe that they will.' 'Your honour!' muttered William; 'your honour!' That half suppressed exclamation was the only revenge which he condescended to take for an injury for which many sovereigns, far more affable and gracious in their ordinary *deportment*, would have exacted a terrible retribution.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xvi.

Depósable. *adj.* Capable of being, or liable to be, deposed.

Hereafter they shall be only keepers of the great seal, which for title and office are *deposeable.*—*Howell, Familiar Letters.* (Ord MS.)

Depósal. *s.* Act of degrading a prince from sovereignty.

The short interval between the *deposal* and death of princes is become proverbial.—*Fox, History of James II.* p. 14.

Depóse. *v. a.* [Lat. *depositus*, pass. part. of *depono.*]

1. Lay down; lodge; let fall.

Its shores are neither advanced one jot further into the sea, nor its surface raised by additions of mud *deposed* upon it by the yearly inundations of the Nile.—*Woodward.*

2. Degrade from a throne or high station.

First, of the king: what shall of him become?
The duke yet lives that Henry shall *depose.*
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II.

May your sick fame still languish 'till it die;
Then, as the greatest curse that I can give,
Unpity'd, be *depos'd*, and after live. *Dryden.*
(See also extract under Deposition, 2.)

3. Take away; divest; strip of. *Obsolete.*

You may my glories and my state *depose*,
But not my griefs; still am I king of those.
Shakespear, Richard II. iv. 1.

4. Give testimony; attest.

'Twas he that made you to *depose*;
Your oath, my lord, is vain and frivolous.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. i. 2.

It was usual for him that dwelt in Southwark, or Tothill-street, to *depose* the yearly rent or valuation of lands lying in the North, or other remote part of the realm.—*Bacon.*

5. Examine on oath. *Obsolete.*

According to our law,
Depose him in the justice of his cause.
Shakespear, Richard II. i. 3.

Depóse. *v. n.* Bear witness.

Love straight stood up and *deposed*, a lie could not come from the mouth of Zelmane.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Depóser. *s.* One who deposes.

Then through the casement ventur'd so much face,
As kings depos'd shew, when through gates they peep
To see *deposers* to their crowning pass.
Sir W. Davenant, Gondibert, iii. 3.

Depósing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who deposes.

The persecuting bulls, interdicts, excommunications, *deposings*, and such like, published and acted by them.—*Selden, Illustrations of Drayton*, § 17.

There should'st thou find one heinous article
Containing the *deposing* of a king.
Shakespear, Richard II. iv. 1.

Depósit. *v. a.*

1. Lay up; lodge in any place; lay up as a pledge or security; place at interest; lay aside.

Dryden wants a poor square foot of stone, to shew where the ashes of one of the greatest poets on earth are *deposited*.—*Garth.*

When vessels were open, and the insects had free access to the aliment within them, Redi diligently observed, that no other species were produced, but of such as he saw go in and feed, and *deposite* their eggs there.—*Bentley.*

God commands us to return as to him, to the poor, his gifts, out of mere duty and thankfulness; not to *deposite* them with him, in hopes of meriting by them.—*Bishop Sprat.*

2. Let fall; throw down: (as *sediment*).

After remaining stationary for a few days, the waters begin to subside, and by the end of November leave the land altogether, having *deposited* a rich alluvium.—*McCulloch, Geographical Dictionary, Egypt.*

Depósit. *s.*

1. Thing committed to the trust and care of another; pledge; pawn; thing given as a security; state of a thing pawned or pledged.

They had since Marseilles, and fairly left it: they had the other day the Valteline, and now have put it in *deposite*.—*Bacon.*

I am called off to do the *deposits* on cotton wool—but why do I relate this to you, who want faculties to comprehend the great mystery of *deposits*, of interest, of warehouse rent, and contingent fund?—*Lamb, Letter to Wordsworth*, April 9, 1816.

2. In *Geology*. Soil, or matter, left so as to form a layer or stratum.

Language, then, from whatever point of view we regard it, seems to confirm instead of weakening the inference to which we are irresistibly led by geology, history, and archæology,—that man is a very much nobler and more exalted animal than the shivering and naked savage whose squalid and ghastly relics are exhumed from Danish kjökkenmöddings, and glacial *deposits*, and the stalactite flooring of freshly-opened caves.—*Farrar, Chapters on Language*, ch. iv.

3. In *Medicine*. Exudation, or secretion, of a solid morbid substance, generally of a membranous character.

The operation [tracheotomy] ... is done rather to obviate the dangers of that spasm of the glottis which the inflammation or the *deposit* of false membrane occasions.—*West, Lectures on the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood*, lect. xxiv.

4. In *Commerce*. Money lodged with a banker for safety and convenience.

By Banks of *Deposit* are meant banks for the custody and employment of the money deposited with them or intrusted to their care by their customers, or by the public; while by Banks of Issue are meant banks which, besides employing or issuing the money intrusted to them by others, issue money of their own, or notes payable on demand.... Until the recent introduction of joint-stock banks, none of the London bankers, except in peculiar cases, allowed interest on *deposits*; nor is it yet allowed by the great majority of the metropolitan private bankers.—*McCulloch, Commercial Dictionary, Banks.*

Depósitary. *s.* One with whom, or that in which, anything is lodged in trust.

The universities are the *depositaries* of the public wisdom and virtue.—*Bishop Hurd.*

Experience proves that the *depositaries* of power, who are mere delegates of the people—that is, of a majority—are quite as ready (when they think they can count on popular support) as any organs of oligarchy to assume arbitrary power, and encroach unduly on the liberty of private life.—*J. S. Mill, Principles of Political Economy*, ii. 508.

Depósiting. *verbal abs.* Laying down: (in the extract in the sense of *abandoning*).

The difficulty will be to persuade the *depositing* of those lusts, which have, by I know not what fascination, so endeared themselves.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Deposition. *s.*

1. Act of giving public testimony.

If you will examine the veracity of the fathers by those circumstances usually considered in *depositions*, you will find them strong on their side.—*Sir K. Digby.*

A witness is obliged to swear, otherwise his *deposition* is not valid.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

2. Act of degrading a prince from sovereignty; deposal.

After his *deposition* by the council of Lyons, the affairs of Frederic II. went rapidly into decay. With every allowance for the enmity of the Lombards and the jealousies of Germany, it must be confessed that the proscription of Innocent IV. and Alexander IV. was the main cause of the ruin of his family. There is, however, no other instance, to the best of my judgement, where the pretended right of *deposing* kings has been successfully exercised.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, ch. vii. pt. 2.

3. Deposit.

The conclusion obtained by this new application of the method is, that cæteris paribus the *deposition* of dew is also in some proportion to the power of radiating heat; and that the quality of doing this abundantly (or some cause on which that quality depends) is another of the causes which promote the *deposition* of dew on the substance.—*Herbert Spencer, First Principles of Psychology.*

Depósitor. *s.* One who deposits money in a bank.

It is plain that nothing could be more important, in the view of diffusing habits of forethought and economy amongst the labouring classes, than the establishment of Savings Banks, where the smallest sums are placed in perfect safety, are accumulated at compound interest, and are paid, with their accumulations, the moment they are demanded by the *depositors*.—*McCulloch, Commercial Dictionary, Banks for Savings.*

Depósitory. *s.* Place wherein, or person with whom, anything is deposited; trustee; receptacle.

Italy was still, as might be expected, the chief *depository* of ancient writings.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. i. ch. i. § 9.

A private man could do little for the good cause. One who was the director of the national finances, and the *depository* of the gravest secrets of state, might render inestimable services.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxii.

Depósitum. *s.* [Lat.] Deposit.

Compare the tales of the elder Pliny with the Pseudodoxia Epidemica of Dr. Brown, and you will be surprised to find with what zeal the sacred *depositum* of errour has been transmitted from age to age.—*Warburton, Critical and philosophical Inquiry into the Causes of Prodigies and Miracles*, p. 5.

The secret ... he delivered down to his successors in religious politicks—a *depositum*, whereby his memory became so singularly indeared to them.—*Coventry, Philemon*, conv. 4.

Depot. *s.* [Fr.; pronunciation varying between *dépo* and *depó*.] Depositary.

The islands of Guernsey and Jersey are at present the great *depôts* of this kingdom.—*British Critic*, p. 203: 1794.

Depravátion. *s.*

1. Act of making anything bad; act of corrupting; corruption.

The three forms of government have their several perfections, and are subject to their several *depravations*: however, few states are ruined by defect in their institution, but generally by corruption of manners.—*Swift.*

2. State of being made bad; degeneracy; depravity.

We have a catalogue of the blackest sins that human nature, in its highest *depravation*, is capable of committing.—*South.*

The ancients observed, that a man who had acquired great power and eminence in a state, being rendered giddy by his elevation, often lost his self-command.... His newly-acquired power depraved his moral character—the *depravation* of his moral character destroyed his judgment—and, having lost his judgment, his career became like that of a ship without a rudder.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. iii.

3. Defamation; censure. *Obsolete.*

Stubborn criticks are apt, without a theme
For *depravation*, to square all the sex.
Shakespeur, Troilus and Cressida, v. 2.

Depráve. *v. a.* [Lat. *depravo* = make wicked; from *pravus* = wicked.] Vitiate; corrupt; contaminate.

We admire the providence of God in the continuance of scripture, notwithstanding the endeavours of infidels to abolish, and the fraudulence of hereticks to *deprave*, the same.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

A taste which plenty does *deprave*,
Loaths lawful good, and lawless ill does crave.
Dryden.

Depráved. *part. adj.* Vitiated; corrupted; made bad.

(For example see last extract under Despicable.)

Deprávedly. *adv.* In a depraved manner.

I have lived to behold the highest perversion of that excellent invention [the press]; the name of his majesty defamed, the honour of parliament depraved; the writings of both *depravedly*, anticipatively, counterfeitly imprinted.—*Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici*, to the reader.

Deprávedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Depraved; corruption; taint; contamination; vitiated state.

What sins do you mean? Our original *depravedness*, and proneness of our eternal part to all evil.—*Hammond.*

Deprávement. *s.* Vitiated state; corruption.

He maketh men believe that apparitions are either deceptions of sight, or melancholy *depravements* of fancy.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Depráver. *s.* One who depraves; violator; corrupter.

But I believe you as I ever knew you,
A glorious talker, and a legend-maker,
Of idle tales and trifles; a *depraver*
Of your own truth.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Wild-Goose Chase.

Depráving. *verbal abs.* Act of one who depraves; process of depravation.

If any parson, vicar, or other whatsoever minister, shall preach, declare, or speak any thing in the derogation or *depraving* of the said book, &c.—*Act of the Uniformity of Common Prayer*, &c., 1 Eliz. c. 2.

Deprávity. *s.* Wickedness.

To confound the notion of virtue and vice, shews as great a *depravity* in the understanding as it does in the senses to confound contrary perceptions.—*Tottie, Sermon before the University of Oxford*: 1767.

Déprecable. *adj.* Capable of being, or liable to be, averted or begged off.

I look upon the temporal destruction of the greatest king as far less *deprecable* than the eternal damnation of the meanest subject.—*Eikon Basilike*, ch. ult.

Déprecate. *v. a.* [Lat. *deprecatus*, pass. part. of *deprecor* = beg, beg off; from *precor* = pray.]

1. Beg off; pray deliverance from; avert by prayer.

Poverty indeed, in all its degrees, men are easily persuaded to *deprecate* from themselves.—*Rogers.*

The judgments which we would *deprecate* are not removed.—*Bishop Smalridge.*

2. Implore mercy of.

At length he sets
Those darts, whose points make gods adore
His might, and *deprecate* his power. *Prior.*

Déprecating. *part. adj.* Deprecatory.

Déprecatingly. *adv.* In a deprecating manner; as one who deprecates.

Perhaps their tone is unpleasantly like that of the tradesman who *deprecatingly* presents his little bill, though the debtor is well aware that this is only a polite way of threatening writs and bailiffs.—*Saturday Review*, May 13, 1865.

Deprecátion. *s.* Prayer against evil; entreaty; petitioning; excusing; begging pardon.

I, with leave of speech implor'd,
And humble *deprecation*, thus replied.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 378.

Sternutation they generally conceived to be a good sign, or a bad one; and so, upon this motion, they commonly used a gratulation for the one, and a *deprecation* for the other.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Déprecatory. *adj.* Serving to deprecate; apologetic; tending to avert evil by supplication.

Bishop Fox understanding that the Scottish king was still discontent, being troubled that the occasion of breaking of the truce should grow from his men, sent many humble and *deprecatory* letters to the Scottish king to appease him.—*Bacon.*

Depréciate. *v. a.* [Lat. *pretium* = price.] Bring a thing down to a lower price; undervalue.

They presumed upon that mercy, which, in all their conversations, they endeavour to *depreciate* and misrepresent.—*Addison.*

By that seed
Is meant thy great *Deliverer*, who shall bruise
The serpent's head. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 148.

2 Relater; one who communicates something by speech or writing.

Tully, speaking of the law of nature, saith, that thereof God himself was inventor, disceptator, lator, the deviser, the discusser, and *deliverer*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. viii. § 460. (Ord MS.)

Divers chymical experiments delivered by sober authors, have been believed false, only because the menstruums were not as highly rectified, or exquisitely depurated, as those that were used by the *deliverers* of those experiments.—*Boyle.*

Delíveress. *s.* Female deliverer. *Rare.*

Joan d'Arc . . . the *deliveress* of the towne from our countrymen when they besieged it.—*Evelyn, Memoirs*, ap. 21: 1644. (Rich.)

Delívering. *verbal abs.* Act of one who delivers.

Excommunications, as in the apostles' times, they were *deliverings* over to Satan, so now shall be *deliverings* over to a foreign enemy or the people's rage.—*Jeremy Taylor, Episcopacy Asserted*, s. 36. (Rich.)

Delíverly. *adv.* In a deliver manner; briskly. *Rare.*

The temperate may soone dispose
His members to their reste,
And rise again *delyuerly*
To labour quicke and preste.
Drant, Horace, b. ii. s. 2. (Rich.)

Delíverness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Deliver; activity. *Rare.*

This, for his *delyvernesse* and swiftnesse, was surnamed Herefote.—*Fabyan*, vol. i. c. 208. (Rich.)

Delívery. *s.* Act of delivering.

1. Release; rescue; saving.

He swore, with sobs,
That he would labour my *delivery*.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 4.

2. Surrender; act of giving up.

After the *delivery* of your royal father's person into the hands of the army, I undertaking to the queen mother, that I would find some means to get access to him, she was pleased to send me.—*Sir J. Denham.*

Nor did he in any degree contribute to the *delivery* of his house, which was at first imagined, because it was so ill, or not at all defended.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

3. Utterance; pronunciation; speech.

We allege what the scriptures themselves do usually speak, for the saving force of the word of God; not with restraint to any certain kind of *delivery*, but howsoever the same shall chance to be made known.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

I was charmed with the gracefulness of his figure and *delivery*, as well as with his discourses.—*Addison.*

4. Use of the limbs; activity.

Musidorus could not perform any action on horse or foot more strongly, or deliver that strength more nimbly, or become the *delivery* more gracefully, or employ all more virtuously.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The earl was the taller, and much the stronger; but the duke had the neater limbs and freer *delivery*.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

5. Childbirth.

Like as a woman with child, that draweth near the time of her *delivery*, is in pain, and crieth out.—*Isaiah*, xxvi. 17.

Dell. *s.* [A.S.] Cavity in the earth, wider than a ditch and narrower than a valley.

The while, the same unhappy ewe,
Whose clouted leg her hurt doth shew,
Fell headlong into a *dell*. *Spenser.*

I know each lane, and every alley green,
Dingle, or bushy *dell*, of this wild wood.
Milton, Comus, 311.

But, foes to sunshine, most they took delight
In *dells* and dales, conceal'd from human sight.
Tickel.

Delph. *s.* Same as Delf.

A supper worthy of herself;
Five nothings in five plates of *delph*. *Swift.*

Délta. *s.* [name of the fourth letter in the Greek alphabet; in Hebrew, *Daleth*: its form, as a *capital*, being Δ; i.e. either an equilateral or an isosceles triangle. Its chief special application is in Physical Geography and Geology, which it has taken from the shape of the block of land enclosed between the first and last of the seven mouths of the Nile, which the Greeks called the Delta (the approximate triangle being viewed from the sea) of the Nile. It has since been extended to the land at the mouths of other rivers, in some of which the likeness to the letter is scarcely to be recognized; indeed where it means little more than alluvial deposit.] Strand or alluvial land enclosed within the forks of a river and the sea, which forms its base.

Before the Restoration scarcely one ship from the Thames had ever visited the *Delta* of the Ganges. But, during the twenty-three years which followed the Restoration, the value of the annual imports from that rich and populous district increased from eight thousand pounds to three hundred thousand.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

Déltoid. *adj.* [Gr. δελτοειδής, from εἶδος = form; shaped like the letter Δ, or Delta.] Delta-shaped.

a. In *Anatomy.* Applied to the thick fleshy muscle forming the upper and outer part of the shoulder.

Cut still more of the *deltoide* muscle, and carry the arm backward.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

b. In *Botany.* See extract.

Deltoid [leaf]; a solid, the transverse section of which has a triangular outline like the Greek Δ: as the leaf of Mesembryanthemum deltoideum.—*Lindley, Introduction to Botany*, p. 457.

Delúdable. *adj.* Liable to be deceived; that is easily imposed on. *Rare.*

Not well understanding omniscience, he is not so ready to deceive himself, as to falsify unto him whose cogitation is no ways *deludable*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Delúde. *v. a.* [Lat. *deludo*.] Beguile; cheat; deceive.

O, give me leave, I have *deluded* you;
'Twas neither Charles, nor yet the duke.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. v. 4.

Let not the Trojans, with a feign'd pretence
Of proffer'd peace, *delude* the Latian prince.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Delúder. *s.* One who deludes; beguiler; deceiver; impostor; cheat; false pretender.

And thus the sweet *deluders* tune their song.
Pope.

Delúding. *verbal abs.* Act of one who deludes; deception.

Ananias' and Sappira's dainty *deludings* with a smooth lie.—*Bishop Prideaux, Euchologia*, p. 228.

Déluge. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *diluvium*.]

1. General inundation; laying entirely under water.

The apostle doth plainly intimate, that the old world was subject to perish by a *deluge*, as this is subject to perish by conflagration.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

2. Overflowing of the natural bounds of a river.

But if with bays and dams they strive to force
His channel to a new or narrow course,
No longer then within his banks he dwells,
First to a torrent, then a *deluge*, swells.
Sir J. Denham.

Déluge. *v. a.*

1. Drown; lay totally under water.

Still the battering waves rush in
Implacable, till *delug'd* by the foam,
The ship sinks, found'ring in the vast abyss. *Philips.*

2. Overwhelm; cause to sink under the weight of any calamity.

At length corruption, like a general flood,
Shall *deluge* all. *Pope.*

Déluge. *v. n.* Become a deluge. *Rare.*

I'd weep the world to such a strain,
That it should *deluge* once again. *Marquis of Montrose, On the Death of King Charles I.*

Déluging. *part. adj.* Rushing, or overwhelming, like a deluge.

It is gone; and the heavens fall in a gentle rain,
When they should burst and drown with *deluging* storms. *Tennyson, Maude*, xxii. 2.

Delúsion. *s.* Act of deluding; cheat; guile; deceit; treachery; fraud; collusion; falsehood; state of one deluded; illusion; error; chimerical thought.

Who therefore seeks in these
True wisdom, finds her not; or, by *delusion*,
Far worse, her false resemblance only meets.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 318.

I, waking, view'd with grief the rising sun,
And fondly mourn'd the dear *delusion* gone. *Prior.*

Any person who appreciated her paid a compliment to the Major's good judgment—that is, if a man may be said to have good judgment who is under the influence of Love's *delusion*.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair.*

Delúsive. *adj.* Apt to deceive; beguiling; imposing on.

The happy whimsey you pursue,
Till you at length believe it true;
Caught by your own *delusive* art,
You fancy first, and then assert. *Prior.*

Delúsory. *adj.* Delusive.

This confidence is founded on no better foundation than a *delusory* prejudice.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Delve. *v. a.* [A.S. *delfan*.]

1. Dig; open the ground with a spade.

It shall go hard
But I will *delve* one yard below their mines,
And blow them at the moon.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 4.

Delve of convenient depth your thrashing floor;
With temper'd clay then fill and face it o'er.
Dryden.

2. Fathom; sift; sound one's opinion.

What's his name and birth?—
I cannot *delve* him to the root: his father
Was called Sicilius. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, i. 1.

Délver. *s.* One who delves; digger.

The *delver*, bound and clogged in clouted buskin, sings;
By untaught tunes his heavier task to easier pass he brings. *Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 334

Délving. *verbal abs.* Digging.

Stronge and vyolent exercises be these *delvynge* (specially in toughe clay and hevy).—*Sir T. Elyot, The Castel of Helth*, b. ii. (Rich.)

Démagogue. *s.* [Gr. δημάγωγος, from δῆμος = people, and ἄγωγος (from ἄγω = lead) = leader.] Ringleader of the rabble; popular and factious orator.

Who were the chief *demagogues* and patrons of tumults, to send for them, to flatter and embolden them.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Demosthenes and Cicero, though each of them a leader, or, as the Greeks called it, a *demagogue*, in a popular state, yet seem to differ in their practice.—*Swift.*

No schoolman could be a great man but as a schoolman. William of Ockham alone was a powerful *demagogue*—scholastic even in his political writings, but still a *demagogue*.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. iii.

Dr. Grantley, however, has a holy horror of the impious *demagogue*, as on one occasion he called Bold. . . . Now, I will not say that the Archdeacon is strictly correct in stigmatizing John Bold as a *demagogue*, for I hardly know how extreme must be a man's opinions before he can be justly called so: but Bold is a strong reformer.—*A. Trollope, The Warden*, ch. ii.

I will notice first some Greek immigrations, the time of whose incoming may in this way be pretty accurately noted; but which have either escaped the attention of our lexicographers, or have seemed to them unworthy of note. We should scarcely suspect 'biography' to be so recent as it is, were it not for the fact that Dryden continually uses 'biographia.' 'Cynosura,' employed by Hacket and Henry More, preceded 'cynosure;' '*demagogi*,' employed also by Hacket, went before '*demagogues*.' Bearing out the novelty of this last word in the middle of the seventeenth century, let me just remind you that Milton in his Εἰκονοκλάστης finds in the use of '*demagogue*' in the Icon Basilike.—'this goblin word,' as he calls it,—an argument that King Charles could not have been author of the work. His words are so curious that, though quote by Richardson and referred to by Todd, I will appe them here:—'Setting aside the affrightment of goblin word (*demagogue*), for the king, by his lear cannot coin English as he could money to be current, and it is believed this wording was above his knowi style and orthography, and accuses the whole composure to be conscious of some other author.' § 4.—*Archbishop Trench, On some Deficiencies in ou English Dictionaries*, p. 26, and note.

Demánd. *v. a.* [Fr. *demander*.]

1. Claim; ask for with authority.

The pound of flesh, which I *demand* of him,
Is dearly bought; 'tis mine, and I will have it.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

2. Question; interrogate: (in the first extract the construction is *demand* [*of*] *that demi-devil*; the clause beginning with *Why* &c., being the object governed).

Will you, I pray, *demand* that *demi-devil*,
Why he hath thus ensnar'd my soul and body?
Shakespear, Othello, v. 2.

And when Uriah was come unto him, David *demanded* of him how Joab did, and how the people did, and how the war prospered.—*2 Samuel*, xi. 7.

Demánd. *s.*

1. Claim; challenging; asking of anything with authority.

This matter is by the decree of the watchers, and

the *demand* by the word of the holy ones.—*Daniel*, iv. 17.

Giving vent gives life and strength to our appetites; and he that has the confidence to turn his wishes into *demands*, will be but a little way from thinking he ought to obtain them.—*Locke*.

2. Postulate.

It is, with teachers of mathematical sciences, usual to lay down first certain reasonable *demands*, which in most particulars following are to serve as principles whereby to work.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*. (Ord MS.)

3. Call for a thing in order to purchase it: (opposed to *supply*).

My bookseller tells me, the *demand* for those my papers increases daily.—*Addison, Spectator*.

4. In *Law*. See extract.

It hath also a proper signification distinguished from plaint; for all civil actions are pursued either by *demands* or plaints, and the pursuer is called demandant or plaintiff. There are two manners of *demands*, the one of deed, the other in law: in deed, as in every præcipe, there is express demand: in law, as every entry in land-distress for rent, taking or seizing of goods, and such like acts, which may be done without any words, are *demands* in law.—*Blount*.

Demándable. *adj.* Capable of being, or liable to be, demanded, requested, or asked for.

All sums *demandable*, either for licence of alienation to be made of lands holden in chief, or for the pardon of any such alienation, already made without licence, have been stayed in the way to the hanaper.—*Bacon, Office of Alienation*.

Demándant. *s.* One who demands; demander: (this latter being the *commoner*, the other the more *technical* or *legal* term).

One of the witnesses deposed, that dining on a Sunday with the *demandant*, whose wife had sat below the squire's lady at church, she the said wife dropped some expressions, as if she thought her husband ought to be knighted.—*Spectator*.

Demánder. *s.* One who demands; purchaser.

They grow very fast and fat, which also bettereth their taste, and delivereth them to the *demander's* ready use at all seasons.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall*.

Demarcátion. *s.* [*mark*, in the sense of *march* = boundary.] Distinction.

The speculative line of *demarcation*, where obedience ought to end, and resistance must begin, is faint, obscure, and not easily *definable*.—*Burke, Reflections on the French Revolution*.

Having, by these eliminations, obtained the body which practically constitutes the people, we have next to consider whether the distinction between aristocracy and democracy turns upon a precise *demarcation* of the majority and minority of this body.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, appendix.

Demárch. *s.* ? Excursion.

Reason checks fancy in its most extravagant sallies, and imagination enlivens reason in its most extravagant *demarches*.—*Collection of Letters in the London Journal*, 1721, no. 10.

Demeán. *s.* Mien; presence; carriage; demeanour; deportment.

At his feet, with sorrowful *demean*,
And deadly hue, an armed corse did lie.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii.

Demeán. *v. a.* [from Fr. *démener*.—see last extract.] Behave; comport: (with *self*).

Those plain and legible lines of duty requiring us to *demean ourselves* to God humbly and devoutly, to our governors obediently, and to our neighbours justly, and to ourselves soberly and temperately.—*South, Sermons*.

A man cannot doubt but that there is a God; and that, according as he *demeans himself* towards him, he will make him happy or miserable for ever.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons*, i.

Strephon had long perplex'd his brains,
How with so high a nymph he might
Demean himself the wedding-night. *Swift*.

[*Demean*.—To wield, to manage; *demeanour*, behaviour.

'So is it not a great mischaunce
To let a foole have governaunce
Of things that he can not *demaine*.'
(Chaucer in Richardson.)

'His herte was nothing in his own *demain*.'
(Ibid.)

'Come on with me, *demeane* you like a maide.'
(Ibid.)

French, *démener, se démener*, to stir much, move to and fro;—*un procès*, to follow a suit;—*marchandise*, to traffic. *Mener*, to conduct, lead, manage, handle;—*les mains*, to lay about one;—*la loi*, to proceed in a suit. (Cotgrave.) Italian, *menare*, to guide, conduct, direct, or bring by the hand, to bestir. (Florio.) The later Latin had *minare*, to drive cattle, derived by Diez from *minari*, to threaten; 'asinos et equum sarcinis onerant et *minantes* baculis exigunt.' (Apuleius.) 'Agasones equos agentes, i.e. *minantes*. (Paulus ex Festo.) But the notion of threatening does not seem to me to be a point of view from which the act of driving beasts would be likely to be named. On the other hand the Old French spelling, *mainer*, suggests an obvious derivation from Latin *manus*, French *main*, the hand, as we speak of handing one down-stairs; and *mener* is often synonymous with *manage*, which is undoubtedly from that source. Observe the frequent references to the hand in the explanations from Cotgrave and Florio above given. The same change of vowel is seen in French *menottes*, handcuffs.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Demeán. *v. a.* [from *mean*.] Lessen; debase; undervalue.

Now, out of doubt, Antipholis is mad;
Else he would never so *demean* himself.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, iv. 3.

According to his manhood, the son of king David; but yet, in his birth and life and death, far *demeaned* beneath all kingly state.—*Dr. Abbot, Of the Kingdom of Christ*, p. 5: 1601.

Demeánance. *s.* Demeanour. *Rare.*

Item the boke howe men should flie synne,
Item royall *demeanaunce* worshyp to win.
Skelton, The Crowne of Laurell. (Rich.)

Demeánour. *s.* Carriage; behaviour.

Of so insupportable a pride he was, that where his deeds might well stir envy, his *demeanour* did rather breed disdain.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

To whom thus Eve, with sad *demeanour* meek,
Ill worthy I, such title should belong
To me transgressor. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 162.

Admiration, esteem, &c. are more the result of a judgment of the understanding; (though often of an erroneous one;) 'deference' is apt to depend on feelings;—often, on whimsical and unaccountable feelings. It is often yielded to a vigorous claim,—to an authoritative and overbearing *demeanour*. With others of an opposite character, a soothing, insinuating, flattering, and seemingly submissive *demeanour* will often gain great influence. They will yield to those who seem to yield to them; the others, to those who seem resolved to yield to no one.—*Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. i. ch. i. § 2.

Mary was in agonies of grief; and her distress affected him more than was imagined by those who judged of his heart by his *demeanour*.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xv.

The men, as usual, liked her artless kindness and simple refined *demeanour*.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair*.

Dr. Grantley never lays aside that *demeanour* which so well becomes him. He has all the dignity of an ancient saint with the sleekness of a modern bishop; he is always the same; he is always the archdeacon; unlike Homer, he never nods.—*A. Trollope, The Warden*, ch. ii.

Démency. *s.* See Dementia.

The king his clemency
Dispenseth with his *demency*. *Skelton*.

Mr. Pinel arranged mental diseases into—1st, Mania; . . . 2nd, Melancholia; 3rd, *Demency*, or a peculiar debility of the operations of the understanding, and the acts of the will; . . . and 4th, Idiotism.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine*.

Demént. *v. a.* Make mad; drive out of one's mind or senses.

For he was thus *demented* and bewitched with these pestilent perswasions of his wicked rulers.—*Joye, Exposicion of Daniel*, c. 5. (Rich.)

Deméntate. *v. a.* Afflict with dementia; madden. *Rare.*

The mystery of iniquity began to work even in the apostles' time; many antichrists and heretics were abroad; many sprung up since; many now present, and will be to the world's end, to *dementate* men's minds, to seduce, and captivate their souls.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 673.

Deméntate. *adj.* Afflicted with dementia; demented; maddened. *Rare.*

Arise, thou *dementate* sinner, and come to judgement.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 522.

Dementátion. *s.* See Dementia.

Supposing the distemper under command from breaking out into any other sins besides its own *dementation* or stupidity.—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 512: 1654.

Deménted. *part. adj.* Insane; crazy. See Dementia.

Deméntedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Demented.

It is named by Pinel dementia or démence, *dementedness*.—*Prichard*, in *Cyclopædia* (*Forbes, Tweedie, and Conolly*) *of Practical Medicine*.

Deméntia. *s.* [Lat. *de* = from, and suggesting the notion of deflection, deterioration, or change for the worse, and *mens, mentis* = mind; the French form being *démence*. To this *demency* stands in the same relation as *clemency* to *clémence*, Lat. *clementia*. In *Nosology*, *demency* is little more than an imperfectly Anglicized form of the French or Latin, which has not become current. Nor is it necessary; *dementia*, like *delirium*, being a word which is rarely used except in the singular number. The meaning of this word, at least in *Nosology*, is more special than those of its congeners. *Demented*, and the like, nearly coincide with *out of* (*one's*) *mind*, or *deranged*, i.e. mad in the looser sense of the term. *Dementia*, on the other hand, applies to the weakening, the breaking-down, and the partial, or incipient, loss of the faculties, i.e. the first stage of Fatuity.] Idiotcy.

We shall divide maniacal fatuity into two grades or stages. The first is that which Esquirol and Georget have named *démence* or *dementia*, a term which is established by the authority of these writers, and has been received into general use. . . . The approach of *dementation*, or the first period of fatuity, is indicated by a comparative state of calmness. . . . *Demented* persons are generally quiet and inactive.—*Prichard*, in *Cyclopædia* (*Forbes, Tweedie, and Conolly*) *of Practical Medicine*.

Demérge. *v. a.* [Lat. *mergo* = plunge, dip, sink; pass. part. *mersus*.] Sink. *Rare.*

I found the receiver separated from its cover, and the air breaking forth through the water in which it was *demerged*.—*Boyle, Works*, vol. iv. p. 519. (Rich.)

Demérit. *s.* [Fr. *demérite*; from Lat. *demeritus*, pass. part. of *demereor*.]

1. Want of merit; blame; misconduct: (the *de-* significant, making the sense the opposite to that of *meritus*).

They should not be able once to stir, or to murmur, but it should be known, and they shortened according to their *demerits*.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

Thou liv'st by me; to me thy breath resign;
Mine is the merit, the *demerit* thine.
Dryden, Fables.

Whatever they acquire by their industry or ingenuity should be secure, unless forfeited by any *demerit* or offence against the custom of the family.—*Sir W. Temple*.

2. Merit; desert: (the *de-*, without signification, leaving the sense that of *meritus*). *Obsolete.*

I fetch my life and being
From men of royal siege; and my *demerits*
May speak, unbounneting, to as proud a fortune
As this that I have reach'd.
Shakespear, Othello, i. 2.

Demérit. *v. a.*

1. Earn. *Obsolete.*

They brought with them also besyde theyr trybute assigned them, further to *demerite* the favour of oure men, great plentie of vytayles.—*Eden, Translation of P. Martyr*, leaf 25. (Ord MS.)

2. Lose from want of merit.

Although thou didst not deserve a being, yet thou *demerited* it not.—*Jeremy Taylor, Contemplations*, 102. (Ord MS.)

3. Depreciate.

Faith by her own dignity and worthiness doth not *demerit* justice and righteousness.—*Bishop Woolton, Christian Manual*, sign. c. iv.

Demérse. *v. a.* Same as Demerge. *Rare.*

The receiver being erected, the mercury will again be stagnant at the bottom of the phial, and the orifice of the tube C C C will be found *demersed* in it.—*Boyle, Works*, vol. iv. p. 515. (Rich.)

Demérsion. *s.* [Lat. *demersio, -onis*; from *mergo* = dip, plunge.]

It appears that this sinking and *demersion* of buildings into the earth is a manifest sign of their antiquity, which is so much the greater, by how much the deeper they are sunk.—*Ray, Three Discourses concerning the Chaos, Deluge, and Dissolution of the World*, ch. v. sect. 1. (Ord MS.)

Demésne. *s.* (pronounced *demain*.) See extracts, also Domain.

Having now provided
A gentleman of noble parentage,
Of fair *demesnes*, youthful, and nobly allied.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 5.

That earldom indeed had a royal jurisdiction and seigniory, though the lands of that county in *demesne* were possessed for the most part by the ancient inheritors.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland*.

Demains, according to common speech, are the lord's chief manor-place, with the lands thereto belonging, *terræ dominicales*, which he and his ancestors have from time to time kept in their own manual occupation, for the maintenance of themselves and their families; and all parts of a manor

Depreciátion. *s.* Lowering in the way of price or value; disparagement.

It is fruitless to inquire which of two acts of duty be the more acceptable, where both are indispensable; and dangerous, it would seem, to form comparisons of two indispensable duties, where the preference of one tends to the *depreciation* of the other. —*Bishop Burgess, On the Divinity of Christ*, p. 34.

Dépredate. *v. a.* [Lat. *prædatus*, pass. part. of *prædor* = rob; from *præda* = booty.] Rob; prey on.

It maketh the substance of the body more solid and compact, and so less apt to be consumed and *depredated* by the spirits.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Depredátion. *s.* Robbing; spoiling.

The speedy *depredation* of air upon watry moisture, and version of the same into air, appeareth in nothing more visible than in the sudden discharge or vanishing of a little cloud of breath, or vapour, from glass, or the blade of a sword, or any such polished body.—*Bacon.*

Dépredator. *s.* Robber.

It is reported, that the shrub called our lady's seal, which is a kind of briony, and coleworts, set near together, one or both will die: the cause is, for that they be both great *depredators* of the earth, and one of them starveth the other.—*Bacon.*

Deprehénd. *v. a.* [Lat. *deprehendo*; from *prehendo* = catch, seize.]

1. Catch one; take unawares; take in the fact.

That wretched creature, being *deprehended* in that impiety, was held in ward.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Discover; find out a thing; come to the knowledge or understanding of.

Surely in the books of Tully men may *deprehend* that in him lacked not the knowledge of geometry, or musick, or grammar.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 49. b.

The motions of the minute parts of bodies, which do so great effects, are invisible, and incur not to the eye; but yet they are to be *deprehended* by experience.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Deprehénsion. *s.* Discovery in the fact.

Her *deprehension* is made an aggravation of her shames.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations, The Woman taken in Adultery.*

Deprénsible. *adj.* Discoverable.

Such [qualities] as are not discernible by sense, or *deprensible* by certain experiments.—*Sir W. Petty, Advice to Hartlib*, p. 15: 1648.

Depréss. *v. a.* [Lat. *depressus*, pass. part. of *deprimo* = press down.]

1. Press or thrust down; let fall; let down.

The same thing I have tried by letting a globe rest, and raising or *depressing* the eye, or otherwise moving it, to make the angle of a just magnitude.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

2. Humble; deject; sink.

Others *depress* their own minds, despond at the first difficulty, and conclude that the making any progress in knowledge is above their capacities.—*Locke.*

Depréssion. *s.*

1. Act of pressing down.

Bricks of a rectangular form, if laid one by another in a level row between supporters sustaining the two ends, all the pieces between will necessarily sink by their own gravity; and much more, if they suffer any *depression* by other weight above them. —*Sir H. Wotton.*

2. Sinking or falling in of a surface.

The beams of light are such subtle bodies, that, in respect of them, even surfaces, that are sensibly smooth, are not exactly so; they have their own degree of roughness, consisting of little protuberances and *depressions*; and consequently such inequalities may suffice to give bodies different colours, as we see in marble that appears white or black, or red or blue, even when most carefully polished.—*Boyle.*

3. Act of humbling; abasement.

Depression of the nobility may make a king more absolute, but less safe.—*Bacon.*

Far from seeking to raise himself by their *depression*, his [Erskine's] vanity was of the best-natured and least selfish kind; it was wholly social and tolerant, and, as it were, gregarious; nay, he always seemed to extol the deeds of others with fully more enthusiasm than he ever displayed in recounting his own.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Erskine.*

4. State of bodily or mental dejection; debility; lowness of spirits.

Whether it be so or not, it tends to reduce the patient's strength very much, and, if persistent for any considerable time, almost invariably occasions fatal *depression*.—*West, Lectures on the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood*, lect. xxv.

Depréssive. *adj.* Having a tendency to depress.

We must pronounce that substance to be ponderous, *depressive*, and earthy, which such a soul draws with it; and therefore it is burdened by such a clog.—*T. Warton, Notes on Milton's Smaller Poems.*

Depréssor. *s.* One who depresses.

The greatest *depressors* of God's grace, and the advancers of men's abilities, were Pelagius and Celestius.—*Archbishop Usher, On the Religion of the ancient Irish*, ch. ii.

Dépriment. *adj.* [Lat. *deprimens*, *-entis*, pres. part. of *deprimo* = press down.] Pressing down: (its chief special application is in *Anatomy*).

The exquisite equilibration of all opposite and antagonist muscles is effected partly by the natural posture of the body and the eye, which is the case of the attollent and *depriment* muscles.—*Derham.*

Deprívable. *adj.* Capable of being, or liable to be, deprived.

Upon surmise . . . they gather, that the persons that enjoy them [the church's grants and toleration] possess them wrongfully, and are *deprivable* at all hours!—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. v. § 81.

Depriváton. *s.* Act of depriving, or taking away from; condition so produced; loss.

Fools whose end is destruction, and eternal *deprivation* of being.—*Bentley.*

The system of exterminating heresy by capital executions and wholesale deportation, may be considered as exploded in civilized Europe; but the discouragement of religious error by civil disabilities—by exclusion from certain political rights—still maintains its ground in some cases. *Deprivation* of civil rights is a species of penal infliction, and has been so considered in all systems of criminal law. The objection to its use for the purpose of repressing religious error, though less in degree, is therefore the same in principle.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. ix.

Deprive. *v. a.* [Lat. *de* = from, *privo* = deprive.]

1. Bereave one of a thing; take it away from him: (with *of*.)

God hath *deprived* her *of* wisdom, neither hath he imparted to her understanding.—*Job*, xxxix. 17.

He lamented the loss of an excellent servant, and the horrid manner in which he had been *deprived of* him.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Now wretched Œdipus, *depriv'd of* sight,
Led a long death in everlasting night. *Pope.*

2. Hinder; debar from: (generally with *of*).

From his face I shall be hid, *depriv'd*
His blessed count'nance.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 316.

The ghosts rejected, are th' unhappy crew,
Depriv'd of sepulchres and fun'ral due. *Dryden.*

3. Take away; divest.

Most happy he,
Whose least delight sufficeth to *deprive*
Remembrance *of* all pains which him opprest.
Spenser.

4. Put out of an office.

A minister, *deprived* for inconformity, said, that if they *deprived* him, it should cost an hundred men's lives.—*Bacon.*

Deprívement. *s.* Deprivation. *Rare.*

Our Levites, undergoing no such law of *deprivement*, can have no right to any such compensation. —*Milton, The Means to remove Hirelings out of the Church.* (Ord MS.)

The widower may lament and condole the unhappiness of so many *deprivements*; and, having proved the troubles and importunities of the flesh, may find time and leisure for prayer and repentance. —*Sir P. Rycaut, Present State of the Greek and Armenian Churches*, p. 306.

Depríver. *s.* One who deprives.

Depriver of those solid joys
Which sack creates. *Cleaveland, Poems, &c.* p. 38.

Depth. *s.*

1. Deepness; measure of anything from the surface downwards.

As for men, they had buildings in many places higher than the *depth* of the water.—*Bacon.*

2. Deep place: (in water as opposed to a *shoal* or *shallow*).

The false tides skim o'er the cover'd land,
And seamen with dissembled *depths* betray.
Dryden.

3. Abyss; gulf of infinite profundity: (with *the*).

When he prepared the heavens I was there, when he set a compass upon the face of *the depth*.—*Proverbs*, viii. 27.

4. Middle of a season.

The Earl of Newcastle, in the *depth* of winter, rescued the city of York from the rebels.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

5. Abstruseness; obscurity.

There are greater *depths* and obscurities in an elaborate and well-written piece of nonsense, than in the most abstruse tract of school divinity.—*Addison, Whig Examiner.*

Dépthless. *adj.* Wanting depth.

Notions, the *depthless* abstractions of fleeting phenomena, the shadows of flitting vapours, the colourless repetitions of rainbows, have effected their utmost when they add to the distinctness of our knowledge.—*Coleridge.*

Dépurate. *v. a.* [Lat. *depuratus*, pass. part. of *depuro* = make pure, purify, purge.] Purify; cleanse; free anything from its impurities.

Chemistry enabling us to *depurate* bodies, and in some measure to analize them, and take asunder their heterogeneous parts, in many chemical experiments we may better than in others know what manner of bodies we employ.—*Boyle.*

Dépurate. *adj.* Cleansed; freed from dregs and impurities; pure; not contaminated.

Neither can any boast a knowledge *depurate* from the defilement of a contrary, within this atmosphere of flesh.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Dépurating. *part. adj.* Having the power to depurate; having the function of depurating; purifying.

As the sac is incessantly contracting, . . . the organ . . . is probably a very efficient *depurating* agent.—*Huxley, Philosophical Transactions*, vol. cxliii. pt. i.

Depurátion. *s.* Act of separating the pure from the impure part of anything.

Brimstone is a mineral body, of fat and inflammable parts; and this is either used crude, and called sulphur vive, or is of a sadder colour, and, after *depuration*, such as we have in magdeleons, or rolls of a lighter yellow.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

What hath been hitherto discoursed, inclines us to look upon the ventilation and *depuration* of the blood as one of the principal and constant uses of respiration.—*Boyle.*

Depúre. *v. a.* [Fr. *dépurer*.] Cleanse; free from impurities; purge; free from some noxious quality.

It produced plants of such imperfection and harmful quality, as the waters of the general flood could not so wash out or *depure*, but that the same defection hath had continuance in the very generation and nature of mankind.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Deputátion. *s.* Act of deputing, or sending away with a special commission; person or persons so deputed; vicegerency.

Cut me off the heads
Of all the fav'rites that the absent king
In *deputation* left behind him here,
When he was personal in the Irish war.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part 1. i. 3.

Depúte. *v. a.* [Fr. *députer*; Lat. *deputo*.]

1. Send with a special commission; empower one to transact instead of another.

And Absalom said unto him, See, thy matter is good and right, but there is no man *deputed* of the king to hear.—*2 Samuel*, xv. 3.

2. Appoint.

They came into a very large square court of buildings and galleries round about it, the Kiosk standing on the right hand, with other lodgings such as belonged to the court, and on the left likewise rooms *deputed* to like services.—*Knolles, History of the Turks*, p. 33. (Ord MS.)

Though the church may change the day of the Christian Sabbath, yet we know by the light of nature, that some certain day ought to be especially *deputed* and set aside for divine worship.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*, 471. (Ord MS.)

Députy. *s.* One deputed.

1. Lieutenant; viceroy; one appointed by a special commission to govern or act instead of another.

He exerciseth dominion over them as the vicegerent and *deputy* of Almighty God.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

He was vouched his immediate *deputy* upon earth, and viceroy of the creation, and lord lieutenant of the world.—*South.*

2. Anyone who transacts business for another; proxy.

Presbyters, absent through infirmity from their churches, might be said to preach by those *deputies*, who, in their stead, did but read homilies.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Dequántitate. *v. a.* Diminish the quantity of. *Rare.*

This we affirm of pure gold; for that which is current, and passeth in stamp amongst us, by reason of its allay, which is a proportion of silver or copper mixed therewith, is actually *dequantitated* by fire, and possibly by frequent extinction.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Derácinate. *v. a.* [Fr. *déraciner*; Lat. *radix* = root.] Pluck or tear up by the roots. *Rare.*

Her fallow leas,
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory
Doth root upon; while that the culter rusts
That should *deracinate* such savagery.
Shakespear, Henry V. v. 2.

Deracinátion. *s.* Plucking up by the root; eradication; extirpation. *Rare.*

Nothing can resist an extreme desire to appear beautiful. The women submit to a painful operation —to a violent and total *deracination.*—*Sonnini, Travels*, i. 227.

Deraign. *v. a.* [see Darrain.] Call to account; account for.

When the parson of any church is disturbed to demand tythes in the next parish by a writ of indicavit, the patron shall have a writ to demand the advowson of the tythes being in demand; and when it is *deraigned*, then shall the plea pass in the court christian, as far forth as it is *deraigned* in the king's court.—*Blount.*

Deránge. *v. a.* [Fr. *déranger*.—see second extract.] Put out of order; spoil in the way of arrangement; unfix; unsettle.

The republic of regicide . . . has actually conquered the finest parts of Europe; has distressed, disunited, *deranged*, and broke to pieces all the rest.—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace.*

Our word is modern. About twenty years since, it was condemned as a Gallicism. We cannot but take notice, in derogation from our praise for correctness of style, that some few Gallicisms occur, such as *derange* for disarrange, &c. (British Critic, Sept. 1795), but *derange* has gained ground, and is now common.—*Todd.*

Deránged. *part. adj.* Disordered in mind; crazy; mad, than which it is a milder term.

It is the story of a poor *deranged* parish lad.—*Lamb, Letter to Wordsworth.*

Derángement. *s.* Disorder.

a. General.

An anatomist, who understands the structure of the heart, might say beforehand that it would play; but he would expect, I think, from the complexity of its mechanism, and the delicacy of many of its parts, that it should always be liable to *derangement*, or that it would soon work itself out.—*Paley, Natural Theology*, ch. x.

b. Mental.

The misfortune of mental *derangement* is a topic of such extreme delicacy that I consider it as the duty of a biographer rather to sink in tender silence, than to proclaim with circumstantial and offensive temerity, the minute particulars of a calamity to which all human beings are exposed, and perhaps in proportion as they have received from Nature those delightful but dangerous gifts, a heart of exquisite tenderness, and a mind of creative energy.—*Hayley, Life of Cowper*, i. 109. (Ord MS.)

Derélict. *adj.* Lapsed.

Taking out a patent in Charles the Second's time for *derelict* lands.—*Letters, Sir P. Pett to A. Wood,* [illegible]

Derélict. *s.* [Lat. *derelictum* = thing left, neut. part. neuter of *derelinquo* = leave.] That which has lapsed.

To seize upon the crown as a *derelict.*—*Letter of an American*, p. 33: 1810.

Deréliction. *s.* Act of forsaking or leaving; abandonment; state of being forsaken.

There is no other thing to be looked for, but the effect of God's most just displeasure, the withdrawing of grace, *dereliction* in this world, and in the world to come confusion.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Must not the ministerial plan for the West Indies lead necessarily to a change of property, either by force or *dereliction?* I can't see any way of escaping it.—*Coleridge, Table Talk.*

Deríde. *v. a.* [Lat. *derideo*, pass. part. *derisus.*] Laugh at; mock; turn to ridicule; scorn.

Before such presence to offend with any the least unseemliness, we should be surely as loth as they who most reprehend or *deride* what we do.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Derider. *s.* One who derides; mocker; scoffer.

Upon the wilful violation of oaths, execrable blasphemies, and like contempts offered by *deriders* of religion, fearful tokens of divine revenge have been known to follow.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Derídingly. *adv.* After the manner of one who derides.

His parasite was wont *deridingly* to advise him.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, ch. xxxvii.

Derísion. *s.*

1. Act of deriding or laughing at.

Are we grieved with the scorn and *derision* of the profane? Thus was the blessed Jesus despised and rejected of men.—*Rogers.*

Vanity is the natural weakness of an ambitious man, which exposes him to the secret scorn and *derision* of those he converses with.—*Addison.*

2. Contempt; scorn; laughingstock.

I am in *derision* daily; every one mocketh me.—*Jeremiah*, xx. 7.

Thou makest us a reproach to our neighbours, a scorn and a *derision* to them that are round about us.—*Psalms*, xliv. 13.

Derísive. *adj.* Mocking; scoffing.

His (Christ's) head harrowed with the thorns, and his *derisive* purple stained, yea drenched, with blood.—*Bishop Gauden, On the Sacrament*, p. 98.

But when you wish to expose to ridicule something really deserving of it which has been advanced seriously, or to rescue from ridicule what has been unfairly made a jest of, it will usually be advisable to keep a little aloof, for a time, from the very point in question, till you have brought men's minds, by the introduction of suitable topics, into the mood required,—the *derisive*, or the serious, as the case may be,—and then to bring them up to that point, prepared to view it quite differently from what they had done. And if this be skilfully managed, the effect will sometimes be very striking.—*Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. i. ch. iii. § 6.

Derísively. *adv.* In a derisive manner.

The Persians . . . [were] thence called Magussæi *derisively* by other ethnicks.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 243.

Derívable. *adj.* Attainable by derivation.

God has declared this the eternal rule and standard of all honour *derivable* upon me, that those who honour him shall be honoured by him.—*South.*

And again, as to the argument *derivable* from the doxologies.—*Newman, Development of Christian Doctrine*, introd.

Derivátion. *s.*

1. Draining of water; turning of its course; letting out.

When the water began to swell, it would every way discharge itself by any descents or declivities of the ground; and these issues and *derivations* being once made, and supplied with new waters pushing them forwards, would continue their course till they arrived at the sea, just as other rivers do.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

2. In *Grammar.* Tracing of a word from its original.

Your lordship here seems to dislike my taking notice, that the *derivation* of the word substance favours the idea we have of it; and your lordship tells me, that very little weight is to be laid on it, on a bare grammatical etymology.—*Locke.*

3. Transmission of anything from its source.

As touching traditional communication, and tradition of those truths that I call connatural and engraven, I do not doubt but many of those truths have had the help of that *derivation.*—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

4. In *Medicine.* Drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another.

Derivation differs from revulsion only in the measure of the distance, and the force of the medicines used: if we draw it to some very remote, or, it may be, contrary part, we call that revulsion; if only to some neighbouring place, and by gentle means, we call it *derivation*—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

To denote this mode of cure by stimulating distant parts, the terms counter-irritation, *derivation*, and revulsion are employed.—*Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. x.

5. Thing deduced or derived. *Obsolete.*

Most of them are the genuine *derivations* of the hypothesis they claim to.—*Glanville.*

Derívative. *adj.* Derived from another; connected by derivation.

As it is a *derivative* perfection, so it is a distinct kind of perfection from that which is in God.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Derívative. *s.* Thing or word derived from another.

For honour,
'Tis a *derivative* from me to mine.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iii. 2.

The word Honestus originally and strictly signifies no more than creditable, and is but a *derivative* from honos, which signifies credit or honour.—*South.*

Derive. *v. a.* [Fr. *dériver*; Lat. *derivo*, pass. part. *derivatus*; from *rivus* = river, of which the course is turned as implied by *de-*.]

1. Turn the course of water from its channel (used *metaphorically* in extract).

Company lessens the shame of vice by sharing it, and abates the torrent of a common odium by *deriving* it into many channels.—*South.*

2. Deduce: (as from a *root*, *cause*, or *principle*).

They endeavour to *derive* the varieties of colours from the various proportion of the direct progress or motion of these globules to their circumvolution, or motion about their own centre.—*Boyle.*

Men *derive* their ideas of duration from their reflection on the train of ideas they observe to succeed one another in their own understandings.—*Locke.*

From these two causes of the laxity and rigidity of the fibres, the methodists, an ancient set of physicians, *derived* all diseases of human bodies with a great deal of reason; for the fluids *derive* their qualities from the solids.—*Arbuthnot.*

3. Communicate to another, as from the origin and source.

Christ having Adam's nature as we have, but incorrupt, *deriveth* not nature, but incorruption, and that immediately from his own person, unto all that belong unto him.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

4. Receive by transmission.

This property seems rather to have been *derived* from the pretorian soldiers.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

The censers of these wretches, who, I am sure, could *derive* no sanctity to them from their own persons; yet upon this account, that they had been consecrated by the offering incense in them, were, by God's special command, sequestered from all common use.—*South.*

5. Communicate to by descent of blood.

Besides the readiness of parts, an excellent disposition of mind is *derived* to your lordship from the parents of two generations, to whom I have the honour to be known.—*Felton.*

6. Spread; diffuse gradually from one place to another.

The streams of the publick justice were *derived* into every part of the kingdom.—*Sir J. Davies.*

Derive. *v. n.* Come from; owe its origin to.

He that resists the pow'r of Ptolemy,
Resists the pow'r of heav'n; for pow'r from heav'n
Derives, and monarchs rule by gods appointed.
Prior.

Deríver. *s.* One who draws or fetches: (as from the *source* or *principle*).

Such a one makes a man not only a partaker of other men's sins, but also a *deriver* of the whole intire guilt of them to himself.—*South.*

Dérmal. *adj.* [Gr. δέρμα = skin.] Relating to, or consisting of, the skin, or its equivalent external bodily covering.

Besides these general characters of affinity to birds and reptiles, there are other striking indications of the same low position in particular orders or genera of the subclass. Such, e.g., are the cloaca, convoluted trachea, supernumerary cervical vertebræ and their floating ribs, in the three-toed sloth; . . . the *dermal* bony armour of the armadillos like that of loricated saurians; the quills of the porcupine and hedgehog.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Dern. *adj.* [A.S. *dearn.*] Secret; sad. *Obsolete.*

Now with their backs to the den's mouth they sit,
Yet shoulder not all ugly from the *dern* pit.
Dr. H. More, Immortality of the Soul, i. 10: 16 17.

Dérnful. *adj.* Dern; sad. *Obsolete.*

The birds of ill pressage this lucklesse chance foretold
By *dernful* noise.
Brysket, Mourning Muse of Thestylis.

Dérnly. *adv.* In a dern manner. *Obsolete.*

Next stroke him should have slaine
Had not the lady, which by him stood bound,
Dernly unto her called to abstaine
From doing him to dy. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Dérogate. *v. a.* [Lat. *derogatus*, pass. part. of *derogo.*] Do an act so far contrary to a law or custom, as to diminish its former extent: (distinguished from *abrogate*).

By several contrary customs and stiles used here, many of those civil and canon laws are controuled and *derogated.*—*Sir M. Hale.*

Dérogate. *v. n.*

1. Detract; lessen reputation: (with *from*).

We should be injurious to virtue itself, if we did *derogate from* them whom their industry hath made great.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Degenerate; act beneath one's rank, place, or birth.

Is there no derogation in't?—
You cannot *derogate*, my lord.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, ii. 1.

Dérogate. *adj.* Degraded; damaged; lessened in value.

Into her womb convey sterility,
Dry up in her the organs of increase,
And from her *derogate* body never spring
A babe to honour her!
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 4.

Dérogately. *adv.* In a derogatory manner.

I must be . . . laugh'd at, that I should
Once name you *derogately*.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

Derogátion. *s.*

1. Act of weakening or restraining a former law or contract.

It was indeed but a wooing ambassage, with good respects to entertain the king in good affection: but nothing was done or handled to the *derogation* of the king's late treaty with the Italians.—*Bacon.*

That which enjoins the deed is certainly God's law; and it is also certain, that the scripture, which allows of the will, is neither the *derogation* nor relaxation of that law.—*South.*

2. Defamation; detraction; act of lessening or taking away the honour of any person or thing: (with *from*).

Which, though never so necessary, they could not easily now admit, without some fear of *derogation from* their credit; and therefore that which once they had done, they became for ever after resolute to maintain.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

None of these patriots will think it a *derogation from* their merit to have it said, that they received many lights and advantages from their intimacy with my lord Somers.—*Addison.*

With *to.*

So surely he is a very brave man, neither is that anything which I speak *to* his *derogation*; for in that I said he is a mingled people, it is no dispraise.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

The wisest princes need not think it any diminution to their greatness, or *derogation to* their sufficiency, to rely upon counsel.—*Bacon.*

I say not this in *derogation to* Virgil, neither do I contradict anything which I have formerly said in his just praise.—*Dryden.*

Derógative. *adj.* Derogating; lessening the honour of.

That spirits are corporeal seems to me a conceit *derogative* to himself, and such as he should rather labour to overthrow; yet thereby he establisheth the doctrine of lustrations, amulets, and charms.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Derógatorily. *adv.* In a derogatory manner.

It is the petition of a people: I should act *derogatorily* to its importance if I did not state that.—*Grattan.*

Derógatory. *adj.* Having a tendency to derogate: (with *to*).

They live and die in their absurdities, passing their days in perverted apprehensions and conceptions of the world, *derogatory unto* God and the wisdom of the creation.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Devonshire moved that Tuesday the twenty-ninth should be the day. 'By that time,' he said with more truth than discretion, 'we may have some lights from below which may be useful for our guidance.' His motion was carried; but his language was severely censured by some of his brother peers as *derogatory to* their order.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. x.

With *from.*

These deputed beings are *derogatory from* the wisdom and power of the Author of nature, who doubtless can govern this machine he could create by more direct and easy methods than employing these subservient divinities.—*Cheyne.*

Dérvis. *s.* [Persian, the application being special and Oriental.] Religious mendicant in Mahometan countries.

Even there, where Christ vouchsaf'd to teach,
Their *dervises* dare an impostor preach. *G. Sandys.*

The *dervis* at first made some scruple of violating his promise to the dying brachman; but told him, at last, that he could conceal nothing from so excellent a prince.—*Spectator.*

Déscant. *s.* [Ital. *discanto.*]

1. Song or tune composed in parts.

Insomuch that twenty doctors expound one text twenty different ways, as children make *descant* upon playne song.—*Tindal.* (Rich.)

2. Discourse; disputation; disquisition branched out into several divisions or heads.

Look you get a prayer-book in your hand,
And stand between two churchmen, good my lord;
For on that ground I'll make a holy *descant*.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 7.

Kindness would supplant our unkind reportings and severe *descants* upon our brethren.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Descánt. *v. n.* Sing in parts; discourse at large; make speeches: (in the metrical extracts with the accent on the *first* syllable; i.e. with the accent of the *substantive*, instead of that of the *verb*).

Com'st thou for this, vain boaster, to survey me,
To *descant* on my strength, and give thy verdict?
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1226.

A virtuous man should be pleased to find people *descanting* upon his actions, because, when they are thoroughly canvassed and examined, they turn to his honour.—*Addison.*

Descánting. *verbal abs.* Act of one who descants.

If mysteries were received rather in the simplicity in which they are delivered in the Scriptures, than according to the *descantings* of fanciful men upon them, they would not appear much more incredible than some of the common objects of sense and perception.—*Burnet, Life of Lord Rochester.*

Descénd. *v. a.* [Lat. *descendo*, pres. part. *descendens, -entis*, pass. part. *descensus.*]

1. Go downwards; come from a higher place to a lower; fall; sink.

The rain *descended*, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell not, for it was founded upon a rock.—*Matthew*, vii. 25.

2. Come down: (implying only an *arrival* at one place from another).

He shall *descend* into battle, and perish.—1 *Samuel*, xxvi. 10.

3. Come suddenly or violently; fall upon as from an eminence.

For the pious sire preserve the son:
His wish'd return with happy pow'r befriend,
And on the suitors let thy wrath *descend*. *Pope.*

4. Go down: (in a *figurative* sense).

[He] with holiest meditations fed,
Into himself *descended*.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 110.

5. Make an invasion.

The goddess gives th' alarm; and soon is known
The Grecian fleet, *descending* on the town. *Dryden*

6. Proceed as from an original; be derived from.

Despair *descends* from a mean original; the offspring of fear, laziness, and impatience.—*Collier, Essay against Despair.*

With *is.*

Will *is* younger brother to a baronet, and *descended* of the ancient family of the Wimbles.—*Addison, Spectator.*

7. Fall, in order of inheritance, to a successor.

Should we allow that all the property, all the estate of the father, ought to *descend* to the eldest son; yet the father's natural dominion, the paternal power, cannot *descend* unto him by inheritance.—*Locke.*

8. Extend a discourse from general to particular considerations.

Congregations discerned the small accord that was among themselves, when they *descended* to particulars.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Descénd. *v. a.* Walk downward upon any place.

He ended, and they both *descend* the hill;
Descended, Adam to the bow'r, where Eve
Lay sleeping, ran before.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 606.

In all our journey through the Alps, as well when we climbed as when we *descended* them, we had still a river running along with the road.—*Addison.*

In the midst of this plain stands a high hill, so very steep, that there would be no mounting or *descending* it, were not it made up of a loose crumbled earth.—*Id.*

Descéndant. *s.* Offspring of an ancestor; one in the line of generation at whatever distance.

The *descendants* of Neptune were planted there.—*Bacon.*

O, true *descendant* of a patriot line,
Vouchsafe this picture of thy soul to see. *Dryden.*

He revealed his own will and their duty, in a more ample manner than it had been declared to any of my *descendants* before them.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Descéndent. *adj.*

1. Falling; sinking; coming down; descending.

There is a regress of the sap in plants from above downwards; and this *descendent* juice is that which principally nourishes both fruit and plant.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

2. Proceeding from another as an original or ancestor.

More than mortal grace
Speaks thee *descendent* of æthereal race. *Pope.*

Descénder. *s.* One who descends.

From among the *descenders* into the pit, or from going down.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 93.

Descéndibility. *s.* Capability of descending.

He must necessarily take the crown subject to these laws, and with all its inherent properties; the first and principal of which is its *descendibility*.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

Descéndible. *adj.* Transmissible by descent or inheritance.

According to the customs of other countries those honorary fees and infeudations were *descendible* to the eldest, and not to all the males.—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Common Law of England.*

Descénding. *part. adj.* Coming down.

He cleft his head with one *descending* blow.
Dryden.

Descénding. *verbal abs.* Progress of descent.

Our author provides for the *descending* and conveyance down of Adam's monarchial power to posterity, by the inheritance of his heir, succeeding to his father's authority.—*Locke.*

Descéndingly. *adv.* In a descending manner.

'Twixt these two suns, down from this liberal front,
Descendingly ascends a pretty mount.
Sylvester, Du Bartas, 498, 1. (Ord MS.)

Descénsion. *s.* Act of going downwards, falling, or sinking; descent; declension; degradation.

From a god to a bull? a heavy *descension*! It was Jove's case. From a prince to a 'prentice? a low transformation! that shall be mine.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 2.

Descént. *s.* Act of passing from a higher to a lower place.

1. Progress downwards.

Observing such gradual and gentle *descents* downwards, in those parts of the creation that are beneath men, the rule of analogy may make it probable, that it is so also in things above.—*Locke.*

2. Obliquity; inclination.

The heads and sources of rivers flow upon a *descent*, or an inclining plane, without which they could not flow at all.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth*, p. iii.

3. Fall from a higher state; degradation.

O foul *descent*, that I who erst contended
With Gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd
Into a beast, and mix with bestial slime
This essence to incarnate and imbrute.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 163.

4. Invasion; hostile entrance into a kingdom.

The duke was general himself, and made that unfortunate *descent* upon the Isle of Ree, which was attended with a miserable retreat, in which the flower of the army was lost.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

5. Transmission of anything by succession and inheritance.

If the agreement and consent of men first gave sceptre into any one's hand, that also must direct *descent* and conveyance.—*Locke.*

6. State of proceeding from an original progenitor; birth; extraction; process of lineage.

I give my voice on Richard's side,
To bar my master's heirs in true *descent*,
God knows I would not do it.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 2.

Turnus, for high *descent* and graceful mien,
Was first, and favour'd by the Latian queen.
Dryde

All of them, even without such a particular claim, had great reason to glory in their common *descent* from Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, to whom the promise of the blessed seed was severally made.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

7. Offspring; inheritors; those proceeding in the line of generation.

From him
His whole *descent*, who thus shall Canaan win.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 268.

8. Single step in the scale of genealogy; generation; degree.

No man living is a thousand *descents* removed from Adam himself.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

9. Rank in the scale of subordination.
How have I then with whom to hold converse,
Save with the creatures which I made, and those
To me inferior; infinite *descents*
Beneath what other creatures are to thee?
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 408.

Describable. *adj.* Capable of being, or liable to be, described. *Rare.*
Keith has reckoned up in the human body four hundred and forty-six muscles, dissectible and *describable*; and has assigned a use to every one of the number.—*Paley, Natural Theology*, ch. ix.

Describe. *v. a.* [Lat. *describo*, pass. part. *descriptu*.]
1. Delineate; mark out; trace (as 'a torch waved about the head *describes* a circle'); mark out anything by the mention of its properties.
I pray thee overname them; and as thou nam'st them, I will *describe* them; and according to my description, level at my affection.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.
2. Distribute into proper heads or divisions.
Men passed through the land, and *described* it by cities into seven parts in a book.—*Joshua*, xviii. 9.

Describer. *s.* One who describes.
From a plantation and colony, an island near Spain was by the Greek *describers* named Erythra.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Descrier. *s.* Discoverer; detector.
The glad *descrier* shall not miss
To taste the nectar of a kiss. *Crashaw.*

Description. *s.*
1. Act of delineating or expressing any person or thing by perceptible properties.
The *description* is either of the earth and water both together; and it is done by circles; or of the water considered by itself; and is not so much a *description* of that, as of the mariner's course upon it, or to show the way of a ship upon the sea.—*Gregory, Posthuma, Use of the Terrestrial Globe*, p. 257.
2. Sentence or passage in which anything is described.
A poet must refuse all tedious and unnecessary *descriptions*: a robe which is too heavy is less an ornament than a burthen.—*Dryden.*
Sometimes misguided by the tuneful throng,
I look for streams immortaliz'd in song,
That lost in silence and oblivion lie,
Dumb are their fountains, and their channels dry,
That run for ever by the muse's skill,
And in the smooth *description* murmur still.
Addison.
3. Kind, sort, character.
I'll pay six thousand, and deface the bond,
Before a friend of this *description*
Shall lose a hair.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

Descry. *v. a.*
1. Give notice of anything suddenly discovered. *Obsolete.*
I cannot blame the Egyptian, that he was so easily induced to *descry* these unkind Amalekites to merciful Israelites.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, 1 *Sam.* xxx.
2. Spy out; examine at a distance.
And the house of Joseph sent to *descry* Bethel.—*Judges*, i. 23.
3. Detect; find out anything concealed.
Of the king they got a sight after dinner in a gallery, and of the queen-mother at her own table; in neither place *descryed*, no, not by Cadinet, who had been lately ambassador in England.—*Sir H. Wotton.*
4. Discover; perceive by the eye; see anything distant or obscure.
Thus dight, into the court he took his way;
Both through the guard, which never him *descry'd*,
And through the watchmen, who him never spy'd.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.
That planet would, unto our eyes, *descrying* only that part whereon the light falls, appear to be horned, as the moon seems.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Descry. *s.* Discovery; thing discovered. *Obsolete.*
How near's the other army?—
Near, and on speedy foot, the main *descry*
Stands on the hourly thought.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.

Désecrate. *v. a.* Divert anything from the purpose to which it is consecrated; render unhallowed.
The founders of monasteries imprecated evil on those who should *desecrate* their donations.—*Salmon, Survey.*
I sat between them, as Garrick stands between Tragedy and Comedy, in the profane theatrical monument which some superannuated or careless dean of other days has permitted to disgrace and *desecrate* the walls of Westminster Abbey.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. i. ch. iii.

Desecration. *s.* Act of one who desecrates; condition of anything desecrated.
Having with great concern observed that various profanations of the Sabbath have of late years been evidently gaining ground among us so as to threaten a gradual *desecration* of that holy day, I must earnestly request you to exert your utmost efforts within the precincts of the parishes committed to your care, to counteract, as much as possible, the progress of this alarming evil.—*Bishop Porteous, On the Profanation of the Lord's Day.* (Rich.)

Désert. *s.* Wilderness; solitude; waste country; uninhabited place.
Be alive again,
And dare me to the *desert* with thy sword.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 4.
He, looking round on every side, beheld
A pathless *desert*, dusk with horrid shades.
Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 295.

Désert. *adj.* Wild; waste; solitary; uninhabited; uncultivated; untilled.
I have words
That would be howl'd out in the *desert* air,
Where hearing should not catch them.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.
He found him in a *desert* land, and in the waste howling wilderness.—*Deuteronomy*, xxxii. 10.
The promises and bargains between two men in a *desert* island are binding to them, though they are perfectly in a state of nature, in reference to one another.—*Locke.*

Desért. *v. a.* [Lat. *desertus*, pass. part. of *desero*.]
1. Forsake; fall away from; leave meanly or treacherously; abandon.
I do not remember one man, who heartily wished the passing of that bill, that ever *deserted* them till the kingdom was in a flame.—*Dryden.*
2. Leave; quit.
What is it that holds and keeps the orbs in fixed stations and intervals, against an incessant and inherent tendency to *desert* them?—*Bentley.*

Desért. *v. n.* Abscond from service in the army or navy.
The poor fellow had *deserted*, and was now afraid of being overtaken and carried back.—*Goldsmith, Essays.*

Desért. *s.*
1. Qualities or conduct considered with respect to rewards or punishments; degree of merit or demerit.
Being of necessity a thing common, it is, through the manifold persuasions, dispositions, and occasions of men, with equal *desert* both of praise and dispraise, shunned by some, by others desired.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
All *desert* imports an equality between the good conferred and the good deserved, or made due.—*South.*
2. Claim to reward.
More to move you,
Take my *deserts* to his, and join them both.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iii. 5.

Desérter. *s.* One who deserts.
a. By forsaking a *cause* or party.
Hosts of *deserters*, who your honour sold,
And basely broke your faith for bribes of gold.
Dryden.
b. By absconding from *service* in the army or navy.
They are the same *deserters*, whether they stay in our own camp, or run over to the enemies.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*
A *deserter*, who came out of the citadel, says the garrison is brought to the utmost necessity.—*Tatler*, no. 59.
c. By abandoning any individual *object.*
The fair sex, if they had the *deserter* in their power, would certainly have shewn him more mercy than the Bacchanals did Orpheus.—*Dryden.*
Thou, false guardian of a charge too good,
Thou mean *deserter* of thy brother's blood. *Pope.*

Desértful. *adj.* Meritorious; deserving.
My lords, how much the country owes you both,
The due reward of your *desertful* glories,
Must to posterity remain.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Laws of Candy.

Desértfully. *adv.* Appropriately. *Rare.*
Upon this occasion, Aristotle (and very *desertfully*) calleth the common-wealth of the Massilians oligarchia, and not aristocratia.—*Time's Storehouse*, 58, 2. (Ord MS.)

Desértion. *s.*
1. Act of forsaking or abandoning a cause or post, specially of absconding from service in the army or navy.
Every compliance that we are persuaded to by one, is a contradiction to the commands of the other; and our adherence to one will necessarily involve us in a *desertion* of the other.—*Rogers.*
2. In *Theology.* Spiritual despondency; sense of the dereliction of God; opinion that grace is withdrawn.
Christ hears and sympathizes with the spiritual agonies of a soul under *desertion*, or the pressures of some stinging affliction.—*South.*
3. Desolation.
My own garb and that of my wife and children, the *desertion* in which we lived, the simple benches, the unhewn rafters, the naked walls, all told me what it was I had done.—*Godwin, St. Leon*, i. 211.

Desértless. *adj.* [*desert* = merit.] Destitute of merit, or of claim to favour or reward.
Lov'd me *desertless*, who, with shame, confest
Another flame had seiz'd upon my breast. *Dryden.*
It has, however, pleased you, gentlemen, rather in your indulgence than your wisdom, to observe in your election to the chair the Shaksperian maxim of choosing the most *desertless* man to be constable, and you must take the consequences.—*Lord Ellesmere, Address to the Geographical Society*, 1854.

Desértlessly. *adv.* In a desertless manner; undeservingly.
But now people call you valiant, *desertlessly* I think; yet for their satisfaction I will have you fight with me.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, King and no King.*

Desértrice. *s.* Female deserter. *Rare.*
Cleave to a wife and let her be a wife, let her be a meet help, a solace, not a nothing, not an adversary, not a *desertrice.*—*Milton, Tetrachordon.*

Desérve. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *déservir* = earn by service; work out by service; Lat. *deservio*.] Be worthy of either good or ill.
Yet well, if here would end
The misery: I *deserv'd* it, and would bear
My own deservings. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 725.
A mother cannot give him death; though he
Deserves it, he *deserves* it not from me. *Dryden.*

Desérve. *v. n.* Be worthy of reward: (with *of*).
Those they honoured, as having power to work or cease, as men *deserved of* them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Desérvedly. *adv.* According to desert.
For him I was not sent, nor yet to free
That people victor once, now vile and base,
Deservedly made vassal.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 133.
A man *deservedly* cuts himself off from the affections of that community which he endeavours to subvert.—*Addison.*

Deserver. *s.* One who deserves.
Their love is never link'd to the *deserver*,
'Till his deserts are pass'd.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 2.
Heavy, with some high minds, is an overweight of obligation; or otherwise great *deservers* do perchance grow intolerable presumers.—*Sir H. Wotton.*
Emulation will never be wanting amongst poets, when particular rewards and prizes are proposed to the best *deservers.*—*Dryden.*

Desérving. *part. adj.* Meritorious.
Courts are the places where best manners flourish,
Where the *deserving* ought to rise. *Otway.*

Desérving. *verbal abs.* Desert.
Some of us love you well; and even those some
Envy your great *deservings*, and good name.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iv. 3.
All friends shall taste
The wages of their virtue, and all foes
The cup of their *deservings.* *Id., King Lear*, v. 3.
He had been a person of great *deservings* from the republick, was an admirable speaker, and very popular.—*Swift.*
One man... would be almost content, for a reward of a life of virtue (if he could ascribe such acceptance to his lame performances), to take up his portion with those he loved, and was made to love, in this good world, which he knows—which was created so lovely, beyond his *deservings.*—*Lamb, Elia to Southey.*

Desérvingly. *adv.* In a deserving manner; according to desert.
We have raised Sejanus from obscure and almost unknown gentry to the highest and most conspicuous point of greatness; and we hope *deservingly.*—*B. Jonson, Sejanus.*

Désiccants. *s.* In *Surgery.* Applications that dry up the discharge of sores.
This, in the beginning may be prevented by *desiccants*, and wasted.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Désiccate. *v. a.* [Lat. *desiccatus*, part. pass. of *desicco* = dry, pres. part. *desiccans, -antis*;

from *siccus* = dry.] Dry up; exhaust of moisture.

In bodies *desiccated* by heat or age, when the native spirit goeth forth, and the moisture with it, the air with time getteth into the pores.—*Bacon.*

Désiccate. *v. n.* Dry up.

It is also accounted amongst the Greeks themselves as a miracle and a peculiar grace and favour of God to the bodies of such whom they have canonized for saints to continue unconsumed, and in the moist damps of a vault to dry and *desiccate* like the mummies of Egypt.—*Sir P. Rycaut, Present State of the Greek and Armenian Churches*, p. 277.

Désiccated. *part. adj.* Dried up.

With but few exceptions, and those only partial ones, the lowest animal and vegetal forms are inhabitants of the water; and water is almost their sole constituent. *Desiccated* Protophyta and Protozoa shrink into mere dust; and among the Acalephes, we find but a few grains of solid matter to a pound of water.—*Herbert Spencer, First Principles.*

Used *metaphorically.*

In the present stereotyped condition of language, . . . a direct sound-imitation, particularly if it be rude and inartistic, is probably too special and limited in significance to give birth to a family of words. Yet . . . the greatest and most popular poets of every age and nation, from Homer to Tennyson, . . . have employed these echoes of Nature freely. The timid rhetoricians of the Silver Age, and the *desiccated* pedantic grammarians of a later period, might not venture to use such a privilege, but . . . there is no poet worthy of the name who does not abound in imitative expressions.—*Farrar, Chapters on Language*, ch. xv.

Desiccátion. *s.* Act of making dry; state of being dried.

If the spirits issue out of the body, there followeth *desiccation*, induration, and consumption.—*Bacon.*

Désiccative. *s.* Drier.

The ashes of a hedgehog are said to be a great *desiccative* of fistulas.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*, no. 979.

Désiccatory. *adj.* Desiccative.

Pork is *desiccatory*, but it strengthens and passes easily.—*Travels of Anacharsis*, ii. 467.

Desíderate. *v. a.* Regret; feel the want of; miss.

I perceive all the beauty of all the grand prospects, but not without *desiderating* the pleasant limitations of Enfield.—*Lamb, Letter to Hazlitt.*

Desiderátum. *s.* pl. *desiderata.* [Lat., pass. part. of *desidero* = miss, regret: this rather than *desire*, its common though exceptionable translation, being the original sense.] Requirement.

The great *desiderata* are taste and common sense.—*Coleridge, Table Talk.*

Design. *v. a.* [Lat. *designo*; Fr. *dessiner.*]

1. Purpose; intend anything; form or order with a particular purpose: (with *for*).

The acts of religious worship were purposely *designed for* the acknowledgment of a being, whom the most excellent creatures are bound to adore as well as we.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

You are not *for* obscurity *design'd*,
But, like the sun, must cheer all human kind.
Dryden.

2. Devote intentionally: (with *to*).

One of those places was *designed* by the old man *to* his son.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

He was born to the inheritance of a splendid fortune; he was *designed to* the study of the law.—*Dryden.*

3. Plan; project; form in idea.

We are to observe whether the picture or outlines be well drawn, or, as more elegant artizans term it, well *designed.*—*Sir H. Wotton.*

While they speed their pace, the prince *designs*
The new elected seat, and draws the lines. *Dryden.*

4. Mark out by particular tokens.

'Tis not enough to make a man a subject to convince him that there is regal power in the world; but there must be ways of *designing* and knowing the person to whom this regal power of right belongs.—*Locke.*

Design. *s.*

1. Intention; purpose; scheme; plan of action.

Is he a prudent man, as to his temporal estate, that lays *designs* only for a day, without any prospect to the remaining part of his life?—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

2. Scheme formed to the detriment of another.

A sedate settled *design* upon another man's life put him in a state of war with him against whom he has declared such an intention.—*Locke.*

3. Idea which an artist endeavours to execute or express.

I doubt not but in the *designs* of several Greek medals one may often see the hand of an Apelles or Protogenes.—*Addison.*

Thy hand strikes out some new *design*,
Where life awakes and dawns at every line. *Pope.*

Desígnable. *adj.* Capable of being, or liable to be, designed; distinguishable; capable of being particularly marked out.

The power of all natural agents is limited: the mover must be confined to observe these proportions, and cannot pass over all these infinite *designable* degrees in an instant.—*Sir K. Digby.*

Désignate. *adj.* Designated; named prospectively for an office (as 'consul designatus' in Latin).

Richard Plantagenet, Duke of Glocester, and King of England, . . . was the younger son of Sir Richard Plantagenet, the fourth son of that royal family, and King of England, *designate* by King Henry the Sixth, and by the most noble senate and universal synod of this kingdom, the high court of parliament.—*Sir G. Buck, History of the Life and Reigne of Richard III.* p. 3: 1646.

Désignate. *v. a.* Mark out; determine; fix upon; name.

A mere savage would decide the question of equality by a trial of bodily strength, *designating* the man that could lift the heaviest beam to be the legislator.—*Barlow, Advice to the privileged Orders*, pt. i. p. 27.

Designátion. *s.*

1. Act of pointing or marking out by some particular token.

This is a plain *designation* of the duke of Marlborough: one kind of stuff used to fatten land is called marle, and every body knows that borough is a name for a town.—*Swift.*

2. Act of naming; appellation; name.

The more savage (i.e. the more natural and primitive) any language is, the more invariably does it abound in onomatopœias, and the more certain are we to find that the large majority of animals has an onomatopoetic *designation.*—*Farrar, Chapters on Language*, ch. ii.

3. Appointment; direction.

William the conqueror forbore to use that claim in the beginning, but mixed it with a titulary pretence, grounded upon the will and *designation* of Edward the Confessor.—*Bacon.*

4. Import; intention.

Finite and infinite seem to be looked upon by the mind as the modes of quantity, and to be attributed primarily in their first *designation* only to those things which have parts, and are capable of increase or diminution.—*Locke.*

Desígnedly. *adv.* Purposely; intentionally; by design or purpose; not ignorantly; not inadvertently; not fortuitously.

Uses made things; that is to say, some things were made *designedly*, and on purpose, for such an use as they serve to.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

The next thing is sometimes *designedly* to put children in pain; but care must be taken that this be done when the child is in good humour.—*Locke.*

Desígnedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Designed.

All the portraiture of human nature is drawn over with the dusky shades and irregular features of base *designedness* and malicious cunning.—*Barrow, Sermons*, ii. 7.

Desígner. *s.* One who designs.

a. In the way of *intention* or *purpose*, as a plotter or contriver.

It has therefore always been both the rule and practice for such *designers* to suborn the publick interest, to countenance and cover their private.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

b. In *painting* or *sculpture.*

There is a great affinity between *designing* and poetry; for the Latin poets, and the *designers* of the Roman medals, lived very near one another, and were bred up to the same relish for wit and fancy.—*Addison.*

Desígning. *part. adj.* Insidious; treacherous; deceitful; fraudulently artful.

'Twould shew me poor, indebted, and compell'd,
Designing, mercenary; and I know
You would not wish to think I could be bought.
Southern.

Desígning. *verbal abs.* Design.

(For example see last extract under Designer.)

Desígnless. *adj.* Without intention; without design; unknowing; inadvertent; without scheme or project.

That *designless* love of sinning and ruining his own soul.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 513.

Desígnlessly. *adv.* Unintentionally; ignorantly; inadvertently.

In this great concert of his whole creation, the *designlessly* conspiring voices are as differing as the conditions of the respective fingers.—*Boyle.*

Desígnment. *s.*

1. Purpose and intent.

The sanctity of the Christian religion excludes fraud and falsehood from the *designments* and aims of its first promulgators.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

'Tis a greater credit to know th. ways of captivating nature, and making her subserve our purposes and *designments*, than to have learned all the intrigues of policy.—*Glanville.*

2. Scheme of hostility.

News, lords, our wars are done:
The desperate tempest hath so bang'd the Turks,
That their *designment* halts.
Shakespear, Othello, ii. 1.

She received advice both of the king's desperate estate, and of the duke's *designments* against her.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

3. Idea, or sketch, of a work; project.

The principall end of our *designments* was to make a perfect discovery of all those parts where I should arrive, as well knowne as unknowne, with their longitudes and latitudes; the lying of their coasts; their ports and bayes; their cities, towns, and peopfings; their manner of government, with the commodities which the country yielded, and of which they have want and are in necessitie.—*Observations of Sir R. Hawkins, &c.*, A.D. 1593.

The scenes which represent cities and countries are not really such, but only painted on boards and canvass; but shall that excuse the ill painture or *designment* of them?—*Dryden.*

When absent, yet we conquer'd in his right;
For though that some mean artist's skill were shown
In mingling colours, or in placing light,
Yet still the fair *designment* was his own.
Dryden.

Désinence. *s.* Ending; termination.

In their poesies the fettering together the series of the verses, with the bonds of like cadence or *desinence* of rhyme, which if it be unusually abrupt and not dependent in sense upon so near an affinity of words, I know *not* what loathsome *kind* of harshness and discordance it breedeth to my judgement.—*Bishop Hall, Satires*, postscript.

Désinent. *adj.* [Lat. *desinens, -entis*, pres. part. of *desino* = end, pass. part. *desitus.*] Ending; forming an end; terminating.

In front of this sea were placed six tritons—their upper parts human—their *desinent* parts fish.—*B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

Desírable. *adj.*

1. Proper to be desired.

Adjudged cases, collected by men of great sagacity, will improve his mind, toward acquiring this *desirable* amplitude and extent of thought.—*Watts.*

He cannot but confess, that it is a thing the most *desirable* to man, and most agreeable to the goodness of God, that he should send forth his light and his truth by a special revelation of this will.—*Rogers.*

2. Pleasing; delightful.

She then let drop some expressions about an snuff-box; I immediately took the hint, and h. one, being unwilling to omit any thing that m make me *desirable* in her eyes.—*Addison.*

Our own sex, our kindred, our houses, and o r very names, seem to have something good and *desirable* in them.—*Watts.*

Desírableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Desirable.

Political complexity is one of the errors that take strongest hold on the understanding: and it was only by ideas suggested by the French revolution that I was reconciled to the *desirableness* of a government of the simplest construction.—*Godwin, Political Justice*, pref. viii.

That the opinions of mankind should so often be formed in this manner, has been a matter of regret to many writers: others again have enforced the duty of submitting our convictions, in certain cases, to the guidance of fit judges; but all have admitted the wide extent to which the derivation of opinions upon trust prevails, and the *desirableness* that the choice of guides in these matters should be regulated by a sound discretion.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. i.

The question as to the duty of the state, with respect to the encouragement of truth and the discouragement of error, must be decided on these grounds. Everybody admits that (provided his own standard of judgment be adopted) it is right and fitting to encourage truth and discourage error. About the *desirableness* of the end there is an universal agreement.—*Ibid.* ch. ix.

The *desirableness* of the Austrian alliance in it-

self, and the extreme anxiety for it among English statesmen, kept alive the jealous fears of the French. —*Froude, History of England, Reign of Elizabeth*, ch. ix.

Desíre. *s.* [Fr. *désir*; from Lat. *desiderium.*] Wish; eagerness to obtain or enjoy.

Desire is the uneasiness a man finds in himself upon the absence of anything, whose present enjoyment carries the idea of delight with it.—*Locke.*

Drink provokes, and unprovokes; it provokes the *desire*, but it takes away the performance.—*Shakespear, Macbeth*, ii. 3.

Desire's the vast extent of human mind:
It mounts above, and leaves poor hope behind.
Dryden.

It is in a man's power only to observe what the ideas are that take their turns in his understanding, or else to direct the sort, and call in such as he hath a *desire* or use of.—*Locke.*

Desíre. *v. a.* [Fr. *désirer.*]

1. Wish; long for; covet.

Thou shalt not *desire* the silver or gold.—*Deuteronomy*, vii. 25.

2. Ask; entreat.

Sir, I intreat you home with me to dinner.—
I humbly do *desire* your grace of pardon;
I must away this night.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

But since you take such int'rest in our woe,
And Troy's disast'rous end *desire* to know,
I will restrain my tears, and briefly tell
What in our last and fatal night befell. *Dryden.*

3. Require; demand. *Obsolete.*

A doleful case *desires* a doleful song,
Without vain art or curious compliments. *Spenser.*

4. Regret.

He Jehoram reigned in Jerusalem eight years, and departed without being *desired*.—2 *Chronicles*, xxi. 20. authorized version. (Trench.)

She shall be pleasant while she lives, and *desired* when she dies.—*Jeremy Taylor, The Marriage Ring.* (Trench.)

Desíreless. *adj.* Destitute of desire.

The appetite is dull and *desireless*.—*Donne, Devotions*, p. 25.

Desírer. *s.* One who longs for anything; wisher.

I will counterfeit the bewitchment of some popular man, and give it bountifully to the *desirers*.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, ii. 3.

Desíring. *part. adj.* Greedy.

Jove beheld it with a *desiring* look. *Dryden.*

Desírous. *adj.* Full of desire; eager; longing after; wishing for.

The same piety which maketh them that are in authority *desirous* to please and resemble God by justice, inflameth every way men of action with zeal to do good.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Be not *desirous* of his dainties; for they are deceitful meat.—*Proverbs*, xxiii. 3.

Men are drowsy and *desirous* to sleep before the fit of an ague, and yawn and stretch.—*Bacon.*

Adam the while,
Waiting *desirous* her return, had wove
Of choicest flow'rs a garland.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 838.

Conjugal affection,
Prevailing over fear and timorous doubt,
Led me on, *desirous* to behold
Once more thy face. *Id., Samson Agonistes*, 739.

3 **ousness.** *s.* Attribute suggested by *Desirous*; fullness of desire; eagerness. *Rare*; Desire being the *commoner* word.

We shall find a common *desirousenes* in all men to seeke their welfare.—*Trewnesse of the Christian Religion*, 338. (Ord MS.)

Désist. *v. n.* [Lat. *desisto.*] Cease from anything; stop: (with *from*).

Desist, thou art discern'd,
And toil'st in vain; nor me in vain molest.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 497.

There are many who will not quit a project, though they find it pernicious or absurd; but will readily *desist from* it, when they are convinced it is impracticable.—*Addison.*

Desístence. *s.* Act of desisting.

Men usually give freeliest where they have not given before; and make it both the motive and excuse of their *desistance* from giving any more, that they have given already.—*Boyle.*

Desítion. *s.* [see Desinent.] End; ending. *Rare.*

The soul must be immortal and unsubject to death or *desition*.—*The Soul's Immortality defended*, p. 27: 1645.

Désitive. *adj.* Ending; concludent; final. *Rare.*

Inceptive and *desitive* propositions are of this sort: The fogs vanish as the sun rises, but the fogs have not yet begun to vanish; therefore the sun is not yet risen.—*Watts.*

Desk. *s.* [see Dish.] Inclining table for the use of writers or readers, made commonly with a box or repository under it.

Tell her in the *desk*,
That's cover'd o'er with Turkish tapestry,
There is a purse of ducats.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, iv. 1.

He is drawn leaning on a *desk*, with his bible before him.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Not the *desk* with silver nails,
Nor bureau of expence,
Nor standish wel-japann'd, avails
To writing of good sense. *Swift.*

Desk. *v. a.* Support by means of, or as by means of, a desk.

Or if you into some blind convent fly,
You're inquisition'd strait for heresy,
Unless your daring frontispiece can tell
News of a relic or brave miracle;
Then you are entertained and *deskt* up by
Our Ladie's psalter and the rosary;
There to remain, till that their wisdoms please
To let you loose among the novices.
John Hall, Poems, p. 2: 1646.

Désolate. *adj.* [Lat. *desolatus.*]

1. Without inhabitants; uninhabited.

Let us seek some *desolate* shade, and there
Weep our sad bosoms empty.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

2. Deprived of inhabitants; laid waste; solitary.

This city will be *desolate*, without an inhabitant.—*Jeremiah*, xxvi.

Desoláte. *v. a.* Deprive of inhabitants; lay waste; make desert.

The island of Atlantis was not swallowed by an earthquake, but was *desolated* by a particular deluge.—*Bacon.*

Thick around
Thunders the sport of those, who with the gun
And dog, impatient bounding at the shot,
Worse than the season, *desolate* the fields.
Thomson, Seasons, Winter.

Désolateness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Desolate.

In so great discomfort it hath pleased God some ways to regard my *desolateness*.—*Bacon, Works*, vi. 38. (Ord MS.)

Désolater. *s.* One who desolates.

He shall cause the sacrifice and oblation to cease, and commanding over a wing of abominations, be a *desolater* or make desolation.—*Mede, On Daniel*, p. 39.

But who is this *desolater* or maker of desolations?—*Ibid.* p. 44.

Desolátion. *s.*

1. Destruction of inhabitants; reduction to solitude.

What with your praises of the country, what with your discourse of the lamentable *desolation* thereof made by those Scots, you have filled me with great compassion.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

2. Gloominess; sadness; melancholy; destitution.

That dwelling place is unnatural to mankind; and then the terribleness of the continual motion, the *desolation* of the far being from comfort, the eye and the ear having ugly images before it, doth still vex the mind, even when it is best armed against it.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

3. Place wasted and forsaken.

How is Babylon become a *desolation* among the nations!—*Jeremiah*, l. 23.

4. Agency by which anything is desolated: (in the extract *personified*).

O sister! *Desolation* is a delicate thing,
It moves not on the earth, and it floats not in the air;
But it treads with silent footstep, and it fans with silent wing
The tender hopes that, in their breasts, the best and gentlest bear;
Who lulled to soft repose by the fanning plumes above
And the music-stirring motion of its soft and busy feet,
Dream visions of aerial joy, and call the phantom Love,
And wake and find the monster Pain, whom in its place they greet. *Shelley, Prometheus unbound.*

Désolator. *s.* One who desolates.

The *desolator* desolate!
The victor overthrown!
The arbiter of others' fate
A suppliant for his own.
Byron, Ode to Napoleon Buonaparte.

Désolatory. *adj.* Desolating. *Rare.*

The *desolatory* judgments are a notable improvement of God's mercy.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 55.

Despaír. *s.* [Fr. *désespoir*; Lat. *de* = from, and *spero* = hope.]

1. Hopelessness; despondence; loss of hope.

You had either never attempted this change, set on with hope, or never discovered it, stopt with *despair*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

We are troubled on every side, yet not distressed; we are perplexed, but not in *despair*.—2 *Corinthians*, iv. 8.

2. That which inspires despondence; that of which there is no hope.

Strangely visited people,
All swol'n and ulc'rous, pitiful to the eye;
The mere *despair* of surgery, he cures;
Hanging a golden stamp about their necks,
Put on with holy prayers.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

3. In *Theology.* Loss of confidence in the mercy of God.

Are not all or most evangelical virtues and graces in danger of extremes? As there is, God knows, too often a defect on the one side, so there may be an excess on the other: may not hope in God, or godly sorrow, be perverted into presumption or *despair*?—*Bishop Sprat.*

Despaír. *v. n.* [Lat. *despero.*] Be without hope; despond: (with *of*).

Though thou drewest a sword at thy friend, yet *despair* not; for there may be a turning.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxii. 21.

All these indignities, for such they are
From thine, these evils I deserve, and more,
Acknowledge them from God, inflicted on me
Justly, yet *despair* not *of* the final pardon.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1168.

Despaír. *v. a.* Reduce to despair. *Rare.*

Having no hope to *despair* the governour to deliver it [the fort] into their enemies' hands.—*Sir R. Williams, Actions of the Low Countries*, p. 30.

Despaírer. *s.* One who despairs; one without hope.

He cheers the fearful, and commends the bold,
And makes *despairers* hope for good success.
Dryden.

Despaírful. *adj.* Hopeless. *Obsolete.*

That sweet but sour *despairful* care.
Sir P. Sidney.

Other cries amongst the Irish savour of the Scythian barbarism; as the lamentations of their burials, with *despairful* outcries.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Despaíringly. *adv.* In a despairing manner.

He speaks severely and *despairingly* of our society. *Boyle.*

Despátch. *v. a.* [for spelling see Dispatch.]

1. Send away hastily.

Doctor Theodore Coleby, a sober man, I *despatched* immediately to Utrecht, to bring the moxa, and learn the exact method of using it.—*Sir W. Temple.*

The good Æneas, whose paternal care
Iulus' absence could no longer bear,
Despatch'd Achates to the ships in hasto,
To give a glad relation of the past. *Dryden.*

2. Send out of the world; put to death.

Edmund, I think, is gone,
In pity of his misery, to *despatch*
His nighted life. *Shakespear, King Lear*, iv. 5.

And the company shall stone them with stones, and *despatch* them with their swords.—*Ezekiel*, xxiii. 47.

In combating, but two of you will fall;
And we resolve we will *despatch* you all. *Dryden.*

3. Perform a business quickly.

Therefore commanded he his chariot-man to drive without ceasing, and to *despatch* the journey, the judgment of God now following him.—2 *Maccabees*, ix. 4.

No sooner is one action *despatched*, which, by such a determination as the will, we are set upon, but another uneasiness is ready to set us on work.—*Locke.*

Despátch. *v. n.* Conclude an affair with another. *Rare.*

What, are the brothers parted?—
They have *despatch'd* with Pompey; he is gone.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 2.

Despátch. *s.* [see Dispatch.]

1. Hasty execution; speedy performance.

Affected *despatch* is one of the most dangerous things to business that can be.—*Bacon.*

The *despatch* of a good office is very often as beneficial to the solicitor as the good office itself.—*Addison.*

2. Conduct; management. *Obsolete.*

You shall put
This night's great business into my *despatch*,
Which shall, to all our nights and days to come,
Give solely sovereign sway and masterdom.
Shakespear, Macbeth i. 5.

If therefore any English government should suffer the Convocations, as now constituted, to meet for the *despatch* of business, two independent synods would be legislating at the same time for one Church. —*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xiv.

3. Message, letter, or order, sent with speed or specially forwarded.

It is equally established, by the *despatches* of Napoleon, by the testimony of the French generals, and by Wellington's correspondence, that the most exact and detailed information, respecting the strength and position of the allied troops, was supplied to head quarters by the English newspapers. —*Gleig, Life of the Duke of Wellington*, ii. 271.

Despéction. *s.* [Lat. *despectio, -onis*; from *despectus*, pass. part. of *despicio*.] Looking down; contempt. *Rare.*

They who take either of these guides, reason or grace, to carry them up to this cliff of meditation may cast down their thoughts in a calm *despection* of all those shining attractives which they see to be so transitory.—*W. Montague, Devout Essays*, pt. i. p. 362: 1648.

Desperádo. *s.* [Spanish.] Desperate person.

This dismal tragedy, perpetrated not by any private *desperadoes* of that faction.—*The Cloak in its Colours*, p. 9: 1679.

Robespierre, most renown'd *desperado*,
Next claims your profound admiration;
Who empties the veins like Sangrado,
Phlebotomist chief of the nation.
Topsy Turvy, p. 8.

Désperate. *adj.*

1. Destitute of hope.

Since his exile she hath despis'd me most;
Forsworn my company, and rail'd at me,
That I am *desperate* of obtaining her.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 2.

2. Without care of safety; rash; precipitant; fearless of danger.

Can you think, my lords,
That any Englishman dare give me counsel,
Or be a known friend, 'gainst his highness' pleasure,
(Though he be grown so *desperate* to be honest,)
And live a subject? *Shakespear, Henry VIII.* iii. 1.

He who goes on without any care or thought of reforming, such an one we vulgarly call a *desperate* person.—*Hammond.*

3. Irretrievable; insurmountable; irrecoverable.

These debts may be well called *desperate* ones; for a mad man owes them.—*Shakespear, Timon of Athens*, iii. 4.

In a part of Asia the sick, when their case comes to be thought *desperate*, are carried out and laid on the earth, before they are dead, and left there.—*Locke.*

I am a man of *desperate* fortunes, that is, a man whose friends are dead; for I never aimed at any other fortune than in friends.—*Pope, Letter to Swift.*

4. Mad; hotbrained; furious.

Were it not the part of a *desperate* physician to wish his friend dead, rather than to apply the best endeavours of his skill for his recovery?—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

5. It is sometimes used in a sense nearly *ludicrous*, and only marks the extreme predominance of any bad quality.

Concluding all mere *desp'rate* sots and fools,
That durst depart from Aristotle's rules, *Pope.*

Désperately. *adv.* In a desperate manner.

1. Furiously; madly; without attention to safety or danger; hopelessly; despairingly.

Your eldest daughters have foredoom'd themselves,
And *desp'rately* are dead.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3.

There might be somewhat in it, that he would not have done, or desired undone, when he broke forth as *desperately* as before he had done uncivilly.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

2. In a great degree; violently. *Colloquial.*

She fell *desperately* in love with him, and took a voyage into Sicily in pursuit of him.—*Addison.*

Désperateness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Desperate; madness; fury; precipitance: (Desperation the *commoner* word).

The going on not only in terrours and amazement of conscience, but also boldly, hopingly, confidently, in wilful habits of sin, is called a *desperateness* also; and the more bold thus, the more desperate.—*Hammond.*

Desperátion. *s.* Hopelessness; despair; despondency.

As long as we are guilty of any past sin, and have no promise of remission, whatever our future care be, this *desperation* of success chills all our industry, and we sin on, because we have sinned.—*Hammond.*

Déspicable. *adj.* Contemptible; vile; mean; sordid; worthless.

Our case were miserable, if that wherewith we most endeavour to please God were in his sight so vile and *despicable* as men's disdainful speech would make it.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Their heads as low
Bow'd down in battle, sunk before the spears
Of *despicable* foes. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 437.

Not less ev'n in this *despicable* hero,
Than when my name shook Africk with affright,
And froze your hearts beneath your torrid zone.
Dryden.

When men of rank and figure pass away their lives in criminal pursuits and practices, they render themselves more vile and *despicable* than any innocent man can be, whatever low station his fortune and birth have placed him in.—*Addison.*

There are two feelings which often prevent an unprincipled layman from becoming utterly *depraved* and *despicable*, domestic feeling, and chivalrous feeling. His heart may be softened by the endearments of a family. His pride may revolt from the thought of doing what does not become a gentleman. But neither with the domestic feeling nor with the chivalrous feeling has the wicked priest any sympathy.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiv.

Despícableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Despicable; meanness; vileness; worthlessness.

We consider the great disproportion between the infinity of the reward and the *despicableness* of our service.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Déspicably. *adv.* In a despicable manner; meanly; sordidly; vilely.

Here wanton Naples crowns the happy shore,
Nor vainly rich, nor *despicably* poor;
The town in soft solemnities delights,
And gentle poets to her arms invites. *Addison.*

Despíciency. *s.* Contempt. *Rare.*

It is very probable, that to shew their *despiciency* of the poore Gentiles, and to pride themselves on their prerogative and discretion from them, they [the Jews] affected to have such acts there done.—*Mede, Diatribæ*, p. 191.

Despísable. *adj.* Contemptible; despicable; regarded with contempt.

I am obliged to you for taking notice of a poor old distressed courtier, commonly the most *despisable* thing in the world.—*Arbuthnot, Letter to Pope.*

Despísal. *s.* Contempt.

No man is so mean but he is sensible of *despisal*; and may find means to shew his resentment.—*Bishop Patrick, Commentaries and Paraphrases on the Old Testament, Proverbs*, xi. 12.

Policy, the great idol of a carnal reason, is that which insensibly works the soul to a *despisal* of religion.—*South, Sermons*, viii. 385.

Despíse. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *despiser*; Lat. *despicio* = look down on anything.]

1. Scorn; contemn; slight; disrespect.

For, lo, I will make thee small among the heathen, and *despised* among men.—*Jeremiah*, xlix. 15.

My sons their old unhappy sire *despise*,
Spoil'd of his kingdom, and depriv'd of eyes. *Pope.*

2. In Shakespear it seems in one instance to signify *abhor*, as from the Italian *despettare*.

Let not your ears *despise* my tongue for ever,
Which shall possess them with the heaviest sound
That ever yet they heard.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Despíser. *s.* One who despises; contemner; scorner.

Art thou thus bolden'd, man, by thy distress?
Or else a rude *despiser* of good manners,
That in civility thou seem'st so empty?
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 7.

Wisdom is commonly, at long running, justified even of her *despisers*.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Thus the atheists, libertines, and *despisers* of religion, usually pass under the name of free-thinkers. *Swift.*

Despísing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who despises.

If any person shall declare or speak anything in derogation, depraving, or *despising* of the same book, then, &c.—*Act for Uniformity of Common Prayer*, &c., 1 Eliz. cap. 2

Despísingly. *adv.* In a despising manner.

For want of calculating times and seasons he begins to think *despisingly* of us, and we, in spite of all his sincerity, grow tired of him, and dread his company.—*Observer*, no. 98. (Ord MS.)

Despíte. *s.* [Fr. *dépit*.]

1. Malice; anger; malignity; maliciousness; spleen; hatred;

Thou wretch! *despite* o'erwhelm thee!
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

With men these considerations are usually the causes of *despite*, disdain, or aversion from others; but with God they pass for reasons of our greater tenderness towards others.—*Bishop Sprat.*

2. Defiance; unsubdued opposition; (often used with an *ellipsis of in*, or of both *in* and *of*).

The life, thou gav'st me first, was lost and done;
'Till with thy warlike sword, *despite* of fate,
To my determin'd time thou gav'st new date.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 6.

I have not quitted yet a victor's right;
I'll make you happy in your own *despite*. *Dryden.*

Despite his exceeding sensibility, our friend sometimes says the most astounding things.—*Saturday Review*, April 29, 1865.

3. Act of malice; act of opposition.

His punishment, eternal misery,
It would be all his solace and revenge,
As a *despite* done against the most High,
Thee once to gain companion of his woe.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 904.

Despíte. *v. a.* Vex; offend; disappoint; give uneasiness to.

Saturn, with his wife Rhea, fled by night, setting the town on fire, to *despite* Bacchus.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

To what purpose did the Jews cry, The temple of the Lord, while they *despited* the Lord of that temple?—*Bishop Hall, Reconciler.*

Despíteful. *adj.* Malicious; full of spleen; full of hate; malignant; mischievous: (used both of *persons* and *things*).

I, his *despiteful* Juno, sent him forth
From courtly friends with camping foes to live,
Where death and danger dog the heels of worth.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, iii. 4, letter.

Mean while the heinous and *despiteful* act
Of Satan, done in Paradise, was known
In heav'n. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 1.

Despítefully. *adv.* In a despiteful manner; maliciously; malignantly.

Pray for them that *despitefully* use you and persecute you.—*Matthew*, v. 44.

Despítefulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Despiteful; malice; hate; malignity.

Let us examine him with *despitefulness* and torture, that we know his meekness, and prove his patience.—*Wisdom*, ii. 19.

Despíteous. *adj.* Malicious; furious. *Obsolete.*

The knight of the red-cross, when him he spy'd
Spurring so hot with rage *despiteous*,
'Gan fairly couch his spear.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Turning *dispiteous* torture out of door.
Shakespear, King John, iv. 1.

Despíteously. *adv.* In a despiteous manner. *Obsolete.*

The mortal steel *despiteously* entail'd,
Deep in their flesh, quite thro' the iron walls,
That a large purple stream adown their giambeux falls. *Spenser*

Despoíl. *v. a.* [Lat. *despolio*.] (with *of*.)

1. Rob; deprive.

Despoil'd of warlike arms, and knowen shield
Spenser.

You are nobly born,
Despoiled of your honour in your life.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. v. 3.

He waits with hellish rancour imminent,
To intercept thy way, or send thee back
Despoil'd of innocence, *of* faith, *of* bliss.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 409

He, pale as death, *despoil'd of* his array,
Into the queen's apartment takes his way. *D*

When England had cast James out, when land had rejected him, the Irish had still bee to him; and he had, in return, solemnly giv sanction to a law which restored to them a mense domain *of* which they had been *despoiled*. *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

2. Divest by any accident.

These formed stones *despoiled of* their shells, an exposed upon the surface of the ground, in tim moulder away.—*Woodward.*

3. Simply strip. *Obsolete.*

A groom gan *despoil*
Of puissant arms, and laid in easy bed. *Spenser*

Despoíl. *s.* Spoil, as the translation of the Latin *spolia*, meaning something stripped from an antagonist, and worn as a mark of success: (sometimes, as in the extract, applied to the *skin* of an *animal*). *Rare.*

Lucian was willing to have the Gaulish Hercules depicted, not onely covered with the *despoyle* of a lyon, and a massy club, but alsoe decrepite, bald, aged, wrinkled and meagre.—*Time's Storehouse*, 55. (Ord MS.)

Despoíler. *s.* One who despoils.

Henry VIII., the founder of the reformation in

this country, and the *despoiler* of the clergy.—*Petre, Reflections*, p. 29.

Despónd. *v. a.* [Lat. *despondeo.*] Despair; lose hope; become hopeless or desperate.

It is every man's duty to labour in his calling, and not to *despond* for any miscarriages or disappointments that were not in his power to prevent.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The learned leeches in despair depart,
And shake their heads, *desponding* of their art.
Dryden.

Others depress their own minds, *despond* at the first difficulty; and conclude that making any progress in knowledge, farther than serves their ordinary business, is above their capacities.—*Locke.*

Despóndency. *s.* Despair; hopelessness; desperation.

The death of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey has generally been attributed to his own act, from constitutional and hereditary melancholy, his father having destroyed himself during a fit of mental *despondency*; but, considering the use that was made of it by the incendiaries engaged in the fabrication of the popish plot, that it was the hinge on which the whole of the machinery turned, there is every reason to believe that the murder was perpetrated by themselves, for the purpose of charging it upon those who were marked out for their victims.—*Agnes Strickland, Lives of the Queens of England, Catharine de Braganza.*

Despóndent. *adj.* Despairing; hopeless; without hope.

It is well known, both from ancient and modern experience, that the very boldest atheists, out of their debauches and company, when they chance to be surprised with solitude or sickness, are the most suspicious, timorous, and *despondent* wretches in the world.—*Bentley.*

Congregated thrushes, linnets, sit
On the dead tree, a dull *despondent* flock. *Thomson.*

Despóndently. *adv.* In a despondent manner; without hope.

He thus *despondently* concludes.—*Barrow, Sermons*, p. 319: 1679.

Despónder. *s.* One who desponds.

I am no *desponder* in my nature.—*Swift.*

Despónding. *part. adj.* Becoming or rendered hopeless; sinking in spirit.

There is no surer remedy for superstitious and *desponding* weakness, than first to govern ourselves by the best improvement of that reason which Providence has given us for a guide; and then, when we have done our own parts, to commit all chearfully, for the rest, to the good pleasure of Heaven with trust and resignation.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

He considers what is the natural tendency of such a virtue, or such a vice: he is well apprized that the representation of some of these things may convince the understanding, some may terrify the conscience, some may allure the slothful, and some encourage the *desponding* mind.—*Watts.*

Despóndingly. *adv.* In a desponding manner.

Swift, without a penny in his purse, was *despondingly* looking out of his window to gape away the time.—*Sheridan, Life of Swift.*

Desponsátion. *s.* [Lat. *desponsatio, -onis.*] Betrothal.

She was espoused to an honest and just person of her kindred and family; yet, for all this *desponsation* of her, she had set one step forward, &c.—*Landensium Apostasia, &c.*, by *Rev. W. Hickman*, pref. a. 2. b.: 1660.

Déspot. *s.* [Gr. δεσπότης = master.]

1. Title, under the Byzantine empire, of certain independent, or approximately independent, dynasts, princes, or rulers. (The Wallachian and Moldavian terms, *Hospodar* (*Gospodar*), are forms of the same word; and it is these that are probably meant by the word *Dacian* in the extract from Johnson. With this sense, the term, being a title, is a *proper*, rather than a *common*, name, and is generally preceded by the definite article; the domain over which the *Despot's* rule extends, and his station, being a Despotat: see extracts.)

Paleologus was both by the partriarke and the young emperor honored with the title of the *despot*, another step into the empire.—*Knolles, History of the Turks*, 112. (Ord MS.)

That portion of the Byzantine empire situated to the west of the range of Pindus, was saved from a feudal domination by Michael ... The *despotat* of Epirus was merely a change in the name of the government. . . The absence of all feudal organization, and the employment of a large body of native militia, mingled with hired mercenaries, gave the *despotat* of Epirus a Byzantine type.... The *despots* of Epirus long ruled their dominions by employing the various resources of the different classes of their subjects for the general good.... The wealth of the Greeks enabled the *despots* to maintain a respectable army of mercenaries.... Almost the only facts that have been preserved relate to the wars and alliances of the *despots* and their families with the Byzantine emperors and the Latin princes.... They all assumed the title of Angelos, Komnenos, Ducas; and the title of *despot*, by which they are generally distinguished, was a Byzantine honorary distinction, never borne by the earlier members of the family until it had been conferred on them by the Greek emperor. Michael I., the founder of the *despotat*, distinguished himself by his talents as a soldier and a negotiator.—*Finlay, Medieval Greece and Trebizond*, ch. vi. s. 1.

2. Absolute ruler; (generally in a *bad* sense, the rule of a despot in this sense being a Despotism).

An absolute prince; one that governs with unlimited authority. This word is not in use except as applied to some Dacian prince—as, the *despot* of Servia. So far Dr. Johnson. Mr. Mason observes, that 'the foregoing remark was true enough at the time it was written; but the French revolutionists have been very liberal in conferring this title.' If Dr. Johnson or Mr. Mason had opened the old dictionary of Cotgrave, the word would have presented itself to them, not as one of exclusive or modern usage only; for thus Cotgrave writes, two centuries since: *Despote*, as *despot*, the chief or sovereign lord of a country.—*Todd.*

Déspotat. *s.* See Despot, 1.

Despótic. *adj.* Absolute in power; unlimited in authority; arbitrary; irresponsible.

God's universal law
Gave to the man *despotick* power
Over his fema e. *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 1053.

We may see in a neighbouring government the ill consequences of having a *despotick* prince, for notwithstanding there is vast extent of lands, and many of them better than those of the Swiss and Grisons, the common people among the latter are in a much better situation.—*Addison.*

Patriots were forced to give way to the madness of the people, who were now wholly bent upon single and *despotick* slavery.—*Swift.*

(See also first extract under Despotism.)

Despótical. *adj.* Same as Despotic: (this latter the *commoner* form).

In all its directions of the inferior faculties, reason conveyed its suggestions with clearness, and enjoined them with power: it had the passions in perfect subjection; though its command over them was but persuasive and political, yet it had the force of coactive and *despotical.—South.*

Despótically. *adv.* In a despotic manner.

Fortescue well distinguished between a monarchy *despotically* regal, and a political or civic monarchy.—*Burke.*

Déspotism. *s.* State, domain, or rule of a despot; autocratic, or tyrannical, character of a government.

He [William the Conqueror] permitted no rapine but his own. The feuds of private revenge, the lawlessness of robbery, were repressed. But this was the tranquillity of an imperious and vigilant *despotism*, the degree of which may be measured by these effects, in which no improvement of civilization has any share.... From the reign of Stephen ... we are enabled to trace the character of the government by existing records.... It was not a sanguinary *despotism*.... It [Magna Charta] is still the keystone of English liberty ... and, if every subsequent law were to be swept away, there would still remain the bold features which distinguish a free from a *despotic* monarchy.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. viii.

In his [Bodin's] chapter on despotic monarchy, he again denies that governments were founded on original contract. The power of one man, in the origin of political society, was absolute; and Aristotle was wrong in supposing a fabulous golden age, in which kings were chosen by suffrage. *Despotism* is distinguished from monarchy by the subjects being truly slaves, without a right over their properties; but as the despot may use them well, even this is not necessarily a tyranny. Monarchy, on the other hand, is the rule of one man according to the law of nature, who maintains the liberties and properties of others as much as his own. As this definition does not imply any other restraint than the will of the prince imposes on himself, Bodin labours under the same difficulty as Montesquieu. Every English reader of the 'Esprit des Loix' has been struck by the want of a precise distinction between *despotism* and monarchy. Tyranny differs, Bodin says, from *despotism*, merely by the personal character of the prince. But severity towards a seditious populace is not tyranny; but here he censures the lax government of Henry II. Tyrannicide he justifies in respect of an usurper who has no title except force; but not as to lawful princes, or such as have become so by prescription.—*Id., Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. ii. ch. iv. § 51.

Despúmate. *v. a.* Throw off.

They were thrown off and *despumated* upon the larger emunctory and open glands.—*Cheyne, English Malady*, p. 360.

Despúmate. *v. n.* Be given off.

That discharge is a benefit to the constitution, and will help it the sooner and faster to *despumate* and purify, and so to get into perfect good health.—*Cheyne, English Malady*, p. 304.

Désquamate. *v. n.* [Lat. *squamà* = scale.] Peel off as scales: (its chief application, and that of its derivatives, being in *Medicine*; where it refers to the peeling off of the epidermis or epithelium, in eruptive, exanthematous, and other diseases).

The cuticle now begins to *desquamate.—Plumbe, Diseases of the Skin.*

Desquamátion. *s.* Peeling off of the cuticle. See Desquamate.

The only consequence of the inflammation being the separation of the cuticle in small branny fragments—in one word, *desquamation.—Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. xi.

The eruption of [infantile] syphilis usually makes its appearance about the buttocks and nates in the form of small circular spots of a coppery red colour, having a slightly shining surface, and disposed to become somewhat rough at their centre from the *desquamation* of the epidermis in that situation.—*West, Lectures on the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood*, lect. xl.

Desquámative. *adj.* Desquamatory.

These are the anatomical symptoms of what Dr. Johnson calls acute *desquamative* nephritis.—*Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. lxxxviii.

Desquámatory. *adj.* Relating to, consisting in, or partaking of the nature or character of, desquamation.

The *desquamatory* stage now begins.—*Plumbe, Diseases of the Skin.*

Dessért. *s.* [Fr.] Last course at an entertainment; fruit or sweetmeats set on the table after meat.

To give thee all thy due, thou hast the art
To make a supper with a fine *dessert*, *Dryden.*

At your *dessert* bright pewter comes too late,
When your first course was well serv'd up in plate.
King, Art of Cookery.

Déstinate. *v. a.* Design for any particular end or purpose.

Birds are *destinated* to fly among the branches of trees and bushes.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Déstinate. *adj.* Destined.

The first exposition of our opposites is set down by Walo Messalinus, a *destinate* adversary to episcopacy.—*Bishop Morton, Episcopacy asserted*, p. 99.

Art cannot regain
One poor hour lost, nor rescue a small fly
By a fool's finger *destinate* to die.
Habington, Castara, Funeral of G. Talbot.

Destinátion. *s.*

1. Purpose for which anything is appointed; ultimate design.

The passages through which spirits are conveyed to the members, being almost infinite, and each of them drawn through so many meanders, it is wonderful that they should perform their regular *destinations* without losing their way.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

2. Place for which anyone is bound.

'It [the fleet] had as many *destinations*,' he [Nelson] said, 'as there were countries.'—*Southey, Life of Nelson*, i. 199.

Déstine. *v. a.* [Fr. *destiner.*]

1. Doom; devote; appoint, unalterably to any state or condition.

Reserv'd, and *destin'd* to eternal woe;
Whatever doing, can we suffer more?
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 159.

2. Appoint to any use or purpose.

Too thin blood strays into the immediately subordinate vessels, which are *destined* to carry humours secreted from the blood.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Déstined. *part. adj.* Doomed; devoted; appointed.

All altars flame; before each altar lies,
Drench'd in his gore, the *destin'd* sacrifice. *Dryden.*

Déstiny. *s.*

1. Power that spins the life, and determines the fate, of living beings.

Thou art neither like thy sire or dam;
But like a foul mis-shapen stigmatick,
Mark'd by the *destinies* to be avoided.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 2.

2. Fate; invincible necessity.

He said, Dear daughter, rightly may I rue
The fall of famous children born of me;
But who can turn the stream of *destiny*,
Or break the chain of strong necessity,
Which fast is ty'd to Jove's eternal seat?
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Can hearts, not free, be try'd whether they serve
Willing or no, who will but what they must
By *destiny*, and can no other chuse?
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 532.

Chance, or forceful *destiny*,
Which forms in causes first whate'er shall be.
Dryden.

3. Doom; condition in future time.

At the pit of Acheron
Meet me i' th' morning: thither he
Will come to know his *destiny*.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 5.

Destítuent. *adj.* Failing; wanting; deficient.

When any condition intrinsically and in the nature of the thing included in an affirmative precept is *destituent* or wanting, the duty itself falls without interpretation.—*Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium*, i. 446. (Ord MS.)

Déstitute. *adj.* [Lat. *destitutus*, pass. part. of *destituo* = fail, cease, fall short; pres. part. *-ens, -entis*.] Deprived, devoid (with *of*); abject; friendless; indigent.

To forsake the true God of heaven, is to fall into all such evils upon the face of the earth, as men either *destitute of* grace divine may commit, or unprotected from above may endure.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

He will regard the prayer of the *destitute*, and not despise their prayer.—*Psalms*, cii. 17.

Nothing can be a greater instance of the love that mankind has for liberty, than such a savage mountain covered with people, and the Campania of Rome, which lies in the same country, *destitute of* inhabitants.—*Addison.*

Déstitute. *s.* Destitute person.

Oh, my friends! have pity on this poor *destitute*, for the hand of God hath touched her.—*P. St. John, Sermons*, p. 224: 1737.

Déstitute. *v. a.* Desert; abandon; disappoint. *Rare.*

It is the sinfullest thing in the world to forsake or *destitute* a plantation, once in forwardness; for, besides the dishonour, it is the guiltiness of blood of many commiserable persons.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Plantations.* (Ord MS.)

To serve, and not to please, is no man's condition. Therefore, upon knowledge of her pleasure, he was willing to part with his places, upon hopes not to be *destituted*, but to be preferred to one of the baron's places in Ireland.—*Id., Letters*, p. 48. (Ord MS.)

It is good in all cases for every man to understand not only his own advantages, but also his disadvantages; lest, expecting greater matters than the cause will afford, he be needlessly offended, when his expectation is *destituted*.—*Fotherby Atheomastix*, p. 8.

Destitútion. *s.* Want; state in which something is wanted; state of one deserted and distressed.

That *destitution* in food and cloathing is such an impediment, as, 'till it be removed, suffereth not the mind of man to admit any other care.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The order of paying the debts of contract or restitution is set down by the civil laws of a kingdom: in *destitution* or want of such rules, we are to observe the necessity of the creditor, the time of the delay, and the special obligations of friendship.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Destróy. *v. a.* [Lat. *destruo*; Fr. *détruire*.]

1. Overturn; raze; ruin; lay waste; make desolate.

The Lord will *destroy* this city.—*Genesis*, xix. 14.

Solyman sent his army, which burnt and *destroyed* the country villages.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

2. Kill.

A people great and many, and tall as the Anakims; but the Lord *destroyed* them before them, and they succeeded them, and dwelt in their stead.—*Deuteronomy* ii. 21.

3. Put an end to; bring to nought.

Do we not see that slothful, intemperate, and incontinent persons *destroy* their bodies with diseases, their reputations with disgrace, and their faculties with want?—*Bentley.*

There will be as many sovereigns as fathers; the mother too hath her title, which *destroys* the sovereignty of one supreme monarch.—*Locke.*

Destróyable. *adj.* Capable of being destroyed.

Propagating themselves in a manner everywhere, and scarcely *destroyable* by the weather, the plough, or any art.—*Derham, Physico-Theology*, b. iv. c. 11. (Rich.)

Destróyer. *s.* One who destroys.

It is said that Assur both founded it and ruined it: it may be understood, that Assur the founder was the son of Shem, and Assur the *destroyer* was an Assyrian.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Triumph, to be styl'd great conquerors,
Patrons of mankind, gods, and sons of gods!
Destroyers rightlier call'd, and slayers of men.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 695.

Yet, guiltless too, this bright *destroyer* lives;
At random wounds, nor knows the wound she gives.
Pope.

Destructibílity. *s.* Capability of, or liability to, being destroyed.

Destrúctible. *adj.* Capable of being, or liable to be, destroyed: (neither this nor the preceding is so *common* as their negative compounds).

Therefore forms, qualities, and essences are producible by composition, *destructible* by dissolution.—*Search, Light of Nature*, vol. ii. pt. i. c. 2. (Rich.)

Destrúction. *s.*

1. Act of destroying; subversion; demolition; state of being destroyed; ruin; murder suffered.

'Tis safer to be that which we destroy,
Than by *destruction* dwell in doubtful joy.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 2.

When that which we immortal thought,
We saw so near *destruction* brought,
We felt what you did then endure,
And tremble yet, as not secure. *Waller.*

2. Cause of destruction; destroyer; depopulator (as a consuming plague).

The *destruction* that wasteth at noon-day.—*Psalms*, xci. 6.

3. In *Theology*. Eternal death.

Broad is the way that leadeth to *destruction*.—*Matthew*, vii. 13.

Destrúctive. *adj.*

1. Wasteful; causing ruin and devastation; bringing destruction.

One may think, that the continuation of existence with a kind of resistance to any *destructive* force, is the continuation of solidity.—*Locke.*

With *of*.

He will put an end to so absurd a practice, which makes our most refined diversions *destructive of* all politeness.—*Addison.*

Both are defects equally *destructive of* true religion.—*Rogers.*

With *to*.

In a firm building, even the cavities ought not to be filled with rubbish which is of a perishable kind, *destructive to* the strength.—*Dryden.*

Excess of cold, as well as heat, pains us; because it is equally *destructive to* that temper which is necessary to the preservation of life.—*Locke.*

2. Having a tendency to destroy; delighting in destruction: (applied to the *habits*, *instincts*, and *propensities* of certain *animals*, such as Carnivora, and others so far as they resemble them).

The *destructive* passions are shown in a general tension of the muscular system, in gnashing of the teeth and protrusion of the claws, in dilated eyes and nostrils, in growls; and these are weaker forms of the actions that accompany the killing of prey.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology.*

3. In *Chemistry*. See extract.

When organized substances, or their products, are exposed to distillation until the whole has suffered all that the furnace can effect, the process is called *destructive* distillation.—*Ure, Dictionary of Chemistry.*

4. In *Logic*. See Indirect.

In a *destructive* sorites, you, of course, go back from the denial of the last consequent to the denial of the first antecedent: 'G is not H; therefore A is not B.'—*Whately, Elements of Logic*, b. ii. ch. iv. § 7.

5. In *Politics*. See next entry.

Destrúctive. *s.* That which, or one who, destroys or has a tendency to destroy: (its chief special application being in *Politics*, as the opposite to Conservative).

Applying to each other what Bentham would have called the dyslogistic names of the day, Anarchist, *Destructive*, and the like.—*Finlay, History of Greece.*

Destrúctively. *adv.* In a destructive manner; ruinously; mischievously; with power to destroy.

What remains but to breathe out Moses's wish? O that men were not so *destructively* foolish.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Destrúctiveness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Destructive.

1. Quality of destroying or ruining.

The vice of professors exceeds the *destructiveness* of the most hostile assaults, as intestine treachery is more ruinous than foreign violence.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

2. Specially applied in *Phrenology* to a part of the brain called the organ of destructiveness.

Destrúctor. *s.* Destroyer; consumer.

Helmont wittily calls the fire the *destructor* and the artificial death of things.—*Boyle.*

Desúetude. *s.* [Lat. *desuetudo*.] Cessation to be accustomed; discontinuance of practice or habit.

We see in all things how *desuetude* does contract and narrow our faculties, so that we can apprehend only those things wherein we are conversant.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

We have numbers of books on the study of words, and the changes through which words have passed, —what have fallen into *desuetude*,—what still survive,—what additions have been made to our existing stock. But nothing I believe has yet been done to illustrate the idioms of our language, or to classify its constructions. And yet, important as the study of words is, that of idioms is certainly not less important.—*Archbishop Trench, On some Deficiencies in English Dictionaries.*

Desultórious. *adj.* Same as Desultory.

Let but the least trifle cross his way, and his *desultorious* fancy presently takes the scent, leaves the unfinished and half-mangled notion, and skips away in pursuit of the new game.—*Norris.*

Désultory. *adj.* [Lat. *desultorius*.] Roving from thing to thing, without system or method; unsettled; inconstant.

'Tis not for a *desultory* thought to atone for a lewd course of life, nor for any thing but the superinducing of a virtuous habit upon a vicious one, to qualify an effectual conversion.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Take my *desultory* thoughts in their native order, as they rise in my mind, without being reduced to rules, and marshalled according to art.—*Felton, Dissertation on reading the Classicks.*

Desúme. *v. a.* [Lat. *desumo*.] Take from anything; borrow. *Rare.*

This pebble doth suppose, as pre-existent to it, the more simple matter out of which it is *desumed*, the heat and influence of the sun, and the due preparation of the matter.—*Sir M. Hale.*

They have left us relations suitable to those of Ælian and Pliny, whence they *desumed* their narrations.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Laws, if convenient and useful, are never the worse, though they be *desumed* and taken from the laws of other countries.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Desynónymize. *v. a.* Take a word out of the class of synonyms, by showing a distinction of meaning between it and its supposed or apparent equivalent.

Desynónymizing. *part. adj.* Having the power to desynonymize.

(For examples of both this word and the preceding, see extract under next entry.)

Desynónymizing. *verbal abs.* Process by which a word is desynonymized; act of one who desynonymizes.

By and bye, however, as a language becomes itself an object of closer attention, at the same time that society, advancing from a simpler to a more complex state, has more things to designate, more thoughts to utter, and more distinctions to draw, it is felt a waste of resources to employ two or more words for the signifying of one and the same object. Men feel, and rightly, that with a boundless world lying around them and demanding to be named, and which they only make their own in the measure and to the extent that they do name it, with infinite shades and varieties of thought and feeling subsisting in their own minds, and claiming to find utterance in words, it is a mere and wanton extravagance to expend two or more signs on that which could adequately be set forth by one—an extravagance in one part of their expenditure, which will be almost sure to issue in, and to be punished by, a corresponding scantness and straitness in another. Some thought or feeling will wholly want its adequate sign, because another has two. Hereupon that which has been well called the process of '*desynonymizing*' begins—that is, of gradually discriminating in use between words which have hitherto been accounted perfectly equivalent, and, as such, indifferently employed. It is a positive enriching of a language when this process is at any point felt to be accomplished, when two or more words, once promiscuously used, are felt to have had each its own

peculiar domain assigned to it, which it shall not itself overstep, upon which the others shall not encroach. This may seem at first sight but as a better regulation of old territory; for all practical purposes it is the acquisition of new. It is not to be supposed that this *desynonymizing* process is effected according to any prearranged purpose or plan. . . . It is to Coleridge we owe the word *desynonymize*, against which indeed purists will object that it is of hybrid formation, the prefix Latin, the body of the word Greek; and his own contributions direct and indirect in this province are perhaps both more in number and more important than those of any other English writer; as, for instance, the disentanglement of 'fanaticism' and 'enthusiasm,' which we mainly owe to him; of 'keenness' and 'subtlety,' 'poetry' and 'poesy;' and that on which he himself laid so great a stress, 'reason' and 'understanding.' —*Archbishop Trench, Lectures on the Study of Words*, lect. vi.

Detách. *v. a.* [Fr. *détacher*.]

1. Separate; disengage; part from something.
   The heat takes along with it a sort of vegetative and terrestrial matter, which it *detaches* from the uppermost stratum.—*Woodward.*
   The several parts of it are *detached* one from the other, and yet join again one cannot tell how.—*Pope.*
2. Separate part of a body of men for any duty: (especially *troops*).
   If ten men are in war with forty, and the latter *detach* only an equal number to the engagement, what benefit do they receive from their superiority? —*Addison.*

Detáchment. *s.* Division; section; body of troops sent out from the main army.
The Czar dispatched instructions to send out *detachments* of his cavalry, to prevent the king of Sweden's joining his army.—*Tatler*, no. 55.
Campbell found what he wanted at Wincanton, and was just leaving that town on his return, when a strong *detachment* of Sarsfield's troops approached. —*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ix.

Detaíl. *v. a.* [Fr. *détailler*.] Relate particularly; particularize; display minutely and distinctly; tell off for any service.
They will perceive the mistakes of these philosophers, and be able to answer their arguments, without my being obliged to *detail* them.—*Cheyne.*

Detaíl. *s.* Item; particular; incidental circumstance; minute and particular account; account invested with circumstances; circumstantiality.
I chuse, rather than trouble the reader with a *detail* here, to defer them to their proper place.—*Woodward.*
In detail. Circumstantially; by part after part.
I was unable to treat this part of my subject more *in detail*, without becoming dry and tedious.—*Pope.*
'Concentrate your own force, divide that of your enemy, and overwhelm him *in detail*,' is the great principle of military action.—*Macdougall, Modern Warfare as influenced by modern Artillery*, ch. iii.

Detailed. *part. adj.* Circumstantial: (as a '*detailed* account').

Detaíler. *s.* One who details.
Individuality was sunk in the number of *detailers*. —*Seward, Letters*, vi. 135.

Detaín. *v. a.* [Lat. *detineo*.]

1. Keep that which belongs to another.
   Detain not the wages of the hireling; for every degree of detention of it beyond the time is injustice and uncharitableness.—*Jeremy Taylor.*
2. Withhold; keep back.
   These doings sting him
   So venomously, that burning shame *detains* him
   From Cordelia. *Shakespear, King Lear*, iv. 3.
3. Restrain from departure.
   Had Orpheus sung it in the nether sphere,
   So much the hymn had pleas'd the tyrant's ear,
   The wife had been *detain'd* to keep her husband there. *Dryden.*
4. Hold in custody by a writ of Detainer.

Detaíner. *s.*

1. One who holds back anyone's right; one who detains anything.
   Judge of the obligation that lies upon all sorts of injurious persons; the sacrilegious, the *detainers* of tithes, and cheaters of men's inheritances.—*Jeremy Taylor.*
2. In *Law*. Writ so called, for holding, or continuing to hold, anyone in custody.

Detaíning. *verbal abs.* Act of one who detains.
(For example see extract under Detinue.)

Detaínment. *s.* Detention. *Rare.*
The eye, without the least *detainment* in any of the particular parts, may see at once all which is there exhibited to the sight.—*Lord Shaftesbury, Characteristics*, iii. 383. (Ord MS.)
(See also extract under Detinue.)

Detéct. *v. a.* [Lat. *detectus*, part. pass. of *detego* = uncover.]

1. Discover; find out any crime or artifice.
   There's no true lover in the forest, else sighing every minute and groaning every hour, would *detect* the lazy foot of time as well as a clock.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iii. 2.
   Though should I hold my peace, yet thou
   Would'st easily *detect* what I conceal.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 135.
2. Discover in general.
   The utmost infinite ramifications and inosculations of all the several sorts of vessels may easily be *detected* by glasses.—*Ray.*

Detéctible. *adj.* Capable of being detected: (as, 'These errors are *detectible* at a glance').

Detéction. *s.*

1. Discovery of guilt or fraud, or of any other fault.
   That is a sign of the true evangelical zeal, and note for the *detection* of its contrary: it should abound more in the mild and good-natured affection, than in the vehement and wrathful passions.—*Bishop Sprat.*
   Detection of the incoherence of loose discourses was wholly owing to the syllogistical form.—*Locke.*
2. Discovery of anything hidden.
   Not only the sea, but rivers and rains also, are instrumental to the *detection* of amber, and other fossils, by washing away the earth and dirt that concealed them.—*Woodward.*

Detéctive. *adj.* Having a tendency to detect; invested with the power or business of detecting or discovering that which is concealed or attempts concealment: (specially applied to *policemen*).
His whole aspect, from his iron-gray hair and iron-gray whiskers to his iron-heeled boots, was commercial and north-country, or at least such as would have suited a veteran of the coal, iron, and cloth and cotton districts, one who had journeyed many a mile in gig and coach before railways existed; and yet he was merely Sergeant Skinner, of the metropolitan police force, *detective* officer.—*Chambers's Journal*, April 22, 1865.

Detéctive. *s.* Policeman so called. See preceding entry.
For once the police were not charged with stupidity, nor were the *detectives* blamed for inability to construct bricks without straw; for the most shallow examination of the evidence, such as it was, proved that of legal facts on which to ground a criminal prosecution against anybody there were absolutely none.—*Saturday Review*, April 29, 1865.
If there is one grievance which, more than any other, has been a stock subject of complaint against the Roman Catholic Church, it is the way in which the confessional is supposed to work, especially in Ireland, as a bar to the discovery of crime. The true function of the priest, if we are to listen to some Protestant controversialists, is to act as a sort of supernumerary *detective*, with the advantage of not being bound to caution his penitent that anything he says will be used against him.—*Ibid.* May 13, 1865.

Detéctor. *s.* One who detects; discoverer; one who finds out what another desires to hide.
Oh heavens! that this treason were not; or not I the *detector*.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, iii. 5.
Hypocrisy has a secret hatred of its *detecter*; that which will bring it to a test, which it cannot pass.— *Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Deténtion. *s.*

1. Act of keeping what belongs to another.
   How goes the world, that I am thus encountred
   With clam'rous claims of debt, of broken bonds,
   And the *detention* of long since due debts?
   Shakespear, Timon of Athens, ii. 2.
2. Confinement; restraint.
   This worketh by *detention* of the spirits, and constipation of the tangible parts.—*Bacon.*

Detér. *v. a.* [Lat. *deterreo*.] Discourage by terror; frighten from anything.
I never yet the tragick strain assay'd,
Deterr'd by thy inimitable maid. *Waller.*
Many and potent enemies tempt and *deter* us from our duty, yet our case is not hard, so long as we have a greater strength on our side.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*
Beauty or unbecomingness are of more force to draw or *deter* imitation, than any discourses which can be made to them.—*Locke.*

Detérge. *v. a.* [Lat. *detergeo*.] Cleanse a sore; purge any part from feculence or obstructions.
Consider the part and habit of body, and add or diminish your simples as you design to *deterge* or incarn.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*
Sea salt preserves bodies, through which it passeth, from corruption, and it *detergeth* the vessels, and keeps the fluids from putrefaction.—*Arbuthnot.*

Detérgent. *adj.* Cleansing.
The food ought to be nourishing and *detergent*.— *Arbuthnot.*

Detérgent. *s.* That which deterges or cleanses.
The virtues of the most valuable preparation, I mean salt of amber, are in a great degree answered by tar-water as a *detergent*.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 23.

Detériorate. *v. a.* [Lat. *deterioratus*, pass. part. of *deterioro*; from *deterior* = worse.] Make worse; impair.
There were designed most magnificent cloysters, the brave design whereof Dr. J. Fell hath *deteriorated* with his new device.—*Aubrey, Anecdotes*, ii. 589.
The intellectual and moral character of the Europeans is *deteriorated* by the mixture of black or red blood; while, on the other hand, an infusion of white blood tends in an equal degree to improve and ennoble the qualities of the dark varieties.—*Lawrence, Lectures on Man*, vol. ii. ch. ii. (Ord MS.)
It may be said, however, . . . that they do not prove any thing against the beneficial effects, with a view to oratorical excellence, . . . of early practice in extemporary speaking, and accordingly, of that afforded by debating-societies. This excellence may indeed, we will suppose, be purchased at the expense of impairing the philosophical powers, and, on the whole, *deteriorating* the mind; but the present question is as to the mere improvement of oratory. —*Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, introd.

Detériorate. *v. n.* Become worse.
Under such conditions the mind rapidly *deteriorates*.—*Goldsmith, Essays.*

Deterioration. *s.* Act of making anything worse; state of growing worse.
Thus has the Porte, . . . after reducing the Ottoman empire to extreme weakness, and internal symptoms of ruin, irretrievable by a government in a regular progress of *deterioration*, lost an important territory.—*Guthrie, Geography, Russia.*

Detériority. *s.* Inferiority.
I have shewn that this diminution of age is to be attributed either to the change of the temperature of the air as to salubrity or equality, or else to the *deteriority* of the diet, or to both these causes.— *Ray, Three Discourses concerning Chaos, the Deluge, and the Dissolution of the World*, ch. iii. (Ord MS.)
It may be considered that this whole creation labours to throw off this present load of corruption, *deteriority*, and lapse, that it may require its original spirituality, purity, and liberty.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Conjectures and Discourses.* (Ord MS.)

Detérment. *s.* Cause of discouragement; that by which one is deterred.
This will not be thought a discouragement unto spirits which endeavour to advantage nature by art; nor will the ill success of some be made a sufficient *determent* unto others.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
These are not all the *determents* that opposed my obeying you.—*Boyle.*

Detérminable. *adj.* Capable of being determined, or made to terminate.
For the excess, or tumour, of this court of chancery, I shall divide it into five natures. The first is, when the court doth embrace or retain causes both in matter and substance merely *determinable*, and fit for the common law.—*Bacon, Speech in Chancery.*
Whether all plants have seeds were more easily *determinable*, if we could conclude concerning hartstongue, ferne, and some others.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
About this matter, which seems so easily *determinable* by sense, accurate and sober men widely disagree.—*Boyle.*

Detérminate. *v. a.* Limit; fix; determine; terminate. *Rare.*
The fly-slow hours shall not *determinate*
The dateless limit of thy dear exile.
Shakespear, Richard II. i. 3.

Detérminate. *adj.* Settled; definite; determined; positive; decisive; conclusive.
Like men disused in a long peace, more *determinate* to do, than skilful how to do.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
Scriptures are read before the time of divine service, and, without either choice or stint, appointed by any *determinate* order.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
To make all the planets move about the sun in circular orbs, there must be given to each, by a *determinate* impulse, those present particular degrees of velocity which they now have, in proportion to their distances from the sun and to the quantity of the solar matter.—*Bentley.*

Detérminately. *adv.* In a determinate manner; in a determined manner; definitely.

The queen obeyed the king's commandment, full of raging agonies, and *determinately* bent, that she would seek all loving means to win Zelmane.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

In those errours they are so *determinately* settled, that they pay into falsity the whole sum of whatsoever love is owing unto God's truth.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Think thus with yourselves, that you have not the making of things true or false; but that the truth and existence of things is already fixed and settled, and that the principles of religion are already either *determinately* true or false, before you think of them.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Determinátion. *s.*

1. Absolute direction to a certain end.

When we voluntarily waste much of our lives, that remissness can by no means consist with a constant *determination* of will or desire to the greatest apparent good.—*Locke.*

2. Result of deliberation; conclusion formed; resolution taken.

It is much disputed by divines, concerning the power of man's will to good and evil in the state of innocence; and upon very nice and dangerous precipices stand their *determinations* on either side.—*South.*

3. Judicial decision.

He confined the knowledge of governing to justice and lenity, and to the speedy *determination* of civil and criminal causes.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

4. In *Medicine.* Tendency or afflux (as a '*determination* of blood to the head'); crisis (in the older writers).

He carefully noted the *determination* of these maladies.—*Swan, Translation of Sydenham.*

Detérminative. *adj.* Having a tendency to determine; having the power of determining, directing, limiting, or fixing.

That individual action which is justly punished as sinful in us, cannot proceed from the special influence and *determinative* power of a just cause.—*Bishop Bramhall, Against Hobbes.*

If the term added to make up the complex subject does not necessarily or constantly belong to it, then it is *determinative*, and limits the subject to a particular part of its extension; as, Every pious man shall be happy.—*Watts.*

Detérminator. *s.* One who determines.

They have recourse unto the great *determinator* of virginity, conceptions, fertility, and the inscrutable infirmities of the whole body.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Choose them an author out of all protestant divines, whom they would make umpire and *determinator* between us and them.—*Bishop Morton, Episcopacy asserted*, p. 29.

Detérmine. *v. a.* [Fr. *déterminer*; Lat. *determino*, pass. part. *determinatus*; from *terminus* = boundary.]

1. Fix; settle.

More particularly to *determine* the proper season for grammar, I do not see how it can be made a study, but as an introduction to rhetorick.—*Locke.*

Probability, in the nature of it, supposes that a thing may, or may not be so, for any thing that yet appears, or is certainly *determined* on the other side.—*South.*

Milton's subject was still greater than Homer's or Virgil's: it does not *determine* the fate of single persons or nations, but of a whole species.—*Addison.*

Destruction hangs on every word we speak,
On every thought, till the concluding stroke
Determines all, and closes our design. *Id.*

With *to*.

As soon as the studious man's hunger and thirst makes him uneasy, he, whose will was never *determined to* any pursuit of good cheer, is by the uneasiness of hunger and thirst, presently *determined to* eating and drinking.—*Addison.*

2. Bound; confine.

The principium individuationis is existence itself, which *determines* a being of any sort to a particular time and place, incommunicable to two beings of the same kind.—*Locke.*

No sooner have they climbed that hill, which thus *determines* their view at a distance, but a new prospect is opened.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

3. Influence the choice: (with *for* and with *against*).

A man may suspend the act of his choice from being *determined for* or *against* the thing proposed, till he has examined it.—*Locke.*

4. Resolve.

Jonathan knew that it was *determined* of his father to slay David.—1 *Samuel*, xx. 33.

5. Decide.

I do not ask whether bodies so exist, that the motion of one cannot be without the motion of another: to *determine* this either way, is to beg the question for or against a vacuum.—*Locke.*

6. Put an end to; destroy.

Now where is he, that will not stay so long
Till his friend sickness hath *determin'd* me?
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

Detérmine. *v. n.*

1. Decide; conclude; settle; end consequentially.

They were apprehended, and after conviction the danger *determined* by their deaths.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

All pleasure springing from a gratified passion, as most of the pleasure of sin does, must needs *determine* with that passion.—*South.*

Revolutions of state, many times, make way for new institutions and forms; and often *determine* in either setting up some tyranny at home, or bringing in some conquest from abroad.—*Sir W. Temple.*

2. Resolve: (with *of*).

Now, noble peers, the cause why we are met
Is to *determine of* the coronation.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 4.

Eve! now expect great tidings, which perhaps
Of us will soon *determine*, or impose
New laws to be observ'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 226.

It is indifferent to the matter in hand which way the learned shall *determine of* it.—*Locke.*

Déterminer. *s.* One who makes a determination or decision.

Good M. doctor *determiner*, how prove you that Antichrist's persecution shall dure but three years and a half?—*Fulke, Retentive to stay good Christians*, p. 158: 1580.

Those which know least of things past or present, are usually the most confident *determiners* upon many mean occasions concerning things future.—*J. Spencer, Discourse concerning Prodigies*, p. 52.

Deterrátion. *s.* [Lat. *de* = from, and *terra* = earth.] Discovery of anything by removal of the earth that hides it; act of unburying; removal of earth from a higher to a lower level by geological agency; landslip. *Rare.*

This concerns the raising of new mountains, *deterrations* or the devolution of earth down upon the valleys, from the hills and higher grounds.—*Woodward.*

Detérrent. *adj.* Having the power or tendency to deter.

(For example see extract under next entry.)

Detérrent. *s.* That which deters, or has the power or tendency to do so.

The *deterrent* effect of such penalties is in proportion to their certainty. . . . No *deterrent* is more effective than a punishment which if incurred . . . is sure, speedy, and severe.—*Bentham, Rationale of Punishments.*

Detérring. *part. adj.* Repulsive: (than which it is a *milder* term).

Few of classical taste will dedicate their time to those dry and *deterring* books, in which these scattered reliques were deposited.—*Observer*, no. 106. (Ord MS.)

Detérsion. *s.* [Lat. *detersio, -onis* = wiping; from *detersus*, pass. part. of *detergeo* = wipe.] Cleansing a sore.

I endeavoured *detersion*; but the matter could not be discharged.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Detérsive. *adj.* Having the power to deterge or cleanse; detergent; wiping; cleansing: (special application in *Medicine*).

The wood of the fig-tree is full of sap, and as it burns sends forth a very biting smoak, and the ashes of it throughly burnt are so acrimonious, that they make a lye extreamly *detersive*.—*Translation of Plutarch's Morals*, iii. 319. (Ord MS.)

Detérsive. *s.* In *Medicine.* Application to cleanse wounds.

We frequently see simple ulcers afflicted with sharp humours, which corrode them, and render them painful sordid ulcers, if not timely relieved by *detersives* and lenients.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Detést. *v. a.* [Lat. *detestor.*] Hate; abhor; abominate.

Nigh thereto the ever-damned beast
Durst not approach; for he was deadly made,
And all that life preserved did *detest*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

There is that naturally in the heart of man which abhors sin as sin, and consequently would make him *detest* it both in himself and others too.—*South, Sermons.*

Who dares think one thing, and another tell,
My heart *detests* him as the gates of hell. *Pope.*

Detéstable. *adj.* Hateful; abhorred; abominable; odious.

He sent also that *detestable* ringleader Apollonius with an army of two and twenty thousand.—2 *Maccabees*, v. 24.

With the *accent* on the *first* syllable.

Beguil'd, divorc'd, wrong'd, spighted, slain!
Most *detestable* death.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 5.

Detéstableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Detestable; quality of being detestable.

It is their intrinsic hatefulness and *detestableness*, which originally inflames us against them [detestable principles].—*Adam Smith, Theory of Moral Sentiments*, pt. ii. § 2.

Detéstably. *adv.* In a detestable manner.

It stands here stigmatized by the apostle as a temper of mind, rendering men so *detestably* bad, that the great enemy of mankind neither can nor desires to make them worse.—*South.*

Detestátion. *s.* Hatred; abhorrence; abomination.

Then only did misfortune make her see what she had done, especially finding in us rather *detestation* than pity.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

With *for*.

The *detestation* you express
For vice in all its glitt'ring dress. *Swift.*

Our love of God will inspire us with a *detestation for* sin, as what is of all things most contrary to his divine nature.—*Id.*

With *of*, the commoner construction.

Bloodshed . . . a sin, in the hatred and *detestation of* which heaven and earth seem to strive for the mastery.—*South, Sermons*, xi. 40.

Detésted. *part. adj.* Hated to detestation.

Glory grows guilty of *detested* crimes,
When for fame's sake, for praise an outward part,
We bend to that the working of the heart.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, iv. 1.

Detéster. *s.* One who detests, hates, or abhors.

It grew high time for the English nation to think of recovering itself from some of that infamy and loud reproach, that the spilling of innocent royal blood, and the profane invasion of all that was sacred or civil, had brought upon it, in the opinion of all the nations round about, that stood as spectators and *detesters* of those religious barbarities, those villanies cloaked and sanctified with the name of reformation.—*South, Sermons*, ix. 115.

Dethróne. *v. a.* [Fr. *détrôner.*] Divest of regality; throw down from the throne, or from power or authority in general.

The republicans, being *dethroned* by Cromwell, were the party whose resentment he had the greatest reason to apprehend.—*Hume, History of England*, vol. vi. ch. lxi. p. 236. (Ord MS.)

The majority was made up of two classes. One class consisted of eager and vehement Whigs. . . . The other class admitted that a revolution was necessary, . . . and wished to disguise it as much as possible, under the show of legitimacy. The former class demanded a distinct recognition of the right of subjects to *dethrone* bad princes. The latter class desired to rid the country of one bad prince, without promulgating any doctrine which might be abused for the purpose of weakening the just and salutary authority of future monarchs.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. x.

Dethrónement. *s.* Deposal from a throne; process by which anyone is dethroned.

The *dethronement* of a lawful king was held to be as little of a crime as the deposition of a wrongful usurper.—*Carte, History of England.*

Dethróner. *s.* One who dethrones, or helps to do so.

The hand of our *dethroners* is not only against, but hath prevailed against, and (to their power) blotted out the remembrance of the regal and sacerdotal throne.—*Archdeacon Arnway, The Tablet*, p. 176: 1661.

Détinue. *s.* [Fr. *détenu*, pass. part. of *détenir* = hold back, withhold, detain; from Lat. *detineo.*] In *Law.* Illegal withholding of property, the original acquisition of which was legal. See extract.

Deprivation of possession may also be by an unjust *detainer* of another's goods, though the original taking was lawful. . . . If I distrein another man's cattle damage-feasant, and before they are impounded he tenders me sufficient amends; now though the original taking was lawful, my subsequent *detainment* of them after tender of amends is wrongful; and he shall have an action of replevin against me to recover them, in which he shall recover damages only for the detention and not for the caption, because the original taking was lawful. Or, if I lend a man a horse, and he afterwards refuses to restore it, the injury consists in the *detain-*

ing, and not the original taking, and the regular method for me to recover possession is an action of *detinue*.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England*, b. iii. ch. ix. § 2.

Détonate. *v. n.* [Lat. *detonatus*, pass. part. of *tono* = thunder.] Crack like thunder; comport itself like thunder, either in the way of an explosion or a flash.

(For examples of this and its congeners, see Fulminating.)

Détonating. *part. adj.* Comporting itself as thunder.

Detonátion. *s.* Act of that which detonates; process by which anything detonates.

Detonátor. *s.* That which detonates: (its special application being to a *gun* so called fired by means of a Percussion cap, covering a detonating or fulminating preparation).

Détonize. *v. a.* [Fr. *détoniser*.] Make to detonate. *Rare.*

Détonized. *part. adj.* Made to detonate.

Nineteen parts in twenty of *detonized* nitre is destroyed in eighteen days.—*Arbuthnot, On the Effects of Air on human Bodies.*

Detórsion. *s.* [Lat. *detorsio, -onis*; from *torsus*, pass. part. of *torqueo*.] Twist; warping; departure from the original design. *Rare.*

Cross those *detorsions*, when it [the heart] downward tends,
And when it to forbidden heights pretends.
Donne, Poems, p. 327.

Detórt. *v. a.* Wrest from the original import, meaning, or design. *Rare.*

He hath not willingly *detorted* any thing in this discourse.—*Bishop Bancroft, Dangerous Positions and Proceedings under Pretence of Reformation*, preface: 1593.

They have assumed what amounts to an infallibility in the private spirit, and have *detorted* texts of scripture to the sedition, disturbance, and destruction of the civil government.—*Dryden.*

Detoúr. *s.* [Fr.] Roundabout way.

This is in fact saying the same thing, only with more *detours* and circumvolutions.—*Dr. Tucker, Letters to Dr. Kippis*, p. 65: 1773.

Detráct. *v. n.* [Lat. *detractus*, pass. part. of *detraho* = draw off.] (with *from*.)

1. Derogate; take away by envy, calumny, or censure, anything from the reputation of another.

Those were assistants in private, but not trusted to manage the affairs in publick; for that would *detract from* the honour of the principal ambassador.—*Bacon.*

No envy can *detract from* this: it will shine in history, and like swans, grow whiter the longer it endures.—*Dryden.*

2. Take away; withdraw; subtract.

By the largeness of the cornices they hinder both the light within, and likewise *detract* much *from* the view of the front without.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

The multitude of partners does *detract* nothing *from* each private share, nor does the publickness of it lessen propriety in it.—*Boyle.*

-ráct. *v. a.* Defame. *Rare.*

Nor I, with biting verse, have yet
Detracted any man. *Huloet*, in v. *Detract.*

Detrácter. *s.* That which detracts; injurer of another's reputation; calumniator.

I am right glad to be thus satisfied, in that I yet was never able till now to choke the mouth of such *detracters* with the certain knowledge of their slanderous untruths.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Whether we are so entirely sure of their loyalty upon the present foot of government as you may imagine, their *detracters* make a question.—*Swift.*

Detrácting. *part. adj.* Having a tendency to detract; fond of detraction; carping; censorious.

There will never be another Budæus in France, says Joseph Scaliger, the most envious and *detracting*, though the most learned, of the tribe.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. i. ch. v. § 13

Detráctingly. *adv.* In the way of detraction; in a detracting manner.

Rather by a hidden and oblique way insinuate his error to him than *detractingly* blaze it.—*Bishop Henshaw, Daily Thoughts*, p. 13: 1651.

Detráction. *s.*

1. Derogation effected by means of calumny.

Detraction, in the native importance of the word, signifies the withdrawing or taking off from a thing; and, as it is applied to the reputation, it denotes the impairing or lessening a man in point of fame, rendering him less valued and esteemed by others, which is the final aim of *detraction*.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

To consider an author as the subject of obloquy and *detraction*, we may observe with what pleasure a work is received by the invidious part of mankind, in which a writer falls short of himself.—*Addison.*

2. Taking away; stealing.

You shall enquire of the unlawful taking of partridges, and pheasants, or fowl, the *detraction* of the eggs of the said wild-fowl, &c.—*Bacon, Charge at the Sessions for the Verge*, p. 18.

Detráctive. *adj.*

1. Having the power to take or draw away. *Rare.*

Finding that his patient hath any store of herbes in his garden, [the surgeon] straightway will apply a *detractive* plaister.—*Knight, Triall of Truth*, fol. 28: 1580.

2. Disposed to derogate or slander.

The iniquity of an envious and *detractive* adversary.—*Bishop Morton, Discharge of five Imputations from the Romish Party*, p. 276: 1633.

Detráctor. *s.* Same as Detracter.

All poets are mad, a company of bitter satirists, *detractors*, or else parasitical applauders.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, to the reader.

The *detractor* represents the perfection of him whom he hates lessened and diminished from what they really are, partly by a malicious concealment, partly by calumny and direct slander.—*South, Sermons*, ix. 193.

Detráctory. *adj.* Defamatory by denial of desert; derogatory.

The *detractory* lye takes from a great man the reputation that justly belongs to him.—*Arbuthnot.*

With *to*.

This is not only derogatory unto the wisdom of God, who hath proposed the world unto our knowledge, and thereby the notion of himself, but also *detractory unto* the intellect and sense of man, expressedly disposed for that inquisition.—*Sir T. Browne.*

With *from*.

In mentioning the joys of heaven, I use the expressions I find less *detractory from* a theme above our praises.—*Boyle.*

Detráctress. *s.* Female detractor.

If any shall detract from a lady's character, unless she be absent, the said *detractress* shall be forthwith ordered to the lowest place of the room.—*Addison.*

Detréct. *v. a.* [Lat. *detrecto*.] Refuse; decline. *Obsolete.*

He [Moses] *detrected* his going into Egypt, upon pretence that he was not eloquent.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 194: 1622.

Détriment. *s.* [Lat. *detrimentum* = rubbing away, loss; from *tritus*, pass. part. of *tero* = wear.] Loss; damage; mischief; diminution; harm.

Difficult it must be for one Christian church to abolish that which all had received and held for the space of many ages, and that without any *detriment* unto religion.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Let a family burn but a candle a night less than the usual number, and they may take in the Spectator without *detriment* to their private affairs.—*Addison.*

Detriméntal. *adj.* Mischievous; harmful; causing loss.

Among all honorary rewards, which are neither dangerous nor *detrimental* to the donor, I remember none so remarkable as the titles which are bestowed by the emperor of China: these are never given to any subject till the subject is dead.—*Addison.*

Détriméntal. *s.* One who, whilst he is likely to be favoured as a lover, is ineligible for a husband: (a term generally put in the mouths of the mothers of heroines of novels). *Genteel slang.*

If she had a specialité, it was the knack of utterly crushing and abolishing, in a pleasant noiseless way, a dangerous *detrimental*.—*Barren Honour*, ch. iii.

Detrítion. *s.* Act of wearing away.

The brush of time is the gradual *detrition* of time.—*Stevens, Note on Shakespear's King Henry VI. Part II.*

Detrítus. *s.* [Lat. *tritus* = worn, pass. part. of *tero* = rub, wear.] Matter or mass produced by the wearing away, rubbing, or rasping of anything: (its chief special application being in *Geology*).

The belt of low lands [in Ceylon] known as the Maritime Provinces, consists, to a great extent, of soil from the *disintegration* of the gneiss, *detritus* from the hills, alluvium carried down the river, and marine deposits gradually collected on the shore.—*Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon*, pt. i. ch. i.

Used *metaphorically*. Waste; disintegration.

The Laplanders have the onomatopœia 'to slam' in the very same sense as ourselves, although countless ages must have elapsed since their ancestors and ours parted from a common stock. Probably there are not many words which have thus for ages preserved their exact form in the mass of *detritus* of which modern languages are composed.—*Farrar, Chapters on Language*, ch. xv.

Detrúde. *v. a.* [Lat. *detrudo*.] Thrust down; force into a lower place.

Such as are *detruded* down to hell,
Either, for shame, they still themselves retire;
Or, tied in chains, they in close prison dwell.
Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul.

Philosophers are of opinion, that the souls of men may, for their miscarriages, be *detruded* into the bodies of beasts.—*Locke.*

Detruncátion. *s.* Act of lopping or cutting off anything abruptly: (Truncation the *commoner* term).

It may sometimes happen, by hasty *detruncation*, that the general tendency of the sentence may be changed: the divine may desert his tenets, or the philosopher his system.—*Johnson, Preface to his Dictionary.*

Detrúsion. *s.* Thrusting or forcing down.

The insolent *detrusion* of imperial authority.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy*, p. 282: 1620.

Upon this foul revolt and apostasy of their's [the angels'] from their primeval glory, followed their punishment; which was their dejection and *detrusion* into the caliginous regions of the air.—*Halliwell, Melampronœa*, p. 13: 1681.

From this *detrusion* of the waters towards the side, the parts towards the pole must be much increased.—*Keill, Examination of Dr. Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Detúrb. *v. a.* [Lat. *deturbo*.] Throw down. *Rare.*

As soon may the walls of heaven be scaled and thy throne *deturbed* as he can be foiled that is defenced with thy power.—*Bishop Hall, Invisible World*, b. iv. (Ord MS.)

Detúrpate. *v. a.* [Lat. *deturpatus*, pass. part. of *deturpo* = make base; from *turpis*.] Defile. *Rare.*

Errors, superstitions, heresies, and impieties, which had *deturpated* the face of the church.—*Jeremy Taylor, Dissuasive against Popery*, ch. i. § 11.

Deturpátion. *s.* Making foul. *Rare.*

The books of the fathers have passed through the corrections, and *deturpations*, and mistakes of transcribers.—*Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium*, iv. 490. (Ord MS.)

Deuce. *s.* [Fr. *deux* = two.] Card or die with two spots.

You are a gentleman and a gamester: then, I am sure, you know how much the gross sum of *deuce* ace amounts to.—*Shakespear, Love's Labour's Lost*, i. 2.

Deuse. *s.* [*Dusius*, the name, according to St. Augustin, of a Gallic demon, 'dæmones quos *Dusios* Galli nuncupant.' (De Civitate Dei, xv. 23.) Often spelt with *c*; yet *s* is both etymologically correct and convenient as a distinction.] Devil; exclamation of astonishment or confusion.

It was the prettiest prologue as he wrote it;
Well! the *deuce* take me if I ha'nt forgot it.
Congreve.

Deúsed. *adj.* (often used *adverbially*). Excessive.

'He is in Parliament, is not he?' 'Gad, I believe he is,' said Mr. Cassilis; 'I never know who is in Parliament in these days. I remember when there were only ten men in the House of Commons who were not either members of Brookes' or this place. Everything is so *deuced* changed.'—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, b. viii. ch. iv.

Deúsedly. *adv.* Extremely; excessively.

Deuterógamist. *s.* One who marries a second time.

He had published for me against the *deuterogamists* of the age.—*Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xviii.

Deuterógamy. *s.* [Gr. δεύτερος = second, γάμος = marriage.] Second marriage; system of marrying a second time.

You here see that unfortunate divine who has so long, and it would ill become me to say successfully, fought against the *deuterogamy* of our age.—*Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xiv.

Deuterónomy. *s.* [Gr. νόμος = law.] Fifth book of the Pentateuch so called.

The book of *Deuteronomy* brings down the Sacred History to the year of the world 2552, and completes the volume of the Pentateuch; of which every part is uniformly and consistently perfect.—*Gray, Key to the Old Testament.*

Deuteróscopy. *s.* [Gr. σκοπός = mark, aim.] Second intention; meaning beyond the literal sense. *Rare.*

Not attaining the *deuteroscopy*, or second intention of the words, they are fain to omit their consequences, coherences, figures, or tropologies.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Devást. *v. a.* [Lat. *devastor.*] Plunder; waste; destroy. *Rare.*

Dévastate. *v. a.* Lay waste.

The Duke of Lorges had marched into the Palatinate, already twice *devâstated*, and had found that Turenne and Duras had left him something to destroy.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

Devastátion. *s.* Waste; havoc; desolation; destruction.

The flames of hostile fury rising up in our towns and cities; the *devastation* of our fruitful and pleasant villages.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 158.

By *devastation* the rough warriour gains,
And farmers fatten most when famine reigns. *Garth.*

That flood which overflowed Attica in the days of Ogyges, and that which drowned Thessaly in Deucalion's time, made cruel havock and *devastation* among them.—*Woodward.*

Dévasting. *part. adj.* Devastating. *Rare.*

She [the eagle] dwells among the rocks ...
From wounds her eaglets suck the reeking blood,
And all-*devasting* war provides her food.
G. Sandys, Paraphrase of Job, p. 58.

Dévelin. *s.* Bird so called; Swift (Cypselus Apus).

Devêlop. *v. a.* [Fr. *développer.*]

1. Disengage an object from that which enfolds or covers it so as to conceal its character: (such as *clothes*, outer *leaves* of a flowerbud, or anything which envelopes).

Take him to *develope*, if you can,
And hew the block off and get out the man.
Pope, Dunciad.

2. In its later sense, and one which is now common, not only in biological science, but also in historical, political, and theological literature, this notion of the exhibition of the object developed being effected by taking away its *external* parts is superseded by that of growth determined by either *internal* influences, or some so-called final cause; development meaning growth with the full progress and advancement proper to the original idea, intention, or powers *in posse* of the object developed.

With the great accession of facts with which comparative anatomy has since been enriched ... we may now attempt a more exact enunciation of the resemblance which a higher organised animal presents to those of a lower order in its progress to maturity.... All animals resemble each other at the earliest period of their *development*.... The Bryozoa, after simulating the higher Infusoria by their spheroid shape and active movements, ... mask their low molluscous character beneath the polype form. The ascidian mollusks typify more feebly and transiently the polype state; ... the bivalve retaining the acephalous condition, the univalve ascending in its *development* to the acquisition of its appropriate head, jaws, and organs of sense. Thus all mollusks are at one period like monads, at another are acephalous; but few typify the polypes, and none the acalephes, or echinoderms. In the encephalous division we meet with many interesting examples of the prevalence of unity of organisation at early periods, which is lost in the diversity of the special forms as *development* proceeds.... Thus, as we trace the *development* of the molluscous animal, we find the application of the term unity of organisation progressively narrowed as *development* advances: for whilst all mollusks manifest, at their earliest and most transitory period, a resemblance to the lowest or monadiform zoophytes, only the lowest order of mollusks in the next stage of *development* represents the polypes; and all analogy to the radiated type is afterwards lost, until we reach the summit of the molluscous series.... In the great articulated branch of the animal kingdom there is unity of organisation with the molluscous series at the earliest periods of *development*, in so far as the germ divides and subdivides and multiplies itself. ... Unity of organisation prevails through a very great proportion of the articulate series in reference to their primitive condition as apodal worms. Only in the higher arachnids, the nucleated cells are aggregated under a form more nearly like that of the mature animal.... In lower or more vermiform condylopods, the rudimental conditions of the locomotive appendages, which are retained in the anellides and the lower crustaceans, are passed through in the progress of the *development* of the complex-jointed limbs. In the great series of air-breathing insects, we have seen that the diverging branch of the myriapods manifests at an early period the prevailing hexapod type, and that all insects are at first apterous, and acquire the jointed legs before the wings are fully *developed*.... It will be found when we enter upon the consideration of the *development* of the vertebrate embryo, that its unity of organisation with the Invertebrata is restricted to as narrow and transitory a point as that of the articulate with the molluscous series. ... Thus every animal in the course of its *development* represents some of the permanent forms of animals inferior to itself.... Other forms are represented less exclusively in the *development* of the animal kingdom, and may be regarded as secondary forms. These are, the polype, the worm, the tunicary, and the lamprey; they are secondary in relation to the animal kingdom at large, but are primary in respect of the primary divisions or provinces. Thus the Radiata, after having passed through the monad-stage, enter that of the polype; many there find their final *development*; others proceed to be metamorphosed into the acalephe or the echinoderm. The Articulata, at an early stage of their *development*, assume the form or condition of the apodal and acephalous worm; some find their mature *development* at that stage, as the parasitic Entozoa; others proceed to acquire annulations, a head, rudimental feet, jointed feet, and finally wings: radiating in various directions and degrees from the primary or fundamental form of their sub-kingdom. The Mollusca pass from the condition of the ciliated monad to that of the shell-less acephalan, and in like manner either remain to work out the perfections of that stage, or diverge to achieve the *development* of shells, of a head, of a pair of fins, of a ventral foot, or of cephalic arms, with all the complexities of organisation which have been demonstrated in the concluding lectures of this course. The vertebrated germ having manifested its monadiform relations by the spontaneous fission, growth, and multiplication of the primordial nucleated cells, next assumes, by their metamorphosis and primary arrangement, the form and condition of the finless cartilaginous fish, from which fundamental form *development* radiates in as many and diversified directions and extents, and attains more extraordinary heights of complication and perfection than any of the lower secondary types appear to be susceptible of.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. xxiv. concluding summary.

Devélopment. *s.* Process by which anything is developed; developmental growth.

A man born without the capacity for external sensations would also be of necessity soulless and mindless, because, though not the single source of all our thoughts and faculties, the senses are yet the necessary condition of their *development*.... Speech is undoubtedly the product of the thinking spirit, but this spirit received the first impulse of *development* from the impressions of the outer world and the needs of practical life.—*Farrar, Chapters on Language*, ch. v.

(See also extract under preceding entry.)

Devélopmental. *adj.* Connected with, characteristic of, or formed by, development.

As that which is engendered by a mammal is mammalian from its beginning, each step of its building up has the finishing of the mammal for its end, and shows it the more as it nears the goal. The *developmental* phenomena of the head neither supersede nor can supply the better evidences of homology afforded by relative position and connections any more than do those of the foot.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, ch. xxvi.

Devenústate. *v. a.* [Lat. *devenustatus*, pass. part. of *devenusto* = disfigure; from *venustus* = handsome.] Deface; despoil. *Rare.*

They ... would rejoice to see what yet remains of beauty and order *devenustated*, and exposed to shame and dishonour.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 245: 1653.

Devést. *v. a.* [Fr. *dévêtir*; Lat. *devestio.*] See Divest. *Rare.*

1. Strip; deprive of clothes.

Friends all but now
In quarter and in terms like bride and groom
Devesting them for bed. *Shakespear, Othello*, ii. 3.

Then of his arms Androgeus he *devests*,
His sword, his shield he takes, and plumed crests.
Sir J. Denham.

2. Annul; take away anything good.

What are those breaches of the law of nature and nations, which do forfeit and *devest* all right and title in a nation to government?—*Bacon.*

3. Free from anything bad.

Come on, thou little inmate of this breast,
Which for thy sake from passions I *devest*. *Prior.*

Devéx. *s.* [Lat. *devexus*, pass. part. of *deveho* = carry down.] Same as Devexity. *Rare.*

Upon the western lands,
Following the world's *devex*, he meant to tread,
To compass both the poles, and drink Nile's head.
May, Translation of Lucan's Pharsalia, x.

Devéxity. *s.* Incurvation downwards; declivity. *Rare.*

The heaven's *divexity* [*devexity*].
Sir J. Davies, Witte's Pilgrimage, sign. N. i. b.

Déviate. *v. n.* [Lat. *deviatus* = strayed from the way; from *de* = from, and *via* = way.] Wander from the right or common way; go astray; err; digress.

The rest to some faint meaning make pretence,
But Shadwell never *deviates* into sense. *Dryden.*

Thus Pegasus, a nearer way to take,
May boldly *deviate* from the common track. *Pope.*

Deviátion. *s.*

1. Act of quitting the right way; error; wandering; digression.

These bodies constantly move round in the same tracts, without making the least *deviation*.—*Cheyne.*

2. Variation from established rule.

Having once surveyed the true and proper natural alphabet, we may easily discover the *deviations* from it, in all the alphabets in use, either by defect of single characters, of letters, or by confusion of them.—*Holder.*

3. Offence; obliquity of conduct.

Worthy persons, if inadvertently drawn into a *deviation*, will endeavour instantly to recover their lost ground, that they may not bring errour into habit.—*Clarissa.*

Deviátory. *adj.* Devious.

I do not question but to satisfie your scruples, and remove your prejudices about the *deviatory* motion of the atoms, the bigness of the sum, and the reasonableness of the improvements made by Epicurus upon Democritus.—*Tully, Moral Ends*, 20. (Ord MS.)

Devíce. *s.* [see last extract.]

1. Contrivance; stratagem.

This is our *device*,
That Falstaff at that oak shall meet with us.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.

He intended it as a politick *device* to lessen their interest, and keep them low in the world.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. Design; scheme formed; project; speculation.

Touching the exchange of laws in practice with laws in *device*, which they say are better for the state of the church, if they might take place: the farther we examine them, the greater cause we find to conclude, although we continue the same we are, the harm is not great.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

His *device* is against Babylon, to destroy it.—*Jeremiah*, li. 11.

There are many *devices* in a man's heart: nevertheless, the counsel of the Lord shall stand.—*Proverbs*, xix. 21.

3. Emblem on a shield; ensign armorial of a nation or family.

Then change we shields, and their *devices* bear;
Let fraud supply the want of force in war. *Dryden.*

Hibernia's harp, *device* of her command,
And parent of her mirth, shall there be seen.
Prior.

They intend to let the world see what party they are of, by figures and designs upon these fans; as the knights errant used to distinguish themselves by *devices* on their shields.—*Addison.*

4. Invention; genius.

He's gentle; never schooled; and yet learned; full of noble *device*, of all sorts enchantingly beloved.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, i. 1.

5. Spectacle; show.

Masques and *devices*, welcome!
Beaumont and Fletcher, Coronation.

[*Device.*—Two senses of the word must be distinguished; 1. That of French *devise*, a posie, emblem, conceit, coat, or cognisance borne [to distinguish an individual, or a party] (Cotgrave); and 2. A contrivance. The first of these is derived from a fashion prevalent in Italy about the 13th century, of wearing suits with the two halves of the body of different colours, by which the retainers of a particular house were distinguished. These uniforms were called *vesti* or *panni divisati*, *vesti alla divisa*, the colours adopted for the purpose constituting the *partita*, *divisa*, or *device* of the livery.... *Devis device*, in the sense of arrangement or contrivance is the Italian *divisare*, to think, imagine; devise

also to appear, to seem unto, and also [to communicate one's thoughts] to discourse. (Florio.) French, *deviser*, to commune, discourse, also to order, digest, dispose of. (Cotgrave.) The origin is the Latin *visum*, Italian *viso*, what appears to one, view, opinion; to *devise*, to arrange one's thoughts; to *devise* by will, to express the intentions of the testator as to the way in which his property is to go. Under the present head may be explained the expression *point device*, which has been much misunderstood. The French *deviser* is to imagine, to plan, and *à devise* is used as a superlative of praise.

'Un noble château *à devise*.'
(Fab. et Contes, iii. 155.)

'Li vergiers fut biau *à devise*.' (Ib. iii. 115.)

The garden was fair as could be imagined, or as we say with greater exaggeration, fair beyond imagination.

'—— went down in their barges to Greenwich, and every barge as goodly drest *as they could device*.' (Chron. H vi, ii. in Cam. Miscell. iv.)

'Ele fut portraite *à devis*;——
N'est cuens ni rois ni amirés
Qui seust deviser tant bele
En nule terre come cele.——
Bien fu fete par grant maitrise
Nature la fist *à devise*.'
(Fab. et Contes, iii. 424.)

She was a specimen of the beau ideal; no count, or king, or admiral, could imagine one so fair.

On the other hand *point* is used in the sense of condition; *en bon point*, in good condition; *mettre à point*, to put into condition, to dress. *À point, devise* then would signify, in the condition of ideal excellence, precisely the sense in which *point device* is always used.

'So noble was he of his stature,
So faire, so jolie and so fetise,
With limmis wrought *at poinct device*.'
(R. R. 830.)

—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Devíceful. *adj.* Full of devices.

a. In the way of *shows* or exhibitions.

To tell the glory of the feast that day,
The goodly service, the *devicefull* sights,
The bridegroom's state, the bride's most rich array.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 3, 3.

b. In the way of *ingenuity*.

Some clarks doe doubt in their *devicefull* art,
Whether this heavenly thing whereof I treat,
To weeten Mercie, be of Justice part.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 10, 1.

Devícefully. *adv.* In a deviceful manner; in a manner curiously contrived.

I had not taught thee then the alphabet
Of flow'rs; how they, *devicefully* being set
And bound up, might with secrecy
Deliver errands. *Donne, Poems*, p. 77.

Dévil. *s.* [A.S. *dioful, deofl*; Gr. διάβολος.]

1. Fallen angel; tempter and spiritual enemy of mankind.

Are you a man?—
Ay, and a bold one, that dare look on that
Which might appal the *devil*.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 4.

2. Wicked man or woman.

See thyself, *devil*:
Proper deformity seems not in the fiend
So horrid as in woman.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 2.

3. Height of unpleasantness or inconvenience. *Ludicrous.*

A war of profit mitigates the evil;
But to be tax'd, and beaten, is the *devil*. *Granville.*

4. Expletive, expressing wonder or vexation.

The things, we know, are neither rich nor rare;
But wonder how the *devil* they got there! *Pope.*

5. Negative, in an *adverbial* sense (sometimes *devil a bit*, meaning *not a bit*).

When the devil was sick, the devil a monk would be;
When the devil was well, the *devil* a monk was he! *Proverb.*

It is a fine thing to visit castles, and lodge in inns at a man's pleasure, without paying the *devil* a cross. —*Skelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, iv. 25.

The devil and all. Numerous others; great quantity.

Baptysed bells, bedes, organs, songs, wax-lyght, pyctures, reliques, banners, crosses, altars, holye water, and the *devyll and all* of soche idolatrouse beggery.—*Bale, Yet a Course at the Romyshe Foxe*, fol. 65: 1543.

Go to the devil. Go about your business, which, for all the speaker cares, may be a destructive one; go be hanged: (an English equivalent to the Latin *Abi in malam rem*).

e, or *going, to the devil.* Ruined, or going to ruin.

The devil to pay. Much mischief.

Play the devil. Act so as to cause much mischief.

Dévil. *v. a.* Grill with Cayenne pepper.

Devil-bird. *s.* See extract.

Of the nocturnal accipitres the most remarkable is the brown owl, which, from its hideous yell, has acquired the name of the *devil-bird*. The Singhalese regard it literally with horror, and its scream by night in the vicinity of a village is bewailed as a harbinger of approaching calamity. . . . Mr. Mitford . . . regards the identification of the Singhalese *devil-bird* as open to doubt: he says, 'The *devil-bird* is not an owl. . . . Its ordinary note is a magnificent clear shout, like that of a human being, and which can be heard at a great distance, and has a fine effect in the silence of the closing night. It has another cry like that of a hen. . . . I believe it is a podargus or night hawk.—*Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon*, i. 167.

Dévil(l)ed. *part. adj.* Grilled with Cayenne pepper.

He rose early, freshened, and in fine spirits. And by the time the *deviled* chicken and the buttered toast (that mysterious and incomparable luxury which only can be obtained at an inn) had disappeared, he felt all the delightful excitement of travel.—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, b. iv. ch. ii.

Dévil(l)ing. *s.* Young devil.

Engender young *devilings*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Knight of Malta.

Dévilish. *adj.*

1. Partaking of the qualities of the devil; diabolical; mischievous; malicious; destructive.

Gynecia mistrusted greatly Cecropia, because she had heard much of the *devilish* wickedness of her heart.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Epithet of *abhorrence* or *contempt*.

A *devilish* knave! besides, the knave is handsome, young, and blithe: all those requisites are in him that delight.—*Shakespear, Othello*, ii. 1.

3. Excessive.

Thy hair and beard are of a different die,
Short of one foot, distorted of one eye,
With all these tokens of a knave complete,
If thou art honest, thou'rt a *devilish* cheat.
Addison.

Used *adverbially*.

As soon as the bear felt the blow, and saw him, he turns about, and comes after him, taking *devilish* long strides, and shuffling on at a strange rate, so as would have put a horse to a middling gallop.—*Defoe, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*

(See another example under Devilment.)

Dévilishly. *adv.* In a devilish manner; diabolically; excessively.

Being so brutish, so *devilishly* bent one towards another, how is it possible but that we should be discontent of all sides, full of cares, woes, and miseries?—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 116.

Those trumpeters followed them with continual alarms of damnation, if they did not venture life, fortune, and all, in that which wickedly and *devilishly* those impostors called the cause of God.—*South, Sermons*, i. 450.

Dévilishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Devilish; quality of a devil.

Some shall they slee with the swerde of their false doctrine, having a glorious shine of wisdom in superstition and *devilishness*.—*Bale, Discourse on the Revelations*, pt. i. sign. F. 7.

Besides the *devilishness* of the doctrine in contrarying the ordinance of God.—*Bishop Sanderson, Sermons*, p. 242.

Dévilism. *s.* State of the devil, or of devils.

Did ever any man look for heaven in hell before? Did ever any seek for the greatest good in the worst of evils? This is not heresy, but meer *devilism*.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 150.

Dévilize. *v. a.* Make a devil of anyone.

Unjust favours are no less injurious than derogations; he that should deify a saint, should wrong him as much, as he that should *devilize* him.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 13.

Dévilment. *s.* Devil's tricks.

What, old Nick alive? you grow *devilish* like your namesake! ha! ha!... This is our ward, our pretty Rose—brought her up to town to see all the *devilments* and things.—*Morton, Secrets worth knowing*, i. 1.

Dévilry. *s.* Devilment.

But better this honest simplicity [of Marlowe] than the *devilries* of the Faust of Goethe.—*Hazlitt, Lectures on Dramatic Literature.*

Dévilship. *s.* Character of a devil.

Noisy nothing! stalking shade!
By what witchcraft wert thou made?
Empty cause of solid harms!
But I shall find out counter charms,
Thy airy *devilship* to remove
From this circle here of love.
Cowley, Description of Honour.

Dévious. *adj.* [Lat. *devius*; from *de* = from, and *via* = way.]

1. Out of the common track.

Creusa kept behind: by choice we stray
Through every dark and every *devious* way.
Dryden.

In this minute *devious* subject I have been necessitated to explain myself in more words than may seem needful.—*Holder.*

2. Wandering; roving; rambling.

Every muse,
And every blooming pleasure wait without
To bless the wildly *devious* morning walk.
Thomson.

3. Used *metaphorically*. Erring; going astray from rectitude.

One *devious* step, at first setting out, frequently leads a person into a wilderness of doubt and errour. —*Clarissa.*

Devírginate. *v. a.* [Lat. *devirginatus*, part. of *devirgino*.] Deflower; deprive of virginity. *Rare.*

This very expression of 'virgin' does direct us to make use of watchfulness over ourselves, that sin do not *devirginate* us.—*Allestree, Forty Sermons*, pt. ii. p. 96: 1684.

Devírginate. *adj.* Deprived of virginity. *Rare.*

Fair Hero, left *devirginate*,
Weighs, and with fury wails her state:
But with her love and woman's wit
She argues and approveth it.
Chapman and Marlowe, Translation of Musæus, The Argument of the Third Sestiad.

Devirginátion. *s.* Deprivation of virginity. *Rare.*

Even blushing brings them to their *devirgination*. *Fellitham, Resolves.* (Ord MS.)

Devísable. *adj.*

1. Capable of being contrived or invented.

In courts on earth, if there be no records, there is scarce *devisable* a legal traverse or a trial.—*Sadler, Rights of the Kingdom*, p. 189: 1649.

2. Possible to be excogitated.

God hath not prevented all exceptions or cavils *devisable* by curious or captious wits, against his dispensations.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. ii. serm. ii.

3. That may be granted by will.

It seems sufficiently clear, that, before the conquest, lands were *devisable* by will.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

Devíse. *v. a.* [see last extract under Device.]

1. Contrive; form by art; invent; excogitate; strike out by thought.

Whether they, at their first coming into the land, or afterwards, by trading with other nations which had letters, learned them of them, or *devised* them among themselves, is very doubtful.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

He could by his skill draw after him the weight of five thousand bushels of grain, and *devise* those rare engines which shot small stones at hand, but great ones afar off.—*Peacham.*

Ye sons of art, one curious piece *devise*,
From whose constructure motion shall arise.
Sir R. Blackmore.

2. Plan; scheme.

Behold, I frame evil against you, and *devise* a device against you.—*Jeremiah*, xiii. 11.

The person on whom devolved the task of *devising* ways and means was Sir Dudley North, younger brother of the Lord Keeper.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iv.

3. Bequeath.

The statute of wills (32 Hen. VIII.) enacted, that all persons being seised in fee-simple (except femecoverts, infants, idiots, and persons of nonsane memory) might by will and testament in writing *devise* to any other person, but not to bodies corporate, two thirds of their land, tenements, and hereditaments.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England*, ii. 375. (Ord MS.)

I give and I *devise* (old Euclio said,
And sigh'd) my lands and tenements to Ned.
Pope, Epistles. (Ord MS.)

Devíse. *v. n.* Consider; contrive; lay plans; form schemes.

Devise but how you'll use him when he comes,
And let us two *devise* to bring him thither.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.

With *of*.

Her merry fit she freshly gan to rear,
And did *of* joy and jollity *devise*,
Herself to cherish and her guest to chear.
Spenser, Faerie Queen,

But sith now safe ye seized have the shore,
And well arrived are, high God be blest,
Let us *devise of* ease and everlasting rest.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Since we are so far entered, let us, I pray you, a little *devise of* those evils by which that country is held in this wretched case, that it cannot, as you say, be recured.—*Id., View of the State of Ireland.*

Devise. *s.* [Lat. *divisio* = division.] Act of giving or bequeathing by will.

The alienation is made by *devise* in a last will only, and the third part of these profits is there demandable.—*Locke.*

Devíser. *s.* Contriver; inventor.

Being divided from truth in themselves, they are yet farther removed by advenient deception; for true it is, if I say they are daily mocked into errour by *devisers*.—*Sir T. Browne.*

The authors of useful inventions, the *devisers* of wholesome laws, as were the philosophers of antient times, were honoured as the fathers and prophets of their country.—*Grew.*

Devísing. *verbal abs.* Device.

We do not think that in them God hath omitted any thing needful unto his purposes, and left his intent to be accomplished by our *devisings*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. ii. § 8. (Ord MS.)

Devocátion. *s.* [Lat. *devocatio, -onis*; from *vocatus*, pass. part. of *voco* = call.] Calling off.

He that makes it his business to be freed and released from all its [sorcery's] blandishments and flattering *devocations*, and endeavours wholly to withdraw himself from the love of corporeity, and too near a sympathy with the frail flesh; he by it enkindles such a divine principle, as lifts him up above the fate of this inferiour world, and adorns his mind with such an awful majesty as beats back all inchantments.—*Halliwell, Melampronœa*, p. 97.

Devoíd. *adj.* [Fr. *vuide.*]

1. Empty; vacant; void.

When I awoke and found her place *devoid*,
And nought but pressed grass where she had lyen,
I sorrow'd all so much as earst I joy'd.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

2. Without anything, whether good or evil; free from; in want of.

He flung it from him, and *devoid* of dread,
Upon him lightly leaped without heed.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

That the soul and angels are *devoid* of quantity and dimension, and that they have nothing to do with proper locality, is generally opinioned.—*Glanville.*

The motion of this chariot will still be easier as it ascends higher, till at length it shall become utterly *devoid* of gravity, when the least strength will be able to bestow upon it a swift motion.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.*

His warlike mind, his soul *devoid* of fear,
His high designing thoughts were figur'd there,
As when, by magick, ghosts are made appear.
Dryden.

We Tyrians are not so *devoid* of sense,
Nor so remote from Phœbus' influence. *Id.*

Devoír. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Duty; service. *Obsolete.*

To restore again the kingdom of the Mamalukes, he offered him their utmost *devoir* and service.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Madam, if any service or *devoir*
Of a poor errant knight may right your wrongs,
Command it. *Beaumont and Fletcher, Knight of the Burning Pestle.*

2. Act of civility or obsequiousness.

Gentlemen who do not design to marry, yet pay their *devoirs* to one particular fair.—*Spectator.*

Aukward and supple, each *devoir* to pay,
She flatters her good lady twice a-day. *Pope.*

Devolútion. *s.*

1. Act of rolling down.

The raising of new mountains, deterrations, or the *devolution* of earth down upon the valleys from the hills and high grounds, will fall under our consideration.—*Woodward.*

Removal in succession from one person, or one jurisdiction, to another.

The jurisdiction exercised in those courts is derived from the crown of England, and the last *devolution* is to the king by way of appeal.—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Common Law of England.*

The popes soon assumed not only a right of decision but of *devolution*; that is, of supplying the want of election, or the unfitness of the elected, by a nomination of their own. Thus Archbishop Langton, if not absolutely nominated, was at least chosen in an invalid and compulsory manner, by the order of Innocent III.; . . . and several succeeding archbishops of Canterbury equally owed their promotion to the papal prerogative. Some instances of the same kind occurred in Germany, and it became the constant practice in Naples.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, ch. vii. pt. 2.

Devólve. *v. a.* [Lat. *devolvo.*]

1. Roll down.

Through splendid kingdoms he *devolves* his maze,
Now wanders wild through solitary tracts
Of life-deserted sand. *Thomson.*
Every headlong stream
Devolves its winding waters to the main.
Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, b. ii.

2. Move from one person, or body of persons, to another.

Because they found too much confusion in such a multitude of statesmen, they *devolved* their whole authority into the hands of the council of sixty.—*Addison.*

With *upon.*

Upon the Duke of Ormond, the king had wholly *devolved* the care and disposition of all affairs in Ireland.—*Sir W. Temple.*

The whole power, at home and abroad, was *devolved upon* that family.—*Swift.*

Devólve. *v. n.*

1. Roll down.

Streams that had in rolling currents, from the tops of the mountains, *devolved* into the rivers below.—*Lord, History of the Banians*, p. 18: 1630.

2. Fall in succession into new hands: (with *to*).

Supposing people, by wanting spiritual blessings, did lose all their right to temporal, yet that forfeiture must *devolve* only *to* the supreme Lord.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

His estate is said to have been fifteen hundred a year, which by his death *devolved to* Lord Somerville of Scotland.—*Johnson, Life of Somerville.*

With *upon.*

Upon ministers, therefore, *devolved* the entire burden of public affairs: they relieved the crown of its cares and perils, but, at the same time, they appropriated nearly all its authority. The king reigned, but his ministers governed.—*T. Erskine May, Constitutional History of England*, ch. i.

Devótary. *s.* One devoted to a particular worship; votary. *Rare.*

To whose shrine, [Diana's] there went up a more famous and frequent pilgrimage of *devotaries*, than to any holy land of their's whatsoever.—*Gregory, Works*, p. 50: 1684.

Devóte. *a. a.* [Lat. *devotus*, pass. part. of *devoveo* = vow.]

1. Dedicate; consecrate; appropriate by vow.

No devoted thing that a man shall *devote* unto the Lord, of all that he hath, both of man and beast, and of the field of his possession, shall be sold or redeemed.—*Leviticus*, xxvii. 21.

They, impious, dar'd to prey
On herds *devoted* to the god of day. *Pope.*

2. Addict: (as to a *sect* or *study*).

If persons of this make should ever *devote* themselves to science, they should be well assured of a solid and strong constitution of body.—*Watts.*

3. Condemn; resign to ill.

Aliens were *devoted* to their rapine and despight.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

4. Addict; give up to ill.

The Romans having once debauched their senses with the pleasures of other nations, they *devoted* themselves unto all wickedness.—*Grew.*

5. Curse; execrate; doom to destruction.

Let her, like me, of ev'ry joy forlorn,
Devote the hour when such a wretch was born:
Like me to deserts and to darkness run. *Rowe.*

Devóte. *adj.* Devoted. *Obsolete.*

Belly-*devote* friars, whom hunger and loss of hope have made wickedly ireful.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

Ah, why, Penelope, this causeless fear,
To render sleep's soft blessings insincere?
Alike *devote* to sorrow's dire extreme,
The day reflection, and the midnight dream. *Pope.*

Devóted. *part. adj.* Dedicated; fated.

Goddess of maids, and conscious of our hearts,
So keep me from the vengeance of thy darts,
Which Niobe's *devoted* issue felt. *Dryden.*

Devótedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Devoted; state of being devoted or dedicated; consecration; addictedness.

Whatever may fall from my pen to her disadvantage, relates to her but as she was, or may again be, an obstacle to your *devotedness* to seraphick love.—*Boyle.*

The owning of our obligation unto virtue, may be styled natural religion; that is to say, a *devotedness* unto God, so as to act according to his will.—*Grew.*

Devoteé. *s.* One devotedly religious.

A *devotee* is one of those who disparage religion by their indiscreet and unseasonable introduction of the mention of virtue on all occasions, &c.—*Spectator*, no. 354.

Let not then either the sober moralist, or the gay man of the world, any longer treat this most holy affection [the love of God] with derision and contempt, as a mere ideal unintelligible notion, fit only for the cloystered monk, or the superstitious *devotee*.—*Bishop Porteus, Sermons*, i. 1.

Devótement. *s.* Act of devoting by a solemn dedication.

Her [Iphigenia's] *devotement* was the demand of Apollo, and the joint petition of all Greece.—*Bishop Hurd, Notes on Horace's Art of Poetry.*

Devótion. *s.*

1. Devoutness.

Meantime her warlike brother on the seas
His waving streamers to the winds displays,
And vows for his return, with vain *devotion* pays.
Dryden.

2. Act of external worship.

Religious minds are inflamed with the love of publick *devotion*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

For as I passed by and beheld your *devotion*, I found an altar with this inscription, To the unknown God.—*Acts*, xvii. 23.

3. Prayer; expression of devotion.

An aged holy man,
That day and night said *his devotion*,
No other worldly business did apply.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Your *devotion* has its opportunity; we must pray always, but chiefly at certain times.—*Bishop Sprat.*

4. Oblation devoted to charitable or pious use.

Whilst these sentences are in reading, the deacons, church-wardens, or other fit person appointed for that purpose, shall receive the alms for the poor, and other *devotions* of the people, in a decent basin.—*Communion Service, Rubrick after the Offertory.*

5. State of the mind under a strong sense of dependence upon God; devoutness; piety

Grateful to acknowledge whence his good
Descends, thither with heart, and voice, and eyes
Directed in *devotion*, to adore
And worship God supreme, who made him chief
Of all his works. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 512.

From the full choir, when loud Hosannas rise,
And swell the pomp of dreadful sacrifice;
Amid that scene, if some relenting eye
Glance on the stone where our cold reliques lie,
Devotion's self shall steal a thought from heav'n,
One human tear shall drop, and be forgiv'n. *Pope.*

Devotion may be considered either as an exercise of publick or private prayers at set times and occasions, or as a temper of the mind, a state and disposition of the heart, which is rightly affected with such exercises.—*Law, Treatise on Christian Perfection.*

6. Act of reverence, respect, or ceremony.

Whither away so fast?—
Upon the like *devotion* as yourselves,
To gratulate the gentle princes there.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 1.

7. Strong affection; ardent love (such as makes the lover the *sole property* of the person loved).

Be opposite all planets of good luck
To my proceeding, if, with pure heart's love,
Immaculate *devotion*, holy thoughts,
I tender not thy beauteous princely daughter.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 4

He had a particular reverence for the person of the king, and the more extraordinary *devotion* for that of the prince, as he had had the honour to be trusted with his education.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

8. Earnestness; ardour; eagerness.

He seeks their hate with greater *devotion* than they can render it him; and leaves nothing undor that may fully discover him their opposite.—*Shakspear, Coriolanus*, ii. 2.

9. Disposal; power; state of dependence anyone. *Rare.*

Arundel castle would keep that rich corner of the country at his majesty's *devotion*.—*Lord Clarendon.*

Devótional. *adj.* Pertaining to devotion annexed to worship; religious.

Nor are the soberest of them so apt for that *devotional* compliance and juncture of hearts, which desire to bear in holy offices, to be performed with me.—*Eikon Basilike.*

The favourable opinion and good word of men comes oftentimes at a very easy rate, by a few demure looks, with some *devotional* postures and grimaces.—*South.*

How much the *devotional* spirit of the church has suffered by that necessary evil, the Reformation!—*Coleridge, Table Talk.*

Devótionalist. *s.* One who is over-given to devotion.

This point being once admitted, it is but to give a religious turn to this natural softness, and you have the complete image of a French *devotionalist*.—*Coventry, Philemon*, conv. 1.

Devótionist. *s.* Same as preceding.

There are certain zealous *devotionists*, which abhor all set forms and fixed hours of invocation.—*Bishop Hall, Soliloquies*, 73.

Such a way as the story of the saint, and the allusion to her name, most naturally leads the fancy of the *devotionist* to think suitable for her.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism*, ch. iv.

Devóto. *s.* [Italian.] Same as Devotee.

In confidence of this conceit, such numbers of *devotos* in all times have pretended enthusiasm and extraordinary illapse from heaven.—*J. Spencer, Vanity of Vulgar Prophecies*, pref. a. 2. b: 1665.

This hath been commonly experimented by the *devotos* of all religions.—*Scott, Works*, ii. 129: 1718.

Devoúr. *v. a.* [Fr. *dévorer*; Lat. *devoro.*]

1. Eat up ravenously: (as a *wild beast* or animal of prey).

We've willing dames enough: there cannot be
That vulture in you to *devour* so many
As will to greatness dedicate themselves,
Finding it so inclin'd. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iv. 3.

We will say some evil beast hath *devoured* him.—*Genesis*, xxxvii. 33.

The ladies of the house, whose business it had commonly been to cook the repast, retired as soon as the dishes had been *devoured*, and left the gentlemen to their ale and tobacco.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iii.

2. Destroy or consume with rapidity and violence.

How dire a tempest from Mycenæ pour'd,
Our plains, our temples, and our town *devour'd*;
It was the waste of war. *Dryden.*

3. Swallow up; annihilate.

Such a pleasure as grows fresher upon enjoyment; and though continally fed upon, yet is never *devoured*.—*South.*

Death stalks behind thee, and each flying hour
Does some loose remnant of thy life *devour*.
Dryden.

Devoúr. *v. n.* Act as a devourer: (in the extract, however, the construction is as in Declare, *v. n.*).

A fire *devoureth* before them, and behind them a flame burneth.—*Joel*, ii. 3.

Devoúrable. *adj.* Capable of being, or liable to be, devoured. *Rare.*

A clear and undebauch'd appetite renders every thing sweet and delightful to a sound body, and (as Homer expresses it) *devourable*.—*Plutarch, Morals*, pt. ii. 116. (Ord MS.)

Devoúrer. *s.* One who devours; one who preys upon.

Rome is but a wilderness of tygers:
Tygers must prey, and Rome affords no prey
But me and mine: how happy art thou then,
From these *devourers* to be banished!
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, iii. 1.

Since those leviathans are withdrawn, the lesser *devourers* supply their place: fraud succeeds to violence.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Carp and tench do best together, all other fish being *devourers* of their spawn.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Devoúring. *part. adj.* Consuming; ravenous; destroying.

So looks the pent-up lion o'er the wretch
That trembles under his *devouring* paws.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. i. 3.

Notwithstanding that Socrates lived in the time of this *devouring* pestilence at Athens, he never caught the least infection.—*Addison.*

Devoút. *adj.* [Fr. *dévot*; Lat. *devotus.*]

1. Pious; religious; devoted to holy duties.

We must be constant and *devout* in the worship of our God, and ready in all acts of benevolence to our neighbour.—*Rogers.*

2. Filled with pious thoughts.

For this, with soul *devout*, he thank'd the god;
And, of success secure, return'd to his abode.
Dryden.

3. Expressive of devotion or piety.

Anon dry ground appears, and from his ark
The ancient sire descends, with all his train:
Then with uplifted hands, and eyes *devout*,
Grateful to heaven. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 861.

Devoút. *s.* Same as Devotee. *Obsolete.*

They are not to be the ordinary followers of Antichrist, but they are to be in his special *devouts*, and as it were sworn slaves.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 247: 1616.

Devoútless. *adj.* Destitute of devotion.

Devoútlessness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Devoutless; want of devotion.

The last point of this armour be the darts of *devoutlessness*, unmercifulness, and epicurisme; which fly abrode in every place; for few or none there be that serve God devoutly.—*Bishop of Chichester, Two Sermons*, sign. C. 6. b: 1576.

Devoútly. *adv.* In a devout manner; piously; with ardent devotion; religiously.

Her grace rose, and with modest paces
Came to the altar, where she kneel'd; and saintlike,
Cast her fair eyes to heav'n, and pray'd *devoutly*.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iv. 1.

One of the wise men having a while attentively and *devoutly* viewed and contemplated this pillar and cross, fell down upon his face.—*Bacon.*

Her twilights were more clear than our mid-day,
She dreamt *devoutlier* than most use to pray.
Donne.

Think, O my soul, *devoutly* think,
How, with affrighted eyes,
Thou saw'st the wide extended deep
In all its horrors rise! *Addison.*

To second causes we seem to trust, without expressing, so *devoutly* as we ought to do, our dependence on the first.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Devoútness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Devout.

'Twas observed before, that there are some who have a sort of *devoutness* and religion in their particular complexion.—*Glanville, Sermons*, p. 52.

Devów. *v. a.* [Lat. *devoveo.*] Devote.

To the inquiry
And search of which, your mathematical head
Hath so *devow'd* itself.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady.

Dew. *s.* [A.S. *deaw.*] Moisture imperceptibly deposited on grass, &c., when they have become colder than the surrounding atmosphere; (*figuratively*) anything which falls lightly, or in a refreshing manner.

She looks as clear
As morning roses newly wash'd with *dew*.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

Never yet one hour in bed
Did I enjoy the golden *dew* of sleep,
But with his tim'rous dreams was still awak'd.
Id., Richard III. iv. 1.

That churchman bears a bounteous mind indeed;
A hand as fruitful as the land that feeds us;
His *dews* fall every where. *Id., Henry VIII.* i. 3.

Now sliding streams the thirsty plants renew,
And feed their fibres with reviving *dew*. *Pope.*

Dew. *v. a.* Wet as with dew; moisten; bedew.

A trickling stream of balm most sovereign,
And dainty dear, which on the ground still fell,
And overflowed all the fertile plain,
As it had *dewed* been with timely rain.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

With him pour we in our country's purge,
Each drop of us.—Or so much as he needs
To *dew* the sovereign flower, and drown the weeds.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 2.

Give me thy hand,
That I may *dew* it with my mournful tears.
Id., Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.

He ceas'd; discerning Adam with such joy
Surcharg'd, as had, like grief, been *dew'd* in tears.
Without the vent of words, which these he breath'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 372.

Palamon above the rest appears,
In sable garments, *dew'd* with gushing tears.
Dryden.

Now, first, no dew is produced on the surface of polished metals, but it is very copiously on glass, both exposed with their faces upwards, and in some cases the under side of a horizontal plate of glass is also *dewed*.—*Wells, On Dew.*

Déwbent. *part. pref.* Bent by dew.

Thine is the balmy breath of morn,
Just as the *dew-bent* rose is born.
Thomson, Hymn on Solitude.

The *dew-bent* primrose kiss'd the breeze-swept ground. *A. Hill, The Wedding Day.*

Déwberry. *s.* Fruit of the grey bramble, Rubus cæsius.

Feed him with apricocks and *dewberries*,
With purple grapes, green figs, and mulberries.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 1.

Dewberries, as they stand here among the more delicate fruits, must be understood to mean raspberries, which are also of the bramble kind.—*Sir T. Hanmer, Notes on Shakespear.*

Déwbesprent. *adj.* Sprinkled with dew. *Rhetorical.*

This evening late, by then the chewing flocks
Had ta'en their supper on the savoury herb
Of knot-grass *dewbesprent*, and were in fold,
I sat me down to watch upon a bank
With ivy canopied, and interwove
With flaunting honey-suckle. *Milton, Comus*, 540.

Déwclaw. *s.* [? import of *dew.*] Uppermost claw in a dog's foot, smaller than the rest, and not touching the ground.

Some cut off the *dew-claws*.—*Stonehenge, The Greyhound.*

Déwdrop. *s.* Drop of dew.

I must go seek some *dewdrops* here,
And hang a pearl in every cowslip's ear.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 1.

An host
Innumerable! as the stars of night,
Or stars of morning, *dewdrops*, which the sun
Impearls on every leaf, and ev'ry flower.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 744.

Rest, sweet as *dewdrops* on the flow'ry lawns,
When the sky opens, and the morning dawns!
Tickel.

Déwfall. *s.* Fall of the dew.

Expanding while the *dew-fall* flows.
Moore, Lalla Rookh, Light of the Harem.

Déwlap. *s.* [? import of *dew.*] Flesh that hangs down from the throat of an ox.

Large rolls of fat about his shoulders slung,
And from his neck the double *dewlap* hung.
Addison.

Used by Shakespear for either a *flaccid lip* or a *double chin.*

And sometimes lurk I in a gossip's bowl,
In very likeness of a roasted crab;
And when she drinks against her lips I bob,
And on the wither'd *dewlap* pour the ale.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 1.

Déwlapt. *adj.* Furnished with a dewlap.

Who would believe, that there were mountaineers
Dewlapt like bulls, whose throats had hanging at 'em
Wallets of flesh? *Shakespear, Tempest*, iii. 3.

The *dewlapt* bull now chafes along the plain,
While burning love ferments in ev'ry vein. *Gay.*

Déwpoint. *s.* See extract.

The temperature denominated *dew-point* is that which represents the point at which vapour is deposited upon an object colder than itself. When the *dew-point* and the atmospheric temperature are the same, the amount of moisture floating in the air is at its maximum, i.e. no more will be suspended without an increase of temperature; but this does not often occur, the atmosphere being generally a few degrees warmer than the *dew-point*, and, consequently, able either to suspend a larger amount of vapour, or to fall in temperature before the precipitation of that moisture, in a visible form, will take place.—*Thompson, Introduction to Meteorology*, § 126.

Déwworm. *s.* Earthworm.

For the trout, the *dew-worm*, which some call the lob-worm, and the brandling, are the chief.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Déwy. *adj.* Resembling, consisting of, or moist with, dew.

The joyous day gan early to appear,
And fair Aurora from her *dewy* bed
Of aged Tithone gan herself to rear,
With rosy cheeks, for shame as blushing red.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

From the earth a *dewy* mist
Went up, and water'd all the ground, and each
Plant of the field. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 333.

The rocks of Hernicus and *dewy* fields. *Dryden.*

Déxter. *adj.* [Lat. *dexter*, fem. *dextera* or *dextra* (*manus* = hand understood) = right hand.] In *Heraldry* and *Rhetorically.* Right: (as opposed to *left*, when applied to *hand* or *side*).

My mother's blood
Runs on the *dexter* cheek, and this sinister
Bounds in my sire's.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 5.

Dextérity. *s.* Readiness; skill; expertness.

His wisdom, by often evading from perils, was turned rather into a *dexterity* to deliver himself from dangers, when they pressed him, than into a providence to prevent and remove them afar off.—*Bacon.*

They attempted to be knaves, but wanted art and *dexterity*.—*South.*

The same Protestants may, by their *dexterity*, make themselves the national religion, and dispose the church-revenues among their pastors.—*Swift.*

Déxterous. *adj.*

1. Expert at any manual employment; active; ready.

For both their *dext'rous* hands the lance could wield. *Pope.*

2. Expert in contrivance; subtle; full of expedients.

They confine themselves, and are *dexterous* managers enough of the wares and products of that corner, with which they content themselves.—*Locke.*

Déxterously. *adv.* In a dexterous manner; expertly; skillfully; artfully.

The magistrate sometimes cannot do his own office *dexterously*, but by acting the minister.—*South.*

But then my study was to cog the dice,
And *dexterously* to throw the lucky sice. *Dryden.*

The first information which he received led him to believe that they were few in number; and so

dexterously did they conceal their strength that, till they were within half an hour's sail, he had no suspicion that he was opposed.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

Déxterousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Dexterous; skill.

Besides the *dexterousness* and propensity of the child, being descended lineally from so many of the same trade, the father is more careful to instruct him, and to discover to him all the mystery thereof. —*Howell, Familiar Letters*, iii. 8.

A man surprised is even in reason more than half beaten; being taken at a disadvantage, from which he hath no way to extricate himself but by the *dexterousness* of his ingenuity.—*Fellt ham, Resolves*, ii. 60.

Déxtral. *adj.* Right: (as opposed to the *left*). *Rare.*

As for any tunicles or skins, which should hinder the liver from enabling the *dextral* parts, we must not conceive it diffuseth its virtue by mere irradiation, but by its veins and proper vessels.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Dextrálity. *s.* State of being on the right side: (as opposed to the *left*). *Rare.*

If there were a determinate prepotency in the right, and such as ariseth from a constant root in nature, we might expect the same in other animals, whose parts are also differenced by *dextrality.—Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Déxtrine. *s.* In *Botany* and *Chemistry.* Peculiar principle by which, in germinating barley, the starch of the seed is converted into sugar; soluble or gummy matter into which the interior substance of starch globules is convertible by diastase and by certain acids: (the name being given from its property of turning the plane of polarization to the right).

(For example see extract under Diastase.)

Diabétes. *s.* [Gr. διαβήτης = passer through; from διά = through, and root of βαίνω = go, pass.] In *Medicine.* Disease so called, in which, by an inordinate discharge of urine, the nutriment appears to pass through the body: (at present the term is limited to that form where not only the quantity but the specific gravity of the urine, which generally contains sugar, is increased; in the technical language of Nosology, *Diabetes* mellitus).

An increase of that secretion may increase the general colliquations; as in fluxes, hectic coughs, sweats, and *diabetes*, and other consumptions.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Diabétic. *adj.* Relating to, bearing the character of, or indicative of, diabetes.

Diabetic urine has a greenish tint.—*Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic.*

Diabólic. *adj.* [see Devil.] Devilish; partaking of the qualities of the devil; impious; atrocious; nefarious; pertaining to the devil.

This, in other beasts observ'd,
Doubt might beget of *diabolick* power,
Active within, beyond the sense of brute.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 94.

Diabólical. *adj.* Same as Diabolic.

Does not the ambitious, the envious, and the revengeful man know very well, that the thirst of blood, and affectation of dominion by violence and oppression, is a most *diabolical* outrage upon the laws of God and nature?—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The practice of lying is a *diabolical* exercise, and they that use it are the devil's children.—*Ray.*

Diabólicalness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Diabolical; quality or character of a devil.

You must know then that H-d-g-r, the manager of masquerades, is a devil disguised in human shape. I wonder he did not change his face as well as his body, but that retains its primitive *diabolicalness.—J. Warton, Satire on Ranelagh House.*

Diabólify. *v. a.* Ascribe diabolical qualities to; turn into, or treat as, a devil.

One faction turns them against another; the Lutheran against the Calvinist, and *diabolifies* him; and the Calvinist against the Lutheran, and superdiabolifies him.—*Farindon, Sermons*, p. 59: 1647.

Diábolism. *s.*

1. Action of the devil.

While thou so hotly disclaimest the devil, be not guilty of *diabolism.—Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, i. 16.

2. Possession by the devil.

He was now projecting ... the farce of *diabolisms* and exorcisms.—*Bishop Warburton, Doctrine of Grace*, ii. 238.

Diáchylon. *s.* [Gr. διάχυλον.] Adhesive plaster so called.

He thought it better, as better it was, to assuage his bruised dignity with half a yard square of balmy diplomatick *diachylon.—Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace.*

Diácodium. *s.* [Gr. διακώδιον.] Syrup of poppies.

I can keep my cough quiet by *diacodium.—Johnson, Letters.*

Diáconate. *adj.* Superintended by deacons. *Rare.*

There should be a common treasury for this one great *diaconate* church.—*Goodwin, Works*, vol. iv. pt. iv. p. 189. (Rich.)

Diáconate. *s.* Office or order of deacon.

Diacoústics. *s.* See extract, see also Acoustics.

Some writers have divided acoustics into *diacoustics*, which explains the properties of those sounds which proceed directly from the sonorous body to the ear, and catacoustics, which treats of reflected sounds.—*Rees, Cyclopædia, Acoustics.*

Diacrític. *adj.* [Gr. διακριτικός = distinguishing; from κρίνω = I judge.] Distinguishing by a point or mark.

The Greek χ does of course pass into the Arabic *ha* or *cha*—distinguished only by the *diacritick* points; the one having two points, the other three adjoined to the same character.—*Wallis to Bishop Lloyd, Nicolson's Literary Correspondence*, i. 123: 1699.

Diacrítical. *adj.* Same as Diacritic.

From *f*, in the Icelandick alphabet, *v* is distinguished only by a *diacritical* point.—*Johnson, Grammar of the English Tongue.*

Diádem. *s.* [Gr. διάδημα; from διά, and δέω = tie, bind.] Ensign of royalty bound about the head of an Eastern monarch; tiara; crown in general. *Rhetorical.*

A crown,
Golden in shew, is but a wreath of thorns;
Brings dangers, troubles, cares, and sleepless nights
To him who wears the regal *diadem.*
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 459.

A list the coblers' temples ties,
To keep the hair out of their eyes;
From whence 'tis plain the *diadem*,
That princes wear, derives from them. *Swift.*

Díadem. *v. a.* Adorn with a diadem. *Rhetorical.*

Not so, when *diadem'd* with rays divine,
Touch'd with the flame that breaks from virtue's shrine,
Her priestless muse forbids the good to die,
And opes the temple of eternity. *Pope.*

Díadrom. *s.* [Gr. διάδρομος = running across.] Time in which any cross motion is performed; time in which a pendulum performs its vibration; space passed through in its performance.

A gry is one tenth of a line, a line one tenth of an inch, an inch one tenth of a philosophical foot, a philosophical foot one third of a pendulum; whose *diadroms*, in the latitude of forty-five degrees, are equal to one second of time, or a sixtieth of a minute.—*Locke.*

Diagnóse. *v. a.* and *v. n.* Distinguish in general; distinguish a disease by its symptoms. See Diagnosticate.

Diagnósis. *s.* [Gr. = distinction, discrimination.] In *Medicine.* Study of the characteristic or pathognomonic symptoms by which the nature of the disease and its nosological position are ascertained; distinction of diseases.

To ascertain the seat and kind of the disease under which our patient is labouring [is] in technical language to pronounce the *diagnosis.—Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. viii.

Diagnóstic. *adj.* Relating to, or consisting of, diagnosis.

It is mainly to this imperfection in the *diagnostic* part of medicine that we must attribute [its] uncertainty and variation.—*Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. viii.

Diagnósticate. *v. a.* and *v. n.* [Both this and Diagnose, the more colloquial word of the two, are, as compared with *Diagnosis* and *Diagnostic*, rare words; it being the practice in writing to avoid them either altogether or by a periphrasis, and that rightly. In favour of Diagnosticate there is the analogy of *Prognosticate*; itself a hybrid word, i. e. one with *pro-* and *-gnostic-* from the Greek, and *-ate* from the Latin.] Same as Diagnose.

Diagnóstics, more rarely **Diagnóstic** [see Chromatics.] *s.* Division of medicine consisting in the study of symptoms by which one disease is distinguished from an other; symptomatology.

I shall lay down some indisputable marks of this vice, that whenever we see the tokens, we may conclude the plague is in the house: ... let us hear your *diagnosticks.—Collier, Essay on Pride.*

Sir Thomas Millington, who was physician in ordinary to the King, thought that she [Queen Mary] had the measles. But Radcliffe, who, with coarse manners and little book learning, had raised himself to the first practice in London chiefly by his rare skill in *diagnostics*, uttered the more alarming words, small pox.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

Diágonal. *adj.* [Fr. *diagonale*; Gr. γωνία = angle.] Reaching from one angle to another, so as to divide a parallelogram into equal parts.

The monstrosity of the badger is ill-contrived, and with some disadvantage; the shortness being fixed unto the legs of one side, that might have been more properly placed upon the *diagonal* movers.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Diágonal. *s.* Line drawn from angle to angle, and dividing a square into equal parts.

When a man has in his mind the idea of two lines, viz. the side and *diagonal* of a square, whereof the *diagonal* is an inch long, he may have the idea also of the division of that line into a certain number of equal parts.—*Locke.*

Diágonally. *adv.* In a diagonal manner.

The right and left are not defined by philosophers according to common acceptation, that is, respectively from one man unto another, or any constant site in each, as though that should be the right in one, which, upon confront or facing, stands athwart or *diagonally* unto the other; but were distinguished, according unto their activity and predominant locomotion, on the either side.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Díagram. *s.* [Gr. διάγραμμα = line drawn through.] Delineation of a geometrical figure; mathematical scheme; scheme, table, or illustration in general, wherein the bounding lines, or outlines, are either exclusively or chiefly delineated.

Many a fair precept in poetry is like a seeming demonstration in the mathematicks; very specious in the *diagram*, but failing in the mechanick operation.—*Dryden.*

Why do not these persons make a *diagram* of these cogitative lines and angles, and demonstrate their properties of perception and appetite, as plainly as we know the other properties of triangles and circles?—*Bentley.*

Thus Dr. Dalton, in his Elements of Chemistry, in which he gave to the world the Atomic Theory as a representation of the doctrine of definite and multiple proportions, also published a large collection of *diagrams*, exhibiting what he conceived to be the configuration of the atoms in a great number of the most common combinations of chemical elements.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, b. vii. ch. iii.

The Revolution had found him [Montague] a young student in a cell by the Cam, poring on the *diagrams* which illustrated the newly discovered laws of centripetal and centrifugal force, writing little copies of verses, and indulging visions of parsonages with rich glebes, and of closes in old cathedral towns; had developed in him new talents; had held out to him the hope of prizes of a very different sort from a rectory or a prebend.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiv.

Diagrýdiate. *s.* Purgative medicine either consisting of, or containing, Diagrydium, i.e. Scammony. *Obsolete.*

All cholerick humours ought to be evacuated by *diagrydiates*, mixed with tartar, or some acid, or rhubarb powder.—*Sir J. Floyer.*

Díal. *s.* [Lat. *diale*, from *dies* = day.] Plate marked with lines, on which the shadow thrown by the sun marks the hour of the day; face of a clock or watch on which the hours are marked.

O, gentlemen, the time of life is short:
To spend that shortness basely were too long,
Though life did ride upon a *dial's* point,
Still ending at th' arrival of an hour.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. v. 2.

If the motion be very slow, we perceive it not: we have no sense of the accretive motion of plants or animals; and the sly shadow steals away upon the *dial*, and the quickest eye can discover no more but that it is gone.—*Glanville.*

Dialect. *s.* [Gr. διάλεκτος.]

1. Variety or subdivision of a language.

Hardly had Aristotle and Demosthenes ceased to write when that Attic which had been gradually formed into such a noble instrument of thought in the hands of Aristophanes, Euripides, Plato, and the orators, and had come to supersede for general use all the other *dialects*, became at the same time the language of the civilised world and was stricken with a mortal decay.—*Munro, Translation of Lucretius*, pref

2. Language; speech; style; manner of expression.

When themselves do practise that whereof they write, they change their *dialect*; and those words they shun, as if there were in them some secret sting.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

If the conferring of a kindness did not bind the person upon whom it was conferred, to the returns of gratitude, why, in the universal *dialect* of the world, are kindnesses still called obligations?—*South.*

Dialéctic. *adj.* Relating to, or having the character of, Dialectics.

Masters of the *dialectick* sciences, so able to guide our reason, assist in the discovery of truth, and fix the understanding in possession of it.—*Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 337.

Dialéctical. *adj.* [from Gr. διαλεκτικά = dialectics.] Logical.

Those *dialectical* subtleties that the schoolmen employ about physiological mysteries, more declare the wit of him that uses them, than increase the knowledge of sober lovers of truth.—*Boyle.*

Dialéctical. *adj.* [from Gr. διάλεκτος = dialect.] Respecting dialects, or the subdivisions of a language.

Schultens supposes, that we have the book of Job as it was penned at first without any translations, as at that time the Hebrew and Arabick language was the same with a small *dialectical* variation only.—*Hodges, On Job, Preliminary Discourse.*

Dr. Johnson was scarcely at all aware of the authenticity of ancient *dialectical* words, and therefore seldom gives them any place in his dictionary.—*Pegge, Anecdotes of the English Language.*

[In speaking of *dialects* this is, probably, the commoner form; though, except as an artificially differentiated word, it has no advantage over Dialectic. A definitely distinct and generally recognized adjective corresponding to (provincial) *dialect* is one of the desiderata of the English language.]

Dialectician. *s.* Logician.

But aware as I am in common with the great poetical *dialectician* [Dryden], and, indeed, with every novice in the art of logic, that 'fallacies often live in universals,' I cannot accede to Mr. Burke's observation.—*Dr. Parr, Sequel to the Printed Paper.* (Rich.)

Dialéctics. *s.* Logic; science of reasoning justly.

Had Bacon lived in the present day, I am inclined to think he would have made his chief complaint against unmethodized inquiry and illogical reasoning. Certainly he would not have complained of *dialectics* as corrupting philosophy. To guard now against the evils prevalent in his time, would be to fortify a town against battering-rams, instead of against cannon.—*Whately, Introductory Lectures on Political Economy*, lect. ix.

Dialing. *s.* Construction of dials.

This hypothesis may be tolerated in physics, as it is not necessary in the arts of *dialling* or navigation to mention the true system or earth's motion.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 285.

Dialist. *s.* Constructor of dials.

Scientifick *dialists*, by the geometrick considerations of lines, have found out rules to mark out the irregular motion of the shadow in all latitudes, and on all planes.—*Moxon.*

Dialogism. *s.* Discussion, or argument, between two or more. *Rare.*

His foolish *dialogism* is a fighting with his own shadow.—*Fulke, Retentive to stay good Christians*, p. 306: 1580.

Enlarging what they would say by bold and unusual metaphors, by their *dialogisms* and colloquies.—*Stokes, Explication of the Twelve minor Prophets*, pref.; 1659.

Dialogist. *s.* Speaker in a dialogue or conference; writer of dialogues.

The like doth Cicero assert in many places, sometimes in the persons of his *dialogists*, sometimes according to his own sense.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. ii. serm. viii.

I am very far from conceitedly insinuating, that this *dialogist* is the only person who hath managed the dispute, I speak of, with candour.—*Skelton, Deism revealed*, pref.

Dialogistical. *adj.* Speaking in dialogue.

Dialogistically. *adv.* In the manner of a dialogue. *Rare.*

In his prophecy, he [Malachi] proceeds most *dialogistically*.—*Bishop Richardson, Choice Observations upon the Old Testament*, p. 449.

Dialogize. *v. n.* Discourse in dialogue.

These interlocutory and *dialoguising* dreams were not unknown even to the very heathens.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 126.

Dialogue. *s.* [Fr. *dialogue*; Gr. διάλογος.] Conference; conversation between two or more real or fictitious interlocutors.

Will you hear the *dialogue* that the two learned men have compiled in praise of the owl and cuckoo?—*Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost*, v. 2.

Oh, the impudence of this wicked sex! Lascivious *dialogues* are innocent with you.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

Dialogue. *v. n.* Discourse with another; confer; take part in a dialogue.

Dost *dialogue* with thy shadow?—*Shakespear, Timon of Athens*, ii. 2.

Dialysis. *s.* [Gr. = dissolution, separation.] Analysis by diffusion through a septum.

(For example see extract under Diffusible.)

Diamagnétic. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, or consisting in, the opposition of certain bodies under certain conditions to others which comport themselves Magnetically. See extract. (The word, both recent and limited to *Physics*, has *Diamagnetics* and *Diamagnetism* for its congeners.)

In the paper on 'New Magnetic Actions' it is shown that every substance placed between the poles of a powerful magnet is influenced in one of two ways: it either takes a position coincident with the magnetic forces, as is the case with a bar of iron, and other bodies usually called magnetic; or it places itself at right angles to the line of forces, as is the case with a bar of glass, of bismuth, and, apparently, of every other body: the former of these bodies the author [Faraday] distinguishes as magnetics, the latter as *diamagnetics*, and the respective positions between the poles are termed axial and equatorial; . . . the number of simple magnetics is very limited, . . . all other bodies are *diamagnetic*, corresponding to bismuth, but with varying intensities.—*Brande, Chemistry*, as a notice of a paper by *Faraday*, in *Philosophical Transactions*, pt. i. p. 258.

Diamántine. *adj.* Adamantine. *Rare.*

In Destiny's hard *diamantine* rock.
Sylvester, Du Bartas, p. 83: 1621.

Diámeter. *s.* [Gr. διά = through, and μέτρον = measure.] Line which, passing through the centre of a circle, or other curvilinear figure, divides it into equal parts.

The space between the earth and the moon, according to Ptolemy, is seventeen times the *diameter* of the earth, which makes, in a gross account, about one hundred and twenty thousand miles.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

The bay of Naples is the most delightful one that I ever saw: it lies in almost a round figure of about thirty miles in the *diameter*.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Diámetral. *adj.*

1. Having the qualities of a diameter; relating to a diameter. *Rare.*

That conjunction or opposition maketh an eclipse which is *diametral*, that is, when the center of the earth and the centers of both the luminaries shall be in the same line, which happeneth to be there only where the moon's eccentrick cutteth the sun's in that line, which is therefore called the ecliptick.—*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 130: 1650.

2. Opposite; extremely different.

There are gentlewomen and male guests,
Of several humours, carriage, constitution,
Profession too; but so *diametral*
One to another, and so much oppos'd,
As if I can but hold them altogether,
And draw 'em to a sufferance of themselves
But till the dissolution of the dinner,
I shall have just occasion to believe
My wit is magisterial. *B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady.*

Your own oppositions [are] direct and *diametral* to God and his holy law.—*Archbishop Sancroft, Sermons*, p. 79.

Diámetrally. *adv.* In a diametral manner; according to the direction of a diameter; in direct opposition. *Rare.*

A learned priest might have known councils enow *diametrally* opposite to each other.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy*, p. 239.

Christian piety is, beyond all other things, *diametrally* opposed to profaneness and impiety of actions.—*Hammond.*

Diamétrical. *adj.* Having the properties of a diameter; extreme.

The sin of calumny is set in a most *diametrical* opposition to the evangelical precept of loving our neighbours as ourselves.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

His mind misgave him that he had committed a crime. At all events he had exposed himself to reproach, by acting in *diametrical* opposition to the professions of his whole life.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ix.

Diamétrically. *adv.* In a diametrical manner; extremely (always with the idea of *opposition* or *difference*, the most distant points of a circle being those at the extremities of the diameter).

He persuaded the king to consent to what was *diametrically* against his conscience and his honour.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

The real leaders of the party, as far as it can be said to have had leaders, were men bred in principles *diametrically* opposed to Toryism, men who had carried Whiggism to the verge of republicanism, and who had long been considered not merely as Low Churchmen, but as more than half Presbyterians. Of these men the most eminent were two great Herefordshire squires, Robert Harley and Paul Foley.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

Diamond. *s.* [Fr. *diamant*; Lat. *adamas*.]

1. Gem so called.

Give me the ring of mine you had at dinner;
Or, for my *diamond*, the chain you promised.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, iv. 3.

The *diamond*, the most valuable and hardest of all the gems, is, when pure, perfectly clear and pellucid as the purest water; and is eminently distinguished from all other substances by its vivid splendour, and the brightness of its reflexions. It is extremely various in shape and size, being found in the greatest quantity very small, and the larger ones extremely seldom met with. The largest ever known is that in the possession of the Great Mogul, which weighs two hundred and seventy-nine carats, and is computed to be worth seven hundred and seventy-nine thousand two hundred and forty-four pounds. The *diamond* bears the force of the strongest fires, except the concentrated solar rays, without hurt; and even that infinitely fiercest of all fires does it no injury, unless directed to its weaker parts. It bears a glass-house fire for many days, and if taken carefully out and suffered to cool by degrees, is found as bright and beautiful as before; but if taken hastily out, it will sometimes crack, and even split into two or three pieces. The places where we have *diamonds* are the East Indies and the Brasils; and though they are usually found clear and colourless yet they are sometimes slightly tinged with the colours of the other gems, by the mixture of some metalline particles.—*Sir J. Hill, On Fossils.*

The *diamond* is preferable and vastly superiour to all others in lustre and beauty; as also in hardness, which renders it more durable and lasting, and therefore much more valuable than any other stone.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

2. Figure like that of the ace of diamonds in cards.

3. Glazier's tool for cutting glass.

The glazier's *diamond* is the natural diamond so set that one of its edges is brought to bear on the glass. The extreme point of any *diamond* will scratch glass, making a white streak; but when the rounded edge of a *diamond* is slid over a sheet of glass with but slight pressure, it produces a cut which is scarcely visible, but which really extends through the mass. Dr. Wollaston succeeded in giving to the ruby, topaz, and rock crystal, forms similar to that of the diamond, and with these he succeeded in cutting glass, proving that this useful property of the diamond depended on its form. . . . The irregular octahedrons with round facets are those proper for glazier's *diamonds*. . . . Notwithstanding the hardness of the diamond, yet in large glassworks as many as one or two dozens are worn out every week.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.* (Hunt.)

Diámonded. *adj.* In squares like diamonds.

Break a stone in the middle, or lop a bough of a tree, and one shall behold the grain thereof (by some secret cause in nature) *diamonded* or streaked in the fashion of a lozenge.—*Fuller, Profane State*, p. 368.

Diapase. *s.* Same as Diapason.

And 'twixt them both a quadrant was the base,
Proportion'd equally by seven and nine;
Nine was the circle set in heaven's place,
All which compacted made a good *diapase*. *Spenser.*

Díapasm. *s.* [Gr. διάπασμα, from πάσσω = sprinkle.] Powderpuff.

There is an excellent *diapasme*, in a chaine too, if you like it.—*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels*, v. 4. (Rich.)

(See also under Pomander.)

Diapáson. *s.* [Gr. διά = through, and πάων, gen. pl. fem. of πᾶς = all.] See last extract.

It discovereth the true coincidence of sounds into *diapasons*, which is the return of the same sound.—*Bacon.*

Harsh din
Broke the fair musick that all creatures made
To their great Lord, whose love their motion sway'd
In perfect *diapason*, whilst they stood
In first obedience, and their state of good.
Milton, Ode at a solemn Musick, 20.

Many a sweet rise, many as sweet a fall,
A full-mouth *diapason* swallows all. *Crashaw.*

From harmony, from heav'nly harmony,
This universal frame began:
From harmony to harmony
Through all the compass of the notes it ran,
The *diapason* closing full in man. *Dryden.*

Diapason denotes a chord which includes all tones: it is the same with that we call an eighth, or an octave; because there are but seven tones or notes, and then the eighth is the same again with the first. —*Harris.*

Díaper. *s.* [Fr. *diapré*.—see last extract.]

1. Linen cloth woven in flowers and other figures; finest species of figured linen after damask.

Not any damsel, which her vaunteth most
In skilful knitting of soft silken twine:
Nor any weaver, which his work doth boast
In *diaper*, in damask, or in lyne,
Might in their diverse cunning ever dare
With this so curious net-work to compare.
Spenser.

2. Napkin; towel.

Let one attend him with a silver bason
Full of rose-water, and bestrew'd with flowers;
Another bear the ewer, a third a *diaper*.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, induct. sc. 1.

[*Diaper.*—Italian, *diaspro*, a Jasper or Diasper stone. (Florio.) Greek, ιασπις; Latin, *Jaspis*. Then as jasper was much used in ornamenting jewellery, Middle Latin *diasprus*, an ornamented texture, panni pretiosioris species. (Ducange.) 'Pluviale *diasprum* cum listis auro textis.' 'Duas cruces de argento, unam de *diaspro*, et unam de crystallo—duo pluvialia de *diaspro* et panno Barbarico.' *Diasperatus*, adorned with inlaid work, embroidery, or the like. 'Sandalia cum caligis de rubeo sameto *diasperato*, breudata cum imaginibus regum.'

'A stede bay, trapped in stele,
Covered with cloth of gold *diapred* well.'
(Chaucer, Knight's Tale.)

French *diaspré*, variegated, 'versicolor instar jaspidis.' (Ducange.) In Old English poetry a meadow is frequently spoken of as *diapered* with flowers. At a later period the reference to different colours was lost, and the sense was confined to the figures with which a stuff was ornamented. French *diapré*, diapered, diversified with flourishes on sundry figures. (Cotgrave.) As now understood it is applied to linen cloth, woven with a pattern of diamond-shaped figures.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Díaper. *v. a.*

1. Variegate; diversify; flower.

For fear the stones her tender foot should wrong,
The ground he strew'd with flowers all along,
And *diaper'd* like the discoloured mead. *Spenser.*

Flora useth to clothe our grand-dame Earth with a new livery, *diaper'd* with various flowers, and chequer'd with delightful objects.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

2. Draw flowers upon cloth.

If you *diaper* upon folds, let your work be broken, and taken, as it were, by the half: for reason tells you, that your fold must cover somewhat unseen.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

Díaphaned. *adj.* Transparent. *Rare.*

Drinking of much wine hath the virtue to make bodies *diaphaned* or transparent!—*Translation of Boccalini*, p. 53: 1626.

Diaphanéity. *s.* Transparency. *Rare.*

Because the outward coat of the eye ought to be pellucid, to transmit the light, which, if the eyes should always stand open, would be apt to grow dry and shrink, and lose their *diaphaneity*; therefore are the eyelids so contrived as often to wink, that so they may, as it were, glaze and varnish them over with the moisture they contain.—*Ray.*

Diaphánic. *adj.* [Gr. διά = through, and φαίνω = show; nearly the equivalent to the Latin *trans* = across, and *pareo* = *appareo* = appear.] Transparent or Translucent: (probably used without the distinction between the two being recognized).

Air is an element superior and lighter than water, through whose vast, open, subtle, *diaphanick*, or transparent body, the light afterwards created easily transpired.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Diáphanous. *adj.* Transparent.

Aristotle calleth light a quality inherent, or cleaving to a *diaphanous* body.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

When he had taken off the insect, he found in the leaf very little and *diaphanous* eggs, exactly like to those which yet remained in the tubes of the fly's womb.—*Ray.*

But the beauty of the countenance was not the beauty of the Saxons. It was a radiant face, one of those that seem as if touched in their cradle by a sunbeam, and to have retained all its brilliancy and suffused and mantling lustre. One marks sometimes such faces, *diaphanous* with delicate splendour, in the southern regions of France. Her eye too was the rare eye of Aquitaine; soft and long, with lashes drooping over the cheek, dark as her clustering ringlets.—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, b. iv. ch. iv.

Diaphorésis. *s.* [Gr.] Perspiration.

The insensible halitus, when in a quantity to be condensed, and in this state sensible to the feelings, is the *diaphoresis*.—*Parr, Medical Dictionary.* (Ord MS.)

Diaphorétic. *adj.* Promoting a diaphoresis or perspiration.

A *diaphoretick* medicine, or a sudorifick, is something that will provoke sweating.—*Watts.*

Diaphorétic. *s.* Sudorific medicine.

Diaphoreticks, or promoters of perspiration, help the organs of digestion, because the attenuation of the aliment makes it perspirable.—*Arbuthnot.*

Diaphorétical. *adj.* Sudorific.

Methinks there may be an excellent medicinal extraction drawn (by prudence directed by grace) out of the nature of temporal felicity, in order to the fortifying our minds, which may not improperly be called the spirit or salt of human frailty, since it may work upon the mind as physicians say those kind of *diaphoretical* medicines do upon the body.—*W. Montague, Devout Essays*, pt. i. p. 60: 1648.

Díaphragm. *s.* [Gr. διάφραγμα.]

1. Midriff which divides the upper cavity of the body from the lower.

It must be owned, we are not conscious of the systole and diastole of the heart, or the motion of the *diaphragm*.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 257.

2. Any division or partition which divides a hollow body.

It consists of a fasciculus of bodies, round, about one sixth of an inch in diameter, hollow, and parted into numerous cells by means of *diaphragms*, thick set throughout the whole length of the body.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Diárian. *adj.* In the following extract, connected with, or formed by, the journals or daily papers.

You take a name; Philander's odes are seen,
Printed, and prais'd, in every magazine;
Diarian sages greet their brother sage,
And your dark pages please th' enlighten'd age.
Crabbe, News-paper. (Ord MS.)

Díarist. *s.* Keeper of a daybook or journal: (in the following extract it means a humble historian who is little more than a registrar of daily events).

William [of Malmesbury] stands next in order of time after Bede in the series of our historical writers, properly so called, as distinguished from mere compilers and *diarists*.—*Craik, History of English Literature.*

(See also last extract under Chronicler.)

Diarrhéa. *s.* [Gr. διαῤῥοία.] Purging; flux of the bowels.

There are several very different affections classed together under the head of *diarrhœa*; by which term is usually signified the occurrence of frequent, loose, or liquid alvine evacuations.—*Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. lxxii.

Diarrhétic. *adj.* Promoting the flux of the belly; solutive; purgative. *Obsolete.*

Millet is *diarrhœtick*, cleansing, and useful in diseases of the kidneys.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Díary. *s.* [Fr. *diaire*; Lat. *diarium*.] Account of the transactions, accidents, and observations of every day; journal.

In sea-voyages, where there is nothing to be seen but sky and sea, men make *diaries*; but in land-travel, wherein so much is to be observed, they omit it.—*Bacon.*

I go on in my intended *diary*.—*Tatler.*

Diástase. *s.* [Gr. διάστασις = standing apart, or in a divided manner.] See extract.

The most remarkable conversion of starch into *dextrine* (and ultimately into sugar) is that which is effected by a peculiar azotized principle, to which the term *diastase* has been applied, and which is produced in germinating seeds, and in buds during the period of their development. . . . *Diastase* . . . was first obtained from barley malt by Payen and Persoz.—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry*, p. 1179.

Diástole. *s.* [Gr.] Dilatation of the heart.

The systole seems to resemble the forcible bending of a spring, and the *diastole* its flying out again to its natural state.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Diastólic. *adj.* Consisting of, or formed by, the diastole.

The other of the two sounds coincides with the *diastole*, and is spoken of the second or the *diastolic* sound.—*Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. lix.

Diáthesis. *s.* Disposition (of which it is the Greek equivalent).

There are medicines . . . of which the effect is to correct the lithic *diathesis*, as it is called. . . The urine of persons who have the lithic *diathesis* is bright, of a dark golden or coppery colour, like brown sherry.—*Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. lxxvi.

Díatribe. *s.* [Gr.; from διατρίβω = wear through, wear out.] Prolonged treatment of anything; anything done thoroughly: (chiefly in a *bad* sense, as applied to long and exhaustive *invectives*).

(For example see extract under next entry.)

Diátribist. *s.* One who exercises himself in diatribes.

And the same I desire may introduce my address to this *diatribist*, and the tasks by him set before me, the subjects which he hath chosen to consider with me being such as well deserve some care from each of us, that we neither deceive others nor ourselves in them. . . . But I, that am not by his *diatribe* so instructed, or improved, as to discern one real misadventure in those discourses, find it impossible for me to be edified by this his charity.—*Hammond, Works*, vol. ii. pt. iv. pp. 134–136. (Rich.)

Dib. *s.* [?]

1. Dibstone: (game played with them being called *dibs*). See Hucklebone.

2. Slang for money.

Make nunky surrender his *dibs*.
Rejected Addresses.

Díbble. *s.* Pointed instrument with which gardeners make holes for planting.

Through cunning, with *dibble*, rake, mattock, and spade,
By line and by level trim garden is made.
Tusser, One hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Díbble. *v. n.* In *Angling*. Same as Dip.

This stone-fly, then we dape or *dibble* with, as with the drake.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Díbstone. *s.* See Hucklebone.

I have seen little girls exercise whole hours together, and take abundance of pains to be expert at *dibstones*.—*Locke.*

Dicácity. *s.* [Fr. *dicacité*; Lat. *dicacitas*.] Pertness; sauciness; much talk or prating.

As every one had something to say to Jerry, so Jerry had something to say to every one; and this gave a sort of petulant *dicacity* to his repartees, by no means agreeable to the natural civility of his disposition.—*Graves, Spiritual Quixote*, i. 8.

Dice. *s.* See Die. [This form, though generally treated as that of an irregular plural, is *collective*; being in the same class as Pence. The final *-ce*, though etymologically the *-s* of the ordinary plurals, is differentiated both in spelling and sound; the ordinary *-s* being sounded as *z* (*dies, pennies* = *dize, penniez*). Not to be confounded with the *-ce* in *mice*, which is part of the root, the change of import being denoted by the change of vowel.]

Dice. *v. n.* Game with dice.

I was as virtuously given as a gentleman need to be; virtuous enough; swore little: *diced* not above seven times a-week.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* iii. 3.

Dícebox. *s.* Box from which the dice are thrown.

What would you say, should you see the spar' shaking her elbow for a whole night together, and thumping the table with a *dice-box*!—*Addison Guardian.*

It mattered not what the novice preferred, gallantry or field sports, the *dicebox* or the bottle.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

Díceplayer. *s.* Dicer.

A common gamester or *dice-player* may call himself Christian, but indeed he is not.—*Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium*, ii. 471. (Ord MS.)

Dícer. *s.* One who plays with dice; gambler; gamester.

They make marriage vows
As false as *dicers'* oaths. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, iii. 4.

Dich. See Dit.

Dichótomist. *s.* One who dichotomizes, or frames dichotomies in the way of classification.

The *dichotomists* . . . would wrest . . . whatever doth not fall aptly within those dichotomies. —*Bacon, On Learning*, b. vi. ch. ii. s. 1. By G. Wats. (Rich.)

Dichó'omize. *v. a.* Part off in divisions by pairs.

That great city might well be *dichotomized* into cloisters and hospitals. —*Bishop Hall, Epistles*, dec. i. ep. 5.

Then was all Italy (resembled by geographers for the fashion thereof, to a man's leg) troubled with the incurable gout of schism and faction: not a city of note in it which was not *dichotomized* into the sect of the Guelfes, which favoured the Pope, and Gibellines, which adhered to the Emperour.—*Fuller, History of the Holy War*, p. 166.

Dichótomize. *v. n.* Become dichotomous.

An analogous but more complicated structure obtains when the radiating, wavy, vertical plates of dentine *dichotomise*, and give off from their sides, throughout their course, numerous branch plates and processes, which are traversed by medullary sinuses and canals with their peripheral terminations dilated, and becoming the centres of lobes or columns of hard dentine. The transverse section of such teeth gives the appearance of branches of a tree, with leaf-stalks and leaves, radiating from the central pulp-cavity to the circumference of the tooth; and I have called the fossil fish in which this structure was first detected, Dendrodus. —*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. ix.

Dichótomous. *adj.* Chiefly used in *Botany*. See extract.

Dichotomous [is] having the divisions always in pairs, as the branches and inflorescence of Stellaria holostea: if they are in threes, we say *trichotomous*, as the stem of Mirabilis jalapa.—*Lindley, Introduction to Botany*, ii. 362.

Dichótomy. *s.* [Gr. διχοτομία = cutting into two parts; from δίχα = in a two-fold manner, and the root of τέμνω = cut.] Distribution by pairs: (when not applied to *physical* objects, applied to *systems of arrangement* or classification).

Some persons have disturbed the order of nature, and abused their readers by an affectation of *dichotomies, trichotomies*, sevens, twelves, &c. Let the nature of the subject, considered together with the design which you have in view, always determine the number of parts into which you divide it.—*Watts.*

Dícing. *verbal abs.* Playing at dice.

The capitular of Charles the Great joins *dicing* and drunkenness together, as being usual companions, and forbids them both alike to bishop, priests, and deacons.—*Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium*, ii. 472. (Ord MS.)

cinghouse. *s.* Gamblinghouse.

The public peace cannot be kept where public *dicing-houses* are permitted.—*Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium*, ii. 470. (Ord MS.)

ckens. *s.* and *interj.* [see last extract.] Deuse, devil; exclamation of astonishment or confusion.

Where had you this pretty weathercock?—I cannot tell what the *dickens* his name is my husband had him of.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 2.

What a *dickens* does he mean by a trivial sum?—But han't you found it, sir?—*Congreve, Old Bachelor.*

[*Deuce.—Dickens.* A euphemism for the devil. The Platt Deutsch uses *düker, duks*, or *duus*, in the same sense: *de duks un de dood! De duus!* as in English, *the deuce!* or *the dickens!* Swabian, *taus*; dass dich der Taus!—Schmid.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Dícker. *s.* [?] Measure or package for certain articles, especially leather.

I have spent but a groat; a penny for my two jades, a penny for the poor, a penny pot of ale, and a penny cake for my man and me, a *dicker* of cowhides cost me.—*Heywood, First Part of King Edward IV.*: 1600. (Nares by H. and W.)

Dícky. *s.* [?]

1. Box at the back of a coach.

But never a traveller, out or in,
Could jolly Dick Neck-or-naught find;
Save a sallow-faced gentleman tall and thin,
That sat on the *dicky* behind.
Ballad, New Monthly Review.

2. Slang for a false shirt-front.

Diclínous. *adj.* [Gr. δίς = twice, κλίνη = couch.] In *Botany*. Having the male and female organs on separate receptacles; unisexual. See Diecious.

(For example see extract under Dimorphism, 2.)

Dícotylédonous. *adj.* In *Botany*. Having two Cotyledons.

Very few of the genera of plants, or even of the families, can be pronounced with certainty to be kinds. The great distinctions of vascular and cellular, *dicotyledonous* or exogenous and monocotyledonous or endogenous, are perhaps differences of kind: the lines of demarcation which divide those classes seem (though even on this I would not pronounce positively) to go through the whole nature of the plants. But the different species of a genus, or genera of a family, usually have in common only a limited number of characters.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic.*

Dictámen. *s.* [L.Lat.] Dictate. *Rare.*

The matter is next taxed, and the petition challenged, that we are not involved with you in those same desires, judgments and opinions; will not against the *dictamen* of our consciousness vote and reverence our own judgments, and captivate them to the sense of others.—*Drummond*, Σκιαμαχία. (Ord MS.)

Dictament. *s.* Dictate. *Rare.*

I make no doubt at all, but if any followed in the whole tenor of their lives, the *dictaments* of right reason, but that their journey was secure to heaven. —*Sir K. Digby, Observations on Sir T. Browne's Religio Medici.* (Ord MS.)

Dictámne. *s.* See Dittany.

Dictate. *v. a.* Deliver, or enjoin, with authority; prescribe to an amanuensis; deliver words to one learning to spell.

The spoils of elephants the roofs inlay,
And studded amber darts a golden ray;
Such, and not nobler, in the realms above,
My wonder *dictates* is the dome of Jove.
Pope, Homer's Odyssey.

The earliest example, given by Dr. Johnson, of this word [*dictate*], is from Pope. It appears among words not familiarly used, in the list of such, at the end of Bagwell's Mystery of Astronomy, 1655.—*Todd.*

Dictate. *s.* Rule or maxim delivered with authority; prescription; prescript.

Those right helps of art which will scarce be found by those who servilely confine themselves to the *dictates* of others.—*Locke.*

Dictátion. *s.* Art or practice of dictating; words dictated; delivery of words to one learning to spell or write; injunction.

What heresies and prodigious opinions have been set on foot, and maintained to the death, under the pretence of the *dictation* and warrant of God's Spirit!—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 148.

Dictátor. *s.* [Lat.]

1. Magistrate of Rome made in times of exigence and distress, and invested with absolute authority.

Kind *dictators* made, when they came home,
Their vanquish'd foes free citizens of Rome.
Waller.

2. One invested with absolute authority.

Unanimous they all commit the care
And management of this main enterprize,
To him their great *dictator.*
Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 111.

3. One whose credit or authority enables him to direct the conduct or opinion of others.

Say, that you were the emperor of pleasures,
The great *dictator* of fashions, for all Europe,
And had the pomp of all the courts and kingdoms,
Laid forth unto the shew? to make yourself
Gaz'd and admir'd at? you must go to bed,
And take your natural rest: then all this vanisheth.
B. Jonson, Staple of News.

Dictatórial. *adj.* After the manner of a dictator; authoritative; confident; dogmatical; overbearing.

A young academick often dwells upon a journal, or an observator that treats of trade and politicks in a *dictatorial* style, and is lavish in the praise of the author.—*Watts.*

He was really interested in what Coningsby had seen, and what he had felt; and this sympathy divested his manner of the disagreeable effect that accompanies a tone inclined to be *dictatorial.*—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, b. iv. ch. iv.

Dictatórian. *adj.* Dictatorial. *Rare.*

A *dictatorian* power, more accommodate to the first production of things.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind*, 347. (Ord MS.)

Dictátorship. *s.*

1. Office of dictator.

This is the solemnest title they can confer under the princedom, being indeed a kind of *dictatorship.* —*Sir H. Wotton.*

2. Authority; insolent confidence.

This is that perpetual *dictatorship* which is exercised by Lucretius, though often in the wrong.—*Dryden.*

Dictatory. *adj.* Overbearing; dogmatical.

Our English, the language of men ever famous and foremost in the achievements of liberty, will not easily find servile letters enow to spell such a *dictatory* presumption Englished.—*Milton, Areopagitica.*

Díction. *s.* [Lat. *dictio, -onis*; from *dictus*, pass. part. of *dico* = say.] Style; language; expression.

There appears in every part of his *diction*, or expression, a kind of noble and bold purity.—*Dryden.*

Dictionary. *s.* Book containing the words of a language in alphabetical order, with explanations of their meaning; lexicon; vocabulary; wordbook.

Some have delivered the polity of spirits, and left an account that they stand in awe of charms, spells, and conjurations; that they are afraid of letters and characters, notes, and dashes, which, set together, do signify nothing; and not only in the *dictionary* of man, but in the subtler vocabulary of Satan.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Is it such a fault to translate simulacra images? I see what a good thing it is to have a good catholick *dictionary.*—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

An army, or a parliament, is a collection of men; a *dictionary*, or nomenclature, is a collection of words.—*Watts.*

Used *adjectivally*. As found or given in a dictionary, or in dictionaries generally.

None of the modes of assuming what should be proved are in more frequent use than what are termed by Bentham, 'question-begging appellatives;' names which beg the question under the guise of stating it. The most potent of these are such as have a laudatory or vituperative character. For instance, in politics, the word Innovation. The *dictionary* meaning of this term being merely 'a change to something new,' it is difficult for the defenders even of the most salutary improvement to deny that it is an innovation; yet the word having acquired in common usage a vituperative connotation in addition to its *dictionary* meaning, the admission is always construed as a large concession to the disadvantage of the thing proposed.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, v. 7.

Díctum. *s.* pl. *dicta.* [Lat. neuter of *dictus* = thing said.—see Diction.] Apophthegm.

The maxim resulting from the examination of a syllogism in the foregoing form, and of the application of which, every valid argument is in reality an instance, is, 'that whatever is predicated (i.e. affirmed or denied) universally, of any class of things, may be predicated, in like manner, (viz. affirmed or denied) of any thing comprehended in that class.' This is the principle, commonly called the 'dictum de omni et nullo,' for the indication of which we are indebted to Aristotle, and which is the keystone of his whole logical system. . . . The object of Aristotle's *dictum* is precisely analogous; . . . his design was to point out the general principle on which that process is conducted which takes place in each syllogism. And as the laws of nature (as they are called) are in reality merely generalized facts, of which all the phenomena coming under them are particular instances; so, the proof drawn from Aristotle's *dictum* is not a distinct demonstration brought to confirm another demonstration, but is merely a generalized and abstract statement of all demonstration whatever; and is, therefore, in fact, the very demonstration which (mutatis mutandis), accommodated to the various subject-matters, is actually employed in each particular case. . . . Some persons have remarked of the *dictum* (meaning it as a disparagement) that it is merely a somewhat circuitous explanation of what is meant by a class. It is, in truth, just such an explanation of this as is needful to the student, and which must be kept before his mind in reasoning.—*Whately, Elements of Logic*, b. i. § 4.

For example: in questions of language, the usage of the greater number is practically the standard of decision, according to the well-known *dictum* of Horace. In order that a person should be intelligible, it is necessary that he should conform to the grammatical forms and significations of words generally recognised by those whom he addresses.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. vi.

Didáctic. *adj.* [Gr. διδακτικός, from root of διδάσκω = teach; διδασκαλία = teaching.] Teaching; preceptive; conveying instruction.

I am very glad that he finds vacancy from his other cares to bestow some hours upon the institution of youth; he finding in himself a great promptness in such *didactick* work.—*Worthington, Letter to Hartlib*, ep. 16: 1661.

Didáctical. *adj.* Same as Didactic.

We shall not need here to describe, out of their *didactical* writings, what kind of prayers, and what causes of confidence they teach towards the Blessed Virgin Mary and all Saints.—*Jeremy Taylor, Dissuasive against Popery*, ch. ii. § 9.

Didáctically. *adv.* In a didactic manner.

Points best resolved by the books of the Fathers, written dogmatically or *didactically*.—*Bishop Andrewes, Answer to Cardinal Perron*, p. 50.

Dídapper. *s.* [? *diver-dipper*.] Natatorial water-bird so called; little grebe, or dabchick (Podiceps minor).

The misery of man may fitly be compared to a *didapper*, who when she is under water, past our sight, and indeed, can be seen no more to us, rises again, shakes but herself, and is the same as she was.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Woman-hater*, iv. 3.

Didascálic. *adj.* [see Didactic.] Preceptive; didactic; giving precepts in an art.

I found it necessary to form some story, and give a kind of body to the poem: under what species it may be comprehended, whether *didascalick* or heroick, I leave to the judgement of the criticks.—*Prior*.

Díddle. *v. n.* Totter; move like a child or an aged person.

And when his forward strength began to bloom,
To see him *diddle* up and down the room!
O, who would think so sweet a babe as this
Should e'er be slain by a false-hearted kiss?
Quarles, Divine Fancies, i. 4.

Díddle. *v. a.* Cheat; cozen.

I should absolutely have *diddled* Hounslow, if it had not been for her confounded pretty face flitting about my stupid brain.—*Disraeli the younger, The young Duke*, b. ii. ch. iii.

Dídrachm. *s.* [Gr. δίς = twice, δραχμή = Greek coin worth $9\frac{3}{4}d$.] Piece of money so called

A . . . *didrachm*, the fourth part of an ounce of silver, which was the tribute, &c.—*Jeremy Taylor, Great Exemplar of Sanctity and holy Life*, iii. § 14.

Didúction. *s.* [Lat. *diductio, -onis*; from *di* (*dis*) = in a different direction, and *ductus*, pass. part. of *duco* = lead.] Separation by withdrawing one part from the other.

He ought to shew what kind of strings they are, which, though strongly fastened to the inside of the receiver and superficies of the bladder, must draw as forcibly one as another, in comparison of those that within the bladder draw so as to hinder the *diduction* of its sides.—*Boyle*.

Didýmium. *s.* [Gr. δίδυμος = twin.] Metal so called, discovered in association with Lantanium, of which, for the purposes of the artificial nomenclature of Chemistry, it is fancifully considered the twin brother.

(For example see extract under Lantanium.)

Die. *v. n.* [A.S. *deadian*.]

1. Lose life; expire; pass into another state of existence: (applied to all *organized objects*, vegetable as well as animal).

Thou dost kill me with thy falsehood; and it grieves me not to *die*, but it grieves me that thou art the murderer.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

With *by*.

Their young men shall *die by* the sword; their sons and daughters shall *die by* famine.—*Jeremiah*, xi. 22.

With *of*.

They often come into the world clear, and with the appearance of sound bodies; which, notwithstanding, have been infected with disease, and have *died of* it, or at least have been very infirm.—*Wiseman, Surgery*.

With *for*.

At first she startles, then she stands amaz'd;
At last with terrour she from thence doth fly,
And loaths the wat'ry glass wherein she gaz'd,
And shuns it still, although *for* thirst she *die*.
Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul.

He in the loaden vineyard *dies for* thirst.
Addison.

2. Be punished with death.

If I *die* for it, as no less is threatened me, the king my old master must be relieved.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, iii. 3.

What is the love of our neighbour?—The valuing him as the image of God, one for whom Christ *died*.—*Hammond, Practical Catechism*.

3. Be lost; perish; come to nothing.

Whatever pleasure any man may take in spreading whispers, he will find greater satisfaction by letting the secret *die* within his own breast.—*Spectator*.

4. Sink; faint.

His heart *died* within him, and he became as a stone.—1 *Samuel*, xxv. 1.

5. Perish everlastingly.

So long as God shall live so long shall the damned *die*.—*Hakewill, Apology*.

6. Languish with pleasure, tenderness, or affection.

To sounds of heav'nly harps she *dies* away,
And melts in visions of eternal day. *Pope.*

7. Vanish; become extinct.

The smaller stains and blemishes may *die* away and disappear, amidst the brightness that surrounds them; but a blot of a deeper nature casts a shade on all the other beauties, and darkens the whole character.—*Addison, Spectator*.

With *out*.

The system of bribery did not long survive the ministry of Lord North. It may not have wholly *died out*; and has probably since been resorted to on rare and exceptional occasions.—*T. Erskine May, Constitutional History of England*, vol. i. ch. vi.

Die. *s.* [Fr. *dé*.]

1. Small cube, marked on its faces with spots from one to six, and used in gambling: (pl. *dice*, which see).

Keep a gamester from the *dice*, and a good student from his book, and it is wonderful.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 1.

I have set my life upon a cast,
And I will stand the hazard of the *die*.
Shakespear, Richard III. v. 4.

2. Chance.

So both to battle fierce arranged are;
In which his harder fortune was to fall
Under my spear; such is the *die* of war.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

3. Any cubic body: (pl. *dies*).

Young creatures have learned spelling of words by having them pasted upon little flat tablets or *dies*.—*Watts*.

Die. *s.* Stamp used for making the impressions in coining: (pl. *dies*.)

Such variety of *dies* made use of by Wood in stamping his money, makes the discovery of counterfeits more difficult.—*Swift*.

Diécious. *adj.* [Gr. δίς = twice, οἶκος = house, family.] In *Botany*. Bearing the male and female organs not only on different flowers, but the flowers themselves on different plants: (differing from *diclinous*, which is applied to cases where the male and female organs are simply on different flowers, i.e. with a different *bed*, κλίνη, for each, but without reference to the plant on which such flowers grow).

Plants with imperfect, *diclinous*, or unisexual flowers are (*a*) staminate, or sterile, with stamens and no pistils; (*b*) pistillate, or fertile, with pistils and no stamens; (*c*) neuter, without essential organs. Plants with imperfect flowers are also (A) monœcious, with the staminate and pistillate flowers on the same plant; (B) *dicœcious* when on separate plants; (C) polygamous, with staminate and perfect flowers intermixed, either on the same plant or on different individuals.—*Henfrey, Rudiments of Botany*, ch. iii. § 2.

If the structure and functions of the human mechanism had been illustrated only by comparison with those of other vertebrata, the physiologist would have been acquainted with only one leading modification of the generative system in the animal kingdom, namely, the *dioecious* or bisexual. The analogy between animals and plants in the modes of continuing the species is fully illustrated only by the invertebrata. Here the anatomist finds the self-sufficing combination of fertilising and productive organs in the same individual, as in most flowers.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*.

Diéresis. *s.* [Gr. διαίρεσις = division, separation, differentiation.] See extract.

If any two vowels are to be read as two distinct syllables, the latter is marked with a *diœresis* or two dots over it; παῖς, boy, and ἄϋπνος, sleepless.—*Sharpe, On the Greek Tongue*, p. 16. (Rich.)

Díet. *s.* [L.Lat. *dieta*; Gr. δίαιτη.]

1. Food; victuals in general.

They cared for no other delicacy of fare, or curiosity of *diet*, than to maintain life.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

2. Food regulated by the rules of medicine, for the prevention or cure of any disease.

I commend rather some *diet* for certain seasons, than frequent use of physick; for those *diets* alter the body more, and trouble it less.—*Bacon*.

3. Allowance of provision.

For his diet, there was a continual *diet* given him of the king of Babylon.—*Jeremiah*, iii. 34.

Díet. *v. a.* Regulate food medicinally.

She *diets* him with fasting every day,
The swelling of his wounds to mitigate,
And made him pray both early and eke late.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Díet. *v. n.* Take regular meals; eat.

And join with thee calm Peace and Quiet;
Spare Fast, that oft with gods doth *diet*.
Milton, Il Penseroso.

Díet. *s.* [Fr. *diette*; L.Lat. *dieta*, *dieta*, from *dies* = day; the original import of the word being the day fixed for some meeting, judicial or political, rather than the meeting itself.] Assembly, more especially of estates in the political sense of the term, either within the Germanic empire itself, or in the countries influenced by it; German, also Polish, parliament.

An emperour in title without territory, who can ordain nothing of importance but by a *diet*, or assembly of the states of many free princes, ecclesiastical and temporal.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

And save debates in Warsaw's *diet*,
He reigned in most unseemly quiet.
Byron, Mazeppa.

A *diet* at Aix-la-Chapelle was among the earliest acts of Louis the Pious. From this council commissioners were despatched throughout the empire to receive complaints and to redress all acts of oppression. . . . Louis the Pious held his plenary court a second time at Aix-la-Chapelle. The four great acts of this council were among the boldest and most comprehensive ever submitted to a great national assembly. The emperor was still in theory the sole legislator; not only were the secret suggestions, but the initiatory motions in the council, from the supreme power. It might seem, that in the three acts which regarded the hierarchy, the emperor legislated for the church; but it was in truth the church legislating for herself through the emperor. . . . The Council *Diet* of Aix-la-Chapelle, having thus legislated for the church, contemplated the dangers of the state.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. v. ch. ii.

On such 'liberal' principles is the *diet* constituted that the most ignorant class in the province—ignorant to such an extent that it does not even look upon reading and writing as necessary qualifications in its deputies—elects 72 members, while the nobles—that is to say, all the old landed proprietors, great and small, have only 42 representatives, the townspeople only 22. The Universities of Cracow and Lemberg are represented through their rectors, who sit ex officio; the chambers of commerce of Lemberg, Cracow, and Brody send one member each to the *diet*, who is elected. But as the influence of the landed proprietors and citizens is negatived by that of the peasants, so is that of the educational and commercial bodies by a formidable clerical par[ty] consisting of three archbishops (one Roman Cath[olic], one United Greek, and one Armenian), and f[our] bishops (three Roman Catholic, and one Uni[ted] Greek). With the intelligence, patriotism, and [pro]perty of the country on the one side, but with[out] priests and peasants on the other, the governm[ent] putting its faith in numbers calculated and c[on]fully balanced beforehand, does not find the G[er]cian *diet* such a troublesome body as might h[ave] been expected.—*S. Edwards, Polish Captivity*, [vol.] ii. ch. iii.

Díet-drink. *s.* Medicated liquor; dri[nk] brewed with medicinal ingredients.

The observation will do that better than the lady's *diet-drinks*, or apothecary's medicines.—*Locke*.

Díetary. *s.* Allowance in the way of di[et] in penal, parochial, or other institutions wherein the food of the inmates is regulated.

Lord Everingham overwhelmed him with quotations from commissioners' rules and sub-commissioners' reports, statistical tables, and references to *dietaries*. . . . Lord Henry would not listen to statistics, *dietary* tables, commissioners' rules, sub-commissioners' reports.—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*.

Díetary. *adj.* Relating to diet; exhibiting, or connected with, a dietary.

(For example see extract under preceding entry).

Dieter. *s.* One who prescribes rules for eating; one who prepares food by medicinal rules.

And sauc'd our broths as Juno had been sick,
And he her *dieter*. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

Dietétic. *adj.* Relating to diet; belonging to the medicinal cautions about the use of food.

This book of Cheyne's became the subject of conversation, and produced even sects in the *dietetick* philosophy.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*, pref.

Dietétical. *adj.* Same as Dietetic.

He received no other counsel than to refrain from cold drink, which was but a *dietetical* caution, and such as culinary prescription might have afforded.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Dietétics. *s.* [for form see Chromatics.] System or principles of diet considered as an object for study or exposition; philosophy of, or rules for, diet.

(For example see extract under Hygiene.)

Diétical. *adj.* Dietetic. *Rare.*

The three fountains of physick, namely, *dietical*, chirurgical, and pharmaceutical.—*Ferrand, Love Melancholy*, p. 237: 1640.

Dieting. *verbal abs.* Feeding by rule.

With much greater care, doubtless, than the Persian king could appoint for his queen Esther, those maiden *dietings* and set prescriptions of baths and odours, which may render her at last more amiable to his eye.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government.*

Differ. *v. n.* [Lat. *differo*.]

1. Be distinguished from, or have properties and qualities not the same with, those of another person or thing: (with *from*).

Thy prejudices, Syphax, wont discern
What virtues grow from ignorance and choice,
Nor how the hero *differs from* the brute.
Addison, Cato.

2. Contend; be at variance.

A man of judgement shall sometimes hear ignorant men *differ*, and know well within himself that those which so *differ* mean one thing, and yet they themselves never agree.—*Bacon.*

3. Be of a contrary opinion: (in conversation at least, the construction with *with*, though less logical, is commoner than that with *from*; such sentences as 'I *differ with* you' being more usual than 'I *differ from* you').

Differ. *v. a.* Make different. *Rare.*

In thy immortal part
Man, as well as I, thou art;
But something 'tis that *differs* thee and me.
Cowley.

Difference. *s.*

1. State of being distinct from something; contrariety to identity.

Where the faith of the holy church is one, a *difference* between customs of the church doth no harm.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Quality by which one differs from another.

This nobility, or *difference* from the vulgar, was not in the beginning given to the succession of blood, but to the succession of virtue.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

3. Dispute; debate; quarrel; question; controversy.

What was the *difference*?—It was a contention in public.—*Shakespear, Cymbeline*, i. 5.

4. Distinction: (with *between*).

Our constitution does not only make a *difference between* the guilty and the innocent, but even among the guilty, *between* such as are more or less criminal.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

In *Logic* this is often interchanged with the Latin form *differentia*.

... these predicables, genus and species are commonly said, in the language of logicians, to be predicated 'in quid'; i.e. to answer to the question, 'what?' as, 'what is Cæsar?' Answer, 'a man;' 'what is a man?' Answer, 'an animal;' *difference* in 'quale quid.' ... It is evident from what has been said, that the genus and *difference* put together make up the species. E.g. 'rational' and 'animal' constitute 'man.' ... But when logicians speak of species as a 'whole,' this is, properly, in reference to the genus and the *difference*; each of which denotes a 'part' of that species which we constitute by joining those two together. But then it should be remembered that a species is not a predicable in respect of its genus and *difference* (since it cannot be predicated of them), but only in respect of the individuals, or lower species, of which it can be predicated. ... When I say of a magnet, that it is 'a kind of iron-ore,' that is called its proximum-genus, because it is the closest (or lowest) genus that is predicated of it: 'mineral' is its more remote genus. When I say that the *differentia* of a magnet is its 'attracting iron,' and that its property is 'polarity,' these are called respectively a specific *difference* and property; because magnet is (I have supposed) an infima species (i.e. only a species). When I say that the *differentia* of iron ore is its 'containing iron,' and its property, 'being attracted by the magnet,' these are called respectively, a generic *difference* and property, because 'iron-ore' is a subaltern species or genus; being both the genus of magnet, and a species of mineral. ... An individual is so called because it is incapable of logical division; which is a metaphorical expression, to signify 'the distinct (i.e. separate) enumeration of several things signified by one common name.' This operation is directly opposite to generalization, (which is performed by means of 'abstraction;') for as, in that, you set aside the *differences* by which several things are distinguished, so as to call them all by one common name, so, in division, you select the *differences*, so as to enumerate them by their several distinct names. Thus, 'mineral' is said to be divided into 'earths, metals,' &c.; and metals again into 'gold, iron,' &c.; and these are called the parts (or members) of the division. ... You may say of a beast or bird that it is an 'animal;' and the term 'beast' implies not only the term 'animal,' but something more besides; namely, whatever '*difference*' characterizes 'beast,' and separates it from 'bird,' 'fish,' &c.—*Whately, Elements of Logic*, supplement to chap. i. § 3, 4, 5.

5. In the *plural*. Evidence of distinction; differential mark.

Henry had the title of sovereign, yet did not put those things in execution which are the true marks and *differences* of sovereignty.—*Sir J. Davies.*

6. In *Heraldry*. Figure added to coats of arms to distinguish one family from another, and to show how far distant younger branches are from the principal branch.

The original of *differences* is controverted. Camden will have them to have begun about the time of Richard I. Paradin assigns *differences* worn as early as the year 870. The president Fauchet observes *differences* to have been hereditary in the French families before the time of Louis le Gros, who came to the crown in the year 1110. Moreau refers them to the time of St. Louis; and Lallonette, Belleforest, &c., to that of Philip Augustus.—*Rees, Cyclopædia, Difference.*

7. Distinct kind, variety, or species. *Rare.*

This is notoriously known in some *differences* of brake or fern.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

8. In *Mathematics*. Excess of one quantity above another.

Difference. *v. a.* Cause a difference; make one thing not the same as another. Differentiate the *commoner* word.

You know it in common practice in your trades and merchandise, that when a man hath bought a parcel of commodities he sets his mark upon them, to distinguish them from the rest in the warehouse; so doth our God; he sets a mark upon his own; whereby they are plainly *differenced* from others.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 134.

In the Samson Agonistes, colloquial language is left at the greatest distance, yet something of it is preserved, to render the dialogue probable: in Massinger the style is *differenced*, but *differenced* in the smallest degree possible, from animated conversation by the vein of poetry.—*Coleridge, Table Talk.*

Different. *adj.*

1. Distinct; not the same.

There are covered galleries that lead from the palace to five *different* churches.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

2. Of contrary qualities.

The Britons change
Sweet native home *for* unaccustom'd air,
And other climes, where *diff'rent* food and soil
Portend distempers. *Philips.*

3. Unlike; dissimilar

Neither the shape of faces, nor the age, nor the colour, ought to be alike in all figures, any more than the hair; because men are as *different* from each other, as the regions in which they are born are *different*.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Happiness consists in things which produce pleasure, and in the absence of those which cause any pain: now these, to *different* men, are very *different* things.—*Locke.*

Differéntial. *adj.*

1. Relating to, consisting in, or indicating, difference: (almost always with some specific application; generally in connection with *differentia*, in the logical sense of that term).

a. In *Mathematics*. To the *calculus of infinitesimals*, or the differential calculus.

Differential method is applied to the doctrine of infinitesimals, or infinitely small quantities, called the arithmetick of fluxions. It consists in descending from whole quantities to their infinitely small differences, and comparing together these infinitely small differences, of what kind soever they be: and from thence it takes the name of the *differential* calculus, or analysis of infinitesimals.—*Harris.*

b. In *Commerce*. To *duties* of a *compensatory* character.

Up to that year [1860] there existed a *differential* import duty on foreign paper, which had been imposed to countervail the export duties levied by almost every foreign government on rags—the raw material of the manufacture. One of the stipulations in the commercial treaty was that this duty should be removed, but by an unhappy oversight on the part of the negotiators of the treaty no attempt was made to secure the simultaneous abolition of the export duty on French rags. The consequence of the abolition of the import duty while the export duty on the raw material was retained could be easily foreseen, and it was in fact predicted. A great trade had grown up under the *differential* duty. The duty was suddenly withdrawn. The consumer would get his commodity cheaper, but the producer must work at lower profits and possibly be driven out of the market.—*Times*, May 24, 1865.

2. In *Meteorology*. See extract.

This instrument [the *differential* thermometer] consists of a glass tube bent twice at right angles, so that the balls—blown as near as possible of the same size—at its extremities, are on a plane with the instrument, and perpendicular to the stand on which it rests. The tube and part of a ball are filled with a coloured fluid, and the rest contains air. It is termed *differential* because its use is to distinguish between the temperatures of the balls: when one of these is affected by caloric, the expanded air depresses the fluid on that side and raises it on the other—the comparison therefore is between the aerial fluids in the separate bulbs of the instrument.—*Thompson, Introduction to Meteorology*, § 447.

Differéntially. *adv.* In a differential manner; in the way of differentiation.

Whether, as some contend, everything is explicable on the hypothesis of universal pressure, whence what we call tension results *differentially* from inequalities of pressure in opposite directions; or whether, as might be with equal propriety contended, things are to be explained on the hypothesis of universal tension, from which pressure is a differential result; or whether, as most physicists hold, pressure and tension everywhere co-exist; are questions which it is impossible to settle.—*Herbert Spencer, First Principles*, ch. x.

Differéntiate. *v. a.* Effect a differentia, or difference, in its logical sense, i. e. as a point of classification: (its chief special applications being in *Biology*, where it denotes the *changes* which result in the *development* of differential characters). As the process, being one of growth, is less noticed than the result, the *participial* or *adjectival* form is *commoner* than that of the ordinary verb.

Cypripedium, in having three stigmas developed, and therefore in not having a rostellum, in having two fertile anthers with a large rudiment of a third, and in the state of its pollen, seems a remnant of the order whilst in a simpler condition. . . . These broken groups do not indicate to us the structure of the common parent-form of all orchids, but they probably serve to show the state of the order in ancient times, when none of the forms had become so widely *differentiated* from each other and from other plants, as are the existing orchids, especially the Vandeæ and the Ophreæ; and when, consequently, the order made a nearer approach in all its characters, than at present, to such allied groups as the Marantaceæ.—*Darwin, Fertilisation of Orchids*, ch. vii.

Differentiátion. *s.* Determination by means of a change producing a differential character or logical *differentia*; state so produced.

The first distinction we noted between the kind of change shown in life, and other kinds of change, was its serial character: we saw that vital change is substantially unlike non-vital change, in being made up of successive changes. Now since organic bodies display in so much higher a degree than inorganic bodies, those continuous *differentiations* and integrations which constitute evolution, ... it is clear that in a given time, organic bodies must undergo changes so comparatively numerous as to render the successiveness of their changes a marked characteristic. ... We reached the conclusion, that a force falling on any aggregate is divided into se-

veral forces; that when the aggregate consists of parts that are unlike, each part becomes a centre of unlike *differentiations* of the incident force; and that thus the multiplicity of such *differentiations* must increase with the multiplicity of the unlike parts.—*Herbert Spencer, Data of Biology*, § 36.
(See also examples under Integration.)

Differently. *adv.* In a different manner.
He may consider how *differently* he is affected by the same thought, which presents itself in a great writer, from what he is when he finds it delivered by an ordinary genius.—*Addison.*

Differing. *part. adj.* Different.
If the pipe be a little wet on the inside, it will make a *differing* sound from the same pipe dry.—*Bacon.*

Differingly. *adv.* In a differing manner. *Rare.*
Such protuberant and concave parts of a surface may remit the light so *differingly*, as to vary a colour.—*Boyle.*

Difficile. *adj.*
1. Difficult. *Rare.*
Nothing almost escaped that he achieved not, were the thing never so *difficile*.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 74.
Hope oft fancies that to be facile in the attainment, which reason in the event shows *difficile*: so as prudence we see is of force, where force prevails not.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 88.
That that should give motion to an unwieldy bulk, which itself hath neither bulk nor motion, is of as *difficile* apprehension as any mystery in nature.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

With the *accent* on the *second* syllable.
Latin was no more *difficil*,
Than for a blackbird 'tis to whistle.
Butler, Hudibras.

2. Scrupulous; hard to be persuaded.
The cardinal finding the pope *difficile* in granting the dispensation, doth use it as a principal argument, concerning the king's merit, that he had touched none of those deniers which had been levied by popes in England.—*Bacon.*

Difficileness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Difficile; incompliance; impracticability. *Rare.*
There be that in their nature do not affect the good of others: the lighter sort of malignity turneth but to a crossness, or frowardness, or aptness to oppose, or *difficileness*, or the like; but the deeper sort, to envy and mere mischief.—*Bacon, Essay of Goodness.*

Difficult. *adj.* Hard; not easy; not facile.
If it be *difficult* [in the margin] in the eyes of this people.—*Zachariah*, viii. 6.

Difficult. *v. a.* Render difficult. *Rare.*
Their excellencies having desisted from their pretensions, which had *difficulted* the peace.—*Sir W. Temple, Works*, ii. 484. (Ord MS.)
The late lord chancellor Thurlow was fond of using the verb *difficult*; as, he *difficulted* the matter; but he was pronounced unjustifiable in this usage. The old French verb, we see, upholds him; and the old English offers a synonyme.—*Cotgrave and Sherwood.*

Difficultly. *adv.* In a difficult manner; hardly; not easily.
A man who has always indulged himself in the full enjoyment of his station, will *difficultly* be persuaded to think any methods unjust that offer to continue it.—*Rogers, Sermons.*

Difficulty. *s.*
1. Hardness; contrariety to easiness or facility; anything hard to accomplish.
The religion which, by this covenant, we engage ourselves to observe, is a work of labour and *difficulty*; a service that requires our greatest care and attention.—*Rogers.*
They mistake *difficulties* for impossibilities: a pernicious mistake certainly; and the more pernicious, for that men are seldom convinced of it, till their convictions do them no good.—*South, Sermons.*

With *under*.
They lie *under* some *difficulties*, by reason of the emperour's displeasure, who has forbidden their manufactures.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

2. Objection; cavil.
Men should consider, that raising *difficulties* concerning the mysteries in religion, cannot make them more wise, learned, or virtuous.—*Swift.*

In difficulties. Embarrassed: (mostly from an urgent need of money).

Diffide. *v. n.* [Lat. *diffido.*] Distrust; have no confidence in. *Rare.*
To cleanse the soul from sin, and still *diffide*
Whether our reason's eye be clear enough
To intromit true light.
Dr. H. More, Cupid's Conflict.
With hope and fear
The woman did the new solution hear:
The man *diffides* in his own augury,
And doubts the gods. *Dryden.*

Diffidence. *s.*
1. Distrust; want of confidence in others.
No man almost thought himself secure, and men durst scarce commune or talk one with another; but there was a general *diffidence* every where.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*
You have brought scandal
To Israel, *diffidence* of God and doubt
In feeble hearts. *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 453.

2. Doubt; want of confidence in ourselves.
If the evidence of its being, or that this is its true sense, be only on probable proofs, our assent can reach no higher than an assurance or *diffidence*, arising from the more or less apparent probability of the proofs.—*Locke.*
Be silent always, when you doubt your sense;
And speak, though sure, with seeming *diffidence.*
Pope.

Diffident. *adj.*
1. Distrustful; doubting others.
Be not *diffident*
Of wisdom; she deserts thee not, if thou
Dismiss not her. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 562.
Pliny speaks of the Seres, the same people with the Chinese, as being very shy and *diffident* in their manner of dealing.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Doubtful of an event.
a. Used of *things*.
I was really so *diffident* of it, as to let it lie by me these two years, just as you now see it.—*Pope.*
b. Used of *one's self*.
I am not so confident of my own sufficiency as not willingly to admit the counsel of others; but yet I am not so *diffident* of myself, as brutishly to submit to any man's dictates.—*Eikon Basilike.*
Distress makes the humble heart *diffident.*—*Clarissa.*

Diffidently. *adv.* In a diffident manner.
In man humility's alone sublime,
Who *diffidently* hopes he's Christ's own care.
Smart, Hymn to the Supreme Being.

Diffinitive. *adj.* [Lat. *dif-finio.*] Final; conclusive; determinate: (different from, though liable to be confounded with, Definitive).
The tribunal where we speak being not *diffinitive* (which is no small advantage) I now promised to ease his memory myself with an extract of what I had said.—*Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 537.

Diffluency. *s.* [Lat. *diffluentia* = flowing off in different directions.] Quality of falling away on all sides; effect of fluidity, as opposed to consistency. *Rare.*
Ice is water congealed by the frigidity of the air, whereby it acquireth no new form; but rather a consistence or determination of its *diffluency.*—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Difform. *adj.* [Lat. *difformis.*] Having parts of different structures; dissimilar; unlike; irregular: (opposed to *uniform*).
The unequal refractions of *difform* rays proceed not from any contingent irregularities: such as are veins, an uneven polish, or fortuitous position of the pores of glass.—*Sir I. Newton.*

Difformity. *s.* Diversity of form; irregularity; dissimilitude.
In respect of uniformity with the primitive church, as of *difformity.*—*Stapleton, Fortresse of the Faith which Protestants call Papistry*, fol. 138 b: 1565.
There must [thus] needs be infinite *difformity* in the publick worship; and all the benefits which were, before, the consequents of conformity and unity, will be lost.—*Jeremy Taylor, Discourse on extempore Prayer.*
Necessity, absolute in itself, is simple and uniform and universal, without any possible difference, *difformity*, or variety whatsoever.—*Clarke, Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of God*, § 7.

Diffuse. *adj.* [Lat. *diffusus*, pass. part. of *diffundo* = pour, or spread by pouring, in different directions.]
1. Scattered; spread abroad, lax; prolix.
The reasoning of them is sophistical and inconclusive; the style *diffuse* and verbose.—*J. Warton, Essay on Pope.*

2. Difficult; tedious.
John Lydgate
Writeth after an higher rate;
It is *diffuse* to fynde
The sentence of his mind. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 237.

Diffuse. *v. a.* [Lat. *diffusus* = poured out so as to spread in different directions.]
1. Pour out upon a plane, so that the liquor may run every way; pour without particular direction.
When these waters began to rise at first, long before they could swell to the height of the mountains, they would *diffuse* themselves every way.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

2. Spread; scatter; disperse.
That iron man
With his huge flail began to lay about;
From whose stern presence they *diffused* ran,
Like scatter'd chaff, the which the wind away doth fan. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, v. 11, 47.

Diffused. *part. adj.*
1. Extended; at full length.
See how he lies at random, carelessly *diffused*,
With languish'd head unpropt.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 118.

2. Loose; irregular.
Let them from forth a sawpit rush at once,
With some *diffused* song.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.
He grows like savages,
To swearing and stern looks, *diffused* attire,
And everything that seems unnatural.
Id., Henry V. v. 2.

Diffuseness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Diffuse.
Though his works are voluminous, Cujacius has not the reputation of *diffuseness*; on the contrary, the art of lucid explanation with brevity is said to have been one of his great characteristics.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. ii. ch. iv. s. 3, § 76.

Diffuser. *s.* One who diffuses.
If the Jews were such *diffusers* of secular learning, why are the wisest men of their own nation, such as Joseph, Moses, Solomon, and David, characterised and deciphered *to us* in the Bible with a comparison so advantageous to the wisdom of other nations; as, that they were skilled in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, that their wisdom excelled all the wisdom of the east countries and of Babylon?—*Mannyngham, Discourses*, p. 32: 1681.

Diffusibility. *s.* Capability of being diffused; readiness to diffuse itself.
(For example see extract under next entry.)

Diffusible. *adj.* Capable of diffusion.
But the fact of chief interest to us here, is that the relatively small-atomed crystalloids have immensely greater diffusive power than the relatively large-atomed colloids. Among the crystalloids themselves, there are marked differences of *diffusibility*; and among the colloids themselves, there are parallel differences, though less marked ones. But these differences are small compared with that between the *diffusibility* of the crystalloids as a class, and the *diffusibility* of the colloids as a class. Hydrochloric acid is seven times as *diffusible* as sulphate of magnesia; but it is fifty times as *diffusible* as albumen, and a hundred times as *diffusible* as caramel. These differences of *diffusibility* manifest themselves with nearly equal distinctness, when a permeable septum is placed between the solution and the water. And the result is, that when a solution contains substances of different *diffusibilities* the process of *dialysis*, as Professor Graham calls becomes a means of separating the mixed substances: especially when such mixed substances are partly crystalloids and partly colloids.—*Herbe Spencer, Data of Biology.*

Diffusion. *s.* Dispersion; state of being scattered every way.
Whereas all bodies act either by the communication of their natures, or by the impressions or signatures of their motions, the *diffusion* of species visible seemeth to participate more of the former operation, and the species audible of the latter.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Diffusive. *adj.*
1. Having the quality of scattering anyth every way.
Diffusive of themselves, where-e'er they pass
They make that warmth in others they expect:
Their valour works like bodies on a glass,
And does its image on their men project. *Dryden.*

2. Scattered; dispersed; having the quality of suffering diffusion.
All liquid bodies are *diffusive*; for their parts being in motion, have no connexion, but glide and fall off any way.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Diffusively. *adv.* In a diffusive manner; widely; extensively; every way.
Ἐκκλησία . . . means *diffusively* the whole community of the Christian name.—*Bentley, Phileleutherus Lipsiensis.*

Diffusiveness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Diffusive.

1. Extension; dispersion; power of diffusing; state of being diffused.

The reflection of this quality upon us should be our *diffusiveness*; that we should so be lights, as that we should give light; so have light in ourselves, that we should give it unto others.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 43.

The most obvious and most general notion of this catholicism consisteth in the *diffusiveness* of the church.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. ix.

2. Want of conciseness; large compass of expression.

The fault that I find with a modern legend, is its *diffusiveness*: you have sometimes the whole side of a medal overrun with it.—*Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.*

Dig. *v. a.* Pierce with a spade; form, or obtain, by digging.

It is *digged* out of even the highest mountains, and all parts of the earth contingently; as the pyrites.—*Woodward.*

Nor was the ground alone requir'd to bear
Her annual income to the crooked share;
But greedy mortals, rummaging her store,
Digg'd from her entrails first the precious ore.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid.

With *up*.

If I *digg'd up* thy forefathers' graves,
And hung their rotten coffins up in chains,
It would not slake mine ire.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. i. 3.

Dig. *v. n.* Work with a spade; work in making holes, or turning the ground.

They long for death, but it cometh not: and *dig* for it more than for hid treasures.—*Job*, iii. 21.

Then said he unto me, Son of man, *dig* now in the wall; and when I had *digged* in the wall, I beheld a door.—*Ezekiel*, viii. 8.

The Italians have often *dug* into lands described in old authors, as the places where statues or obelisks stood, and seldom failed of success.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Dig. *s.* Thrust; poke: (as, 'a *dig* with a sword;' 'a *dig* in the ribs'). *Colloquial.*

Dígamist. *s.* One who marries a second wife after the death of the first; deuterogamist. See Bigamist, for which it has been sometimes used.

And for the ordinary digamy, the marrying a second time after the decease of the former, that that should be so reproachful or blameable in any, as to render one incapable of holy orders (which they are capable of, which have been guilty of some faults), this is not imaginable neither. . . . Then for the other interpretation, that here the *digamist*, or he that hath had two wives successively, one after another, should be made incapable of holy orders, or be under reproach for so doing, &c.—*Hammond, Works*, vol. viii. p. 597. (Rich.)

Digámma. *s.* [Gr.] Double gamma: (the equivalent in form, place, origin, and perhaps in power, to *vau*, the sixth letter in the alphabet from which the *early* Greek characters were derived; of these the digamma formed one, but was afterwards ejected).

Towering o'er your alphabet, like Saul,
Stands our *digamma*, and o'ertops them all.
Pope, Dunciad.

From this use of the gamma probably came the *digamma*, which from its form, as well as its name, seems to have been composed of two gammas placed one upon another. . . . The *digamma* was certainly pronounced rather as a simple aspirate than as an aspirated consonant. . . It is generally supposed among the learned at present, that the *digamma* was sounded like our W. . . . The Æolic dialect, we know, had more guttural sounds than any other, and more particularly employed the *digamma*, which is thence called Æolic by the later grammarians.—*R. Payne Knight, Analytical Essay on the Greek Alphabet*, p. 12: 1791.

It has been a common assertion, that the old Greek alphabet consisted of only sixteen letters. But Pliny and Plutarch seem, in the first place, to be the sole authority for the statement . . . In defence of Ω, Ψ, X, Φ, we say nothing; but the character Ͱ certainly did exist, not indeed as a long vowel, but as an aspirate. Thus with the *digamma*, the letter H (cheth), and the theta, the old alphabet possessed a complete trio of aspirates: so erroneous is the notion that they should all be excluded.—*Key, Alphabet, Terentian Metres, &c.*

Dígamy. *s.* [Gr. *διγαμία.*] Second marriage; marriage to a second wife after the death of the first; deuterogamy. See Bigamy, for which it has been sometimes used.

They parallel the antick Romans, who (as Tacitus, Marcellin, and Tertullian tell us) so hated *digamy* (both in enjoying two wives at one time, and being twice married) as no holocaust was ever offered, no holy fire lookt unto by such, nor such as issued from such parents.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 46.

Dr. Champny only proves, that archbishop Cranmer was twice married; which is not denied: but brings nothing to prove that such bigamy or *digamy* rather deprives a bishop of the lawful use of his power of ordaining.—*Bishop Ferne.*

Digástric. *adj.* [Gr. *δίς* = double, *γαστήρ* = belly.] Applied to a muscle of the lower jaw, having, as it were, a double belly.

A certain muscle, called the *digastrick*, rises on the side of the face.—*Paley, Natural Theology*, p. 142.

Dígest. *s.* Thing digested; (with reference to the *systematic* embodiment and exhibition of a mass of detail previously unarranged, more especially to *laws*). For *The Digest*, which is a *proper* rather than a *common* name, see Pandect, and extract from Gibbon.

I had a purpose to make a particular *digest*, or recompilement to the laws of mine own nation.—*Bacon.*

Laws in the *Digest* shew that the Romans applied themselves to trade.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

If they had obeyed his commands in ten years, Justinian would have been satisfied with their diligence, and the rapid composition of the *Digest*; or Pandects, in three years, will deserve praise or censure according to the merit of the execution . . . Πάν (general receiver) is a common title of the Greek miscellanies. The Digesta of the Scævolas, Marcellinus, Celsus, were already familiar to the civilians. But Justinian was wrong when he chose the two appellations as synonymous.—*Gibbon, Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, ch. xliv. and note.

Digést. *v. a.* [Lat. *digestus*, pass. part. of *digero*.]

1. Distribute into various classes or repositories; range or dispose methodically.

When that I heard where Richmond did arrive,
I did *digest* my bands in battell-ray.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 763.

2. Concoct in the stomach.

Each then has organs to *digest* his food:
One to beget, and one receive the brood. *Prior.*

Used *metaphorically*.

If little faults, proceeding on distemper,
Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye,
When capital crimes, chew'd, swallow'd, and *digested*,
Appear? *Shakespear, Henry V.* ii. 2.

3. In *Chemistry*. Act upon anything by maceration and partial solution in such a manner as to imitate the digestive operation of the stomach.

4. Range methodically in the mind; apply knowledge by meditation to its proper use.

Blessed Lord, who hast caused all holy scriptures to be written for our learning; grant that we may in such wise hear them, read, mark, learn, and inwardly *digest* them, that by patience and comfort of thy holy word we may embrace, and ever hold fast, the blessed hope of everlasting life, which thou hast given us in our Saviour Jesus Christ.—*Book of Common Prayer, Collect for second Sunday in Advent.*

5. Reduce to any plan, scheme, or method.

My words and deeds they daily wrest,
And in their thoughts my fall *digest*.
G. Sandys, Psalms, p. 88.

6. Receive without loathing or repugnance; not to reject.

First, let us go to dinner.—
Nay, let me praise you while I have a stomach.—
No, pray thee, let it serve for table-talk;
Then howsoe'er thou speak'st, 'mong other things
I shall *digest* it.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 5.

7. Receive and enjoy.

Cornwall and Albany,
With my two daughters' dowers, *digest* the third
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.

Digéstedly. *adv.* In a digested manner; after the manner of things digested; methodically. *Rare.*

Thus, we doe but talke with our friends by our pen, and express ourselves no whit lesse easily, somewhat more *digestedly*.—*Bishop Hall, Dedication to Epistles.* (Ord MS.)

Not in a slight and perfunctory manner, but studiedly and *digestedly*.—*Life of Mede, Preface to his Works*, p. xxxix.

Digéster. *s.*

1. That which digests; one who digests or concocts his food.

People that are bilious and fat, rather than lean, are great eaters and ill *digesters*.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. That which causes or strengthens the concoctive power.

Rice is of excellent use for all illnesses of the stomach, a great restorer of health, and a great *digester*.—*Sir W. Temple.*

3. Vessel capable of boiling substances at a temperature above 212° Fahr., used in the preparation of soups, and especially in the extraction of gelatine from bones. See extract.

The *digester* is an instrument invented by M. Papin about the beginning of the last century. It is a strong vessel of copper or iron, with a cover adapted to screw on with a piece of felt or paper interposed. A valve with a small aperture is made in the cover, the stopper of which valve may be more or less loaded either by actual weights or by pressure from an apparatus on the principle of the steelyard. The purpose of this vessel is to prevent the loss of heat by evaporation. The solvent power of water when heated in this vessel is greatly increased.—*Ure, Dictionary of Chemistry.*

Digestibílity. *s.* Capability of being digested.

The flesh of adult animals is, at present, considered as preferable, in point of *digestibility*, to that of young ones, because experiments on the gastric juice have shewn the former to be more readily dissolved in this liquid.—*Cheyne, Natural Method of curing the Diseases of the Body.* (Ord MS.)

Digéstible. *adj.* Capable of being, or liable to be, digested.

Those medicines that purge by stool are, at the first, not *digestible* by the stomach, and therefore move immediately downwards to the guts.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Digéstion. *s.*

1. Act of digesting or concocting food in the stomach; power of doing so, in which sense it is nearly equivalent to stomach.

Now good *digestion* wait on appetite,
And health on both. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iii. 4.

Digestion is a fermentation begun, because there are all the requisites of such a fermentation; heat, air, and motion: but it is not a complete fermentation, because that requires a greater time than the continuance of the aliment in the stomach: vegetable putrefaction resembles very much animal *digestion*.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Quantity of food cannot be determined by measures and weights, or any general Lessian rules; but must vary with the vigour or decays of age or of health, and the use or disuse of air or of exercise, with the changes of appetite; and then, by what every man may find or suspect of the present strength or weakness of *digestion*.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Every morsel to a satisfied hunger, is only a new labour to a tired *digestion*.—*South, Sermons.*

The briefest consideration of the many continuous actions constituting the life of the body at large, suffices to show that they are synchronous—that *digestion*, circulation, respiration, excretion, secretion, &c., in all their many subdivisions, are going on at one time, in mutual dependence.—*H. Spencer, Data of Biology.*

2. In *Chemistry*. Preparation by slow soaking and moderate heat.

We conceive, indeed, that a perfect good concoction, or *digestion*, or maturation of some metals, will produce gold.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

3. Reduction to a plan; maturation of a design.

The *digestion* of the counsels in Sweden is made in senate, consisting of forty counsellors who are generally the greatest men.—*Sir W. Temple.*

4. In *Medicine*. Disposition of a wound or sore to generate matter; maturation.

The first stage of healing, or the discharge of matter, is by surgeons called *digestion*.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Digéstive. *adj.*

1. Having the power to cause digestion, or to strengthen the stomach.

A chilifactory menstruum, or a *digestive* preparation, drawn from species or individuals, whose stomachs peculiarly dissolve lapideous bodies.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

If, again, leaving those lowest animal forms revealed by the microscope, . . . we pass to those somewhat higher and larger forms which possess a *digestive* cavity, . . . we see in them a correspondence between certain actions in the *digestive* sac,

and the properties of certain surrounding bodies. That a creature of this order may continue to live, it is, on the one hand, necessary, that there be available substances in the environment capable of transformation into its own tissue; and on the other hand it is necessary that the introduction of these substances into the *digestive* sac, shall be followed by the secretion of a solvent fluid capable of reducing them into a fit state for absorption.—*Herbert Spencer.*

2. Capable by heat of softening and subduing.

The earth and sun were in that very state; the one active, piercing, and *digestive* by its heat; the other passive, receptive, and stored with materials for such a production.—*Sir Matthew Hale.*

3. Methodizing; adjusting.

To business, ripen'd by *digestive* thought,
This future rule is into method brought. *Dryden*

Digéstive. *s.* Application which disposes a wound to generate matter.

I dressed it with *digestives.*—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Digésture. *s.* Digestion. *Obsolete.*

Neither tie yourself always to eat meats of easy *digesture*; such as veal, sweetbreads.—*Harvey.*

Dígger. *s.* One who digs.

When we visited mines, we have been told by *diggers*, that even when the sky seemed clear, there would suddenly arise a steam so thick, that it would put out their candles.—*Boyle.*

Dígging. *verbal abs.* Act of one who digs; condition of anything dug.

He shall have the pannage; that is, the fruit of the inheritance of a tree, as herb or grass is of the soil. He shall have the seasonable loppings; so he shall have seasonable *diggings* of an open mine.—*Bacon, Impeachment of Waste.* (Ord MS.)

As our hopes must be confined, so must our designs; let us not project long designs, crafty plots, and *diggings* so deep, that the intrigues of a design shall never be unfolded, till our grand-children have forgotten our virtues or our vices.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Dying*, ch. i. s. 2. (Ord MS.)

Within the last few years this word has first taken the special meaning of '*gold* diggings,' and, thence, the *colloquial* or *slang* sense of *apportioned district, premises,* and the like.

Dight. *v. a.* [A.S. *dihtan* = prepare.]

1. Dress; deck; bedeck; embellish; adorn.

But now, ye shepherd lasses, who shall lead
Your wandring troops, or sing your virelays?
Or who shall *dight* your bow'rs, sith she is dead
That was the lady of your holy-days?
Spenser, Daphnaida.

Have a care you *dight* things handsomely; I will look over you.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Coxcomb.*

In an instant they were *dighted*, and came cleanly off, though they went foully on.—*Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote.*

Let my due feet never fail
To walk the studious cloisters pale,
And love the high embowed roof,
With antick pillar massy proof,
And storied windows richly *dight*,
Casting a dim religious light.
Milton, Il Penseroso.

Just so the proud insulting lass
Array'd and *dighted* Hudibras. *Butler, Hudibras.*

2. Put on.

On his head his dreadful hat he *dight*,
Which maketh him invisible to sight.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.

Dígit. *s.* [Lat. *digitus* = finger.]

1. Measure of length containing three fourths of an inch.

If the inverted tube of mercury be but twenty-five *digits* high, or somewhat more, the quicksilver will not fall, but remain suspended in the tube, because it cannot press the subjacent mercury with so great a force as doth the incumbent cylinder of the air, reaching thence to the top of the atmosphere.—*Boyle, Experiments touching the Spring of the Air.*

2. Any of the numbers expressed by single figures; any number under ten: (so called from counting upon the *fingers*).

Not only the number seven and nine, from considerations abstruse, have been extolled by most, but all or most of other *digits* have been as mystically applauded.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

3. Finger, or corresponding part.

The ruminants have the 'cloven foot,' i.e. two hoofed *digits* on each foot, forming a symmetrical pair, as by the cleavage of a single hoof. . . . The third division of the Gyrencephala enjoy a higher degree of the sense of touch through the greater number and mobility of the *digits*, and the smaller extent to which they are covered by horny matter. This substance forms a single plate, in the shape of a claw or nail, which is applied chiefly to one of the surfaces of the extremity of the *digit*, leaving the other, usually the lower, surface possessed of its tactile faculty, whence the name Unguiculata, which, in the present classification, is restricted to this group. . . . The clavicle is rudimental or absent; the innermost *digit* is often stunted or absent. . . . The Carnivora are divided, according to modifications of the limbs, into 'pinnigrades,' 'plantigrades,' and '*digitigrades*.'—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, ch. xxv.

Dígit. *v. a.* Point out with the finger. *Rare*; the extract being but a pedantic translation of a well-known line in Persius.

I shall never care to be *digited* with a 'That is he.' —*Felltham, Resolves*, 28.

In the original:

'At pulchrum est, *digito* monstrari, et dicier: Hic est.' (Persius, Sat. i.)

Dígital. *adj.* Consisting, or having the character, of a digit or finger.

The wings of the bat, osteologically considered, are hands; the bony stretchers of the cutaneous membrane being the *digital* phalanges extremely elongated.—*Lawrence, Lectures*, lect. ii. (Ord MS.)

Dígitate. *v. a.* Point out as with a finger. *Rare.*

The resting on water, without motion, doth *digitate* a reason.—*Robinson, Endoxa*, p. 46: 1658.

Dígitated. *part. adj.* [Lat. *digitatus* = fingered.] Branched out into divisions like fingers.

For animals multifidous, or such as are *digitated*, or have several divisions in their feet, there are but two that are uniparous; that is, men and elephants. —*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Dígitigrade. *adj.* In *Zoology.* Walking upon that part only of the feet which corresponds to the fingers and toes, as opposed to placing upon the ground the parts corresponding with the wrist and heel as well. See Plantigrade and extract.

We may advantageously insert, in this place, some general observations taken from M. Cuvier, who includes all these genera, together with the dogs, in his division named Carnivora. The most prevalent scientific character of the animals in question, according to the Règne Animal, is the constant presence of four large and long canine teeth separated, and between them six incisors in each jaw; the second of which, in the lower row, has always its root more deeply seated than the rest. . . . These animals are more exclusively carnivorous in proportion as their teeth are more or less cutting, and their regimen may be accurately known by comparing the extent of the tuberculous surface of their teeth with the part which is cutting. . . . M. Cuvier then proceeds to divide the whole into two primary groups, from a consideration of their different modes of walking, as exemplified by the structure of the hind feet. These are named the plantigrades and the *digitigrades*. The first stand or walk upon the entire sole of their foot; while the latter, in the same positions, are supported only upon their toes. . . . The bear family is alone plantigrade, while all the rest of the Carnivora are *digitigrade*. The distinction, indeed, is a good one; but, like every other, it may be badly used: the fact being, that the whole of the Felidæ and the types of the Mustelidæ walk upon their toes.—*Swainson, Natural History, Classification of Quadrupeds*, § 162, 163.

Dígitigrade. *s.* Digitigrade animal.

(For examples see extract under preceding entry, also under Digit, 3.)

Digládiate. *v. n.* [Lat. *digladiatus*, part. of *digladior*; from *dis* = two, and *gladius* = sword.] Quarrel; fence; fight.

Digladiating, like Æschines and Demosthenes, they reciprocally lay open each other's filthiness to the view and scorn of the world.—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 42.

Warring and *digladiating* amongst themselves in controversies.—*Bishop Reynolds, On Brotherly Agreement*, pt. ii. p. 9: 1659.

Digladiátion. *s.* Combat with swords; any quarrel or contest.

Mingle no matter of doubtful credit with the simplicity of truth, but gently stir the mould about the root of the question, and avoid all *digladiations.* —*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

The noblest *digladiation* is in the theatre of ourselves.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, i. 24.

Aristotle seems purposely to intend the cherishing of controversial *digladiations*, by his own affection of an intricate obscurity.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Dignátion. *s.* Honour. *Rare.*

The time was, when religion and all the more eminent *dignations* and favours of God, seemed to be enclosed and confined within the narrow compass of the land and people of the Jews.—*Bishop Kidder, Demonstration of the Messiah*, p. 7. (Ord MS.)

Dignificátion. *s.* Exaltation.

I grant that where a noble and ancient descent and merit meet in any man, it is a double *dignification* of that person.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Dígnified. *part. adj.* Invested with dignity; stately in deportment.

Abbots are stiled *dignified* clerks, as having some dignity in the church.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

It might have been supposed that the popularising of religious teaching, which was the express and avowed object of the friar preachers and of the minorites, would have left the higher places of abstruse and learned theology to the older orders, or to the more *dignified* secular ecclesiastics.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. iii.

Dígnify. *v. a.* Advance; prefer; exalt, honour; adorn; give lustre to; improve by some adventitious excellence or honourable distinction.

Such a day,
So fought, so follow'd, and so fairly won,
Came not till now to *dignify* the times,
Since Cæsar's fortunes!
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. i. 1.

Not that we think us worthy such a guest,
But your worth will *dignify* our feast. *B. Jonson.*

No turbots *dignify* my boards;
But gudgeons, flounders, what my Thames affords.
Pope.

Dígnitary. *s.* Clergyman advanced to some dignity or rank above that of a parochial priest.

If there be any *dignitaries*, whose preferments are perhaps not liable to the accusation of superfluity, they may be persons of superior merit.—*Swift.*

In the summer of 1559, the queen appointed a general ecclesiastical visitation, to compel the observance of the protestant formularies. It appears from their reports that only about one hundred *dignitaries*, and eight parochial priests, resigned their benefices, or were deprived.—*Hallam, Constitutional History of England*, vol. i. ch. iii.

Dígnity. *s.* [Fr. *dignité.*]

1. Rank of elevation; grandeur of mien; elevation of aspect; advancement; preferment; high place.

Angels are not anywhere spoken so highly of as our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and are not in *dignity* equal to him.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Faster than spring-time show'rs comes thought on thought,
And not a thought but thinks on *dignity.*
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

For those of old,
And the late *dignities* heap'd up to them.
Id., Macbeth, i. 6.

2. Maxims; general principles.

The sciences concluding from *dignities*, and principles known by themselves, receive not satisfaction from probable reasons, much less from bare asseverations.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Dignótion. *s.* [Lat. *dignotio, -onis.*] Distinction; distinguishing mark. *Obsolete.*

That temperamental *dignotions*, and conjecture of prevalent humours, may be collected from spots in our nails, we are not averse to concede.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Dígraph. *s.* [Gr. δίς = twice, γραφή = writing; from γράφω = write.] Pair of signs used as letters to represent a single sound: (as *ai* in *ail*).

All improper diphthongs, or, as I have called them *digraphs*, are changed into the single vowels which they stand for.—*Sheridan.*

Digréss. *v. n.* [Lat. *digressus* = step in a different direction; deviation from the straight way.] Turn aside out of the road; depart from the main design of a discourse, or chief tenor of an argument; wander; deviate.

I am come to keep my word,
Though in some part am forced to *digress*,
Which at more leisure I will so excuse
As you shall well be satisfied.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

Thy noble shape is but a form of wax,
Digressing from the valour of a man.
Id., Romeo and Juliet, iii. 3.

Thus far have I *digressed*, readers, from my former subject.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

Digréssion. *s.*

1. Passage deviating from the main tenor or design of a discourse.

The good man thought so much of his late conceived commonwealth, that all other matters were but *digressions* to him.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

He, she knew, would intermix
Grateful *digressions*, and solve high dispute
With conjugal caresses.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 54.

Here some *digression* I must make, t' accuse
Thee, my forgetful and ungrateful muse.
Sir J. Denham.

To content and fill the eye of the understanding, the best authors sprinkle their works with pleasing *digressions*, with which they recreate the minds of their readers.—*Dryden.*

2. Deviation.

The *digression* of the sun is not equal; but near the equinoctial intersections, it is right and greater; near the solstices, more oblique and lesser.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Digréssional. *adj.* Having the character of, relating to, or consisting of, a digression; deviating from the main purpose.

Milton has judiciously avoided Fletcher's *digressional* ornaments, which, however poetical, are here unnecessary.—*T. Warton, Notes on Milton's juvenile Poems.*

Digréssive. *adj.* Expatiating.

The wild diffusion of the sentiments, and the *digressive* sallies of imagination, would have been compressed and restrained by confinement of rhyme.—*Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Young.*

The one frequently was *digressive*, even narrative and copious in illustration; in the other no deviation from his course was ever to be perceived.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Fox.*

Dijúdicant. *s.* One who dijudicates.

And if great philosophers doubt of many things which popular *dijudicants* hold as certain in their creeds, I suppose ignorance itself will not say, it is because they are more ignorant.—*Glanvill, Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. 23. (Rich.)

Dijúdicate. *v. a.* [Lat. *dijudicatus*, pass. part. of *dijudico*.] Determine; decide.

Dijúdicating. *verbal abs.* Act of one who dijudicates.

The church of Rome, when she commends unto us the authority of the church in *dijudicating* of scriptures, seems only to speak of herself.—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 260.

Dijudicátion. *s.* Judgement.

It cannot be otherwise but that the love of ourselves should strongly incline us in our most abstracted *dijudications*.—*Glanvill, Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. 13. (Rich.)

Dike. *s.* [A.S. *dic*.—for spelling see Ditch.]

1. Channel to receive water.

The *dykes* are fill'd, and with a roaring sound
The rising rivers float the nether ground.
Dryden, Virgil's Georgics.

The king of *dykes*, than whom no sluice of mud
With deeper sable blots the silver flood.
Pope, Dunciad.

2. Mound to hinder inundations.

God, that breaks up the floodgates of so great a deluge, and all the art and industry of man is not sufficient to raise up *dykes* and ramparts against it.—*Cowley.*

3. In *Geology*. See extract.

Faults occur in rocks of all ages and vary in magnitude indefinitely. The . . . space between the fractured edges . . . is occasionally filled up by thick walls of igneous rock poured into the fissure in a melted state. In this latter condition the faults with their contents are called *dykes*.—*Ansted, Geology*, p. 37.

Dikes of vesicular and amygdaloidal lava are also seen traversing marine tuff or peperino west of Pelagonia.—*Lyell, Manual of Elementary Geology*, ch. xxx.

Dike. *v. n.* Work as a ditcher.

It were better *dike* and delve,
And stand upon the right faith,
Than know all that the bible saith,
And erre as some clerkes do.
Gower, Confessio Amantis, prol.

Dilácerate. *v. a.* [Lat. *dilaceratus*, pass. part. of *dilacero*.] Tear; rend; force in two.

The infant, at the accomplished period, struggling to come forth, *dilacerates* and breaks those parts which restrained him before.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Their greatest pride is expressed in the adorning their ears and noses; supposing them most courtly who *dilacerate* their ears widest.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 337.

Dilacerátion. *s.* Act of rending in two.

Deep was that sense and grievous was that pain which those scourges produced, when the plowers plowed upon his back and made long their furrows: the *dilaceration* of those nervous parts created a most sharp and dolorous sensation.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. iv.

The greatest sensation of pain is by the obstruction of the small vessels, and *dilaceration* of the nervous fibres.—*Arbuthnot*

Dilániate. *v. a.* [Lat. *dilaniatus*, pass. part. of *dilanio*.] Tear; rend in pieces.

Rather than they would *dilaniate* the entrails of their own mother, and expose her thereby to be ravished, they met half way in a gallant kind.—*Howell, England's Tears.*

Dilápidate. *v. n.* [Lat. *dilapidatus*, pass. part. of *dilapido*.] Go to ruin; fall by decay.

The church of Elgin had, in the intestine tumults of the barbarous ages, been laid waste by the irruption of an Highland chief, whom the bishop had offended; but it was gradually restored to the state of which the traces may be now discerned, and was at last not destroyed by the tumultuous violence of Knox, but more shamefully suffered to *dilapidate* by deliberate robbery and frigid indifference.—*Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland.*

Large the domain, but all within combine
To correspond with the dishonour'd sign,
And all around *dilapidates*; you call—
But none replies—they're inattentive all:
At length a ruin'd stable holds your steed,
While you through large and dirty rooms proceed,
Spacious and cold; a proof they once had been
In honour,—now magnificently mean;
Till in some small half-furnished room you rest,
Whose dying fire denotes it had a guest.
Crabbe, The Borough, Inns.

Dilápidate. *v. a.* Make desert; consume wastefully.

Many pluralists do reside at one living for the greater part, and at the other for some considerable part of the year; and do neither *dilapidate*, nor neglect alms or hospitality.—*H. Wharton, Defence of Pluralities*, p. 159: 1692.

Was her moderation seen in *dilapidating* the revenues of the church?—*Bishop Hurd.*

The old patrimonial mansion is desolated, and even the parish church unroofed and *dilapidated*.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iv. 43.

Dilápidated. *part. adj.* Reduced by dilapidation; ruined; broken; falling.

He would then retire to his country seat at Althorpe, and try to repair his *dilapidated* fortunes by economy.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ix.

Dilapidátion. *s.*

1. Decay in buildings in the occupancy of a tenant.

'Tis the duty of all churchwardens to prevent the *dilapidations* of the chancel and mansion-house belonging to the rector or vicar.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

So great a demand as the bishop had upon his predecessor's executors for *dilapidations*, could not very soon, or very easily, be brought to an accommodation.—*Bishop Lowth, Life of Wykeham*, p. 59.

2. Ruin or decay in general.

I have often heard it said, that by keeping a strict account of incomes and expences, a man might easily preserve an estate from *dilapidation*.—*Goodman, Winter Evening Conference*, pt. i.

Dilápidator. *s.* One who occasions dilapidation.

It is alleged, that non-residence and dilapidations for the most part go hand in hand; that you shall seldom see a non-resident, but he is also a *dilapidator*.—*H. Wharton, Defence of Pluralities*, p. 156.

Dilatabílity. *s.* Quality of admitting expansion.

We take notice of the wonderful *dilatability* or extensiveness of the gullets of serpents: I have taken two adult mice out of the stomach of an adder, whose neck was not bigger than my little finger.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Dilátable. *adj.* Capable of expansion.

The windpipe divides itself into a great number of branches called bronchia: these end in small air-bladders, *dilatable* and contractible, capable to be inflated by the admission of air, and to subside at the expulsion of it.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Dilatátion. *s.* [Lat. *dilatatio, -onis*.]

1. Act of extending into greater space: (opposed to *contraction*).

The motions of the tongue, by contraction and *dilatation*, are so easy and so subtle, that you can hardly conceive or distinguish them aright.—*Holder, Elements of Speech.*

I might also add . . . the contraction or *dilatation* of the apple of the eye.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 109.

2. State of being extended; state in which the parts are at more distance from each other.

Joy causeth a cheerfulness and vigour in the eyes; singing, leaping, dancing, and sometimes tears: all these are the effects of the *dilatation*, and coming forth of the spirits into the outward parts.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The heat-force being converted into movements of the parts of the germ thereto subjected, the expansion of the pellucid area is the first sign of such change: in this area appears the embryonal trace, in the form of the parallel lines called 'plicæ primitivæ,' which diverge to form the cephalic *dilatations*. . . . The vesicle of the labyrinth swells into four *dilatations*, of which three are 'ampullar,' and the fourth 'cochlear:' the ampullar *dilatations* extend into very slender canals, at first almost in the same plane, by which they are brought into mutual communication: as the canals expand and elongate, they assume their characteristic relative positions, as external, superior, posterior: the hinder end of the external canal being extended beneath the posterior canal. The cochlear *dilatation* curves as it elongates: an inner layer becomes distinct from the common membrane, and forms the acoustic lamina.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, ch. xxiv.

Diláte. *v. a.* [Lat. *dilato* = widen, broaden.]

1. Extend; spread out; enlarge: (opposed to *contract*).

But ye thereby much greater glory gate,
Than had ye sorted with a prince's peer;
For now your light doth more itself *dilate*,
And in my darkness greater doth appear.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

He hath so *dilated* himself with the beams of prosperity, that he lies open to all dangers.—*Bishop Hall, Characters, The Unthrift.*

I have been hammered, and *dilated* upon the anvil, as our countryman Breakspear (Adrian IV.) said of himself; I have been strained through the limbeck of affliction.—*Howell, Familiar Letters*, vi. 50.

Satan alarm'd,
Collecting all his might, *dilated* stood,
Like Teneriff, or Atlas, unremov'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 985.

Opener of mine eyes,
Dim erst; *dilated* spirits, ampler heart,
And growing up to godhead: which for thee
Chiefly I sought; without thee, can despise.
Ibid. ix. 879.

2. Relate at large; tell diffusely and copiously.

But he would not endure that woful theam
For to *dilate* at large; but urged sore.
With piercing words, and pitiful implore,
Him hasty to arise. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

I observing,
Took once a pliant hour, and found good means
To draw from her a prayer of earnest heart,
That I would all my pilgrimage *dilate*,
Whereof by parcels she had something heard,
But not distinctively. *Shakespear, Othello*, i. 3.

Diláte. *v. n.*

1. Widen; grow wide.

And Naphtali, which borders on
Old Jordan, where his stream *dilates*.
G. Sandys, Psalms, p. 107.

His heart *dilates* and glories in his strength.
Addison.

2. Speak largely and copiously: (generally with *on* or *upon*).

It may be behoveful for princes, in matters of grace, to transact the same publickly, and by themselves; or their ministers to *dilate upon* it, and improve their lustre, by any addition or eloquence of speech.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

But still they *on* their ancient joys *dilate*,
Still with regret departed glories state,
And mourn their grievous fall, and curse their rigorous fate. *Crabbe, The Borough.*

With *of*. *Rare.*

I will not talk of that, at which himself was silent, his condemnation; whereby the Lord of life was delivered to the power of death: nor will I *dilate of* his crucifying.—*Walsall, Life of Christ*, sign. C. i. b.: 1615.

Diláte. *adj.* Extensive.

And it is fit a good and honest prince,
Whom they out of their bounty have instructed
With so *dilate* and absolute a power,
Should owe the office of it to their service,
And good of all and every citizen.
B. Jonson, Sejanus.

Dilátedly. *adv.* In a dilated manner.

Let the worldling tell me, if he find it not true that all his unwarrantable aberrations, wherein he hath *dilatedly* tumbled himself, end at last either in anguish or confusion.—*Fellthan, Resolves*, 21. (Ord MS.)

Diláter. *s.* One who enlarges or extends.

Thy labours show thy will to dignify
The first *dilaters* of thy famous nation;
And whilst thy lines their glories signify,
They likewise do increase thy reputation. *Skelton, Verses prefatory to Verstegan's Restitution.*

Dilátion. *s.* [Lat. *dilatio, -onis*.] Delay.

What construction canst thou make of our wilful *dilations*, but as a stubborn contempt?—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

Dilátor. *s.* That which widens or extends.

The buccinatores, or blowers up of the cheeks, and the *dilators* of the nose, are too strong in cholerick people.—*Arbuthnot.*

Dílatorily. *adv:* In a dilatory manner.

Some time in March I finished the Lives of the Poets, which I wrote in my usual way, *dilatorily* and hastily, unwilling to work, and working with vigour and haste.—*Johnson, Prayers and Meditations*, p. 190.

Dílatoriness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Dilatory; slowness; sluggishness.

If the parliament would enact that a sum should be defalked from the ordinary fees of the lawyer, and that no cause should depend in any court above a time which they should prefix; this would very much remedy the *dilatoriness* of their processes.—*Moral State of England*, p. 63: 1670.

Dílatory. *adj.* Tardy; slow; given to procrastination; addicted to delay; sluggish; loitering.

These cardinals trifle with me: I abhor
This *dilatory* sloth, and tricks of Rome.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 4.

Dilatory fortune plays the jilt
With the brave, noble, honest, gallant man,
To throw herself away on fools and knaves. *Otway.*

Diléction. *s.* [Lat. *dilectio, -onis.*] Act of loving; kindness.

These words, 'mine' and 'thine,' proceeded first of iniquitie, because men did not observe mutual and natural *dilection.—Martin, Treatise on the Marriage of Priestes*, sign. H. ii.: 1555.

And this was the first testimony of the infinite *dilection* of God towards man.—*Harmar, Translation of Beza's Sermons*, p. 29: 1586.

A bone not far from his heart, to put him in mind of *dilection* and love to the woman.—*Bishop King, Vitis Palatina*, p. 27: 1614.

So free is Christ's *dilection*, that the grand condition of our felicity is our belief.—*Boyle, Discourse on Seraphick Love.*

Dilémma. *s.* [Gr. δίλημμα.]

1. In *Logic.* Argument equally conclusive by contrary suppositions.

A *dilemma*, that Morton used, to raise benevolence, some called his fork, and some his crotch.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Hope, whose weak being ruined is
Alike if it succeed, and if it miss;
Whom good or ill does equally confound,
And both the horns of fate's *dilemma* wound.
Cowley.

A young rhetorician applied to an old sophist to be taught the art of pleading, and bargained for a certain reward to be paid, when he should gain a cause. The master sued for his reward, and the scholar endeavoured to elude his claim by a *dilemma*. If I gain my cause, I shall withhold your pay, because the judge's award will be against you; if I lose it, I may withhold it, because I shall not yet have gained a cause. On the contrary, says the master, if you gain your cause, you must pay me, because you are to pay me when you gain a cause; if you lose it, you must pay me, because the judge will award it.—*Johnson.*

Every *dilemma* may be reduced into two or more simple conditional-syllogisms; e.g. 'If Æschines joined, &c. he is inconsistent; he did join, &c. therefore he is inconsistent;' and again, 'If Æschines did not join, &c. he is unpatriotic; he did not, &c. therefore he is unpatriotic.' Now an opponent might deny either of the minor premises in the above syllogisms, but he could not deny both; and therefore he must admit one or the other of the conclusions; for, when a *dilemma* is employed, it is supposed that some one of the antecedents must be true, (or, in the destructive kind, some one of the consequents false), but that we cannot tell which of them is so; and this is the reason why the argument is stated in the form of a *dilemma*. Sometimes it may happen that both antecedents may be true, and that we may be aware of this; and yet there may be an advantage in stating (either separately or conjointly) both arguments, even when each proves the same conclusion, so as not to derive any additional confirmation from the other;—still, I say, it may sometimes be advisable to state both, because, of two propositions equally true, one man may deny or be ignorant of the one, while he admits the other; and another man, vice versâ. From what has been said, it may easily be seen that all *dilemmas* are in fact conditional-syllogisms. — *Whately, Elements of Logic*, ch. iv. § 5.

2. Difficult or doubtful choice; vexatious alternative.

Betwixt this *dilemma* of deaths, the sharp pikes of the soldiers on the one side, and fury of the fire on the other; he preferred the former, not as most honourable, and best complying with a military soul; (not being at leisure, alass, in time of torment, to stand on terms of credit); but as least painful.—*Fuller, Profane State*, p. 479.

A strong *dilemma* in a desp'rate case!
To act with infamy, or quit the place. *Swift.*

Dilettánte. *s.* pl. *dilettanti.* [Italian.] One who delights in cultivating or promoting science or art; amateur.

He told me a current story of a simple English country 'squire, who was persuaded by certain *dilettanti* of his acquaintance to see the world, and to become knowing in men and manners.—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace.*

Dilettánteism. *s.* Character, occupation, object, or habits of a dilettante.

All these things combined not only to lift up the Turk, but to keep him aloft at a high pressure. This was not impaired by the succeeding period of *dilettantism*; of light touristic books of travel in the East, then newly opened and newly made safe to Europeans; of kindly Western poets trying to catch a spark of divine fire from the Eastern imagination; even of idealising peculiar institutions like polygamy and the hareem, as we used to call it, under the impression that what was right for Egypt would be right for Turkey too.—*Lady Strangford, Eastern Shores of the Adriatic in* 1863, p. 323.

Díligence. *s.* Industry; assiduity; constancy in business; continuance of endeavour; unintermitted application.

Do thy *diligence* to come shortly unto me.—2 *Timothy*, iv. 9.

Brethren, give *diligence* to make your calling and election sure.—2 *Peter*, i. 10.

Díligent. *adj.* [Lat. *diligens, -entis.*]

1. Constant in application; persevering in endeavour; assiduous.

Seest thou a man *diligent* in his business? he shall stand before kings.—*Proverbs*, xxii. 29.

2. Constantly applied; prosecuted with activity and perseverance; assiduous.

And the judges shall make *diligent* inquisition.—*Deuteronomy*, xix.

Díligently. *adv.* In a diligent manner.

If you inquire not attentively and *diligently*, you shall never be able to discern a number of mechanical motions.—*Bacon.*

The ancients have *diligently* examined in what consists the beauty of good postures.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Dill. *s.* [A.S. *dile.*] Umbelliferous plant so called (Anethum graveolens).

Dill is raised of seed, which is ripe in August.—*Mortimer.*

Dílling. *s.* See extract. *Provincialism.*

Swilltrough.—A *dilling*, or child born when the parents are old.—*Philipps*, in voce.

Dílly. *s.* [Fr. *diligence*, of which it is a shortened colloquial form.] Stagecoach.

So down thy hill, romantic Ashbourne, glides
The Derby *dilly*, with its six insides.
Loves of the Triangles.

Dilúcid. *adj.* Clear.

[Obscurity of laws springs] from an ambiguous or not perspicuous and *dilucide* description of laws.—*Bacon, On Learning*, b. viii. aph. 3. (G. Wats.) (Rich.)

Dilúcidate. *v. a.* Make clear or plain; explain; free from obscurity.

I shall not extenuate, but explain and *delucidate*, according to the custom of the ancients.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Dilucidátion. *s.* Exhibition of anything clearly.

An observation which is largely deduced and exemplified in the dissertations, and of which there is no small use for the *dilucidation* of obscurities in ancient story, &c.—*Hammond, Works*, vol. ii. pt. iii. p. 6. (Rich.)

Dilucídity. *s.* Clearness.

And together with plainnesse and *dilucidity* belief was so turned and altered .... the vulgar sort ... was astonied thereat and held it venerable.—*Holland, Plutarch*, p. 977. (Rich.)

Díluent. *adj.* Having the power, or tendency, to dilute.

(For examples see extracts under next entry.)

Díluent. *s.* That which dilutes, or has a diluent action.

There is no real *diluent* but water: every fluid is *diluent*, as it contains water in it.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

The use of *diluents* is commoner on the Continent than in England.... The *diluent* action of such remedies is easily understood.—*Sir H. Holland, Medical Notes and Reflections, On the Use of Diluents.*

Dilúte. *v. a.*

1. Make thin or weak; attenuate or weaken by the admixture of other fluids, especially water.

The aliment ought to be thin to *dilute*, demulcent to temper, *or* acid to subdue.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

2. Make weak.

The chamber was dark, lest these colours should be *diluted* and weakened by the mixture of any adventitious light.—*Sir I. Newton.*

Dilúte. *adj.* Thin; attenuated; weakened; (*figuratively*) paltry.

I say, it is not evident that he so much reprehends him for the notation of the word, as for the application of it to such a sense as he there expresses; which is much different from that sense we have proposed, and far more *dilute.—Dr. H More, Exposition of the Seven Churches*, preface.

The religion of the Jews was much wrapt up in shadow and mystery; they had but *dilute* ideas of God's nature, and scant discoveries of his will.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. iii. serm. iii.

Now it seems very *dilute* and insipid to direct the intention of these laws only against juglers, miraclemongers, or impostors.—*Halliwell, Melampronæa.*

If the red and blue colours were more *dilute* and weak, the distance of the images would be less than an inch, and if they were more intense and full, that distance would be greater.—*Sir I. Newton.*

Dilúted. *part. adj.* Weakened.

Drinking a large dose of *diluted* tea, as she was ordered by a physician, she got to bed.—*Locke.*

Dilúter. *s.* That which dilutes.

Water is the only *diluter*, and the best dissolvent of most of the ingredients of our aliment.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Dilútion. *s.* Act of making thin or making weak.

Opposite to *dilution* is coagulation, or thickening, which is performed by dissipating the most liquid parts by heat, or by insinuating some substances, which make the parts of the fluid cohere more strongly.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Dilúvial. *adj.* Diluvian; in *Geology*, connected with, formed by means of, or indicative of, Diluvium.

Since the date of the 'Reliquiæ Diluvianæ' and 'Ossemens Fossiles,' many geologists have been accustomed to refer to a particular era and a violent agency the destruction of many land animals which lived with elephants and mastodons on the surface of Europe: the era was supposed to be the termination of a long post-tertiary period in which these animals lived;—the agency something of the nature of a cataclysm, and very extensive, if not universal. Their opinions were founded principally on the superficiality of situation, confused aggregation, and similarity of organic contents in the gravel, sands, and clays which constituted the deposits, and in many instances appeared to have been moved enormous distances across valleys and seas, or over elevated ranges of ground. These deposits were supposed to have happened on the dried and elevated land, because of the occasional abundance of bones of land animals in them; yet they appeared to be due to the action of large bodies of water: and the notion commonly entertained was, that the sea had been, by some violence of nature, thrown over the land, so as to destroy, at one definite epoch, over large tracts of the globe, whole races of existing mammalia, and greatly modify the physical aspect of our planet. Fresh discoveries showed that the *diluvial* accumulations contained a great variety of deposits accumulated under different circumstances by water moving in different directions, and with various degrees of force; the remains of elephants, mastodons, &c., were found, though rarely, in really tertiary strata, both marine and freshwater: it was further observed, that the *diluvial* masses were totally absent from some districts, and in others appeared to have gone in various directions from a particular group or range of mountains. Influenced by these considerations and the growing importance of the study of modern causes in action, some of the most eminent geologists of England dissented totally from the views of Dr. Buckland, and declared, from the chair of the Geological Society, their conviction that the *diluvial* deposits did not belong to the effects of one general flood, and were not really distinguishable in origin, on the one hand, from the tertiary; and on the other from the modern effects of the sea, the rivers, and the land.—*J. Phillips, Treatise on Geology*, i. 281: 1852.

Dilúvian. *adj.* Relating to, connected with, or formed by, a, or the, deluge. See Diluvium. [Reliquiæ Diluvianæ being the title of a well-known and influential work of Dr. Buckland's, the form in *-an* is commoner than it would have been otherwise; that in *-al* best matching with Alluvial. Both, however, are in use.]

Suppose that this *diluvian* lake should rise to the mountain tops in one place, and not diffuse itself equally into all countries about.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Dilúviate. *v., n.* Run or spread as a flood.
These inundations have so wholly *diluviated* over all the south.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion*, sign. S. 2: 1605.

Dilúvium. *s.* [Lat.] In *Geology.* Deluge; matter deposited by a deluge. See extracts under Drift.
The accumulation of these bones, then, appears to have been a long process, going on during a succession of years, whilst all the animals in question were natives of this country. The general dispersion of bones of the same animals through the *diluvian* gravel of high latitudes, over great part of the northern hemisphere, shows that the period in which they inhabited these regions was that immediately preceding the formation of this gravel, and that they perished by the same waters which produced it. M. Cuvier has moreover ascertained that the fossil elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, and hyæna belong to species now unknown; and as there is no evidence that they have at any time, subsequent to the formation of the *diluvium*, existed in these regions, we may conclude that the period at which the bones of these extinct species were introduced into the cave at Kirkdale, was *antediluvian*. Had these species ever re-established themselves in the northern portions of the world since the Deluge, it is probable their remains would have been found, like those of the ox, horse, deer, hog, &c., preserved in the *postdiluvian* accumulations of gravel, sand, silt, mud, and peat, which are referable to causes still in operation, and which, by careful examination of their relations to the adjacent country, can be readily distinguished from those which are of *diluvian* origin.—*Dr. Buckland, Reliquiæ Diluvianæ*, p. 41: 1824.
The term *diluvium* was for a time the popular name of the boulder formation, because it was referred by some to the deluge, whilst others retained the name as expressive of their opinion that a series of *diluvial* waves, raised by hurricanes and storms, or by earthquakes, or by the sudden upheaval of the land from the bed of the sea, had swept over continents, carrying with them vast masses of mud and heavy stones, and forcing these stones over rocky surfaces so as to polish and imprint upon them long furrows and striæ.—*Lyell, Manual of Elementary Geology*, ch. ix.

Dilúvy. *s.* Deluge. *Rare.*
In the *dyluuy*, or generall floud, he saued the marryed howshold of Noe, ye foren virgines peryshing therein.—*Bale, Apology*, fol. 101. (Rich.)

Dim. *adj.* [see last extract.]
1. Not having a quick sight; not seeing clearly.
For her true form, how can my spark discern,
Which, *dim* by nature, art did never clear?
Sir J. Davies.
2. Dull of apprehension.
The understanding is *dim*, and cannot by its natural light discover spiritual truths.—*Rogers.*
3. Not clearly seen; obscure; imperfectly discovered.
We might be able to aim at some *dim* and seeming conception, how matter might begin to exist by the power of that eternal first Being.—*Locke.*
Something, as *dim* to our internal view,
Is thus perhaps the cause of all we do. *Pope.*
4. Obstructing the act of vision; not luminous; somewhat dark.
Her face right wond'rous fair did seem to be,
That her broad beauty's beam great brightness threw,
Through the *dim* shade, that all men might it see.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
How is the gold become *dim!* how is the most fine gold changed!—*Lamentations*, iv. 1.

[*Dim.*—One of the numerous class of words branching out from the root *tap, dab, dam* in the sense of stop, obstruct, mentioned under Deaf and Dam. Languedoc, *tapa lou jhour*, to stop one's light; Portuguese, *tapa los olhos*, to cast a mist before one's eyes, *taparse*, to darken, become dark; *tapar os ouvidos*; Languedoc, *se tampa las aourelios*, to stop one's ears. Bavarian, *daumb, daum, taum*, stopper, wadding; *daumen, verdaumben*, to ram down, to stop; *dumper, dimper*, dull in sound or in colour; '*timper*, fusca vox, cæcus sonus,' *timberriu wuolchen*, the dark clouds; *ein tumperer nebel*, a dark mist. *Timberi*, caligo (Notker), identical with Latin *tenebræ*; *vertumperte augen*, oculi contenebrati. (Schmeller.) Swabian, *diemer, dumper*, gloomy, of the weather, *vertumplen, vertumlen*, to make thick (trübe). Dutch, *bedampen*, to darken, to make dim, obscurcir, ternir (Halma); *een dompig huis*, a close, dark house. Icelandic, *dimmr*, dark, thick; *dimma, dumba*, darkness; *dimmleitr, dumbinn*, dark-coloured; *dumbungr*, thickness of air, covered weather; *dimmraddadr*, voce obscurâ et gravi; *dimma*, to grow dark. Swedish, *dimba*, a fog, haze; Danish, *dum*, dumb, dim, obscure, dull, low (of sound), stupid.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Dim. *v. a.*
1. Cloud; darken; hinder from a full perception of light, and free exercise of vision.
As where the Almighty's lightning brand does light,
It *dims* the dazed eyen, and daunts the senses quite.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
It hath been observed by the ancients, that much use of Venus doth *dim* the sight; and yet eunuchs, which are unable to generate, are nevertheless also dim-sighted.—*Bacon.*
Every one declares against blindness, and yet who almost is not fond of that which *dims* his sight?—*Locke.*
For thee I *dim* these eyes, and stuff this head,
With all such reading as was never read.
Pope, Dunciad.
2. Make less bright; obscure.
A ship that through the ocean wide,
By conduct of some star doth make her way,
When as a storm hath *dimm'd* her trusty guide,
Out of her course doth wander far astray.
Spenser.
Thus while he spake, each passion *dimm'd* his face,
Thrice chang'd. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 114.
The principal figure in a picture is like a king among his courtiers, who *dims* all his attendants.—*Dryden.*

Dímble. *s.* Same as Dingle.
The scene [is] Sherwood; consisting of a landscape of a forest, hills, valleys, cottages, a castle, a river, pastures, herds, flocks, all full of country simplicity; Robin Hood's bower, his well, the witch's *dimble*, the swineherd's oak, the hermit's cell.—*B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.*
Deep in a gloomy *dimble* she doth dwell. *Ibid.*
Satyrs, that in shades and gloomy *dimbles* dwell.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii.
And in a *dimble* near, ev'n as a place divine,
For contemplation fit, an ivy-ceiled bower.
Ibid. xxvi.

Diménsion. *s.* [Lat. *dimensio, -onis* = measure, measurement.]
1. That which is determined by either an actual or possible act of measurement; measure; size; bulk; proportionate magnitude.
And in *dimension*, and the shape of nature,
A gracious person. *Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, i. 5.
A dark
Illimitable ocean, without bound,
Without *dimension*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 891.
These, as a line, their long *dimension* drew. *Ibid.*
He try'd
The tomb, and found the strait *dimensions* wide.
Dryden.
My gentleman was measuring my walls, and taking the *dimensions* of the room.—*Swift.*
2. Direction in which measurement may be made: (as the three *dimensions* of space).
Time is conceived as a quantity of one *dimension*; it has great analogy with a line, but none at all with a surface or solid. Time may be considered as consisting of a series of instants, which are before and after one another; and they have no other relation than this, of Before and After. Just the same would be the case with a series of points taken along a line; each would be after those on one side of it, and before those on another. Indeed the analogy between time, and space of one *dimension*, is so close, that the same terms are applied to both ideas, and we hardly know to which they originally belong. Times and lines are alike called long and short; we speak of the beginning and end of a line; of a point of time, and of the limits of a portion of duration. But, as has been said, there is nothing in time which corresponds to more than one *dimension* in space, and hence nothing which has any obvious analogy with figure. Time resembles a line indefinitely extended both ways; all partial times are portions of this line; and no mode of conceiving time suggests to us a line making any angle with the original line, or any other combination which might give rise to figures of any kind. The analogy between time and space, which in many circumstances is so clear, here disappears altogether. Spaces of two and of three *dimensions*, planes and solids, have nothing to which we can compare them in the conceptions arising out of time.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, b. ii. ch. viii. arts. 4, 5.
(See also extract under Diorama.)

Diménsioned. *adj.* Having dimension. *Rare.*
He would els [have] ben invisible wyth all his *dimencioned* body under the form of breade transubstanciated into it.—*The Supper of the Lord*, &c. sign. B. 3: 1533.

Diménsionless. *adj.* Destitute of dimension.
In they pass'd
Dimensionless through heav'nly doors.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 16.

Diménsity. *s.* Extent; capacity. *Rare.*
If of the smallest stars in sky,
We know not the *dimensity*:
If those bright sparks which them compose,
The highest mortal wits do pose;
How then, poor shallow man, can'st thou
The Maker of these glories know?
Howell, Familiar Letters, iv. 44.

Diménsive. *adj.* Marking the boundaries or outlines. *Rare.*
All bodies have their measure, and their space;
But who can draw the soul's *dimensive* lines?
Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul.

Dímeter. *adj.* [Lat.] Having two Metres.
The Octosyllable metre . . . was in reality the ancient *Dimeter* Iambick.—*Tyrwhitt, Essay on the Language and Versification of Chaucer.*

Dimicátion. *s.* [Lat. *dimico* = fight.] Contest.
Let us now be not more sparing of our tears, to wash off the memory of these our unbrotherly *dimications.*—*Bishop Hall, Mystery of Godliness.* (Ord MS.)

Dimídiate. *adj.* Half.
The artificer brings it [a block] home, puts it up properly upon the *dimidiate* platform of your staircase, and sets it exactly by the equation table: now it is an organism.—*Search, Light of Nature*, p. 11, c. 23. (Rich.)
Insects, like crustaceans, are occasionally subject to one-sided or *dimidiate* hermaphroditism.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, 18.

Dimidiátion. *s.* In *Heraldry.* See Impalement, of which it is an *obsolete* variety.

Dimínish. *v. a.* [Lat. *diminuo.*]
1. Make less by abscission or destruction of any part; mitigate: (opposed to *increase*).
That we call good which is apt to cause or increase pleasure, or *diminish* pain in us.—*Locke.*
2. Impair; lessen; degrade.
Impiously they thought
Thee to *diminish*, and from thee withdraw
The number of thy worshippers.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 611.
3. Take anything from that to which it belongs: (contrary to *add*).
Nothing was *diminished* from the safety of the king by the imprisonment of the duke.—*Sir J. Hayward.*
Ye shall not add unto the word which I command you, neither shall ye *diminish* ought from it.—*Deuteronomy*, iv. 2.

Dimínish. *v. n.* Grow less; be impaired.
What judgement I had increases rather than *diminishes*; and thoughts, such as they are, come crowding in so fast upon me, that my only difficulty is to chuse or to reject.—*Dryden.*
Crete's ample fields *diminish* to our eye;
Before the Boreal blasts the vessels fly.
Pope, Homer's Odyssey.

Dimínisher. *s.* That which, or one who, diminishes, impairs, or lessens.
The *diminisher* of regal, but the demolisher of episcopal authority.—*Clarke, Sermons*, p. 241: 1637.

Dimínishingly. *adv.* In a diminishing manner; in a manner tending to vilify or lessen.
I never heard him censure, or so much as speak *diminishingly* of any one that was absent.—*Locke.*

Dimínuent. *adj.* [Lat. *diminuens, -entis*, present part. of *diminuo*; from *minus* = less.] Lessening.
The comparative degree in such kind of expressions being usually taken for a *diminuent* term.—*Bishop Sanderson, Sermons*, pref.

Díminute. *adj.* Small; diminutive. *Rare.*
The first seeds of things are little and *diminute.*—*Sir A. Gorges.*
In matters of contract it is not lawful so much as to conceal the secret and undiscernible faults of the merchandize; but we must acknowledge them, or else affix prices made *diminute*, and lessened to such proportions and abatements as that fault should make.—*Jeremy Taylor, Christian Simplicity*, 432 (Ord MS.)

Díminutely. *adv.* In a diminute manner; in a manner which lessens.
An execration only; but that too, elliptically and *diminutely* uttered.—*Bishop Sanderson, On Promissory Oaths*, i. § 10.

Diminútion. *s.*
1. Act of making less: (opposed to *augmentation*).
The one is not capable of any *diminution* or augmentation at all by men; the other apt to admit both.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
2. State of growing less: (opposed to *increase*).
The gravitating power of the sun is transmitted through the vast bodies of the planets without any *diminution*, so as to act upon all their parts, to their very centres, with the same force, and according to

the same laws, as if the part upon which it acts were not surrounded with the body of the planet.—*Sir I. Newton.*

Finite and infinite seems to be looked upon as the modes of quantity, and to be attributed primarily to those things which are capable of increase or *diminution.*—*Locke.*

3. Discredit; loss of dignity; degradation.

Gladly to thee
Heroick laurel'd Eugene yields the prime;
Nor thinks it *diminution* to be rank'd
In military honour next. *Philips.*

4. Deprivation of dignity; injury of reputation.

Make me wise by the truth, for my own soul's salvation, and I shall not regard the world's opinion or *diminution* of me.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Dimínutive. *adj.* Small; little; narrow; contracted.

The poor wren,
The most *diminutive* of birds, will fight,
Her young ones in her nest, against the owl.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 2.

It is the interest of mankind, in order to the advance of knowledge, to be sensible they have yet attained it but in poor and *diminutive* measure.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

The light of man's understanding is but a short, *diminutive,* contracted light, and looks not beyond the present.—*South.*

If the ladies should once take a liking to such a *diminutive* race of lovers, we should, in a little time, see mankind epitomized, and the whole species in miniature.—*Addison.*

They know how weak and awkward many of those little *diminutive* discourses are.—*Watts.*

Dimínutive. *s.*

1. In *Grammar.* Derivative word formed so as to show that the object to which it applies is smaller than the object denominated by the base or original term.

He afterwards proving a dainty and effeminate youth, was commonly called by the *diminutive* of his name, Peterkin or Perkin.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

2. Small thing. *Obsolete.*

Follow his chariot; monster-like, be shewn
For poor'st *diminutives,* for doits!
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 10.

3. That which diminishes or abates.

Diet, *diminutives,* alteratives, cordials, correctors, as before, intermixt as occasion serves.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy,* p. 403.

Dimínutiveness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Diminutive; smallness; littleness; pettiness; want of bulk; want of dignity.

At all our concerts he was a constant, but an invisible performer; for, while he stood on tip-toes thrumming his bass-viol, the *diminutiveness* of his figure was totally eclipsed by the expansion of his instrument.—*Student,* ii. 225.

Dimíssion. *s.* Leave to depart.

The wise man doth explicate his owne meaning, and sheweth in what case he doth forbid this manner of *dimission* with procrastination.—*Cleaver, Proverbs,* p. 59. (Ord MS.)

Dimíssory. *adj.* [Lat. *dimissorius.*] Granting leave to depart; by which a man is dismissed to another jurisdiction: (construction generally *postpositive*).

A bishop of another diocess ought neither to ordain or admit a clerk, without the consent of his own proper bishop, and without the letters *dimissory.*—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Old Simeon's craving his letters *dimissory,* Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace.—*Bishop Prideaux, Euchologia,* p. 101: 1656.

Dimít. *v. a.* Dismiss: (this latter being the *commoner* word).

Hee greets Gehezi with the same word wherewith hee lately was *dimitted* by his master.—*Bishop Hall, Elisha with Naaman.* (Ord MS.)

Dímity. *s.* [see last extract.] Fine kind of fustian, or cloth of cotton.

I directed a trowze of fine *dimity.*—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Used *adjectivally.*

My perilous companion commenced a violent wordy attack upon a very respectable round-bodied gentleman who was sitting squeezed into the sternsheets of a skiff, floating most agreeably to himself adown the stream, the gentle south-west breeze giving the sail of his boat a shape very similar to that of his equally well-filled white *dimity* waistcoat. —*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney,* vol. i. ch. iii.

[*Dimity.*—Originally a stuff woven with two threads, from Greek δις, twice, and μιτος, a thread. 'Officinas ubi in fila variis distincta coloribus Serum vellera tenuantur, et sibi invicem multiplici texendi genere coaptantur. Hinc enim videas amita, *dimita* que et trimita minori peritiâ sumptuque perfici," i.e. (says Muratori) 'vulgares telæ sericiæ uno filo seu licio, duobus, aut tribus contextæ.' (Falcandus, Hist. Sicil. in Mur. Diss. 25.) In the same way the German name for velvet, *sammet,* is contracted from *hexamita,* from having been woven of six threads. In like manner German *drillich,* English *drill,* a web of a threefold thread; German *zwillich,* English *twill,* a web of a double thread.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Dímly. *adv.* In a dim manner.

1. Not with quick sight; not with clear perception.

Unspeakable! who sitt'st above these heav'ns,
To us invisible, or *dimly* seen,
In these thy lowest works.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 156.

2. Not brightly; not luminously.

In the beginning of our pumping the air, the match appeared well lighted; though it had almost filled the receiver with fumes; but by degrees it burnt more and more *dimly.*—*Boyle, Experiments touching the Spring of the Air.*

I saw the angelick guards from earth ascend,
Griev'd they must now no longer man attend;
The beams about their temples *dimly* shone,
One would have thought the crime had been their own. *Dryden.*

Dímming. *verbal abs.* Obscuring.

All of us have cause
To wail the *dimming* of our shining star.
Shakespear, King Richard III. ii. 2.

Dímmish. *adj.* Somewhat dim; somewhat obscure.

'Tis true, but let it not be known,
My eyes are somewhat *dimmish* grown;
For nature, always in the right,
To your decays adapts my sight. *Swift.*

Dímness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Dim.

1. Dullness of sight.

Not with a total blindness, (for then they would not have sought for the door of Lot's house, but rather have groped for the way home,) but such a *dimness* that they could not see any thing distinctly, or in its right place.—*Bishop Patrick, Paraphrase, and Commentaries on the Old Testament, Genesis.*

2. Want of apprehension; stupidity.

Answerable to this *dimness* of their perception, was the whole system and body of their religion.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Dimórphic. *s.* Having the quality of Dimorphism: (*Dimorphous* is a less correct form, though perhaps commoner).

(For example see second extract under next entry.)

Dimórphism. *s.* [Gr. δις = twice, μορφή = form.]

1. In *Chemistry.* Difference of form combined with identity of composition.

To the new branch of science laid open by the discovery of Mitscherlich the term isomorphism is applied; and those substances which assume the same figure are said to be isomorphous. Of these isomorphous bodies several distinct groups have been described by Mitscherlich. One of the most instructive of these contains the salts of arsenic and phosphoric acid. Thus, the neutral phosphate and biphosphate of soda have exactly the same form as the arseniate and binarseniate of soda; phosphate and biphosphate of ammonia correspond to arseniate and binarseniate of ammonia; and the biphosphate and binarseniate of potass have the same form. . . . The circumstance that the same body occurs in two or more groups is explained by *dimorphism* and trimorphism. . . . Mitscherlich observed that biphosphate of soda is capable of yielding two distinct kinds of crystals, which, though different in form, in composition appear to be identical. The more uncommon of the two forms resembled binarseniate of soda; but the more usual form is quite dissimilar. He subsequently discovered that sulphur is capable of yielding two distinct kinds of crystals; and the same phenomenon now called *dimorphism* has been since observed in carbon, copper, &c. In some cases trimorphism has been observed. Thus, rutile, brookite, and anatase are three distinct forms of titanic acid. — *Turner, Elements of Chemistry,* p. 393.

2. In *Botany.* Difference of form combined with identity of parts and species.

We may, after a certain fashion, rudely group the kinds of *dimorphism* exhibited in the flower under two heads. First, a *dimorphism,* apparently favourable to variation, marked primarily by a partial or complete separation of the sexes, which may be accompanied or not by alteration in the form or arrangement of the parts of the perianth surrounding them; and, second, a *dimorphism,* conservative, and unfavourable to variation, marked primarily by an alteration in the form or arrangement (frequently a reduction) of the outer whorls of the flower, which more or less completely enclose and seal up the sexual organs, which are never wholly separated. Such grouping we may well designate as rude, but there do certainly appear to be two classes or kinds of *dimorphism,* which even in the present state of our knowledge—feeling as it were our uncertain way—it may be well to distinguish. . . . It is to the first group that we may refer the primroses, and with them a very numerous company indeed of trees, and shrubs, and herbs. There are comparatively few natural orders of flowering plants out of the 200 or 300 which are generally recognized, in which we do not find more or less of a *diclinous* condition—a condition which necessarily involves *dimorphism* in respect of the sexual organs. . . . A large proportion of the trees of temperate climates bear only flowers thus *dimorphic.* In the oak, beech, chestnut, and pine, for example, this *dimorphism* is extreme. In the stamen-bearing flowers, we find no rudiment of a pistil—in the pistil-bearing, no rudiment of stamens. But between plants which we may regard as wholly homomorphic, and consequently with flowers completely hermaphrodite, and the extremes just cited, we have an infinity of intermediate conditions. Parting from the hypothetical truly homomorphic hermaphrodite, we find in the case of Mr. Darwin's Primulas one of the first grades of incipient *dimorphism* of which cognizance can be taken. . . . This second group we have not framed to include a *dimorphic* condition of the male flower, or of the female flower, of a unisexual plant. We are not aware, however, that such exist. If there be none, the circumstance is worth noticing.—*Natural History Review,* no. vii. *Review of Darwin on Primula.*

Dímple. *s.* Small cavity or depression in the cheek, chin, or other part.

In her forehead's fair half round,
Love sits in open triumph crown'd;
He in the *dimple* of her chin,
In private state, by friends is seen. *Prior.*

Dímple. *v. n.* Sink in small cavities or little inequalities.

The wild waves master'd him and suck'd him in,
And smiling eddies *dimpled* on the main. *Dryden.*

Eternal smiles his emptiness betray,
As shallow streams run *dimpling* all the way. *Pope.*

Dímpled. *adj.* Set with dimples.

On each side her,
Stood pretty *dimpled* boys like smiling Cupids.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

Dímply. *adj.* Full of dimples; sinking in little inequalities.

The wanderers of heaven
Each to his home retire, save those that love
To take their pastime in the troubled air,
Or skimming flutter round the *dimply* pool.
Thomson, Seasons, Winter.

As the smooth surface of the *dimply* flood,
The silver-slipper'd virgin lightly trod.
J. Warton, Triumph of Isis.

Dímsighted. *adj.* Having dim sight.

Nor may the least suspicion of pride fall upon many women, who while they modestly use help to their complexions, are the more humbled and dejected, under the defects they find of native beauty, or lively colour; the remedying of which, by artificial applications, can be no more temptation to pride, than the use of crutches, or spectacles, to those that are lame and *dim-sighted.*—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness,* p. 99.

First then for chronology, how *dim-sighted* are the ancients in the computation of time!—*Hakewill, Apology,* p. 246.

We are only deceived in what is not discerned, and to err is but to be blind or *dim-sighted* as to some perceptions.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals,* ii. 3.

Before marriage we cannot be too inquisitive and discerning in the faults of the person beloved, nor after it too *dim-sighted* and superficial.—*Addison, Spectator,* no. 261. (Ord MS.)

Din. *s.* [A.S. *dyn.*] Loud noise; violent and continued sound.

And all the way he roared as he went,
That all the forest with astonishment
Thereof did tremble; and the beasts therein
Fled fast away from that so dreadful *din.*
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.

Now night, o'er heav'n
Inducing darkness, grateful truce impos'd,
And silence on the odious *din* of war.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 406.

Din. *v. a.*

1. Stun with noise; harass with clamour.

Rather live
To bait thee for his bread, and *din* your ears
With hungry cries. *Otway, Venice Preserved.*

2. Utter with violent and continued noise.

What shall we do, if his majesty puts out a proclamation commanding us to take Wood's halfpence? This hath been often *dinned* in my ears.—*Swift.*

Din. *v. n.* Sound with, or as, a din.

The gay viol *dinning* in the dale.
Seward, Sonnets, p. 25.

Dine. *v. n.* [Fr. *diner.*] Eat the chief meal, generally about the middle of the day.

Perhaps some merchant hath invited him,
And from the mart he's somewhere gone to dinner:
Good sister, let us *dine* and never fret.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, ii. 1.

[*Dine.*—Italian, *desinare*; Old French, *disgner, disner, digner*; Provençal, *disnar, dirnar, dinar*. 'Disnavi me ibi.' (Gl. Vatic., quoted by Diez.) Diez suggests a derivation from a Latin *decœnare* (analogous to devorare, depascere), whence in French might have arisen *decener, desner, diner*, as from *decima—desme, dime*, from *buccina—busna*. The Old French had *reciner*, a lunch, from *recœnare*.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Dine with Duke Humphrey. Go without a dinner. (One explanation of this phrase rests upon the character for hospitality of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and uncle to Henry VI. He kept a free table, so that those who dined at it dined otherwise than at their own expense. After his death, however, the class of men that thus fed themselves were said to dine with Duke Humphrey when they dined neither at their own expense nor anyone else's. Another refers it to the practice of passing the time usually devoted to dining in sauntering about St. Paul's, where Duke Humphrey was erroneously believed to have been buried. It is commonest in the Elizabethan literature, the date of which is compatible with some confusion as to its origin.)

(For example see extract under Dinnerless.)

Dine. *v. a.* Give a dinner to; feed.

Boil this restoring root in generous wine,
And set beside the door the sickly stock to *dine*.
Dryden, Virgil's Georgics.

Dinétical. *adj.* [Gr. δινητικός.] Whirling round; vertiginous.

Some of late have concluded, from spots in the sun, which appear and disappear again, that besides the revolution it maketh with its orbs, it hath also a *dinetical* motion, and rolls upon its own poles.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

A spherical figure is most commodious for *dinetical* motion, or revolution upon its own axis.—*Ray.*

Ding. *v. a.* Dash with violence.

Ding them all down from fair Jerusalem,
And mew them up in thy deserved Bedlem.
Marston, Satires, iv.: 1598.

Prometheus . . .
Is *ding'd* to hell, and vulture eats his heart. *Ibid.* v.

This giant carrier would have been more merciful to his hand, if he had known against the jaw-bones of what creature he so often *dinged* his fist.—*Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote.*

Ding. *v. n.* Bluster; bounce; huff. *Rare.*

He huffs and *dings*, because we will not spend the little we have left, to get him the title of lord Strut.—*Arbuthnot.*

Ding-dong. *s.* Word by which the sound of bells is imitated.

Let us all ring fancy's knell;
I'll begin it,—*Ding, dong*, bell.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

Díngle. *s.* Hollow between hills; dale.

In *dingles* deep and mountains hoar.
Drayton, Muse's Elysium.

I know each lane and every alley green,
Dingle or bushy dell of this wild wood;
And every bosky bourne from side to side,
My daily walks, and ancient neighbourhood.
Milton, Comus, 311.

Stretch'd among the daisies pied
Of a green *dingle's* sloping side. *T. Warton, Ode.*

Dingle-dangle. *adv.* In a carelessly pendent manner.

By *dingle*, which he [Peck] thinks is no where else to be found in our language, he understands boughs hanging *dingle-dangle* over the edge of the dell.—*T. Warton, Notes on Milton's Juvenile Poems.*

Díngthrift. *s.* Spendthrift; one who throws away his possessions.

A just revenge, that a ruffian and *dingthrift* rise up, and riotously waste all.—*Granger, Commentary on Ecclesiastes*, p. 83: 1621.

Díngy. *adj.* [A.S. *dunig.*] Dark brown; dun; dirty.

On the *dingy* sea,
Over deep waters,
Dublin they seek. *Ellis, Translation of Athelstan's Ode, Specimens of English Poetry*, i. 27.

Even the Postboy and the Postman, which seem to have been the best conducted and the most prosperous, were wretchedly printed on scraps of *dingy* paper, such as would not now be thought good enough for street ballads.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.

Díningroom. *s.* Room for dining.

He went out from the *dining-room* before he had fallen into errour by the intemperance of his meat, or the deluge of drink.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

Dínner. *s.* Chief meal; meal generally eaten about the middle of the day.

Let me not stay a jot for *dinner*:
Go, get it ready. *Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 4.

Dínnerless. *adj.* Destitute of, or wanting, a dinner.

To *dine with Duke Humphrey*, importing to be *dinnerless*.—*Fuller, Worthies, London.* (Rich.)

Dínnertime. *s.* Time of dining.

At *dinner-time*,
I pray you, have in mind where we must meet.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

Then from the mint walks forth the man of rhyme,
Happy to catch me just at *dinner-time*. *Pope.*

Dinórnis. *s.* [Gr. δεινος = dreadful, terrible, formidable, ὄρνις = bird.] In *Paleontology.* Fossil bird so named. See extract.

New Zealand was found to contain no indigenous land quadrupeds, . . . but a wingless bird abounded there. In the fossils of the post-pliocene and pleistocene period, in this same island, there is the like absence of kangaroos, opossums, wombats, and the rest; but in their place a prodigious number of well-preserved specimens of gigantic birds of the struthious order called by Owen *Dinornis* and Palæopteryx. . . . These genera comprehended many species; some of which were 4, others 7, others 9, and others 11 feet in height.—*Lyell, Manual of Elementary Geology*, ch. xiii.

Dínothere, or **Dinothérium.** *s.* [Gr. δεινος, and θήριον, θήρ = beast.] Large pachydermatous animal so called, akin to the elephants and tapirs. See extract.

The length of the *Dinotherium* is calculated to have been at least as much as eighteen feet, and its proportions were probably very much the same as those of the great American tapir. . . . It is not unlikely, from the structure of some other extinct pachyderms, that the very anomalous position of the tusks has reference to other peculiarities of the *Dinothere*.—*Ansted, Geology*, ii. 85.

Dint. *s.* [A.S. *dynt.*]

1. Blow; stroke.

Much daunted with that *dint*, her sense was daz'd;
Yet kindling rage, herself she gather'd round.
Spenser.

Neither vainly hope
To be invulnerable in these bright arms,
Though temper'd heavenly; for that mortal *dint*,
Save he who reigns above, none can resist.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 811.

2. Mark made by a blow; cavity remaining after a violent pressure; dent.

He embrac'd her naked body o'er,
And, straining hard the statue, was afraid
His hands had made a *dint* and hurt the maid.
Dryden.

3. Violence; force; power.

Now you weep, and I perceive you feel
The *dint* of pity. *Shakespear, Julius Cæsar*, iii. 2.

They daily run themselves upon the *dint* of the Apostle's sentence against evil-speaking.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, preface.

We are to wrest the whole Spanish monarchy out of the hands of the enemy; and, in order to it, to work our way into the heart of his country by *dint* of arms.—*Addison.*

I have myself known a man, from the lowest conditions of life, without friends or education, not knowing so much as to write or read, bred to no trade or calling, by pure *dint* of day-labour, frugality, and foresight, to have grown wealthy.—*Bishop Berkeley, Word to the Wise.*

Dint. *v. a.* Mark with a cavity by a blow or violent impression; dent.

Leave, leave, fair bride, your solitary bed,
No more shall you return to it alone;
It nurseth sadness; and your body's print,
Like to a grave, the yielding down doth *dint*.
Donne, Poems, p. 114.

Dínted. *part. adj.* Having dints.

With greedy force each other doth assail,
And strike so fiercely that they do impress
Deep *dinted* furrows in the batter'd mails.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Diócesan. *s.* Bishop as he stands related to his own clergy or flock.

As a *diocesan* you are like to outdo yourself in all other capacities, and exemplify every word of this discourse.—*South.*

I have heard it has been advised by a *diocesan* to his inferior clergy, that they should read some of the most celebrated sermons printed by others.—*Tatler.*

Diócesan. *adj.* Pertaining to a diocese.

The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge looks with peculiar hope and satisfaction to the permanent zealous aid and co-operation of the *diocesan* and district committees.—*Account of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.*

Diócese. *s.* (frequently, but improperly, written *diocess.*) [Lat. *diœcesis*; Gr. διοίκησις.]

1. Circuit of a bishop's jurisdiction.

None ought to be admitted by any bishop but such as have dwelt and remained in his *diocess* a convenient time.—*Archbishop Whitgift.*

He should regard the bishop of Rome as the islanders of Jersey and Guernsey do him of Coustance in Normandy; that is, nothing at all; since by that French bishop's refusal to swear unto our king, those isles were annexed to the *diocess* of Winchester.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

St. Paul looks upon Titus as advanced to the dignity of a prince, ruler of the church, and intrusted with a large *diocess* containing many particular cities, under the immediate government of their respective elders, and those deriving authority from his ordination.—*South.*

Diocese . . . signifies the circuit of every bishop's jurisdiction. For this realm hath two sorts of division; one into shires or counties in respect to the temporal state, and another into *dioceses* in regard to the ecclesiastical state.—*Burn, Ecclesiastical Law.* (Phillimore.)

2. District or division of a country, generally speaking.

Wild boars are no rarity in this *diocess*, which the Moors hunt and kill in a manly pastime.—*L. Addison, Description of West Barbary*, ch. ii.: Oxf. 1671.

Diocesener. *s.* Diocesan.

They say this unity in the bishop or the rector doth not create any privity between the parishioners or *diocesener*s more than if there were several bishops, or several parsons.—*Bacon, Works*, 337. (Ord MS.)

Dióptric. *adj.* [Gr. διοπτρικός.—see Optics.] Affording a medium for the sight; assisting the sight in the view of distant objects.

View the asperities of the moon through a *dioptrick* glass, and venture at the proportion of her hills by their shadows.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

For its special application in connection with *lighthouses* see extract.

The early lighthouses appear to have been illuminated by coal or wood fires contained in 'chauffers.' The Isle of Man light was of this kind until 1816. The first decided improvement was made by Argand in 1784, who invented a lamp with a circular wick, the flame being supplied by an external and internal current of air. To make these lamps more effective for lighthouse illumination, and to prevent the ray of light escaping on all sides, a reflector was added in 1780 by M. Lenoir; this threw the light forward in parallel rays towards such points of the horizon as would be useful to the mariner. Good reflectors increase the luminous effect of a lamp about 400 times: this is the 'catoptric' system of lighting. When reflectors are used there is a certain quantity of light lost, and the *dioptric* or refracting system, invented by the late M. Auguste Fresnell in 1822, is designed to obviate this defect to some extent; the 'catadioptric' system is a still further improvement, and acts both by refraction and reflexion.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.* (Hunt.)

Dióptrical. *adj.* Same as Dioptric.

Being excellently well furnished with *dioptrical* glasses, he had not been able to see the sun spotted.—*Boyle.*

Dióptrics. *s.* Part of Optics treating of the different refractions of the light passing through different mediums; as the air, water, glasses, &c.

He has added much to the theory of *dioptricks*: much to the manufacture itself of grinding good glasses.—*Bishop Sprat, History of the Royal Society*, p. 314.

Diorâma. *s.* [Gr. = object seen through; view through anything.] Kind of painting so called. See second extract.

There is no visible appearance which is inseparably connected with solidity. If a picture of a cube be rightly drawn in perspective and skilfully shaded, the impression upon the sense is the same as if it were a real cube. The picture may be mistaken for a solid object. But it is clear that, in this case, the solidity is given to the object by an act of mental judgment. All that is seen is outline and shade, figures and colours on a flat board. The solid angles and edges, the relation of the faces of the figure by which they form a cube, are matters of inference. This, which is evident in the case of the pictured cube, is true in all vision whatever. We see a scene before us on which are various figures and colours,

but the eye cannot see more. It sees length and breadth, but no third *dimension*. In order to know that there are solids, we must infer as well as see. And this we do readily and constantly; so familiarly, indeed, that we do not perceive the operation. Yet we may detect this latent process in many ways; for instance, by attending to cases in which the habit of drawing such inferences misleads us. Most persons have experienced this delusion in looking at a scene in a theatre, and especially that kind of scene which is called a *diorama*, when the interior of a building is represented. In these cases, the perspective representations of the various members of the architecture and decoration impress us almost irresistibly with the conviction that we have before us a space of great extent and complex form, instead of a flat painted canvass. Here, at least, the space is our own creation; but yet here, it is manifestly created by the same act of thought as if we were really in the palace or the cathedral of which the halls and aisles thus seem to inclose us. And the act by which we thus create space of three *dimensions* out of visible extent of length and breadth, is constantly and imperceptibly going on. We are perpetually interpreting in this manner the language of the visible world. From the appearances of things which we directly see, we are constantly inferring that which we cannot directly see, —their distance from us, and the position of their parts.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, ch. vi.

The peculiar and very high degree of optical illusion produced by the *diorama* depends upon two principles; the mode of exhibiting the painting, and the manner of preparing it. With respect to the first of these, the spectator and the picture are placed in separate rooms, and the picture viewed through an aperture, the sides of which are continued towards the picture, so as to prevent any object in the picture room from being seen excepting the painting itself. . . . The picture room is illuminated from the roof, which is glazed with ground glass; and the picture so placed that the light falls on it at a proper angle to be reflected towards the aperture. The roof, which is invisible to the spectator, is provided with an apparatus of folds or shutters, by which the intensity of the illumination may be increased or diminished at pleasure. . . . The second principle consists in painting certain parts of the picture in transparency, and admitting a stream of light upon it from behind, which, passing through the picture, produces a brilliancy far surpassing what could be obtained by illuminating the picture in the ordinary way, and renders the relief of the objects represented much stronger and more deceptive.—*Brande, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art, Diorama.*

Diorism. *s.* [Gr. διόρισμα.] Distinction, or definition, which in few words explains what is spoken of. *Rare.*

To eat things sacrificed to idols, is one mode of idolatry; but, by a prophetical *diorism*, it signifies idolatry in general.—*Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Seven Churches*, p. 72.

Dioristically. *adv.* In a distinguishing manner. *Rare.*

Ye are not so pure and clean as ye ought to be, and free from the lusts of the flesh; which vice is here noted by Nicolaitism *dioristically*, as idolatry in general before by eating things sacrificed to idols. —*Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Seven Churches*, p. 72.

Dip. *v. a.*

1. Immerge; put into any liquor.

The person to be baptized may be *dipped* in water; and such an immersion or dipping ought to be made thrice, according to the canon.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Now on Fancy's easy wing convey'd,
The king descended to th' Elysian shade;
There in a dusky vale, where Lethe rolls,
Old Bavius sits to *dip* poetic souls. *Pope, Dunciad.*

So fishes rising from the main,
Can soar with moisten'd wings on high;
The moisture dry'd, they sink again,
And *dip* their wings again to fly. *Swift.*

2. Moisten; wet.

And though not mortal, yet a cold shudd'ring dew
Dips me all o'er, as when the wrath of Jove
Speaks thunder. *Milton, Comus*, 802.

3. Be engaged in any affair.

When men are once *dipt*, what with the encouragements of sense, custom, facility, and shame of departing from what they have given themselves up to, they go on till they are stifled.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

In Richard's time, I doubt, he was a little *dipt* in the rebellion of the commons.—*Dryden, Fables.*

4. Engage as a pledge: (generally used for the *first* mortgage).

Be careful still of the main chance, my son,
Put out the principal in trusty hands,
Live on the use, and never *dip* thy lands.
Dryden, Persius's Satires.

Dip. *v. n.*

1. Sink; immerge.

We have snakes in our cups and in our dishes, and whoever *dips* too deep will find death in the pot.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Enter; pierce.

The vulture *dipping* in Prometheus' side,
His bloody beak with his torn liver dy'd. *Granville.*

Dip into. Enter slightly into anything.

3. Take that which comes first; choose by chance.

With what ill thoughts of Jove art thou possess'd?
Would'st thou prefer him to some man? Suppose
I *dipp'd* among the worst, and Staius chose?
Dryden, Persius's Satires.

4. In *Geology.* See Dip, *s.*

Dip. *s.*

1. In *Magnetism.* Downward inclination of the magnetic needle.

(For example see extract under Dipping-Needle.)

2. In *Geology.* See second extract.

Great columns of stone hang down the face of some of these rocks almost perpendicularly, or with a very slight *dip*.—*Pennant.*

If a stratum or bed of rock, instead of being quite level, be inclined to one side, it is said to *dip*; the point of the compass to which it is inclined is said to be the point of *dip*, and the degree of deviation from a level or horizontal line is called the amount of *dip*, or the angle of *dip*. . . . The strike or line of bearing is the prolongation or extension in a direction at right angles to the *dip*.—*Lyell, Manual of Elementary Geology*, ch. v.

3. Candle made by dipping the wick in tallow: (opposed to Mould).

It is a solitary purser's *dip*, as they are termed at sea, emitting but feeble rays, and Vanslyperken's eyes are directed to the door of the cabin to see who carries it.—*Marryat, Snarleyyow*, vol. i. ch. xix.

Dipchick. *s.* Same as Dabchick.

Dipchick is so named of his diving and littleness. —*Carew.*

Diphthéria. *s.* [Gr. διφθέρα = leathern skin or garment; whence membrane like leather.] Disease so called, characterized by the formation of a false membrane on the fauces and trachea.

Reference was made in the last lecture to a second form of disease, resembling croup in some respects, though differing in others, alike but not the same, and calling therefore for a separate notice. This other disease, angina maligna, diphtheritis, or more correctly *diphtheria*, is no new malady. . . . Starr's unpretending account of the disease at Liskeard, a century ago, details all the most characteristic features of *diphtheria*: the false membrane on the fauces, its extension to the air-passages, its appearance on blistered surfaces and upon the skin behind the ears, leave scarcely a symptom wanting to prove the identity of the two affections.—*West, On the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood*, lect. xxv.

Diphtherític. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, or formed by, diphtheria.

The appearances produced by the extension of the *diphtheritic* deposit to the air-passages are precisely the same as those observed in cynanche trachealis. —*West, On the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood*, lect. xxv.

Díphthong. *s.* [Gr. δίφθογγος.] Coalition of two vowels to form one sound: (as *ai*- in *aile*).

We see how many disputes the simple and ambiguous nature of vowels created among grammarians, and how it has begot the mistake concerning *diphthongs*: all that are properly so are syllables, and not *diphthongs*, as is intended to be signified by that word.—*Holder, Elements of Speech.*

Make a *diphthong* of the second eta and iota, instead of their being two syllables, and the objection is gone.—*Pope.*

Diphthóngal. *adj.* Having the nature or character of a diphthong.

Two vowels coalescing in one syllable, so as to form a double vowel sound, make what is called a diphthong, as ou in round, ui in juice, and sometimes a *diphthongal* sound is expressed by a single vowel letter, as u in muse, i in mind, and sometimes by three vowel letters, as eau in beauty, ieu in lieu.— —*Beattie, Elements of Moral Science*, pt. i. § 38. (Ord MS.)

Diplóma. *s.* [Gr. δίπλωμα; Lat. *diploma.*] Letter or writing conferring some privilege: (so called because formerly written on waxed tables, *folding together*).

My present design is more relating to the nature of letters, than to the *diplomata* or charters themselves.—*Wanley, Letter to Dr. Smith.*

Not only may the State, by its patronage, assist in promoting the diffusion of sound knowledge, both in the upper and lower strata of society; but it may also authenticate certain persons, as possessing a competent amount of skill for the practice of a profession or calling. Thus it may, by proper examinations, ascertain the qualifications of candidates to practise medicine or law; and upon those who come up to the prescribed mark of fitness, it may confer *diplomas*, or other authorities to practise. . . . The granting of *diplomas* by universities, or other learned bodies, proceeds on the supposition, that the public require some assistance to their judgment in the choice of professional services, and that such an official scrutiny into the qualifications of practitioners is a useful security against the imposture or incompetency of mere pretenders to skill. . . . Such [medical] degrees or *diplomas*, however, do not of themselves import more than an authentication by duly appointed public officers. . . Hence, they are not necessarily licences to practise, and do not imply any exclusive right. In this country, for example, any quack doctor may legally practise medicine: the *diplomas* of the public bodies which preside over the medical profession merely serve as guides to the public in the choice of their medical advisers. M. Dunoyer, in his work 'On the Liberty of Labour,' maintains, not only that medical *diplomas* ought to confer no exclusive right of practising medicine, but that they serve merely as skreens for incapacity, and substitutes for real knowledge, and ought therefore to be discontinued altogether.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. ix. § 17.

(See also extract under Diplomatics.)

Diplómacy. *s.* Art of conducting relations with foreign states; business of an individual diplomatist; diplomatic body: (often used for *tact* like that shown or expected among diplomatists).

The foreign ministers were ordered to attend at this investiture of the directory; for so they call the managers of their burlesque government. The *diplomacy*, who were a sort of envoys, were quite awe-struck with 'the pride, pomp, and circumstance' of this majestic senate!—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace.*

Díplomat. *s.* Diplomatist.

The treaty now under consideration contains, we are informed, between twenty and thirty articles. . . . But, unless the *diplomats* of Europe are strangely misinformed, general political differences have not come, and are not likely to come, just at present under discussion.—*Saturday Review*, June 3, 1865.

Diplómate. *v. a.* Invest with any rank, privilege, license, or authority conferred or indicated by a diploma. *Obsolete.*

By virtue of the Chancellor's letters he was *diplomated* doctor of divinity in 1660.—*A. Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses.*

Diplomátic. *adj.*

1. Relating to the art of deciphering old written characters and abbreviations.

One of the principal objects of the following work is the illustration of what for near two centuries has been called the *diplomatick* science, the knowledge of which will enable us to form a proper judgement of the age and authenticity of manuscripts, charters, records, and other monuments of antiquity.—*Astle, Origin and Progress of Writing*, introd.

(See also extract under Diplomatics.)

2. Respecting envoys and ambassadors, or the privileges belonging to them, and sometimes to others, in a public capacity.

The ambassadors from the rights of man, and their admission into the *diplomatick* system, I hold to be a new era in this business.—*Burke, On French Affairs.*

His lordship is a great member of the *diplomatick* body; he has of course all the fundamental treaties, which make the publick statute law of Europe, by heart.—*Id., Thoughts on a Regicide Peace.*

Diplomátics. *s.* [see Chromatics.] Art of determining the date and place of documents by internal evidence, or the examination of the documents themselves.

Documents or *diplomas* are writings which stipulate a right, confer an estate, a fief, a privilege, a title, or a dignity, or record one particular important transaction in a solemn form. The word *diploma* occurs but rarely in the documents themselves. They are in general styled Præceptum, Auctoritas, &c. . . . Latin was the *diplomatic* language in both the Eastern and Western Empire until the year of our era 602, after which the Greek language alone was used in the documents of the Eastern and the Latin in those of the Western Empire. . . . The science of *diplomatics* owes its origin to a Jesuit of Antwerp named Papebroch.—*Rees, Encyclopædia.*

Diplómatist. *s.* One employed, or fit to be employed, in diplomacy; one who, in the management of any matter, shows tact or skill such as belongs to diplomacy.

He was justly esteemed one of the first *diplo-*

matists in Europe: but the talents and accomplishments of a *diplomatist* are widely different from those which qualify a politician to lead the House of Commons in agitated times.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ii.

Dípper. *s.*

1. One who dips.

The chief enemy was a *dipper*, Pharaoh; the first and last of kings that were so, as the Red Sea can witness.—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*: 1654.

In which number, I must be forced to reckon that doctor, who in a late equivocating treatise plausibly set afloat against the *dippers*, diving the while himself with a more deep prelatical malignance against the present state and church-government, mentions with ignominy 'the Tractate of Divorce.'—*Milton, Tetrachordon.*

Our townsmen, since of floods they must turn skippers,
Will change religion too, and so turn *dippers*.
Cleaveland, Poems, &c. p. 18.

2. Bird so called; water ousel (Cinclus aquaticus).

The *dipper* frequents clear rocky mountain streams, and although allied to the thrush or the blackbird in its internal organization and many of its actions on land, it has also the habits and powers of the moorhen.—*Yarrell, British Birds.*

Dípping. *verbal abs.* (used also *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound*.) Act of one who dips; process by which any thing is dipped: (with a special application to *work* in *metal*).

Ornamental works in brass are usually brightened by a process called *dipping*. After the work has been properly fitted together, and the grease removed, either by the action of heat or by boiling in a pearl-ash lye, it is pickled in a bath of dilute aqua fortis. It is then scoured bright with sand and water, and, being well washed, is plunged into the *dipping* bath, which consists of pure nitrous acid, ... commonly known as *dipping* aqua fortis, for an instant only, and is then well washed with cold and hot water to remove every trace of acid from the surface, after which it is put into dry beech or box wood sawdust, &c., well rubbed until it is quite dry, and then burnished and lacquered with as little delay as possible.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Dipping-needle. *s.* Needle showing the magnetic Dip.

But the earth has also a further influence upon an artificial magnet, which is only rendered evident when it is so suspended as to move freely in every direction. Under these circumstances, and in our latitudes, the north pole of the needle is attracted downwards, as well as to the north, and assumes a position almost vertical.... This inclination to the horizontal plane is called the *dip* of the magnetic needle.... When a bar of soft iron is held nearly vertical, or in the direction of the *dipping-needle*, its ends are no longer indifferently attractive of a poised magnet; but (so long only as it continues in or near that position) it is polar, the lower end of the bar being a north pole, and the upper end a south pole, and it affects the magnetic needle accordingly.—*Brande, Chemistry*, p. 246.

Dípsas. *s.* [Gr. δψάς; from δίψα = thirst.] Serpent whose bite produces the sensation of unquenchable thirst.

Scorpion, and asp, and amphisbæna dire,
Cerastes horn'd, hydrus, and ellops drear,
And *dipsas*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 524.

Díptera. *s.* [Gr.; from δίς = twice, πτέρον = wing.] Class of insects so called, represented by the housefly, gnat, gaffer longlegs, &c. (*Dipterous* and other allied words are congeners.)

The wings of insects are essentially flattened vesicles, sustained by slender but firm hollow tubes called 'nervures,' along which branches of the tracheæ, and channels of the circulation, are continued. The wings never exceed two pairs.... Sometimes one or other of these pairs is wanting. The wings present many varieties in their shape, their consistence, and their teguments. When they subserve flight, they are thin and transparent; or, if opake, are rendered so by an imbricated clothing of most delicate scales, which, when detached, resemble the pollen of flowers.... When the hinder pair of wings is wanting, it is replaced by a pair of rudimental appendages called balancers: other modifications of, or appendages to, the wings have been called 'alulæ' and 'patagia.' The orders of insects,... as before remarked, [are] founded upon the modifications of the wings.... The order *Diptera* is characterised by the development of the anterior pair of wings into organs of flight, and the retention of the hinder pair in the condition of minute clavate appendages, usually called the 'balancers.' The prothorax and metathorax are rudimental whilst the mesothorax is disproportionately large to form the required space for the powerful muscles, which execute, through the two anterior wings, the function of flight.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. xvi.

Díptych. *s.* [Lat. *diptycha*; Gr. δίπτυχος = twice folded.] Writing tablets consisting of two tablets hinged at the back; register of bishops, saints, and martyrs.

They had a lower degree of remembrance for bishops, and confessors, and all other eminent persons departed this life; whom they not only praised in orations at their funerals, but writ their names in their *diptychs* or two-leaved records: which contained, in one page, all the names of the living; in the other, the dead that were of note in the church. —*Bishop Lloyd, Sermons*, p. 19.

The commemoration of saints was made out of the *diptychs* of the church, as appears by multitudes of places in St. Austin.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Dire. *adj.* [Lat. *dirus*.] Dreadful; dismal; mournful; horrible; terrible; evil in a great degree.

I saw the tyrant's power a-foot.
Now is the time for help. Your eye in Scotland
Would create soldiers, make our women fight,
To doff their *dire* distresses.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Hydras, and gorgons, and chimæras *dire*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 628.

Diréct. *adj.* [Lat. *directus*, pass. part. of *dirigo*.] (construction often *postpositive*.)

1. Straight; not crooked; not oblique.

The ships would move in one and the same surface; and consequently must needs encounter when they either advance towards one another in *direct* lines, or meet in the intersection to cross lines.—*Bentley.*

2. Apparently tending to some end, as in a straight line.

Such was as then the state of the king, as it was no time by *direct* means to seek her. And such was the state of his captivated will, as he would delay no time of seeking her.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

He that does this, will be able to cast off all that is superfluous; he will see what is pertinent, what coherent, what is *direct* to, what slides by the question.—*Locke.*

3. Open; not ambiguous; plain; express.

There be, that are in nature faithful and sincere, and plain and *direct*; not crafty and involved.—*Bacon.*

He no where, that I know, says it in *direct* words. —*Locke.*

4. In *Genealogy*. See second extract.

If he were guided by near relationship, and *direct* lineal descent, he may have filled up the series with princes of the royal family, instead of the elder brothers or cousins only.—*Cottrell, Translation of Bunsen's Egypt's Place in Universal History*, i. 40.

A *direct* line is either ascending (father, grandfather, &c.: in the civil law particular names were given to seven degrees in this line), or descending (son, grandson, &c.).—*Brande, Dictionary of Literature, Science, and Art, Genealogy.*

5. In *Mathematics*. See extract.

When the four numbers are written in the form of a proportion, if the antecedents of the two ratios are the related numbers, the proportion is said to be *direct*.—*Brande, Dictionary of Literature, Science, and Art, Proportion.*

6. In *Astronomy*. Appearing to an eye on earth to move progressively through the zodiac; not retrograde.

Two geomantick figures were display'd
Above his head, a warrior and a maid,
One when *direct*, and one when retrograde.
Dryden, Fables.

Diréct. *v. a.*

1. Aim or drive in a straight line.

Two eagles from a mountain's height,
By Jove's command *direct* their rapid flight. *Pope.*

2. Point against as a mark.

The spear flew hissing through the middle space,
And pierc'd his throat, *directed* at his face.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

When the party end is a good one, the facilities for attaining it which the party spirit and combination afford cannot fail to be beneficial. The increased ardour in the common pursuit, the co-operation, the division of labour, the mutual regulation, and submission to a common leader, when *directed* to a worthy purpose, must be instruments of good. —*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. x.

3. Regulate; adjust.

It is not in man that walketh to *direct* his steps. —*Jeremiah*, x. 23.

All that is in a man's power, is to mind what the ideas are that take their turns in his understanding; or else to *direct* and sort, and call in such as he desires.—*Locke.*

4. Prescribe a certain measure; mark out a certain course.

He *directeth* it under the whole heavens, and his lightning unto the ends of the earth.—*Job*, xxxvii. 3.

Diréction. *s.*

1. Aim at a certain point.

These men's opinions are not the product of judgement, or the consequence of reason; but the effects of chance and hazard, of a mind floating at all adventures, without choice, and without *direction*.—*Locke.*

2. Tendency of motion impressed by a certain impulse.

No particle of matter, nor any combination of particles, that is, no body can either move of itself, or of itself alter the *direction* of its motion.—*Cheyne.*

3. Order; command; prescription.

From the counsel that St. Jerome giveth Læta, of taking heed how she read the Apocrypha; as also by the help of other learned men's judgements, delivered in like case, we may take *direction*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The nobles of the people digged it by the *direction* of the law-giver.—*Numbers*, xxi. 18.

4. Regularity; adjustment.

All nature is but art unknown to thee,
All chance, *direction* which thou canst not see.
Pope.

5. Superscription of a letter.

Diréctitude. *s.* Disputed reading of a word in Shakespear for which *decrepitude* and *dejectitude* are suggested as emendations. See notes on the passage quoted, especially Collier's.

Which friends, sir, as it were, durst not (looke you, sir,) shew themselves (as we terme it) his friends, whilest he's in *directitude*.—*Directitude?* What's that?—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, iv. 5. (Rich.)

Diréctive. *adj.*

1. Having the power of direction.

A law therefore, generally taken, is a *directive* rule unto goodness of operation.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

On the *directive* powers of the former, and the regularity of the latter, whereby it is capable of direction, depends the generation of all bodies.—*Grew*,

2. Informing; showing the way.

Nor visited by one *directive* ray,
From cottage streaming, or from airy hall.
Thomson.

Diréctly. *adv.* In a direct manner.

1. In a straight line; rectilineally.

The more a body is nearer to the eyes, and the more *directly* it is opposed to them, the more it is enlightened, because the light languishes and lessens the farther it removes from its proper source.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

There was no other place assigned to any of this matter, than that whereunto its own gravity bore it, which was only *directly* downwards, whereby it obtained that place in the globe which was just underneath.—*Woodward.*

If the refracted ray be returned *directly* back to the point of incidence, it shall be refracted by the incident ray.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

2. Immediately; apparently; without circumlocution; without any long train of consequence.

Infidels being clean without the church, deny *directly*, and utterly reject the very principles of Christianity, which heretics embrace erroneously by misconstruction.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

His work *directly* tends to raise sentiments of honour and virtue in his readers.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

3. As opposed to *inversely*.

Thus the activity of private judgment, and the unity and strength of conviction in mathematics, vary *directly* as each other.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. vii.

Diréctness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Direct; straightness; tendency to any point; nearest way.

They argued from celestial causes only, the constant vicinity of the sun, and the *directness* of his rays; never suspecting that the body of the earth had so great an efficiency in the changes of the air. —*Bentley.*

Diréctor. *s.*

1. One who has authority over others; superintendent; one who has the general management of a design or work.

Himself stood *director* over them, with nodding or stamping, shewing he did like or mislike those things he did not understand.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

In all affairs thou sole *director*. *Swift.*

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2. Rule; ordinance.
Common forms were not design'd
Directors to a noble mind. *Swift.*
3. Instructor; one who shows the proper methods of proceeding.
They are glad to use counsellors and *directors* in all their dealings of weight, as contracts, testaments. —*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
4. One who is consulted in cases of conscience.
I am her *director* and her guide in spiritual affairs. —*Dryden.*
5. One appointed to transact the affairs of a trading company.
What made *directors* cheat in South-sea year? *Pope.*
6. In *Surgery.* Instrument by which the hand is guided in an operation.
The manner of opening with a knife, is by sliding it on a *director*, the groove of which prevents its being misguided.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Directórial. *adj.*
1. Giving direction; enacting rule.
The emperour's power in the collective body, or the diet, is not *directorial*, but executive.—*Guthrie, Grammar of Geography, Germany.*
2. Pertaining to one of the revolutionary governments of France, called the Directory.
When this object was to be weighed against the *Directorial* conquests, merely as an object of a value at market, the principle of barter became perfectly ridiculous.—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace.*

Diréctory. *s.*
1. Director; direction; rule; guide; guidance. *Rare.*
But by the way this example of Christ's choosing illiterate men to this weighty function of the ministry, is no more our *directory* to follow, than it is to choose such as we (if possible) knew Judasses as he did.—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*: 1654.
2. Body or repertory of directions, and, as such, the title of certain books on different subjects: (often a *proper*, rather than a *common*, name).
a. Book for direction of the Church in ceremonial matters.
The bishop being writ to, to send an account out of the casuistical *directories* for confessors, about the sins proper for kings to be interrogated in confession, returned this answer.—*Bishop Barlow, Remains*, p. 222.
b. Book published during the Commonwealth for the direction of the Nonconformists in acts of worship.
As to the ordinance concerning the *directory*, we cannot consent to the taking away of the book of common prayer.—*Oxford Reasons against the Covenant.*
Under the *directory* there will be as different religions, and as different desires, and as differing forms, as there are several varieties of men and manners under one half of heaven.—*Jeremy Taylor, Discourse on extempore Prayer.*
The confession of faith drawn up by the assembly of divines at Westminster, the longer and shorter catechism, and the *directory*, were considered by every good Presbyterian as the standards of orthodoxy; and it was hoped that the legislature would recognise them as such. This hope, however, was in part disappointed. The confession was read at length, amidst much yawning, and adopted without alteration. But, when it was proposed that the catechisms and the *directory* should be taken into consideration, the ill humour of the audience broke forth into murmurs.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xvi.
c. Book containing the names, professions, and addresses of the inhabitants of a city, town, &c.: (as the Post-Office *Directory*, and others).
3. Body of directors of a company.
4. Name of one of the revolutionary governments of France.
The foreign ministers were ordered to attend at this investiture of the *Directory*; . . . for so they call the managers of their burlesque government.—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace.*

Diréctory. *adj.*
1. Guiding.
This needle, touched with the stone, and directing towards the north and south, the mariners, as the magnetical philosophers, call their *directory* needle. —*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 281: 1650.

2. Commanding.
Every law may be said to consist of several parts: one declaratory, whereby the rights to be observed, and the wrongs to be eschewed, are clearly laid down; another *directory*, whereby the subject is enjoined to observe those rights, and abstain from the commission of those wrongs.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

Diréctress. *s.* Female director. *Rare.*
Our reason being the noblest principle of our nature, that by which we are raised above the level of brutes, yea by which we are allied to angels, and do border upon God himself, ought upon that account, to be submitted to, as the supreme regent and *directress* of all our other powers, and to be looked upon as the rule of our will, and the guide of all our animal motions.—*Scott, Christian Life*, i. 3.

Diréctrix. *s.* [Lat.] Directress. *Rare.*
Every part of the body studying as it were to pay [by adorning itself to its best advantage] some tribute of comeliness, as an homage to the face; which is not only the queen and sovereign of human and visible beauty, but the regent and *directrix* of the whole body's culture, motion, and welfare.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 24.

Díreful. *adj.* Dire; dreadful; dismal.
Point of spear it never piercen would,
Ne dint of *direful* sword divide the substance could. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*
The dehortation in this case is urgent; the accusation dreadful; the sin itself *direful.*—*Bishop Richardson, Choice Observations upon the Old Testament*, p. 302: 1655.
This notice of the ceremony is very agreeable to the execratory, which is now used by them, [the Jews,] wherein they profoundly *curse* the Christians; desiring that God would smite them as he did the first born of Egypt. And though this *direful* prayer is not found in the Liturgy printed at Venice, yet I am assured by a good author, that it is extant in the Machsor of the Cracovian impression.—*L. Addison, State of the Jews*, p. 179: 1675.
The holy prophet predicts and foretells things so *direful* to God's people.—*Bishop Bull*, ii. 716.
The voice of God himself speaks in the heart of men, whether they understand it or no; and by secret intimations gives the sinner a foretaste of that *direful* cup, which he is likely to drink more deeply of hereafter.—*South.*
[This word is frequent among the poets, but has been censured as not analogical; all other words compounded with *full* consisting of a substantive and *full*: as, dreadful, or full of dread; joyful, or full of joy. So far Dr. Johnson. I must add, however, that good writers, besides the poets, use this word; as the fine sentence of Bishop Richardson, and the remarks of Dr. Addison and Bishop Bull, now added to the examples, shew. Dr. Addison's use of the word carries the etymology to the Latin *diræ*, curses, and *full*; i.e. full of curses, which removes the want of analogy which Dr. Johnson states. But *all other words* compounded with full do not consist of a substantive and full; witness *resentful*, admitted by Dr. Johnson himself into his dictionary.—*Todd.*]

Dírefulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Direful; dreadfulness; horror.
The *direfulness* of this pestilence is more emphatically set forth in these few words, than in forty such odes as Sprat's on the plague at Athens.—*J. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope.*

Dírely. *adv.* In a dire manner.
And of his death he *direly* had forethought.
Drayton, David and Goliah. (Ord MS.)

Dirémpt. *adj.* [Lat. *diremptus*, pass. part. of *dirimo* = divide.] Parted; separated. *Rare.*
Bodotria and Glota have sundry passages into the sea, and are clearly *dirempt* one from the other.—*Stow, Annals*, A. 2. (Nares by H. and W.)

Diréмption. *s.* [Lat. *diremptio, -onis*; from *diremptus*, pass. part. of *dirimo* = divide.] Separation. *Rare.*
This match is only capable of a late, but much wished repentance on the offender's part, and a just *diremption* on the part of the judges.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

Díreness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Dire; dismalness; horror; hideousness.
Direness, familiar to my slaught'rous thoughts,
Cannot once start me. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 5.

Diréption. *s.* [Lat. *direptio, -onis* = seizing, snatching; from *direptus*, pass. part. of *diripio*, from *rapio* = seize.] Act of robbery or plunder.
This lord for some *direptions* being cast
Into close prison.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 515: 1635.
Arrears which were due to him before the *direption* and depredation.—*Bishop Gauden, Life of Bishop Brownrigg*, p. 203.

Direptítiously. *adv.* By way of direption or robbery.
For distance of place, dangers of way, and perils by the sea, his holiness cannot have due examination of such suggestions; but his grants do pass him 'si ita sit;' and so the grants surreptitiously and *direptitiously* obtained.—*Strype, Memorials*, A.D. 1532. (Rich.)

Dirge. *s.* [contraction of *dirige* = direct, imperative of *dirigo*, occurring in the Latin translation of Psalm v. 8—*Dirige*, Domine, in conspectu tuo vitam meam—used in the anthem for the funeral service.] Funeral hymn.
Th' imperial jointress of this warlike state,
Have we, as 'twere, with a defeated joy,
With mirth in funeral, and with *dirge* in marriage,
In equal scale weighing delight and dole,
Taken to wife. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, i. 2.
Meanwhile the body of Richard, after many indignities and reproaches, the *diriges* and obsequies of the common people towards tyrants, was obscurely buried.—*Bacon.*
All due measures of her mourning kept,
Did office at the *dirge*, and by infection wept. *Dryden.*

Dirk. *s.* [see last extract.] Poniard worn by midshipmen and naval cadets; Scotch dagger.
In vain thy hungry mountaineers
Come forth in all their warlike geers,
The shield, the pistol, *dirk*, and dagger,
In which they daily wont to swagger. *Tickel.*
[*Dirk.—Durk.* A dagger. Scotch, *durk*; German, *dolch*; Swedish, *dolk*, a dagger. Bohemian, *tuleg*, a spear (spiculum), *tulich*, a dagger. Hungarian, *tolni*, to thrust; Russian, *tolkat'*, *tolknut'*, to give a blow, strike, knock; Bohemian, *tlauk*, a pestle. Frisian, *dulg*, *dolge*, *dolch*, a wound. (Epkema.) The interchange of an *l* and *r* before a final guttural is very common. Compare Provincial Danish *smilke* and *kilche*, corresponding to English *smirk* and *kirk*. (Junge; Outzen.) Old French *pourpe* for *poulpe*. (Roquefort.) — *Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Dirl. *v. n.* See Tirl.

Dirt. *s.* [A.S. *dryt.*]
1. Excrement.
The fat closed upon the blade, so that he could not draw the dagger out of his belly; and the *dirt* came out [in the margin, came out at the fundament.]—*Judges*, iii. 22.
2. Mud; filth; mire; anything that sticks to the clothes or body.
They gilding *dirt* in noble verse
Rustick philosophy rehearse. *Sir J. Denham.*

Dirt. *v. a.* Foul; bemire; make filthy; bedaub; soil; pollute.
Ill company is like a dog, who *dirts* those most whom he loves best.—*Swift.*

Dirt-pie. *s.* Clay moulded by children in imitation of pastry.
Thou set'st thy heart upon that which has newly left off making of *dirt-pies*, and is but preparing itself for a green-sickness.—*Sir T. Suckling.*

Dírtily. *adv.* In a dirty manner.
1. Nastily; foully; filthily.
Take care not to eat awkwardly or *dirtily.—Lord Chesterfield.*
2. Meanly; sordidly; shamefully.
Such gold as that wherewithal
Chimiques from each mineral
Are *dirtily* and desperately gull'd. *Donne.*

Dírty. *adj.*
1. Foul; nasty; filthy; (in *nautical* phraseology) sleety, rainy.
Thy Doll and Helen of thy noble thoughts
Is in base durance, and contagious prison,
Haul'd thither
By most mechanical and *dirty* hands.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. v. 5.
Leontinus, Bishop of Antioch, stroking his old white head, said, 'When this snow is dissolved, a great deal of *dirty* weather will follow.'—*Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium*, ii. 168. (Ord MS.)
2. Sullied; clouded; not elegant.
Pound an almond, and the clear white colour will be altered into a *dirty* one, and the sweet taste into an oily one.—*Locke.*
3. Mean; base; despicable.
Such employments are the diseases of labour, and the rust of time which it contracts not by lying still, but by *dirty* employment.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Dying.*
Marriages would be made up upon more natural motives than mere *dirty* interests, and increase of riches without measure or end.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Dírty. *v. a.* Foul; soil.
The lords Strutts lived generously, and never used to *dirty* their fingers with pen, ink, and counters. —*Arbuthnot.*

For thine, my dear Dick, give me leave to speak plain,
Like a very foul mop, *dirty* more than they clean.
Swift.

Dis-. For its power in composition, see Disuse.

Disabílity. *s.*

1. Want of power to do anything; weakness; impotence.
   Our consideration of creatures, and attention unto scriptures, are not in themselves things of like *disability* to breed or beget faith.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
2. Want of proper qualifications for any purpose; legal impediment.
   A suit is commenced in a temporal court for an inheritance, and the defendant pleads in *disability*, that the plaintiff is a bastard.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*
   This disadvantage which the dissenters at present lie under, of a *disability* to receive church preferments, will be easily remedied by the repeal of the test.—*Swift.*

Disáble. *v. a.*

1. Deprive of force; weaken; disqualify for any act.
   The invasion and rebellion did not only *disable* this king to be a conqueror, but deprived him both of his kingdom and life.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*
   A Christian's life is a perpetual exercise, a wrestling and warfare, for which sensual pleasure *disables* him, by yielding to that enemy with whom he must strive.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*
2. Hinder from action: (used of *things*).
   I have known a great fleet *disabled* for two months, and thereby lose great occasions by an indisposition of the admiral.—*Sir W. Temple.*
3. Impair; diminish; render incompetent.
   I have *disabled* mine estate,
   By shewing something a more swelling port
   Than my faint means would grant continuance.
   Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.
4. Deprive of usefulness or efficacy.
   Farewel, Monsieur Traveller; look you lisp, and wear strange suits; *disable* all the benefits of your own country.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iv. 1.
   Your days I will alarm, I'll haunt your nights,
   And worse than age *disable* your delights. *Dryden.*
5. Exclude as wanting proper qualifications.
   I will not *disable* any for proving a scholar, nor yet dissemble that I have seen many happily forced upon the course, to which by nature they seemed much indisposed.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Disáblement. *s.*

1. Legal impediment.
   The penalty of the refusal thereof was turned into a *disablement* to take any promotion; or to exercise any charge.—*Bacon, Observations on a Libel in* 1592.
2. Weakness.
   This is only an interruption of the acts, rather than any *disablement* of the [intellectual judging] faculty; which, as soon as the present passion is over, comes to debate and judge of all objects presented to it, as perfectly as it did before.—*South, Sermons*, v. 182.

Disabúse. *v. a.* (sounded *-uze.*) Set free from a mistake; disentangle from a fallacy; set right; undeceive.
That last trump, when it begins to sound, will have the faculty thus to make all men wise, to *disabuse* and inspire the whole world with a new sense.—*Hammond, Sermons*, viii.
The imposture and fallacy of our senses impose not only on common heads, but even more refined mercuries, who have the advantages of an improved reason to *disabuse* you.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*
If by simplicity you meant a general defect in those that profess angling, I hope to *disabuse* you.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*
Chaos of thought and passion, all confus'd;
Still by himself abus'd, or *disabus'd.* *Pope.*

Disabúse. *s.* (sounded *-uce.*) Disclosure; unmasking.
So that the deterrings and *disabuses* appeare together with the dilectations.—*Mountague, Devoute Essays*, pt. i. treat. 10, s. 4. (Rich.)

Disaccómmodate. *v. a.* Put to inconvenience; incommode. *Rare.*
I hope this will not *disaccommodate* you.—*Bishop Warburton, Letter to Bishop Hurd*, let. 192.

Disaccómmodátion. *s.* State of being unfit or unprepared. *Rare.*
Devastations have happened in some places more than in others, according to the accommodation or *disaccommodation* of them to such calamities.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Disaccórd. *v. n.* Refuse consent. *Rare.*
She was daughter to a noble lord
Which dwelt thereby, who sought her to affy
To a great peer; but she did *disaccord*,
Ne could her liking to his love apply.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 3, 7.

Disaccórdant. *adj.* Deficient in agreement.
It is *disaccordaunt* vnto other wryters.—*Fabyan*, vol. i. ch. 100. (Rich.)

Disacknówledge. *v. a.* Not acknowledge.
The manner of denying Christ's deity, here prohibited, was by words and oral expressions verbally to deny and *disacknowledge* it.—*South.*

Disacquaínt. *v. a.* Render unfamiliar; estrange; break off acquaintance. *Rare.*
If that thy sydes or renes become
With twitchinge stitche attainted,
Seeke how to chase that griefe awaye
To make it *dis-aquaynted.*
Drant, Horace, Epistle to Numidius. (Rich.)
Ye must now *disacquainte* and estraunge yourselfes from the soure old wine of Moses law, and drynke in the newe muste of more soüder doctrine.—*Udal, Luke*, c. 18. (Rich.)

Disacquaíntance. *s.* Disuse of familiarity.
Conscience, by a long neglect of, and *disacquaintance* with itself, contracts an inveterate rust or soil. —*South.*

Disadórn. *v. a.* Deprive of ornament or beauty. *Rare.*
He saw grey hairs begin to spread,
Deform his beard, and *disadorn* his head.
Congreve, Translation of Homer's Hymn to Venus.

Disadvánce. *v. a.* Stop; check. *Rare.*
Which th' other seeing gan his course relent,
And vaunted spear eftsoons to *disadvance.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 4. 7.

Disadvánce. *v. n.* Keep back; halt. *Rare.*
For when they saw their Lord's bright cognizance
Shine in his face, soon did they *disadvance*,
And some unto him kneel, and some about him dance. *G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph*, pt. ii.

Disadvántage. *s.*

1. Loss; injury to interest.
   Truth, unseasonably and unmannerly proposed, comes with a *disadvantage*; and is in danger to miscarry through the unskilfulness of the proposer. —*South, Sermons*, vii. 146.
2. Diminution of anything desirable, as credit, fame, honour.
   Chaucer in many things resembled Ovid, and that with no *disadvantage* on the side of the modern author.—*Dryden.*
   The most shining merit goes down to posterity with *disadvantage*, when it is not placed by writers in its proper light.—*Addison, Freeholder.*
   Their testimony will not be of much weight to its *disadvantage*, since they are liable to the common objection of condemning what they did not understand.—*Swift.*
3. State not prepared for defence.
   No fort can be so strong,
   Ne fleshly breast can armed be so sound,
   But will at last be won with batt'ry long,
   Or unawares at *disadvantage* found.
   Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Disadvántage. *v. a.* Injure in interest of any kind.
All other violences are so far from advancing Christianity, that they extremely weaken and *disadvantage* it.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Disadvántageable. *adj.* Contrary to profit; producing loss. *Obsolete.*
In clearing of a man's estate, he may as well hurt himself in being too sudden, as in letting it run on too long; for hasty selling is commonly as *disadvantageable* as interest.—*Bacon, Essay of Expence.*

Disadvantágeous. *adj.* Contrary to interest; contrary to convenience; unfavourable.
A multitude of eyes will narrowly inspect every part of an eminent man, consider him nicely in all views, and not be a little pleased when they have taken him in the worst and most *disadvantageous* lights.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Disadvantágeously. *adv.* In a manner contrary to interest or profit; in a manner not favourable.
An approving nod or smile serves to drive you on, and make you display yourself more *disadvantageously.*—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Disadvantágeousness. *s.* Contrariety to profit; inconvenience; mischief; loss.
This *disadvantageousness* of figure he [Pope] converted, as Lord Bacon expresses it, into a perpetual spur to rescue and deliver himself from scorn, and to watch the weakness of others, that he might have something to repay them.—*Tyers, Rhapsody on Pope*, p. 5.

Disadvénture. *s.* Misfortune. *Obsolete.*
Experience hath oft proved, that man in best fortune, and such as esteem themselves most secure, even then fall soonest into *disadventure.*—*Sir W. Raleigh, Arts of Empire*, p. 176.

Disadvénturous. *adj.* Unhappy; unprosperous. *Rare.*
Now he hath left you here,
To be the record of his rueful loss,
And of my doleful *disadventurous* deare.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 6, 48.

Disadvíse. *v. a.* Dissuade or deter by advice; not recommend. *Rare.*
I had a clear reason to *disadvise* the purchase of it.—*Boyle, Works*, vol. v. p. 404. (Rich.)

Disaffect. *v. a.*

1. Fill with discontent; make less faithful or zealous.
   They had attempted to *disaffect* and discontent his majesty's late army.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
2. Dislike; disdain.
   Making plain that truth, which my charity persuades me the most part of them *disaffect*, only because it hath not been well represented to them.—*Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants a safe Way to Salvation*, dedication.
3. Disorder.
   If the more classical notion of the word take place, it *disaffects* the bowels, entangles and distorts the entrails.—*Hammond, Sermons*, xxiii.

Disaffécted. *part. adj.* Not disposed to zeal or affection: (usually applied to those who are *enemies* to the *government*).
By denying civil worship to the emperor's statues, which the custom then was to give, they were proceeded against as *disaffected* to the emperor.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Disafféction. *s.*

1. Dislike; ill-will.
   In making laws, princes must have regard to the public dispositions, to the affections and *disaffections* of the people, and must not introduce a law with publick scandal and displeasure. —*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*
2. Want of zeal for the government; want of ardour for the reigning prince.
   In this age, every thing disliked by those who think with the majority, is called *disaffection.*—*Swift.*
3. Disorder; bad constitution.
   The disease took its original merely from the *disaffection* of the part, and not from the peccancy of the humours.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Disaffféctionate. *adj.* Not disposed to affection or zeal.
They, according to that climate, were found damnably corrupt, and *disaffectionate* to the Turkish affairs.—*Sir H. Blount, Voyage to the Levant*, p. 99: 1650.
He [Milton] had been tormented by a beautiful but *disaffectionate* and disobedient wife.—*Hayley, Life of Milton.*

Disaffírm. *v. a.* Contradict.
Neither doth Glanvil or Bracton *disaffirm* the antiquity of the reports of the law.—*Sir J. Davies, Preface to the Reports.*

Disaffírmance. *s.* Confutation; negation.
That kind of reasoning which reduceth the opposite conclusion to something that is apparently absurd, is a demonstration in *disaffirmance* of any thing that is affirmed.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Disafford. *v. a.* Preclude, or cut off, what would otherwise be afforded. *Rare.*
Which forced from her these words, 'My lord,
Let not my being a Lancastrian bred,
Without mine own election, *disafford*
Me right, or make my cause disfigured.'
Daniel, Civil War, b. viii. (Rich.)

Disafforest. *v. a.* Throw open to common purposes; reduce from the privileges of a forest to the state of common ground.
The commissioners of the treasury moved the king to *disafforest* some forests of his, explaining themselves of such forests as lay out of the way, not near any of the king's houses.—*Bacon.*
How happy's he, which hath due place assign'd
To his beasts; and *disafforested* his mind! *Donne.*

Disagreé. *v. n.*

1. Differ; not be the same.
   The mind clearly and infallibly perceives all distinct ideas to *disagree*; that is, the one not to be the other.—*Locke.*

2. Rule; ordinance.
Common forms were not design'd
Directors to a noble mind. *Swift.*
3. Instructor; one who shows the proper methods of proceeding.
They are glad to use counsellors and *directors* in all their dealings of weight, as contracts, testaments. —*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
4. One who is consulted in cases of conscience.
I am her *director* and her guide in spiritual affairs. —*Dryden.*
5. One appointed to transact the affairs of a trading company.
What made *directors* cheat in South-sea year? *Pope.*
6. In *Surgery.* Instrument by which the hand is guided in an operation.
The manner of opening with a knife, is by sliding it on a *director*, the groove of which prevents its being misguided.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Directórial. *adj.*
1. Giving direction; enacting rule.
The emperour's power in the collective body, or the diet, is not *directorial*, but executive.—*Guthrie, Grammar of Geography, Germany.*
2. Pertaining to one of the revolutionary governments of France, called the Directory.
When this object was to be weighed against the *Directorial* conquests, merely as an object of a value at market, the principle of barter became perfectly ridiculous.—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace.*

Diréctory. *s.*
1. Director; direction; rule; guide; guidance. *Rare.*
But by the way this example of Christ's choosing illiterate men to this weighty function of the ministry, is no more our *directory* to follow, than it is to choose such as we (if possible) knew Judasses as he did.—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*: 1654.
2. Body or repertory of directions, and, as such, the title of certain books on different subjects: (often a *proper*, rather than a *common*, name).
a. Book for direction of the Church in ceremonial matters.
The bishop being writ to, to send an account out of the casuistical *directories* for confessors, about the sins proper for kings to be interrogated in confession, returned this answer.—*Bishop Barlow, Remains*, p. 222.
b. Book published during the Commonwealth for the direction of the Nonconformists in acts of worship.
As to the ordinance concerning the *directory*, we cannot consent to the taking away of the book of common prayer.—*Oxford Reasons against the Covenant.*
Under the *directory* there will be as different religions, and as different desires, and as differing forms, as there are several varieties of men and manners under one half of heaven.—*Jeremy Taylor, Discourse on extempore Prayer.*
The confession of faith drawn up by the assembly of divines at Westminster, the longer and shorter catechism, and the *directory*, were considered by every good Presbyterian as the standards of orthodoxy; and it was hoped that the legislature would recognise them as such. This hope, however, was in part disappointed. The confession was read at length, amidst much yawning, and adopted without alteration. But, when it was proposed that the catechisms and the *directory* should be taken into consideration, the ill humour of the audience broke forth into murmurs.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xvi.
c. Book containing the names, professions, and addresses of the inhabitants of a city, town, &c.: (as the Post-Office *Directory*, and others).
3. Body of directors of a company.
4. Name of one of the revolutionary governments of France.
The foreign ministers were ordered to attend at this investiture of the *Directory*; . . . for so they call the managers of their burlesque government.—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace.*

Diréctory. *adj.*
1. Guiding.
This needle, touched with the stone, and directing towards the north and south, the mariners, as the magnetical philosophers, call their *directory* needle. —*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 281: 1650.
2. Commanding.
Every law may be said to consist of several parts: one declaratory, whereby the rights to be observed, and the wrongs to be eschewed, are clearly laid down; another *directory*, whereby the subject is enjoined to observe those rights, and abstain from the commission of those wrongs.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

Diréctress. *s.* Female director. *Rare.*
Our reason being the noblest principle of our nature, that by which we are raised above the level of brutes, yea by which we are allied to angels, and do border upon God himself, ought upon that account, to be submitted to, as the supreme regent and *directress* of all our other powers, and to be looked upon as the rule of our will, and the guide of all our animal motions.—*Scott, Christian Life*, i. 3.

Diréctrix. *s.* [Lat.] Directress. *Rare.*
Every part of the body studying as it were to pay [by adorning itself to its best advantage] some tribute of comeliness, as an homage to the face; which is not only the queen and sovereign of human and visible beauty, but the regent and *directrix* of the whole body's culture, motion, and welfare.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 24.

Díreful. *adj.* Dire; dreadful; dismal.
Point of spear it never pierced would,
Ne dint of *direful* sword divide the substance could. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*
The dehortation in this case is urgent; the accusation dreadful; the sin itself *direful.*—*Bishop Richardson, Choice Observations upon the Old Testament*, p. 302: 1655.
This notice of the ceremony is very agreeable to the execratory, which is now used by them, [the Jews,] wherein they profoundly *curse* the Christians; desiring that God would smite them as he did the first born of Egypt. And though this *direful* prayer is not found in the Liturgy printed at Venice, yet I am assured by a good author, that it is extant in the Machsor of the Cracovian impression.—*L. Addison, State of the Jews*, p. 179: 1675.
The holy prophet predicts and foretells things so *direful* to God's people.—*Bishop Bull*, ii. 716.
The voice of God himself speaks in the heart of men, whether they understand it or no; and by secret intimations gives the sinner a foretaste of that *direful* cup, which he is likely to drink more deeply of hereafter.—*South.*
[This word is frequent among the poets, but has been censured as not analogical; all other words compounded with *full* consisting of a substantive and *full*: as, dreadful, or full of dread; joyful, or full of joy. So far Dr. Johnson. I must add, however, that good writers, besides the poets, use this word; as the fine sentence of Bishop Richardson, and the remarks of Dr. Addison and Bishop Bull, now added to the examples, shew. Dr. Addison's use of the word carries the etymology to the Latin *diræ*, curses, and *full*; i.e. full of curses, which removes the want of analogy which Dr. Johnson states. But *all other words* compounded with full do not consist of a substantive and full; witness *resentful*, admitted by Dr. Johnson himself into his dictionary.—*Todd.*]

Dírefulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Direful; dreadfulness; horror.
The *direfulness* of this pestilence is more emphatically set forth in these few words, than in forty such odes as Sprat's on the plague at Athens.—*J. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope.*

Dírely. *adv.* In a dire manner.
And of his death he *direly* had forethought.
Drayton, David and Goliah. (Ord MS.)

Dirémpt. *adj.* [Lat. *diremptus*, pass. part. of *dirimo* = divide.] Parted; separated. *Rare.*
Bodotria and Glota have sundry passages into the sea, and are clearly *dirempt* one from the other.—*Stow, Annals*, A. 2. (Nares by H. and W.)

Dirémption. *s.* [Lat. *diremptio, -onis*; from *diremptus*, pass. part. of *dirimo* = divide.] Separation. *Rare.*
This match is only capable of a late, but much wished repentance on the offender's part, and a just *diremption* on the part of the judges.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

Díreness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Dire; dismalness; horror; hideousness.
Direness, familiar to my slaught'rous thoughts,
Cannot once start me. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 5.

Diréption. *s.* [Lat. *direptio, -onis* = seizing, snatching; from *direptus*, pass. part. of *diripio*, from *rapio* = seize.] Act of robbery or plunder.
This lord for some *direptions* being cast
Into close prison.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 515: 1635.
Arrears which were due to him before the *direption* and depredation.—*Bishop Gauden, Life of Bishop Brownrigg*, p. 203.

Direptítiously. *adv.* By way of direption or robbery.
For distance of place, dangers of way, and perils by the sea, his holiness cannot have due examination of such suggestions; but his grants do pass him, 'si ita sit;' and so the grants surreptitiously and *direptitiously* obtained.—*Strype, Memorials*, A.D. 1532. (Rich.)

Dirge. *s.* [contraction of *dirige* = direct, imperative of *dirigo*, occurring in the Latin translation of Psalm v. 8—*Dirige*, Domine, in conspectu tuo vitam meam—used in the anthem for the funeral service.] Funeral hymn.
Th' imperial jointress of this warlike state,
Have we, as 'twere, with a defeated joy,
With mirth in funeral, and with *dirge* in marriage,
In equal scale weighing delight and dole,
Taken to wife. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, i. 2.
Meanwhile the body of Richard, after many indignities and reproaches, the *diriges* and obsequies of the common people towards tyrants, was obscurely buried.—*Bacon.*
All due measures of her mourning kept,
Did office at the *dirge*, and by infection wept. *Dryden.*

Dirk. *s.* [see last extract.] Poniard worn by midshipmen and naval cadets; Scotch dagger.
In vain thy hungry mountaineers
Come forth in all their warlike geers,
The shield, the pistol, *dirk*, and dagger,
In which they daily wont to swagger. *Tickel.*
[*Dirk.*—*Durk.* A dagger. Scotch, *durk*; German, *dolch*; Swedish, *dolk*, a dagger. Bohemian, *tuleg*, a spear (spiculum), *tulich*, a dagger. Hungarian, *tolni*, to thrust; Russian, *tolkat'*, *tolknut'*, to give a blow, strike, knock; Bohemian, *tlauk*, a pestle. Frisian, *dulg*, *dolge*, *dolch*, a wound. (Epkema.) The interchange of an *l* and *r* before a final guttural is very common. Compare Provincial Danish *smilke* and *kilche*, corresponding to English *smirk* and *kirk*. (Junge; Outzen.) Old French *pourpe* for *poulpe*. (Roquefort.)—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Dirl. *v. n.* See Tirl.

Dirt. *s.* [A.S. *dryt.*]
1. Excrement.
The fat closed upon the blade, so that he could not draw the dagger out of his belly; and the *dirt* came out [in the margin, came out at the fundament.]—*Judges*, iii. 22.
2. Mud; filth; mire; anything that sticks to the clothes or body.
They gilding *dirt* in noble verse
Rustick philosophy rehearse. *Sir J. Denham.*

Dirt. *v. a.* Foul; bemire; make filthy; bedaub; soil; pollute.
Ill company is like a dog, who *dirts* those most whom he loves best.—*Swift.*

Dirt-pie. *s.* Clay moulded by children in imitation of pastry.
Thou set'st thy heart upon that which has newly left off making of *dirt-pies*, and is but preparing itself for a green-sickness.—*Sir T. Suckling.*

Dírtily. *adv.* In a dirty manner.
1. Nastily; foully; filthily.
Take care not to eat awkwardly or *dirtily.*—*Lord Chesterfield.*
2. Meanly; sordidly; shamefully.
Such gold as that wherewithal
Chimiques from each mineral
Are *dirtily* and desperately gull'd. *Donne.*

Dirty. *adj.*
1. Foul; nasty; filthy; (in *nautical* phraseology) sleety, rainy.
Thy Doll and Helen of thy noble thoughts
Is in base durance, and contagious prison,
Haul'd thither
By most mechanical and *dirty* hands.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. v. 5.
Leontinus, Bishop of Antioch, stroking his old white head, said, 'When this snow is dissolved, a great deal of *dirty* weather will follow.'—*Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium*, ii. 168. (Ord MS.)
2. Sullied; clouded; not elegant.
Pound an almond, and the clear white colour will be altered into a *dirty* one, and the sweet taste into an oily one.—*Locke.*
3. Mean; base; despicable.
Such employments are the diseases of labour, and the rust of time which it contracts not by lying still, but by *dirty* employment.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Dying.*
Marriages would be made up upon more natural motives than mere *dirty* interests, and increase of riches without measure or end.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Dírty. *v. a.* Foul; soil.
The lords Strutts lived generously, and never used to *dirty* their fingers with pen, ink, and counters. —*Arbuthnot.*

For thine, my dear Dick, give me leave to speak plain,
Like a very foul mop, *dirty* more than they clean.
Swift.

Dis-. For its power in composition, see Disuse.

Disabílity. *s.*

1. Want of power to do anything; weakness; impotence.
   Our consideration of creatures, and attention unto scriptures, are not in themselves things of like *disability* to breed or beget faith.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
2. Want of proper qualifications for any purpose; legal impediment.
   A suit is commenced in a temporal court for an inheritance, and the defendant pleads in *disability*, that the plaintiff is a bastard.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*
   This disadvantage which the dissenters at present lie under, of a *disability* to receive church preferments, will be easily remedied by the repeal of the test.—*Swift.*

Disáble. *v. a.*

1. Deprive of force; weaken; disqualify for any act.
   The invasion and rebellion did not only *disable* this king to be a conqueror, but deprived him both of his kingdom and life.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*
   A Christian's life is a perpetual exercise, a wrestling and warfare, for which sensual pleasure *disables* him, by yielding to that enemy with whom he must strive.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*
2. Hinder from action: (used of *things*).
   I have known a great fleet *disabled* for two months, and thereby lose great occasions by an indisposition of the admiral.—*Sir W. Temple.*
3. Impair; diminish; render incompetent.
   I have *disabled* mine estate,
   By shewing something a more swelling port
   Than my faint means would grant continuance.
   Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.
4. Deprive of usefulness or efficacy.
   Farewel, Monsieur Traveller; look you lisp, and wear strange suits; *disable* all the benefits of your own country.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iv. 1.
   Your days I will alarm, I'll haunt your nights,
   And worse than age *disable* your delights. *Dryden.*
5. Exclude as wanting proper qualifications.
   I will not *disable* any for proving a scholar, nor yet dissemble that I have seen many happily forced upon the course, to which by nature they seemed much indisposed.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Disáblement. *s.*

1. Legal impediment.
   The penalty of the refusal thereof was turned into a *disablement* to take any promotion; or to exercise any charge.—*Bacon, Observations on a Libel in* 1592.
2. Weakness.
   This is only an interruption of the acts, rather than any *disablement* of the [intellectual judging] faculty; which, as soon as the present passion is over, comes to debate and judge of all objects presented to it, as perfectly as it did before.—*South, Sermons*, v. 182.

Disabúse. *v. a.* (sounded *-uze.*) Set free from a mistake; disentangle from a fallacy; set right; undeceive.
That last trump, when it begins to sound, will have the faculty thus to make all men wise, to *disabuse* and inspire the whole world with a new sense.—*Hammond, Sermons*, viii.
The imposture and fallacy of our senses impose not only on common heads, but even more refined mercuries, who have the advantages of an improved reason to *disabuse* you.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*
If by simplicity you meant a general defect in those that profess angling, I hope to *disabuse* you.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*
Chaos of thought and passion, all confus'd;
Still by himself abus'd, or *disabus'd.* *Pope.*

Disabúse. *s.* (sounded *-uce.*) Disclosure; unmasking.
So that the deterrings and *disabuses* appeare together with the dilectations.—*Mountague, Devoute Essays*, pt. i. treat. 10, s. 4. (Rich.)

Disaccómmodate. *v. a.* Put to inconvenience; incommode. *Rare.*
I hope this will not *disaccommodate* you.—*Bishop Warburton, Letter to Bishop Hurd*, let. 192.

Disaccómmodátion. *s.* State of being unfit or unprepared. *Rare.*
Devastations have happened in some places more than in others, according to the accommodation or *disaccommodation* of them to such calamities.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Disaccórd. *v. n.* Refuse consent. *Rare.*
She was daughter to a noble lord
Which dwelt thereby, who sought her to affy
To a great peer; but she did *disaccord*,
Ne could her liking to his love apply.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 3, 7.

Disaccórdant. *adj.* Deficient in agreement.
It is *disaccordaunt* vnto other wryters.—*Fabyan*, vol. i. ch. 100. (Rich.)

Disacknówledge. *v. a.* Not acknowledge.
The manner of denying Christ's deity, here prohibited, was by words and oral expressions verbally to deny and *disacknowledge* it.—*South.*

Disacquaínt. *v. a.* Render unfamiliar; estrange; break off acquaintance. *Rare.*
If that thy sydes or renes become
With twitchinge stitche attainted,
Seeke how to chase that griefe awaye
To make it *dis-aquaynted.*
Drant, Horace, Epistle to Numidius. (Rich.)
Ye must now *disacquainte* and estraunge yourselfes from the soure old wine of Moses law, and drynke in the newe muste of more sonder doctrine.—*Udal, Luke*, c. 18. (Rich.)

Disacquaíntance. *s.* Disuse of familiarity.
Conscience, by a long neglect of, and *disacquaintance* with itself, contracts an inveterate rust or soil.—*South.*

Disadórn. *v. a.* Deprive of ornament or beauty. *Rare.*
He saw grey hairs begin to spread,
Deform his beard, and *disadorn* his head.
Congreve, Translation of Homer's Hymn to Venus.

Disadvánce. *v. a.* Stop; check. *Rare.*
Which th' other seeing gan his course relent,
And vaunted spear eftsoons to *disadvance.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 4. 7.

Disadvánce. *v. n.* Keep back; halt. *Rare.*
For when they saw their Lord's bright cognizance
Shine in his face, soon did they *disadvance*,
And some unto him kneel, and some about him dance. *G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph*, pt. ii.

Disadvántage. *s.*

1. Loss; injury to interest.
   Truth, unseasonably and unmannerly proposed, comes with a *disadvantage*; and is in danger to miscarry through the unskilfulness of the proposer.—*South, Sermons*, vii. 146.
2. Diminution of anything desirable, as credit, fame, honour.
   Chaucer in many things resembled Ovid, and that with no *disadvantage* on the side of the modern author.—*Dryden.*
   The most shining merit goes down to posterity with *disadvantage*, when it is not placed by writers in its proper light.—*Addison, Freeholder.*
   Their testimony will not be of much weight to its *disadvantage*, since they are liable to the common objection of condemning what they did not understand.—*Swift.*
3. State not prepared for defence.
   No fort can be so strong,
   Ne fleshly breast can armed be so sound,
   But will at last be won with batt'ry long,
   Or unawares at *disadvantage* found.
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All other violences are so far from advancing Christianity, that they extremely weaken and *disadvantage* it.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

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In clearing of a man's estate, he may as well hurt himself in being too sudden, as in letting it run on too long: for hasty selling is commonly as *disadvantageable* as interest.—*Bacon, Essay of Expence.*

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A multitude of eyes will narrowly inspect every part of an eminent man, consider him nicely in all views, and not be a little pleased when they have taken him in the worst and most *disadvantageous* lights.—*Addison, Spectator.*

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An approving nod or smile serves to drive you on, and make you display yourself more *disadvantageously.*—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

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Disadvénture. *s.* Misfortune. *Obsolete.*
Experience hath oft proved, that man in best fortune, and such as esteem themselves most secure, even then fall soonest into *disadventure.*—*Sir W. Raleigh, Arts of Empire*, p. 176.

Disadvénturous. *adj.* Unhappy; unprosperous. *Rare.*
Now he hath left you here,
To be the record of his rueful loss,
And of my doleful *disadventurous* deare.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 6, 48.

Disadvíse. *v. a.* Dissuade or deter by advice; not recommend. *Rare.*
I had a clear reason to *disadvise* the purchase of it.—*Boyle, Works*, vol. v. p. 464. (Rich.)

Disaffect. *v. a.*

1. Fill with discontent; make less faithful or zealous.
   They had attempted to *disaffect* and discontent his majesty's late army.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
2. Dislike; disdain.
   Making plain that truth, which my charity persuades me the most part of them *disaffect*, only because it hath not been well represented to them.—*Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants a safe Way to Salvation*, dedication.
3. Disorder.
   If the more classical notion of the word take place, it *disaffects* the bowels, entangles and distorts the entrails.—*Hammond, Sermons*, xxiii.

Disaffécted. *part. adj.* Not disposed to zeal or affection: (usually applied to those who are *enemies* to the *government*).
By denying civil worship to the emperor's statues, which the custom then was to give, they were proceeded against as *disaffected* to the emperor.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Disafféction. *s.*

1. Dislike; ill-will.
   In making laws, princes must have regard to the public dispositions, to the affections and *disaffections* of the people, and must not introduce a law with publick scandal and displeasure.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*
2. Want of zeal for the government; want of ardour for the reigning prince.
   In this age, every thing disliked by those who think with the majority, is called *disaffection.*—*Swift.*
3. Disorder; bad constitution.
   The disease took its original merely from the *disaffection* of the part, and not from the peccancy of the humours.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Disaffféctionate. *adj.* Not disposed to affection or zeal.
They, according to that climate, were found damnably corrupt, and *disaffectionate* to the Turkish affairs.—*Sir H. Blount, Voyage to the Levant*, p. 99: 1650.
He [Milton] had been tormented by a beautiful but *disaffectionate* and disobedient wife.—*Hayley, Life of Milton.*

Disaffírm. *v. a.* Contradict.
Neither doth Glanvil or Bracton *disaffirm* the antiquity of the reports of the law.—*Sir J. Davies, Preface to the Reports.*

Disaffírmance. *s.* Confutation; negation.
That kind of reasoning which reduceth the opposite conclusion to something that is apparently absurd, is a demonstration in *disaffirmance* of any thing that is affirmed.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Disafford. *v. a.* Preclude, or cut off, what would otherwise be afforded. *Rare.*
Which forced from her these words, 'My lord,
Let not my being a Lancastrian bred,
Without mine own election, *disafford*
Me right, or make my cause disfigured.'
Daniel, Civil War, b. viii. (Rich.)

Disafforest. *v. a.* Throw open to common purposes; reduce from the privileges of a forest to the state of common ground.
The commissioners of the treasury moved the king to *disafforest* some forests of his, explaining themselves of such forests as lay out of the way, not near any of the king's houses.—*Bacon.*
How happy's he, which hath due place assign'd
To his beasts; and *disafforested* his mind! *Donne.*

Disagreé. *v. n.*

1. Differ; not be the same.
   The mind clearly and infallibly perceives all distinct ideas to *disagree*; that is, the one not to be the other.—*Locke.*

2. Differ; not be of the same opinion.
Why both the bands in worship *disagree*,
And some adore the flow'r, and some the tree.
Dryden.

3. Be in a state of opposition: (with *from* or *with*).
It containeth many improprieties, *disagreeing* almost in all things *from* the true and proper description.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
Strange it is, that they reject the plainest sense of scripture, because it seems to *disagree with* what they call reason.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Disagreéable. *adj.*
1. Contrary; unsuitable.
Some demon, an enemy to the Greeks, had forced her to a conduct *disagreeable* to her sincerity.—*Broome.*
2. Unpleasing: offensive.
To make the sense of esteem or disgrace sink the deeper, and be of the more weight, either agreeable or *disagreeable* things should constantly accompany these different states.—*Locke.*

Disagreéableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Disagreeable; unsuitableness; contrariety; unpleasantness; offensiveness.
A father will hug and embrace his beloved son for all the dirt and foulness of his cloaths; the dearness of the person easily apologizing for the *disagreeableness* of the habit.—*South.*

Disagreéably. *adv.* In a disagreeable manner; unsuitably; unpleasantly.
It is a frequent complaint that tar water is made of bad tar, being of a reddish colour, sweetish or *disagreeably* insipid.—*Bishop Berkeley.*
For me, I passed the end of May and all June in Kent, not *disagreeably.*—*Gray, Letters.*

Disagreéance. *s.* Disagreement. *Rare.*
There is no *disagreaunce* wher is fayth in Jesus Christe, and consente of mynde together in one accorde.—*Udal, Actes*, c. 8. (Rich.)

Disagreéing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who disagrees.
Since then if men are quiet and charitable in some *disagreeings*, if they were so in all others when lawfully they might, Christendome should be no longer rent in pieces, but would be redintegrated in a new Pentecost.—*Jeremy Taylor, Liberty of Prophesying*, 402. (Ord MS.)

Disagreément. *s.*
1. Difference; dissimilitude; diversity; not identity; not likeness.
These carry such plain and evident notes and characters, either of *disagreement* or affinity with one another, that the several kinds of them are easily distinguished.—*Woodward.*
2. Difference of opinion; contrariety of sentiments.
They seemed one to cross another, as touching their several opinions about the necessity of sacraments, whereas in truth their *disagreement* is not great.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Disalliége. *v. a.* Alienate from allegiance. *Rare.*
What greater dividing than, by a pernicious and hostile peace, to *disalliege* a whole feudary kingdom from the ancient dominion of England?—*Milton, Observations on the Articles of Peace between the Earl of Ormond and the Irish.*

Disallów. *v. a.*
1. Deny authority to any person or thing.
When, said she,
Were those first councils *disallow'd* by me?
Or where did I at sure tradition strike,
Provided still it were apostolick?
Dryden, Hind and Panther.
2. Consider unlawful; not permit.
Their usual kind of disputing sheweth, that they do not *disallow* only these Romish ceremonies which are unprofitable, but count all unprofitable which are Romish.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
3. Censure by some posterior act; not justify.
There is a secret, inward foreboding fear, that some evil or other will follow the doing of that which a man's own conscience *disallows* him in.—*South.*
It was known that the most eminent of those who professed his own principles, publickly *disallowed* his proceedings.—*Swift.*

Disallówable. *adj.* Not allowable; not to be suffered.
Neutrality is always a thing dangerous and *disallowable*, because it offendeth all parties.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Arts of Empire*, p. 126.

Disallówance. *s.* Prohibition.
Nothing is more ordinary, or less obnoxious to *disallowance.*—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience.*
God accepts of a thing suitable for him to receive, and for us to give, where he does not declare his refusal and *disallowance* of it.—*South.*

Disallý. *v. a.* Sunder; disjoin. *Rare.*
If any of these, or all, the Timnian bride
Had not so soon preferr'd
The paranymph, worthless to thee compar'd,
Successor in thy bed;
Nor both so loosely *disallied*
Their nuptials. *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 1618.

Disanálogal. *adj.* Contrary to analogy. *Rare.*
We have no other measure to frame in ourselves a conception of knowledge, but only the idea or image of that knowledge which we have in ourselves, which is utterly unsuitable and *disanalogal* to that knowledge which is in God, or the manner, or nature of it.—*Hale, Cont.* vol. ii. *The Works of God.* (Rich.)

Disangélical. *adj.* Not angelical; not suiting the nature or dignity of angels. *Rare.*
You are not then of the opinion of that learned casuist, returned I, who accounts for the shame attending these pleasures of the sixth sense, as he is pleased to call them, from their *disangelical* nature.—*Coventry, Philemon*, conv. 2.

Disánimate. *v. a.* Deprive of spirit; discourage; deject; depress. *Rare.*
The presence of a king engenders love amongst his subjects, and his loyal friends, as it *disanimates* his enemies.—*Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I.* iii. 1.
He was confounded and *disanimated* at his presence, and added, How can the servant of my lord talk with my lord?—*Boyle, Discourse on Seraphick Love.*

Disánimátion. *s.* Privation of spirit. *Rare.*
They cannot in reason retain that apprehension after death, as being affections which depend on life, and depart upon *disanimation.*—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Disannéx. *v. a.* Undo, or repeal, an annexation; separate.
That when the provinces were lost and *disannexed*, and that the king was but king de jure over them, and not de facto, yet, nevertheless, the privilege of naturalization continued.—*State Trials, The Case of the Postnati*: A.D. 1608. (Rich.)

Disannéxing. *verbal abs.* Undoing of an annexation.
I am quite sure that no dangers are to be feared by England from the *disannexing* and independence of Ireland at all comparable with the evils which have been, and will yet be caused to England by the Union.—*Coleridge, Table Talk.*

Disannúl. *v. a.* Annul; deprive of authority; vacate; make null; make void; nullify. *Catachrestic*, though common: (its etymological meaning being to *undo* an act by which anything has been annulled).
The Jews ordinances for us to resume, were to check our Lord himself, which hath *disanulled* them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
To be in both worlds full,
Is more than God was, who was hungry here:
Wouldst thou his laws of fasting *disannul?*
G. Herbert.
Wilt thou my judgements *disannul?* Defame
My equal rule, to clear thyself of blame?
G. Sandys.

Disannúlling. *verbal abs.* Act of making void.
There is verily a *disannulling* of the commandment going before, for the weakness and unprofitableness thereof. For the law made nothing perfect, but the bringing in of a better hope did.—*Hebrews*, vii. 18.
That gave him power of *disannulling* of laws, and disposing of men's fortunes and estates, and the like points of absolute power; being in themselves harsh and odious.—*Bacon.*

Disannúlment. *s.* Act of making void.
The *disannulment* of this lustre amazed him as much, as the presentation thereof made him admire.—*Lord, Discovery of the Sect of the Banians*, p. 19: 1630.

Disanoint. *v. a.* Invalidate consecration by unction.
After they have juggled and paltered with the world, banded and borne arms against their king, divested him, *disanointed* him, nay cursed him all over in their pulpits, and their pamphlets, to the engaging of sincere and real men beyond what is possible or honest to retreat from, not only turn revolters from those principles, which only could at first move them, but lay the stain of disloyalty, and worse, on those proceedings, which are the necessary consequences of their own former actions.—*Milton, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates*

Disappárel. *v. a.* Disrobe.
Drink *disapparels* the soul, and is the betrayer of the mind.—*Junius, Sin stigmatized*, p. 82: 1635.

Disapparition. *s.* Disappearance. *Rare.*
Perhaps though they knew that to be the prophet's last day, yet they might think his *disapparition* should be sudden and insensible.—*Bishop Hall, Rapture of Elijah.* (Ord MS.)

Disappeár. *v. n.* Be lost to view; vanish out of sight; fly; go away.
She *disappear'd*, and left me dark. I wak'd
To find her, or for ever to deplore.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 478.
The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in fading colours, and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and *disappear.*—*Locke.*
Criticks I saw, that others' names deface,
And fix their own with labour in their place;
Their own, like other, soon their place resign'd,
Or *disappear'd*, and left the first behind. *Pope.*

Disappeárance. *s.* Cessation of appearance; invisibility.
If we look into the bulk of our species, they are such as are not likely to be remembered a moment after their *disappearance.*—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 317.

Disappeáring. *s.* Cessation of appearance.
Ninus, we may imagine, thought to provide a remedy against the frequent absences and *disappearings* of the heavenly bodies, by appointing a medium of adoration to them which might be always at hand.—*Coventry, Philemon*, conv. 3.

Disappoint. *v. a.* Defeat of expectation; balk; hinder from something expected: (in the extract from Shakespear the special disappointments are in the offices preparatory for death, as *confession, absolution*, &c.)
Thus was I . . .
Cut off even in the blossoms of my sin,
Unhousel'd, *disappointed*, unanel'd.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 5.
The superior Being can defeat all his designs, and *disappoint* all his hopes.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*
The adament or loadstone draweth iron to him, and sheweth continually the northpole, and yet is *disappoynted* of his force by garlicke.—*Trewenesse of Christian Religion*, 162. (Ord MS.)
Whilst the champion, with redoubled might,
Strikes home the jav'lin, his retiring foe
Shrinks from the wound, and *disappoints* the blow.
Addison.
We are not only tortured by the reproaches which are offered us, but are *disappointed* by the silence of men when it is unexpected, and humbled even by their praises.—*Id.*
There's nothing like surprising the rogues: how will they be *disappointed*, when they hear that thou hast prevented their revenge!—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*
The principle of not importing a word when it is not required, by no means implies that, when a word of foreign growth is excellent of its kind and cannot be produced on our own soil, we should refuse to receive it. The word 'parent,' for instance, is one for which we could not easily find or coin an equivalent in the Anglo-Saxon portion of English. We have done well to take it,—it is now a part of the language,—and being so, we should do well to construct from it, whenever it is found advisable, the word 'parenthood,' for which there is no equivalent in the original Latin. By the judicious adoption of a single foreign prefix where our own is not well adapted for compounds, we might often introduce, as we have already done in some instances, not a single new word, but a hundred. Such a compound as 'again-build' would be clumsy,—by taking the Latin 're' we form 'rebuild' with very good effect. So the 'ex' of 'ex-king' and 'ex-queen,' the 'vice' of 'vice-president' and 'vice-chairman,' have done the English language excellent service. Again, there are some foreign words that must be had from other languages at any price,—words that are struck out in some phase of language by a happy accident, and that the world may be glad to get just as they are. The Portuguese are without a word corresponding to the English '*disappoint*,' and one of their poets has expressed very forcibly his sense of their want of it by putting it in the mouth of the devil in his dialogue with a Portuguese friar:—
'Fiquei *desapontado*,—como dizem
Os Ingleses;—não ha na vossa lingua
Com que o dizer—e venha ou não do diabo
Tomem-na que hão mister d'essa palavra.'
'So I was *disappointed*,—as they say
In English,—'tis a word you never had;
But reach you through the devil so it may,
Don't let it go—you want it very bad.'
(Almeida Garrett's poem of Dona Branca, c. vi. st. 21.)
—*Watts*, in *Transactions of the Philological Society.*
With *of.*
The Janizaries *disappointed* by the bassas *of* the spoil, received of the bounty of Solyman a great largess.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Disappointment. *s.* Defeat of hopes; miscarriage of expectations.
If we hope for things, of which we have not thoroughly considered the value, our *disappointment* will be greater than our pleasure in the fruition of them.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Disapprobátion. *s.* Censure; condemnation; expression of dislike.

He was obliged to publish his letters, to shew his *disapprobation* of the publishing of others.—*Pope.*

He could venture sharply to rebuke the assembled people, when he was interrupted in a speech by clamours of *disapprobation*. When the philosopher Xenocrates was seized in the street, as liable to the alien-tax, by one of the farmers of the customs, Lycurgus struck the man with his staff, and committed him to prison; and his conduct on this occasion was universally praised.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. lvi.

Disappróval. *s.* Act of one who disapproves; disapprobation.

I have submitted it to your *disapproval*.—*Lamb, Letter to Wordsworth.*

[Johnson's remark—

Disapproval [is] a word, like 'approval,' not common; but which has been used, I think, in modern times, for *disapprobation*—

has probably made the word, in writing, scarcer than it would otherwise have been; though it is not uncommon. Approval, on the other hand, is used by Sir William Temple.]

Disappróve. *v. a.* Dislike; censure; reject as disliked.

I reason'd much, alas! but more I lov'd:
Sent and recall'd, ordain'd, and *disapprov'd*.
Prior.

Without good breeding, truth is *disapprov'd*:
That only makes superior sense belov'd. *Pope.*

A project for a treaty of barrier with the States was transmitted hither from Holland, and was *disapproved* of by our courts.—*Swift.*

Disappróvement. *s.* Disapproval. *Rare.*

All other things, which do not carry in themselves a visible *disapprovement*, are insensibly inculcated by education, and innocently retained, without obliging the thousandth part of Christians to make any further enquiry into the truth of them.—*Lord Clarendon, Tracts*, 277. (Ord MS.)

Disárm. *v. a.*

1. Spoil or divest of arms; deprive of arms.

An order was made by both houses for *disarming* all the Papists in England.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

I am still the same,
By different ways still moving to one fame;
And by *disarming* you, I now do more
To save the town, than arming you before.
Dryden.

With *of*.

They would be immediately *disarmed of* their great magazine of artillery.—*Locke.*

2. Used *metaphorically*. Render harmless or innocuous: (as, 'to *disarm* a man's wrath').

Disármament. *s.* Disarming.

It is absurd to entertain a serious thought of any peace at all from the Directory, much less of one which should be a state of tranquillity and *disarmament*.—*Auckland*, pt. i. p. 36.

Disármer. *s.* One who disarms, or deprives another of arms.

It is not imaginable how so much learning and abilities, as this *disarmer* is believed to have, should admit so great a mixture of rudeness and scurrility.—*Hammond, Works*, ii. 62.

Disárming. *verbal abs.* Deprivation of arms.

All the scoffings, and revilings, which were thought necessary by S. W. for the *disarming* of schism.—*Hammond, Works*, ii. 63.

Disarránge. *v. a.* Undo or disturb an arrangement; unsettle.

This circumstance *disarranges* all our established ideas.—*T. Warton.*

Disarrángement. *s.* Disorder; confusion.

How, I pray, is it possible that the mere *disarrangement* of the parts of matter should perform this; when it hath been shewn absolutely impossible that any arrangement of them should perform such an effect?—*A. Baxter, Enquiry into the Nature of the human Soul*, ii. 137: 1737

Her glitt'ring turrets rise, upbearing high,
(Fantastick *disarrangement*) on the roof
Large growth of what may seem the sparkling trees.
Cowper, Task, v.

Disarráy. *v. a.*

1. Undress; divest of clothes.

So, as she bad, the witch they *disarray'd*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Now night is come, now soon her *disarray*,
And in her bed her lay. *Id., Epithalamium.*

2. Discomfit; rout; overthrow.

O'er the necks
Thou drov'st of warring angels *disarray'd*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 395.

Disarráy. *s.*

1. Disorder; confusion; loss of the regular order of battle.

He returned towards the river, to prevent such danger as the *disarray*, occasioned by the narrowness of the bridge, might cast upon them.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Disarray and shameful rout ensue,
And force is added to the fainting crew.
Dryden, Fables.

2. Undress.

And him behind a wicked hag did stalk,
In ragged robes, and filthy *disarray*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 4, 4.

Disarráyment. *s.* Disorder. *Rare.*

As the hardest stone is properest for a basis, so there is not a better pedestal to raise a trophy of our virtues upon than an outward enemy, if we can but keep ourselves from inward enemies, our vices, our weaknesses, and our own *disarrayments*.—*Felltham, Resolves*, 53. (Ord MS.)

Disassént. *s.* Withholding of assent. *Rare.*

But whether he departed without the Frenche kynge's consent or *disassent*, he deceaued in his expectation, and in manner of despayre, returned agayn to the Lady Margaret his first foolish foundation.—*Hall, Henry VII.* an. 7. (Rich.)

Disassénter. *s.* One who disassents. *Rare.*

The noting of the names of the *disassenters*.—*State Trials, Lord Balmerino*, A.D. 1634. (Rich.)

Disassiduity. *s.* Absence of assiduity, care, or attention. *Rare.*

The Cecilians kept him back; as very well knowing that, upon every little absence or *disassiduity*, he should be subject to take cold at his back.—*Sir H. Wotton, Parallel of the Earl of Essex and the Duke of Buckingham.*

He came in, and went out; and, through *disassiduity*, drew the curtain between himself and the light of her grace.—*Sir R. Naunton, Fragmenta Regalia.*

Disassóciate. *v. a.* Disunite.

As if our mind had not other hours enough to do her business, without *disassociating* herself from the body in that little space which she needeth for her necessity.—*Florio, Translation of Montaigne's Essays*, p. 630: 1613.

Disáster. *s.* [Fr. *désastre*; from Lat. *astrum* = star.] Blast or stroke of an unfavourable planet. *Obsolete*, though representing the original astrological sense. Hence—

1. Sign of evil in any of the heavenly bodies.

As, stars with trains of fire and dews of blood;
Disasters in the sun; and the moist star,
Upon whose influence Neptune's empire stands,
Was sick almost to doomsday with eclipse.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 1.

2. Misfortune; grief; mishap; misery; calamity.

This day black omens threat the brightest fair,
That e'er deserv'd a watchful spirit's care,
Some dire *disaster*, or by force or slight;
But what, or where, the fates have wrapt in night.
Pope.

Disáster. *v. a.* Strike with calamity; blemish.

These are the holes where eyes should be, which pitifully *disaster* the cheeks.—*Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 7.

In his own fields, the swain
Disaster'd stands. *Thomson.*

Disástered. *part. adj.* Blasted by the stroke of an unfavourable star. *Obsolete.*

Ah, chaste bed of mine, said she, which never heretofore couldst accuse me of one defiled thought, how canst thou now receive that *disastered* changling?—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Disásterly. *adv.* In a disastrous manner. *Rare.*

Nor let the envy of invenom'd tongues,
Which still is grounded on poor ladies' wrongs,
Thy noble breast *disasterly* possess.
Drayton, Lady Geraldine to Howard. (Ord MS.)

Disástrous. *adj.*

1. Unlucky; not fortunate.

That seemeth a most *disastrous* day to the Scots, not only in regard of this overthrow, but for that upon the same day they were defeated by the English at Flodenfield.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

2. Gloomy; threatening misfortune.

The moon,
In dim eclipse, *disastrous* twilight sheds
On half the nations. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 596.

3. Unhappy; calamitous; miserable; struck with affliction.

Then Juno, pitying her *disastrous* fate,
Sends Iris down. *Sir J. Denham.*

Immediately after his return from this very expedition, such *disastrous* calamities befel his family, that he burnt two of his children himself.—*South.*

Fly the pursuit of my *disastrous* love,
From my unhappy neighbourhood remove.
Dryden.

Disástrously. *adv.* In a disastrous manner.

There were never poor Christians perished more lamentably than those 6000 we sent under M. Hamilton for the assistance of the K. of Sweden, who did much, but you know what became of him at last; how *disastrously* the Prince Palatine himself fell, and in what an ill conjecture of time, being upon the very point of being restored to his country.—*Howell, Familiar Letters*, i. 6, 29.

Disaúthorize. *v. a.* Deprive of credit or authority.

The obtrusion of such particular instances as these, are insufficient to *disauthorize* a note grounded upon the final intention of nature.—*W. Wotton, Essay on the Education of Children.*

Who ever heard that, to commend the fidelity of a keeper, were to *disauthorize* the thing committed to his custody?—*Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants*, ch. ii. *Charity maintained by Catholics.*

Disavoúch. *v. a.* Retract profession; disown.

Thereupon they flatly *disavouch*,
To yield him more obedience or support. *Daniel.*

Disavów. *v. a.* Disown; deny knowledge of; deny concurrence in any thing or with any person.

The heirs and posterity of them which yielded the same, are either ignorant thereof, or do wilfully deny, or stedfastly *disavow* it.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

The English did believe his name was therein abused, which he manifested to be true by *disavowing* it openly afterwards.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

To deal in person is good, when a man's face breedeth regard, and generally when a man will reserve to himself liberty either to *disavow* or to expound.—*Bacon.*

This is a sort of revenge which the subordinate a party inflict on their leader, for his eminence and their obscurity. . . . As soon . . . as a change takes place, and fortune becomes adverse, they often separate themselves from him, *disavow* all connexion with his advice, and treat the former acts of the entire party as the acts of the individual leader.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. x.

Disavówal. *s.* Denial.

An earnest *disavowal* of fear often proceeds from fear.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

After all, sir, to what kind of *disavowal* has the king of Spain at last consented? Supposing it made in proper time, it should have been accompanied with instant restitution; and if Mr. Bucarelli acted without orders, he deserved death. Now, sir, instead of immediate restitution, we have a four months' negociation, and the officer, whose act is disavowed, returns to court, and is loaded with honours.—*Letters of Junius*, let. 58.

Disavówment. *s.* Denial. *Rare.*

As touching the Tridentine history, his holiness will not press you to any *disavowment* thereof.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Disbánd. *v. a.*

1. Dismiss from military service; break up an army; dismiss soldiers from their colours; dismiss from service in general.

They *disbanded* themselves, and returned every man to his own dwelling.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

2. Disunite; scatter.

Some imagine that a quantity of water, sufficient to make such a deluge, was created upon that occasion; and when the business was done, all *disbanded* again, and annihilated.—*Woodward.*

Disbánd. *v. n.* Retire from military service; separate; break up; be dissolved.

When great prelates are living, their authority is depressed by their personal defaillances, and the contrary interests of their contemporaries; which *disband*, when they are dead, and leave their credit entire upon the reputation of those excellent books and monuments of learning and piety, which are left behind them.—*Jeremy Taylor, Liberty of Prophesying.*

While rocks stand
And rivers stir, thou canst not shrink or quail;
Yea, when both rocks and all things shall *disband*,
Then shalt thou be my rock and tower. *G. Herbert.*

Disbánding. *verbal abs.* Putting an end to military service; undoing military organization.

The immediate *disbanding* of all armies and garrisons, &c.—*State Trials, Colonel J. Lilburne*: A.D. 1649. (Rich.)

The common soldiers, and inferior officers, should be fully paid upon their *disbanding*.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Used *adjectivally*.

The Gazette which announced that the *Disbanding* bill had received the royal assent informed the public that he was dangerously ill at Brussels.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiv.

Disbár. *v. a.* Deprive a barrister of his right to plead. See next entry.

Disbárring. *verbal abs.* See extract.

Disbarring [is the] expelling [of] a barrister from the bar, a power vested in the benchers of the four inns of court, subject to an appeal to the fifteen judges.—*Wharton, Law Lexicon.*

Disbárk. *v. a.* [from Fr. *débarquer.*] Disembark.

Together sail'd they, fraught with all the things
To service done by land that might belong,
And, when occasion serv'd, *disbark'd* them.
Fairfax.

Disbárk. *v. a.* [from *bark*, as of a tree.] Strip the bark from.

Dr. Plot speaks of an elm growing near the bowling-green at Magdalen-college, quite round *disbarked* almost for a yard near the ground, which yet flourishes exceedingly.—*Evelyn, Sylva*, ii. vii. § 7.

The matter is heart of oak, *disbarked* quite from superfluity.—*Bishop Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 186.

Disbecóme. *v. a.* Misbecome. *Rare.*

Yet be careful
That your compassion of my age, nor his,
Move you to anything that may *disbecome*
The place on which you sit.
Massinger, Fatal Dowry, v. 2. (Rich.)

Disbeliéf. *s.* Refusal of credit; denial of belief.

Our belief or *disbelief* of a thing does not alter the nature of the thing.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

The result of the examination of evidence is not always belief, nor even suspension of judgment; it is sometimes *disbelief*. The philosophy, therefore, of induction and experimental inquiry is incomplete, unless the grounds not only of belief, but of *disbelief*, are treated of. . . . By *disbelief* is not here to be understood the mere absence of belief. The ground for abstaining from belief is simply the absence or insufficiency of proof; and in considering what is sufficient evidence to support any given conclusion, we have already, by implication, considered what evidence is not sufficient for the same purpose. By *disbelief* is here meant, not the state of mind in which we form no opinion concerning a subject, but that in which we are fully persuaded that some opinion is not true; insomuch that if evidence, even of great apparent strength, (whether grounded on the testimony of others or on our own supposed perceptions,) were produced in favour of the opinion, we should believe that the witnesses spoke falsely, or that they or ourselves if we were the direct percipients, were mistaken. That there are such cases, no one is likely to dispute. Assertions for which there is abundant positive evidence are often *disbelieved*, on account of what is called their improbability, or impossibility. And the question for consideration is, what, in the present case, these words mean, and how far and in what circumstances the properties which they express are sufficient grounds for *disbelief*. . . . It is a case for comparison of probabilities. If the approximate generalizations leading to the affirmative are, when added together, less strong, or in other words, farther from being universal, than the approximate generalizations which support the negative side of the question, the proposition is said to be improbable, and is to be disbelieved, provisionally. If, however, an alleged fact be in contradiction, not to any number of approximate generalizations, but to a completed generalization grounded on a rigorous induction, it is said to be impossible, and is to be *disbelieved* totally.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, ch. xxv.

Disbeliéve. *v. a.* Deny credit to; hold untrue.

(See example under preceding entry.)

Disbeliéver. *s.* One who refuses belief; one who denies any position to be true.

An humble soul is frighted into sentiments, because a man of great name pronounces heresy upon the contrary sentiments, and casts the *disbeliever* out of the church.—*Watts.*

Disbeliéving. *verbal abs.* Act or state of one who disbelieves; disbelief.

The thinking it impossible his sins should be forgiven, though he should be truly penitent, is a sin, but rather of infidelity than despair; it being the *disbelieving* of an eternal truth of God's.—*Hammond, Practical Catechism.*

Disbénch. *v. a.* Drive from a bench or seat.

Sir, I hope
My words *disbench'd* you not?
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 2.

Disbénd. *v. a.* Unbend. *Rare.*

As liberty a courage doth impart,
So bondage doth *disbend*, else break the heart.
Stirling, Julius Cæsar, chorus 3. (Rich.)

Disbínd. *v. a.* Unbind. *Rare.*

Nay, how dare we *disbind* or loose ourselves from the tye of that way of agnizing and honouring God, which the Christian church from its first beginnings durst not doe?—*Mede, On Texts of Scripture*, b. i. dis. 2. (Rich.)

Disbláme. *v. a.* Clear from blame or censure.

Disbláming. *verbal abs.* Clearance from blame.

I was sent to him by his lordship to let him know more particularly the duke's displeasure, and back by the ambassador to the duke with his humble request but of one quarter of an hour's audience for his *disblaming*.—*Sir J. Finett, Observations on Foreign Ambassadors*, p. 240: 1656.

Disbódied. *adj.* Disembodied. *Rare.*

They conceive that the *disbodied* souls shall return from their unactive and silent recess, and be joined again to bodies of purified and duly prepared air.—*Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls*, p. 143.

Disbórd. *v. n.* Disembark. *Rare.*

And in the arm'd ship, with a well-wreath'd cord,
They streightly bound me, and did all *disbord*
To shore to supper.
Chapman, Homer, Odyssey, h. xiv. (Rich.)

Disbówel. *v. a.* Disembowel. *Rare.*

A great oak dry and dead . . .
Whose foot in ground hath left but feeble hold,
But half *disbowell'd* lies above the ground.
Spenser, Ruins of Rome, st. 28.

Disbránch. *v. a.* Separate or break off: (as a *branch* from a tree).

She that herself will sliver and *disbranch*
From her maternal sap, perforce must wither,
And come to deadly use.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 2.

Such as are newly planted, need not be *disbranched* till the sap begins to stir, that so the wound may be healed without the scar.—*Evelyn, Calendarium hortense.*

Disbúd. *v. a.* In *Horticulture.* Rub off buds or shoots.

Disbúdding. *verbal abs.* See extract.

Disbudding, or rubbing off useless shoots of the year, with wall trees may be commenced in some early kinds, as apricots, peaches, nectarines, taking off only the forenight productions at present.—*Abercrombie, Gardener's Journal*, April.

Disbúrden. *v. a.* [Disburthen the more correct form: see Burthen.] Ease of a burthen; unload; disencumber, discharge, or clear; throw off a burthen.

Better yet do I live, that though by my thoughts I be plunged into my life's bondage, I yet may *disburden* a passion.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The river, with ten branches or streams, *disburdens* himself within the Persian sea.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

Disbúrden. *v. n.* Ease the mind.

Adam . . .
. . . in a troubled sea of passion tost,
Thus to *disburden* sought with sad complaint.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 715.

Disbúrdening. *verbal abs.* Act of one who disburthens; relief from a burthen.

They removed either by casualty and tempest, or by intention and design, either out of lucre of gold, or for the *disburdening* of the countries, surcharged with multitudes of inhabitants.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Disbúrgeon. *v. a.* Disbud.

Disbúrgeoning. *verbal abs.* Disbudding.

When the vine beginneth to put out leaves, and looke green, fall to *disburgeoning*.—*Holland, Plinie*, b. xvii. ch. xxii. (Rich.)

Disbúrse. *v. a.* [Fr. *débourser.*] Spend or lay out money.

Money is not *disbursed* at once, but drawn into a long length, by sending over now twenty thousand, and next half year ten thousand pounds.—*Spenser.*

Nor would we deign him burial for his men,
Till he *disbursed* at St. Colmes' Inch
Ten thousand dollars. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 2.

As Alexander received great sums, he was no less generous and liberal in *disbursing* them.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Disbúrsement. *s.* Act of disbursing or laying out.

The queen's treasure, in so great occasions of *disbursements*, is not always so ready, nor so plentiful, as it can spare so great a sum together.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Disbúrthen, &c., the more correct form, see Disburden, &c.

Discálceate. *v. a.* [Lat. *calceus* = shoe.] Put off the shoes.

Discalceátion. *s.* Act of putting off the shoes.

The custom of *discalceation*, or putting off their shoes at meals, is conceived to have been done, as by that means keeping their beds clean.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Among the Jews, and other nations of the Orient especially, that rite of *discalceation*, or putting off their shoes, [is] still used and continued amongst them unto this day, when they come into their temples and sacred places.—*Mede, Reverence of God's House*, p. 37: 1638.

Discámp. *v. a.* Force from an encampment. *Rare.*

No enemie put he ever to flight, but he *discamped* him and drave him out of the field (quin castris exueret).—*Holland, Suetonius*, p. 242. (Rich.)

Discándy. *v. n.* Dissolve; melt. *Rare.*

The hearts,
That spaniel'd me at heels, to whom I gave
Their wishes, do *discandy*, melt their sweets
On blossoming Cæsar.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 10.

Discárd. *v. a.* Dismiss or eject from service or employment; reject.

These men being certainly jewels to a wise man, considering what wonders they were able to perform, yet were *discarded* by that unworthy prince, as not worthy the holding.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Discárdure. *s.* Dismissal; rejection. *Rare.*

In what shape does it constitute a plea for the *discardure* of religion?—*Hayter, Remarks on Hume's Dialogues*, p. 38: 1780.

Discárnate. *adj.* Stripped of flesh. *Rare.*

'Tis better to own a judgement, though but with a curta suppellex of coherent notions, than a memory, like a sepulchre, furnished with a load of broken and *discarnate* bones.—*Glanville.*

Discáse. *v. a.* Strip; undress.

Fetch me the hat and rapier in my cell,
I will *discase* me, and myself present.
Shakespear, Tempest, v. 1.

Discéndency. *s.* Descent. *Rare.*

I could make unto you a long discourse of their race, blood, familie, *discendencie*, degree, title, and office.—*Passenger of Benvenuto*: 1612. (Nares by H. and W.)

Disceptátion. *s.* [Lat. *disceptatio, -onis.*] Controversy; disputation.

After a long *disceptation*, the bishop of Lincolne said, that the meaning of S. Augustine might be known by the consent of other the doctors.—*Fox, Book of Martyrs, Bishop Latimer.*

The proposition is such as ought not to be admitted in any science or any *disceptation*.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. ii. ser. xii.

Disceptátor. *s.* Disputant.

The inquisitive *disceptators* of this age would, at the persuasion of illiterate persons, turn their ergo into amen to the evangelical philosopher.—*Cowley, Essays*, 29. (Ord MS.)

Discérn. *v. a.* [Lat. *discerno.*]

1. Descry; see; discover.

And behold among the simple ones, I *discerned* among the youths a young man void of understanding.—*Proverbs*, vii. 7.

2. Judge; have knowledge of by comparison.

What doth better become wisdom than to *discern* what is worthy the loving?—*Sir P. Sidney.*

You should be rul'd and led
By some discretion that *discerns* your state
Better than you yourself.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 4.

3. Distinguish.

To *discern* such buds as are fit to produce blossoms from such as will display themselves but in leaves, is no difficult matter.—*Boyle.*

4. Make the difference between.

They follow virtue for reward to-day;
To-morrow vice, if she give better pay:
We are so good, or bad, just at a price;
For nothing else *discerns* the virtue or vice.
B. Jonson

Discérn. *v. n.*

1. Make distinction; discriminate.

Great part of the country was abandoned to the spoils of the soldiers, who not troubling themselves to *discern* between a subject and a rebel, whilst their liberty lasted, made indifferently profit of both.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

The custom of arguing on any side, even against our persuasions, dims the understanding, and makes it by degrees lose the faculty of *discerning* between truth and falsehood.—*Locke.*

2. Have judicial cognizance. *Obsolete.*

It *discerneth* of forces, frauds, crimes various of stellionate, and the inchoations towards crimes capital, not actually perpetrated.—*Bacon*

Discérnance. *s.* Discernment.
Either he hath but a blind *discernance*, or in wisdom he is inferior to a woman.—*Passenger of Benvenuto*: 1612. (Nares by H. and W.)

Discérner. *s.*
1. Discoverer; one who descries.
'Twas said they saw but one; and no *discerner*
Durst wag his tongue in censure.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 1.
2. Judge; one who has the power of distinguishing.
How unequal *discerners* of truth they are, and easily exposed unto errour, will appear by their unqualified intellectuals.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
He was a great observer and *discerner* of men's natures and humours, and was very dexterous in compliance, where he found it useful.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Discérnible. *adj.* Discoverable; perceptible; distinguishable; apparent.
It is indeed a sin of so gross, so formidable a bulk, that there needs no help of opticks to render it *discernible*, and therefore I need not farther expatiate on it.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*
All this is easily *discernible* by the ordinary discourses of the understanding.—*South.*
Too many traces of the bad habits which the soldiers had contracted were *discernible* till the close of the war.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xvii.
And if the relations are alike, and the individual properties are alike—that is, if there is *no discernible* difference; we know the object as one previously perceived—we identify it—we recognize it.—*Herbert Spencer, First Principles.*

Discérnibly. *adv.* Perceptibly; apparently.
Consider what doctrines are infused *discernibly* among Christians, most apt to obstruct or interrupt the Christian life.—*Hammond.*

Discérning. *s.* Power of distinguishing.
Where are his eyes?
Either his motion weakens, or his *discernings*
Are lethargied. *Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 4.
For want of this common and obvious *discerning* in those who have the care of youth, we have so many hundred unaccountable creatures every age whipped up into great scholars, that are for ever near a right understanding, and will never arrive at it.—*Spectator*, no. 157. (Ord MS.)

Discérning. *part. adj.* Judicious; knowing.
This hath been maintained not only by warm enthusiasts, but by cooler and more *discerning* heads.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Discérningly. *adv.* Judiciously; rationally; acutely.
Memory *discerningly* and distinctly reverts unto things.—*Sir M. Sandys, Essays*, p. 74: 1634.
These two errours Ovid has most *discerningly* avoided.—*Garth.*

Discérnment. *s.* Judgement; power of distinguishing.
A reader that wants *discernment*, loves and admires the characters and actions of men in a wrong place.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Discérp. *v. a.* [Lat. *discerpo.*] *Rare.*
1. Tear in pieces; break; destroy by separation of its parts.
There is no evil more pernicious than sedition; for this divides, yea, and *discerps* a city.—*Dr. Matthew Griffith, Fear of God and the King*, p. 100: 1660.
Orpheus says, Bacchus was *discerped* by the giants.—*Dr. Stukeley, Palæographia Sacra*, p. 58: 1736.
2. Separate; select.
He [Toup] is certainly well skilled in the Greek tongue, and possesses besides a particle or two, *discerped* from Bentley's νοῦς, which I regard as the soul, or τὸ πᾶν, as we may say, of the critical world.—*Bishop Hurd, Letter to Bishop Warburton*, lett. 163.

Discerpibílity. *s.* Liableness to be separated. *Rare.*
Nor can we have any idea of matter, which does not imply natural *discerpibility*.—*Wollaston, Religion of Nature*, sect. v. 11.

Discérpible. *adj.* Capable of being plucked to pieces. *Rare.*
This elementary body . . . may even literally be said to be a vapour, or a fluid *discerpible* substance.—*Bibliotheca Bibliographica Oxoniensis*, i. 435: 1720.

Discérptible. *adj.* Capable of being, or liable to be, discerped. *Rare.*
What is most dense, and least porous, will be most coherent and least *discerptible*.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*
Matter is moveable, this immoveable: matter *discerptible*, this indiscerptible.—*More.*

Discérption. *s.* Act of pulling to pieces, or destroying by disuniting the parts.
Hence are churches, congregations, families, persons, torn asunder, one from another; so as the whole earth is strewed over with the woful monuments of our *discerptions*.—*Bishop Hall, The Peacemaker.*
Spelt with *-s-*.
The report of the *discerpsion* of Osiris's body into fourteen parts by his relentless adversary, they will resolve into the fourteen day's continuance of the moon's monthly wane.—*Coventry, Philemon*, conv. 4.

Discéssion. *s.* [Lat. *discessio, -onis.*] Departure.
There might seem to be some kind of mannerly order in this guilty departure: not all at once; lest they should seem violently chased away by this charge of Christ; now their slinking away one by one may seem to carry a shew of a deliberate and voluntary *discession*.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

Dischárge. *v. a.*
1. Disburthen; exonerate; free from any load or inconvenience.
How rich in humble poverty is he,
Who leads a quiet country life;
Discharg'd of business, void of strife. *Dryden.*
2. Unload; disembark.
I will convey them by sea in floats, unto the place that thou shalt appoint me, and will cause them to be *discharged* there.—1 *Kings*, v. 9.
3. Throw off anything collected or accumulated; give vent to anything; let fly.
Mounting his eyes,
He did *discharge* a horrible oath.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 2.
4. Fire off a gun.
A conceit runneth abroad, that there should be a white powder, which will *discharge* a piece without noise.—*Bacon.*
The galleys also did oftentimes, out of their prows, *discharge* their great pieces against the city.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*
5. Clear a debt by payment.
Death of one person can be paid but once,
And that she has *discharg'd*.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 12.
Now to the horrors of that uncouth place,
He passage begs with unregarded pray'r;
And wants two farthings to *discharge* his fare.
Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.
When foreign trade imports more than our commodities will pay for, we contract debts beyond sea; and those are paid with money, when they will not take our goods to *discharge* them.—*Locke.*
6. Send away a creditor by payment.
If he had
The present money to *discharge* the Jew,
He would not take it.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.
7. Clear a debtor.
A grateful mind,
By owing, owes not, but still pays; at once
Indebted and *discharged*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 55.
8. Set free from obligation.
If one man's fault could *discharge* another man of his duty, there would be no place left for the common offices of society.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
When they have taken a degree, and are consequently grown a burden to their friends, who now think themselves fully *discharged*, they get into orders as soon as they can.—*Swift.*
9. Clear from an accusation or crime; absolve: (with *of*).
They wanted not reasons to be *discharged of* all blame, who are confessed to have no great fault, even by their very word and testimony; in whose eyes no fault of ours hath ever hitherto been esteemed to be small.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
They are imprudent enough to *discharge* themselves *of* this blunder, by laying the contradiction at Virgil's door.—*Dryden.*
10. Perform; execute.
Had I a hundred tongues, a wit so large,
As could their hundred offices *discharge*.
Dryden, Fables.
11. Put away; obliterate; destroy.
It is done by little and little, and with many essays: but all this *dischargeth* not the wonder.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
Trial would also be made in herbs poisonous and purgative, whose ill quality perhaps may be *discharged*, or attempered, by setting stronger poisons or purgatives by them.—*Ibid.*
12. Dismiss; release; send away from any business or appointment.
When Cæsar would have *discharged* the senate in regard of a dream of Calphurnia, this man told him he hoped he would not dismiss the senate till his wife had dreamed a better dream.—*Bacon.*
13. Emit.
The matter being suppurated, I opened an inflamed tubercle in the great angle of the left eye, and *discharged* a well-concocted matter.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Dischárge. *v. n.* Dismiss itself; break up.
The cloud, if it were oily or fatty, would not *discharge*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Dischárge. *s.*
1. Vent; explosion; emission.
As the heat of all springs is owing to subterraneous fire, so wherever there are any extraordinary *discharges* of this fire, there also are the neighbouring springs hotter than ordinary.—*Woodward.*
2. Flux.
a. From a *sore*.
The hæmorrhage being stopped, the next occurrence is a thin serous *discharge*.—*Sharp, Surgery.*
b. From the *bowels*.
By experience and observation I have found, that in those who have regular *discharge* in twenty-four hours, the time of the progress of the food from the stomach till its remains are thrown off, is three natural days.—*Cheyne, Essay on Health and long Life*, p. 118. (Ord MS.)
3. Disruption; evanescence.
Mark the *discharge* of the little cloud upon glass or gems, or blades of swords, and you shall see it ever break up first in the skirts, and last in the middle.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
4. Release from an obligation or penalty.
He warns
Us, haply too secure of our *discharge*
From penalty, because from death releas'd
Some days. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 195.
5. Absolution from a crime.
The text expresses the sound estate of the conscience, not barely by its not accusing, but by its not condemning us; which word imports properly an acquittance or *discharge* of a man upon some precedent accusation, and a full trial and cognizance of his cause.—*South.*
6. Ransom; price of ransom.
Death, who sets all free,
Hath paid his ransom now and full *discharge*.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1571.
7. Performance; execution.
The obligations of hospitality and protection are sacred; nothing can absolve us from the *discharge* of those duties.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
8. Acquittance from a debt; exemption; privilege.
There is no *discharge* in that war, neither shall wickedness deliver those that are given to it.—*Ecclesiasticus*, viii. 8.

Dischárger. *s.*
1. One who discharges in any manner.
Love, as it is the greatest treasure of our souls, so it is the only security stands bound to God for all our debts; all the other faculties of man seem to be receivers only, and this the *discharger* of all their accounts.—*W. Montague, Devout Essays*, iv. § 2.
2. One who fires a gun.
To abate the bombilation of gunpowder a way is promised by Porta, by borax and butter, which he says will make it so go off, as scarcely to be heard by the *discharger*.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Dischúrch. *v. a.* Deprive of the rank of a church.
This can be no ground to *dischurch* that differing company of Christians, neither are they other from themselves upon this diversity of opinion.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 402.

Discíde. *v. a.* Divide; cut in two. *Rare.*
And as her tongue, so was her heart *discided*,
That never thought one thing, but doubly still was guided. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, iv. 1, 27.
But head, and tongue, and heart, be quite *discided*.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, i. 2, 27.

Disciform. *adj.* See Disk.

Discínd. *v. a.* [Lat. *discindo* = cut into two or more parts.] Divide; cut in pieces. *Rare.*
We found several concretions so soft that we could easily *discind* them betwixt our fingers.—*Boyle.*

Discíple. *s.* [Lat. *discipulus.*] Scholar; one who professes to receive instructions from another.
The commemorating the death of Christ, is the professing ourselves the *disciples* of the crucified Saviour; and that engageth us to take up his cross and follow him.—*Hammond.*

Discíple. *v. a.*
1. Train; bring up.
He did look far
Into the service of the time, and was
Discipled of the bravest.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, i. 2.

Go, *disciple* all nations, baptizing them.—*Practice of the Orthodox Church of England*, p. 60: 1709.

With the *accent* on the *first* syllable.

Frail youth . . .
That better were in virtues *discipled*,
Than with vain poemes weeds to have their fancies fed. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, iv. introd. 1.

2. Punish; discipline.

But for your carnival concupiscence,
Who here is fled for liberty of conscience,
From furious persecution of the marshal,
Her will I *disciple*. *B. Jonson, Volpone.*

Discípleship. *s.* State or function of a disciple, or follower of a master.

That true and hearty love, which our Saviour would have the livery of our *discipleship*, the badge of our holy profession.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 154.

That to which justification is promised, is the giving up of the whole soul intirely unto Christ, undertaking *discipleship* upon Christ's terms.—*Hammond, Practical Catechism.*

Dísciplinable. *adj.* Capable of instruction; capable of improvement by discipline and learning.

Some terrestrial animals are advanceable by industry and *disciplinable* acts to a great perfection.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind*, p. 311. (Ord MS.)

Dísciplinábleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Disciplinable; capacity of instruction; qualification for improvement by education and discipline.

We find in animals, especially some of them, as foxes, dogs, apes, horses, and elephants, not only perception, phantasy, and memory, common to most, if not all animals, but something of sagacity, providence, and *disciplinableness.—Sir M. Hale.*

Dísciplinánt. *s.* One of a religious order so called.

Don Quixote stood up, and turned himself towards the place from whence he imagined the noise to proceed; and presently he espied, descending from a certain height, many men apparently in white like *Disciplinants.—Skelton, Translation of Don Quixote.*

The very *Disciplinants*, who scourge themselves in the Holy-week, are parties hired for the purpose.—*Smollett, Travels through France and Italy*, let. 27. (Ord MS.)

Dísciplinárian. *adj.* Pertaining to discipline.

What eagerness in *disciplinarian* uncertainties, when the love of God and our neighbour, evangelical unquestionables, are neglected!—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Latin Christianity, at the close of the fourth, and during the first decennial period of the fifth century, had produced three of her great fathers—the founders of her doctrinal and *disciplinarian* system—Jerome, Ambrose, Augustine; Jerome, if not the father, the faithful and zealous guardian of her young monasticism, Ambrose of her sacerdotal authority, Augustine of her theology.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ii. ch. iv.

Dísciplinárian. *s.* One who rules or teaches with great strictness; one who allows no deviation from stated rules; martinet.

He, [King Lewis,] being a strict *disciplinarian*, would punish their vitious manners.—*Fuller, History of the Holy War*, iv. 12.

They draw those that dissent into dislike with the state, as puritans, or *disciplinarians.—Bishop Sanderson, Pax Ecclesiæ.*

Dísciplináry. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to discipline.

Designing to fame and glory, may make your lordship in the adventure of your person to be valiant as a private soldier rather than as a general; it may make you in your commandments rather to be gracious than *disciplinary.—Bacon, Letter to the Earl of Essex.*

2. Relating to government.

Those canons in behalf of marriage were only *disciplinary*, grounded on prudential motives.—*Bishop Ferne.*

3. Relating to a regular course of education.

These are the studies, wherein our noble and gentle youth ought to bestow their time in a *disciplinary* way.—*Milton, Tractate on Education.*

Dísciplíne. *s.* [Lat. *disciplina.*]

1. Education; instruction; act of cultivating the mind; act of forming the manners.

The cold of the northern parts is that which, without aid of *discipline*, doth make the bodies hardest, and the courage warmest.—*Bacon.*

2. Rule of government; order; method of government.

They hold, that from the very apostles time till this present age, wherein yourselves imagine ye have found out a right pattern of sound *discipline*, there never was any time safe to be followed.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. Military regulation.

This opens all your victories in Scotland,
Your *discipline* in war, wisdom in peace.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 7.

4. State of subjection.

The most perfect, who have their passions in the best *discipline*, are yet obliged to be constantly on their guard.—*Rogers.*

5. Anything taught; art; science.

Art may be said to overcome and advance nature in these mechanical *disciplines*, which, in this respect, are much to be preferred.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

6. Punishment; chastisement; correction.

A lively cobler kicked and spurred while his wife was carrying him, and had scarce passed a day without giving her the *discipline* of the strap.—*Addison, Spectator.*

7. External mortification.

The love of God makes a man chaste without the laborious arts of fasting and exterior *discipline*; he reaches at glory without any other arms but those of love.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

It matters not much whether we live in ease and pleasure, or eat nothing but bitter herbs; the body that lies in dust and ashes, that goes stooping and feeble, that lodges at the foot of the cross, and dwells in *discipline*, shall be feasted at the eternal suppers of the Lamb.—*Id., Sermons*, iii. 215. (Ord MS.)

To lie upon the ground, to wear an hairen shirt, to use *disciplines*, to roll our naked body upon thorns, to sleep in snows, are imperate acts.—*Id., Ductor Dubitantium*, i. 411. (Ord MS.)

Dísciplíne. *v. a.*

1. Educate; instruct; bring up.

They were with care prepared and *disciplined* for confirmation, which they could not arrive at, till they were found upon examination to have made a sufficient progress in the knowledge of Christianity.—*Addison, Defence of the Christian Religion.*

2. Regulate; keep in order.

By reducing our appetites to the measures of nature, and moderately *disciplining* them with fasting and abstinence, we shall by degrees be so stated against hardships and difficulties, that that which makes effeminate minds to flinch, and startle, will scarce be able to make any impression upon us.—*Scott, Works*, ii. 26.

3. Punish; correct; chastise.

Has he not *disciplin'd* Aufidius soundly?
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 1.

4. Advance by instruction.

The law appear'd imperfect, and but giv'n
With purpose to resign them in full time
Up to a better covenant, *disciplin'd*
From shadowy types to truth, from flesh to spirit.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 300.

Disclaím. *v. a.* Disown; deny any knowledge of; retract any union with; abrogate; renounce.

You cowardly rascal! nature *disclaims* all share in thee: a taylor made thee.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 2.

He calls the gods to witness their offence;
Disclaims the war, asserts his innocence.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

He was no less successful against Zenobia, the Queen of the East, a woman of the most heroic qualifications, who had long *disclaimed* the Roman power and established an empire of her own.—*Goldsmith, History of Rome*, vol. ii. ch. xxxvi.

Alexander III. had advanced Portugal to that dignity on condition of an annual tribute to the see of Rome. The payment was irregularly made, if not *disclaimed.—Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, vol. iv. ch. vi.

(For another example see next entry.)

Disclaímer. *s.* In *Law.* See extract.

Disclaimer [is] a plea containing an express denial or renouncing of a thing. . . . Besides these *disclaimers* by tenants of lands there are *disclaimers* in divers other cases; for there is a *disclaimer* of blood, where a person denies himself to be of the blood or kindred of another in his plea; and a *disclaimer* of goods as well as lands; as if a man *disclaimeth* goods, on arraignment of felony, when he shall lese them, though he be cleared.—*Tomline, Law Dictionary.* (Granger.)

Disclóak. *v. a.* Put off a cloak or disguise; discover. *Rare.*

So, sir, now go in, *discloke* yourself.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 5. (Rich.)

Disclóse. *v. a.* [?]

1. Uncover; produce from a state of latency or concealment to open view.

In this deep quiet, from what source unknown,
Those seeds of fire their fatal birth *disclose*;
And first few scattering sparks about were blown,
Big with the flames that to our ruin rose.
Dryden.

2. Hatch; open.

It is reported by the ancients, that the ostrich layeth her eggs under sand, where the heat of the sun *discloseth* them.—*Bacon.*

The beams of the sun do *disclose* summer flowers, as pimpernel, marigold, and almost all flowers else, for they close commonly morning and evening, or in overcast weather.—*Bacon, Works*, ii. 180. (Ord MS.)

3. Reveal; tell; impart what is a secret.

If I *disclose* my passion,
Our friendship's at an end; if I conceal it,
The world will call me false. *Addison, Cato*

Disclóse. *s.* Discovery. *Rare.*

Glasses, that revelation to the sight,
Have they not led us deep in the *disclose*
Of fine-spun nature, exquisitely small,
And, though demonstrated, still ill-conceived?
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

Disclósing. *verbal abs.* Act of revealing.

There may be a reconciliation, except for upbraiding; or pride, or *disclosing* of secrets, or a treacherous wound; for from these things every friend will depart.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxii. 22.

Disclósure. *s.*

1. Discovery; production into view.

The producing of cold is a thing very worthy the inquisition, both for the use and *disclosure* of causes.—*Bacon.*

2. Act of revealing anything secret.

After so happy a marriage between the king and her daughter, she was, upon a sudden mutability and *disclosure* of the king's mind, severely handled.—*Bacon.*

Were the *disclosures* of 1695 forgotten, the eighty thousand pounds of secret service money disbursed in one year, the enormous bribes, direct and indirect, Seymour's saltpetre contract, Leeds's bags of gold?—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

Discloúd. *v. a.* Clear from clouds. *Rare.*

I count it a deed royal, in the kingly David, who began to warm his joyes again when the infant's bloud was cold; as if the breath which the child lost had *disclouded* his indarkened heart.—*Feltham, Resolves*, pt. i. res. 22. (Rich.)

Discloút. *v. a.* Divest of a clout or clouts. *Rare.*

Though must he buy his vainer hope with price,
Disclout his crownes, and thank him for advice.
Bishop Hall, Satires, b. ii. s. 3. (Rich.)

Disclúsion. *s.* [Lat. *disclusio* = separation; from *discludo* = shut apart.] Witholding; exclusion. *Rare.*

Judge what a ridiculous thing it were, that the continued shadow of the earth should be broken by sudden miraculous eruptions and *disclusions* of light, to prevent the art of the lanthorn-maker.—*Dr. H More.*

Discoást. *v. n.* Quit the coast; wander; depart from. *Rare.*

If it be lawful, in using rhetorical schemes, poetical strains, involutions of sense in allegories, fables, parables, and riddles, to *discoast* from the plain and simple way of speech, why may not facetiousness, issuing from the same principles, directed to the same ends, serving to like purposes, be likewise used blamelessly?—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. i. ser. 14. *Against foolish Talking.*

They would not be singular and uncouth in *discoasting* from the common road or fashion of men *Id., Works*, iii. 344.

Discohérent. *adj.* Incoherent. *Rare.*

They made the parts incongruous, *discoherent*, inconsequent, nay, contradictory to one another.—*Christian Religion's Appeal to the Bar of Reason*, p. 32. (Ord MS.)

Díscoid. *adj.* See Disk.

Discolorátion. *s.* Act of changing the colour; act of staining; change of colour stain; die.

Pure light without *discolouration.*
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, iii. 3, 36

In a depravation of the humours from a sound state to what the physicians call by a general name of a cacochymy, spots and *discolorations* of the skin are signs of weak fibres.—*Arbuthnot.*

Discólour. *v. a.* Change from the natural hue; stain.

Drink water, either pure, or but *discoloured* with malt.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Suspicious and fantastical surmise,
And jealousy, with jaundice in her eyes,
Discolouring all she view'd. *Dryden.*

He who looks upon the soul through its outward actions, sees it through a deceitful medium, which is apt to *discolour* and pervert the object.—*Addison, Spectator.*

[This is the true sense of the word. In the two following entries the usage is objectionable; *discoloured* being a *Latinism* from *discolor* = party-coloured, and *discolouring* in the extract from Brande being a doubtful improvement on *decolorizing*.]

Discóloured. *part. adj.*

1. Stained.
2. Having various colours.

On his craven crest
A bunch of hairs *discolour'd* diversely.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 2, 11.

And deck thy statues in *discolour'd* flowers.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

Discólouring. *part. adj.*

1. Effecting discoloration; perverting the true colour of an object.

His [Burke's] becoming a warm partizan at the same early age, also laid the foundation of another defect, the making party principle the only rule of conduct, viewing every truth of political science through this distorting and *discolouring* medium—nay, confounding the means with the end, apparently to regard the interests of the Whig connexion as paramount to all other objects.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Mr. Fox.*

2. See remarks under Discolour.

Mr. Bussy has published some interesting observations on the *discolouring* power of charcoal.—*Brande, Chemistry*, p. 445.

Discómfit. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *disconfire*, part. *-confit*; Lat. *disconfigere*.] Defeat; conquer; vanquish; overpower; subdue; beat; overthrow.

Joshua *discomfited* Amalek and his people with the edge of the sword.—*Exodus*, xvii. 13.

While my gallant countrymen are employed in pursuing rebels, half *discomfited* through the consciousness of their guilt, I shall improve those victaries to the good of my fellow subjects.—*Addison.*

The monk, according to the historian, reduced the minister to silence: if *discomfited*, the grammarian bore his defeat with equanimity, the successful controversialist was allowed to retire and wait for better times in a monastery.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iv. ch. viii.

(See another example under Discomfort, *v. a.*)

Discómfit. *s.* Defeat; rout; overthrow.

Fly you must: incurable *discomfit*
Reigns in the hearts of all our present party.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. v. 2.

Dagon must stoop, and shall ere long receive
Such a *discomfit*, as shall quite despoil him
Of all these boasted trophies.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 468.

Discómfiture. *s.* Defeat; loss of battle; rout; ruin; overthrow.

Sad tidings bring I to you out of France,
Of loss, of slaughter, and *discomfiture.*
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 1.

Behold, every man's sword was against his fellow, and there was a very great *discomfiture.*—1 *Samuel*, xiv. 20.

In their rage, they eagerly caught at a new hope of revenge, a hope destined to end, as their former hope had ended, in *discomfiture* and disgrace.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

Discómfort. *s.* Uneasiness; sorrow; melancholy; gloom.

This himself did foresee, and therefore armed his church, to the end they might sustain it without *discomfort.*—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

In an humble submission to God's good pleasure, strive against all the *discomforts* of thy sufferings.—*Bishop Hall, The Comforter.*

In solitude there is not only *discomfort*, but weakness also.—*South.*

Discómfort. *v. a.* Grieve; sadden; deject.

Her champion went away *discomforted* as much as *discomfited.*—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Make this good of thyself, and thou shalt not be too much *discomforted* with the absence of thy bodily eyes.—*Bishop Hall, The Comforter.*

Discómfortable. *adj.*

1. Melancholy, and refusing comfort.

Discomfortable cousin! know'st thou not,
That when the searching eye of Heav'n is hid
Behind the globe, it lights the lower world?
Shakespear, Richard II. iii. 2.

2. Causing sadness.

What did that help poor Dorus, whose eyes could carry unto him no other news but *discomfortable?*—*Sir P. Sidney.*

What a *discomfortable* thing it is for me to be unsettled still!—*Bacon, Letters, Supplement to Cabala*, p. 71.

Discomménd. *v. a.* Blame; censure; mention with disapprobation. *Rare.*

Absolutely we cannot *discommend*, we cannot absolutely approve, either willingness to live, or forwardness to die.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Neither do I *discommend* the lofty style in tragedy, which is naturally pompous and magnificent.—*Dryden.*

Discómmendable. *adj.* Blamable; censurable; deserving blame. *Rare.*

The natives are generally strong, active, and courageous; the male sort from their infancy practise the rude postures of Mars, covering their naked bodies with massy targets, their right hand brandishing a long but small azaguay or lance of ebony barbed with iron, kept bright, and which by exercise they know how to jaculate as well as any people in the universe; *discommendable* only in their being impoisoned.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 22.

Pusillanimity is, according to Aristotle's morality, a vice very *discommendable.*—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Discommendátion. *s.* Blame; reproach; censure. *Rare.*

If then having matched men of latter ages with those of the former in regard of age, strength, and wit, they should not likewise prove matchable in regard of virtue, it were a blemish rather than an ornament, a *discommendation* than a praise.—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 289.

Tully assigns three motions, whereby, without any *discommendation*, a man might be drawn to become an accuser of others.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Discommission. *v. a.* Deprive of a commission or trust. *Rare.*

I shall take that for proof enough, and proceed to *discommission* your printer and suppress his press.—*Archbishop Laud, Historical Account of his Chancellorship at Oxford*, p. 142.

Discómmodate. *v. a.* Molest. *Rare.*

That none electors, princes, alliants, states, of either party, in what manner soever, or under whatsoever pretence, neither by themselves nor any other, shall with arms pertaining to either party, offend or cut off the treaty of peace, nor *discommodate*, pillage, spoil, attaint, or trouble one another.—*Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 533.

[This is our old word; the place of which, in modern times, has been usurped by the finical *discommode*; though Warburton has adopted *disaccommodate.* We have to accommodate, and incommodate; and Dr. Johnson has admitted both into his dictionary. It is to be wondered that he should have overpassed this.—*Todd.*]

Discommódious. *adj.* Troublesome; inconvenient; incommodious: (this last the *commoner* word).

So many thousand soldiers, unfit for any labour or other trade, must either seek service and employment abroad, which may be dangerous, or else employ themselves here at home, which may be *discommodious.*—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

The king replied, that he intended to give one [a table] five times bigger than that was there, provided that it might not be *discommodious* to the sacrificers.—*Donne, History of the Septuagint*, p. 46.

A marriage happening totally *discommodious*, distasteful, dishonest, and pernicious to him, without the appearance of his fault.—*Milton, Tetrachordon.*

Discommódity. *s.* Inconvenience; disadvantage; hurt; mischief.

These *discommodities* do happen by implacable wrath, whereof there be examples innumerable.—*Sir T. Elyot. The Governour*, fol. 101.

So shall he shun the inconvenience of contempt and the *discommodity* of travel.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Arts of Empire*, p. 164.

This seems an unseasonable foresight, and out of order, to defer and put off the most needful constitution of one right discipline, while we stand balancing the *discommodities* of two corrupt ones.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England.*

Discómmon. *v. a.*

1. Deprive of the right of common.

I see thy pitched stakes do stand
On thy encroached piece of common land,
Whiles thou *discommonest* thy neighbour's kyne,
And warn'st that none feed on thy field save thine.
Bishop Hall, Satires, v. 4.

2. Deprive of commons in the sense of allowance or subsidy, or of rights and privileges (especially academical) in general. (*Discommons*, perhaps, the more correct term.)

'Tis hoped the university will not now faile of that protection and favour, we have had from our superiors in former times, so as to vindicate us and our privileges from these great encroachments; or at least, permitt us to make use of our owne lawes and power to restrain them; which, if your grace thinke fitt, would be no hard matter to do, by *discommoning*, or otherwise impleading, the author of them.—*Letter in Warton's Life of Bathurst*, p. 111.

Discómpany. *v. a.* Free from company. *Rare.*

This is, if shee be alone now and *discompanied.*
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels. (Rich.)

Discompléxion. *v. a.* Change the hue or colour.

Can
A sorrow enter but upon thy garment,
Or *discomplexion* thy attire, whilst I
Enjoy a life for thee?
Beaumont and Fletcher, Coronation.

His rich clothes be *discomplexioned*
With blood. *Ibid.*

Discompóse. *v. a.*

1. Disorder; unsettle.

The debate upon the self-denying ordinance had raised many jealousies, and *discomposed* the confidence that had formerly been between many of them.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

2. Ruffle; disorder.

Now Betty from her master's bed had flown,
And softly stole to *discompose* her own. *Swift.*

3. Disturb the temper; agitate by perturbation.

No more, dear mother: ill in death it shows,
Your peace of mind by rage to *discompose.*
Dryden.

4. Offend; fret; vex.

Men who possess all the advantages of life, are in a state where there are many accidents to disorder and *discompose*, but few to please them.—*Swift.*

5. Displace; discard. *Rare.*

Though he was a dark prince, and infinitely suspicious, he never put down or *discomposed* a counsellor or near servant.—*Bacon.*

Discomposition. *s.* Inconsistency; disagreement. *Rare.*

O perplexed *discomposition*, O riddling distemper, O miserable condition of man!—*Donne, Devotions*, p. 8.

Discompósure. *s.*

1. Disorder; perturbation.

Sins which were only evil by inordination, and *discomposure* of the order of man's end of living happily.—*Jeremy Taylor, Great Exemplar of Sanctity and holy Life*, pref. § 18.

He threw himself upon his bed, lamenting with much passion, and with abundance of tears; and continued in this melancholick *discomposure* of mind many days.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

2. Disagreement of parts.

How exquisite a symmetry, though as yet undiscerned by me, Omniscience doth, and after-ages probably will, discover in the Scripture's method, in spite of those seeming *discomposures* that now puzzle me.—*Boyle, Considerations on the Style of the Holy Scriptures*, p. 73.

Discómpt. *v. a.* Same as Discount.

Whacum had neither cross nor pile,
His plunder was not worth the while;
All which the conqueror did *discompt*,
To pay for curing of his rump.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 3

Disconcért. *v. a.* Unsettle the mind; discompose.

You need not provoke their spirits by outrages: a careless gesture, a word, or a look, is enough to *disconcert* them.—*Collier.*

The embrace *disconcerted* the daughter-in-law somewhat, as the caresses of old gentlemen unshorn and perfumed with tobacco might well do. But she remembered that her brother Southdown had mustachios, and smoked cigars, and submitted to the baronet with a tolerable grace.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair.*

Disconcértion. *s.* Disturbance. *Rare.*

If I could entertain a hope of finding refuge for *disconcertion* of my mind in the perfect composure of yours.—*State Trials, Hamilton Rowan*: 1794. (Rich.)

Disconfórmable. *adj.* Wanting conformity.

Facts of this description, facts previously unheard of, but which could not from any known law of causation be pronounced impossible, are what Hume characterizes as not contrary to experience, but merely unconformable to it; and Bentham, in his treatise on evidence, denominates them facts *disconformable* in specie, as distinguished from such as are *disconformable* in toto or in degree.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic.*

Disconfórmity. *s.* Want of agreement; inconsistency.

Lies . . . arise from errour and mistake, or malice and forgery; . . . they consist in the disagreement and *disconformity* betwixt the speech and the conception of the mind, or the conceptions of the mind and the things themselves, or the speech and the things.—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 16.

He there exhorts us to bear with patience and humility those, however they be miscalled, that desire to live purely, in such an use of God's ordinances, as the best guidance of their conscience gives them, and to tolerate them, though in some *disconformity* to ourselves.—*Milton, Areopagitica.*

Discongrúity. *s.* Incongruity. *Rare.*

There is want of capacity in the thing, to sustain such a duration from the intrinsical *discongruity* of the one to the other.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Discóngruous. *adj.* Incongruous. *Rare.*

It ought not to seem a jot strange, if atoms . . . should, after innumerable other freaks, and *discongruous* formes produced, in length of time, fall into such a system as this is.—*Cudworth, Intellectual System*, 673. (Ord MS.)

Disconnéct. *v. a.* Break the ties of anything.

It is not easy to foresee, what effect would be, of *disconnecting* with parliament the greatest part of those who hold civil employments, and of such mighty and important bodies as the military and naval establishments.—*Burke, Thoughts on the Causes of the present Discontents.*

Disconnéction. *s.* Disunion.

Nothing was to be left in all the subordinate members, but weakness, *disconnection*, and confusion.—*Burke, Reflections on the French Revolution.*

Disconsént. *v. n.* Disagree; differ. *Rare.*

If therefore the tradition of the church were now grown so ridiculous, and *disconsenting* from the doctrine of the apostles, even in those points which were of least moment to men's particular ends, how well may we be assured it was much more degenerated in point of episcopacy and precedency?—*Milton, Of Prelatical Episcopacy.*

Discónsolacy. *s.* State of being disconsolate.

Penury, baseness, and *disconsolacy.*—*Barrow, Exposition on the Creed.*

My repair shall be to God and his holy ministers in all spiritual doubts and *disconsolacies*, and from them I shall never be ashamed to receive correction and instruction.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 148: 1653.

Discónsolate. *adj.* Void of comfort; hopeless; sorrowful; melancholy.

See Cassius all *disconsolate*,
With Pindarus his bondman, on this hill.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, v. 3.

The ladies and the knights, no shelter nigh,
Were dropping wet, *disconsolate* and wan,
And through their thin array receiv'd the rain.
Dryden.

Discónsolateness. *s.* State of being disconsolate.

In his presence there is life and blessedness; in his absence, nothing but dolour, *disconsolateness*, despair.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 98.

Though Thou have suffered some dimness, some clouds of sadness and *disconsolateness*, to shed themselves upon my soul, I humbly bless and thankfully glorify thy holy name.—*Donne, Devotions*, p. 361.

Disconsolátion. *s.* Want of comfort.

The greater a man's delight hath been in worldly prosperity, the greater will his grief or *disconsolation* be, when the opposite branch of adversity falls upon him.—*Dr. Jackson, Works*, p. 525: 1673.

Discónsonancy. *s.* Want of harmony or suitability.

We should take care to avoid the least *disconsonancy* of life.—*Sir R. L'Estrange, Tully's Offices*, 86. (Ord MS.)

Discontént. *s.*

1. Want of content; uneasiness at the present state.

I see your brows full of *discontent*,
Your hearts of sorrows, and your eyes of tears.
Shakespear, Richard II. iv. 1.

Not that their pleasures caus'd her *discontent*,
She sigh'd, not that they stay'd, but that she went.
Pope.

2. One who is discontented.

Fickle changelings, and poor *discontents*.
Shakespear, King Henry IV. Part I. v. 1.

Discontént. *adj.* Uneasy at the present state; dissatisfied.

They were of their own nature circumspect and slow, discountenanced and *discontent*, and those the earl singled as fittest for his purpose.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Discontént. *v. a.* Make discontented.

But in extreems what patience shall I use?
Nor *discontents* it me to leave the world,
With whom there nothing can prevail but wrong.
Kyd, Spanish Tragedy. (Ord MS.)

Discontentátion. *s.* Dissatisfaction.

The election being done, he made countenance of great *discontentation* thereat.—*Ascham.* (Ord MS.)

Disconténted. *part. adj.* Unsatisfied; dissatisfied; malcontent.

The goddess, with a *discontented* air,
Seems to reject him, though she grants his pray'r.
Pope.

Disconténtedly. *adv.* In a discontented manner.

Turn not thy back to him *discontentedly*; but forbear and submit.—*Bishop Richardson, Choice Observations upon the Old Testament*, p. 326: 1655.

Disconténtedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Discontented; uneasiness; want of ease; dissatisfaction.

A beautiful bust of Alexander the Great, cast up his face to heaven with a noble air of grief, or *discontentedness* in his looks.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Disconténting. *adj.* Giving no satisfaction; disgusting.

How unpleasing and *discontenting* the society of body must needs be between those whose minds cannot be sociable!—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.*

Disconténtive. *adj.* Having a tendency to discontent.

Pride is ever *discontentive.*—*Fellthan, Resolves*, 97. (Ord MS.)

Disconténtment. *s.* State of being discontented; uneasiness.

These are the vices that fill them with general *discontentment*, as though the bosom of that famous church, wherein they live, were more noisome than any dungeon.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The politick and artificial nourishing and entertaining of hopes, and carrying men from hopes to hopes, is one of the best antidotes against the poison of *discontentments.*—*Bacon.*

Discontínuance. *s.*

1. Want of cohesion of parts; want of union of one part with another; disruption.

The stillicides of water, if there be enough to follow, will draw themselves into a small thread, because they will not discontinue; but if there be no remedy, then they cast themselves into round drops, which is the figure that saveth the body most from *discontinuance.*—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Cessation; intermission.

Let us consider, whether our approaches to him are sweet and refreshing, and if we are uneasy under any long *discontinuance* of our conversation with him.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

3. In *Law.* See extract.

Discontinuance [is] an interruption or breaking off; as *discontinuance* of possession, or *discontinuance* of process. The effect of *discontinuance* of possession is, that a man may not enter upon his own land or tenement alienated, whatsoever his right be unto it, or by his own authority; but must seek to recover possession by law. The effect of *discontinuance* of plea is, that the instance may not be taken up again, but by a new writ to begin the suit afresh.—*Cowell.*

Discontinuátion. *s.* Solution of continuity or cohesion; breach of union of parts; disruption; separation.

Upon any *discontinuation* of parts, made either by bubbles or by shaking the glass, the whole mercury falls.—*Sir I. Newton.*

Discontínue. *v. n.*

1. Lose the cohesion of parts; suffer separation or disruption of substance.

All bodies ductile and tensile, as metals that will be drawn into wires; wool and tow that will be drawn into yarn or thread, have in them the appetite of not *discontinuing* strong, which maketh them follow the force that pulleth them out; and yet so as not to *discontinue* or forsake their own body.—*Bacon.*

2. Lose an established or prescriptive custom or right.

Thyself shalt *discontinue* from thine heritage that I gave thee, and I will cause thee to serve thine enemies.—*Jeremiah*, xvii. 4.

Discontínue. *v. a.*

1. Leave off; cease any practice or habit.

Twenty puny lies I'll tell
That men shall swear I've *discontinued* school
Above a twelvemonth.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 4.

Examine thy customs of diet, sleep, exercise, apparel, and the like, and try, in any thou shalt judge hurtful, to *discontinue* it by little and little, but so, as if thou find any inconvenience by the change, thou come back to it again.—*Bacon.*

M. Dunoyer, in his work 'On the Liberty of Labour,' maintains, not only that medical diplomas ought to confer no exclusive right of practising medicine, but that they serve merely as skreens for incapacity, and substitutes for real knowledge, and ought therefore to be *discontinued* altogether.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion.*

2. Break off; interrupt.

There is that property, in all letters, of aptness to be conjoined in syllables and words, through the voluble motions of the organs from one stop or figure to another, that they modify and discriminate the voice, without appearing to *discontinue* it.—*Holder, Elements of Speech.*

Discontínuer. *s.* One who discontinues a rule or custom.

Hearing that the new statutes at Oxford permit none but those who totally reside and study there to take degrees, and admit no computation of terms more than those wherein they were commorant there, so that many *discontinuers* cannot in so short time proceed as formerly, &c.—*Communication to Archbishop Laud, Remains*, ii. 174: 1639.

Discontinúity. *s.* Disunity of parts; want of cohesion.

That *discontinuity* of parts is the principal cause of the opacity of bodies, will appear by considering that opaque substances become transparent by filling their pores with any substance of equal, or almost equal density with their parts.—*Sir I. Newton.*

Discontínuous. *adj.* Wanting continuity; wide; extended; gaping.

Then Satan first knew pain,
And writh'd him to and fro convolv'd; so sore
The griding sword with *discontinuous* wound
Pass'd through him. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 327.

A horrid chasm, disclos'd with orifice
Wide, *discontinuous.* *Philips, Splendid Shilling.*

Disconvénience. *s.* Incongruity; disagreement; opposition of nature. *Rare.*

Fear arises many times out of natural antipathies of nature, but in these *disconveniences* of nature deliberation hath no place at all.—*Archbishop Bramhall, Answer to Hobbes.*

A necessary *disconvenience*, where any thing is allowed to be cause of itself.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 213.

Disconvéniency. *s.* Same as Disconvenience. *Rare.*

It precisely abstracteth from all other circumstances, including only the natural conveniency or *disconveniency* which it beareth to the faculty.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, 39. (Ord MS.)

Disconvénient. *adj.* Opposite; incongruous. *Rare.*

Continual drinking is most convenient to the distemper of an hydropick body, though most *disconvenient* to its present welfare.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, ch. xl.

Discord. *s.* [Lat. *discordia.*]

1. Disagreement; opposition; mutual anger; reciprocal oppugnancy.

A false witness that speaketh lies, and he that soweth *discord* among brethren.—*Proverbs*, vi. 19.

2. Difference or contrariety of qualities, particularly of sounds.

Discord, like that of music's various parts,
Discord that makes the harmony of hearts;
Discord that only this dispute shall bring,
Who best shall love the duke and serve the king.
Dryden

All nature is but art unknown to thee;
All chance, direction which thou canst not see;
All *discord*, harmony not understood. *Pope*

3. In *Music.* Combination of discordant sounds.

It is sound alone that doth immediately and incorporeally affect most; this is most manifest in musick, and concords and *discords* in musick: for all sounds, whether they be sharp or flat, if they be sweet, have a roundness and equality; and if they be harsh, are unequal, for a *discord* itself is but a harshness of divers sounds meeting.—*Bacon.*

It is the lark that sings so out of tune,
Straining harsh *discords* and unpleasing sharps.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 5.

Discord. *v. n.* Disagree; not suit with.

Sounds do disturb and alter the one the other; sometimes the one drowning the other, and making it not heard; sometimes the one jarring and *discording* with the other, and making a confusion.—*Bacon.*

But yet, even in this change of their tune, they kept still a good harmony; an harmony concording with God's severity, though somewhat *discording* with his mercy.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 330.

Discórdance. *s.* Disagreement; opposition; inconsistency.

The study of this code . . . produced a new class of legal practitioners, or canonists; of whom a great number added like their brethren, the civilians, their illustrations and commentaries, for which the

obscurity and *discordance* of many passages, more especially in the Decretum, gave ample scope.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, ch. vii. pt. 2.

Discordancy. *s.* Same as preceding.

The intractible genius of the feudal policy, held forth those irregularities of conduct, *discordancies* of interest, and dissimilarities of situation, that framed rich materials for the minstrel muse.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, ii. 462.

Discórdant. *adj.*

1. Inconsistent; at variance with itself; incongruous; not conformable.

So various, so *discordant* is the mind,
That in our will a different will we find. *Dryden.*

With *from.*

Hither conscience is to be referred, if by a comparison of things done with the rule there be a consonancy, then follows the sentence of approbation: if *discordant from* it, the sentence of condemnation.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

2. Opposite.

The *discordant* attraction of some wandering comets would certainly disorder the revolutions of the planets, if they approached too near them.—*Cheyne.*

Discórdantly. *adv.* In a discordant manner; inconsistently; in disagreement with anything.

Two strings of a musical instrument being struck together, making two noises that arrive at the ear at the same time as to sense, yield a sound differing from either of them, and as it were compounded of both; insomuch, that if they be *discordantly* tuned, though each of them struck apart would yield a pleasing sound, yet being struck together they make a harsh and troublesome noise.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

Discórdful. *adj.* Quarrelsome; not peaceable. *Rare.*

But Blandamour, full of vain-glorious spright,
And rather stirred by his *discordfull* dame,
Upon them gladly would have prov'd his might.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 4. 3.

Discórding. *part. adj.* Disagreeing; inharmonious.

A musical ear accustomed to melodious consorts, will be more displeased with jarring or *discording* sounds, than he which hath the same sense of hearing unpolished by art, or accustomed to ruder noises.—*Dr. Jackson, Works*, iii. 491: 1673.

Discórrespóndent. *adj.* Not corresponding; incongruous. *Rare.*

It would be *discorrespondent* in respect of God.—*Mountagu, Devoute Essayes*, pt. ii. treat. 7. s. 3. (Rich.)

Discóst. *v. n.* Divide: (opposed to Accost). *Rare.*

The neglecting of it [public worship] is a scandalous contempt of our neighbours, from whose laudable fashion we *discost*.—*Barrow, Sermons*, i. 7.

Discoúnsel. *v. a.* Dissuade; give contrary advice.

But him that Palmer from that vanity,
With temperate advice *discounselled*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Holy Scripture dissuadeth and *discounselleth* from doing that filthy sin.—*Homilies, Against Adultery.*

Díscount. *s.* Sum refunded in a bargain. See second extract.

His whole intention was, to buy a certain quantity of copper money from Wood at a large *discount*, and sell them as well as he could.—*Swift.*

Discount [is] an allowance paid on account of the immediate advance of a sum of money not due till some future period. It is usually said to be of two kinds; viz. *discount* of bills, and *discount* of goods: but they are essentially the same. When a bill of exchange is presented at a banker's for *discount*, it is the practice to calculate the simple interest for the time the bill has to run, including the days of grace, which interest is called the *discount*, and this being deducted from the amount of the bill the balance is paid over to the presenter of the bill.—*McCulloch, Dictionary of Commerce.*

Discoúnt. *v. a.* Count back; pay back again: (often Díscount).

My father's, mother's, brother's, death I pardon;
My prayers and penance shall *discount* for these,
And beg of Heaven to charge the bill on me.
Dryden.

The farmers spitefully combin'd,
Force him to take his tithes in kind;
And Parvisol *discounts* arrears,
By bills for taxes and repairs. *Swift.*

Discoúntenance. *v. a.*

1. Discourage by cold treatment.

Unwilling they were to *discountenance* any man who was willing to serve them.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

2. Abash; put to shame.

Wisdom in discourse with her,
Loses *discountenanced*, and like folly shews.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 552.

Discoúntenance. *s.* Cold treatment; unfavourable aspect; unfriendly regard.

All accidental misfortunes, how inevitable soever, were still attended with very apparent *discountenance*.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

In expectation of the hour of judgement, he patiently bears all the difficulties of duty, and the *discountenance* he meets with from a wicked and prophane world.—*Rogers.*

Discoúntenancer. *s.* One who discountenances; one who discourages by cold treatment, or depresses by unfriendly regard.

Rumours of scandal and murmurs against the king and his government, taxed him for a great taxer of his people, and *discountenancer* of his nobility.—*Bacon.*

Discoúnter. *s.* One who advances money upon discount.

Usurers, pedlars, and Jew *discounters*, at the corners of the streets.—*Burke, Letters to a Member of the National Assembly.*

Discoúrage. *v. a.* [Fr. *décourager.*] Deprive of courage; daunt; deter; frighten from any attempt.

The apostle with great zeal *discourages* too unreasonable a presumption.—*Rogers.*

He had indeed only one objection to their design; and that objection he kept to himself. It was simply this, that all who were concerned were very likely to be hanged. That, however, was their affair; and, if they chose to run such a risk in the good cause, it was not his business to *discourage* them.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.

With *from.*

Wherefore *discourage* ye the heart of the children of Israel, *from* going over into the land?—*Numbers*, xxxii. 7.

Discoúrage. *s.* Want of courage or resolution; discouragement.

Where the negligent ministers or inferiour governours have not only equal thank or reward, but perchance much more than they which be diligent, or would be, if they might have assistance; there undoubtedly is grievous *discourage*, and peril of conscience; forasmuch as they omit oftentimes their duties and offices.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 209.

Discoúragement. *s.* Act of discouraging; that which discourages.

Amongst other impediments of any inventions, it is none of the meanest *discouragements*, that they are so generally derided by common opinion.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

With *from.*

The books read at schools and colleges, are full of incitements to virtue, and *discouragements from* vice.—*Swift.*

With *to.*

To things we should have them learn, the great and only *discouragement* is, that they are called to them.—*Locke.*

Discoúrager. *s.* One who impresses diffidence and terror.

Most men in years, as they are generally *discouragers* of youth, are like old trees, which being past bearing themselves, will suffer no young plants to flourish beneath them.—*Pope.*

If the State be fitted at all for establishing a standard of opinion, there is no function which it can so properly assume as that of authorizing printed works, or prohibiting their publication. If it is ever to make itself the promoter of truth and the *discourager* of error, no less objectionable instrument than a censorship of the press can be devised.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. ix.

Discourse. *s.* [Fr. *discours*; Lat. *discursus.*]

1. Act of the understanding by which it passes from premises to consequences: (sometimes followed by '*of reason*'). See Reasoning and Ratiocination.

By reason of that original weakness in the instruments, without which the understanding part is not able in this world by *discource* to work, the very conceit of painfulness is a bridle to stay us.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

A beast, that wants *discourse* of reason,
Would have mourn'd longer.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 2.

Sure he that made us with such large *discourse*,
Looking before and after, gave us not
That capability and godlike reason
To rust in us unus'd. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, iv. 4.

2. Conversation; mutual intercourse of language; talk.

He waxeth wiser than himself, more by an hour's *discourse*, than by a day's meditation.—*Bacon.*

The vanquish'd party with the victors join'd,
Nor wanted sweet *discourse*, the banquet of the mind. *Dryden.*

3. Effusion of language; speech.

Topical and superficial arguments, of which there is store to be found on both sides, filling the head with variety of thoughts, and the mouth with copious *discourse*, serve only to amuse the understanding and entertain company.—*Locke.*

4. Treatise; dissertation either written or uttered.

The *discourse* here is about ideas, which, he says are real things, and seen in God.—*Locke.*

Discoúrse. *v. n.*

1. Converse; talk; relate.

How wert thou handled, being prisoner?
Discourse, I pr'ythee, on this turret's top.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 4.

Of various things *discoursing* as he pass'd,
Anchises hither bends. *Dryden.*

2. Treat upon in a solemn or set manner.

The general maxims we are *discoursing* of are not known to children, idiots, and a great part of mankind.—*Locke.*

3. Reason; pass from premises to consequences.

Discoúrse. *v. a.*

1. Treat of; talk over; discuss.

Good Pylades, *discourse* a robbery or two, to satisfy these gentlemen of thy worth.—*B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

2. Utter.

Give it [the pipe] breath with your mouth, and it will *discourse* most eloquent musick.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, iii. 2.

Discoúrser. *s.*

1. Speaker; haranguer.

The tract of every thing,
Would by a good *discourser* lose some life,
Which action's self was tongue to.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 1.

2. Writer on any subject; dissertator.

Philologers and critical *discoursers*, who look beyond the obvious exteriors of things, will not be angry at our narrower explorations.—*Sir T. Browne.*

But it seems to me, that such *discoursers* do reason upon short views, and a very moderate compass of thought.—*Swift.*

Discoúrsing. *verbal abs.* Mutual intercourse of language.

That change meets so with our fears and weak *discoursings*, that they, who six hours ago tended upon us either with charitable or ambitious services, cannot stay in the room alone where the body lies stripped of its life and honour.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Dying*, i. § 2.

Discoúrsive. *adj.* Having the character of discourse, whether meaning reason or conversation; passing by intermediate steps from premises to consequences; containing dialogue; interlocutory; conversable; communicative.

The epick is every where interlaced with dialogue or *discoursive* scenes.—*Dryden, Essay on Dramatick Poesy.*

He found him a complaisant man, very free and *discoursive*.—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 225.

Discoúrsiveness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Discoursive.

Certainly the greatest pleasure that the mind is capable of in this life, is in the contemplation of God and nature, the experimental sweetnesses of philosophy, and the *discoursiveness* of reason.—*Fellham, Resolves*, 44. (Ord MS.)

Discoúrteous. *adj.* Uncivil; uncomplaisant; defective in good manners.

Such base *discourteous* dog-whelps.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit without Money.*

A people so *discourteous*, that our misery nothing afflicted them.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 209.

He resolved to unhorse the first *discourteous* knight he should meet.—*Motteux, Translation of Don Quixote.*

Discoúrteously. *adv.* Uncivilly; rudely.

His father was a page, and was *discourteously* used in our court, perhaps by the pages.—*Bishop Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 156.

Discoúrtesy. *s.* Incivility; rudeness; act of disrespect.

As if cheerfulness had been tediousness, and good entertainment had been turned to *discourtesy*, he would ever get himself alone.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Be calm in arguing; for fierceness makes
Errour a fault, and truth *discourtesy*. *G. Herbert.*

He made me visits, maundering as if I had done him a *discourtesy*.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Discoúrtship. *s.* Want of courtesy. *Rare.*

Monsieur, we must not so much betray ourselves to *discourtship*, as to suffer you to be longer unsaluted.—*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

Discóver. *v. a.*

1. Show; disclose; bring to light; make visible; expose to view.

He *discovereth* deep things out of darkness, and bringeth out to light the shadow of death.—*Job*, xii. 22.

2. Show; expose; reveal.

And now will I *discover* her lewdness.—*Hosea*, ii. 10.

We will pass over unto those men, and we will *discover* ourselves unto them.—*Isaiah*, xiv. 8.

3. Espy; find out; detect.

When we had *discovered* Cyprus, we left it on the left hand.—*Acts*, xxi. 3.

Man with strength and free will arm'd
Complete, to have *discover'd* and repuls'd
Whatever wiles of foe or seeming friend.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 9.

4. Find objects not known before.

Some to *discover* islands far away.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 3.

Another part, in squadrons and gross bands,
On bold adventure, to *discover* wide
That dismal world, if any clime perhaps
Might yield them easier habitation, bend
Four ways their flying march.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 570.

5. Exhibit to the view.

Some high-climbing hill,
Which to his eye *discovers* unaware
The goodly prospect of some foreign land.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 546.

Not light, but rather darkness visible
Serv'd only to *discover* sights of woe. *Ibid.* i. 63.

6. Make anything cease to be a covering.

The voice of the Lord maketh the hinds to calve, and *discovereth* the forests.—*Psalms*, xxix. 9.

For the greatness of thy iniquity are thy skirts *discovered*, and thy heels made bare.—*Jeremiah*, xiii. 22.

Discóverable. *adj.*

1. Capable of being found out.

That mineral matter which is so intermixed with the common and terrestrial matter, as not to be *discoverable* by human industry; or if *discoverable*, diffused and scattered amongst the crasser matter, can never be separated.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

2. Apparent; exposed to view.

They were deceived by Satan, and that not in an invisible situation, but in an open and *discoverable* apparition, that is, in the form of a serpent.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

It is concluded by astronomers, that the atmosphere of the moon hath no clouds nor rains, but a perpetual and uniform serenity; because nothing *discoverable* in the lunar surface is ever covered and absconded by the interposition of any clouds or mists.—*Bentley.*

Discóvered. *part. adj.* Uncovered. *Rare.*

The cover of the coach was made with such joints, that, as they might, to avoid the weather, pull it up close, so they might put each end down, and remain as *discovered* and open-sighted as on horseback.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Discóverer. *s.*

1. One who finds anything not known before; finder out.

The Cape of Good Hope was doubled in those early times; and the Portuguese were not the first *discoverers* of that navigation.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

An old maiden gentlewoman is the greatest *discoverer* of judgements; she can tell you what sin it was that set such a man's house on fire.—*Addison, Spectator.*

2. Scout; one put to descry the position or number of an enemy.

Here stand, my lords, and send *discoverers* forth,
To know the number of our enemies.
Shakespear, Henry IV Part II. iv. 1.

A field of thistles seemed once a battle of pikes unto some *discoverers* of the Duke of Burgundy.—*Bishop Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 320.

Discóvery. *s.*

1. Act of finding anything hidden.

Of all who since have us'd the open sea,
Than the bold English none more fame have won;
Beyond the year, and out of heav'n's high way,
They make *discoveries* where they see no sun.
Dryden.

2. Act of revealing or disclosing any secret.

What must I hold a candle to my shame?
They in themselves, good sooth, are too, too light.
Why 'tis an office of *discovery*, love,
And I should be obscur'd.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 6.

Things that appeared amiable by the light of this world, appear of a different odious hue in the clear *discoveries* of the next.—*South.*

It would be necessary to say something of the state to which the war hath reduced us; such a *discovery* ought to be made as late as possible.—*Swift.*

With respect to the meaning of the terms in question, '*discovery*,' and 'new truth;' it matters not whether we confine ourselves to the narrowest sense, or admit the widest, provided we do but distinguish. There certainly are two kinds of 'new truth' and of '*discovery*,' if we take those words in the widest sense in which they are ever used. First, such truths as were, before they were discovered, absolutely unknown, being not implied by anything we previously knew, though we might perhaps suspect them as probable. Such are all matters of fact strictly so called, when first made known to one who had not any such previous knowledge, as would enable him to ascertain them a priori; i.e. by reasoning.... The other class of *discoveries* is of a very different nature. That which may be elicited by reasoning, and consequently is implied in that which we already know, we assent to on that ground, and not from observation or testimony. To take a geometrical truth upon trust, or to attempt to ascertain it by observation, would betray a total ignorance of the nature of the science.... It is of the utmost importance to distinguish these two kinds of *discovery* of truth. In relation to the former, as I have said, the word 'information' is most strictly applied; the communication of the latter is more properly called 'instruction.'... It is a question comparatively unimportant, whether the term '*discovery*' shall or shall not be extended to the eliciting of those truths, which, being implied in our previous knowledge, may be established by mere strict reasoning.... To use one more illustration. Reasoning has been aptly compared to the piling together blocks of stone; on each of which, as on a pedestal, a man can raise himself a small, and but a small height above the plain; but which, when skilfully built up, will form a flight of steps, which will raise him to a great elevation. Now (to pursue this analogy) when the materials are all ready to the builder's hand, the blocks ready dug and brought, his work resembles one of the two kinds of *discovery* just mentioned, viz. that to which we have assigned the name of instruction: but if his materials are to be entirely, or in part, provided by himself,—if he himself is forced to dig fresh blocks from the quarry,—this corresponds to the other kind of *discovery*.—*Whately, Elements of Logic*, b. iv. ch. ii. § 1.

Discrádle. *v. n.* ? Leave the cradle. *Rare.*

We know all, Clifford, fully since this meteor,
This airy apparition first *discradled*
From Tournay into Portugal.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, i. 3. (Rich.)

Discráse. *v. a.* Bring into a condition of dyscrasy. *Rare.*

So they, when God hath bestowed their bodies upon them as gorgeous palaces or mansion houses wherein the mind may dwell with pleasure and delight, do first by this evil demeanour shake and *discrase* them, and then, being altogether careless in repairing them, do suffer them to run to destruction.—*Barrough, Method of Physic*: 1624. (Nares by H. and W.)

Discrasy. *s.* See Dyscrasy. *Rare.*

Somatalgia and Psychalgia, the one the *discrasie* of the body, the other the maladie and distemperature of the soule.—*Optick Glosse of Humours*: 1639. (Nares by H. and W.)

Discrédit. *s.* Ignominy; reproach; lower degree of infamy; disgrace; imputation of a fault.

Idlers will ever live like rogues, and not fall to work, but be lazy, and then certify over their country to the *discredit* of a plantation.—*Bacon.*

That they may quit their morals without any *discredit* to their intellectuals, they fly to several stale, trite, pitiful objections and cavils.—*South.*

Alas, the small *discredit* of a bribe
Scarce hurts the lawyer, but undoes the scribe.
Pope.

Discrédit. *v. a.*

1. Deprive of credibility; make not trusted.

He had fram'd to himself many deceiving promises of life, which I have *discredited* to him, and now is he resolved to die.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

2. Disgrace; bring reproach upon; shame; make less reputable or honourable.

You had left unseen a wonderful piece of work, which not to have been blest withal, would have *discredited* your travel.—*Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 2.

He is commended that makes a saving voyage, and least *discredits* his travels, who returns the same man he went.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

He like a privileg'd spy, whom nothing can
Discredit, libels now 'gainst each great man.
Donne.

Without care our best actions will lose much of their influence, and our virtues will be often *discredited* with the appearance of evil.—*Rogers.*

At that time these complaints were *discredited* as factious calumnies.—*T. Erskine May, Constitutional History of England*, ch. i.

Discréditable. *adj.* Disgraceful; reproachful.

Here the lank-sided miser, worst of felons,
Who meanly stole, *discreditable* shift!
From back, and belly too, their proper cheer.
R. Blair, The Grave.

Discrédited. *part. adj.* Rendered less honourable; lowered in repute.

Reflect how glorious it would be to appear in countenance of *discredited* duty, and by example of piety revive the declining spirit of religion.—*Rogers.*

Discreét. *adj.* [see Discrete, *adj.*] Prudent; circumspect; cautious; sober; not rash, careless, or forward.

Less fearful than *discreet*,
You love the fundamental part of state,
More than you doubt the charge of 't.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

Discreétly. *adv.* In a discreet manner; prudently; cautiously; circumspectly.

Poets lose half the praise they should have got,
Could it be known what they *discreetly* blot.
Waller.

The labour of obedience, loyalty, and subjection, is no more but for a man honestly and *discreetly* to sit still.—*South.*

The dullest brain, if gently stirr'd,
Perhaps may waken to a humming bird;
The most recluse, *discreetly* open'd, find
Congenial object in the cockle kind.
Pope, Dunciad.

Discrepance. *s.* Difference; contrariety; disagreement.

The only question which admitted any variety of *discrepance* among the ancients was, who were the persons to whose souls the Soul of Christ descended.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. v.

Discrepancy. *s.* Difference.

There is diversity of judgements, *discrepancy* of opinion among divines both old and new.—*Bishop Montagu, Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 147.

Diversity of education, and *discrepancy* of those principles wherewith men are at first imbued, and wherein all our after reasonings are founded.—*Lord Digby, Letter to Sir K. Digby.*

What the one is, the other is not; and in such a visible *discrepancy*, that if one were fetched from the remotest parts of the earth the sun displayeth his beames upon, yea from the very Antipodes, he would agree with either better than they do one with another.—*Howell, Instructions for foreign Travel*, p. 75.

While the freedom of the investigation depends upon the absence of external force, its right issue depends upon underanged machinery within; and it is the most miserable of all our human delusions, that we actually require *discrepancy* of opinion—require and demand error, falsehood, blindness, and plume ourselves upon such *discrepancy* as attesting a freedom which is only valuable when used for unity in the truth, and which is an evil when wrongly, as it is a good when rightly employed.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church.*

Discrepant. *adj.* Different; disagreeing; contrary.

To that intent was speech specially given, wherein he is most *discrepaunt* from brute beasts.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 77.

Master Justice, doth not your worship know this gentleman who is your neighbour's son, and hath absented himself from his father's house, in an habit so undecent and *discrepant* from his calling, as you may perceive?—*Skelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, iv. 17.

Discrepant. *s.* Dissident: (in *creed*). *Rare.*

If you persecute hereticks or *discrepants*, they unite themselves as to a common defence.—*Jeremy Taylor, Liberty of Prophecy*, vii. § 14. (Ord MS.)

Discréte. *v. a.* Separate; discontinue. *Rare.*

As for its diaphaneity, it enjoyeth that most eminently; as having its earthly and salinous parts so exactly resolved, that its body is left imporous, and not *discreted* by atomical terminations.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Discréte. *adj.* [Lat. *discretus*, pass. part. of *discerno*; *dis* implying difference, and *cerno* = see, perceive, take cognizance of; from the same root as the Greek κρίνω = judge. *Cretus* is also the participle of *cresco* = grow; so that if there existed such a word as *discresco* = grow separately, become separate

the origin of the word before us, in some of its senses, might be equivocal. That this is not an imaginary difficulty may be seen under Concrete. *Concrete* is the ordinary opposite to *abstract*; it is probable, however, that it has a second sense, the opposite to *discrete*, of which the origin is the *cretus* from *cerno*. *Discreet*, with the same origin, is conveniently differentiated from *discrete* by its spelling.]

1. Distinct; disjoined; not continuous.
   Discrete quantity, or different individuals, are measured by number, without any breaking continuity, that is, in things that have continuity, as continued quantity and motion.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*
2. Disjunctive.
   The parts are not *discrete*, or dissentany, for both conclude not putting away, and consequently in such a form the proposition is ridiculous.—*Milton, Tetrachordon.*

Discrétion. *s.*

1. Prudence; knowledge to govern or direct one's self; skill; wise management.
   Modesty seemeth to be much like that which men commonly call *discretion*. Albeit discretio in Latin signifieth separation; wherein it is more like to election. But as it is commonly used, it is not only like to *modesty*, but *is* the selfe modesty. For he that forbeareth *to speak*, although he can do it both wisely and eloquently, because neither in the time, nor in the hearers, he findeth opportunity so that no fruit may succede of his speech; he therefore is vulgarly called a discreet person.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 78.
   But care in poetry must still be had;
   It asks *discretion*, ev'n in running mad. *Pope.*
   There is no talent so useful towards rising in the world, or which puts men more out of the reach of fortune, than *discretion*, a species of lower prudence.—*Swift.*
2. Liberty of acting at pleasure; uncontrolled and unconditional power: (as, 'He surrenders at *discretion*;' that is, so as to be liable to whatever may seem good to the person to whom the surrender is made, or without condition, reserve, or stipulation).
3. Disjunction; separation. *Obsolete.*
   It is very probable, that to shew their despiciency of the poor Gentiles, and to pride themselves in their prerogative and *discretion* from them, they [the Jews] affected to have such acts there done.—*Mede, Diatribæ*, 191.

Discrétional. *adj.* Unlimited in freedom of choice or action; discretionary.
All this amounts not to any thing of a *discretional* authority placed in the hands of tutelar angels.—*Bishop Horsley, Sermons*, ii. 416.

Discrétionally. *adv.* In a discretional manner; at pleasure; at choice.
Hour is a rhyme to power; and though it has often been thought necessary to write the latter word with an apostrophe when it is used as a monosyllable, yet if hour may be used *discretionally* as one or two syllables, power may surely be allowed the same latitude, without any change in its form.—*Nares, Elements of Orthoepy*, p. 80.

Discrétionary. *adj.* Left at large; unlimited; unrestrained.
A deacon may have a dispensation for entering into orders before he is twenty-three years of age, and it is *discretionary* in the bishop to admit him to that order at what time he thinks fit.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*
The major being a person of consummate experience, was invested with *discretionary* power.—*Tatler.*

Discrétive. *adj.* Disjunctive; implying distinction and opposition.
Because the conjunction here is *discretive*, 'But of the tree,' one concludeth from thence, that therefore it must needs be in the middle of the garden; though the Hebrew be not 'sed,' but 'and,' &c.—*Gregory, Notes and Observations on the Scripture*, p. 80.

Discrétively. *adv.* In a discretive manner; in a manner grammatically distinguishing.
The plural number being used *discretively*, to note out, and design one of many.—*Bishop Richardson, Choice Observations upon the Old Testament*, p. 237.

Discríminate. *v. a.* [Lat. *discriminatus*, pass. part. of *discrimino*; from *discrimen*, -*inis* = difference, distinction; whence nice calculation, hazard, danger: the latter being common, perhaps the commonest, significations in classical Latin. The other senses are the commonest in English.] Mark with notes of difference; distinguish; select or separate from others.
The right hand is *discriminated* from the left by a natural, necessary, and never to be confounded distinction.—*South, Sermons.*

Discríminate. *adj.* Distinguished by certain tokens from one another.
Oysters and cockles and muscles, which move not, have no *discriminate* sex.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Discríminately. *adv.* In a discriminate manner; distinctly; minutely.
His conception of an elegy he has in this preface very judiciously and *discriminately* explained.—*Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Shenstone.*

Discríminating. *part. adj.* Showing discrimination.
You owe little less for what you are not, than for what you are, to that *discriminating* mercy, to which alone you owe your exemption from miseries.—*Boyle.*

Discriminátion. *s.*

1. Act of distinguishing one object from another; state of being so distinguished.
   There is a reverence to be shewed them on the account of their *discrimination* from other places, and separation for sacred uses.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*
   A satire should expose nothing but what is corrigible, and make a due *discrimination* between those that are, and those who are not the proper objects of it.—*Addison, Spectator.*
2. Power or habit of drawing distinctions.
   The best and wisest might think that if their names lived on earth with their imperishable cathedrals, it was a pardonable, if not a pious and laudable ambition. Their own desire of glory would so mingle with what they esteemed the glory of God, as to baffle their *discrimination*. So too national, municipal, corporate, local pride and interest would disguise themselves as the love of God and man.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. viii.
3. Marks of distinction.
   Letters arise from the first original *discriminations* of voice, by way of articulation, whereby the ear is able to judge and observe the differences of vocal sounds.—*Holder, Elements of Speech.*

Discríminative. *adj.*

1. Making the mark of distinction; characteristic.
   The only standing test, and *discriminative* characteristick of any metal or mineral, must be sought for in the constituent matter of it.—*Woodward.*
2. Observing distinction.
   Discriminative Providence knew before the nature and course of all things.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

Discríminatively. *adv.* In a discriminative manner; with an observance of due distinction.
But if the name of God be prophaned by the disestcem and misusage of the things it is called upon, then surely it is sanctified when the same are worthily and *discriminatively* used, that is, as becometh the relation they have to him.—*Mede, Diatribæ*, p. 62.

Discríminous. *adj.* Dangerous; hazardous. *Rare.*
Any kind of spitting of blood imports a very *discriminous* state, unless it happens upon the gaping of a vein opened by a plethory.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

Discrówn. *v. a.* Deprive of a crown.
He shall not be *discrowned*, deposed, massacred by your hands.—*Bishop Hall, Epistles*, 4. (Ord MS.)

Discrúciate. *v. a.* [Lat. *discruciatus*, pass. part. of *discrucio*.] Torture; torment; agonize; rack. (The *participial* form the commonest, the compound with *ex* (*excruciate*, *excruciating*) being the usual one.)

Discrúciating. *part. adj.* Racking; torturing; tormenting; agonizing.
To single hearts doubling is *discruciating*.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, ii. 20.

Discubátion. *s.* [Lat. *discumbo* = lie down separately, or in allotted places, as the ancients at their meals.] Lying or leaning at table. *Rare.*
What was the fashion in Samuel's times, is not certain; it is probable enough for my turn, that *discubation* was then in practice, and long before, for the plucking off their shoes when they went to table, seems to imply it, that being done to preserve the beds clean.—*Cowley, Notes to Davideis*, b. i. p. 41. (Ord MS.)

Discúbitory. *adj.* Fitted to the posture of leaning. *Rare.*
After bathing they retired to bed, and refreshed themselves with a repast; and so that custom, by degrees, changed their cubiculary beds into *discubitory*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Discúlpate. *v. a.* [Lat. *disculpatus*, pass. part. of *disculpo* = literally unblame.] Exculpate; clear from the imputation of a fault. *Rare.*
If a young wench, to *disculpate* herself, should tell me in a whimpering tone, that the man who deceived her had eyes irradiated with affection, that their language expressed an unalterable constancy in the most tender accents; I would tell her flatly, that she does not know how to read; that through the mist of her own passion, she might imagine to see fine things; but they were no realities.—*Letters on Physiognomy*, p. 225: 1751.

Discúmbency. *s.* Act of lying or leaning at meat after the ancient manner. *Rare.*
The Greeks and Romans used the custom of *discumbency* at meals, which was upon their left side; for so their right hand was free and ready for all service.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Discúmber. *v. a.* Disencumber. *Rare.*
His limbs *discumber'd* of the clinging vest,
He binds the sacred cincture round his breast.
Pope, Homer's Odyssey.

Discúre. *v. a.* [from Fr. *découvrir*.] Discover; reveal. *Rare.*
I will, if please you it *discure*, assay
To ease you of that ill. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Discúre. *v. a.* [from *cure*.] Free from cure or charge. *Rare.*
Some benefices have actual or habitual cure of souls; others have cure habitually, and are *discured* actually; others, neither actually nor habitually, but utterly *discured*.—*Dr. Tooker, Fabrick of the Church*, p. 35: 1604.

Discúrrent. *adj.* Not current; deprived of circulation. *Rare.*
For any other new [editions] to be set out by their [the papists'] adversaries there is no great fear; whose books being *discurrent* in all catholicks' countries, their want of means requisite to utter an impression would dishearten them from the charge.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

Discúrsist. *s.* Same as Discourser. *Rare.*
Great *discursists* were apt to intrigue affairs, dispute the prince's resolution, and stir up the people.—*L. Addison, Description of West Barbary*, pref.: 1671.

Discúrsive. *adj.*

1. Moving here and there; roving; desultory.
   Some noises help sleep; as the blowing of the wind, and the trickling of water; they move a gentle attention, and whatsoever moveth attention, without too much labour, stilleth the natural and *discursive* motion of the spirits.—*Bacon.*
2. Proceeding by discourse of reason, or regular gradation, from premises to consequences; argumentative.
   The soul
   Reason receives, and reason is her being,
   Discursive, or intuitive; discourse
   Is oftest yours, the latter is most ours.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 486.
   There is a sanctity of soul and body, of more efficacy for the receiving of divine truths, than the greatest pretences to *discursive* demonstration.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.*
   There hath been much dispute touching the knowledge of brutes, whether they have a kind of *discursive* faculty, which some call reason.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Discúrsively. *adv.* In a discursive manner.
We have a principle within, whereby we think, and we know we think; whereby we do *discursively*, and by way of ratiocination, deduce one thing from another.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Discúrsiveness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Discursive.
The exercise of our minds in rational *discursiveness* about things in quest of truth . . . how greatly doth it better us!—*Barrow, Sermons*, iii. 22.

Discúrsory. *adj.* Having the character of discourse of reason. *Rare.*
Here shall your Majestie find . . . speculation interchanged with experience, positive theology with polemical, textual with *discursory*.—*Bishop Hall, Works*, dedication.

As if cheerfulness had been tediousness, and good entertainment had been turned to *discourtesy*, he would ever get himself alone.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Be calm in arguing; for fierceness makes
Errour a fault, and truth *discourtesy*. *G. Herbert.*

He made me visits, maundering as if I had done him a *discourtesy*.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Discoúrtship. *s.* Want of courtesy. *Rare.*

Monsieur, we must not so much betray ourselves to *discourtship*, as to suffer you to be longer unsaluted.—*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

Discóver. *v. a.*

1. Show; disclose; bring to light; make visible; expose to view.

He *discovereth* deep things out of darkness, and bringeth out to light the shadow of death.—*Job*, xii. 22.

2. Show; expose; reveal.

And now will I *discover* her lewdness.—*Hosea*, ii. 10.

We will pass over unto those men, and we will *discover* ourselves unto them.—*Isaiah*, xiv. 8.

3. Espy; find out; detect.

When we had *discovered* Cyprus, we left it on the left hand.—*Acts*, xxi. 3.

Man with strength and free will arm'd
Complete, to have *discover'd* and repuls'd
Whatever wiles of foe or seeming friend.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 9.

4. Find objects not known before.

Some to *discover* islands far away.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 3.

Another part, in squadrons and gross bands,
On bold adventure, to *discover* wide
That dismal world, if any clime perhaps
Might yield them easier habitation, bend
Four ways their flying march.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 570.

5. Exhibit to the view.

Some high-climbing hill,
Which to his eye *discovers* unaware
The goodly prospect of some foreign land.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 546.

Not light, but rather darkness visible
Serv'd only to *discover* sights of woe. *Ibid.* i. 63.

6. Make anything cease to be a covering.

The voice of the Lord maketh the hinds to calve, and *discovereth* the forests.—*Psalms*, xxix. 9.

For the greatness of thy iniquity are thy skirts *discovered*, and thy heels made bare.—*Jeremiah*, xiii. 22.

Discóverable. *adj.*

1. Capable of being found out.

That mineral matter which is so intermixed with the common and terrestrial matter, as not to be *discoverable* by human industry; or if *discoverable*, diffused and scattered amongst the crasser matter, can never be separated.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

2. Apparent; exposed to view.

They were deceived by Satan, and that not in an invisible situation, but in an open and *discoverable* apparition, that is, in the form of a serpent.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

It is concluded by astronomers, that the atmosphere of the moon hath no clouds nor rains, but a perpetual and uniform *serenity*; because nothing *discoverable* in the lunar surface is ever covered and absconded by the interposition of any clouds or mists.—*Bentley.*

Discóvered. *part. adj.* Uncovered. *Rare.*

The cover of the coach was made with such joints, that, as they might, to avoid the weather, pull it up close, so they might put each end down, and remain as *discovered* and open-sighted as on horseback.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Discóverer. *s.*

1. One who finds anything not known before; finder out.

The Cape of Good Hope was doubled in those early times; and the Portuguese were not the first *discoverers* of that navigation.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

An old maiden gentlewoman is the greatest *discoverer* of judgements; she can tell you what sin it was that set such a man's house on fire.—*Addison, Spectator.*

2. Scout; one put to descry the position or number of an enemy.

Here stand, my lords, and send *discoverers* forth,
To know the number of our enemies.
Shakespear, Henry IV Part II. iv. 1.

A field of thistles seemed once a battle of pikes unto some *discoverers* of the Duke of Burgundy.—*Bishop Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 320.

Discóvery. *s.*

1. Act of finding anything hidden.

Of all who since have us'd the open sea,
Than the bold English none more fame have won;
Beyond the year, and out of heav'n's high way,
They make *discoveries* where they see no sun.
Dryden.

2. Act of revealing or disclosing any secret.

What must I hold a candle to my shame?
They in themselves, good sooth, are too, too light.
Why 'tis an office of *discovery*, love,
And I should be obscur'd.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 6.

Things that appeared amiable by the light of this world, appear of a different odious hue in the clear *discoveries* of the next.—*South.*

It would be necessary to say something of the state to which the war hath reduced us; such a *discovery* ought to be made as late as possible.—*Swift.*

With respect to the meaning of the terms in question, '*discovery*,' and 'new truth;' it matters not whether we confine ourselves to the narrowest sense, or admit the widest, provided we do but distinguish. There certainly are two kinds of 'new truth' and of '*discovery*,' if we take those words in the widest sense *in* which they are ever used. First, such truths as were, before they were discovered, absolutely unknown, being not implied by anything we previously knew, though we might perhaps suspect them as probable. Such are all matters of fact strictly so called, when first made known to one who had not any such previous knowledge, as would enable him to ascertain them à priori; i.e. by reasoning.... The other class of *discoveries* is of a very different nature. That which may be elicited by reasoning, and consequently is implied in that which we already know, we assent to on that ground, and not from observation or testimony. To take a geometrical truth upon trust, or to attempt to ascertain it by observation, would betray a total ignorance of the nature of the science.... It is of the utmost importance to distinguish these two kinds of *discovery* of truth. In relation to the former, as I have said, the word 'information' is most strictly applied; the communication of the latter is more properly called 'instruction.'... It is a question comparatively unimportant, whether the term '*discovery*' shall or shall not be extended to the eliciting of those truths, which, being implied in our previous knowledge, may be established by mere strict reasoning.... To use one more illustration. Reasoning has been aptly compared to the piling together blocks of stone; on each of which, as on a pedestal, a man can raise himself a small, and but a small height above the plain; but which, when skilfully built up, will form a flight of steps, which will raise him to a great elevation. Now (to pursue this analogy) when the materials are all ready to the builder's hand, the blocks ready dug and brought, his work resembles one of the two kinds of *discovery* just mentioned, viz. that to which we have assigned the name of instruction: but if his materials are to be entirely, or in part, provided by himself,—if he himself is forced to dig fresh blocks from the quarry,—this corresponds to the other kind of *discovery*.—*Whately, Elements of Logic*, b. iv. ch. ii. § 1.

Discrádle. *v. n.* ? Leave the cradle. *Rare.*

We know all, Clifford, fully since this meteor,
This airy apparition first *discradled*
From Tournay into Portugal.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, i. 3. (Rich.)

Discráse. *v. a.* Bring into a condition of dyscrasy. *Rare.*

So they, when God hath bestowed their bodies upon them as gorgeous palaces or mansion houses wherein the mind may dwell with pleasure and delight, do first by this evil demeanour shake and *discrase* them, and then, being altogether careless in repairing them, do suffer them to run to destruction.—*Barrough, Method of Physic*: 1624. (Nares by H. and W.)

Díscrasy. *s.* See Dyscrasy. *Rare.*

Somatalgia and Psychalgia, the one the *discrasie* of the body, the other the maladie and distemperature of the soule.—*Optick Glosse of Humours*: 1639. (Nares by H. and W.)

Discrédit. *s.* Ignominy; reproach; lower degree of infamy; disgrace; imputation of a fault.

Idlers will ever live like rogues, and not fall to work, but be lazy, and then certify over their country to the *discredit* of a plantation.—*Bacon.*

That they may quit their morals without any *discredit* to their intellectuals, they fly to several stale, trite, pitiful objections and cavils.—*South.*

Alas, the small *discredit* of a bribe
Scarce hurts the lawyer, but undoes the scribe.
Pope.

Discrédit. *v. a.*

1. Deprive of credibility; make not trusted.

He had fram'd to himself many deceiving promises of life, which I have *discredited* to him, and now is he resolved to die.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

2. Disgrace; bring reproach upon; shame; make less reputable or honourable.

You had left unseen a wonderful piece of work, which not to have been blest withal, would have *discredited* your travel.—*Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 2.

He is commended that makes a saving voyage, and least *discredits* his travels, who returns the same man he went.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

He like a privileg'd spy, whom nothing can
Discredit, libels now 'gainst each great man.
Donne.

Without care our best actions will lose much of their influence, and our virtues will be often *discredited* with the appearance of evil.—*Rogers.*

At that time these complaints were *discredited* as factious calumnies.—*T. Erskine May, Constitutional History of England*, ch. i.

Discréditable. *adj.* Disgraceful; reproachful.

Here the lank-sided miser, worst of felons,
Who meanly stole, *discreditable* shift!
From back, and belly too, their proper cheer.
R. Blair, The Grave.

Discrédited. *part. adj.* Rendered less honourable; lowered in repute.

Reflect how glorious it would be to appear in countenance of *discredited* duty, and by example of piety revive the declining spirit of religion.—*Rogers.*

Discreét. *adj.* [see Discrete, *adj.*] Prudent; circumspect; cautious; sober; not rash, careless, or forward.

Less fearful than *discreet*,
You love the fundamental part of state,
More than you doubt the charge of 't.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

Discreétly. *adv.* In a discreet manner; prudently; cautiously; circumspectly.

Poets lose half the praise they should have got,
Could it be known what they *discreetly* blot.
Waller.

The labour of obedience, loyalty, and subjection, is no more but for a man honestly and *discreetly* to sit still.—*South.*

The dullest brain, if gently stirr'd,
Perhaps may waken to a humming bird;
The most recluse, *discreetly* open'd, find
Congenial object in the cockle kind.
Pope, Dunciad.

Discrepance. *s.* Difference; contrariety; disagreement.

The only question which admitted any variety of *discrepance* among the ancients was, who were the persons to whose souls the Soul of Christ descended.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. v.

Discrepancy. *s.* Difference.

There is diversity of judgements, *discrepancy* of opinion among divines both old and new.—*Bishop Montagu, Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 147.

Diversity of education, and *discrepancy* of those principles wherewith men are at first imbued, and wherein all our after reasonings are founded.—*Lord Digby, Letter to Sir K. Digby.*

What the one is, the other is not; and in such a visible *discrepancy*, that if one were fetched from the remotest parts of the earth the sun displayeth his beames upon, yea from the very Antipodes, he would agree with either better than they do one with another.—*Howell, Instructions for foreign Travel*, p. 75.

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To that intent was speech specially given, wherein he is most *discrepaunt* from brute beasts.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 77.

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Díscrepant. *s.* Dissident: (in *creed*). *Rare.*

If you persecute hereticks or *discrepants*, they unite themselves as to a common defence.—*Jeremy Taylor, Liberty of Prophecy*, vii. § 14. (Ord MS.)

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the origin of the word before us, in some of its senses, might be equivocal. That this is not an imaginary difficulty may be seen under Concrete. *Concrete* is the ordinary opposite to *abstract*; it is probable, however, that it has a second sense, the opposite to *discrete*, of which the origin is the *cretus* from *cerno*. *Discreet*, with the same origin, is conveniently differentiated from *discrete* by its spelling.]

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   The parts are not *discrete*, or dissentany, for both conclude not putting away, and consequently in such a form the proposition is ridiculous.—*Milton, Tetrachordon.*

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2. Liberty of acting at pleasure; uncontrolled and unconditional power: (as, 'He surrenders at *discretion*;' that is, so as to be liable to whatever may seem good to the person to whom the surrender is made, or without condition, reserve, or stipulation).
3. Disjunction; separation. *Obsolete.*
   It is very probable, that to shew their despiciency of the poor Gentiles, and to pride themselves in their prerogative and *discretion* from them, they [the Jews] affected to have such acts there done.—*Mede, Diatribæ*, 191.

Discrétional. *adj.* Unlimited in freedom of choice or action; discretionary.
All this amounts not to any thing of a *discretional* authority placed in the hands of tutelar angels.—*Bishop Horsley, Sermons*, ii. 416.

Discrétionally. *adv.* In a discretional manner; at pleasure; at choice.
Hour is a rhyme to power; and though it has often been thought necessary to write the latter word with an apostrophe when it is used as a monosyllable, yet if hour may be used *discretionally* as one or two syllables, power may surely be allowed the same latitude, without any change in its form.—*Nares, Elements of Orthoepy*, p. 80.

Discrétionary. *adj.* Left at large; unlimited; unrestrained.
A deacon may have a dispensation for entering into orders before he is twenty-three years of age, and it is *discretionary* in the bishop to admit him to that order at what time he thinks fit.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*
The major being a person of consummate experience, was invested with *discretionary* power.—*Tatler.*

Discrétive. *adj.* Disjunctive; implying distinction and opposition.
Because the conjunction here is *discretive*, 'But of the tree,' one concludeth from thence, that therefore it must needs be in the middle of the garden; though the Hebrew be not 'sed,' but 'and,' &c.—*Gregory, Notes and Observations on the Scripture*, p. 80.

Discrétively. *adv.* In a discretive manner; in a manner grammatically distinguishing.
The plural number being used *discretively*, to note out, and design one of many.—*Bishop Richardson, Choice Observations upon the Old Testament*, p. 237.

Discríminate. *v. a.* [Lat. *discriminatus*, pass. part. of *discrimino*; from *discrimen*, -*inis* = difference, distinction; whence nice calculation, hazard, danger: the latter being common, perhaps the commonest, significations in classical Latin. The other senses are the commonest in English.] Mark with notes of difference; distinguish; select or separate from others.
The right hand is *discriminated* from the left by a natural, necessary, and never to be confounded distinction.—*South, Sermons.*

Discríminate. *adj.* Distinguished by certain tokens from one another.
Oysters and cockles and muscles, which move not, have no *discriminate* sex.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Discríminately. *adv.* In a discriminate manner; distinctly; minutely.
His conception of an elegy he has in this preface very judiciously and *discriminately* explained.—*Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Shenstone.*

Discríminating. *part. adj.* Showing discrimination.
You owe little less for what you are not, than for what you are, to that *discriminating* mercy, to which alone you owe your exemption from miseries.—*Boyle.*

Discrimination. *s.*
1. Act of distinguishing one object from another; state of being so distinguished.
   There is a reverence to be shewed them on the account of their *discrimination* from other places, and separation for sacred uses.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*
   A satire should expose nothing but what is corrigible, and make a due *discrimination* between those that are, and those who are not the proper objects of it.—*Addison, Spectator.*
2. Power or habit of drawing distinctions.
   The best and wisest might think that if their names lived on earth with their imperishable cathedrals, it was a pardonable, if not a pious and laudable ambition. Their own desire of glory would so mingle with what they esteemed the glory of God, as to baffle their *discrimination*. So too national, municipal, corporate, local pride and interest would disguise themselves as the love of God and man.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. viii.
3. Marks of distinction.
   Letters arise from the first original *discriminations* of voice, by way of articulation, whereby the ear is able to judge and observe the differences of vocal sounds.—*Holder, Elements of Speech.*

Discríminative. *adj.*
1. Making the mark of distinction; characteristic.
   The only standing test, and *discriminative* characteristick of any metal or mineral, must be sought for in the constituent matter of it.—*Woodward.*
2. Observing distinction.
   Discriminative Providence knew before the nature and course of all things.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

Discríminatively. *adv.* In a discriminative manner: with an observance of due distinction.
But if the name of God be prophaned by the disesteem and misusage of the things it is called upon, then surely it is sanctified when the same are worthily and *discriminatively* used, that is, as becometh the relation they have to him.—*Mede, Diatribæ*, p. 62.

Discríminous. *adj.* Dangerous; hazardous. *Rare.*
Any kind of spitting of blood imports a very *discriminous* state, unless it happens upon the gaping of a vein opened by a plethory.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

Discrówn. *v. a.* Deprive of a crown.
He shall not be *discrowned*, deposed, massacred by your hands.—*Bishop Hall, Epistles*, 4. (Ord MS.)

Discrúciate. *v. a.* [Lat. *discruciatus*, pass. part. of *discrucio*.] Torture; torment; agonize; rack. (The *participial* form the commonest, the compound with *ex* (*excruciate, excruciating*) being the usual one.)

Discrúciating. *part. adj.* Racking; torturing; tormenting; agonizing.
To single hearts doubling is *discruciating*.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, ii. 20.

Discubátion. *s.* [Lat. *discumbo* = lié down separately, or in allotted places, as the ancients at their meals.] Lying or leaning at table. *Rare.*
What was the fashion in Samuel's times, is not certain; it is probable enough for my turn, that *discubation* was then in practice, and long before, for the plucking off their shoes when they went to table, seems to imply it, that being done to preserve the beds clean.—*Cowley, Notes to Davideis*, b. i. p. 41. (Ord MS.)

Discúbitory. *adj.* Fitted to the posture of leaning. *Rare.*
After bathing they retired to bed, and refreshed themselves with a repast; and so that custom, by degrees, changed their cubiculary beds into *discubitory*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Discúlpate. *v. a.* [Lat. *disculpatus*, pass. part. of *disculpo* = literally unblame.] Exculpate; clear from the imputation of a fault. *Rare.*
If a young wench, to *disculpate* herself, should tell me in a whimpering tone, that the man who deceived her had eyes irradiated with affection, that their language expressed an unalterable constancy in the most tender accents; I would tell her flatly, that she does not know how to read; that through the mist of her own passion, she might imagine to see fine things; but they were no realities.—*Letters on Physiognomy*, p. 225: 1751.

Discúmbency. *s.* Act of lying or leaning at meat after the ancient manner. *Rare.*
The Greeks and Romans used the custom of *discumbency* at meals, which was upon their left side; for so their right hand was free and ready for all service.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Discúmber. *v. a.* Disencumber. *Rare.*
His limbs *discumber'd* of the clinging vest,
He binds the sacred cincture round his breast.
Pope, Homer's Odyssey.

Discúre. *v. a.* [from Fr. *découvrir*.] Discover; reveal. *Rare.*
I will, if please you it *discure*, assay
To ease you of that ill. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Discúre. *v. a.* [from *cure*.] Free from cure or charge. *Rare.*
Some benefices have actual or habitual cure of souls; others have cure habitually, and are *discured* actually; others, neither actually nor habitually, but utterly *discured*.—*Dr. Tooker, Fabrick of the Church*, p. 35: 1604.

Discúrrent. *adj.* Not current; deprived of circulation. *Rare.*
For any other new [editions] to be set out by their [the papists'] adversaries there is no great fear; whose books being *discurrent* in all catholicks' countries, their want of means requisite to utter an impression would dishearten them from the charge.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

Discúrsist. *s.* Same as Discourser. *Rare.*
Great *discursists* were apt to intrigue affairs, dispute the prince's resolution, and stir up the people.—*L. Addison, Description of West Barbary*, pref.: 1671.

Discúrsive. *adj.*
1. Moving here and there; roving; desultory.
   Some noises help sleep; as the blowing of the wind, and the trickling of water: they move a gentle attention, and whatsoever moveth attention, without too much labour, stilleth the natural and *discursive* motion of the spirits.—*Bacon.*
2. Proceeding by discourse of reason, or regular gradation, from premises to consequences; argumentative.
   The soul
   Reason receives, and reason is her being,
   Discursive, or intuitive; discourse
   Is oftest yours, the latter is most ours.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 486.
   There is a sanctity of soul and body, of more efficacy for the receiving of divine truths, than the greatest pretences to *discursive* demonstration.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.*
   There hath been much dispute touching the knowledge of brutes, whether they have a kind of *discursive* faculty, which some call reason.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Discúrsively. *adv.* In a discursive manner.
We have a principle within, whereby we think, and we know we think; whereby we do *discursively*, and by way of ratiocination, deduce one thing from another.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Discúrsiveness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Discursive.
The exercise of our minds in rational *discursiveness* about things in quest of truth . . . how greatly doth it better us!—*Barrow, Sermons*, iii. 22.

Discúrsory. *adj.* Having the character of discourse of reason. *Rare.*
Here shall your Majestie find . . . speculation interchanged with experience, positive theology with polemical, textual with *discursory*.—*Bishop Hall, Works*, dedication.

Discúss. *v. a.* [Lat. *discussus*, pass. part. of *discutio* = shake out; pres. part. *discutiens, -entis.*]

1. Examine; ventilate; clear by disquisition.

We are to *discuss* only those general exceptions which have been taken. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

This knotty point should you and I *discuss*,
Or tell a tale? *Pope.*

2. Disperse: (common in old Surgery, as applied to *tumours*, whence Discutient).

God infuseth a light *discussing* those fogs, which steam from carnal sense and appetite, so that we may clearly discern divine truths, the will of God, and the way to happiness.—*Barrow, Sermons*, iii. 42.

3. Break to pieces.

Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's trisulk, to burn, *discuss*, and terebrate.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

4. Shake off. *Rare.*

All regard of shame she had *discust*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 1, 41.

5. Deal with: (generally implying finishing off, as in 'He *discussed* a breakfast, a dinner,' or the like). *Colloquial*, perhaps an approach to *slang*.

Discússer. *s.* One who discusses; examiner.

A *discusser* of controversies against Bellarmine and other pontificiars.—*A. Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses, of Dr. Field.*

Discússing. *verbal abs.* Examination.

His usage was to commit the *discussing* of causes privately to certain persons learned in the laws.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Discússion. *s.* Disquisition; examination; ventilation of a question.

Truth cannot be found without some labour and intention of the mind, and the thoughts dwelling a considerable time upon the survey and *discussion* of each particular.—*South.*

Various *discussions* tear our heated brain:
Opinions often turn; still doubts remain,
And who indulges thought, increases pain. *Prior.*

Discútient. *s.* Medicine, or application, possessing the power of dissolving tumours.

The swellings arising from these require to be treated, in their beginning, with moderate repellents and *discutients.*—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Disdaín. *v. a.* [Fr. *dédaigner.*] Scorn; consider as unworthy of one's character.

They do *disdain* us much beyond our thoughts,
Which makes me sweat with wrath.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 4.

Disdaín. *v. n.* Scorn; grow impatient or angry.

Adramelech and Asmadai,
Two potent thrones, that to be less than gods
Disdain'd, but meaner thoughts learn'd in their flight. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 365.

Ajax, deprived of Achilles's armour, which he hoped from the suffrage of the Greeks, *disdains*; and, growing impatient of the injury, rageth and runs mad.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Disdaín. *s.* Contempt; scorn; contemptuous anger; indignation.

Children being haughty, through *disdain* and want of nurture, do stain the nobility of their kindred.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxii. 10.

Disdaínful. *adj.* Contemptuous; haughtily scornful; indignant.

There will come a time when three words, uttered with charity and meekness, shall receive a far more blessed reward than three thousand volumes, written with *disdainful* sharpness of wit.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

But those I can accuse, I can forgive:
By my *disdainful* silence let them live. *Dryden.*

Disdaínfully. *adv.* In a disdainful manner; with haughty scorn; with indignation.

It is not to insult and domineer, to look *disdainfully*, and revile imperiously, that procures esteem from any one.—*South.*

Disdaínfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Disdainful; contempt; contemptuousness; haughty scorn.

A proud *disdainfulness* of other men.—*Ascham.*

Can I forget, when they in prison placing her,
With swelling heart, in spite and due *disdainfulnesse*,
She lay for dead, till I help'd with unlacing her?
Sir P. Sidney.

Disdaíning. *verbal abs.* Scorn; contempt.

Say her *disdainings* justly must be grac'd
With name of chast;
And that she frowns lest longing should exceed.
And raging breed:
So her disdains can ne'er offend,
Unless self-love take private end.
Donne, Dialogue with Sir H. Wotton.

Disdéify. *v. a.* Degrade from godhead. *Rare.*

The papists pourtray him as an old man; and, by this means, *disdeifie* him.—*Feltham, Resolves*, pt. i. res. 16. (Rich.)

Diseáse. *s.*

1. Distemper; malady; sickness; morbid state.

And Asa in the thirty and ninth year of his reign was diseased in his feet, and his *disease* was exceeding great; and in his *disease* he sought not to the Lord, but to the physicians.—2 *Chronicles*, xvi. 12.

2. Uneasiness. *Obsolete.*

That night they past in great *disease*,
Till that the morning, bringing early light
To guide men's labours, brought them also ease.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 5, 40.

Diseáse. *v. a.* Afflict with disease; torment with pain or sickness; make morbid; infect; make uneasy; trouble; disturb.

What art thou that thus *diseasest* the king, which is now at his rest?—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 157.

That I should *disease* myself, or my reader, with a punctual examination of it, may seem superfluous. —*Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants a safe Way to Salvation*, iv. § 19.

Though great light be insufferable to our eyes, yet the highest degree of darkness does not at all *disease* them.—*Locke.*

Diseáased. *part. adj.* Afflicted with, or impaired by, disease.

He was *diseased* in his feet.—1 *Kings*, xv. 23.

Diseásedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Diseased; sickness; morbidness; state of being diseased.

This is a restoration to some former state; not that state of indigency and *diseasedness.*—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Diseáseful. *adj.*

1. Abounding with, or producing, disease.

This great hospital, this sick, this *diseaseful* world. —*Donne, Devotions*, p. 275: 1625.

But us
Diseaseful dainties, riot and excess,
And feverish luxury destroys.
J. Warton, Enthusiast: 1740.

2. Troublesome; causing uneasiness. *Rare.*

Where the majesty of a king's house draws recourse and access, it is both disgraceful to the king, and *diseaseful* to the people, if the ways near about be not fair and good.—*Bacon, Judicial Charge upon the Commission of the Verge.*

Diseásement. *s.* Trouble; inconvenience. *Rare.*

It is not probable, that men of great means and plentiful estates will endure the travail, *diseasements*, and adventures, of going thither in person. —*Bacon, Considerations on the Plantations in Ireland.*

Diseásy. *adj.* Uneasy; troublesome. *Rare.*

A mistaken false friend must either be still entertained and remain a meer vexation to us, as well as uneasie to himself, or else by a kind of convulsion be thrown up like *diseasy*, sharp choler, leaving behind the continual torment of private grudgings and hatred.—*Plutarch, Morals*, vol. i. pt. iii. 238. (Ord MS.)

Disédge. *v. a.* Blunt; dull.

I grieve myself
To think, when thou shalt be *disedg'd* by her
Whom now thou tir'st on, how thy memory
Will then be pang'd by me.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iii. 4.

The pain she had
To keep them in the wild ways of the wood,
Two sets of three laden with jingling arms
Together, served a little to *disedge*
The sharpness of that pain about her heart.
Tennyson, Idyls of the King, Enid.

Disembárk. *v. a.* Land; carry to land.

I must unto the road, to *disembark*
Some necessaries.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 4.

Disembárk. *v. n.* Land; go on land.

There is a report current to the effect that the next division will not *disembark* at Malta.—*W. H. Russell, The* [*Crimean*] *War*, ch. i.

Disembárrass. *v. a.* Free from embarrassment, clog, impediment, or perplexity.

One good effect of this, I hope, may be, that you will have *disembarrassed* yourself of all sort of business that may detain you here, and so be ready to go with us.—*Bishop Berkeley, Letters*, p. 73.

Disembárrassment. *s.* Freedom or relief from embarrassment.

The *disembarrassment* was as short as it was welcome, and before a month was over this pleasant state of things had passed away.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney.*

Disembáy. *v. a.* Clear from the bay. *Rare.*

The fair innamorata . . .
Put off from land; and now quite *disembay'd*,
Her cables coiled, and her anchors weigh'd.
Sherburne, Forsaken Lydia.

Disembítter. *v. a.* Free from bitterness; clear from acrimony.

Encourage such innocent amusements as may *disembitter* the minds of men, and make them mutually rejoice in the same agreeable satisfactions. —*Addison, Freeholder.*

Disembódiment. *s.* Divesting of body; discharge from military incorporation.

A rapid and noisy *disembodiment* of souls and spirits now followed.—*Translation from Tieck, Old Man of the Mountain.*

Disembódy. *v. a.* Divest of body; discharge from military incorporation.

If the same [corps] shall be embodied, then, within two months after, it shall be *disembodied*, and returned to the respective counties.—*Militia Act*, 2 Geo. 3, c. 20.

Disembógue. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *desemboucher*, from *bouche* = mouth.]

1. Pour out at the mouth of a river; vent.

There is no river so small, but *disembogues* itself into the sea.—*Hewyt, Sermons*, p. 86: 1658.

2. Eject; cast forth.

If I get in adoors, not the power o' th' country,
Nor all my aunt's curses shall *disembogue* me.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Little Thief.

By these and the like performances, they were grown sufficiently replete, they would immediately depart and *disembogue*, for the publick good, a plentiful share of their acquirements into their disciples' chaps.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub.*

Disembógue. *v. n.* Gain a vent; escape from the real or figurative mouth of anything.

My ships ride in the bay,
Ready to *disembogue*, tackled, and mann'd,
Even to my wishes.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Knight of Malta.

Disembósom. *v. a.* Separate from the bosom

Uninjur'd from our praise can He escape,
Who, *disembosom'd* from the Father, bows
The heaven of heavens, to kiss the distant earth?
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

Disembówel. *v. a.* Deprive of the bowels; take from out the bowels. See Embowel.

Disembóweled. *part. adj.* Taken from out the bowels.

So her *disembowell'd* web,
Arachne in a hall or kitchen spreads,
Obvious to vagrant flies. *Philips*

Disembrángle. *v. a.* Free from squabble, litigation, or impediment.

For God's sake *disembrangle* these matters, that I may once be at ease to mind my other affairs of the *college*, which are enough to employ ten persons. —*Bishop Berkeley, Letters*, p. 109.

Disembroíl. *v. a.* Disentangle; free from perplexity; reduce from confusion.

Then earth from air, and seas from earth were driv'n,
And grosser air sunk from etherial heav'n;
Thus *disembroil'd*, they take their proper place.
Dryden.

The system of his politicks is *disembroiled*, and cleared of all those incoherences and independent matters that are woven into this motley piece.— *Addison, Whig Examiner.*

Disémpire. *v. a.* Depose as emperor, or head of the (German) empire: (the word, in the following extract, having a *special*, or rather *individual*, application). *Rare.*

The emperour Otho, whom this very pope . . . had both eagerly aduanced and furiously *disempyred.*— *Speed, King John*, b. ix. ch. viii. s. 48.

Disenáble. *v. a.* Undo, or reverse, any act or process by which anyone was enabled to do anything; disable.

Nor have they done any thing of late with more diligence, than to hinder or break the happy assembling of parliaments, however needful to repair the shattered and disjointed frame of the commonwealth; or if they cannot do this, to cross, to *disenable*, and traduce all parliamentary proceedings. —*Milton, Reason of Church Government urged against Prelacy.*

Now age has overtaken me; and want, a more in-

sufferable evil, through the change of the times, has wholly *disenabled* me.—*Dryden.*

Disenchánt. *v. a.* Free from the force of an enchantment, fascination, charm, or spell; undeceive.

Alas! let your own brain *disenchant* you.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Haste to thy work; a noble stroke or two
Ends all the charms, and *disenchants* the grove.
Dryden.

Disenchánter. *s.* One who disenchants, or frees from the power of enchantment.

Disenchanters of necromancers, disrobers of gypsies, &c.—*Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 119.

Disencúmber. *v. a.* Discharge from encumbrances; free from clogs, impediments, or obstructions; disburthen; exonerate.

It will need the actual intention, the particular stress and application of the whole soul, to *disencumber* and set it free, to scour off its rust, and remove those hindrances which would otherwise clog and check the freedom of its operations.—*Bishop Sprat.*

Such are the broad and obvious distinctive characters of the skeletons of the invertebrate and vertebrate animals; the contrasts having relation chiefly to the difference in the development of the nervous system. Thus, when the powers of discerning and avoiding lethal or hurtful agencies are dull and contracted, the entire animal is protected by a hard insensible dermal armour, or exo-skeleton; but, as those powers become expanded and quickened, the body is *disencumbered* of its coat of mail, the skeleton is put inside, and made subservient to the activities, and the skin becomes proportionally more susceptible of outward impressions of pleasure and pain.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. ii.

Disencúmbrance. *s.* Freedom from encumbrance and obstruction.

There are many who make a figure below what their fortune or merit entitles them to, out of mere choice, and an elegant desire of ease and *disencumbrance.—Spectator.*

Disengáge. *v. a.*

1. Separate from anything with which it is in union; disentangle; clear from impediments or difficulties.

Some others, being very light, would float up and down a good while, before they could wholly *disengage* themselves and descend.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

From civil broils he did us *disengage*;
Found nobler objects for our martial rage. *Waller.*

2. Withdraw; wean; abstract.

It is requisite that we should acquaint ourselves with God, that we should frequently *disengage* our hearts from earthly pursuits.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

The consideration that should *disengage* our fondness from worldly things, is, that they are uncertain in their foundation, fading, transient, and corruptible in their nature.—*Rogers.*

Disengáge. *v. n.* Set one's self free; withdraw one's affections; become free from any engagement or obligation. *Rare.*

Providence gives us notice, by sensible declensions, that we may *disengage* from the world by degrees.—*Collier, Essay on Thought.*

Disengáged. *part. adj.* Disjoined; disentangled; released from obligation; vacant; at leisure; not fixed down to any particular object of attention.

Every thing, he says, must be in a free and *disengaged* manner.—*Spectator*, no. 618.

When our mind's eyes are *disengag'd* and free,
They clearer, farther, more distinctly see.
Sir J. Denham.

Disengágement. *s.* Release from any engagement or obligation; freedom of attention; vacancy.

Those who . . . apply themselves to God by earnest prayer, feel a *disengagement* from [evil] impressions, and themselves endued with a power to resist them.—*Bishop Burnet, Life of Lord Rochester*, p. 47.

Disennóble. *v. a.* Deprive of that which ennobles anyone.

An unworthy behaviour degrades and *disennobles* a man in the eye of the world, as much as birth and family aggrandize and exalt him.—*Guardian*, no. 187.

Disenróll. *v. a.* Erase or remove out of a roll or list.

He will not *disenroll*
Your name. *Donne, Poems*, p. 164.

Disenslâve. *v. a.* Redeem from slavery; set free.

By so doing, he shall *disenslave* and redeem his soul from a captivity to the things he enjoys.—*South, Sermons*, vol. ii. ser. 2.

Disenslave him from the bondage of Satan.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 244.

Disentángle. *v. a.*

1. Unfold or loose the interwoven parts of anything.

Though in concretions particles so entangle one another, that they cannot in a short time clear themselves, yet they do incessantly strive to *disentangle* themselves and get away.—*Boyle.*

2. Set free from impediments; disembroil; clear from perplexity or difficulty.

Till they could find some expedient to explicate and *disentangle* themselves out of this labyrinth, they made no advance towards supplying their armies.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

The welfare of their souls requires a better judgment than their own, either to guide them in their duty, or to *disentangle* them from a temptation.—*South.*

3. Disengage; separate.

Neither can God himself be otherwise understood by us than as a mind free, and *disentangled* from all corporeal mixtures.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Disentánglement. *s.* Act of clearing from perplexity or difficulty.

In the *disentanglement* of this distressful tale, we are happy to find, that all his cruelty was tenderness, and his inconstancy the most invariable truth.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 160.

Disentér. *v. a.* Disinter.

Though the blindness of some fanaticks have savaged on the bodies of the dead, and have been so injurious unto worms as to *disenterre* the bodies of the deceased, yet had they therein no design upon the soul.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Disenthráll. *v. a.* Set free; restore to liberty; rescue from slavery.

But God my soul shall *disenthral*;
For I upon his name will call. *G. Sandys.*

If religion were false, bad men would set the utmost force of their reason on work to discover that falsity, and thereby *disenthral* themselves.—*South.*

Disenthróne. *v. a.* Depose from sovereignty; dethrone.

The poets feign that the angry Earth, to be revenged of the gods, brought forth the Titans, as after the giants; who, by throwing mountains upon mountains, attempted to scale the heavens, and *disinthrone* Jupiter.—*G. Sandys, Notes on Christ's Passion*: 1640.

Either to *disenthrone* the king of heav'n
We war, if war be best; or to regain
Our own right lost. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 229.

Disentítle. *v. a.* Deprive or divest of claim or title.

The reason that every ordinary offence does not *disentitle* a son to the love of his father, as it does the creature to the protection and favour of his Creator, is not from the obliging nature of that relation beyond the other, but from the law and command of God.—*South, Sermons*, viii. 137.

Disentrânce. *v. a.* Awaken from a trance.

Ralpho, by this time *disentranc'd*,
Upon his bum himself advanc'd. *Butler, Hudibras.*

Disért. *adj.* [Lat. *disertus.*] Eloquent. *Rare.*

Mr. A. Wootton, a very learned and *disert* man, was inhibited to preach.—*MS. of* 1604, cited by *Ward, Gresham Professorship*, p. 39.

Disértly. *adv.* Expressly; in express terms. *Rare.*

He endeavoured it not directly and *desertly*, but under a close and borrowed pretext.—*Sir G. Buck, History of King Richard III.*

For Heraclitus directly and *disertly* nameth war the father, king, and lord of all the world.—*Holland, Translation of Plutarch*, p. 1063. (Rich.)

Disespoúse. *v. a.* Separate after faith plighted.

Such was the rage
Of Turnus for Lavinia *disespoused.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 16.

Disesteém. *s.* Slight regard; disregard more moderate than contempt.

Though outward things can add nothing to our essential worth; yet when we are judged of by the help of others' outward senses, they much conduce to value or *disesteem.—Felltham, Resolves*, i. 18.

As it is a particular *disesteem* of every knowing person alive, and most injurious to the written labours and monuments of the dead, so to me it seems an undervaluing and vilifying of the whole nation.—*Milton, Areopagitica.*

This amongst us, is so little cared for, finds such *disesteem* and slight observance when it appears; meets with such resolute hardened stubborn hearts, that it is a miracle, if it ever be brought to submit itself to such coarse entertainment.—*Hammond, Sermons*, xvii.

When any one, by miscarriage, falls into *disesteem*, he will fall under neglect and contempt.—*Locke.*

Disesteém. *v. a.* Regard slightly; consider with a slight degree of contempt.

Common people do sometimes also *disesteem* the prince for external and light causes, as deformity of person, sickness, or such like.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Arts of Empire*, p. 67.

Should Mars see 't,
That horrid hurrier of men, or she that betters him, Minerva, never so incens'd they could not *disesteem.*
Chapman.

It were an injury to gratitude,
To *disesteem* her favours.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Laws of Candy.

But if this sacred gift you *disesteem*,
Then cruel plagues shall fall on Priam's state.
Sir J. Denham.

I would not be thought to *disesteem* or dissuade the study of nature.—*Locke.*

Disestimátion. *s.* Disesteem.

Three kinds of contempt; *disestimation*, disappointment, calumny.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, ch. xxx.

Diséxercise. *v. a.* Deprive of exercise. *Rare.*

It will be primely to the discouragement of all learning, and the stop of truth, not only by *disexercising* and blunting our abilities, in what we know already, but by hindering and cropping the discovery that might be yet further made, both in religious and civil wisdom.—*Milton, Areopagitica.*

Disfáncy. *v. a.* Dislike. *Rare.*

Those are titles that every man will apply as he lists, the one to himself and his adherents, the other to all others that he *disfancies.—Hammond, Sermons*, xi.

Disfáshion. *v. a.* Throw out of fashion, figure, or shape. *Rare.*

It [gluttony] disfigureth the face, discoloureth the skin, and *disfashioneth* the body.—*Sir T. More, Works*, p. 99. (Rich.)

Disfávour. *s.*

1. Discountenance; unpropitious regard; unfavourable aspect; unfavourable circumstance.

By the grace of God, I will oppose, to my poor utmost, every the least thing which shall be offered in *disfavour* to the Established Church.—*Archbishop Dawes, Letter to Bishop Nicholson*: 1718.

A constant course of *disfavour* from men in authority, would prove a more effectual check to all such miscreants.—*Bishop Berkeley, Discourse addressed to Magistrates.*

These enemies of Joseph had no sooner taken possession of her mind, than they insinuated to her a thousand things in his *disfavour.—Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

Lastly, when those same misdeeds have raised an energetic though partial sentiment of *disfavour* against its ally, the ally has evinced an inclination to make a separate peace, and surrender her to the will of her adversaries.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church.*

The existence of a disaffected or rebellious spirit among the people can never be a subject of trifling concern, however just, wise, and politic the conduct of the government may have been, and however unmerited the *disfavour* into which it may have fallen.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. vi. § 11.

2. State of ungraciousness or unacceptableness; state in which one is not favoured; want of beauty.

While free from sacrilege, he was at peace, as it were, with God and man; but after his sacrilege, he was in *disfavour* with both.—*Spelman.*

Disfávour. *v. a.*

1. Discountenance; withhold or withdraw kindness.

Appius Claudius having lived long an enemy to the multitude, hoping by their aid to continue his authority of the Decemviri in Rome, became their friend, and *disfavoured* the factions of great men.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Arts of Empire*, p. 198.

Might not those of higher rank, and nearer access to her majesty, receive her own commands, and be countenanced or *disfavoured* according as they obey?—*Swift.*

2. Deform.

Rub these hands
With what may cause an eating leprosy,
E'en to my bones and marrow; any thing,
That may *disfavour* me, save in my honour.
B. Jonson, Volpone.

Disfávourer. *s.* Discountenancer; not a favourer.

It was verily thought, that had it not been for four great *disfavourers* of that voyage, the enterprize had succeeded.—*Bacon.*

Discúss. *v. a.* [Lat. *discussus*, pass. part. of *discutio* = shake out; pres. part. *discutiens, -entis.*]

1. Examine; ventilate; clear by disquisition.
   We are to *discuss* only those general exceptions which have been taken. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
   This knotty point should you and I *discuss*,
   Or tell a tale? *Pope.*
2. Disperse: (common in old Surgery, as applied to *tumours*, whence Discutient).
   God infuseth a light *discussing* those fogs, which steam from carnal sense and appetite, so that we may clearly discern divine truths, the will of God, and the way to happiness.—*Barrow, Sermons*, iii. 42.
3. Break to pieces.
   Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's trisulk, to burn, *discuss*, and terebrate.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
4. Shake off. *Rare.*
   All regard of shame she had *discust*.
   Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 1, 41.
5. Deal with: (generally implying finishing off, as in 'He *discussed* a breakfast, a dinner,' or the like). *Colloquial*, perhaps an approach to *slang.*

Discússer. *s.* One who discusses; examiner.
A *discusser* of controversies against Bellarmine and other pontificiars.—*A. Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses, of Dr. Field.*

Discússing. *verbal abs.* Examination.
His usage was to commit the *discussing* of causes privately to certain persons learned in the laws.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Discússion. *s.* Disquisition; examination; ventilation of a question.
Truth cannot be found without some labour and intention of the mind, and the thoughts dwelling a considerable time upon the survey and *discussion* of each particular.—*South.*
Various *discussions* tear our heated brain:
Opinions often turn; still doubts remain,
And who indulges thought, increases pain. *Prior.*

Discútient. *s.* Medicine, or application, possessing the power of dissolving tumours.
The swellings arising from these require to be treated, in their beginning, with moderate repellents and *discutients.—Wiseman, Surgery.*

Disdaín. *v. a.* [Fr. *dédaigner.*] Scorn; consider as unworthy of one's character.
They do *disdain* us much beyond our thoughts,
Which makes me sweat with wrath.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 4.

Disdaín. *v. n.* Scorn; grow impatient or angry.
Adramelech and Asmadai,
Two potent thrones, that to be less than gods
Disdain'd, but meaner thoughts learn'd in their flight. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 365.
Ajax, deprived of Achilles's armour, which he hoped from the suffrage of the Greeks, *disdains*; and, growing impatient of the injury, rageth and runs mad.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Disdaín. *s.* Contempt; scorn; contemptuous anger; indignation.
Children being haughty, through *disdain* and want of nurture, do stain the nobility of their kindred.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxii. 10.

Disdaínful. *adj.* Contemptuous; haughtily scornful; indignant.
There will come a time when three words, uttered with charity and meekness, shall receive a far more blessed reward than three thousand volumes, written with *disdainful* sharpness of wit.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
But those I can accuse, I can forgive:
By my *disdainful* silence let them live. *Dryden.*

Disdaínfully. *adv.* In a disdainful manner; with haughty scorn; with indignation.
It is not to insult and domineer, to look *disdainfully*, and revile imperiously, that procures esteem from any one.—*South.*

Disdaínfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Disdainful; contempt; contemptuousness; haughty scorn.
A proud *disdainfulness* of other men.—*Ascham.*
Can I forget, when they in prison placing her,
With swelling heart, in spite and due *disdainfulness*,
She lay for dead, till I help'd with unlacing her?
Sir P. Sidney.

Disdaíning. *verbal abs.* Scorn; contempt.
Say her *disdainings* justly must be grac'd
With name of chast;
And that she frowns lest longing should exceed,
And raging breed:
So her disdains can ne'er offend,
Unless self-love take private end.
Donne, Dialogue with Sir H. Wotton.

Disdéify. *v. a.* Degrade from godhead. *Rare.*
The papists pourtray him as an old man; and, by this means, *disdeifie* him.—*Feltham, Resolves*, pt. i. res. 16. (Rich.)

Diseáse. *s.*

1. Distemper; malady; sickness; morbid state.
   And Asa in the thirty and ninth year of his reign was diseased in his feet, and his *disease* was exceeding great; and in his *disease* he sought not to the Lord, but to the physicians.—2 *Chronicles*, xvi. 12.
2. Uneasiness. *Obsolete.*
   That night they past in great *disease*,
   Till that the morning, bringing early light
   To guide men's labours, brought them also ease.
   Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 5, 40.

Diseáse. *v. a.* Afflict with disease; torment with pain or sickness; make morbid; infect; make uneasy; trouble; disturb.
What art thou that thus *diseasest* the king, which is now at his rest?—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 157.
That I should *disease* myself, or my reader, with a punctual examination of it, may seem superfluous. —*Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants a safe Way to Salvation*, iv. § 19.
Though great light be insufferable to our eyes, yet the highest degree of darkness does not at all *disease* them.—*Locke.*

Diseásed. *part. adj.* Afflicted with, or impaired by, disease.
He was *diseased* in his feet.—1 *Kings*, xv. 23.

Diseásedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Diseased; sickness; morbidness; state of being diseased.
This is a restoration to some former state; not that state of indigency and *diseasedness.—T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Diseáseful. *adj.*

1. Abounding with, or producing, disease.
   This great hospital, this sick, this *diseaseful* world. —*Donne, Devotions*, p. 275: 1625.
   But us
   Diseaseful dainties, riot and excess,
   And feverish luxury destroys.
   J. Warton, Enthusiast: 1740.
2. Troublesome; causing uneasiness. *Rare.*
   Where the majesty of a king's house draws recourse and access, it is both disgraceful to the king, and *diseaseful* to the people, if the ways near about be not fair and good.—*Bacon, Judicial Charge upon the Commission of the Verge.*

Diseásement. *s.* Trouble; inconvenience. *Rare.*
It is not probable, that men of great means and plentiful estates will endure the travail, *diseasements*, and adventures, of going thither in person. —*Bacon, Considerations on the Plantations in Ireland.*

Diseásy. *adj.* Uneasy; troublesome. *Rare.*
A mistaken false friend must either be still entertained and remain a meer vexation to us, as well as uneasie to himself, or else by a kind of convulsion be thrown up like *diseasy*, sharp choler, leaving behind the continual torment of private grudgings and hatred.—*Plutarch, Morals*, vol. i. pt. iii. 238. (Ord MS.)

Disédge. *v. a.* Blunt; dull.
I grieve myself
To think, when thou shalt be *disedg'd* by her
Whom now thou tir'st on, how thy memory
Will then be pang'd by me.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iii. 4.
The pain she had
To keep them in the wild ways of the wood,
Two sets of three laden with jingling arms
Together, served a little to *disedge*
The sharpness of that pain about her heart.
Tennyson, Idyls of the King, Enid.

Disembárk. *v. a.* Land; carry to land.
I must unto the road, to *disembark*
Some necessaries.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 4.

Disembárk. *v. n.* Land; go on land.
There is a report current to the effect that the next division will not *disembark* at Malta.—*W. H. Russell, The [Crimean] War*, ch. i.

Disembárrass. *v. a.* Free from embarrassment, clog, impediment, or perplexity.
One good effect of this, I hope, may be, that you will have *disembarrassed* yourself of all sort of business that may detain you here, and so be ready to go with us.—*Bishop Berkeley, Letters*, p. 73.

Disembárrassment. *s.* Freedom or relief from embarrassment.
The *disembarrassment* was as short as it was sudden, and before a month was over this pleasant state of things had passed away.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney.*

Disembáy. *v. a.* Clear from the bay. *Rare.*
The fair innamorata . . .
Put off from land; and now quite *disembay'd*,
Her cables coiled, and her anchors weigh'd.
Sherburne, Forsaken Lydia.

Disembítter. *v. a.* Free from bitterness; clear from acrimony.
Encourage such innocent amusements as may *disembitter* the minds of men, and make them mutually rejoice in the same agreeable satisfactions. —*Addison, Freeholder.*

Disembódiment. *s.* Divesting of body; discharge from military incorporation.
A rapid and noisy *disembodiment* of souls and spirits now followed.—*Translation from Tieck, Old Man of the Mountain.*

Disembódy. *v. a.* Divest of body; discharge from military incorporation.
If the same [corps] shall be embodied, then, within two months after, it shall be *disembodied*, and returned to the respective counties.—*Militia Act*, 2 Geo. 3, c. 20.

Disembógue. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *desemboucher*, from *bouche* = mouth.]

1. Pour out at the mouth of a river; vent.
   There is no river so small, but *disembogues* itself into the sea.—*Hewyt, Sermons*, p. 86: 1658.
2. Eject; cast forth.
   If I get in adoors, not the power o' th' country,
   Nor all my aunt's curses shall *disembogue* me.
   Beaumont and Fletcher, Little Thief.
   By these and the like performances, they were grown sufficiently replete, they would immediately depart and *disembogue*, for the publick good, a plentiful share of their acquirements into their disciples' chaps.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub.*

Disembógue. *v. n.* Gain a vent; escape from the real or figurative mouth of anything.
My ships ride in the bay,
Ready to *disembogue*, tackled, and mann'd,
Even to my wishes.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Knight of Malta.

Disembósom. *v. a.* Separate from the bosom
Uninjur'd from our praise can He escape,
Who, *disembosom'd* from the Father, bows
The heaven of heavens, to kiss the distant earth?
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

Disembówel. *v. a.* Deprive of the bowels; take from out the bowels. See Embowel.

Disembóweled. *part. adj.* Taken from out the bowels.
So her *disembowell'd* web,
Arachne in a hall or kitchen spreads,
Obvious to vagrant flies. *Philips*

Disembrángle. *v. a.* Free from squabble, litigation, or impediment.
For God's sake *disembrangle* these matters, that I may once be at ease to mind my other affairs of the college, which are enough to employ ten persons. —*Bishop Berkeley, Letters*, p. 109.

Disembroíl. *v. a.* Disentangle; free from perplexity; reduce from confusion.
Then earth from air, and seas from earth were driv'n,
And grosser air sunk from etherial heav'n;
Thus *disembroil'd*, they take their proper place.
Dryden.
The system of his politicks is *disembroiled*, and cleared of all those incoherences and independent matters that are woven into this motley piece.— *Addison, Whig Examiner.*

Disémpire. *v. a.* Depose as emperor, or head of the (German) empire: (the word, in the following extract, having a *special*, or rather *individual*, application). *Rare.*
The emperour Otho, whom this very pope . . . had both eagerly aduanced and furiously *disempyred*.— *Speed, King John*, b. ix. ch. viii. s. 48.

Disenáble. *v. a.* Undo, or reverse, any act or process by which anyone was enabled to do anything; disable.
Nor have they done any thing of late with more diligence, than to hinder or break the happy assembling of parliaments, however needful to repair the shattered and disjointed frame of the commonwealth; or if they cannot do this, to cross, to *disenable*, and traduce all parliamentary proceedings. —*Milton, Reason of Church Government urged against Prelacy.*
Now age has overtaken me; and want, a more in-

sufferable evil, through the change of the times, has wholly *disenabled* me.—*Dryden.*

Disenchánt. *v. a.* Free from the force of an enchantment, fascination, charm, or spell; undeceive.

Alas! let your own brain *disenchant* you.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Haste to thy work; a noble stroke or two
Ends all the charms, and *disenchants* the grove.
Dryden.

Disenchánter. *s.* One who disenchants, or frees from the power of enchantment.

Disenchanters of necromancers, disrobers of gypsies, &c.—*Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 119.

Disencúmber. *v. a.* Discharge from encumbrances; free from clogs, impediments, or obstructions; disburthen; exonerate.

It will need the actual intention, the particular stress and application of the whole soul, to *disencumber* and set it free, to scour off its rust, and remove those hindrances which would otherwise clog and check the freedom of its operations.—*Bishop Sprat.*

Such are the broad and obvious distinctive characters of the skeletons of the invertebrate and vertebrate animals; the contrasts having relation chiefly to the difference in the development of the nervous system. Thus, when the powers of discerning and avoiding lethal or hurtful agencies are dull and contracted, the entire animal is protected by a hard insensible dermal armour, or exo-skeleton; but, as those powers become expanded and quickened, the body is *disencumbered* of its coat of mail, the skeleton is put inside, and made subservient to the activities, and the skin becomes proportionally more susceptible of outward impressions of pleasure and pain.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. ii.

Disencúmbrance. *s.* Freedom from encumbrance and obstruction.

There are many who make a figure below what their fortune or merit entitles them to, out of mere choice, and an elegant desire of ease and *disencumbrance.—Spectator.*

Disengáge. *v. a.*

1. Separate from anything with which it is in union; disentangle; clear from impediments or difficulties.

Some others, being very light, would float up and down a good while, before they could wholly *disengage* themselves and descend.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

From civil broils he did us *disengage*;
Found nobler objects for our martial rage. *Waller.*

2. Withdraw; wean; abstract.

It is requisite that we should acquaint ourselves with God, that we should frequently *disengage* our hearts from earthly pursuits.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

The consideration that should *disengage* our fondness from worldly things, is, that they are uncertain in their foundation, fading, transient, and corruptible in their nature.—*Rogers.*

Disengáge. *v. n.* Set one's self free; withdraw one's affections; become free from any engagement or obligation. *Rare.*

Providence gives us notice, by sensible declensions, that we may *disengage* from the world by degrees.—*Collier, Essay on Thought.*

Disengáged. *part. adj.* Disjoined; disentangled; released from obligation; vacant; at leisure; not fixed down to any particular object of attention.

Every thing, he says, must be in a free and *disengaged* manner.—*Spectator*, no. 618.

When our mind's eyes are *disengag'd* and free,
They clearer, farther, more distinctly see.
Sir J. Denham.

Disengágement. *s.* Release from any engagement or obligation; freedom of attention; vacancy.

Those who . . . apply themselves to God by earnest prayer, feel a *disengagement* from [evil] impressions, and themselves endued with a power to resist them.—*Bishop Burnet, Life of Lord Rochester*, p. 47.

Disennóble. *v. a.* Deprive of that which ennobles anyone.

An unworthy behaviour degrades and *disennobles* a man in the eye of the world, as much as birth and family aggrandize and exalt him.—*Guardian*, no. 187.

Disenróll. *v. a.* Erase or remove out of a roll or list.

He will not *disenroll*
Your name. *Donne, Poems*, p. 164.

Disenslâve. *v. a.* Redeem from slavery; set free.

By so doing, he shall *disenslave* and redeem his soul from a captivity to the things he enjoys.—*South, Sermons*, vol. ii. ser. 2.

Disenslave him from the bondage of Satan.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 244.

Disentángle. *v. a.*

1. Unfold or loose the interwoven parts of anything.

Though in concretions particles so entangle one another, that they cannot in a short time clear themselves, yet they do incessantly strive to *disentangle* themselves and get away.—*Boyle.*

2. Set free from impediments; disembroil; clear from perplexity or difficulty.

Till they could find some expedient to explicate and *disentangle* themselves out of this labyrinth, they made no advance towards supplying their armies.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

The welfare of their souls requires a better judgment than their own, either to guide them in their duty, or to *disentangle* them from a temptation.—*South.*

3. Disengage; separate.

Neither can God himself be otherwise understood by us than as a mind free, and *disentangled* from all corporeal mixtures.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Disentánglement. *s.* Act of clearing from perplexity or difficulty.

In the *disentanglement* of this distressful tale, we are happy to find, that all his cruelty was tenderness, and his inconstancy the most invariable truth.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 160.

Disentér. *v. a.* Disinter.

Though the blindness of some fanaticks have savaged on the bodies of the dead, and have been so injurious unto worms as to *disenterre* the bodies of the deceased, yet had they therein no design upon the soul.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Disenthrâll. *v. a.* Set free; restore to liberty; rescue from slavery.

But God my soul shall *disenthral*;
For I upon his name will call. *G. Sandys.*

If religion were false, bad men would set the utmost force of their reason on work to discover that falsity, and thereby *disenthral* themselves.—*South.*

Disenthróne. *v. a.* Depose from sovereignty; dethrone.

The poets feign that the angry Earth, to be revenged of the gods, brought forth the Titans, as after the giants; who, by throwing mountains upon mountains, attempted to scale the heavens, and *disinthrone* Jupiter.—*G. Sandys, Notes on Christ's Passion*: 1640.

Either to *disenthrone* the king of heav'n
We war, if war be best; or to regain
Our own right lost. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 229.

Disentítle. *v. a.* Deprive or divest of claim or title.

The reason that every ordinary offence does not *disentitle* a son to the love of his father, as it does the creature to the protection and favour of his Creator, is not from the obliging nature of that relation beyond the other, but from the law and command of God.—*South, Sermons*, viii. 137.

Disentrance. *v. a.* Awaken from a trance.

Ralpho, by this time *disentranc'd*,
Upon his bum himself advanc'd. *Butler, Hudibras.*

Disért. *adj.* [Lat. *disertus.*] Eloquent. *Rare.*

Mr. A. Wootton, a very learned and *disert* man, was inhibited to preach.—*MS. of* 1604, cited by *Ward, Gresham Professorship*, p. 39.

Disértly. *adv.* Expressly; in express terms. *Rare.*

He endeavoured it not directly and *desertly*, but under a close and borrowed pretext.—*Sir G. Buck, History of King Richard III.*

For Heraclitus directly and *disertly* nameth war the father, king, and lord of all the world.—*Holland, Translation of Plutarch*, p. 1063. (Rich.)

Disespoúse. *v. a.* Separate after faith plighted.

Such was the rage
Of Turnus for Lavinia *disespoused.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 16.

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Though outward things can add nothing to our essential worth; yet when we are judged of by the help of others' outward senses, they much conduce to value or *disesteem.—Felltham, Resolves*, i. 18.

As it is a particular *disesteem* of every knowing person alive, and most injurious to the written labours and monuments of the dead, so to me it seems an undervaluing and vilifying of the whole nation.—*Milton, Areopagitica.*

This amongst us, is so little cared for, finds such *disesteem* and slight observance when it appears; meets with such resolute hardened stubborn hearts, that it is a miracle, if it ever be brought to submit itself to such coarse entertainment.—*Hammond, Sermons*, xvii.

When any one, by miscarriage, falls into *disesteem*, he will fall under neglect and contempt.—*Locke.*

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Common people do sometimes also *disesteem* the prince for external and light causes, as deformity of person, sickness, or such like.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Arts of Empire*, p. 67.

Should Mars see 't,
That horrid hurrier of men, or she that betters him,
Minerva, never so incens'd they could not *disesteem.*
Chapman.

It were an injury to gratitude,
To *disesteem* her favours.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Laws of Candy.

But if this sacred gift you *disesteem*,
Then cruel plagues shall fall on Priam's state.
Sir J. Denham.

I would not be thought to *disesteem* or dissuade the study of nature.—*Locke.*

Disestimátion. *s.* Disesteem.

Three kinds of contempt; *disestimation*, disappointment, calumny.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, ch. xxx.

Diséxercise. *v. a.* Deprive of exercise. *Rare.*

It will be primely to the discouragement of all learning, and the stop of truth, not only by *disexercising* and blunting our abilities, in what we know already, but by hindering and cropping the discovery that might be yet further made, both in religious and civil wisdom.—*Milton, Areopagitica.*

Disfáncy. *v. a.* Dislike. *Rare.*

Those are titles that every man will apply as he lists, the one to himself and his adherents, the other to all others that he *disfancies.—Hammond, Sermons*, xi.

Disfáshion. *v. a.* Throw out of fashion, figure, or shape. *Rare.*

It [gluttony] disfigureth the face, discoloureth the skin, and *disfashioneth* the body.—*Sir T. More, Works*, p. 99. (Rich.)

Disfávour. *s.*

1. Discountenance; unpropitious regard; unfavourable aspect; unfavourable circumstance.

By the grace of God, I will oppose, to my poor utmost, every the least thing which shall be offered in *disfavour* to the Established Church.—*Archbishop Dawes, Letter to Bishop Nicholson*: 1718.

A constant course of *disfavour* from men in authority, would prove a more effectual check to all such miscreants.—*Bishop Berkeley, Discourse addressed to Magistrates.*

These enemies of Joseph had no sooner taken possession of her mind, than they insinuated to her a thousand things in his *disfavour.—Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

Lastly, when those same misdeeds have raised an energetic though partial sentiment of *disfavour* against its ally, the ally has evinced an inclination to make a separate peace, and surrender her to the will of her adversaries.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church.*

The existence of a disaffected or rebellious spirit among the people can never be a subject of trifling concern, however just, wise, and politic the conduct of the government may have been, and however unmerited the *disfavour* into which it may have fallen.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. vi. § 11.

2. State of ungraciousness or unacceptableness; state in which one is not favoured; want of beauty.

While free from sacrilege, he was at peace, as it were, with God and man; but after his sacrilege, he was in *disfavour* with both.—*Spelman.*

Disfávour. *v. a.*

1. Discountenance; withhold or withdraw kindness.

Appius Claudius having lived long an enemy to the multitude, hoping by their aid to continue his authority of the Decemviri in Rome, became their friend, and *disfavoured* the factions of great men.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Arts of Empire*, p. 198.

Might not those of higher rank, and nearer access to her majesty, receive her own commands, and be countenanced or *disfavoured* according as they obey?—*Swift.*

2. Deform.

Rub these hands
With what may cause an eating leprosy,
E'en to my bones and marrow; any thing,
That may *disfavour* me, save in my honour.
B. Jonson, Volpone.

Disfávourer. *s.* Discountenancer; not a favourer.

It was verily thought, that had it not been for four great *disfavourers* of that voyage, the enterprize had succeeded.—*Bacon.*

Disfigurátion. *s.* Act of disfiguring; state of being disfigured; deformity.

We shall see the face of the holy ministry restored, without any *disfiguration* or essential change, by any such mask as might sometimes be upon it.—*Bishop Gauden, Hieraspistes*, p. 237: 1653.

Disfígure. *v. a.* Change anything to a worse form; deform; mangle.

You are but as a form in wax
By him imprinted, and within his power
To leave the figure, or *disfigure* it.
Shakespear, Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

Abject is their punishment,
Disfiguring not God's likeness, but their own,
Or, if his likeness, by themselves defac'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 520.

A nose flatter, or a mouth wider, could have consisted, as well as the rest of his figure, with such a soul and such parts as made him, *disfigured* as he was, capable to be a dignitary in the church.—*Locke.*

Nor would his slaughter'd army now have lain
On Africk's sands, *disfigur'd* with their wounds,
To gorge the wolves and vultures of Numidia.
Addison, Cato.

Having viewed the imperfections of the representative system, and the various forms of corruption by which the constitution was formerly *disfigured*, we pause to enquire how popular principles, statesmanship, and public virtue, were kept alive amid such adverse influences.—*T. Erskine May, Constitutional History of England*, vol. i. ch. vi.

Disfigurement. *s.* Defacement of beauty; change of a better form to a worse.

The *disfigurement* that travel or sickness has bestowed upon him, is not thought great by the lady of the isle.—*Sir J. Suckling.*

And they, so perfect is their misery,
Not once perceive their foul *disfigurement.*
Milton, Comus, 73.

Disflésh. *v. a.* Rid of flesh; make lean. *Rare.*

The best is, said the other, not to run, that the lean man strain not himself with too much weight, nor the fat man *disflesh* himself.—*Skelton, Don Quixote*, vol. iv. ch. xxv. (Rich.)

Disfórest. *v. a.* Disafforest.

The archbishop of Dublin was fined three hundred marks for *disforesting* a forest belonging to his archbishoprick.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*, 217. (Ord MS.)

Used *figuratively.*

The great king of heaven will *disforest* that park of the world which he calls his church, and put it to tillage.—*Bishop Hall, The True Peacemaker*, p. 537. (Ord MS.)

Disfránchise. *v. a.* Deprive of franchise, privilege, or immunity.

They went further; they *disfranchised* them.—*Burke, Vindication of Natural Society.*

Any particular member may be *disfranchised*, or lose his place in the corporation, by acting contrary to the laws of his society, or laws of the land.—*Sir W. Blackstone.*

Demades was perhaps most mildly treated in proportion to his offences. . . . But the most important effect of the sentences passed on him appear to have been, that he was partially *disfranchised*, so as to be made incapable of taking part in public affairs.—*Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. lvi.

Disfránchisement. *s.* Act of depriving of a franchise, immunity, or privilege.

It was impossible that many of them should have committed offences meriting *disfranchisement.* . . . They represented that what they were required to do was in direct opposition to the plainest principles of law and justice: but all remonstrance was vain. The boroughs were commanded to surrender their charters. . . . At Tewkesbury, for example, the franchise was confined to thirteen persons. . . . At Oxford, the motion that the city should resign its franchises to the king was negatived by eighty votes to two.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. viii.

Disfríar. *v. a.* Deprive of the condition of a friar.

That over great severity would cause a great number to *disfriar* themselves, and fly to Geneva.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

Many did quickly un-nun and *disfriar* themselves whose sides formerly used to go loose.—*Fuller, History of the Holy War*, p. 238.

Disfúrnish. *v. a.* Unfurnish; strip: (this latter the *commoner* word).

This report was made by one of the conspiratours, and therewith divers other things agreed: the old hostilitie between the houses of Pompey and Cæsar, the wild and seditious wit of Cinna, with the place and time, where and when, the emperour should be *disfurnished* of servants.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 104.

My riches are these poor habiliments,
Of which if you should here *disfurnish* me,
You take the sum and substance that I have.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 1.

He durst not *disfurnish* that country either of so great a commander, or of the wonted garrisons.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Disgáge. *v. a.* [see Gage.]

1. Get rid of. *Rare.*

But when our soul the body hath *disgaged*,
It seeks the common passage of the dead,
Down by the fearful gates of Acheron.
Cornelia, E 2. (Rich.)

2. Free from an engagement; get rid of something to which one is pledged. *Rare.*

He taketh those who had lever lay to gage and pawn their goods, and remaine under the burden of usury, than to sell up all, and *disgage* themselves at once.—*Holland, Plutarch*, p. 232. (Rich.)

Disgallant. *v. a.* Deprive of the character of a gallant; diminish anyone's claims to it. *Rare.*

Sir, let not this discountenance or *disgallant* you a whit: you must not sink under the first disaster.—*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels*, iii. 1. (Rich.)

Disgárrison. *v. a.* Deprive of a garrison.

Be thou our king; set up thy throne in our hearts; dismantle, and *disgarrison*, all the strong holds and fortifications of sin.—*Dr. Hewyt, Prayer before Sermon*, (temp. Ch. I.)

Disgést. *v. a.* Digest: (in the following extract, in its *fourth* sense). *Rare.*

Nevertheless, when he had well *digested* the natures of the ii kings his enciers, he was more glad of the losse of them, than sorye for the loss of his armye and his captaine Soperyon.—*Goldynge, Justine*, fol. 57. (Rich.)

Disglórify. *v. a.* Deprive of glory; treat with indignity. *Rare.*

So Dagon shall be magnify'd, and God,
Besides whom is no god, compar'd with idols,
Disglorify'd, blasphem'd, and had in scorn.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 440.

Disgórge. *v. a.*

1. Discharge by the mouth; spew out; vomit.

So, so, thou common dog, did'st thou *disgorge*
Thy glutton bosom of the royal Richard?
And now thou wouldst eat thy dead vomit up.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. i. 3.

God knows how many such fools there be in the world, that solemnly resolve themselves to his service, come to the Font to make, to the Table of the Lord to repeat, these vows; and all their lives after do but busy themselves to wipe off the water of one, vomit up, *disgorge* the other.—*Hammond, Sermons*, v.

Hence come all the jars between learned men, the invectives and bitter books, the wars of criticks, and the controversies of the schools; all managed with such keenness and virulence, throwing dirt, and *disgorging* daggers at one another's reputation.—*South, Sermons*, ix. 277.

From the distant shore they loudly laught,
To see his heaving breast *disgorge* the briny draught.
Dryden.

2. Pour out with violence; pour forth.

All the embossed sores and headed evils,
That thou with licence of free foot hast caught,
Would'st thou *disgorge* into the general world?
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 7.

The deep-drawing barks do there *disgorge*
Their warlike fraughtage.
Id., Troilus and Cressida, prologue.

They move along the banks
Of four infernal rivers, that *disgorge*
Into the burning lake their baleful streams.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 575.

Countries, much annoyed with earthquakes, have volcanoes; and these are constantly all in flames, whenever any earthquake happens; they *disgorging* that fire which was the cause of the disaster.—*Derham.*

Disgórgement. *s.* Vomit.

Neither have these prodigious wretches smothered their damnable conceits in their impure breasts, but have boldly vented them to the world, so as the very presses are openly defiled with the most loathsome *disgorgements* of their wicked blasphemies.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 162.

Disgóspel. *v. a.* Pervert, abuse, disguise, or abolish the character of anything as a gospel, or connected with a gospel.

Disgóspeling. *part. adj.* Effecting a change from the character of a gospel; differing from the precepts of the gospel. *Rare.*

They possess huge benefices for lazy performances, great promotions only for the execution of a cruel *disgospelling* jurisdiction.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

Disgráce. *s.*

1. State of being out of favour.

Although we fancy not the cardinal,
Yet must we join with him, and with the lords,
Till we have brought Duke Humphrey in *disgrace.*
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. 3.

2. State of ignominy; dishonour; state of shame.

Like a dull actor now,
I have forgot my part, and I am out
Even to a full *disgrace.*
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 3.

Poetry, howsoever censured, is not fallen from the highest state of honour to the lowest stair of *disgrace.*—*Peacham.*

3. Act of unkindness. *Obsolete.*

To such bondage he was for so many courses tied by her whose *disgraces* to him were graced by her excellence.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

4. Cause of shame.

And is it not a foul *disgrace*,
To lose the boltsprit of thy face? *Baynard.*

And he whose affluence disdain'd a place,
Brib'd by a title, makes it a *disgrace.* *Brown.*

Disgráce. *v. a.*

1. Bring reproach upon; dishonour, as an agent.

We may not so in any one special kind admire her, that we *disgrace* her in any other; but let all her ways be according unto their place and degree adored.—*Hooker.*

Men's passions will carry them far in misrepresenting an opinion which they have a mind to *disgrace.*—*Bishop Burnet.*

2. Bring to shame, as a cause: (as, 'His ignorance *disgraced* him').

3. Put out of favour.

Our brother is imprison'd by your means;
Myself *disgrac'd*, and the nobility
Held in contempt. *Shakespear, Richard III.* i. 3.

Disgráceful. *adj.* Shameful; ignominious; reproachful; procuring shame.

Masters must correct their servants with gentleness, prudence, and mercy; not with upbraiding and *disgraceful* language, but with such only as may express and reprove the fault, and amend the person.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

To retire behind their chariots was as little *disgraceful* then, as it is now to alight from one's horse in a battle.—*Pope.*

Disgrácefully. *adv.* In a disgraceful manner; in disgrace; with indignity; ignominiously.

The senate have cast you forth
Disgracefully, to be the common tale
Of the whole city. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

Disgrácer. *s.* One who, or that which, disgraces, exposes to shame, or causes ignominy.

The Jesuits . . . affecters of superiority, and *disgracers* of all that refuse to depend upon them.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

I have given good advice to those infamous *disgracers* of the sex and calling.—*Swift.*

Disgrácious. *adj.* Unpleasing. *Rare.*

I do suspect I have done some offence,
That seems *disgracious* in the city's eyes.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 7.

Disgráciously. *adv.* In a disgracious manner.

All which, having by many notable victories got the fame and renowne of most famous captaines, were eyther at last *disgraciously* killed, or else receyved some great overthrow.—*Time's Storehouse*, ii. 182. (Ord MS.)

Disgrácive. *adj.* Disgracious. *Rare.*

I wonder at those that will assume a knowledge of all; they are unwisely ashamed of an ignorance which is not *disgracive.*—*Felltham, Resolves.* (Ord MS.)

He that will question every *disgracive* word which he hears is spoken of him, shall have few friends, little wit, and much trouble.—*Ibid.* 27. (Ord MS.)

Disgregate. *v. a.* Separate; disperse: (the opposite of Congregate). *Rare.*

But truth doth clear, unweave, and simplify,
Search, sever, pierce, open, and *disgregate*
All ascititious cloggings.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, ii. 3, 25.

Black doth congregate, unite, and fortify the sight; the other [white] *disgregate*, scatter, and enfeeble it, when it fixeth upon any object.—*Howell, Familiar Letters*, i. 6, 55.

Disguíse. *v. a.*

1. Conceal by an unusual dress.

How might we *disguise* him?—Alas the day! I know not: there is no woman's gown big enough for him.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

Disguis'd he came; but those his children dear
Their parent soon discern'd, through his disguise.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 330.

2. Hide by a counterfeit appearance; cloak by a false show.

We must lave our honours
In these flattering streams, and make our faces
Vizards to our hearts, *disguising* what they are.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 2.

3. Disfigure; change the form.

They saw the faces which too well they knew,
Though then *disguis'd* in death, and smear'd all o'er
With filth obscene, and dropping putrid gore.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

More duteous at her call,
Than at Circean call the herd *disguis'd*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 521.

4. Deform by liquor; intoxicate.

I have just left the right worshipful and his myrmidons, about a sneaker of five gallons: the whole magistracy was pretty well *disguised* before I gave them the slip.—*Spectator.*

Disguise. *s.*

1. Dress contrived to conceal the person that wears it.

They generally act in a *disguise* themselves, and therefore mistake all outward show and appearances for hypocrisy in others.—*Addison.*

Since I in Arcite cannot Arcite find,
The world may search in vain with all their eyes,
But never penetrate through this *disguise*.
Dryden, Fables.

2. False appearance; counterfeit show.

Hence guilty joys, distastes, surmises,
False oaths, false tears, deceits, *disguises*. *Pope.*

3. Disorder by drink.

You see we've burnt our cheeks; and mine own tongue
Splits what it speaks: the wild *disguise* hath almost
Antickt us. *Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 7.

4. Mask, or interlude.

[He] that made *disguises*
For the king's sons, and writ in ballad royal
Daintily well. *B. Jonson, Fortunate Isles.*

O what a mask was there, what a *disguise!*
Milton, Ode on the Passions, 19.

Disguised. *part. adj.* Wearing a false habit; showing a false character.

Ulysses wakes, not knowing the place where he was; because Minerva made all things appear in a *disguised* view.—*Pope.*

Disguisedly. *adv.* In a disguised manner; so as to be concealed.

He [bishop Williams] studied schism, and faction, by his own example, and his pen *disguisedly*.—*Dr. Barnard, Life of Heylin*, p. 172: 1683.

Disguisedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Disguised.

The painted faces, and maumishnesse, and monstrous *disguisednesse* of the one sex, the factious hollownesse, prodigall garishnesse, wanton pampering in the other, argue too well, that too many of us savour more like the golden sockets of the holy lights, than the bowles of the altar.—*Bishop Hall.* (Ord MS.)

Disguisement. *s.* Dress of concealment.

Under that *disguisement* I should find opportunity to reveal myself to the owner of my heart.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The marquis thought best to dismask his beard, and told *him* that he was going covertly to take a secret view of the forwardness of his majesty's fleet: this did somewhat handsomely heal the *disguisement*.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Disguiser. *s.*

1. One who puts on a disguise.

I hope he is grown more disengaged from his intentness on his own affairs, which is quite the reverse to you, unless you are a very dexterous *disguiser*.—*Swift.*

2. One who conceals another by a disguise; one who disfigures.

Death's a great *disguiser*.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, iv. 2.

Disguising. *s.*

1. Theatrical pastime; frolic in masks; mummery.

This cristmas [1489] I saw no *disguisings*, and but right few plays.—*Leland, Collectanea*, iii. appendix, p. 256.

At such a time
As Christmas, when *disguising* is o'foot,
To ask of the inventions, and the men,
The wits and the engines that move those orbs!
B. Jonson, Masques.

There were fine and subtle *disguisings*, masks, and mummeries.—*Stow, History of London*, i. 304.

They not only committed to writing the process of the lists, but it was also their business, at magnificent feasts, to describe the number and parade of the dishes, the quality of the guests, the brilliant dresses of the ladies, the courtesy of the knights, the revels, the *disguisings*, banquets, and every other occurrence most observable in the course of the solemnity.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, i. 133.

2. Act of giving an appearance of truth to falsehood.

Maugre their calumnies, lies, dreams, and *disguisings*.—*Donne, History of the Septuagint*, p. 211.

Disgúst. *s.*

1. Aversion of the palate from anything.

2. Ill-humour; malevolence; offence conceived.

The manner of doing is of more consequence than the thing done, and upon that depends the satisfaction or *disgust* wherewith it is received.—*Locke.*

Thence dark *disgust* and hatred, winding wiles,
Coward deceit, and ruffian violence. *Thomson.*

My old friend, Cardinal Querini, is dead of an apoplectic fit, which I am sorry for, notwithstanding the *disgust* that happened between us, on the ridiculous account, of which I gave you the history a year ago.—*Lady M. W. Montague, Letter*, Jan. 23, 1755.

Disgúst. *v. a.* [Fr. *dégoûter*; Lat. *degusto.*]

1. Taste with a perversion of sense; feel a distaste, instead of a relish, for anything.

Our sunshine is but yet declining; it may come to set, if we now begin to *disgust* this greatest blessing of religion, which God hath bestowed upon us.—*Dr. Holdsworth, Sermon at Cambridge*, p. 37: 1612.

By our own fickleness, and inconstancy, *disgusting* the deliverance now it is come, which we so earnestly desired before it came.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons*, xxxii.

2. Create a sense of nausea, aversion, or strong distaste.

There are no such enemies to prince or people, as they who, by any evils, make a breach upon a prince's righteousness. . . . Seldom do such counsellors go to their graves in peace: sometimes they are given up by princes as a sacrifice to popular fury, to expiate their own guilt; sometimes he *disgusts* them himself.—*J. Spencer, Righteous Ruler*, p. 27: 1660.

With *at*.

If a man were *disgusted at* marriage, he would never recommend it to his friend.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

With *with*.

Those unenlarged souls are *disgusted with* the wonders which the microscope has discovered.—*Watts.*

3. Dissuade with the creation of a feeling of aversion: (with *from*). *Rare.*

What *disgusts* me *from* having to do with answer-jobbers is, that they have no conscience.—*Swift.*

Disgústful. *adj.* Causing disgust; nauseous.

We must observe them [silence and solitude] diligently, discreetly, and devoutly; not out of a sullen or melancholy humour, or in a disdainful or *disgustful* manner.—*Spiritual Conquest*, v. 95: 1651.

I have finished the most *disgustful* task that ever I undertook.—*Swift.*

There is nothing *disgustful* in Chaucer.—*Disraeli the elder, Amenities of Literature.*

Disgústingly. *adv.* In a disgusting manner.

The road grew mountainous, and more *disgustingly* bare, except for a mile or two.—*Swinburne, Travels in Spain*, lett. 19.

Dish. *s.* [Lat. *discus*; A.S. *disc.*]

1. Vessel in or on which food is served up at table.

a. Of the nature of a *plate*, i.e. broad, wide, and used for solids rather than liquids.

Of these he murders one; he boils the flesh,
And lays the mangled morsels in a *dish*. *Dryden.*

I saw among the ruins an old heathen altar, with this particularity in it, that it is hollowed like a *dish* at one end; but it was not this end on which the sacrifice was laid.—*Addison.*

b. Of the nature of a *cup* or bowl, i.e. deep, concave, and used for liquids rather than solids.

Who would rob a hermit of his weeds,
His few books, or his beads, or maple *dish*,
Or do his grey hairs any violence?
Milton, Comus, 390.

A ladle for our silver *dish*
Is what I want, is what I wish. *Prior.*

2. Meat served therein; any particular kind of food.

I have here a *dish* of doves, that I would bestow upon your worship.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.

Let's kill him boldly, but not wrathfully;
Let's carve him as a *dish* fit for the gods,
Not hew him as a carcass fit for hounds.
Id., Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

The contract you pretend with that base wretch,
One bred of alms and foster'd with cold *dishes*,
With scraps o'th'court; it is no contract, none.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, ii. 3.

'Tis not the meat, but 'tis the appetite
Makes eating a delight;
And if I like one *dish*
More than another, that a pheasant is.
Sir J. Suckling.

The earth would have been deprived of a most excellent and wholesome fare, and very many delicious *dishes* that we have the use and benefit of.—*Woodward.*

Many people would, with reason, prefer the griping of an hungry belly to those *dishes* which are a feast to others.—*Locke.*

3. Measure among the tinners.

They measure block-tin by the *dish*, which containeth a gallon.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Dish. *v. a.* Serve in a dish; send up to table.

For conspiracy,
I know not how it tastes, though it be *dish'd*
For me to try. *Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, iii. 2.

Stew the whole briskly until the whole is well absorbed. *Dish*, and serve, the spinach very hot.—*E. Acton, Modern Cookery*, p. 306: 1850.

Dish out, or *up*. Display, or make up, as dishes at a feast.

They pour them out nectar, they spread them a table, they *dish out* ambrosia for them, they allow them an Hebe, or a Ganymede to wait upon them.—*Culverwell, Light of Nature*, 156. (Ord MS.)

Dishabille. *s.* [Fr.] Undress; loose dress.

The best way to disabuse a man of a fond amour, is to surprise his mistress in *dishabille*, before she hath put on her false blushes, and adulterated her cheeks.—*Translation of Plutarch's Morals*, pref.: 1684. (Ord MS.)

We have a kind of sketch of dress, if I may so call it, among us, which, as the invention was foreign, is called a *dishabille*; every thing is thrown on with a loose and careless air; yet a genius discovers itself even through this negligence of dress, just as you may see the masterly hand of a painter in three or four swift strokes of the pencil.—*Guardian*, no. 149.

A woman who would preserve a lover's respect to her person, will be careful of her appearance before him when in *dishabille*.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

The wife at last made her appearance, at once a slattern and a coquette. . . . She made twenty apologies for being seen in such an odious *dishabille*.—*Goldsmith, Essays*, 11.

The lodgers of each inn form a distinct society, that eat together; and there is a commodious public room, where they breakfast in *dishabille*, at separate tables, from eight o'clock till eleven, as they chance or choose to come in. Here also they drink tea in the afternoon, and play at cards or dance in the evening.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphry Clinker.*

Dishábit. *v. a.* Throw out of place; drive from their habitation. *Rare.*

But for our approach those sleeping stones,
By the compulsion of their ordinance,
By this time from their fixed beds of lime
Had been *dishabited*, and wide havock made.
Shakespear, King John, ii. 1.

Dishábited. *part. adj.* Reduced from an inhabited to a really or approximately uninhabited condition.

We must also spare a room in this survey to the poor, of whom few shires can shew more, or own fewer than Cornwall. Ireland prescribeth to be the nursery, which sendeth over yearly, yea and daily, whole ship-loads of these crooked slips; and the *dishabited* towns afford them rooting.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Disharmónious. *adj.* Deficient in, or opposed to, harmony, symmetry, or congruity.

For though it is true that the animal faculties in angels and men, together with their respective objects, be a part of God's creation; yet their sin proceeded from themselves through an undue and *disharmonious* connection of those principles, and consists in the abuse of his fatherly indulgence by a wilful immoderation and excess.—*Halliwell, Melampronœa*, p. 10.

Dishclout. *s.* Cloth with which the maids rub their dishes.

A *dish-clout* of Jaquinetta's, he wears next his heart for a favour.—*Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost*, v. 2.

Send them up to their masters with a *dish-clout* pinned at their tails.—*Swift, Advice to Servants, Directions to the Cook.*

Dishearten. *v. a.* Discourage; deject; terrify; depress.

To *dishearten* with fearful sentences, as though salvation could hardly be hoped for, is not so consonant with christian charity.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The conquerors marched first against Galway. D'Usson was there, and had under him seven regiments, thinned by the slaughter of Aghrim and utterly disorganised and *disheartened*.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xvii.

Disheír. *v. a.* Debar from inheritance. *Rare.*

Design'd to hew the imperial cedar down,
Defraud succession, and *disheir* the crown.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii.

Dishélm. *v. a.* Divest of a helmet. *Rare.*

And the Lorde of Saynt Pye strake the Lord Clyfforde on the helme so that he was *dishelmed*.—*Berners, Froissart's Chronicle*, vol. ii. ch. xlviii. (Rich.)

Dishérison. *s.* Act of debarring from inheritance.

Many a one here is born to a fair estate, and is stripped of it, whether by the just *disherison* of his offended father, or else by the power or circumvention of an adversary, or by his own misgovernment and unthriftiness.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 143.

Many mischiefs had in times past happened, and more might happen in times to come, to the *disherison* of the crown, and great prejudice of the kingdom.—*Bishop Lowth, Life of Wykeham*, p. 52.

Dishérit. *v. a.* Cut off from hereditary succession; debar from inheritance; disinherit. *Rare.*

He tries to restore to their rightful heritage such good old English words as have been long time out of use, almost *disherited*.—*Spenser.*

Nor how the Dryads and the woodland train,
Disherited, ran howling o'er the plain.
Dryden, Fables.

Dishéritance. *s.* State of being cut off from inheritance; disinheritance. *Rare.*

Having chid me almost to the ruin
Of a *disheritance*, for violating
So continued and so sacred a friendship.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Fair Maid of the Inn.

Dishével. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *descheveler*.] Spread the hair disorderly; throw the hair of a woman negligently about her head.

A gentle lady all alone,
With garments rent and hair *dishevelled*,
Wringing her hands, and making piteous moan.
Spenser.

Dishével. *v. n.* Spread without order. *Rare.*

Their hair curling, *dishevels* about their shoulders.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels in Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 300.

Dishéveled. *part. adj.* Having the hair spread negligently.

After followed great numbers of women weeping, with *dishevelled* hair, scratching their faces, and tearing themselves, after the manner of the country.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

The flames involv'd in smoke
Of incense, from the sacred altar broke,
Caught her *dishevell'd* hair and rich attire.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

Díshing. *adj.* Dish-fashioned; having the concavity of a dish. *Rare.*

For the form of the wheels, some make them more *dishing*, as they call it, than others; that is, more concave, by setting off the spokes and fellies more outwards.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Dishing-out. *verbal abs. with affix.* [two words rather than a compound.] Setting forth; making up.

Laurence Whittaker was much admired by Thomas Orgat the traveler; in the *dishing out* of whose Odcombian banquet, he had a considerable hand, in 1611, being numbered among the poets of that age.—*Wood, Fasti Oxonienses*, i. 160. (Ord MS.)

Dishónest. *adj.*

1. Void of probity, faith, or honesty; fraudulent.

Justice then was neither blind to discern, nor lame to execute. It was not subject to be imposed upon by a deluded fancy, nor yet to be bribed for a glozing appetite, for an utile or jucundum to turn the balance to a false or *dishonest* sentence.—*South, Sermons.*

He lays it down as a principle, that right or wrong, honest and *dishonest*, are defined only by laws and not by nature.—*Locke.*

2. Unchaste; lewd.

To-morrow will we be married ... I do desire it with all my heart; and I hope it is no *dishonest* desire, to desire to be a woman of the world.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, v. 3.

3. Disgraced; dishonoured; disgraceful.

Dishonest with lopp'd arms the youth appears,
Spoil'd of his nose, and shorten'd of his ears,
Dryden.

She saw her sons with purple death expire,
Her sacred domes involv'd in rolling fire,
A dreadful series of intestine wars,
Inglorious triumphs and *dishonest* scars. *Pope.*

Dishónestly. *adv.* In a dishonest manner.

1. Without faith, probity, or honesty.

I protest he had the chain of me,
Though most *dishonestly* he doth deny it.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

2. Lewdly; wantonly; unchastely.

A wise daughter shall bring an inheritance to her husband; but she that liveth *dishonestly* is her father's heaviness.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxii. 4.

3. In a dishonoured manner.

Marius with no less rancour inflamed, beside a terrible slaughter that he made of noble men leaning to Sylla, also caused Caius Cæsar (who had been both consul and censor, two of the most honourable dignities in the citie of Rome,) to be violently drawen to the sepulture of one Varius, a simple and seditious person, and there to be *dishonestly* slayne.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 100, b.

Dishónesty. *s.* Want of probity; violation of trust; unfaithfulness.

Their fortune depends upon their credit, and a stain of open public *dishonesty* must be to their disadvantage.—*Swift.*

Mrs. Ford, the honest woman, the modest wife, the virtuous creature, that hath the jealous fool to her husband! I suspect without cause, mistress, do I?—Heav'n be my witness you do, if you suspect me in any *dishonesty*.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

Dishónour. *s.*

1. Reproach; disgrace; ignominy.

Let not my jealousies be your *dishonours*,
But mine own safeties. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iv. 3.

He was pleased to own Lazarus even in the *dishonours* of the grave, and vouchsafed him, in that despicable condition, the glorious title of his friend.—*Boyle, Discourse on Seraphick Love.*

Take him for your husband and your lord,
'Tis no *dishonour* to confer your grace
On one descended from a royal race.
Dryden, Fables.

2. Reproach uttered; censure; report of infamy.

So good, that no tongue could ever
Pronounce *dishonour* of her; by my life
She never knew harm-doing.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 3.

Dishónour. *v. a.*

1. Disgrace; bring shame upon; blast with infamy; violate chastity.

A woman that honoureth her husband shall be judged wise of all; but she that *dishonoureth* him in her pride, shall be counted ungodly of all.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxvi. 26.

2. Treat with indignity.

One glimpse of glory to my issue give,
Grac'd for the little time he has to live:
Dishonour'd by the king of men he stands:
His rightful prize is ravish'd from his hands.
Dryden, Homer's Iliad.

3. Deprive of ornament.

Last, Winter creeps along with tardy pace,
Sour is his front, and furrow'd is his face,
His scalp, if not *dishonour'd* quite of hair,
The ragged fleece is thin, and thin is worse than bare. *Dryden, Ovid's Metamorphoses*, xv.

Dishónourable. *adj.*

1. Shameful; reproachful; ignominious.

He did *dishonourable* find
Those articles which did our state decrease. *Daniel.*

2. Being in a state of neglect or disesteem.

He that is honoured in poverty, how much more in riches? and he that is *dishonourable* in riches, how much more in poverty?—*Ecclesiasticus*, x. 31.

Dishónourableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Dishonourable.

The wages of labour vary with the ease or hardship, the cleanliness or dirtiness, the honourableness or *dishonourableness* of the employment.—*Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations*, b. i. ch. x. (Ord MS.)

Dishónourer. *s.* One who dishonours; one who treats another with indignity; violator of chastity.

Preaching how meritorious with the gods
It would be, to ensnare an irreligious
Dishonourer of Dagon.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 859.

Dishórn. *v. a.* Strip of horns.

We'll all present ourselves, *dishorn* the spirit,
And mock him home to Windsor.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.

Dishórse. *v. n.* Dismount.

Thrice
They clashed together, and thrice they brake their spears,
Then each *dishorsed*, and drawing lashed at each.
Tennyson, Idylls of the King, Enid.

Dishúmour. *s.* Peevishness; illhumour; uneasy state of mind.

Speaking impatiently to servants, or anything that betrays inattention or *dishumour*, are also criminal.—*Spectator.*

Díshwater. *s.* Water in which dishes have been washed.

All my lady's linen sprinkled with suds and *dishwater!*—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit without Money.*

Disimpárking. *verbal abs.* Turning loose, as an animal driven from a park. *Rare.*

By this he declared his rejection of the children of the kingdom, the *disimparking* of that nation, and turning it into the wild and common of the world.—*Christian Religion's Appeal to the Bar of Reason*, ii. 109. (Ord MS.)

Disimpróve. *v. a.* Prevent or reverse the improvement of, or do no good to, anything; injure. *Rare.*

Cutting off all those unprofitable and hurtful branches which load the tree and hinder the growth and stock, and *disimprove* the fruit, and revert evil juice to the very root itself.—*Jeremy Taylor, Polemical Discourses.* (Rich.)

Disimpróvement. *s.* Reduction from a better to a worse state.

The final issue of the matter would be, an utter neglect and *disimprovement* of the earth.—*Norris.*

I cannot see how this kingdom is at any height of improvement, while four parts in five of the plantations for thirty years past, have been real *disimprovements*.—*Swift.*

Disincárcerate. *v. a.* Free from prison; set at liberty. *Rare.*

The arsenical bodies being now coagulated, and kindled into flaming atoms, require dry and warm air, to open the earth for to *disincarcerate* the same venene bodies.—*Harvey.*

Disinclinátion. *s.* Want of affection; slight dislike; illwill not heightened to aversion.

A gentleman ... having a pretty good estate, and a *disinclination* to books or business.—*Guardian*, no. 131.

Disappointment gave him a *disinclination* to the fair sex, for whom he does not express all the respect possible.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Disincline. *v. a.* Produce dislike to; make disaffected; alienate affection from.

They were careful to keep up the fears and apprehensions in the people of dangers and designs, and to *disincline* them from any reverence or affection to the queen, whom they begun every day more implacably to hate, and consequently to disoblige.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Disincline. *v. n.* Be averse from, or unfavourably disposed to.

He valued ancient nobility, and he was not *disinclined* to augment it with new honours.—*Burke, Letter to a Noble Lord.*

Disincórporate. *v. a.* Divest of the condition of a corporation.

His majesty had thrown off the usurpation of the see of Rome; had *disincorporated* some idle monks, who lived like drones in a bee-hive; and abolished the idolatrous worship of images.—*Hume, History of England*, iii. 387. (Ord MS.)

Disincorporátion. *s.* Deprivation of the rights and privileges of a corporate body.

The bishop of Chichester, in opening the disputation of Henry the Eighth with Lambert, in Westminster Hall, ranked the king's *disincorporation* of the monks with his rejection of the see of Rome, his abolition of idolatrous adoration, and the introduction of the English Bible, as a matter of an external nature, and in no respect interfering with the essentials of the catholick communion.—*T. Warton, Life of Sir T. Pope*, p. 41.

Disinféct. *v. a.* Free from infection.

(For example see extract under next entry.)

Disinféctant. *s.* That which frees from any infective quality.

It is well not to confound it [*disinfectant*] with antiseptic, which applies to those bodies which prevent putrefaction. The word *disinfectant* has lately become somewhat uncertain in its meaning, on account of a word being used as its equivalent, viz. *deodoriser*. This latter means a substance which removes odours. In reality, however, there are no such substances known to us as a class. There are, of course, some substances which destroy certain others having an odour, but in all cases the removal of the smell and the destruction or neutralisation of the body must be simultaneous. There is, however, a large class of substances that destroy putrefaction, and the name *disinfectant* is therefore distinctly needed. . . . When the infectious matter and the odoriferous matter are one, as in the case, as far as we know, of putrid flesh, &c., then to *deodorise* is to *disinfect*. We can find then no line of duty to be performed by *deodorisers*, and no class of bodies

that can bear the name, although there may be a few cases where the word may be found convenient. If, for example, we destroy one smell by superadding a greater, that might in one sense be a *deodorising*. . . . The smelling stage is by no means the most dangerous, nor has the use of the word *deodorise* any relation to sanitary matters, except in the grossest sense; it is desirable that persons should look far beyond the mere indications furnished by the nose, and as in science we can find no *deodorisers*, so in practice we need not look for any in the sense usually given to the word. The word may be used for such substances as remove the odour and the putrefaction of the moment, but allow them to begin again. Even in this case *deodorisers* become temporary *disinfectants*, which character all removers of smell must more or less have. . . . Although air acts partly in conjunction with the soil and the rain to cause *disinfection*, and partly by its own power, it also acts mechanically as a means of removing all noxious vapours. The wind and other currents of the air are continually ventilating the ground, and when these movements are not sufficiently rapid, or when they are interrupted by our mode of building, we are compelled to cause them artificially, and thus we arrive at the art of ventilation.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Disinfectant.* (Hunt.)

As agents capable of being employed in the *deodorisation* and purification of offensive liquids, such as bilge-water and sewerage-water, there are chloride of zinc . . . perchloride of iron (Ellerman's *deodorising* fluid), . . . but these liquids are not true *disinfectants*, and are merely serviceable in *deodorising* by fixation.—*Chambers's Encyclopædia*, in voce.

Disinfécting. *part. adj.* Having the power to disinfect.

The walls should be well washed with chloride of lime, or Sir W. Burnett's *disinfecting* fluid, after the dogs are removed, and some days or even weeks should elapse before others are placed in them.—*Stonehenge, The Greyhound*, ch. iii.

Disinféction. *s.* Deprivation of the power of infecting.

(For example see extract under Disinfectant.)

Disingenúity. *s.* Disingenuousness: (at least in the following extracts, rather than the opposite to *ingenuity*). Disingenuousness the *commoner* as well as the *correcter* word.

They contract a habit of ill-nature and *disingenuity* necessary to their affairs, and the temper of those upon whom they are to work.—*Lord Clarendon.*

The remarker citing my words, with extreme *disingenuity*, leaves out one half of the sentence.—*Clarke, Evidences of natural and revealed Religion*, preface.

Disingénuous. *adj.* Unfair; meanly artful; viciously subtle; sly; cunning; illiberal; unbecoming a gentleman; crafty.

'Tis *disingenuous* to accuse our age
Of idleness, who all our pow'rs engage
In the same studies, the same course to hold,
Nor think our reason for new arts too old.
Sir J. Denham.

There cannot be any thing so *disingenuous* and misbecoming any rational creature, as not to yield to plain reason and the conviction of clear arguments.—*Locke.*

Disingénuously. *adv.* In a disingenuous manner.

Milton, who had a controversy with [bishop] Hall, in a remonstrance called an Apology for Smectymnuus, published in 1641, rather unsuitably and *disingenuously* goes out of his way to attack these Satires, a juvenile effort of his dignified adversary, and under every consideration alien to the dispute.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iv. 50.

Disingénuousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Disingenuous; mean subtlety; unfairness; low craft.

I might press them with the unreasonableness, the *disingenuousness* of embracing a profession to which their own hearts have an inward reluctance. *Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Disinhérison. *s.* Act of cutting off, or state of being cut off, from any hereditary succession.

If he stood upon his own title of the house of Lancaster, inherent in his person, he knew it was a title condemned by parliament, and generally prejudged in the common opinion of the realm, that it tended directly to the *disinherison* of the line of York.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

The chief minister of the revenue was obliged to prevent and even oppose such *disinherison*.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

In respect of the effects and evil consequences, the adultery of the woman is worse, as bringing bastardy into a family, and *disinherisons* or great injuries to the lawful children.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Disinhérit. *v. a.* Cut off from a hereditary right; deprive of an inheritance.

Is it then just with us to *disinherit*
The unborn nephews, for the father's fault?
Sir J. Davies.

Unmuffle, ye faint stars, and thou, fair moon,
That wont'st to love the traveller's benison,
Stoop thy pale visage through an amber cloud,
And *disinherit* Chaos that reigns here
In double nights of darkness and of shades.
Milton, Comus, 332.

Disinhéritance. *s.* Deprivation of the state, rights, or prospects, of inheritance.

The king of England is in no way accountable or amenable to the jurisdiction of the Pope for his rights over the kingdom of Scotland; he must not permit those rights to be called in question. It would be a *disinheritance* of the crown of England and of the royal dignity, a subversion of the state of England, if the king should appear by his proctors or ambassadors to plead on those rights in the court of Rome.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xi. ch. ix.

Disíntegrable. *adj.* Capable of being disintegrated.

(For example see extract under Disintegration.)

Disíntegrate. *v. a.* Destroy the integrity or entire character of anything: (for its *special application* see the following entries).

Disíntegrate. *v. n.* Decompose slowly, gradually, and by small portions, mechanically rather than chemically; crumble.

Chalk marl varies in colour, being gray, yellowish, and brown; it is softer than true chalk, and on exposure to the weather it rapidly *disintegrates*.—*Jameson.* (Ord MS.)

Disíntegrating. *part. adj.* Undergoing disintegration.

The same current which brings oxygen to the oyster, also brings it the microscopic-organisms on which it lives: the *disintegrating* matter and the matter to be integrated, coexist under the simplest relation.—*Herbert Spencer, Data of Biology*, § 33.

Disintegrátion. *s.* Process by which anything is disintegrated; condition resulting therefrom.

Oxidation, drought, wind, frost, rain, glaciers, rivers, waves, and other denuding agents effect *disintegrations* that are determined in their amounts and qualities by local circumstances. Acting upon a tract of granite, such agents here work scarcely an appreciable effect; there cause exfoliations of the surface, and a resulting heap of débris and boulders; and elsewhere, after decomposing the feldspar into a white clay, carry away this with the accompanying quartz and mica, and deposit them in separate beds, fluviatile and marine. When the exposed land consists of several unlike formations, sedimentary and igneous, changes proportionably more heterogeneous are wrought. The formations being *disintegrable* in different degrees, there follows an increased irregularity of surface.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*, § 118.

(For another example see first extract under Détritus.)

Disintér. *v. a.* Unbury; take as out of the grave.

The philosopher, the saint, or the hero, the wise, the good, or the great man, very often lie hid and concealed in a plebeian, which a proper education might have *disinterred*.—*Addison.*

Disínteressed. *adj.* Disinterested. *Rare.*

Not that tradition's parts are useless here,
When general, old, *disinteress'd*, and clear.
Dryden.

Disínteressment. *s.* Disinterestedness. *Rare.*

He has managed some of the charges of the kingdom with known ability, and laid them down with entire *disinteressment*.—*Prior, Postscript.*

Disínterest. *s.* That which is contrary to one's wish or prosperity; that which anyone is concerned to prevent.

That ye indulge this liberty to yourselves or others is to cast a stumbling-block before the children of Israel, and to occasion and encourage many to adhere to the Roman communion, when they ought to separate from her, that there be no prejudice done to my true church, nor *disinterest* to thy kingdom.—*Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Seven Churches*, p. 73.

They judge it the greatest *disinterest* to Rome.—*Glanville.*

Disínterest. *v. a.* Divest of interest or interested motives; render superior to private advantage.

He will be glad of it when he shall see the law and rule of state *disinterest* him of a vain and unnecessary hasard.—*Bacon, Works*, iv. 403. (Ord MS.)

A noble courtesy, falling like rain in due season, enslaves a man more than a market-sale among; Moors; for it conquers the uncompellable mind, and *disinterests* man of himself.—*Feltham, Sermon on St. Luke*, xiv. 20.

Disínterested. *part. adj.* Divested of interest or interested motives; superior to regard of private advantage; not influenced by private profit.

As *disinterested* as you appear to the world, no man is more in the power of that prevailing favourite passion than yourself.—*Swift.*

Thus, such a syllogism as this, 'Every true patriot is *disinterested*; few men are *disinterested*; therefore few men are true patriots;' might appear at first sight to be in the second figure, and faulty: whereas it is Barbara, with the premises transposed: for you do not really predicate of 'few men,' that they are '*disinterested*,' but of '*disinterested* persons,' that they are 'few.'—*Whately, Elements of Logic*, b. ii. ch. iv. § 7.

Even among the instructions which Craterus took with him, one is said to have been, to put Phocion in possession of an Asiatic city, which he should select from four that were to be offered to him. All this may be considered as a pure tribute of *disinterested* reverence for extraordinary virtue, but it was not the less likely to produce a powerful effect on minds not formed to prize virtue as its own reward, or to believe that it could be so esteemed by others.—*Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. lvi.

Disínterestedly. *adv.* In a disinterested manner.

And then the orator pronounced a warm panegyric on his friend Somers. 'Would that all men in power would follow the example of my lord keeper! If all patronage were bestowed as judiciously and *disinterestedly* as his, we should not see the public offices filled with men who draw salaries and perform no duties.'—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

Disínterestedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Disinterested; contempt of private interest; neglect of personal profit.

These expressions of selfishness and *disinterestedness* have been used in a very loose and indeterminate manner.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Lycurgus, the prosecutor, was one of the few men then living at Athens, who could undertake such a task with dignity, as conscious of a life irreproachably spent in the service of his country. There are few Athenian statesmen of any age who can bear a comparison with him: Phocion equalled him in honesty and *disinterestedness*: but in his general character, and in his political conduct, seems to fall far below him.—*Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. lvi.

Few of her council imitated the noble *disinterestedness* of Walsingham, who spent his own estate in her service, and left not sufficient to pay his debts —*Hallam, History of England*, vol. i. ch. iv.

Disínteresting. *part. adj.* Wanting interest or the power of affecting.

There is such a dull, heavy, succession of long quotations of *disinteresting* passages, that it makes their method quite nauseous.—*Bishop Warburton, Letter to Birch.*

Disintérment. *s.* Act of unburying, or removing out of the grave.

(For example see extract under Interment.)

Disinvíte. *v. a.* Retract, or undo the effect of, an invitation; put one invited in the condition of one uninvited.

The mask was to be put off . . . I was upon his highness's intimation sent to *disinvite* them; all which I performed with the French personally, and with the rest by letter.—*Sir J. Finnett, Observations on Foreign Ambassies*, p. 143: 1656.

Disinvólve. *v. a.* Free from that in which anything is involved; uncover; disentangle.

And for that second, it is indeed *disinvolved* of those former difficulties.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry.*

And for Thee,
Creation universal calls around,
To *disinvolve* the moral world, and give
To nature's renovation brighter charms.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

Disinúre. *v. a.* Deprive of such practices, habits, or customs as anyone has been inured to.

Thus much we are hindered and *disinured* by this course of licensing towards the true knowledge of what we seem to know.—*Milton, Areopagitica.*

Disjéction. *s.* Dispersion. *Rare.*

A very striking image of the sudden *disjection* of Pharaoh's host.—*Bishop Horsley, Biblical Criticism*, iv. 395.

Disjoín. *v. a.* Separate; part from each other; disunite; sunder.

Happier for me, that all our hours assign'd
Together we had liv'd: ev'n not in death *disjoin'd*.
Dryden.

Never let us lay down our arms against France till we have utterly *disjoined* her from the Spanish monarchy.—*Addison.*

Disjoint. *v. a.*

1. Put out of joint; take to pieces anything jointed.

Yet what could swords or poisons, racks or flame,
But mangle and *disjoint* the brittle frame?
More fatal Henry's words; they murder Emma's fame. *Prior.*

These dispositions, both of prince and people, had not alone induced him [Robert] to engage in so bold a resolution, with such a breach of his duty and trust, without the practices and instigations of the King of France, who grown jealous of King William's greatness, and envious of his felicity, found no better way of lessening both, than to kindle this fire in his own house, and thereby the most sensibly to disquiet his mind as well as to *disjoint* his state, and divide his power.—*Sir W. Temple, Introduction to the History of England*, p. 275.

Were it possible for any power to add to it ever so little, it would at once overstep its bounds; the equilibrium would be disturbed; the framework of affairs would be *disjointed*.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. vi.

'I'm satisfied now—time to give up;' and the corporal began to *disjoint* his rod.—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Eugene Aram*, b. i. ch. ix.

2. Break at junctures; separate at the part where there is a cement.

And as for his coach, seeing it so villainously used and so ill handled as it was, he would not only have it to be unharnissed as I said before, but also unpinned, *disjointed*, and pulled asunder.—*Harmar, Translation of Beza's Sermons*, p. 384: 1587.

3. Break in pieces; dilaniate.

Rotation must disperse in air,
All things which on the rapid orb appear;
And if no power that motion should controul,
It must *disjoint* and dissipate the whole.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Disjoint. *v. n.* Fall in pieces.

But let the frame of things *disjoint*,
Both the worlds suffer,
Ere we will eat our meal in fear.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 2.

Disjoint. *adj.* Disjointed.

Young Fortinbras,
Holding a weak supposal of our worth;
Thinks by our late dear brother's death,
Our state to be *disjoint* and out of frame.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 2.

Disjoínted. *part. adj.* Disconnected.

The constancy of your wit was not wont to bring forth such *disjointed* speeches.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

But now her grief has wrought her into frenzy,
The images her troubled fancy forms
Are incoherent, wild; her words *disjointed*. *Smith.*

Should a barbarous Indian, who had never seen a palace or a ship, view the separate and *disjointed* parts, he would be able to form but a very lame and dark idea of either of those excellent and useful inventions.—*Watts.*

Disjoíntly. *adv.* In a disjointed state.

No one virtue can be without another: St. Ambrose saith, when they are perfect, then are they joined; but, *disjointly*, no way can they be perfect.—*Sir M. Sandys, Essays*, p. 6: 1634.

Disjúdge. *v. a.* Deprive of the character of a judge; unmake as a judge. *Rare.*

And that in the last parliament of King Charles, the two Chief Justices, Bramston and Finch, the Chief Baron Devonport, and all the rest of the judges and barons . . . were impeached of high treason, *disjudged*, and put to fines and ransoms.—*State Trials, Dr. John Hewet.*

Disjudicátion. *s.* [Lat. *judicatus.*] Dijudication. *Rare.*

The disposition of the organ is of great importance in the *disjudications* we make of colours.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

Disjúnction. *s.* Disunion; separation; parting.

I'll point you where . . . you may
Enjoy your mistress, from the whom, I see,
There's no *disjunction* to be made, but by
. . . . your ruin. *Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

There is a great analogy between the body natural and politick, in which the ecclesiastical, or spiritual part, justly supplies the part of the soul; and the violent separation of this from the other, does as certainly infer death and dissolution, as the *disjunction* of the body and the soul in the natural.—*South, Sermons.*

Disjúnctive. *adj.*

1. Incapable of union.

Such principles, whose atoms are of that *disjunctive* nature, as not to be united in a sufficient number to make a visible mass.—*Grew.*

2. Marking separation or opposition: (as 'I love him, *or* fear him').

There are such words as *disjunctive* conjunctions.—*Watts.*

3. In *Logic.*

A *disjunctive* proposition is when the parts are opposed to one another by *disjunctive* particles: as, 'It is either day or night: the weather is either shiny or rainy: quantity is either length, breadth, or depth.' The truth of disjunctives depends on the necessary and immediate opposition of the parts, therefore only the last of these examples is true; but the two first are not strictly true, because twilight is a medium between day and night; and dry cloudy weather is a medium between shining and raining.—*Watts, Logick.*

A *disjunctive* syllogism is when the major proposition is *disjunctive*: as, 'The earth moves in a circle, or an ellipsis;' but it does not move in a circle, therefore it moves in an ellipsis.—*Ibid.*

Disjúnctive. *s.* Disjunctive conjunction.

Of these *disjunctives* some are simple, some adversative; simple, as when we say, Either it is day, or it is night; adversative, as when we say, It is not day, but it is night.—*Harris, Hermes*, ii. 2.

Disjúnctively. *adv.* In a disjunctive manner; distinctly; separately.

What he observes of the numbers *disjunctively* and apart, reason suggests to be applicable to the whole body united.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

But if the several antecedents have each a different consequent, then the antecedents, being, as before, *disjunctively* granted, you can only *disjunctively* infer the consequents: e.g. if A is B, C is D; and if X is Y, E is F; but either A is B or X is Y; therefore either C is D or E is F. 'If Æschines joined in the public rejoicings, he is inconsistent; if he did not, he is unpatriotic: but he either joined, or not: therefore he is either inconsistent or unpatriotic.' This case, as well as the foregoing, is evidently constructive.—*Whately, Elements of Logic*, b. ii. ch. iv. § 5.

Disk. *s.* [Lat. *discus* = quoit.—in the first of the following extracts the word is little more than an English form of a Latin word.]

1. Broad piece of iron thrown in the ancient sports; quoit.

In areas vary'd with mosaic art,
Some whirl the *disk*, and some the jav'lin dart.
Pope.

2. Face of the sun, or any planet, as it appears to the eye.

The *disk* of Phœbus, when he climbs on high,
Appears at first but as a bloodshot eye. *Dryden.*

It is to be considered, that the rays, which are equally refrangible, do fall upon a circle answering to the sun's *disk*.—*Sir I. Newton.*

Mercury, whose *disk*
Can scarce be caught by philosophic eye,
Lost in the near effulgence.
Thomson, Seasons, Summer.

3. Anything quoitshaped.

The crystal of the eye, which in a fish is a ball, in any land animal is a *disk* or bowl; being hereby fitted for the clearer sight of the object.—*Grew.*

Diskíndness. *s.* Unkindness; disservice.

This discourse is so far from doing any *diskindness* to the cause, that it does it a real service.—*Woodward.*

Dislíke. *s.*

1. Disinclination; absence of affection; contrary to fondness.

He then them took, and tempering goodly well
Their contrary *dislikes* with loved means,
Did place them all in order, and compel
To keep themselves within their sundry reigns,
Together link'd with adamantine chains. *Spenser.*

Your *dislikes* to whom I would be pleasing,
Do cloud my joys with danger and with sorrow.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iv. 1.

God's grace, that principle of his new birth, gives him continual *dislike* to sin.—*Hammond, Practical Catechism.*

Our likings or *dislikes* are founded rather upon humour and fancy than upon reason.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Sorrow would have been as silent as thoughts, as severe as philosophy. It would have rested in inward senses, tacit *dislikes*.—*South.*

The jealous man is not angry if you *dislike* another; but if you find those faults which are in his own character, you discover not only your *dislike* of another, but of himself.—*Addison.*

2. Discord; dissension; disagreement. *Obsolete.*

This said Aletes, and a murmur rose
That shew'd *dislike* among the Christian peers.
Fairfax.

Dislíke. *v. a.* Disapprove; regard without affection; regard with ill-will or disgust.

What most he should *dislike*, seems pleasant to him;
What like, offensive. *Shakespear, King Lear*, iv. 2.

Ye *dislike*, and so undo
The players, and disgrace the poet too.
Sir J. Denham.

Whosoever *dislikes* the digressions, or grows weary of them, may throw them away.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Dislíkeful. *adj.* Disaffected; malign. *Rare.*

I think it best, by an union of manners, and conformity of minds, to bring them to be one people, and to put away the *dislikeful* conceit of the one and the other.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Dislíken. *v. a.* Make unlike. *Rare.*

Muffle your face,
Dismantle you; and, as you can, *disliken*
The truth of your own seeming.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

Dislíkeness. *s.* Dissimilitude; not resemblance; unlikeness. *Rare.*

There is much difference: there is a great *dislikeness* between these things.—*Wodroephe, French and English Grammar*, p. 492: 1623.

That which is not designed to represent any thing but itself, can never be capable of a wrong representation, nor mislead us from the true apprehension of any thing by its *dislikeness* to it; and such, excepting those of substances, are all our own complex ideas.—*Locke.*

Dislíker. *s.* One who dislikes; disapprover; one who is not pleased.

But whom in wrath she then wounds, she pities, as being an affectionate lover of universal mankind, though an unreconcileable *disliker* of their vices.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabalistica*, p. 244.

There is a point, which whoever can touch, will never fail of pleasing a majority, so great that the *dislikers* will be forced to fall in with the herd.—*Swift.*

Dislímb. *v. a.* Dilaniate; tear limb from limb.

Dislímbed. *part. adj.* Dismembered; torn joint by joint.

Like the *dislimbed* Hippolytus.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

Dislímn. *v. a.* Unpaint; strike out of a picture.

That which is now a horse, even with a thought,
The rack *dislimns*, and makes it indistinct
As water is in water.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 12.

Dislocate. *v. a.*

1. Put out of the proper place.

After some time the strata on all sides of the globe were *dislocated*, and their situation varied, being elevated in some places, and depressed in others.—*Woodward.*

2. Put out of joint; disjoint.

Were 't my fitness
To let these hands obey my boiling blood,
They're apt enough to *dislocate* and tear
Thy flesh and bones. *Shakespear, King Lear*, iv. 2.

Dislocátion. *s.*

1. Act of shifting the places of things.

Either causing a harsh superfluity of like terminations, or else forcing a *dislocation* of the words too much poetical, and obscure.—*Instructions of Oratory*, p. 52: Oxford, 1682.

2. State of being displaced.

The posture of rocks, often leaning or prostrate, shews that they had some *dislocation* from their natural site.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

3. Luxation; violent pressure of a bone out of the socket, or correspondent part; joint put out.

It might go awry either within or without the upper, as often as it is forcibly pulled to it, and so cause a *dislocation*, or a strain.—*Grew, Museum.*

Dislódge. *v. a.*

1. Remove from a place or habitation.

Saint Paul also knoweth not which of the two he should choose, namely, either to be *dislodged* out of this body, which he especially desired; or to remain in it.—*Harmar, Translation of Beza's Sermons*, p. 239: 1586.

You may see . . . rivers changed, seas *dislodged*, earth opening, towns swallowed up, and many other such hideous events.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 71.

The shell-fish which are resident in the deep live and die there, and are never *dislodged* or removed by storms, nor cast upon the shores; which the littorales usually are.—*Woodward.*

2. Drive an enemy from a station; remove an army to other quarters.

The ladies have prevail'd,
The Volsces are *dislody'd*, and Marcus gone.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 4.
My sword can perfect what it has begun,
And from your walls *dislodge* that haughty son.
Dryden.
Ptolemy, however, now sent a squadron under Leonidas to the western coast of Cilicia, to *dislodge* the garrisons of Antigonus from the maritime towns.—*Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. lix.

Dislódge. *v. n.* Go away to another place.
Soon as midnight brought on the dusky hour,
Friendliest to sleep and silence, he resolv'd
With all his legions to *dislodge*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 667.
All this being done while two armies in the field stood gazing on, the one in reverence of such nobleness quietly gave back and *dislodged*; the other, spite of the unruliness, and doubted fidelity in some regiments, was either persuaded or compelled to disband and retire home.—*Id., Apology for Smectymnuus.*
Though there is no violence used to drive out an inhabitant, yet bad accommodations will make him *dislodge*.—*South, Sermons*, ix. 157.

Dislódge. *s.* Dwelling apart; separation. *Rare.*
Then either may vnfold
The secrets of the hart,
And shew how long *dislodge* hath bred
Our cruel cutting smart.
Turberville, The Ventrous Louer. (Rich.)

Dislóyal. *adj.* Not true to allegiance; faithless; false to a sovereign; disobedient; dishonest; perfidious.
Such things, in a false *disloyal* knave,
Are tricks of custom; but, in a man that's just,
They're cold delations working from the heart,
That passion cannot rule.
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 3.
With special reference to the *marriage-bed.*
The lady is *disloyal*.—*Disloyal?*—The word is too good to paint out her wickedness.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 2.
Disloyal town!
Speak, didst not thou
Forsake thy faith, and break thy nuptial vow?
Dryden.

Dislóyalty. *s.*
1. Want of fidelity to the sovereign.
Let the truth of that religion I profess be represented to judgement, not in the disguises of levity, schism, heresy, novelty, and *disloyalty*.—*Eikon Basilike.*
2. Want of fidelity in love. *Obsolete.*
There shall appear such seeming truths of Hero's *disloyalty*, that jealousy shall be called assurance.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 2.

Dislústre. *v. a.* Deprive of lustre; dim. *Rare.*
And certain it is that all these glittering passions which so much affect our senses, get their lustre in the absence of that intellectual light, which as soon as it appears, deads and *dislustres* them.—*Montague, Devoute Essayes*, pt. ii. treat. vi. s. 3. (Rich.)

Dísmal. *adj.* [Lat. *dies malus* = bad day.] Gloomy; sorrowful; melancholy; dark.
Such a variety of *dismal* accidents must have broken the spirits of any man.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
On the one hand set the most glittering temptations to discord, and on the other view the *dismal* effects of it.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Dismán. *v. a.* Deprive of the characteristic attributes of man, manhood, or humanity. *Rare.*
Man by death is absolutely divided and *disman'd*.—*Fellthan, Resolves*, pt. i. 47. (Rich.)

Dismánacle. *v. a.* Free from manacles; unfetter; free; liberate. *Rare.*
We all know God to be the end to which the soul tends; and till it be *dismanacled* of the clogging flesh it cannot approach the presence of such purity.—*Fellthan, Resolves.* (Ord MS.)

Dismántle. *v. a.* (commonest in its *military* sense.)
1. Deprive of a dress; strip; denude.
He that makes his prince despised and undervalued, and beats him out of his subjects' hearts, may easily strip him of his other garrisons, having already dispossessed him of his strongest, by *dismantling* him of his honour, and seizing his reputation.—*South.*
2. Loose; throw off a dress; throw open.
This is most strange!
That she, who ev'n but now was your best object,
Dearest and best, should in this trice of time
Commit a thing so monstrous, to *dismantle*
So many folds of favour.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.
Strip a town of its outworks; break down.
In the fulness of time a conspicuous and most remarkable providence appeared for the rescue of mankind; and the meek Lamb of God came down to break in pieces the kingdom of darkness, to *dismantle* all the strong holds, to reduce revolted man to his former fealty and allegiance, and to take into his hands the government of the whole world.—*Halliwell, Melampronœa*, p. 34.
His eye balls, rooted out, are thrown to ground;
His nose *dismantled*, in his mouth is found;
His jaws, cheeks, front, one undistinguish'd wound.
Dryden.

Dismántling. *verbal abs.* Act of stripping a town of its bulwarks.
It is not sufficient to possess our own fort, without the *dismantling* and demolishing of our enemy's.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

Dismárry. *v. a.* Divest of the character of a married person. *Rare.*
Howbeit agaynst the yonge mannes mynd he was *dismaryed* and maryed again.—*Berners, Froissart's Chronicle*, vol. ii. c. 190. (Rich.)

Dismárshal. *v. a.* ? Disarrange. *Rare.*
What was *dismarshall'd* late,
In this thy noble frame,
And lost the prime estate,
Hath reobtained the same,
Is now most perfect seen.
Drummond, Sonnets. (Rich.)

Dismásk. *v. a.* Divest of a mask; uncover from concealment: (Unmask *commoner*).
Fair ladies mask'd, are roses in the bud;
Or angels veil'd in clouds: are roses blown,
Dismask'd, their damask sweet commixture shewn.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, v. 2.
Counterfeiting at length will be *dismasked*; and hypocrisy appear in the true comportment.—*Bishop Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 308.
The marquess thought best to *dismask* his beard; and told him, that he was going covertly.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Dismást. *v. a.* Deprive of a mast.
Mr. Anson then represented to the viceroy the case of the ship Haslingfield, which having been *dismasted* on the coast of China, had arrived in the river of Canton but a few days before.—*Anson, Voyage*, b. ii. ch. v. (Rich.)

Dismáw. *v. a.* Eject from the stomach. *Rare.*
Now, Mistress Rodriguez, you may unrip yourself and *dismaw* all that you have in your troubled heart and grieved entrails.—*Skelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, vol. iv. ch. vii. (Rich.)

Dismáy. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *esmayer*; Spanish, *desmayar*.] Terrify; discourage; affright; depress; deject.
Their mighty strokes their haberjeons *dismay'd*.
Spenser.
Enemies would not be so troublesome to the western coasts, nor that country itself would be so often *dismayed* with alarms, as they have of late years been.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*
He will not fail thee; fear not, neither be *dismayed*.—*Deuteronomy*, xxxi. 8.
Nothing can make him remiss in the practice of his duty, no prospect of interest can allure him, no fear of danger *dismay* him.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Dismáy. *s.* Fall of courage; terror felt; desertion of mind; fear impressed.
All sate mute,
Pondering the danger with deep thoughts; and each
In other's countenance read his own *dismay*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 420.
This then not minded in *dismay*, yet now
Assures me that the bitterness of death
Is past. *Ibid.* xi. 156.

Dismáyedness. *s.* Dejection of courage; dispiritedness.
The valiantest feels inward *dismayedness*, and yet the fearfullest is ashamed fully to shew it.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Dísme. *s.* [Fr.] Tenth; tenth part; tithe.
Since the first sword was drawn about this question,
Ev'ry tithe soul 'mongst many thousand *dismes*,
Hath been as dear as Helen.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.
The pope began to exercise his new rapines by a compliance with king Edward, in granting him two years' *disme* from the clergy.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Dismeásured. *adj.* Wanting in measure or moderation. *Rare.*
I will not that my penne bee so *dismeasured* to reprove so muche the aunciente men that the glorie all onely shoulde abyde with them that be present.—*Golden Boke, Prologue.* (Rich.)

Dismémber. *v. a.* Divide member from member; dilacerate; cut in pieces.
O, that we then could come by Cæsar's spirit,
And not *dismember* Cæsar! But, alas!
Cæsar must bleed for it.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.
A state can never arrive to its period in a more deplorable crisis, than when some prince lies hovering, like a vulture, to devour, or *dismember* its dying carcass.—*Swift.*
Those who contemplate only the fragments or pieces of science, dispersed in short unconnected discourses, can never survey an entire body of truth, but must always view it as deformed and *dismembered*.—*Watts.*
It likewise may be thought that the public events which have been thus unfavourably represented are capable of being read in a very different sense; of teaching, namely, this historic lesson, that the two forces of religion and nationality were then so intimately blended together, that the range of the variations between the Roman and the reformed systems, large as it was, was not able to sever them; so that, instead of a society lacerated and *dismembered* by the violence of the powers contending within its frame, we had the organisation of our polity preserved entire throughout, and with vigour enough to give decisive predominance for the time to that one of the two contending influences with which it allied itself.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. vii.
For her [Spain] no hope remained; and, before the close of the seventeenth century, the only question was, by whose hands the blow should be struck, which would *dismember* that once mighty empire, whose shadow had covered the world, and whose vast remains were imposing even in their ruin.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. i.

Dismémberment. *s.* Division.
Without entering into speculations about her *dismemberment* whilst she is adding great nations to her empire, is it then quite so certain, that the dissipation of France into such a cluster of petty republicks would be so very favourable to the true balance of power in Europe, as this author imagines it would be?—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace.*
Thus weight is apprehended as essential to matter. In considering the *dismemberment* or analysis of bodies, we assume that there must be some criterion of the quantity of substance; and this criterion can possess no other properties than their weight possesses.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, vol. ii. p. 35.
The Castilians would doubtless have resented the *dismemberment* of the unwieldy body of which they formed the head.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiv.

Dismétttled. *adj.* Deprived of mettle: (in the sense of *spirit* or *fire*). *Rare.*
Thy vigorous brain relieves from lazy rust,
Disguis'd in characters, but more in dust,
Gray customs, which our dead *dismettled* sloth
Gave up, to surfeit the undaring north.
Llewellyn, Verses prefatory to Gregory's Posthuma: 1650.

Dismíss. *v. a.* [Lat. *missus*, pass. part. of *mitto* = send: the prefix *dis-* an incorrect form for *di-*, the classical Latin being *dimitto* and *dimissus*.]
1. Send away.
We commit thee thither,
Until his army be *dismiss'd* from him.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 9.
He *dismissed* the assembly.—*Acts*, xix. 41.
2. Give leave of departure; discard; divest of an office.
Tho' he soon *dismiss'd* himself from state-affairs, yet in the short time of his administration he shone so powerfully upon me, that, like the heat of a Russian summer, he ripen'd the fruits of Poetry in a cold climate.—*Dryden, To Lord Clifford.* (Ord MS.)
If our young Iülus be no more,
Dismiss our navy from your friendly shore.
Id., Virgil's Æneid.

Dismíss. *s.* Discharge from any office. *Obsolete.*
His majesty's servants, ... with great expressions of grief for their *dismiss*, poured forth their prayers for his majesty's freedom and preservation, and so departed.—*Sir T. Herbert, Threnodia Carolina*, p. 14.

Dismíssal. *s.* Act of sending away or getting rid of anything; riddance.
I have premised the above for two reasons: first to obtain a fair hearing by requesting as far as possible that *dismissal* from the minds of my readers of preconceived views, by and in favour of which all are likely to be prejudiced, and secondly to defend myself from the charge of undervaluing authority, or treating lightly the opinions of those to whom and to whose memory mankind look with reverence.—*Grove, Correlation of Physical Forces*, p. 3, 4.

Dismíssion. *s.*
1. Act of sending away.
So pois'd, so gently she descends from high,
It seems a soft *dismission* from the sky. *Dryden.*

2. Honourable discharge from any office or place.

Not only thou degrad'st them, or remit'st
To life obscure, which were a fair *dismission*;
But throw'st them lower than thou didst exalt them high. *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 687.

3. Deprivation; obligation to leave any post or place.

You must not stay here longer; your *dismission*
Is come from Cæsar.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 1.

Dismíssive. *adj.* Proclaiming dismission, or leave to depart.

The old *dismissive* 'Ilicet' is cried
By the town voice, and all to feasts return.
Sir W. Davenant, Gondibert, ii. 5.

Dismórtgage. *v. a.* Redeem from mortgage. *Rare.*

He *dismortgaged* the crown demesnes, and left behind a mass of gold.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

Dismoúnt. *v. a.*

1. Remove any object from a place whereon it is mounted, reared aloft, or supported, to a lower level, &c.

a. From a *horse.*

From this flying steed unrein'd, as once
Bellerophon, though from a lower clime,
Dismounted, on th' Aleian field I fall.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 19.

b. From any *elevation* or *place of honour.*

But come we to the second, and that is the positive detractor, that presently *dismounts* the most merited reputation with some, but, often malicious, most commonly impertinent.—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English.*

c. A *cannon* from its *carriage.*

The Turks' artillery, planted against that tower, was, by the Christian cannoneers, *dismounted* with shot from the tower, and many of the gunners slain.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

2. Deprive of the character of a mountain; level. *Rare.*

Xerxes the Persian king yet saw I there,
With his huge host that drank the rivers dry,
Dismounted hills, and made the vales appear;
His host and all yet saw I slain perdie.
Sackville, Induction to Mirrour for Magistrates.

Dismoúnt. *v. n.* Alight; descend.

a. From a *horse.*

When he came within sight of that prodigious army at Agincourt, he ordered all his cavalry to *dismount*, and implore upon their knees a blessing.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

After the first civilities had been exchanged, Boufflers and Portland *dismounted*: their attendants retired; and the two negotiators were left alone in an orchard.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxii.

b. From any *elevation.*

Of their falshode more could I recount,
But now the bright sunne gynneth to *dismount.*
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, May.

Dismoúnting. *verbal abs.* Act of one who dismounts; alighting; descent.

Then he compared and criticised the dates of every rumoured incident of the last twenty-four hours; ... counted even the number of stairs which the minister had to ascend and descend in his visit to the palace, and the time their mountings and *dismountings* must have absorbed.—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, b. i. ch. i.

Disnátured. *adj.* Unnatural; wanting natural tenderness; devoid of natural affection. *Rare.*

If she must teem,
Create her child of spleen, that it may live,
And be a thwart *disnatur'd* torment to her.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 4.

And make this empire of the North to shine
Against all th' impious workings, all th' assays
Of vile *disnatured* vipers. *Daniel,*
A Panegyric on the King's Majesty. (Rich.)

Disobédience. *s.*

1. Violation of lawful command or prohibition; breach of duty due to superiors.

Th' offence is holy that she hath committed,
And this deceit loses the name of craft,
Of *disobedience*, or unduteous title.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.

Of man's first *disobedience*, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree, sing, heav'nly muse.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 1.

Murder, adultery, or *disobedience* to parents, have a general notion antecedently to laws.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

This is not *disobedience*, but rebellion; 'tis disclaiming the sovereignty of Christ, and renouncing all allegiance to his authority.—*Rogers.*

2. Incompliance.

Why in a whirling eddy of her own
Around the globe terrestrial should she run?
This *disobedience* of the moon will prove
The sun's bright orb does not the planets move.
Sir R. Blackmore.

This word is rarely used in the plural number. No example of the word given by Dr. Johnson shews it in that number. Bishop Hall has employed it: 'Oppressions, sacrileges, *disobediences*.' (Remains, p. 78.)—*Todd.*

Disobédient. *adj.* Not observant of lawful authority; guilty of the breach of lawful commands, positive or negative.

The man of God was *disobedient* unto the word of the Lord.—1 *Kings*, xiii. 26.

Disobéy. *v. a.* Break commands or transgress prohibitions.

She absolutely bade him, and he durst not know how to *disobey*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

He's loth to *disobey* the god's command,
Nor willing to forsake this pleasant land.
Sir J. Denham.

Disobligátion. *s.*

1. Release from obligation. *Rare.*

If it [the law] had been de facto imposed, it could not oblige the conscience; then the conscience is restored to liberty and *disobligation*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium*, ii. 411. (Ord MS.)

2. Offence; cause of disgust.

If he receded from what he had promised, it would be such a *disobligation* to the prince that he would never forget it.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Disóbligatory. *adj.* Undoing, or divesting of the character of, an obligation.

You much mistake in alleging, that the two houses of parliament, especially as they are now constituted, can have this *disobligatory* power.—*King Charles, Letter to Henderson*, p. 20.

Disobligе. *v. a.*

1. Displease; offend: (than which it is a *milder* and *more courteous* word, though stronger than 'decline to oblige').

Ashley had been removed from that charge, and was thereby so much *disobliged* that he quitted the king's party.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Those, though in highest place, who slight and *disoblige* their friends, shall infallibly come to know the value of them, by having none, when they shall most need them.—*South.*

It is in the power of more particular persons in this kingdom, than in any other, to distress the government, when they are *disobliged*.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

If a woman suffers her lover to see she is loth to *disoblige* him, let her beware of an encroacher.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

2. Release from an obligation. *Rare.*

And if even infidelity have not power to *disoblige* the wife or husband, much less, heresy.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

No unkindness of a brother can wholly rescind that relation, or *disoblige* us from the duties annexed thereto.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. i. ser. 30.

His majesty was graciously pleased to sign me some papers, to *disoblige* me in a promise I had made to Sir Guy Palmes.—*Sir J. Bowring, Secret Transactions of King Charles I.*, in *Lord Halifax's Miscellany*, p. 123: 1703.

Disobligement. *s.* Releasement from obligation. *Rare.*

No understanding man can be ignorant that covenants are ever made according to the present state of persons and of things; and have even the more general laws of nature and of reason included in them, though not expressed. If I make a voluntary covenant, as with a man, to do him good, and he prove afterwards a monster to me, I should conceive a *disobligement*.—*Milton, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.* (Ord MS.)

Disobligеr. *s.* One who offends another.

There is no precept of Christianity, wherein the speculation and practice are more distant from one another, than this of loving our enemies, and benefiting our *disobligers*.—*W. Montague, Devout Essays*, xv. § 5.

Disobliging. *part. adj.* Disgusting; unpleasing; offensive.

Peremptoriness can befit no form of understanding: it renders wise men *disobliging* and troublesome, and fools ridiculous and contemptible.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Disóccident. *v. a.* [Lat. *occidens* = the west.] Throw out of longitude, or reckoning: (apparently a *coined* word).

Perhaps some roguing boy that managed the puppets turned the city wrong, and so *disoccidented* our geographer.—*Marvell, Works*, iii. 39. (Rich.)

Disopínion. *s.* Difference of opinion. *Rare.*

There are thoughts belonging to the understanding, assenting and dissenting thoughts, belief and *disopinion*.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, ch. iv.

Disóppilate. *v. n.* Act as a deobstruent.

Being used it dooth *disopilate*, and make a good colour in the face.—*Frampton*, 54. (Ord MS.)

Disórb. *v. a.* Throw out of the proper orbit.

Disórbed. *part. adj.* Thrown out of the proper orbit.

Fly like chidden Mercury from Jove,
Or like a star *disorb'd.*
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

Disórder. *s.*

1. Want of regular disposition; irregularity; confusion; immethodical distribution.

When I read an author of genius without method, I fancy myself in a wood that abounds with many noble objects, rising among one another in the greatest confusion and *disorder*.—*Spectator.*

2. Tumult; disturbance; bustle.

A greater favour this *disorder* brought
Unto her servants, than their awful thought
Durst entertain, when thus compell'd they prest
The yielding marble of her snowy breast. *Waller.*

3. Neglect of rule; irregularity.

From vulgar bounds with brave *disorder* part,
And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art. *Pope.*

4. Breach of laws; violation of standing institution.

There reigned in all men blood, manslaughter, disquieting of good men, forgetfulness of good turns, and *disorder* in marriages.—*Wisdom*, xiv. 26.

5. Breach of that regularity in the animal economy which causes health; sickness; distemper; slight disease.

Pleasure and pain are only different constitutions of the mind, sometimes occasioned by *disorder* in the body, or sometimes by thoughts in the mind.—*Locke.*

Disórder. *v. a.*

1. Throw into confusion; confound; put out of method; disturb; ruffle; discompose; confuse: (with numerous special applications; e.g. in *Medicine*, applied to *digestion*, as 'Something I took *disordered* me').

The incursions of the Goths, and other barbarous nations, *disordered* the affairs of the Roman empire.—*Arbuthnot.*

Wherefore we should never suffer them to be dissolved into levity, or *disordered* into a wanton frame, indisposing us for religious thoughts and actions.—*Barrow, Sermon on Ephesians*, v. 4.

2. Turn out of holy orders; depose; strip of ecclesiastical vestments. *Rare.*

Let him be stript, and *disordered*. I would fain see him walk in querpo, that the world may behold the inside of a friar.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

Disórdered. *part. adj.* Disorderly; irregular; vicious; loose; unrestrained in behaviour; debauched.

Here do you keep a hundred knights and squires,
Men so *disorder'd*, so debauch'd and bold,
That this our court, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 4.

Eve
Not so repuls'd, with tears that ceas'd not flowing,
And tresses all *disorder'd*, at his feet
Fell humble. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 909.

Yon *disorder'd* heap of ruin lies,
Stones rent from stones, where clouds of dust arise.
Dryden.

He [Fox] was then a youth of pure morals and grave deportment, with a perverse temper, with the education of a labouring man, and with an intellect in the most unhappy of all states, that is to say, too much *disordered* for liberty, and not sufficiently *disordered* for Bedlam.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xvii.

Disórderedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Disordered; irregularity; want of order; confusion.

By that *disorderedness* of the soldiers a great advantage was offered unto the enemy.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Disórderly. *adj.*

1. Confused; immethodical; without proper distribution.

Those obsolete laws of Henry I. were but *disorderly*, confused, and general things; rather cases and shells of administration than institutions.—*Sir M. Hale.*

2. Irregular; tumultuous.
They thought it the extremest of evils to put themselves at the mercy of those hungry and *disorderly* people.—*Bacon.*
His thoughts, which are the pictures and results of passions, are generally such as naturally arise from those *disorderly* motions of our spirits.—*Dryden.*
A *disorderly* multitude, contending with the body of the legislature, is like a man in a fit, under the conduct of one in the fulness of his health and strength.—*Addison.*
3. Lawless; contrary to law; inordinate; contrary to the rules of life; vicious.
He reproved them for their *disorderly* assemblies, against the peaceable people of the realms.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Disórderly. *adv.*
1. Without rule; without method; irregularly; confusedly.
Naked savages fighting *disorderly* with stones, by appointment of their commanders, may truly and absolutely be said to war.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*
2. Without law; inordinately.
We behaved not ourselves *disorderly* among you. —2 *Thessalonians*, iii. 7.

Disórdinate. *adj.* Not living by the rules of virtue; inordinate. *Rare.*
These two unruly and wild powers . . . are the spring and fountain-head of all *disordinate* affections.—*Briskett, Discourse of Civil Life*, p. 114: 1606.
I have been many times tempted to wonder, notwithstanding the value of these authors, how so *disordinate* a passion seated in the heart, and boiling in the blood, could betoken a good constitution of the brain, which above any other, is, or should be, the coldest part.—*W. Wotton, Essay on the Education of Children.*
Though not *disordinate*, yet causeless suffering
The punishment of dissolute days.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 701.

Disórganizátion. *s.* Destruction of system; subversion of order.
Whatever may be considered as national disaster or calamity in this country within the period of our good king's reign, when almost the whole world has been, and continues to be, in tumultuous commotion, is, in its parts, or on the whole, trivial; trivial, when contrasted with the *disorganizations*, the oppressions, the woful miseries, universally experienced in every other country of Europe.—*Dr. Gaskin, Sermon on the 50th Anniversary of the King's Accession*: 1809.

Disórganize. *v. a.* Destroy the order of anything.
This spirit [a disdain of the wisdom and experience of ages] originating in the evil passions of the disaffected, and working on the credulity of the many, has convulsed and *disorganized* the world, and produced a deluge of misery and vice.—*Bishop Mansel, Sermon at St. Paul's*, 1813.
The retreat of his friends had left him the sole and undisputed head of that party which had, in the late parliament, been a majority, and which was, in the present parliament, outnumbered indeed, *disorganized*, and disheartened, but still numerous and respectable.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxv.

Disórient. *v. a.* [Lat. *oriens* = the east.] Throw out of longitude, or reckoning.
I doubt then the learned professor was a little *disoriented* when he called the promises in Ezekiel and in the Revelations the same.—*Bishop Warburton, Divine Legation*, b. v.

Disówn. *v. a.*
1. Deny; not allow.
Then they, who brother's better claim *disown*,
Expel their parents, and usurp the throne.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.
2. Abnegate; renounce.
When an author has publickly *disowned* a spurious piece, they have disputed his name with him. —*Swift.*

Dispáce. *v. n.* Range about. *Rare.*
He spied the joyous butterfly
In this faire plot *dispacing* to and fro.
Spenser, Muiopotmos.
Thus wise long time he did himself *dispace*
There round about.
Id., Translation of Virgil's Gnat.

Dispaír. *v. a.* Part a couple.
Forgive me, lady;
I have destroy'd Gerrard, and thee; rebell'd
Against heav'n's ordinance; *dispair'd* two doves;
Made 'm sit mourning; slaughter'd love; and cleft
The heart of all integrity.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Four Plays in One.

Dispárage. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *deparager, desparager*; Lat. *disparare*, from *dispar*.]
1. Injure by a comparison with something of less value; treat with contempt; mock; flout; reproach.
Ahaz, his sottish conqueror he drew,
God's altar to *disparage* and displace,
For one of Syrian mode.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 473.
They will defy
That which they love most tenderly;
Quarrel with mince'd pies, and *disparage*
Their best and dearest friend, plum-porridge.
Butler, Hudibras.
2. Bring reproach upon; be the cause of disgrace; debase.
How shall frail pen, with fear *disparaged*,
Conceive such sovereign glory and great bountihed?
Spenser.
His religion sat easily, naturally, and gracefully upon him, without any of those forbidding appearances which sometimes *disparage* the actions of men sincerely pious.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Dispáragement. *s.* Act of one who disparages; cheapening; lowering.
1. In *Law.* Injurious union or comparison with something of inferior excellence; matching anyone in marriage under his or her degree.
They take it for a *disparagement* to sort themselves with any other than the enemies of the publick peace.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
You wrongfully do require Mopsa to so great a *disparagement*, as to wed her father's servant.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
She was much affectionate to her own kindred, which did stir great envy in the lords of the king's side, who counted her blood a *disparagement* to be mingled with the king's.—*Bacon.*
2. Reproach; disgrace; indignity: (often with *to*; more rarely with *of*).
Gentle knight,
That doth against the dead his hand uprear,
His honour stains with rancour and despight,
And great *disparagement* makes *to* his former might.
Spenser.
In a commonwealth much *disparagement* is occasioned, when able spirits, attracted by a familiarity, are inflamed with faction.—*Sir H. Wotton.*
'Tis no *disparagement to* philosophy, that it cannot deify us.—*Glanville.*
Reason is a weak, diminutive light, compared with revelation; but it ought to be no *disparagement to* a star that it is not a sun.—*South, Sermons.*
Rely upon your beauty: 'twere a *disparagement of* that to talk of conditions, when you are certain of making your own terms.—*Southern, Innocent Adultery.*
The play was never intended for the stage; nor, without *disparagement to* the author, could have succeeded.—*Dryden.*

Dispárager. *s.* Person who, or thing which, disparages; one who treats with indignity or contrives an unequal match.
Among these despisers and *disparagers* of the ancient fathers, are those bold, and I will add ignorant, men to be found, who, as this great divine speaks, fasten this charge upon them. — *Hickes, Letter to Nelson, Life of Bishop Bull*, p. 518.

Dispáraging. *part. adj.* Having the character of disparagement; having a tendency to disparage.
But this was *disparaging* language, which I hope it was not your intention to indulge in.—*Lamb, Letter to Coleridge.*

Dispáragingly. *adv.* In a disparaging manner; contemptuously.
Why should he speak so *disparagingly* of many books and much reading?—*Peters, Critical Dissertation on the Book of Job*, p. 428.

Dísparate. *adj.* Separate; dissimilar.
Here they are opposed, or at least declared to be things several and *disparate*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Discourse on Extempore Prayer.*
There are no two things in nature more perfectly *disparate* than sound and sentiment.—*Adam Smith, Of the Imitative Arts.*

Dísparate. *s.* One of two or more objects which are so unlike that they cannot be compared with each other.
This had been a predication of *disparates* as they call it.—*Archbishop Usher, Answer to the Jesuit Malone*, p. 39.

Disparítion. *s.* Disappearance. *Rare.*
In the *disparition* of that other light, there is a perpetually fixed star, shining in the writings of the prophets.—*Bishop Hall, The Sage and the Star.* (Ord MS.)

Dispárity. *s.* Inequality; difference in degree, either of rank or excellence.
Between Elihu and the rest of Job's familiars, the greatest *disparity* was but in years.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Russell, who was indisputably one of the best seamen of the age, held that the *disparity* of numbers was not such as ought to cause any uneasiness to an officer who commanded English and Dutch sailors.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xv.

Dispárk. *v. a.*
1. Throw open a park; divest ground of the character of a park.
You have fed upon my signiories,
Dispark'd my parks, and fell'd my forest woods.
Shakespear, Richard II. iii. 1.
2. Set at large; release from enclosure.
Hereupon he *disparks* his seraglio, and flies thence to Potan with Asaph-chawn's lovely daughter only in his company.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 87.
They were suppos'd
By narrow wits to be enclos'd,
Till his free muse threw down the pale,
And did at once *dispark* them all. *Waller*

Dispárkle. *v. a.* Scatter abroad; disperse. *Rare.*
The sect of libertines began but lately; but as vipers soon multiply into generations, so is their spawn *disparkled* over all lands.—*Dr. Clerke, Sermons*, p. 471: 1637.

Dispárt. *v. a.* Divide in two; separate; break; burst; rive.
The gate nor wood, nor of enduring brass,
But of more worthy substance framed was;
Doubly *disparted*, it did lock and close,
That when it locked, none might through it pass.
Spenser.
Then founded, then conglob'd
Like things to like; the rest to several places
Disparted, and between spun out the air;
And Earth self-balanc'd on her center hung.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 239.

Dispartátion. *s.* Division. *Rare.*
Why, look you, sir, there are so many lobbies,
Out-offices, and *dispartations* here.
Massinger, The Renegado, ii. 6. (Rich.)

Dispássion. *s.* Freedom from mental perturbation; exemption from passion.
What is called by the Stoicks apathy, or *dispassion*, is called by the Scepticks indisturbance, by the Molenists quietism, by common men peace of conscience.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Dispássionate. *adj.* Cool; calm; impartial; moderate; temperate.
Wise and *dispassionate* men thought he had been proceeded with very justly.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Dispássionated. *adj.* Divested of passion; dispassionate. *Rare.*
You have given me very justifiable cause to apply to you, who, as all *dispassionated* men may judge, have fulfilled the poet's definition of madness upon yourself.—*Dr. Maine, Answer to Cheynel*, p. 27: 1647.

Dispássionately. *adv.* In a dispassionate manner.
As if she [the wife of Job] had only *dispassionately* reasoned the case with him, what good his piety had done him.—*Killingbeck, Sermons*, p. 191.
They are here delivered *dispassionately*, and not thrown out in the heat of controversy and calumniation.—*T. Warton, Notes on Milton's juvenile Poems.*

Dispássioned. *adj.* Free from passion: (opposed to *impassioned*).
I comfort myself because I see *dispassioned* men are subject to the like ignorances.—*Donne, Letters*, p. 288.
He had so *dispassioned* a consideration, such a candour in his nature.—*Lord Clarendon, Life*, i. 43.

Dispátch. *s.* and *v.* [N.Fr. *despacher*, Mod. Fr. *dépêcher*, are the forms from which the present word is derived, so that, as far as the etymology is concerned, the spelling with *i* is condemned. So far as it is justified, it is justified by the pronunciation which is generally *dis-*. Authority is divided on the point; more, however, in appearance than in reality. Few of those who write '*dis*patch of business' (*des*patch, even here, is Macaulay's spelling) would write 'The Duke of Wellington's *dis*patches:' but the words are the same and there is no sufficient reason for differentiating them. In the previous editions the only words in which the spelling of the examples is *exclusively* with *i*, are the next two entries.] See Despatch.

Dispátcher. *s.*

1. That which destroys or makes an end of.
   Avaryce was the other *dyspatcher*, whych hath made an ende both of our lybraryes and bokes without respect.—*Bale, Preface to Leland's Itinerary*, sign. B. 4.
2. One who performs business.
   The dataire [is] a dater of writings, and more particularly the dater or *dispatcher* of the pope's bulls; an ordinary officer in the court of Rome.—*Cotgrave*, in v. *Dataire.*

Dispátchful. *adj.* Bent on haste; intent on speedy execution of business.
   So saying, with *dispatchful* looks in haste
   She turns, on hospitable thoughts intent.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 331.
   Let one *dispatchful* bid some swain to lead
   A well fed bullock from the grassy mead. *Pope.*

Dispaúper. *v. a.* Deprive of the claim of a pauper. *Rare.*
   If a party has a current income, though no permanent property, he must be *dispaupered.*—*Dr. Phillimore's Reports*, i. 185.

Dispeéd. *v. a.* Despatch. *Rare.*
   To that end he *dispeeded* an embassadour to Poland. The man returned to his master, the embassadour, and was againe *dispeeded* the second time.—*Knolles, History of the Turks*, 1417. (Ord MS.)

Dispeéding. *verbal abs.* Despatching. *Rare.*
   He sent one Atypius into those parts, furnished with much treasure for the *dispeeding* of the work.—*Gataker, Spanish Invasion*, 36. (Ord MS.)

Dispél. *v. a.* [Lat. *dispello.*] Drive by scattering; dissipate.
   If the night
   Have gathered aught of evil, or conceal'd,
   Disperse it, as now light *dispels* the dark.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 206.
   When the spirit brings light into our minds, it *dispels* darkness: we see it, as we do that of the sun at noon, and need not the twilight of reason to shew it.—*Locke.*

Dispénce. *s.* [N.Fr. *despence.*] Expense; cost; charge; profusion. *Rare.*
   It was a vault ybuilt for great *dispence*,
   With many ranges rear'd along the wall,
   And one great chimney, whose long funnel thence
   The smoke forth threw. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*
   At court, and in his general deportment, of an affable respect and tractable clearness; in his *dispence* of a magnificent liberal hand.—*Sir G. Buck, History of King Richard III.*

Dispénd. *v. a.* Spend; consume; expend.
   Every parson, vicar, clerk, or benefiçed man within this deanery, having yearly to *dispend*, in benefices and other promotions of the church, an hundred pound; shall give competent exhibition to one scholar.—*Injunctions by King Edward VI.*: 1547.
   Of their commodities they were now scarce able to *dispend* the third part.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*
   Or some bold baron able to *dispend*
   His fifty pounds a year.
   Beaumont and Fletcher, Two noble Kinsmen.
   This second profit of laying them out, to make them eternally profitable unto us, by charitably *dispending* them; this we owe alone to godliness.—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 210.

Dispénder. *s.* One who distributes. *Obsolete.*
   So a man guess us as mynystris of Christ, and *dispenderis* of the mynysteries of God.—*Wycliffe*, 1 *Corinthians*, iv. 1.

Dispénsable. *adj.* Capable of being dispensed with.
   I conceive that [as to] speculative and *dispensable* truths a man not only may, but ought rather to propound them sceptically to the world.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabalistica*, pref. sign. A. 7.
   In *dispensable* and speculative notions, it is not tanti, nor always so advisable, to engage so far as to disquiet men, or to excite their passion.—*Worthington, Letters to Hartlib*, ep. 21: 1661.
   He that can remit nothing, nor recede, nor sacrifice the prosecution of a small *dispensable* right to the preservation of peace, understands not the full dimensions and latitude of this great duty.—*South, Sermons*, vi. 171.
   The question then is, whether the church's benefit may not in some cases make the canons against non residence as *dispensable*, as those against translations.—*Bishop Stillingfleet, Charge to the Clergy*, 1690.

Dispénsableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Dispensable; capability of being dispensed with.
   The examination of the Romish doctrines. 1. of Penances; 2. of Indulgences, &c.; 6. of *dispensableness* of oaths; 7. of arts of equivocation, &c.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals*, ch. xii.

Dispénsary. *s.* Place where medicines are dispensed. (Sometimes used for Dispensatory.)
   To thee the lov'd *dispens'ry* I resign. *Garth.*

Dispensátion. *s.*

1. Distribution; act of dealing out anything.
   This perpetual circulation is constantly promoted, by a *dispensation* of water promiscuously and indifferently to all parts of the earth.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*
2. Dealing of God with his creatures; method of providence; distribution of good and evil.
   God delights in the ministries of his own choice, and the methods of grace, in the economy of heav'n, and the *dispensations* of eternal happiness.—*Jeremy Taylor, Worthy Communicant.*
   Neither are God's methods or intentions different in his *dispensations* to each private man.—*Rogers.*
   Do thou, my soul, the destin'd period wait,
   When God shall solve the dark decrees of fate;
   His now unequal *dispensations* clear,
   And make all wise and beautiful appear. *Tickel.*
   Its adherents boldly declared that the unreformed communion was not a true church at all, and proclaimed that the preaching of the Reformers was a kind of renewed commencement of the gospel *dispensation.* Consistently with this principle they procured the passing of an act, in the year 1560, which forbad the ministrations of the ancient priesthood, on the ground that they had no lawful title to the clerical office.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch vii.
3. Exemption from some law; permission to do something forbidden; allowance to omit something commanded.
   A *dispensation* was obtained to enable Dr. Barrow to marry.—*Ward.*

Dispénsative. *adj.* Granting dispensation.
   Let the kingdom of Scotland witness for the space of so many years before his coming hither, whether either flattery or fear, (no not upon that enterprise of the 17th November, which would have put the patience of any prince in Europe to his proof,) could draw from the king the least inclination to this *dispensative* indifference, that was only believed because it was eagerly desired.—*Proceedings against Garnet, &c.* 1606, sign M. 2. b.

Dispénsatively. *adv.* By dispensation.
   I can now hold my place canonically, which I held before but *dispensatively.*—*Sir H. Wotton, Letter to the King.*

Dispensátor. *s.* [Lat.] One employed in dealing out anything; distributor.
   As her majesty hath made them *dispensators* of her favour towards her people, so it behoveth them to shew themselves equal distributers of the same.—*Bacon.*

Dispénsatory. *s.* Book in which the composition of medicines is described and directed.
   The description of the ointment is found in the chymical *dispensatory.*—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
   A whole *dispensatory* was little enough to meet with, and suffice to all their wants.—*Hammond.*
   Our materia medica is large enough; and to look into our *dispensatories*, one would think no disease incurable.—*Sir G. Baker.*

Dispénsatory. *adj.* Having the power of granting dispensation.
   The dispenser [is] the Son of man; the author of his *dispensatory* power, God the Father.—*Bishop Rainbow, Sermons*, p. 8: 1635.

Dispénse. *v. a.* [Fr. *despenser*; Lat. *dispensare*; from *penso* = weigh: thence comes *pensum*, the quantity of wool that was weighed out to the maids to spin; whence it means a task in general; and to *dispense*, is to distribute these tasks to everyone.] Deal out; distribute: (especially applied to *medicines*, whence it sometimes, though less correctly, means *make up*).
   Those now, that were *dispens'd*,
   The burden of many ages, on me light
   At once, by my foreknowledge.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 766.
   At length the muses stand restor'd again,
   While you *dispense* the laws and guide the state.
   Dryden.
   To them but earth-born life they did *dispense*,
   To us, for mutual aid, celestial sense.
   Tate, Translation of Juvenal's Satires.

Dispénse. *v. n.* (with *with.*)

1. Excuse; grant dispensation for; allow.
   To save a brother's life,
   Nature *dispenses with* the deed.
   Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iii. 1.
   How few kingdoms are there, wherein, by *dispensing with* oaths, absolving subjects from allegiance, and cursing, or threatening to curse, as long as their curses were regarded, the popes have not wrought innumerable mischief!—*Sir W. Raleigh.*
   Rules of words may be *dispensed with.*—*Watts.*
2. Set free from an obligation.
   I could not *dispense with* myself from making a voyage to Caprea.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*
3. Obtain a dispensation from; come to agreement with.
   Hast thou not sworn allegiance unto me?
   Canst thou *dispense with* heav'n for such an oath?
   Shakespear, Henry VI. Part 3, v. 1.

With *from.*
   It was resolved that all members of the House, who held commissions, should be *dispensed from* parliamentary attendance.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xi.

Dispénse. *s.* Dispensation; exemption. *Rare.*
   Then reliques, beads,
   Indulgences, *dispenses*, pardons, bulls,
   The sport of winds. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 491.

Dispénser. *s.*

1. One who dispenses; one who deals out anything; distributer.
   They are not Peter's commissaries, but Christ's embassadours, ministers, and *dispensers.*—*Fulke, Against Allen*, p. 112: 1580.
   The ministers of that household are the *dispensers* of that faith.—*Bishop Sprat.*
   Those who stand before earthly princes, who are the *dispensers* of their favours, and conveyors of their will to others, challenge high honours.—*Bishop Atterbury.*
2. One who frames excuses.
   Under pain of those censures which are appointed for the reformation of such dalliers and *dispensers* with their own consciences and oaths.—*Ecclesiastical Constitutions and Canons.*

Dispénsing. *part. adj.* Conveying a dispensation in its third sense. See Dispensation.
   We should not overlook, among the causes that contributed to the dominion of the popes, their prerogative of *dispensing* with ecclesiastical ordinances. The most remarkable exercise of this was as to the canonical impediments of matrimony. . . . It was not until the twelfth that either this or any other established rules of discipline were suppose liable to arbitrary dispensation; at least the stricter churchmen had always denied that the pope could infringe canons, nor had he asserted any right to do so. But Innocent III. laid down as a maxim, that out of the plenitude of his power, he might lawfully dispense with the law, and accordingly granted, among other instances of this prerogative, dispensations from impediments of marriage to the emperor Otho IV. Similar indulgences were given by his successors, though they did not become usual for some ages. The fourth Lateran Council in 1215 removed a great part of the restraint, by permitting marriages beyond the fourth degree, or what we call third cousins; and dispensations have been made more easy, when it was discovered that they might be converted into a source of profit. . . . The *dispensing* power of the popes was exerted in several cases of a temporal nature, particularly in the legitimation of children, for purposes even of succession. —*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, ch. vii. pt. 2.

Dispénsing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who dispenses.
   Those to whom Christ has committed the *dispensing* of his gospel.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Dispeóple. *v. a.* Depopulate; empty of people.
   Conflagrations, and great droughts, do not merely *dispeople*, but destroy.—*Bacon.*
   Kings, furious and severe,
   Who claim'd the skies, *dispeopled* air and floods,
   The lonely lords of empty wilds and woods. *Pope.*

Dispeópler. *s.* Depopulator; waster.
   Nor drain I ponds, the golden carp to take;
   Nor trowle for pikes, *dispeoplers* of the lake. *Gay.*

Dispérple. *v. n.* [? *dis*, *per*, *pello* = drive.] Dispel; scatter; sprinkle. *Rare.*
   Yea and those persones, who, bearyng themselves bolde on theyr own wisdom, and trusting in their own power, haue sturdily lifted up their necks against God, he hath wonderfully *disperpled* and scattered with their veray own deuises and appoyntmentes.—*Udal, Luke* i. (Rich.)
   I bathed; and odorous water was
   Disperpled lightly on my head and neck.
   Chapman, Homer's Odyssey, b. x. (Rich.)

Dispérse. *v. a.* [Lat. *dispersus*, pass. part. of *dispergo*; from *spargo* = sprinkle.]

1. Scatter; drive to different parts.
And I scattered them among the heathen, and they were *dispersed* through the countries.—*Ezekiel*, xxxvi. 19.
2. Disband.
Then, Buckingham, I do dismiss my powers.
Soldiers, I thank you all; *disperse* yourselves.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. v. 1.
3. Deal about; distribute.
Being a king that loved wealth, he could not endure to have trade sick, nor any obstruction to continue in the gate vein which *disperseth* that blood.—*Bacon.*

Dispérsedly. *adv.* In a dispersed manner; separately.
The exquisite wits of some few, peradventure, are able, *dispersedly* here and there, to find now a word, and then a sentence, which may be more probably suspected, than easily cleared of errour.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Those minerals are either found in grains *dispersedly* intermixed with the corpuscles of earth or sand, or else amassed into balls or nodules.—*Woodward.*

Dispérseness. *s.* Thinness; scatteredness. *Rare.*
The torrid parts of Africk are by Piso resembled to a libbard's skin, the distance of whose spots represent the *dispersedness* of habitations or towns in Africk.—*Brerewood, Enquiries touching the Diversity of Languages and Religion through the chief Parts of the World.*

Dispérser. *s.* One who, or that which, disperses, scatters, or spreads.
I will mortify my outward senses, the windows by which death steals into my soul, the hinderers of my heart's tranquility, the destroyers of true devotion, the *dispersers* of inward recollection.—*Spiritual Conquest*, pt. ii. p. 59: 1651.
Those who are pleased with defamatory libels, so far as to approve the authors and *dispersers* of them, are as guilty as if they had composed them.—*Spectator.*

Dispérsion. *s.* Act of scattering or spreading; state of being scattered.
Noah began from thence his *dispersion.*—*Sir W. Raleigh.*
The tragedy of Absyrtus, and the *dispersion* of his members by Medea.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
After so many *dispersions*, and so many divisions, two or three of us may yet be gathered together.—*Pope.*

Dispérsive. *adj.* Having the power to disperse.
Oil
Dispersive of Norwegian tar, renown'd
By virtuous Berkeley. *Dyer.*

Dispérsonate. *v. a.* Divest of personality. *Rare.*
Let them know, if they please, that by Human Nature I mean nothing else but man. They are both one and the same; and till a man has got a way of *dispersonating* himself, he cannot avoid hankering after those things which will turn to advantage and good account.—*Tully, Moral Duty*, p. 304. (Ord MS.)

Dispírit. *v. a.*
1. Discourage; deject; depress; damp; terrify; intimidate; fright; strike with fear.
Certain it is, that the poor man appeared so *dispirited*, that he spoke but few words after he came upon the scaffold.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
The providence of God strikes not in with them, but dashes, and even *dispirits*, all their endeavours, and makes their designs heartless and ineffectual.—*South, Sermons.*
Steady to my principles, and not *dispirited* with my afflictions, I have overcome all difficulties.—*Dryden.*
2. Exhaust the spirits; oppress the constitution of the body.
He has *dispirited* himself by a debauch, and drank away his good humour.—*Collier.*

Dispírited. *part. adj.* Cast down as to spirit or courage.
Amidst all the honours that are paid him, he feels nothing in himself but a poor, weak, *dispirited* mortal, yielding to the laws of corruption.—*Rogers.*

Dispíritedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Dispirited; want of vigour; want of vivacity.
It is supposed that matter is from their stupefaction or *dispiritedness.*—*Cabalistical Dialogue*, p. 7: 1682.

Dispíteous. *adj.* Spiteful.
Spurring so hot with rage *dispiteous.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Dispíteously. *adv.* In a dispiteous manner; maliciously; without pity.
Lord Hastings when he feared least,
Dispiteously was murder'd and opprest.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 438.

Displáce. *v. a.*
1. Put out of place; place in another situation.
A late writer of our own, in his microcosm, hath made bold to *displace* it, [Nineveh,] affirming that it was built upon Euphrates.—*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 191: 1650.
Hereby no part is any way distorted or *displaced*, out of his true and natural situation, upon his meridian.—*Ibid.* p. 304.
2. Put out of any state, condition, office, trust, or dignity.
To *displace* any who are in, upon displeasure, is by all means to be avoided, unless there be a manifest cause for it.—*Bacon.*
A religion established by God himself, should not be *displaced* by any thing, under a demonstration of that divine power that first introduced it.—*South.*
3. Dislodge; drive away.
You have *displac'd* the mirth, broke the good meeting,
With most admir'd disorder.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 4.

Displácement. *s.* Act of that which displaces; state of that which is displaced: (common in *Physics* as applied to *gases* and *fluids*).
To ascertain the centre of *displacement*, or centre of gravity, of the immersed part of a ship's bottom in a state of equilibrium, begin by determining the centre of gravity of the upper horizontal section or water-line.—*Rees, Cyclopædia, Shipbuilding.*

Displácency. *s.* Discontent; disobligation; disgust; anything unpleasing; incivility.
A *displacency* at the good of others, because they enjoy it, though not unworthy of it, is an absurd depravity, striking fast unto corrupted nature, and often too hard for humility and charity, the great suppressors of envy.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, i. 13.
Vice is often at civil wars with itself; and the vehement inclination to one, ingenders a *displacency* to another.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*
The *displacencies* that he receives, by the consequences of his excess, far outweigh all that is grateful in it.—*Ibid.*

Displánt. *v. a.* Remove a plant: (differs from *transplant* in excluding the notion of replanting); root out; drive out (as the *inhabitants* of a place).
All those countries, which, lying near unto any mountains, or Irish desarts, had been planted with English, were shortly *displanted* and lost.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*
I did not think, a look,
Or a poor word or two, could have *displanted*
Such a fix'd constancy.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Tamer Tamed.
Curse on those French pirates, that *displanted* us,
That flung us from the happiness we found there!
Id., Sea Voyage.
Three of these kings, saith Daniel, should the Antichristian horn depress and *displant*, to advance himself.—*Mede, Apostasy of the latter Times*, p. 83.

Displantátion. *s.* Removal as of a plant; ejection of a people. *Rare.*
The Edenites were garrisoned to resist the Assyrians, whose *displantation* Senacherib vaunted of.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Displánting. *verbal abs.* Removal; ejection. *Rare.*
As this soil was thus rich before the entrance of this people, so since the *displanting* of them from thence, and the Saracens possessing it, it hath not altogether lost its ancient fruitfulness.—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 140.
Even out of that will I cause these of Cyprus to mutiny; whose qualification shall come into no true taste again, but by the *displanting* of Cassio.—*Shakespear, Othello*, ii. 1.

Displát. *v. a.* Unplat. *Rare.*
If any thing lye out of order, if every thing fall not even into their rings or curles, which of these would not rather choose that the state whereof he is a member should be in combustion, then his haire should be *displatted?*—*Hakewill, Apologie*, p. 413. (Rich.)

Displáy. *v. a.* [Fr. *déployer.*]
1. Spread out.
There he him found all carelessly *display'd*,
In secret shadow from the sunny ray,
On a sweet bed of lillies softly laid.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
2. Exhibit to the sight or mind.
You speak not like yourself, who ever yet
Have stood to charity, and *display'd* th' effects
Of disposition gentle.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 4.
Say, how this instrument of love began
And in immortal strains *display* the fan. *Gay.*
3. Set ostentatiously to view.
They are all couched in a pit, with obscured lights; which, at the very instant of our meeting, they will at once *display* to the night.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 3.
4. Open; unlock.
Her left [hand holds] a curious bunch of keys,
With which heav'n's gate she locketh and *displays.*
B. Jonson, Masques.
5. Special term in carving. See Heron.
He carves, *displays*, and cuts up to a wonder.—*Spectator.*

Displáy. *v. n.* Act as one making a show, exhibition, or demonstration.
The very fellow which of late
Display'd so saucily against your highness.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 4.

Displáy. *s.* Exhibition of anything to view; ostentation.
Our ennobled understandings take the wings of the morning to visit the world above us, and have a glorious *display* of the highest form of created excellencies.—*Glanville.*
We can with the greatest coldness behold the stupendous *displays* of omnipotence, and be in transports at the puny essays of human skill.—*Spectator.*

Displáyer. *s.* One who, or that which, displays.
Nothing that has sense but is better for this *displayer* [charity].—*Felltham, Resolves*, i. 86.

Dísple. *v. a.* Discipline; chastise. *Rare.*
Bitter penaunce, with an yron whip,
Was wont him once to *disple* every day.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 1, 27.
It is only the merry friar in Chaucer can *disple* them.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. i.

Displeásance. *s.* Anger; discontent. *Rare.*
Cordell said, she lov'd him as behov'd;
Whose simple answer wanting colours fair
To paint it forth, him to *displeasance* mov'd.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Displeásant. *adj.* Unpleasing; offensive; unpleasant. *Rare.*
Nothing may be to him more *displeasant* or painful, than to be neglected in his pain-taking.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 171. b.
To some I know this method will seem *displeasant*, which had rather have good discipline delivered plainly in way of precepts.—*Spenser, Letter to Sir W. Raleigh.*
Thus the projector here is overthrown
But I have now a project of mine own.
If it may pass, that no man would invite
The poet from us, to sup forth to-night,
If the play please. If it *displeasant* be,
We do presume that no man will, nor we.
B. Jonson, Epilogue.
What to one is a most grateful odour, to another is noxious and *displeasant*; and it were a misery to some to lie stretched on a bed of roses.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Displeásantly. *adv.* In a displeasant or unpleasing manner. *Rare.*
Whereunto the said emperour *displeasauntly* answering, said in this manner.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 148.

Displeáse. *v. a.*
1. Offend; make angry: (with *with*).
God was *displeased with* this thing.—1 *Chronicles*, xxi. 7.
With *at*.
Wilt thou be *displeased at* us for ever?—*Psalms*, lxxxv. 5.
3. Make sad.
Soon as the unwelcome news
From earth arriv'd at Heaven-gate, *displeas'd*
All were who heard; dim sadness did not spare
That time celestial visages, yet, mix'd
With pity, violated not their bliss.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 21.

Displeáse. *v. n.* Disgust; raise aversion.
Foul sights do rather *displease*, in that they excite the memory of foul things, than in the immediate objects; and therefore, in pictures, those foul sights do not much offend.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Displeásedly. *adj.* After the manner of one who is displeased. *Rare.*
He looks downe *displeasedly* upon the earth, as the region of his sorrow and banishment.—*Bishop Hall, The Happy Man.* (Ord MS.)

Displeásedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Displeased; pain received; uneasiness.

We must be advised not to enter into any sharp or froward *displeasedness* upon the occasions of our defects and frequent lapses.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, pt. ii.

What a sad damp is there upon the heart! what a confusion and *displeasedness* covers the whole soul! —*South, Sermons*, viii. 150.

Displeásing. *part. adj.* Causing displeasure.

Your extreme fondness was perhaps as *displeasing* to God before, as now your extreme affliction.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Sweet and stinking commonly serve our turn for these ideas, which, in effect, is little more than to call them pleasing or *displeasing*: though the smell of a rose and violet, both sweet, are certainly very distinct ideas.—*Locke.*

Displeásingness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Displeasing; offensiveness; quality of offending.

It is a mistake to think that men cannot change the *displeasingness* or indifferency, that is in actions, into pleasure and desire, if they will but do what is in their power.—*Locke.*

Displeásure. *s.*

1. Uneasiness; pain received.

When good is proposed, its absence carries *displeasure* or pain with it.—*Locke.*

2. Offence; pain given.

Now shall I be more blameless than the Philistines, though I do them a *displeasure*.—*Judges*, xv. 3.

3. Anger; indignation.

True repentance may be wrought in the hearts of such as fear God, and yet incur his *displeasure*, the deserved effect whereof is eternal death.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

He should beware that he did not provoke Soliman's heavy *displeasure* against him.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Though the reciprocalness of the injury ought to allay the *displeasure* at it, yet men so much more consider what they suffer than what they do.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

On me alone thy just *displeasure* lay;
But take thy judgements from this mourning land.
Dryden.

Y' have shewn how much you my content design;
Yet, ah! would heav'n's *displeasure* pass like mine?
Id.

Nothing is in itself so pernicious to communities of learned men as the *displeasure* of their prince.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

4. State of disgrace; state of being discountenanced; disfavour.

He went into Poland, being in *displeasure* with the pope for over much familiarity.—*Peacham, On Musick.*

Displeásure. *v. a.* Displease; not gain favour; not win affection.

Displeásuring. *verbal abs.* Giving, causing, or creating, of displeasure. *Rare.*

When the way of pleasuring or *displeasuring* lieth by the favourite, it is impossible any other should be overgreat.—*Bacon.*

Displicence. *s.* [Lat. *displicentia.*] Discontent; dislike. *Rare.*

He, then, is the best scholar, that studieth the least, by his own arguings, to clear to himself these obscure interjections of *displicence* and ill-humour. —*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, pt. i.

Their time has been in a manner divided between the alternate returns of devotion towards heaven, and of a general *displicence* and peevishness towards every thing besides.—*Coventry, Philemon.*

Displóde. *v. a.* [Lat. *displodo* = beat or strike asunder, pass. part. *displosus*; *displosio, -onis.*] Expand with a loud noise; vent with violence; discharge. *Rare.*

Stood rank'd of seraphim another row,
In posture to *displode* their second tire
Of thunder. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 605.

Displósion. *s.* Act of disploding; sudden burst or expansion with noise and violence. *Rare.*

The smitten air is hollow'd by the blow!
The vast *displosion* dissipates the clouds.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

Displúme. *v. a.* Strip of feathers.

You have sent them to us with their arms reversed, their shields broken, their impresses defaced; and so *displumed*, degraded, and metamorphosed, such unfeathered two-legged things, that we no longer know them.—*Burke, Reflections on the French Revolution.*

Dispórt. *s.* Play; sport; pastime; diversion; amusement; merriment.

She list not hear, but her *disports* pursu'd:
And ever bade him stay, till time the tide renew'd.
Spenser.

His *disports* were ingenuous and manlike, whereby he always learned somewhat.—*Sir J. Hayward, Life and Raigne of King Edward VI.*

She busied, heard the sound
Of rustling leaves; but minded not, as us'd
To such *disport* before her through the field.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 518.

Dispórt. *v. a.* Divert.

Disporting themselves in divers towns and villages. —*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 209.

When Nearchus sailed to the bottom of the Persian gulph (leaving his fleet near Balsora), he found Alexander *disporting* himself a little before his death upon the Euphrates.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia.*

The long and stubborn conflict with a despotic government, kept alive a certain alertness and vigour of understanding, which survived the struggle that gave it birth. When the contest was ended, and peace was restored, the faculties which, for three generations, had been exercised in resisting the executive authority, sought other employment, and found another field in which they could *disport* themselves.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. vi.

Dispórt. *v. n.* Play; toy; wanton.

Fresh gales and gentle airs
Whisper'd it to the woods, and from their wings
Flung rose, flung odours from the spicy shrub
Disporting! *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 515.

Loose to the winds, their airy garments flew;
The glitt'ring textures of the filmy dew,
Dipt in the richest tincture of the skies,
Where light *disports* in ever mingling dyes. *Pope.*

Dispósable. *adj.* Capable of being employed for any particular purpose; free for disposal; disengaged.

Having been informed on the 23rd of the concentration of the allied troops, and of their march upon Talavera, Joseph adopted the wise determination of moving forward to meet them with all his *disposable* strength.—*Gleig, Translation of Brialmonte's Memoir of the Duke of Wellington*, ch. viii.

Dispósal. *s.*

1. Act of disposing or regulating anything; regulation; dispensation; distribution.

Tax not divine *disposal*; wisest men
Have err'd, and by bad women been deluded.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 210.

2. Power of distribution; right of bestowing.

Are not the blessings both of this world and the next in his *disposal*?—*Bishop Atterbury.*

3. Government; management; conduct.

We shall get more true and clear knowledge by one rule than by taking up principles, and thereby putting our minds into the *disposals* of others.—*Locke.*

4. Establishment in a new state; dismission into new hands.

I am called off from publick dissertations by a domestick affair of great importance, which is no less than the *disposal* of my sister Jenny for life.—*Tatler*, no. 75.

Dispóse. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *disposer*; Lat. *dispositus*, pass. part. of *dispono.*]

1. Put, place, lay out, or distribute, in various places, directions, or departments; arrange; regulate; adjust.

Of what you gathered, as most your own, you have *disposed* much in works of publick piety.—*Bishop Sprat.*

Wak'd by the cries, th' Athenian chief arose,
The knightly forms of combat to *dispose*.
Dryden, Fables.

2. Turn to any particular end or consequence.

Endure, and conquer; Jove will soon *dispose*,
To future good, our past and present woes. *Dryden.*

3. Adapt; form for any purpose; make fit.

These, when the knights beheld, they gan *dispose*
Themselves to court, and each a damsel chose.
Spenser.

But if thee list unto the court to throng,
And there to haunt after the hoped prey,
Then must thou thee *dispose* another way.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.

With *to.*

Suspicions *dispose* kings *to* tyranny, husbands *to* jealousy, and wise men *to* irresolution and melancholy.—*Bacon.*

If mere moralists find themselves *disposed to* pride, lust, intemperance, or avarice, they do not think their morality concerned to check them.—*Swift.*

With *for.*

This may *dispose* me, perhaps, *for* the reception of truth; but helps me not to it.—*Locke.*

Dispose of.

a. Apply to any purpose; transfer to any other person or use; get rid of.

All men are naturally in a state of perfect freedom to order their actions, and *dispose of* their possessions and persons as they think fit, within the bounds of the law of nature.—*Locke.*

Dispose of the meat with the butler, or any other crony.—*Swift.*

b. Put into the hands of another.

As she is mine, I may *dispose of* her;
Which shall be either to this gentleman,
Or to her death.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, i. 1.

I have *disposed of* her to a man of business, who will let her see, that to be well dressed, in good humour, and chearful in her family, are the arts and sciences of female life.—*Tatler.*

c. Give away by authority.

A rural judge *dispos'd of* beauty's prize. *Waller.*

d. Conduct; behave; have done with; finish off.

They must receive instructions how to *dispose of* themselves when they come, which must be in the nature of laws unto them.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

e. Place in any condition.

For the remaining doubt,
What to resolve, and how *dispose of* me,
Be warn'd to cast that useless care aside.
Dryden, Fables.

f. Put away by any means.

They require more water than can be found, and more than can be *disposed of*, if it was found.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Dispóse. *v. n.* Bargain; make terms. *Obsolete.*

When she saw you did suspect
She had *dispos'd* with Cæsar, and that your rage
Would not be purg'd, she sent word she was dead.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 12.

Dispóse. *s.*

1. Disposal: (with *at* or *to*). *Rare.*

All that is mine I leave *at* thy *dispose*;
My goods, my lands, my reputation.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 7.

It shall be my task
To render thee the Parthian at *dispose*.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 368.

All is best, though oft we doubt
What th' unsearchable *dispose*
Of highest wisdom brings about,
And ever best found in the close.
Id., Samson Agonistes, 1745.

Of all your goodness leaves to our *dispose*,
Our liberty's the only gift we chuse.
Dryden, Indian Emperor.

2. Disposition; behaviour. *Rare.*

He hath a person, and a smooth *dispose*,
To be suspected; fram'd to make women false.
Shakespear, Othello, i. 3.

3. Disposition; cast of mind; inclination. *Rare.*

He carries on the stream of his *dispose*
Without observance or respect of any,
In will peculiar.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 3.

Dispósed. *part. adj.* (often used as an element in a compound or as a participle or participial adjective with a prefix, as *ill-disposed, well-disposed.*) See Dispose, *v. a.* 3.

A man might do this now, if he were maliciously *disposed*, and had a mind to bring matters to extremity.—*Dryden.*

Dispósement. *s.* Disposition. *Rare.*

If any be not satisfied in this order and *disposement* of these two several sentences, . . . I shall further add this account touching either of them.—*Goodwin, Works*, vol. ii. pt. iv. p. 54. (Rich.)

Dispóser. *s.* One who disposes.

1. Distributor; giver; bestower.

The magistrate is both the beggar and the *disposer* of what is got by begging.—*Graunt, Observations on the Bills of Mortality.*

2. Governor; regulator; director.

All the reason of mankind cannot suggest any solid ground of satisfaction, but in making that God our friend, who is the absolute *disposer* of all things. —*South, Sermons.*

3. One who takes from, and gives to, whom he pleases.

But brandish'd high, in an ill-omen'd hour,
To thee, proud Gaul, behold thy justest fear,
The master sword, *disposer* of thy pow'r. *Prior.*

Dispósing. *verbal abs.* Direction.

The lot is cast into the lap; but the whole *disposing* thereof is of the Lord.—*Proverbs*, xvi. 33.

The preparations [in the margin, *disposings*] of

the heart in man, and the answer of the tongue is from the Lord.—*Proverbs*, xvi. 1.

Disposition. *s.*

1. Order; method; distribution.
   Touching musical harmony, whether by instrument or voice, it being of high or low, in due proportionable *disposition*, such notwithstanding is the force thereof, and so very pleasing effects it hath, in that very part of man which is most divine, that some have been thereby induced to think, that the soul itself by nature is, or hath in it harmony.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
   I ask whether the connection of the extremes be not more clearly seen, in this simple and natural *disposition*, than in the perplexed repetitions of five or six syllogisms?—*Locke.*
2. Natural fitness; quality; tendency to any act or state.
   This argueth a great *disposition* to putrefaction in the soil and air.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
   Refrangibility of the rays of light is their *disposition* to be refracted, or turned out of their way, and passing out of one transparent body or medium into another.—*Sir I. Newton.*
   Disposition is when the power and ability of doing any thing is forward, and ready upon every occasion to break into action.—*Locke.*
   Bleeding is to be used or omitted according to the symptoms which affect the brain: it relieves in any inflammatory *disposition* of the coat of the nerve.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*
3. Temper of mind.
   I have suffered more for their sakes, more than the villanous inconstancy of man's *disposition* is able to bear.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 5.
4. Affection of kindness or ill-will.
   I take myself to be as well informed as most men in the *dispositions* of each people towards the other. *Swift.*
5. Predominant inclination.
   As they pinch one another by the *disposition*, he cries out, no more.—*Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 7.
   The love we bear to our friends is generally caused by our finding the same *disposition* in them which we feel in ourselves.—*Pope.*
6. Assortment; adjustment of external circumstances. *Obsolete.*
   I crave fit *disposition* for my wife,
   Due reference of place and exhibition,
   As levels with her breeding.
   Shakespear, Othello, i. 3.

Dispósitive. *adj.*

1. Implying, or consisting in, the disposal of anything; decretive.
   The words of all judicial acts are written narratively, unless it be in sentences wherein *dispositive* and enacting terms are made use of.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*
2. Inclinable.
   Conversation . . . so impertinent and extravagant, as is not to be reduced to any rules or bounds of reason and religion; no, not under any intentional piety, and habitual or *dispositive* holiness.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 84.

Dispósitively. *adv.* In a dispositive manner; distributively.
That axiom in philosophy, that the generation of one thing is the corruption of another, although it be substantially true, concerning the form and matter, is also *dispositively* verified in the efficient or producer.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Dispossess. *v. a.* Put out of possession; deprive; disseize.
The blow from saddle forced him to fly:
Else might it needs down to his manly breast
Have cleft his head in twain, and life thence *dispossest.* *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*
Restless Amata lay,
Fir'd with disdain for Turnus *dispossest*,
And the new nuptials of the Trojan guest.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

With *of.*
Charles resolved, with a puissant army, to pass over, and to *dispossess* the pyrate *of* Tunis.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

With *from.*
They arrogate dominion undeserv'd
Over their brethren, and quite *dispossess*
Concord and law of nature *from* the earth.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 27.
It will be found a work of no small difficulty to *dispossess* and throw out a vice *from* that heart, where long possession begins to plead prescription.—*South, Sermons.*

Dispossession. *s.* Act of putting out of possession.
Seven devils were cast out of her [Mary Magdalen] by the command of Christ. That heart which was freed from Satan by that powerful *dispossession*, was now possessed with a free and gracious bounty to her deliverer.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.
Rapes, murders, treasons, *dispossessions*, riots, are venial things to men of honour, and often coincident in high pursuits!—*Quarles, Judgment and Mercy, The Vain-glorious Man.*

Dispósure. *s.*

1. Disposal; government; power; management.
   In his *disposure* is the orb of earth,
   The throne of kings, and all of human birth.
   G. Sandys, Paraphrase of the Book of Job, p. 49.
   Whilst they murmur against the present *disposure* of things, they do tacitly desire in them a difformity from the primitive rule, and the idea of that mind that formed all things best.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
2. State; posture.
   They remained in a kind of warlike *disposure*, or perhaps little better.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Dispraise. *s.* Blame; censure; dishonour.
I purpose to declare something concerning dauncing, wherein is merit of praise and *dispraise.*—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 63.
If any writer shall do this paper so much honour as to inscribe the title of it to others, the whole praise or *dispraise* of such a performance will belong to some other author.—*Addison.*

Dispraise. *v. a.* Blame; censure; condemn.
No abuse, Ned, in the world; honest Ned, none: I *dispraised* him before the wicked, that the wicked might not fall in love with him; in which doing, I have done the part of a careful friend.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 4.
The criticks, while they like my wares, may *dispraise* my writing.—*Spectator.*

Dispraisingly. *adv.* With blame; with censure.
Michael Cassio!
That came a wooing with you; many a time,
When I have spoke of you *dispraisingly*,
Hath ta'en your part. *Shakespear, Othello*, iii. 3.

Dispread. *v. a.* Spread different ways.
As morning sun her beams *dispreaden* clear,
And in her face fair truth and mercy doth appear.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Over him art, striving to compare
With nature, did an arbour green *dispread*,
Framed of wanton ivy flowing fair,
Through which the fragrant eglantine did spread
His prickling arms, entail'd with roses red. *Ibid.*
The church had certainly *dispread* itself into all these quarters of the world by that time.—*Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Seven Churches*, p. 166.

Dispread. *v. n.* Extend or expand itself.
Half in a blush of clust'ring roses lost,
Dew-dropping Coolness to the shade retires,
There on the verdant turf or flow'ry bed,
By gelid founts and careless rills to muse;
While tyrant Heat, *dispreading* through the sky,
With rapid sway his burning influence darts
On man, and beast, and herb, and tepid stream.
Thomson, Seasons, Summer.

Dispreader. *s.* Publisher; divulger. *Rare.*
If learned men be the first receivers out of books, and *dispreaders* both of vice and errour, how shall the licensers themselves be confided in?—*Milton, Areopagitica.*

Dispréjudice. *v. a.* Divest of prejudice. *Rare.*
Those . . . will easilie be so far *disprejudiced* in point of the doctrine, as to seek the acquainting their understandings with the grounds and reasons of this religion.—*Mountague, Devoute Essayes*, pt. ii. treat. vii. § 5. (Rich.)

Disprepare. *v. a.* Render unprepared; do away with previous preparation. *Rare.*
The kingdom of darkness . . . is nothing else but a confederacy of deceivers . . . that . . . endeavour . . . to extinguish in them [men] the light both of nature and the gospel; and so to *disprepare* them for the kingdom of God to come.—*Hobbs, Of the Kingdom of Darkness.* (Rich.)

Disprivilege. *v. a.* Deprive of a privilege. *Rare.*
The Lord Scudamore has lately *disprivileged*, and made subject to tithes, several of his lands at Abbey Dore, &c.—*Jura Cleri, &c.*, p. 11: 1661.

Disprize. *v. a.* Undervalue; set in low estimation. *Rare.*
Dishevel, sweet, thy yellow hair,
Whose ray does burnish'd gold *disprize.*
Cotton, Ode to Lydia.

Disprofess. *v. a.* Abandon the profession of. *Rare.*
His arms, which he had vow'd to *disprofess*,
She gather'd up. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, iii. 11, 20.

Disprófit. *s.* Loss; damage; detriment.
Whereas he sought profit, he fell into double *disprofit*, that neither with good men he could avoid secret shame, nor yet with evil men the note of dissimulation.—*Fox, Book of Martyrs, Archbishop Cranmer.*

Disproóf. *s.* Confutation; conviction of error or falsehood.
His remark contains the grounds of his doctrine, and offers at somewhat towards the *disproof* of mine.—*Bishop Atterbury.*
I need not offer anything farther in support of one, or in *disproof* of the other.—*Rogers.*

Dispróperty. *v. a.* Dispossess of any property. *Rare.*
He would
Have made them mules, silenc'd their pleaders, and
Dispropertied their freedoms.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 1.

Dispropórtion. *s.* Unsuitableness in form or quantity of one thing, or one part of the same thing, to another; want of proportion or symmetry; disparity.
Not to affect many proposed matches
Of her own clime, complexion, and degree,
Whereto we see in all things nature tends:
Foh! one may smell, in such, a will most rank,
Foul *disproportion*, thoughts unnatural.
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 3.
That we are designed for a more exalted happiness than can be derived from the things of this life, we may infer from their vast *disproportion* to the desires and capacities of our soul.—*Rogers.*

Dispropórtion. *v. a.* Mismatch; join things unsuitable in quantity or form; join unfitly.
There sits deformity to mock my body,
To shape my legs of an unequal size,
To *disproportion* me in every part.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 2.
Distance and men's fears have so enlarged the truth, and so *disproportioned* every thing, that we have made the little troop of discontents a gallant army, and already measured by the evening shadow.—*Sir J. Suckling.*

Dispropórtionable. *adj.* Wanting proportion; unsuitable in form or quantity; not duly regulated in regard to something else.
Doubts and fears are the sharpest passions: through these false opticks all that you see is like the evening shadows, *disproportionable* to the truth, and strangely longer than the true substance.—*Sir J. Suckling.*
We are apt to set too great a value on temporal blessings, and have too low and *disproportionable* esteem of spiritual.—*Bishop Smalridge.*

Dispropórtionably. *adv.* Unsuitably; not symmetrically.
We have no reason to think much to sacrifice to God our dearest interests in this world, if we consider how *disproportionably* great the reward of our sufferings shall be in another.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Dispropórtional. *adj.* Disproportionable; unsymmetrical; unsuitable in quantity or form to something else.
It is very *disproportional* to the understanding of childhood.—*Locke.*

Disproportionálity. *s.* Unsuitableness in bulk or form.
The world so is setten free
From that untoward *disproportionalitie.*
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, iii. 2, 60.

Dispropórtionate. *adj.* Wanting proportion; unsymmetrical; unsuitable to something else, either in bulk, form, or value.
None of our members are crooked or distorted, or *disproportionate* to the rest, either in excess or defect.—*Ray.*
It is plain that men have agreed to a *disproportionate* and unequal possession of the earth.—*Locke.*

Dispropórtionatedness. *s.* Unsuitableness in bulk, form, or value.
No such vast eccentricity as there, nor *disproportionatedness* of orbs and motions.—*Dr. H. More, Notes upon Psychozoia.*

Dispropórtionately. *adv.* In a disproportionate manner; unsuitably; unsymmetrically.
He who hath not taken leave of the follies of his youth, and in his maturer state scarce got out of that division, *disproportionately* divideth his days, crowds up the latter part of his life, and leaves too narrow a corner for the age of wisdom.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, ii. 8.

Dispróve. *v. a.*

1. Confute an assertion; convict of error or falsehood.

This exposition they plainly *disprove*, and shew by manifest reason, that of David the words of David could not possibly be meant.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The traitor's odious name
I first return, and then *disprove* thy claim.
Dryden, Fables.

We see the same assertions produced again, without notice of what hath been said to *disprove* them.—*Swift.*

2. Disapprove; disallow.

Some things are good; yet in so mean a degree of goodness, that men are only not *disproved*, nor disallowed of God for them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Dispróvable. *adj.* Capable of being, or liable to be, disproved.

The incorruptibleness and immutability of the heavenly bodies is more than probably *disproveable* by the sudden and irregular generation, changes, and destruction of the spots of the sun.—*Boyle, Free Enquiry into the vulgar and received Notion of Nature*, p. 114. (Ord MS.)

Dispróver. *s.*

1. One who disproves or confutes.

We may observe what a weak *disprover* he is of pre-existence.—*Annotations on Lux Orientis, &c.*, p. 68: 1682.

2. One who blames, censures, or disapproves. *Rare.*

The single example that our annals have yielded ... of two extremes, within so short a time, by most of the same commenders and *disprovers*, would require no slight memorial.—*Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 224.

Dispúnct. *v. a.* ? Same as Dispunge.

I desire the reader to take me as though I doe not here deale withal nor speake of the matter, but vtterly to haue pretermitted and *dispuncted* the same.—*Fox, Martyrs*, p. 646, *Lady Eleanor and Roger Only.* (Rich.)

Dispúnct. *adj.* Not polite; contrary to Punctilious. *Rare.*

That were *dispunct* to the ladies.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3. (Rich.)

Dispúnge. *v. a.* Expunge. *Rare.*

Thou then that hast *dispung'd* my score,
And dying wast the death of Death,
Be to me now, on Thee I call,
My life, my strength, my joy, my all!
Sir H. Wotton, Hymn in Time of Sickness.

Dispúnishable. *adj.* Without penal restraint.

No leases of any part of the said lands shall ever be made, other than leases for years not exceeding thirty-one, in possession, and not in reversion or remainder, and not *dispunishable* of waste.—*Swift, Last Will.*

Dispúrse. *v. a.* Pay; disburse.

Many a pound of my own proper store,
Because I would not tax the needy commons,
Have I *dispursed* to the garrisons,
And never ask'd for restitution.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

Dispurvéy. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *dispourvoir.*] Deprive; unprovide. *Rare.*

Dispurveyed of friends; lacking friends.—*Barret.*

Dispurvéyance. *s.* Want of provisions. *Rare.*

No fort so fensible, no walls so strong,
But that continual battery will rive,
Or daily siege, through *dispurvayaunce* long
And lack of rescues, will to parley drive.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 10, 10.

Dísputable. *adj.*

1. Liable to contest; controvertible; containing something which may be alleged on opposite sides.

If they are not in themselves *disputable*, why are they so much disputed?—*South, Sermons.*

Until any point is determined to be a law, it remains *disputable* by every subject.—*Swift.*

2. Fond of disputation.

He is too *disputable* for me.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, ii. 5.

Dísputable. *s.* Capable of being disputed, or made the subject of controversy.

This discourse of all the *disputables* in the world, shall require the fewest things to be granted.—*Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium*, i. 124. (Ord MS.)

Disputácity. *s.* Proneness to dispute. *Rare.*

Lest they should dull the wits, and hinder the exercise of reasoning, [and] abate the *disputacity* of the nation.—*Bishop Ward, Sermon, January* 30, 1674, p. 33.

Dísputant. *s.* Controvertist; arguer; reasoner.

Then Elihu his speech directs to those,
Who in a ring the *disputants* inclose.
G. Sandys, Paraphrase of the Book of Job, p. 49.

Our *disputants* put me in mind of the skuttlefish, that when he is unable to extricate himself, blackens all the water about him till he becomes invisible.—*Spectator.*

He may handle arguments (as a fencer handles his sword) with the skill of a practised *disputant*, regarding them merely as instruments for the attainment of his end, but without making himself responsible for the soundness of his conclusions.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. iii.

Dísputant. *adj.* Disputing; engaged in controversy.

Thou there wast found
Among the gravest rabbies, *disputant*
On points and questions fitting Moses' chair.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 217.

Disputátion. *s.* Art of controversy; argumentation.

Well do I find, by the wise knitting together of your answer, that any *disputation* I can use is as much too weak as I unworthy.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Consider what the learning of *disputation* is, and how they are employed for the advantage of themselves or others, whose business is only the vain ostentation of sounds.—*Locke.*

Disputátious. *adj.* Inclined to dispute; cavilling.

A man must be of a very *disputatious* temper, that enters into state controversies with any of the fair sex.—*Addison.*

Dispútative. *adj.* Disposed to debate; argumentative.

Their *disputative* and scrupulous zeal.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 59.

Perhaps this practice might not so easily be perverted as to raise a cavilling, *disputative*, and sceptical temper in the minds of youth.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

Dispúte. *v. n.* Contend by argument; altercate; debate; argue; controvert.

But a tight little doctor began to *dispute*
About administration, Newcastle, and Bute.
Anstey, Bath Guide.

Dispúte. *v. a.*

1. Contend for, whether by words or actions.

Things were *disputed* before they came to be determined: men afterwards were not to *dispute* any longer, but to obey.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Question; reason about.

Now I am sent, and am not to *dispute*
My prince's orders, but to execute.
Dryden, Indian Emperor.

3. Discuss; think on. *Rare.*

Dispute it like a man.—I shall do so:
But I must also feel it as a man.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Dispúte. *s.* Contest; controversy.

The question being about a fact, it is begging it, to bring as a proof an hypothesis which is the very thing in *dispute.*—*Locke.*

The earth is now placed so conveniently, that plants thrive and flourish in it, and animals live: this is matter of fact, and beyond all *dispute.*—*Bentley.*

Dispúter. *s.* One who disputes; controvertist; one given to argument and opposition.

Both were vehement *disputers* against the heathen idolatry.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

These conclusions have generally obtained, and have been acknowledged even by *disputers* themselves, till with labour they had stifled their convictions.—*Rogers.*

Dispúting. *verbal abs.* Disputation; altercation.

Do all things without murmurings and *disputings.*—*Philemon*, ii. 14.

Perverse *disputings* of men of corrupt minds.—1 *Timothy*, vi. 5.

Disqualificátion. *s.* That which disqualifies; that which makes unfit.

It is recorded as a sufficient *disqualification* of a wife, that, speaking of her husband, she said, God forgive him.—*Spectator.*

Now, sir, if words mean any thing, I apprehend that, when a long enumeration of *disqualifications* (whether by statute or the custom of parliament) concludes with these general comprehensive words, 'But subject to these restrictions and *disqualifications*, every subject of the realm is eligible of common right,' a reader of plain understanding must of course rest satisfied, that no species of *disqualification* whatsoever had been omitted.—*Letters of Junius*, let. 27.

On the union with Ireland, all the *disqualifications* for the Irish parliament were extended to the parliament of the United Kingdom; and several new *disqualifications* were created in reference to other Irish offices. The general scheme of official *disqualification* was now complete; but the jealousy of Parliament was still shown by the *disqualification* of new officers appointed by Acts of Parliament. So constant has been this policy, that upwards of one hundred statutes, still in force, contain clauses of *disqualification*; and many similar statutes have been passed, which have since expired, or have been repealed.—*T. Erskine May, Constitutional History of England*, vol. i. ch. vi.

Disquálified. *part. adj.* Wanting a qualification.

Such persons as shall confer benefices on unworthy and *disqualified* persons, after a notice or correction given, shall for that turn be deprived of the power of presenting unto such benefices.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Disquálify. *v. a.*

1. Make unfit; disable by some natural or legal impediment: (generally with *for* before the object).

I know no employment *for* which piety *disqualifies.*—*Swift.*

My common illness utterly *disqualifies* me *for* all conversation; I mean my deafness.—*Id.*

2. Deprive of a right or claim by some positive restriction; except from any grant: (with *from*).

The church of England is the only body of Christians which *disqualifies* those who are employed to preach its doctrine *from* sharing in the civil power, farther than as senators.—*Swift, Letter on the Sacramental Test.*

In spite of the law *disqualifying* hired champions, it is pretty clear that they were always to be had for money.—*C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England*, ch. xxxiii.

Disquántity. *v. a.* Lessen; diminish. *Rare.*

Be then desired,
By her, that else will take the thing she begs,
A little to *disquantity* your train;
And the remainder that shall still depend,
To be such men as may besort your age.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 4.

Disquíet. *s.* Uneasiness; restlessness; want of tranquillity; vexation; disturbance; anxiety.

If we give way to our passions, we do but gratify ourselves for the present, in order to our future *disquiet.*—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

I had rather live in Ireland than under the frequent *disquiets* of hearing you are out of order.—*Swift.*

Disquíet. *adj.* Unquiet; uneasy; restless.

I pray you, husband, be not so *disquiet*;
The meat was well if you were so content.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.

Disquíet. *v. a.* Disturb; make uneasy; harass; vex; fret; deprive of tranquillity.

Why art thou so vexed, O my soul? And why art thou so *disquieted* within me?—*Psalms*, xlii. 5.

Disquíeter. *s.* One who disquiets; disturber; harasser.

Weapons of all the villainy in the world, the *disquieters* of the honour and peace of Christendom:—our passions and appetites.—*Hammond, Sermons*, i.

Disquíetful. *adj.* Producing uneasiness or vexation.

Love and pity of ourselves should persuade us to forbear reviling, as *disquietful*, incommodious, and mischievous to us.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. i. ser. 15.

Disquíeting. *verbal abs.* Vexation; disturbance.

There reigned in all men, without exception, blood, manslaughter, theft, and dissimulation; corruption, unfaithfulness, tumults, perjury; *disquieting* of good men; forgetfulness of good turns.—*Wisdom*, xiv. 25.

Disquíetly. *adv.* In a disquiet manner; without rest; anxiously; uneasily; without calmness.

Treachery, and all ruinous disorders, follow us *disquietly* to our graves.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 2.

Disquíetness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Disquiet; uneasiness; restlessness; disturbance; anxiety.

All otherwise, said he, I riches rede,
And deem them root of all *disquietness.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Arius won to himself, both followers and great defenders; whereupon much *disquietness* ensued.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Disquíetous. *adj.* Causing disquiet.

Charging those, to whom she speaketh, that no manner of way they be troublesome or *disquietous*

to her spouse.—*Exposition of Solomon's Song*, p. 41: 1585.

Concerning therefore this wayward subject against prelaty, the touching whereof is so distasteful and *disquietous* to a number of men.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government.*

Disquíetude. *s.* Uneasiness; anxiety; disturbance; want of tranquillity.

Little happiness attends a great character, and to a multitude of *disquietudes* the desire of it subjects an ambitious mind.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Disquisition. *s.* Examination; disputative inquiry.

God hath reserved many things to his own resolution, whose determinations we cannot hope from flesh; but with reverence must suspend unto that great day, whose justice shall either condemn our curiosity, or resolve our *disquisitions.*—*Brown.*

Disquisitórial. *adj.* Having the character of a disquisition; critical.

When he came to exercise the subtlety of his *disquisitorial* powers upon it [the question], he would so ingeniously dissect and break it into fractions, that, as an object, when looked upon too intently for a length of time, grows misty and confused, so would the question under his discussion, when the humour took him to be hypercritical.—*Cumberland, Memoirs*, i. 189. (Ord MS.)

Disránk. *v. a.* Put out of rank; throw into confusion; degrade. *Rare.*

Out of thy part already; foil'd the scene;
Disrank'd the lines; disarm'd the action!
Decker, Satiro-Mastix.

Disránked. *part. adj.* Thrown or put out of rank or order. *Rare.*

So cranes, in winter, Strymon's cold forsake,
To drink warm Nile; and in their first flight make,
As chance directs, of letters various forms;
When their spread wings are by the violent storms
Of strong south-winds assailed, by and by
In a confused globe all mingled fly;
The letter's lost in their *disranked* wings.
May, Translation of Lucan's Pharsalia, v.

Disráy. *s.* Disarray: (this latter being the *commoner* word).

He [Theodosius] understoode for certain that Firmus ... reached at this, to come in manner of a sodaine tempest upon our armie fearing no hostilitie, and to put it in *disray.*—*Holland, Translation of Ammianus*, p. 368. (Rich.)

Disréalize. *v. a.* Divest or deprive of reality. *Rare.*

It is marred and *disrealised* with much galle of sondrie griefs and sorowes. — *Udal Luke*, c. 15. (Rich.)

Disregárd. *s.* Slight notice; neglect; contempt.

The *disregard* of melodious air was a necessary consequence of this affectation of harmonical science. —*Mason, Essays on English Church Music*, p. 99.

Disregárd. *v. a.* Slight; neglect; contemn.

Since we are to do good to the poor, to strangers, to enemies, those whom nature is too apt to make us despise, *disregard*, or hate, then undoubtedly we are to do good to all.—*Bishop Sprat.*

Disregárder. *s.* One who disregards, slights, or contemns a thing.

It [Scripture] has, among the wits, as well celebrators and admirers, as *disregarders.* — *Boyle, Considerations on the Style of the Holy Scriptures*, p. 174.

Disrégular. *adj.* Irregular: (this being the *commoner* word).

It remains now that we consider whether it be very likely there should any men be, who, in all the rest, do enjoy a true philosophique liberty, and who (not having more *disregular* passions) despise honours, pleasures, riches.—*Evelyn, On Liberty and Servitude.* (Rich.)

Disrélish. *s.*

1. Bad taste; nauseousness.

Oft they assay'd,
Hunger and thirst constraining; drugg'd as oft
With hatefullest *disrelish*, writh'd their jaws
With soot and cinders filled.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 567.

2. Dislike of the palate; squeamishness.

We may not hope to partake of Christ without sensible *disrelishes* of nature, without outward afflictions, without a true contrition of spirit.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 188.

Bread or tobacco may be neglected, where they are shown not to be useful to health, because of an indifferency or *disrelish* to them.—*Locke.*

The satiety and *disrelish* attending sensual enjoyments, the relish for things of a more pure and spiritual kind, the restless motion of the mind from one terrene object or pursuit to another, and often a flight or endeavour above them all towards something unknown and perfective of its nature, are so many signs and tokens of this better state, which in the stile of the Gospel is termed Life Eternal.—*Bishop Berkeley, Sermon before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.*

Disrélish. *v. a.*

1. Make nauseous; infect with an unpleasant taste; deprive of relish.

Fruits of taste to please
True appetite, and not *disrelish* thirst
Of nectarous draughts between, from milky stream.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 304.

The same anxiety and solicitude that embittered the pursuit, *disrelishes* the fruition itself.—*Rogers.*

2. Want a taste of; dislike.

I ask again, as before in the animadversions, how long is it since he hath *disrelished* libels?—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

The world is become too busy for me: every body is so concerned for the publick, that all private enjoyments are lost, or *disrelished.*—*Pope.*

Disréputable. *adj.* Not creditable; of bad repute.

Why should you think that conduct *disreputable* in priests, which you probably consider as laudable in yourself? — *Bishop Watson, Apology for the Bible*, p. 66: 6th ed.

I say it now, and I have said it a hundred times, the House of Commons is a more aristocratic body than the House of Lords. The fact is, a great peer would be a greater man now in the House of Commons than in the House of Lords. Nobody wants a second chamber, except a few *disreputable* individuals.—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, b. iv. ch. iv.

There was Jem Rodney, a known poacher and otherwise *disreputable.*—*Silas Marner*, ch. v.

Disreputátion. *s. Rare.*

1. Disgrace; dishonour.

I will tell you what was the course in the happy days of Queen Elizabeth, whom it is no *disreputation* to follow.—*Bacon.*

2. Loss of reputation; ignominy; bad repute.

Pride and wantonnesse have marred over times; great parents count it a *disreputation* to imploy their sonnes in courses of frugality; and their pampered children thinke it a shame to doe any thing; and so beare themselves, as those that hold it the only glory to be either idle or wicked.—*Bishop Hall, Saul and Samuel.* (Ord MS.)

The king fearing lest that the bad success might discourage his people, and bring *disreputation* to himself, forbad any report to be made.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Gluttony is not of so great *disreputation* amongst men as drunkenness.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Living.*

Disrepúte. *s.* Ill character; dishonour; want of reputation.

How studiously did they cast a slur upon the king's person, and bring his governing principles under a *disrepute.*—*South.*

Disrepúte. *v. a.* Bring into disgrace or dishonour; disregard; hold in dishonour. *Obsolete.*

I think you *disrepute* them, as all of your fathers do.—*Bishop Montagu, Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 183: 1625.

The Virgin was betrothed, lest honourable marriage might be *disreputed.*—*Jeremy Taylor, Great Exemplar of Sanctity and holy Life*, i. § 1.

Is it not infinitely better to be unjustly defamed by men, than to be *disreputed* by God, exposed to most disgraceful condemnation at his bar, and thrown into that state of everlasting ignominy?—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. iii. ser. 34.

Disrespéct. *s.* Incivility; want of reverence; irreverence; act approaching to rudeness.

Any *disrespect* to acts of state, or to the persons of statesmen, was in no time more penal.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Aristotle writ a methodical discourse concerning these arts, chusing a certain benefit before the hazard that might accrue from the vain *disrespects* of ignorant persons.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

What is more usual to warriors than impatience of bearing the least affront or *disrespect?*—*Pope.*

Disrespéct. *v. a.* Show disrespect to anyone; divest of respect. *Rare.*

It is true, I could have given him a latter place; but in that I should have disgraced the suitor, and *disrespected* the commander.—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 557.

Disrespécter. *s.* One who disrespects. *Rare.*

I shall take it for granted, that there have been, and are, but too many witty *disrespecters* of the Scripture.—*Boyle, Considerations on the Style of the Holy Scriptures*, p. 149. (Ord MS.)

Disrespéctful. *adj.* Deficient in, or wanting, respect or reverence.

Slovenly in dress, and *disrespectful* in manner, he was the last man to be feared as a rival in a drawing-room.—*Godwin, Fleetwood.*

Disrespéctfully. *adv.* In a disrespectful manner; irreverently; uncivilly.

We cannot believe our posterity will think so *disrespectfully* of their great-grandmothers, as that they made themselves monstrous to appear amiable. —*Addison, Spectator.*

Disréverence. *v. a.* Deprive or divest of reverence. *Rare.*

And also we should of our duties to God, rather forbeare the profyte that ourselfe might attayne by a masse, than to see his majestye *disreverenced* by the bold presumcion of such an odyous minister as he hath forbode to come about him.—*Sir T. More, Workes*, p. 227. (Rich.)

Disróbe. *v. a.* Undress; uncover; strip; divest.

Thus when they had the witch *disrobed* quite,
And all her filthy feature open shown,
They let her go at will. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

O! well did he become that lion's robe,
That did *disrobe* the lion of that robe.
Shakespear, King John, ii. 1.

These two great peers were *disrobed* of their glory, the one by judgement, the other by violence. —*Sir H. Wotton.*

Who will be prevailed with to *disrobe* himself at once of all his old opinions, and pretences to knowledge and learning, and turn himself out stark naked in quest afresh of new notions?—*Locke.*

Disróber. *s.* Person who, or thing which, disrobes; one who strips off a garment.

Disrobers of gypsies. — *Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote.*

Disroóf. *v. a.* Deprive of roof.

Aristocratism crouches low, in what shelter is still left; submitting to all requisitions, vexations; too happy to escape with life. Ghastly châteaus stare on you by the wayside; *disroofed*, diswindowed; which the national housebroker is peeling for the lead and ashlar.—*Carlyle, French Revolution.*

Disroót. *v. a.* Uproot: (the *commoner* term; used *metaphorically* in extract).

When nought serv'd,
When neither curb would crack, girth break, nor diff'ring plunges
Disroot his rider whence he grew, but that
He kept him 'tween his legs.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen, v. s. last. (Rich.)

Disrúption. *s.* [Lat. *disruptio*, *-onis*; from *ruptus*, pass. part. of *rumpo* = break.]

1. Act of breaking asunder.

These iron chains are no sooner fast than broken: there was more than an human power in this *disruption.*—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iii.

This secures them from *disruption*, which they would be in danger of, upon a sudden stretch or contortion.—*Ray.*

2. Breach; rent; dilaceration.

The agent which effected this *disruption*, and dislocation of the strata, was seated within the earth. —*Woodward.*

There is good reason to accept the general proposition that the *disruptions* and variations of level which take place at intervals on the terrestrial surface, are due to the progressive collapse of the earth's solid envelope upon its cooling and contracting nucleus.—*Herbert Spencer, Correlation and Equivalence of Forces.*

Dissatisfáction. *s.* State of being dissatisfied; discontent; want of something to complete the wish.

He that changes his condition, out of impatience and *dissatisfaction*, when he has tried a new one, wishes for his old again.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The ambitious man has little happiness, but is subject to much uneasiness and *dissatisfaction.*—*Addison, Spectator.*

In vain we try to remedy the defects of our acquisition, by varying the object: the same *dissatisfaction* pursues us through the circle of created goods.—*Rogers.*

Dissátisfy. *v. a.*

1. Discontent; displease.

The advantages of life will not hold out to the length of desire; and, since they are not big enough to satisfy, they should not be big enough to *dissatisfy.*—*Collier.*

2. Fail to please; offend by the want of something requisite: (with *with*).

I still retain some of my notions, after your lordship's having appeared *dissatisfied with* them.—*Locke.*

Disscátter. *v. a.* Scatter. *Rare.*

And future dangers naught respecting,
Whereby (O how easy matter
Made this so general neglecting
Confus'd weakness to *discatter?*)
Cæsar found the effect true tried
In his easy entrance making.
Daniel, Choruses in Cleopatra. (Rich.)

Disscáttered. *part. adj.* Scattered. *Rare.*

Yet, worthy Talbot, thou did'st so employ
The broken remnants of *discatter'd* pow'r,
That they might see it was our destiny,
Not want of spirit that lost what was our.
Daniel, Civil Wars, b. vi. (Rich.)

Disscéptre. *v. a.* Deprive of a sceptre, or of the kingly authority thereby signified. *Rare.*

It concerned Herod to further Cæsar's tribute in way of policy, to prevent a possible deposing or *disceptring.*—*Thomas Godwyn, Moses and Aaron,* p. 61. (Ord MS.)

Disseát. *v. a.* Unseat. *Rare.*

This push
Will cheer me ever, or *disseat* me now.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 3.

[He] seeks all foul means
Of boisterous and rough jadery, to *disseat*
His lord, that kept it bravely.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.

Dissect. *v. a.* [Lat. *disseco,* pass. part. *dissectus.*]

1. Cut into pieces: (chiefly applied to *anatomical* investigations).

No mask, no trick, no favour, no reserve;
Dissect your mind, examine every nerve.
Lord Roscommon.

Following life in creatures we *dissect,*
We lose it in the moment we detect. *Pope.*

2. Divide and examine minutely.

This paragraph, that has not one ingenuous word throughout, I have *dissected* for a sample.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Dissécter, or **Dissector.** *s.* One who dissects; anatomist.

They had these several persons belonging to and employed in embalming, each performing a distinct and separate office, viz. a designer or painter, a *dissector* or anatomist, a pollinctor or apothecary, an embalmer or surgeon, and a physician or priest.—*Greenhill, Art of Embalming,* p. 177.

Dissectible. *adj.* Capable of being, or liable to be, dissected.

Keill has reckoned up in the human body four hundred and forty-six muscles *dissectible.*—*Paley, Natural Theology,* ch. ix.

Dissection. *s.*

1. Act of separating the parts of animal bodies; anatomy.

She cut her up; but, upon the *dissection,* found her just like other hens.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

I shall enter upon the *dissection* of a coquet's heart, and communicate that curious piece of anatomy.—*Addison.*

2. Nice examination.

Such strict enquiries into nature, so true and so perfect a *dissection* of human kind, is the work of extraordinary diligence.—*Granville.*

Disseise. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *dissaiser.*]

1. Dispossess; deprive; put out of possession illegally: (with *of*).

If a prince should give a man, besides his ancient patrimony, which his family had been *disseized of,* an additional estate, never before in the possession of his ancestors, he could not be said to re-establish lineal succession.—*Locke.*

2. ? Free from seizure.

He so *disseized of* his griping gross,
The knight his thrillant spear again assay'd
In his brass-plated body to emboss.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Disseisin. *s.* Unlawful dispossessing of a man of his land, tenement, or other immovable or incorporeal right.

[He was] fined before the justices itinerant at Dunstable a 100*l.* a piece for thirty forcible entries and *disseisins* made by him upon divers men.—*Stephens, Additions to Spelman's History of Sacrilege.*

Disseisin [is] a wrongful putting out of him that is seised of the freehold. . . . And *disseisin* is of two sorts; either single *disseissin,* committed without force of arms, or *disseisin* by force; but this latter is more properly deforcement. . . No man is to be *disseised* or put out of his freehold, but by lawful judgement of his peers, or by the law of the land. *Seisin* is a technical term to denote the completion of that investiture by which the tenant was admitted into the tenure, and without which no freehold could be constituted or pass. *Disseisin* must, therefore, mean the turning the tenant out of his tenure and usurping his place and feudal relation. —*Tomline, Law Dictionary.*

Disseisor. *s.* One who dispossesses another without order of law.

In case of disseisin, the law hath been, that the *disseisor* could not re-enter without action, unless he had, as it were, made a present and continual claim.—*Selden, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion,* s. xvii.

To consider themselves as novel *disseizors,* usurpers, and intruders.—*Burke, Letter to R. Burke, Esq.*

Dissémblance. *s.* Want of resemblance; dissimilitude.

Nor can there be a greater *dissemblance* between one wise man and another.—*Osborne, Advice to a Son:* 1658.

Dissémble. *v. a.*

1. Hide under false appearance; conceal; pretend that not to be which really is.

She answered, that her soul was God's; and touching her faith, as she could not change, so she would not *dissemble* it.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

2. Pretend that to be which is not.

Your son Lucentio
Doth love my daughter, and she loveth him,
Or both *dissemble* deeply their affections.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 4.

He soon *dissembled* a sleep; and she, pleased that his thoughts were composed, fell into a real one.—*Tatler,* no. 172.

Dissémble. *v. n.* Play the hypocrite; use false professions; wheedle.

Ye *dissembled* in your hearts when ye sent me unto the Lord your God, saying, Pray for us.—*Jeremiah,* xlii. 20.

Dissémbled. *part. adj.* Hidden; disguised.

In vain, on the *dissembled* mother's tongue,
Had cunning art and sly persuasion hung;
And real care in vain, and native love
In the true parent's panting breast had strove.
Prior.

Dissémbler. *s.*

1. One who conceals his true disposition; hypocrite.

The French king, in the business of peace, was the greater *dissembler* of the two.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Such an one, whose virtue forbiddeth him to be base and a *dissembler,* shall evermore hang under the wheel.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. One who pretends that not to be which really is.

For ought I know, all husbands are like me;
And every one I talk with of his wife,
Is but a well *dissembler* of his woes,
As I am. *Beaumont and Fletcher, Maid's Tragedy.*

3. One who feigns what he does not feel or think.

A deep *dissembler,* not of his affections only, but of religion.—*Milton, Eiconoclastes.*

Dissémbling. *part. adj.* Disguising; dishonest.

I, that am curtail'd of this fair proportion,
Cheated of feature by *dissembling* nature.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 1.

Dissémbling. *verbal abs.* Dissimulation; fallacious appearance.

They are not upright, or sincere, as to their very being; but by such disguises, and *dissemblings,* make themselves a real and visible (though a silent) lie.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness,* p. 149.

Thy function too will varnish o'er our arts,
And sanctify *dissembling.*
Rowe, Ambitious Stepmother.

Dissémblingly. *adv.* In a dissembling manner; with dissimulation; hypocritically.

St. Peter was *dissemblingly* divided between scandal and conscience from off the Jews and his judgement, in point of eating meats and conversing with the Gentiles, till God better informed him.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness,* p. 113.

They might all have been either *dissemblingly* spoken, or falsely reported of the equity of the barbarous king.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Disséminate. *v. a.* Scatter as seed; sow; spread every way.

The Jews are indeed *disseminated* through all the trading parts of the world.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Disseminating. *verbal abs.* Scattering as seed; spreading.

Ill uses are made of it many times in stirring up seditions, rebellions, in *disseminating* of heresies, and infusing of prejudices.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

Dissemination. *s.* Act of scattering like seed; act of sowing or spreading.

Though now at the greatest distance from the beginning of errour, yet we are almost lost in its *dissemination,* whose ways are boundless, and confess no circumscription.—*Sir T. Browne.*

The gospel is of universal *dissemination.*—*Jeremy Taylor, Great Exemplar of Sanctity and holy Life,* i. § 4.

Those eight persons saved in the ark, descending from the Gordiæan mountains, and multiplying to a large collection in the plain of Sinaar, made their first division at that place: and that dispersion, or rather *dissemination,* hath peopled all other parts of the world, either never before inhabited, or dispeopled by the flood.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed,* art. i.

Disséminative. *adj.* Having a tendency to disseminate.

The effect of heresy is, like the plague, infectious and *disseminative.*—*Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium,* ii. 500. (Ord MS.)

Disséminator. *s.* One who scatters; sower; spreader.

Men, vehemently thirsting after a name in the world, hope to acquire it by being the *disseminators* of novel doctrines.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Dissénse. *v. a.* Divest of sense.

And quite *dis-sense* the senses in an hour.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, iii. 6. (Ord MS.)

Dissénsion. *s.* Disagreement; strife; discord; contention; difference; quarrel; breach of union.

He appeased the *dissension* then arising about religion.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Dissénsious, or **Disséntious.** *adj.* Disposed to discord; quarrelsome; factious; contentious.

Either in religion they have a *dissensious* head, or in the commonwealth a factious head.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

What's the matter, you *dissentious* rogues,
That rubbing the poor itch of your opinion,
Make yourselves scabs?
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 1.

Dissént. *v. n.*

1. Disagree in opinion; think in a contrary manner: (with special reference to *religious doctrine* or *discipline*).

There are many opinions in which multitudes of men *dissent* from us, who are as good and wise as ourselves.—*Addison.*

2. Differ; be of a contrary nature.

We see a general agreement in the secret opinion of men, that every man ought to embrace the religion which is true, and to shun, as hurtful, whatever *dissenteth* from it, but that most which doth farthest *dissent.*—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Dissént. *s.*

1. Disagreement; difference of opinion; declaration of difference of opinion.

In propositions, where though the proofs in view are of most moment, yet there are grounds to suspect that there is proof as considerable to be produced on the contrary side; there suspense or *dissent* are voluntary actions.—*Locke.*

What could be the reason of this general *dissent* from the notion of the resurrection, seeing that almost all of them did believe the immortality of the soul?—*Bentley, Sermons.*

2. Contrariety of nature; opposite quality. *Obsolete.*

The *dissents* of the menstrual or strong waters may hinder the incorporation, as well as the *dissent* of the metals. Therefore where the menstrua are the same, and yet the incorporation followeth not, the *dissent* is in the metals.—*Bacon.*

3. Doctrines and system of those who dissent from the established church; nonconformity.

But on this occasion the whole strength of *dissent* was put forth in conjunction with the whole strength of the establishment.—*Macaulay, History of England,* ch. ix.

Dissentáneous. *adj.* [Lat. *dissentaneus.*] Disagreeable; inconsistent; contrary.

They do not only disapprove it as *dissentaneous* to the Christian religion, but likewise as a matter undecent, and savouring too much of the flesh and sensuality of concupiscence.—*Sir P. Rycaut, Present State of the Greek and Armenian Churches,* p. 306.

The capacities of the Jews were very low and gross,—being *dissentaneous* and repugnant to the common humour and genius of mankind.—*Barrow, Sermons,* vol. ii. ser. xv.

Dissentany. *adj.* Dissentaneous; inconsistent. *Rare.*

The parts are not discrete, or *dissentany,* for both conclude not putting away, and consequently in such a form the proposition is ridiculous.—*Milton, Tetrachordon.*

Dissénter. *s.* One who disagrees, or declares his disagreement from an opinion (specially applied to one who dissents from the

established church, particularly of England); dissident; nonconformist.

'Twill be needless for me to treat as a casuist, to convince the *dissenters* from this doctrine.—*W. Mountague, Devoute Essays*, pt. iii. p. 104: 1654.

They will admit of matter of fact, and agree with *dissenters* in that; but differ only in assigning of reasons.—*Locke.*

They had been used but as tools to prevent the *dissenters* from uniting with the Church of England, whenever the common danger should come to threaten both.—*Welwood, Memoirs of the most material Transactions in England for the last hundred Years preceding the Revolution in* 1688.

The independents gradually, after the Restoration, mingled with the mass of Presbyterians, and now lie undistinguished in the herd of *dissenters.—Swift, Presbyterians' Plea of Merit.*

Disséntiate. *v. a.* Throw into a state of dissent. *Rare.*

Nothing jars the world's harmony, like men that break their ranks; one turbulent spirit will *dissentiate* even the calmest kingdom.—*Felltham, Resolves*, 100. (Ord MS.)

Disséntient. *s.* One who dissents.

The first trial of strength was in the Upper House. A resolution was moved there to the effect that the Lords would gladly concur in any plan that could be suggested for retaining the services of the Dutch brigade. The motion was carried by fifty-four votes to thirty-eight. But a protest was entered, and was signed by all the minority. It is remarkable that Devonshire was, and that Marlborough was not, one of the *dissentients.—Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiv.

Dissénting. *part. adj.* Having the character of dissent.

What cruelty of heathens has not been matched by the inhumanity of *dissenting* Christians?—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

How will *dissenting* brethren relish?
What will malignants say? *Butler, Hudibras.*

Disséntion. *verbal abs.* Declaration of difference of opinion.

I shall never think myself conscientiously tied to go as oft against my conscience as I should consent to such new proposals, which my reason, in justice, honour, and religion, bids me deny. . . And if my *dissentings* at any time were, as some have suspected and uncharitably avowed, out of errour, opinion, activeness, weakness, or wilfulness; . . . yet can no man think it other than the badge and method of slavery, by savage rudeness, and importunate obtrusions of violence, to have the mist of his errour and passion dispelled.—*Eikon Basilike*, ch. vi.

Disséntive. *adj.* Having the character of dissent; disagreeing. *Rare.*

A liar is a monster in nature; for his heart and tongue are incongruous, and *dissentive.—Felltham, Resolves*, 4. (Ord MS.)

Dissért. *v. n.* Discourse; dispute on matters. *Rare.*

Could I however repeat you the words of a venerable sage, (for I can call him no other,) whom once I heard *disserting* on the topick of religion, and whom still I hear, whenever I think on him; you might accept perhaps my religious theories as candidly as you have my moral.—*Harris, Dialogue concerning Happiness.*

Dissertátion. *s.* Discourse; disquisition; treatise.

Plutarch, in his *dissertation* upon the poets, quotes an instance of Homer's judgement in closing a ludicrous scene with decency and instruction.—*Broome, Notes on the Odyssey.*

Dissertator. *s.* One who discourses or debates upon a subject.

Our *dissertator* learnedly argues, if these books lay untouched and unstirred, they must have mouldered away.—*Boyle, On Bentley's Dissertation on Phalaris*, p. 114.

Dissérve. *v. a.* Do injury or an ill turn to anyone; damage; hurt; harm.

Having never done the king the least service, he took the first opportunity to *disserve* him, and engaged against him from the beginning of the rebellion.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Desires of things of this world, by their tendency, promote or *disserve* our interests in another.—*Rogers.*

Dissérvice. *s.* Injury; mischief; *ill* turn.

We shall rather perform good offices unto truth, than any *disservice* unto relaters who have well deserved.—*Brown.*

Great sicknesses make a sensible alteration, but smaller indispositions do a proportionable *disservice.—Collier.*

Dissérviceable. *adj.* Injurious; mischievous; hurtful.

Such a recommendation as this is *disserviceable*, if not injurious.—*Lamb, Letter to Southey.*

Dissérviceableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Disserviceable; injury; harm; hurt; mischief; damage.

All action being for some end, and not the end itself, its aptness to be commanded or forbidden must be founded upon its serviceableness or *disserviceableness* to some end.—*Norris.*

Dissérviceably. *adv.* In a disserviceable manner; so as to be injurious.

I did nothing *disserviceably* to your majesty, or the duke.—*Bishop Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, pt. ii. p. 17.

Dissétttle. *v. a.* Unsettle; unfix. *Rare.*

Under whose government [that of a carnal mind] he was resolved to be, and not be *dissettled* by the inlets of any higher light.—*Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Seven Churches*, pref.

Dissever. *v. a.* [see last extract.] Part in two; break; divide; sunder; separate; disunite.

Shortly had the storm so *dissevered* the company, which the day before had tarried together, that most of them never met again, but were swallowed up.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Dissever your united strengths,
And part your mingled colours once again.
Shakespear, King John, ii. 2.

All downright rains *dissever* the violence of outrageous winds, and level the mountainous billows.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

The meeting points the sacred hair *dissever*
From the fair head, for ever and for ever. *Pope.*

[In this word the particle *dis-* makes no change in the signification, and therefore the word, though supported by great authorities, ought to be ejected from our language, Dr. Johnson says. Our word, in fact, is the old French *desseverer.—Todd.*]

Disseverátion. *s.* Separation.

Though this part be found a little out of his owne time, yet both will be the clearer by the *dissevération.—Continuation of Knolles's History of the Turks*, 1435, E. (Ord MS.)

Dissévering. *verbal abs.* Separation.

The *dissevering* of fleets hath been the overthrow of many actions.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Disshádow. *v. a.* Free from shadow or shade. *Rare.*

But soon as he again *disshadowed* is,
Restoring the blind world his blemished sight,
As though another day were newly his,
The cozened birds busily take their flight,
And wonder at the shortness of the night.
Giles Fletcher, Christ's Victory and Triumph. (Rich.)

Dissheáth. *v. n.* Unsheath; come out of the sheath. *Rare.*

And in mounting hastily on horseback his sword *dissheathing* pierced his own thigh.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*, b. iii. ch. iv. § 3. (Rich.)

Disshíp. *v. a.* Unship. *Rare.*

Item, that the captain by discretion shal from time to time *disship* any artificer or English seruing man or apprentice out of the Primrose into any of the other three ships.—*Hackluyt, Voyages*, vol. i. p. 296. (Rich.)

Dissidence. *s.* Disagreement; dissent; nonconformity.

Dissidence, in Poland, is dissent in England.—*Dr. B. G. Latham, Nationalities of Europe*, ch v.

Dissident. *adj.* [Lat. *dissidens, -entis*, pres. part. of *dissideo* = disagree.] Varying; not agreeing.

But in that new-found part of the world, which is scarcely so far from us beyond the line equinoctial, as our life and manners be *dissident* from theirs, no trust nor confidence is in leagues.—*Robinson, Translation of More's Utopia*, ch. ix.: 1551.

Dissident. *s.* Dissenter; dissentient: (specially applied to those of the *Lutheran, Calvinistic*, and *Greek* confessions in *Poland*).

I have a great opinion of the cogency of the controversial arguments of the Russian troops, in favour of the *dissidents*. I am sure, I wish them success: for I would have all intoleration intolerated in its turn.—*Lord Chesterfield, Letter* 410. (Ord MS.)

Next year, we will hope, a Catholic Oaths Bill will pass, and then we may be sure that in a year or two afterwards we shall find all the popular literature of the day deriding all countries where a political oath is exacted from religious *dissidents* as the seats of the queerest oldfashioned bigotry.—*Saturday Review*, July 29, 1865.

Dissilition. *s.* [Lat. *dissilio*, from *dis* and *salio* = leap.] Act of starting in two; act of starting different ways. *Rare.*

The air having much room to receive motion, the *dissilition* of that air was great.—*Boyle, Experiments touching the Spring of the Air.*

Dissímilar. *adj.* [Lat. *dissimilis.*] Unlike; heterogeneous.

Simple oil is reduced into *dissimilar* parts, and yields a sweet oil, very differing from sallet-oil.—*Boyle.*

If the fluid be supposed to consist of heterogeneous particles, we cannot conceive how those *dissimilar* parts can have a like situation.—*Bentley.*

Dissimilárity. *s.* Unlikeness; dissimilitude.

If the principle of reunion has not its energy in this life, whenever the attractions of sense cease, the acquired principles of *dissimilarity* must repel these beings from their centre; so that the principle of reunion, being set free by death, must drive these beings towards God their centre, and the principle of *dissimilarity*, forcing him to repel them with infinite violence from him, must make them infinitely miserable.—*Cheyne.*

Dissímilarly. *adv.* In a dissimilar manner.

The relations of outside and inside, and of comparative nearness to neighbouring sources of influence, imply the reception of influences that are unlike in quantity or quality, or both; and it follows that unlike changes will be produced in the parts thus *dissimilarly* acted upon.—*Herbert Spencer, Data of Biology.*

Dissimílitude. *s.*

1. Unlikeness; want of resemblance.

Thereupon grew marvellous *dissimilitudes*, and by reason thereof jealousies, heartburnings, jars, and discords.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Comparison by contraries.

Dissimilitudes are expressed either by disjunction, or by commutation and conversion, and several ways of comparing together and reflecting upon them.—*Instructions concerning Oratory*, p. 63.

Dissimulátion. *s.* [Lat. *dissimulatio, -onis*; from *dissimulatus*, pass. part. of *dissimulo* = disguise.] Act of dissembling; hypocrisy; fallacious appearance; false pretensions: (for a difference between this word and *simulation*, suggested by a wellknown Latin line,

'Quod non est simulo, *dissimulo*que quod est,'

see second extract).

Dissimulation may be taken for a bare concealment of one's mind, in which sense we commonly say, that it is prudence to dissemble injuries.—*South.*

The learned make a difference between simulation and *dissimulation*. Simulation is a pretence of what is not; and *dissimulation* is a concealment of what is.—*Tatler*, no. 213.

Dissímule. *v. a.* Dissemble. *Rare.*

To the intent he would not discomfort his friend Titus, [he] *dissimuled* his heaviness.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 124.

In the church some errours may be *dissimuled* with less inconvenience, than they can be discovered.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Dissípable. *adj.* Easily scattered; liable to dispersion. *Rare.*

The heat of those plants is very *dissipable*, which under the earth is contained and held in; but when it cometh to the air it exhaleth.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Dissípate. *v. a.* [Lat. *dissipatus*, pass. part of *dissipo*; subst. *dissipatio, -onis.*] Scatter every way; disperse; squander.

Martin, the legate of Pope Innocent VIII., revoked and *dissipated* all former grants.—*Jeremy Taylor, Dissuasive against Popery*, ii. § 4.

It is covered with skin and hair to quench and *dissipate* the force of any stroke, and retard the edge of any weapon.—*Ray.*

Dissipated. *part. adj.*

1. Debauched; licentious.

This slavery to his passions produced a life irregular and *dissipated.—Johnson, Life of Savage.*

2. Squandered.

The wherry that contains
Of *dissipated* wealth the poor remains.
Johnson, London, Imitation of Juvenal, sat. iii.

Dissipátion. *s.*

1. Act of dispersion; state of being dispersed.

The effects of heat are most advanced when it worketh upon a body without loss or *dissipation* of the matter.—*Bacon.*

Abraham was contemporary with Paleg, in whose time the famous *dissipation* of mankind and distinction of languages happened.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Where the earth contains nitre within it, if that heat which is continually steaming out of the earth be preserved, its *dissipation* prevented, and the cold kept off by some building, this alone is ordinarily sufficient to raise up the nitre.—*Woodward.*

2. Distraction of attention.

I have begun two or three letters to you by

snatches, and been prevented from finishing them by a thousand avocations and *dissipations*.—*Swift.*

3. Loose conduct; debauchery.

Having run through all forms of ordinary *dissipation*, he refined upon the worst of them, and became a wickeder, though not a grosser, man than before.—*Godwin, Fleetwood.*

Dissländer. *s.* Slander. *Rare.*

He declareth you a true man, ... the saied *dislaunder* and noysinge notwithstanding. — *Hall, Henry VI.* an. 4. (Rich.)

Dissländerous. *adj.* Slanderous. *Rare.*

Of this Duke Wyllyam some *dislaũderous* wordes are left in memory, both ỹ the Englyssh Cronycle, and also of other wryters, ye which I ouer passe.—*Fabyan*, vol. i. c. 228. (Rich.)

Dissociabílity. *s.* Want of sociability.

This *dissociability*, this dogmatizing, cruel, enslaving principle, is that which makes popery so very dreadful.—*Brett, Friendly Call to the Roman Catholicks in Ireland*, p. 12: 1757.

Dissóciable. *adj.* Not to be brought to goodfellowship.

A company of scribbling parasites, fiery-spirited friars, zealous anachorists, hypocritical confessors, and those Pretorian soldiers, his janisary jesuits, that *dissociable* society, as Languis terms it.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 650.

Not only all falsehood is incongruous to a divine mission, but is *dissociable* with all truth.—*Bishop Warburton, Sermons*, ser. iii. (Ord MS.)

Dissóciate. *v. a.* [Lat. *dissociatus*, pass. part. of *dissocio*; adj. *dissociabilis*.] Separate; disunite; part.

By thus *dissociating* every state from every other, like deer separated from the herd, each power is treated with, on the merit of his being a deserter from the common cause.—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace.*

Dissóciating. *part. adj.* Effecting dissociation or disunion.

In the *dissociating* action, even of the gentlest fire, upon a concrete, there perhaps vanish some active and fugitive particles, whose presence was requisite to contain the concrete under such a determinate form.—*Boyle.*

Dissociátion. *s.* Separation; division.

Before the *dissociation* of the seventeen provinces, this town [Antwerp] was one of the greatest marts of Europe.—*Howell, Familiar Letters*, i. ii. 15.

Dissolubílity. *s.* Liability to suffer a disunion of parts by heat or moisture; capacity of being dissolved.

Bodies seem to have an intrinsick principle of alteration, or corruption, from the *dissolubility* of their parts, and the coalition of several particles endued with contrary and destructive qualities each to other.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Dissoluble. *adj.* Capable of separation; having one part separable from another by heat or moisture.

That which is commonly known among us being properly a gummous body, and *dissoluble* also in water.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 12.

Nodules, reposed in cliffs amongst the earth, being hard and not so *dissoluble*, are left behind.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Dissolubleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Dissoluble.

The petrified wood differed from wood in its *dissolubleness*; for putting some drops of distilled vinegar upon the stone, I found it presently to yield very many bubbles.—*Birch, History of the Royal Society*, i. 261. (Ord MS.)

Dissolute. *adj.*

1. Loose; wanton; unrestrained; dissolved in pleasures; luxurious; debauched.

The beauty of religion the most *dissolute* are forced to acknowledge.—*Rogers.*

2. Heedless; negligent. *Rare.*

A giant huge and tall,
Who him disarm'd, *dissolute*, dismay'd,
Unawares surpriz'd. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Dissolutely. *adv.* In a dissolute manner; loosely; in debauchery; without restraint.

Whereas men have lived *dissolutely* and unrighteously, thou hast tormented them with their own abominations.—*Wisdom*, xii. 23.

Dissoluteness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Dissolute; looseness; laxity of manners; debauchery.

Their painting, their nakedness, their inconstancy in all fashions, the instruments of *dissoluteness*.—*Dr. J. White, Two Sermons*, p. 67: 1615.

Instead of speaking the language of a serious, rational, unaffected piety, they abound wholly with rapturous flights of unhallowed love, and strains of mystical *dissoluteness*. — *Coventry, Philemon*, conv. 1.

If we look into the common management, we shall have reason to wonder, in the great *dissoluteness* of manners which the world complains of, that there are any footsteps at all left of virtue.—*Locke.*

Dissolútion. *s.*

1. Act of liquefying by means of moisture; state of being liquefied; liquefaction.

I am as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual *dissolution* and thaw.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

2. Substance formed by dissolving anything.

Weigh iron and aqua-fortis severally; then dissolve the iron in the aqua-fortis, and weigh the *dissolution*.—*Bacon.*

A demonstrative and convincing proof that an acid does consist of pointed parts is, that not only all acid salts do crystallize into edges, but all *dissolutions* of different things, caused by acid liquors, do assume this figure in their crystallization.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, ii. 7.

3. Destruction of anything by the separation of its parts.

The elements were at perfect union in his body; and their contrary qualities served not for the *dissolution* of the compound, but the variety of the composure.—*South.*

4. Death; resolution of the body into its constituent elements.

The life of man is always either increasing towards ripeness and perfection, or declining and decreasing towards rottenness and *dissolution*.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

5. Destruction.

Would they have mankind lay aside all care of provisions by agriculture or commerce, because possibly the *dissolution* of the world may happen the next moment?—*Bentley.*

6. Breach or ruin of anything compacted or united.

Is a man confident of wealth and power? Why let him read of those strange unexpected *dissolutions* of the great monarchies and governments of the world.—*South.*

7. Act of breaking up an assembly.

If I can but hold them all together,
And draw them to a sufferance of themselves,
But till the *dissolution* of the dinner,
I shall have just occasion to believe
My wit is magisterial. *B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady.*

A *dissolution* is the civil death of a parliament.—*Sir W. Blackstone.*

8. Looseness of manners; laxity; remissness; dissipation.

Cry we not out daily against all manner of excess, riot, and *dissolution*? — *Harmar, Translation of Beza's Sermons*, p. 315: 1587.

A longing after sensual pleasures is a *dissolution* of the spirit of a man, and makes it loose, soft, and wandering, unapt for noble or spiritual employments.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Dissólvable. *adj.* Capable of dissolution; liable to be melted: (Dissoluble *commoner*).

The body is *dissolvable* and mortal.—*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul*, to the reader.

Such things as are not *dissolvable* by the moisture of the tongue, act not upon the taste.—*Newton.*

Dissólvative. *adj.* Having the power of dissolving; solvent in the chemical sense. *Rare.*

Applied hot, with a little fether, and laying thereupon a cloth wet with the selfe same bessamo, it is *dissolvative*, and so it doeth consume and undoe swellinges.—*Frampton, Joyfull Newes*, 8. (Ord MS.)

Dissólve. *v. a.* [Lat. *dissolvo*, pass. part. *dissolutus*; subst. *dissolutio, -onis*.]

1. Destroy the form of anything by disuniting the parts by means of heat or moisture; liquefy.

Seeing then that all these things shall be *dissolved*, what manner of persons ought ye to be?—*2 Peter*, iii. 11.

I have heard of anchovies *dissolved* in sauce.—*Dryden.*

The whole terrestrial globe was raken all to pieces, and *dissolved* at the deluge.—*Woodward.*

2. Loose; break the ties of anything.

Down fell the duke, his joints *dissolv'd* asunder,
Blind with the light, and stricken dead with wonder.
Fairfax.

The commons live, by no divisions rent;
But the great monarch's death *dissolves* the government. *Dryden.*

3. Separate persons united: (as, 'to *dissolve* a league').

She and I long since contracted,
Are now so sure that nothing can *dissolve* us.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.

4. Break up assemblies.

By the king's authority alone, and by his writs, parliaments are assembled; and by him alone they are prorogued and *dissolved*, but each house may adjourn itself.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

5. Solve; clear.

And I have heard of thee, that thou canst make interpretations and *dissolve* doubts.—*Daniel*, v. 16.

6. Break an enchantment.

Highly it concerns his glory now
To frustrate and *dissolve* these magick spells.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1148.

7. Relax by pleasure.

Angels *dissolv'd* in hallelujahs lie. *Dryden.*

Dissólve. *v. n.*

1. Be melted; be liquefied.

All putrefaction, if it *dissolve* not in rarefaction, will in the end issue into plants or living creatures bred of putrefaction.—*Bacon.*

As wax *dissolves*, as ice begins to run
And trickle into drops before the sun,
So melts the youth, and languishes away.
Addison, Translation from Ovid.

2. Sink away; fall to nothing.

If there be more, more woeful, hold it in;
For I am almost ready to *dissolve*,
Hearing of this. *Shakespear, King Lear*, v. 3.

Dissólvent. *adj.* [Lat. *dissolvens, -entis*, pres. part. of *dissolvo*.] Having the power of dissolving or melting: (Solvent *commoner*).

In man and viviparous quadrupeds, the food moistened with the spittle is first chewed, then swallowed into the stomach, where, being mingled with *dissolvent* juices, it is concocted, macerated, and reduced into a chyle.—*Ray.*

Dissólvent. *s.* That which has the power of disuniting the parts of anything.

Spittle is a great *dissolvent*, and there is a great quantity of it in the stomach, being swallowed constantly.—*Arbuthnot.*

Dissólver. *s.*

1. That which dissolves, or has the power of dissolving.

Fire, and the more subtle *dissolver*, putrefaction, by dividing the particles of substances, turn them black.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. One who solves or clears a difficulty.

Shewing of hard sentences and dissolving of doubts were found in the same Daniel [in the margin, a *dissolver*].—*Daniel*, v. 12.

Dissólvible. *adj.* Liable to perish by dissolution. *Rare.*

Man, that is even upon the intrinsick constitution of his nature *dissolvible*, must, by being in an eternal duration, continue immortal.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Díssonance. *s.* Mixture of harsh, unpleasing, inharmonious sounds; unsuitableness of one sound to another.

Still govern thou my song,
But drive far off the barbarous *dissonance*
Of Bacchus and his revellers.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 31.

The Latin tongue is a dead language, and none can decide with confidence on the harmony or *dissonance* of the numbers of these lines.—*Garth, Preface to Translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses.*

Díssonant. *adj.* [Lat. *dissonans, -antis*, pres. part. of *dissono*; from *sonus* = sound.]

1. Harsh; inharmonious.

You are too harsh, too *dissonant*;
There's no true musick in your words, my lord.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Woman-hater.

Dire were the strain, and *dissonant* to sing
The cruel raptures of the savage kind. *Thomson.*

Is there no Algerine, no Kamschatkan arrived?
No Plenipo Pacha, three-tailed and ten-wived?
No Russian, whose *dissonant* consonant name
Almost rattles to fragments the trumpet of Fame?
Moore, Twopenny Postbag.

2. Incongruous; disagreeing: (with *from*).

For it must needs be, that, how far a thing is *dissonant* and disagreeing *from* the guise and trade of the hearers, so far shall it be out of their belief.—*Robinson, Translation of More's Utopia*, ch. vi.: 1551.

What can be more *dissonant from* reason and nature, than that a man, naturally inclined to clemency, should shew himself unkind and inhuman?—*Hakewill, Apology.*

Questionless this was a hard-heartedness of divorcing, worse than that in the Jews, which they say extorted the allowance from Moses, and is utterly *dissonant from* all the doctrine of our Saviour.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.*

With *to*.

When conscience reports any thing *dissonant to* truth, it obliges no more than the falsehood reported by it.—*South.*

Dissuáde. *v. a.* [Lat. *dis* and *suadeo* = persuade.] Divert by reason or importunity from anything; exhort against.

We submit to Cæsar, promising
To pay our wonted tribute, from the which
We were *dissuaded* by our wicked queen.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, v. 5.

This would be worse;
War therefore, open or conceal'd, alike
My voice *dissuades*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*. ii. 186.

I'd fain deny this wish, which thou hast made;
Or, what I can't deny, would fain *dissuade*.
Addison, Translation from Ovid.

Dissuáder. *s.* One who dissuades.

This R. Pauling hath been bred up a Puritan, he is no friend to the university, and a *dissuader* of such gentlemen, that he knows, from sending their children to the university.—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 291.

Dissuásion. *s.* Urgency of reason or importunity against anything; dehortation.

How long shall I live with those,
Whose savage minds sweet peace oppose,
Where fury by *dissuasion* grows?
G. Sandys, Psalms, p. 204: 1636.

Endeavour to preserve yourself from relapse by such *dissuasions* from love, as its votaries call invectives against it.—*Boyle.*

Dissuásive. *adj.* Dehortatory; tending to divert or deter from any purpose.

Raucus harangues with a *dissuasive* grace,
And Helluo invites with a forbidding face.
Congreve, Epistle on Pleasing.

He [Abraham] dutifully submitted, without seeking excuses from any *dissuasive* reasonings.—*Archbishop Secker, Sermons.*

Dissuásive. *s.* Dehortation; argument or importunity employed to turn the mind off from any purpose or pursuit.

The meanness, or the sin, will scarce be *dissuasives* to those who have reconciled themselves to both.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Dissúnder. *v. a.* Sunder; separate. *Rare.*

But when her draught the sea and earth *dissunder'd*,
The troubled bottoms turn'd up, and she thunder'd.
Chapman.

Dissweéten. *v. a.* Deprive of sweetness. *Rare.*

By excess the sweetest comforts will be *dissweetened*, grow sour and loathsome. — *Bishop Richardson, Choice Observations upon the Old Testament*, p. 296: 1655.

Dissyllábic. *adj.* Consisting of two syllables.

Many of these combinations were sounded as if the words were *dissyllabic*.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. i. ch. i.

Dissýllable. *s.* Word of two syllables.

No man is tied, in modern poetry, to observe any farther rule in the feet of his verse, but that they be *dissyllables*: whether spondee, trochee, or iambique, it matters not.—*Dryden.*

Distáckle. *v. a.* Deprive of tackle or rigging.

Distáckled. *part. adj.* Deprived of tackle or rigging.

At length these instruments of their long wanderings ... tossed their *distackled* fleet to the shores of Libya.—*Warner, Albion's England, Addition to* b. ii. (Rich.)

Dístaff. *s.* [A.S. *distæf*.] Staff from which the flax is drawn in spinning.

In sum, proud Boreas never ruled fleet,
Who Neptune's web on danger's *distaff* spins,
With greater power than she did make them wend
Each way, as she that ages praise did bend.
Sir P. Sidney.

I would fain counsel you, but to what I know not; he's so below a beating, that the women find him not worthy of their *distaves*; and to hang him were to cast away a rope.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, King and no King.*

Used as a *sign* or *symbol* of the *female* sex.

In my civil government some say the crosier, some say the *distaff* was too busy.—*Howell, England's Tears.*

See my royal master murder'd,
His crown usurp'd, a *distaff* in the throne.
Dryden.

Distaín. *v. a.*

1. Stain; tinge with an adventitious colour.

Nor ceas'd his arrows, till the shady plain
Sev'n mighty bodies with their blood *distain*.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

Place on their heads that crown *distain'd* with gore,
Which those dire hands from my slain father tore.
Pope.

2. Blot; sully with infamy.

That lady whom I had to me assign'd,
Hath both *distain'd* her honourable blood,
And eke the faith which she to me did bind.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Some theologians defile places erected for religion, by defending oppressions, *distaining* their professions by publishing odious untruths upon report of others.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Distance. *s.*

1. Measure of division, or separation.

a. In *place.*

It is very cheap, notwithstanding the great *distance* between the vineyards and the towns that sell wine.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

These dwell at such convenient *distance*,
That each may give his friend assistance. *Prior.*

b. In *time.*

I help my preface by a prescript, to tell that there is ten years' *distance* between one and the other.—*Prior.*

2. Space between two antagonists in fencing.

We come to see fight; to see thy pass, thy stock, thy reverse, thy *distance*.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 3.

Banquo was your enemy,
So is he mine; and in such bloody *distance*,
That every minute of his being thrusts
Against my near'st of life. *Id., Macbeth*, iii. 1.

3. Space marked off towards the end of a racecourse, and within which a horse must be at the finish to gain a place.

This was the horse that ran the whole field out of *distance* and won the race.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

4. Ideal disjunction; mental separation.

The qualities that affect our senses are, in the things themselves, so united and blended, that there is no separation, no *distance* between them.—*Locke.*

5. Respectful behaviour.

I hope your modesty
Will know what *distance* to the crown is due.
Dryden.

'Tis by respect and *distance* that authority is upheld.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

6. Retraction of kindness; reserve; alienation.

On the part of Heaven,
Now alienated, *distance* and distaste,
Anger, and just rebuke, and judgment given.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 8.

Keep one's distance. Stand aloof.

If a man makes me *keep my distance*, the comfort is, he keeps his at the same time.—*Swift.*

Distance. *v. a.*

1. Place remotely; throw off from the view.

That which gives a relievo to a bowl is the quick light, or white which appears to be on the side nearest to us, and the black by consequence *distances* the object.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

2. In *Racing.* Outstrip by the length of a distance; conquer with great superiority.

In this field he *distanced* all competitors.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. i. ch. iii.

Dístanced. *part. adj.* Left behind, as in a race.

Each daring lover, with advent'rous pace,
Pursu'd his wishes in the dang'rous race:
Like the swift hind the bounding damsel flies,
Strains to the goal, the *distanc'd* lover dies. *Gay.*

Dístancy. *s.* Distance. *Rare.*

Even absent things be seen by Phantasie,
By sense things present at a *distancie*.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, pt. iii. ch. ii. § 6. (Rich.)

Dístant. *adj.* [Lat. *distans, -antis*, pres. part. of *disto* = stand apart.]

1. Remote; not near.

a. In *place.*

This heaven which we behold
Distant so high. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 86.

b. In *time.*

Our notions and our customs of delicacy are the result of a change in our manners of no *distant* period.—*Disraeli the elder, Amenities of Literature, Chaucer.*

c. In *nature.*

What besides this unhappy servility to custom can reconcile men that own Christianity, to a practice so widely *distant* from it?—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

2. Not obvious; not plain.

It was one of the first distinctions of a well-bred man to express every thing obscene in modest terms and *distant* phrases, while the clown clothed those ideas in plain homely terms that are the most obvious and natural.—*Addison, Spectator.*

3. Cold, or reserved, in demeanour; exhibiting reserve.

He passed me with a *distant* bow.—*Goldsmith, Essays.*

Distántial. *adj.* Distant. *Rare.*

But alas! how *distancial* are we from this ingenious coercion of our polluted fancies!—*Mountague, Devonte Essays*, pt. i. treat. 12, § 1. (Rich.)

Distantly. *adv.* In a distant manner: (as, 'He is *distantly* related to, or connected with, me;' 'He behaved *distantly* towards me').

Distáste. *s.*

1. Aversion of the palate; disrelish; disgust.

He gives the reason of the *distaste* of satiety, and of the pleasure in novelty in meats and drinks.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Dislike; uneasiness.

Prosperity is not without many fears and *distastes*, and adversity is not without comforts and hopes.—*Bacon, Essays.*

3. Anger; alienation of affection.

The king having tasted of the envy of the people, for his imprisonment of Edward Plantagenet, was doubtful to heap up any more *distastes* of that kind by the imprisonment of De la Pole also.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Distáste. *v. a. Rare.*

1. Cause distaste.

Dangerous conceits are in their nature poisons;
Which at the first are scarce found to *distaste*;
But, with a little act upon the blood,
Burn like the mines of sulphur.
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 3.

2. Dislike; loathe.

I am unwilling to believe that he doth it with a design to play tricks, and fly-blow my words to make others *distaste* them.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

3. Offend; disgust.

He thought it no policy to *distaste* the English or Irish by a course of reformation, but sought to please them.—*Sir J. Davies.*

There were others of a different nature, and which had a contrary effect by *distasting* and disobliging many of the chief nobility, and most or all of the clergy.—*Sir W. Temple, Introduction to the History of England*, p. 174.

4. Vex; exasperate; sour.

Suitors are so *distasted* with delays and abuses.—*Bacon, Essay of Suitors.*

5. Corrupt; make distasteful.

Nothing but continuance, and abuse, hath *distasted* these things.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 314.

Distásted. *part. adj.* Vexed; exasperated; soured.

The whistling of the winds is better musick to contented minds than the opera to the spleenful, ambitious, diseased, *distasted*, and distracted souls. —*Pope.*

Distásteful. *adj.*

1. Nauseous to the palate; disgusting.

What to one palate is sweet and delicious, to another is odious and *distasteful*.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

2. Offensive; unpleasing.

The visitation, though somewhat *distasteful* to the Irish lords, was sweet and welcome to the common people.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

None but a fool *distasteful* truth will tell;
So it be new and please, 'tis full as well. *Dryden.*

Distasteful humours, and whatever else may render the conversation of men grievous and uneasy to one another, are forbidden in the New Testament.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

3. Malignant; malevolent.

The ground might be the *distasteful* averseness of the Christian from the Jew.—*Brown.*

Distástefulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Distasteful.

1. Dislike.

Out of a *distastefulness* of the former answer given from hence, all expectation of any business of this nature was absolutely extinguished.—*Earl of Bristol to King James I., Supplement to Cabala*, p. 121.

2. Disagreeableness.

But to leave the *distastefulness* of comparison, let us view what is fit they should be.—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 343: 1654.

Distástive. *s.* That which occasions aversion or disgust.

Pride in the advised, mixed with jealousy of the pride of the adviser, (and very often not without cause,) or of other *distastives* incident to that part of advice called reproof, which is here principally meant by moral chirurgery.—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*: 1654.

Distásture. *s.* ? Repulse; ? disaster. *Rare.*

This duke (saith Grafton), being an aged man and fortunate before in all his warres, upon this *distasture* impressed such a dolour of minde, that for very grief thereof he liued not long after.—*Speed, Queen Marie*, b. ix. ch. xxiii. s. 32. (Rich.)

Distémper. *s.*

1. Disproportionate mixture of parts; want of a due temper of ingredients; disease; malady; peccant predominance of some humour.

They heighten *distempers* to diseases.—*Sir J. Suckling.*

It argues sickness and *distemper* in the mind, as well as in the body, when a man is continually turning and tossing.—*South, Sermons.*

Professor Sylvius de la Boe, who, having just embraced the chemical doctrines of Van Helmont, assigned the origin of the *distemper* to a prevailing acid, declared that its cure could alone be effected by the copious administration of absorbent and testaceous medicines.—*Paris, Pharmacologia*, pp. 39, 40.

Denoting a *specific malady* in *dogs*.

I should define *distemper* in the dog as a fever of a nature similar to typhus, and always characterised by the following symptoms, which generally occur in the order in which they are mentioned:—There is first a dullness and restlessness, with partial loss of appetite, heat and dryness of the nose, rapid but feeble pulse, dull eye, the white of which is generally streaked with dark-coloured blood-vessels. The dog seems extremely sensitive to cold, or to any other disagreeable sensation, as scolding, flogging, &c. The water is scanty and high-coloured, with thirst; and the motions either very costive or loose, and if the latter, often of a pitchy colour. The strength and flesh fail in a remarkably rapid manner, so that the dog is often unable to stand at the end of a few days or a week; the appetite is by that time entirely lost, and frequently the food which is given by force is speedily returned, or passes the bowels unchanged. The respiration generally becomes quicker than natural, though this symptom is not so universal as the others I have enumerated. In fact, all the processes of respiration, circulation, digestion, and secretion, are disturbed in a remarkable manner; and in this, I believe, is the essence of the disease; and the healthy resumption of these functions is always attended by convalescence.—Such are the general and characteristic symptoms of *distemper*.—*Stonehenge, The Greyhound*, p. 65.

2. Want of due temperature.

It was a reasonable conjecture, that those countries which were situated directly under the tropick, were of a *distemper* uninhabitable.—*Sir W Raleigh, History of the World.*

3. Bad constitution of the mind; predominance of any passion or appetite.

If little faults, proceeding on *distemper*,
Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye
At capital crimes? *Shakespear, Henry V.* ii. 2.

4. Want of due balance between contraries.

The true temper of empire is a thing rare, and hard to keep; for both temper and *distemper* consist of contraries.—*Bacon.*

5. Ill humour of mind; depravity of inclination.

I was not forgetful of those sparks, which some men's *distempers* formerly studied to kindle in parliament.—*Eikon Basilike.*

6. Tumultuous disorder.

Still as you rise, the state exalted too
Finds no *distemper* while 'tis chang'd by you.
Waller.

7. Disorder; uneasiness.

There is a sickness,
Which puts some of us in *distemper*, but
I cannot name the disease; and it is caught
Of you that yet are well.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

8. In *Painting*. Preparation of opaque colour, ground up with size and water, gum water, or similar vehicles. See the fourth sense of the verb Distemper.

Distemper, or tempera, was the ordinary method of painting in the higher departments of art, as well as illuminating, before the establishment of oil or varnish painting.—*Sir C. Eastlake, Materials for a History of Oil Painting.*

Distémper. *v. a.*

1. Disease.

Purge him off
As a distemper, gross to air as gross,
And mortal food; as may dispose him best
For dissolution wrought by sin, that first
Distemper'd all things, and of incorrupt
Corrupted. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 52.

2. Disorder.

He *distempered* himself one night with long and hard study.—*Boyle, History of Fluids.*

3. Deprive of temper or moderation; make disaffected or malignant.

They will have admirers among posterity and be equally celebrated by those whose minds will not be *distempered* by interest, passion, or partiality.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

4. In *Painting*. Mix colours in the way of distemper.

Colouring of paper, viz. marbled paper, by *distempering* the colours with ox-gall, and applying them upon a stiff gummed liquor.—*Sir W. Petty, Sprat's History of the Royal Society*, p. 286.

Distémperance. *s.* Distemperature. *Obsolete.*

Diseases grew; *distemperance* made me swell.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 112.

Distémperate. *adj.*

1. Immoderate.

Aquinas objecteth the *distemperate* heat, which he supposeth to be in all places directly under the sun.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Their habit is for the most part nakedness; the zone, by reason of its *distemperate* heat, well excusing clothing.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 348.

2. Diseased; disordered.

Thou hast thy brain *distemperate*, and out of rule.—*Wodroephe, French and English Grammar*, p. 295: 1623.

Distémperately. *adv.* In a distemperate manner. *Rare.*

When the air is *distemperately* heated, then it is very apt to disorder and dry up the blood in human bodies.—*Feltham, Resolves*, 97. (Ord MS.)

Distémperature. *s.*

1. Intemperateness; excess of heat or cold, or of other qualities.

Head-melancholy is commonly caused by a cold or hot *distemperature* of the brain.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 175.

How now, Anaides? what is it hath conjured up this *distemperature* in the circle of your face?—*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

They were consumed by the discommodities of the country, and the *distemperature* of the air.—*Abbot.*

2. Perturbation of the mind.

Thy earliness doth me assure
Thou art uprous'd by some *distemperature.*
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 3.

3. Confusion; commixture of contrarieties; loss of regularity.

At your birth
Our grandam earth, having this *distemperature*,
In passion shook.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. i.

Tell how the world fell into this disease,
And how so great *distemperature* did grow. *Daniel.*

4. Indisposition; slight illness.

So rest you all in silent quietness;
Let nothing wake you till the power of sleep,
With his sweet dew, cooling your brains inflam'd,
Hath rectified the vain and idle thoughts
Bred by your surfeit and *distemperature.*
Brewer, Lingua, v. 16.

He complained the same night of a great cold, which he had then taken in the mould of his head. Notwithstanding which *distemperature*, for performance of his accustomed duty unto the king's majesty, he went upon the next Sabbath following unto the court at Whitehall.—*Sir G. Paul, Life of Archbishop Whitgift*, p. 119.

Distémpered. *part. adj.* Disordered; diseased; ruffled; out of temper.

Once more to-day well met, *distemper'd* lords;
The king by me requests your presence straight.
Shakespear, King John, iv. 3.

Is it possible there can be, even to the most *distempered* palate, any such sweetness in it?—*Dr. H. More, Whole Duty of Man.*

Distémpering. *part. adj.* Disordering.

In madness,
Being full of supper and *distempering* draughts,
Upon malicious bravery, dost thou come
To start my quiet. *Shakespear, Othello*, i. 1.

Distémperment. *s.* Distempered state. *Rare.*

Then as some sulphurous spirit sent
By the torn air's *distemperment*
To a rich palace; finds within
Some sainted maid or Sheba queen.
Feltham, Lusoria, b. 24. (Rich.)

Disténd. *v. a.* Stretch out in different directions.

The effect of such a mass of garbage is to *distend* the stomach, which soon loses its healthy tone; whilst the muscles of the abdomen become flaccid and relaxed.—*Prichard, Physical History of Mankind.*

Disténded. *part. adj.* Stretched out in different directions; extended.

Avoid enormous heights of seven stories, as well as irregular forms, and the contrary fault of low *distended* fronts is as unseemly.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Thus all day long the full *distended* clouds
Indulge their genial stores. *Thomson.*

Disténsion, or **Disténtion.** *s.* Act of stretching; state of things stretched; space occupied by the thing distended.

Woe is me, how are thy joints and sinews torn, and stretched till they crack again, by this torturing *distension!*—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations, The Crucifixion.*

Our legs do labour more in elevation than in *distention.*—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Wind and *distention* of the bowels are signs of a bad digestion in the intestines; for in dead animals, where there is no digestion at all, the *distention* is in the greatest extremity.—*Arbuthnot.*

Distént. *adj.* Stretched out or extended in more directions than one; distended. *Rare.*

Some others were new driven and *distent*,
Into great ingots and to wedges square,
Some in round plates. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

But those potential parts, how be they meint
With those that now be actually *distent?*
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, i. 2, 56.

Distént. *s.* Space through which anything is spread; breadth. *Rare.*

Those arches are the gracefullest, which, keeping precisely the same height, shall yet be distended one fourteenth part longer; which addition of *distent* will confer much to their beauty, and detract but little from their strength.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Distér. *v. a.* [Lat. *terra* = earth.] Banish from a country. *Rare.*

They commonly call it the second Italy, which made the Moors, whereof many thousands were *disterred* and banished hence to Barbary, to think that paradise was in that part of the heavens which hung over this city.—*Howell, Familiar Letters*, i. 2, 24.

They [the Jews] were all suddenly *disterred* and exterminated.—*Ibid.* i. 3, 32.

Distérminate. *adj.* Divided; separated by bounds. *Rare.*

Where there is a communion in the same blessed sacraments, instituted by our Lord Jesus, there is one and the same church of Christ; however far *disterminate* in places, however segregated, and infinitely severalized in persons.—*Bishop Hall, The Peacemaker.*

Disterminátion. *s.* Division; separation. *Rare.*

Above this, there was cherem, which was a total exclusion or *distermination*, with anathemas or execrations joined with it, but yet was not final.—*Hammond, Of Conscience.*

Disthróne. *v. a.* Dethrone. *Obsolete.*

Nothing can possibly *disthrone* them, but that which cast the angels from heaven, and man out of paradise.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, pref. A. 4, b: 1666.

Disthronize. *v. a.* Dethrone; depose from sovereignty. *Rare.*

By his death he it recovered;
But Peridure and Vigent him *disthronized.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Dístich. *s.* [Gr. δίστιχον, from δις = twice, and στίχος = rank, order.] Couplet.

The French compare anagrams, by themselves, to gems; but when they are cast into a *distich*, or epigram, to gems enchased in enamelled gold.—*Camden, Remains.*

The bard, whose *distich* all commend,
In power, a servant; out of power, a friend. *Pope.*
At Westminster, where little poets strive
To set a *distich* upon six and five.
Cowper, Table Talk, 506.

Distíll. *v. n.* [Fr. *distiller*; Lat. *destillo*, from *stillo* = drop.]

1. Drop; fall by drops.

My doctrine shall drop as the rain; my speech shall *distil* as the dew.—*Deuteronomy*, xxxii. 2.

In vain kind seasons swell'd the teeming grain;
Soft show'rs *distill'd*, and suns grew warm in vain.
Pope.

2. Flow gently and silently. *Rare.*

The Euphrates *distilleth* out of the mountains of Armenia, and falleth into the gulph of Persia.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

3. Use a still; practise the art of distillation.

Have I not been
Thy pupil long? Hast thou not learn'd me how
To make perfumes, *distil*, preserve?
Shakespear, Cymbeline, i. 6.

Distíl. *v. a.*

1. Let fall in drops; drop anything down.

They pour down rain according to the vapour thereof, which the clouds do drop and *distil* upon man abundantly.—*Job*, xxxvi. 28.

From his fair head
Perfumes *distil* their sweets. *Prior.*

The roof is vaulted, and *distils* fresh water from every part of it, which fell upon us as fast as the first droppings of a shower.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

2. In *Chemistry*. Form by distillation, or as if by distillation.

There hangs a vaporous drop profound;
I'll catch it ere it come to ground;
And that, *distill'd* by magick slights,
Shall raise such artificial sprights.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 5.

The liquid *distilled* from benzoin is subject to frequent vicissitudes of fluidity and firmness.—*Boyle.*

Swords by the lightning's subtle force *distill'd*,
And the cold sheath with running metal fill'd.
Addison.

Distíllable. *adj.* Capable of being distilled.

Much of the obtained liquor coming from the *distillable* concretes.—*Boyle, Works*, ii. 225. (Rich.)

Distillátion. *s.*

1. Act of dropping, or falling in drops; act of pouring out in drops; that which falls in drops; act of distilling by fire.

Water by frequent *distillations* changes into fixed earth.—*Sir I. Newton.*

The serum of the blood, by a strong *distillation*, affords a spirit, or volatile alkaline salt, and two kinds of oil, and an earth.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

2. Substance drawn by the still.

I suffered the pangs of an egregious death, to be stopt in, like a strong *distillation*, with cloaths.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

Distíllatory. *adj.* Belonging to, or used in, distillation.

Besides those grosser elements of bodies, salt, sulphur, and mercury, ingredients of a more subtile nature, extremely little, and not visible, may escape at the junctures of the *distillatory* vessels.—*Boyle.*

Distíller. *s.* One who distils.

I sent for spirit of salt to a very eminent *distiller* of it.—*Boyle.*

Distíllery. *s.* Establishment or apparatus for distilling.

The site is now occupied by a *distillery* and other buildings.—*Pennant, Some Account of London*, p. 41.

Distíllment. *s.* That which is drawn by distillation; that which drops. *Obsolete.*

Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole,
And in the porches of mine ears did pour
The leperous *distilment*. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, i. 5.

Distínct. *adj.* [see Distinguish.]

1. Different in number or in kind.

Bellarmin saith, it is idolatry to give the same worship to an image which is due to God: Vasquez saith, it is idolatry to give *distinct* worship: therefore, if a man would avoid idolatry, he must give none at all.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Fatherhood and property are *distinct* titles, and began presently, upon Adam's death, to be in *distinct* persons.—*Locke.*

2. Separate; not conjunct.

The intention was, that the two armies, which marched out together, should afterwards be *distinct*.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Men have immortal spirits, capable of a pleasure and happiness *distinct* from that of our bodies.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

3. Clear; unconfused.

Heav'n is high,
High and remote, to see from thence *distinct*
Each thing on earth.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 811.

4. Marked out; specified.

Dominion hold
Over all living things that move on th' earth,
Wherever thus created; for no place
Is yet *distinct* by name.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 533.

5. Spotted; variegated.

Tempestuous fell
His arrows from the fourfold-visag'd four,
Distinct with eyes; and from the living wheels
Distinct alike with multitude of eyes.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 844.

Distínct. *v. a.* Distinguish. *Rare.*

Distincted with points, pauses, or rests.—*Barret.*

Ye spirituall actio should be *distincted* from the worldly courses.—*Barnes, Workes*, p. 255. (Rich.)

Distínction. *s.*

1. Act of discerning one as preferable to the other.

In the wind and tempest of fortune's frown,
Distinction, with a broad and powerful fan,
Puffing at all, winnows the light away.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

2. Note of difference.

Nice *distinctions* in phraseology, and minute differences in words, should be observed by accurate translators.—*Archbishop Newcome, Historical View of the English Biblical Translations.*

3. Honourable note of superiority.

The subject turned upon the nature of societies, ranks, orders, and *distinctions* amongst men.—*Shenstone.*

4. That by which one differs from another.

This faculty of perception puts the *distinction* betwixt the animal kingdom and the inferior parts of matter.—*Locke.*

5. Difference regarded; preference or neglect in comparison with something else.

Maids, women, wives, without *distinction* fall;
The sweeping deluge, love, comes on, and covers all.
Dryden.

6. Separation of complex notions.

This fierce abridgement
Hath to it circumstantial branches, which
Distinction should be rich in.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, v. 5.

7. Division into different parts.

The *distinction* of tragedy into acts was not known; or, if it were, it is yet so darkly delivered to us, that we cannot make it out.—*Dryden, Essay on Dramatick Poesy.*

8. Notation of difference between things seemingly the same; discrimination.

The mixture of those things by speech, which by nature are divided, is the mother of all errour: to take away therefore that errour, which confusion breedeth, *distinction* is requisite.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Lawfulness cannot be handled without limitations and *distinctions*.—*Bacon, Advertisement touching a Holy War.*

9. Discernment; judgement.

Was it not ever one of Nature's glories,
Nay, her great piece of wonder, that amongst
So many million millions of her works
She left the eye *distinction*, to cull out
The one from th' other?
Beaumont and Fletcher, Maid in the Mill.

Distínctive. *adj.*

1. Marking distinction or difference.

But this essential dependence . . . will yet more fully appear from those particular *distinctive* characters which are given to each of them.—*Cudworth, Intellectual System*, p. 582.

2. Having the power to distinguish and discern; judicious.

Credulous and vulgar auditors readily believe it, and the more judicious and *distinctive* heads do not reject it.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Distínctively. *adv.* In a distinctive manner.

In learning's better part her skill was such,
That her sweet tongue could speak *distinctively*
Greek, Latin, Tuscan, Spanish, French, and Dutch.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 855.

Distínctly. *adv.*

1. Not confusedly; without the confusion of one part with another.

To make an echo that will report three, or four, or five words *distinctly*, it is requisite that the body percussing be a good distance off.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Plainly; clearly.

The object I could first *distinctly* view,
Was tall, straight trees, which on the waters flew.
Dryden.

After the light of the sun was a little worn off my eyes, I could see all the parts of it *distinctly*, by a glimmering reflection that played upon them from the surface of the water.—*Addison.*

Distínctness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Distinct.

1. Nice observation of the difference between different things.

The membranes and humours of the eye are perfectly pellucid, and void of colour, for the clearness and for the *distinctness* of vision.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

The better to serve *distinctness* of apprehension in this subject, I shall consider all the wonderful impressions of the airy region, apart from the apparitions of spirits.—*J. Spencer, Discourse concerning Prodigies*, p. 183.

2. Such separation of things as makes them easy to be separately observed.

The effects of the rising sun on a vernal landscape, with its accompaniments, are thus delineated, in the manner of Lydgate, yet with more strength, *distinctness*, and exuberance of ornament.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, ii. 264.

Distínctor. *s.* One who draws distinctions. *Rare.*

But, certes, in my fantasie such curious *distinctors* may be verie aptlie resembled to the foolish butcher, that offered to haue sold his mutton for fifteen grots, and yet would not take a crowne.—*Holinshed, Ireland*, ch. i. (Rich.)

Distínguish. *v. a.* [Lat. *distinguo*; pres. part. *distinguens*, *-entis*, pass. part. *distinctus*.]

1. Note the diversity of things.

Rightly to *distinguish*, is, by conceit of the mind, to sever things different in nature, and to discern wherein they differ.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Separate from others by some mark of honour or preference.

They *distinguish* my poems from those of other men, and have made me their peculiar care.—*Dryden.*

3. Divide by proper notes of diversity.

Moses *distinguishes* the causes of the flood into those that belong to the heavens, and those that belong to the earth, the rains, and the abyss.—*Dr. T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

4. Know one from another by any mark or note of difference; determine; specify; characterize.

So long
As he could make me, with his eye or ear,
Distinguish him from others, he did keep
The deck. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, i. 4.

By our reason we are enabled to *distinguish* good from evil, as well as truth from falsehood.—*Watts, Logick.*

5. Discern critically; judge.

Sweet prince, the untainted virtue of your years
Hath not yet div'd into the world's deceit;
Nor more can you *distinguish* of a man,
Than of his outward shew!
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 1.

Distínguish. *v. n.*

1. Make distinction; find or show the difference.

He would warily *distinguish* between the profit of the merchant and the gain of the kingdom.—*Sir J. Child, Discourse on Trade.*

The readers must learn by all means to *distinguish* between proverbs and those polite speeches which beautify conversation.—*Swift.*

2. Become distinguished. *Rare.*

The little embryo, in the natural sheet and lap of its mother, first *distinguishes* into a little knot, and that in time will be the heart, and then into a bigger bundle, which after some days' abode grows into two little spots, and they, if cherished by nature, will become eyes.—*Jeremy Taylor, Great Exemplar of Sanctity and holy Life*, 199. (Ord MS.)

Distínguishable. *adj.*

1. Capable of being distinguished; capable of being known or made known by notes of diversity.

[They] left a race behind
Like to themselves, *distinguishable* scarce
From Gentiles, but by circumcision vain.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 423.

A simple idea, being in itself uncompounded, contains nothing but one uniform appearance, or conception in the mind, and is not *distinguishable* into different ideas.—*Locke.*

Whoever was arraigned at their bar was almost certain to meet a virulent prosecutor, a judge hardly *distinguishable* from the prosecutor except by his ermine, and a passive pusillanimous jury.—*Hallam, Constitutional History of England*, vol. i. ch. v.

Wherever the terms of the comparison are both elementary—have only one aspect under which they can be regarded; and can be specifically posited either as *distinguishable* or indistinguishable; we call them either unequal or equal. But when we pass to complex things, exhibiting at once the attributes, size, form, colour, weight, texture, hardness—things which, if equal in some particulars, are rarely if ever equal in all; and therefore rarely if ever indistinguishable—then we use the term 'like,' to express, partly the approximate equality of the several attributes separately considered, and partly the grouping of them after a parallel manner in time and space. Similarly with the relations involved in reasoning.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, § 85.

2. Worthy of note; worthy of regard.
I would endeavour that my betters should seek me by the merit of something *distinguishable*, instead of my seeking them.—*Swift.*

Distínguished. *part. adj.* Eminent; transcendent; extraordinary.
For sins committed with many aggravations of guilt, the furnace of wrath will be seven times hotter, and burn with a *distinguished* fury.—*Rogers.*
Never on man did heav'nly favour shine
With rays so strong, *distinguish'd* and divine.
Pope, Homer's Odyssey.

Distínguisher. *s.*
1. Judicious observer; one who accurately discerns one thing from another.
If writers be just to the memory of Charles II., they cannot deny him to have been an exact knower of mankind, and a perfect *distinguisher* of their talents.—*Dryden.*
2. One who separates one thing from another by proper marks of diversity.
Let us admire the wisdom of God in this *distinguisher* of times, and visible deity, the sun.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Distínguishing. *part. adj.* Conveying a distinction; distinctive; characteristic.
Saint Paul's epistles contain nothing but points of christian instruction, amongst which he seldom fails to enlarge on the great and *distinguishing* doctrines of our holy religion.—*Locke.*

Distínguishingly. *adv.* In a distinguishing manner; with distinction; with some mark of eminent preference.
If we observe *distinguishingly*, and exactly apply and proportion the arguments to the imperfect christian state, you shall find that promises are the most proper, congruous, agreeable argument, most apt and hopeful to do the deed, to have the impression upon the heart.—*Hammond, Sermons*, vi.
Some call me a Tory, because the heads of that party have been *distinguishingly* favourable to me. *Pope.*

Distínguishment. *s.* Distinction; observation of difference.
And mannerly *distinguishment* leave out
Betwixt the prince and beggar.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, ii. 1.
In all parts of the world where wealth and traffick is, are such *distinguishments*.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia.*
To make corrections upon the searcher's reports, I considered whether any credit at all were to be given to their *distinguishments*.—*Graunt, Observations on the Bills of Mortality.*

Distítle. *v. a.* Deprive of right. *Rare.*
That were the next way to *distitle* myself of honour. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

Distórquement. *s.* Distortion. *Rare.*
The sorrows of a deposed king are like the *distorquements* of a darted conscience; which none can know but he that hath lost a crown.—*Felltham, Resolves.* (Ord MS.)

Distórt. *v. a.*
1. Writhe; twist; deform by irregular motions.
I see her taste each nauseous draught,
And so obligingly am caught,
I bless the hand from whence they came,
Nor dare *distort* my face for shame. *Swift.*
2. Put out of the true direction or posture.
With fear and pain
Distorted, all my nether shape thus grew
Transform'd. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 783.
Wrath and malice, envy and revenge, do darken and *distort* the understandings of men.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*
3. Wrest from the true meaning.
Something must be *distorted*, beside the intent of the divine inditer.—*Peacham, On Poetry.*

Distórt. *adj.* Writhed; distorted (the *commoner* word).
Her face was ugly, and her mouth *distort.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 12, 36.

Distórted. *part. adj.* Showing distortion.
When strongly interested he was apt to regard things in false colours and *distorted* shape.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Mr. Burke.*

Distórtion. *s.*
1. Irregular motion by which the face is writhed, or the parts disordered.
In England we see people lulled asleep with solid and elaborate discourses of piety, who would be warmed and transported out of themselves by the bellowings and *distortions* of enthusiasm.—*Addison, Spectator.*
2. Wresting from the true meaning.
Those absurdities are all framed by himself, either by a willing mistake of my meaning, or by a childish *distortion* of my words.—*Bishop Wren, Monarchy asserted*, p. 147: 1659.

Distráct. *v. a.* [Lat. *distractus*, pass. part. of *distraho* = draw, drag, or pull in different directions.—That the forms *distraught* and *distraughted* occur in the older writers may be seen in the extracts. It is doubtful, however, whether they are the true participles of this verb. The more probable origin is the direct derivation from the Latin participle *distractus*; in which case *distraughted* is in the same predicament with *exempt-ed*, *repuls-ed*, and many other words, where the Latin participle gives an English infinitive, from which a participle is formed in the ordinary manner. This exception is taken because the word under notice is of Latin origin; whereas the ordinary forms in *-ught* (*taught*, *wrought*, &c.) are Anglo-Saxon.]
1. Draw, pull, or attract, in different ways at once.
The needle endeavours to conform unto the meridian, but, being *distracted*, driveth that way where the greater and powerfuller part of the earth is placed.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
2. Separate; divide.
Most worthy sir, you therein throw away
The absolute soldiership you have by land;
Distract your army, which doth most consist
Of war-mark'd footmen.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 7.
Once it was well compacted, and built as a city that is at unity in itself; but now *distracted* from itself.—*Fuller, History of the Holy War*, p. 275.
3. Turn from a single direction towards various points.
If he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the observer, he hopes to *distract* it by a multiplicity of the object.—*South, Sermons.*
4. Fill the mind with contrary considerations; reduce to a state of distraction; perplex; confound; harass.
While I suffer thy terrors I am *distracted.*—*Psalms*, lxxxviii. 15.
Canst thou quake, and change thy colour,
Murder thy breath in middle of a word,
And then again begin and stop again,
As if thou wert *distraught* and mad with terror?
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 5.
It would burst forth; but I recover breath,
And sense *distract* to know well what I utter.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1555.
He possesses a quiet and cheerful mind, not afflicted with violent passions, or *distracted* with immoderate cares.—*Ray.*
If our sense of hearing were a thousand times quicker than it is, how would a perpetual noise *distract* us! We should, in the quietest retirement, be less able to sleep or meditate than in the middle of a sea-fight.—*Locke.*
5. Make mad.
She was unable, in strength of mind, to bear the grief of his decease, and fell *distracted* of her wits. —*Bacon.*

Distráct. *adj.* Mad; distracted (the *commoner* word).
Better I were *distract*,
So should my thoughts be sever'd from my griefs,
And woes, by wrong imagination, lose
The knowledge of themselves.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.
Alone she being left, the spoil of love and death,
In labour of her grief, outrageously *distract.*
Drayton, Polyolbion, vi.

Distrácted. *part. adj.* Pulled different ways: (especially applied to the *mind* when perplexed with conflicting considerations).
Vouchsafe then, O Thou most Almighty Spright!
From whom all gifts of wit and knowledge flow,
To shed into my breast some sparkling light
Of thine eternal truth, that I may show
Some little beams to mortal eyes below
Of that immortal beauty, there with Thee,
Which in my weake *distraughted* mind I see.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Beauty.
Wherefore throng you hither?—
To fetch my poor *distracted* husband hence:
Let us come in, that we may bind him fast,
And bear him home for his recovery.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, v. 1.
You shall find a *distracted* man fancy himself a king, and with a right inference require suitable attendance, respect, and obedience.—*Locke.*

Distráctedly. *adv.* In a distracted manner; madly; frantically.
Methought her eyes had crost her tongue;
For she did speak in starts *distractedly.*
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, ii. 2.
It is fine sport to see in our authors, how the devil with his famous oracles and prophets foreseeing by his skill in the Scripture that Christ was near his birth, did droop upon it and hang the wing; did sensibly decay in his courage; began to breathe quick, and speak imperfectly; and sometimes as men in the extremity of a fever, *distractedly*, wildly, without any coherence, and scarce sense.—*Hammond, Sermons*, xvi.

Distráctedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Distracted; state of being distracted; madness.
Lo, thou, to whom the greatest throng was a solitude in respect of the fruition of thy Father, thou, who wert uncapable of distraction from him with whom thou wert one, wouldest yet so much act man, as to retire for the opportunity of prayer; to teach us, who are nothing but wild thoughts and giddy *distractedness*, to go aside when we would speak with God.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

Distrácter. *s.* Person who, or thing which, distracts, draws aside, perplexes, or confounds.
Such inspiration as this is no *distracter* from, but an accomplisher and enlarger of, human faculties.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabalistica*, pref.

Distráctful. *adj.* Distracting. *Rare.*
Arise, kneel not to me,
But thanke thy sisters they apparelled thee
In that *distractful* shape.
Heywood, Love's Mistress, sig. F. 9. (Rich.)

Distrácting. *part. adj.* Causing distraction; perplexing; maddening.
He said he had a very high value for the young lady, and would receive her with less than he would any other whatever; but that even his love to her made some regard to worldly matters necessary; for it would be a most *distracting* sight for him to see her, when he had the honour to be her husband, in less than a coach and six.—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

Distráction. *s.*
1. Tendency to different parts; separation.
While he was yet in Rome,
His power went out in such *distractions* as
Beguil'd all spies.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 7.
2. Confusion; state in which the attention is called different ways.
That ye may attend upon the Lord without *distraction.*—1 *Corinthians*, vii. 35.
Never was known a night of such *distraction*;
Noise so confus'd and dreadful; jostling crowds,
That run, and knew not whither.
Dryden, Spanish Friar.
What may we not hope from him in a time of quiet and tranquillity, since, during the late *distractions*, he has done so much for the advantage of our trade?—*Addison, Freeholder.*
3. Perturbation of mind; violence of some painful passion.
The irascible passions follow the temper of the heart, the concupiscible *distractions*, the crasis of the liver.—*Sir T. Browne.*
The *distraction* of the children, who saw both their parents expiring together, would have melted the hardest heart.—*Tatler.*
4. Madness; loss of the wits; wandering of the mind.
Madam, this is a mere *distraction*:
You turn the good we offer into envy.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 1.
So to mad Pentheus double Thebes appears,
And Furies howl in his distemper'd ears:
Orestes so, with like *distraction* tost,
Is made to fly his mother's angry ghost. *Waller.*
5. Disturbance; discord; difference of sentiments.
The two armies lay quiet near each other, without improving the confusion and *distraction* which the king's forces were too much inclined to.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Distráctious. *adj.* Distracting. *Rare.*
Without such a nature, it would render his providence, to human apprehension, laborious and *distractious*.—*Cudworth, Intellectual System*, pref. (Ord MS.)
And thus may the slow and imperfect wit of mortals be satisfied that providence to the Deity is no moliminous, laborious, and *distractious* thing.—*Ibid.* p. 885. (Rich.)

Distráctive. *adj.* Causing perplexity.
In these perilous and *distractive* times.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 104.
Who is not too thick-sighted, may see how Lurtful

and *distractive* it is to the house, the church, and commonwealth.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.*

Oft grown unmindful through *distractive* cares,
I've stretched my arms, and touch'd him unawares.
Dryden.

Distraín. *v. a.* [see last extract.]

1. Seize; lay hold on as an indemnification for a debt.

Here's Beaufort, that regards not God nor king,
Hath here *distrain'd* the Tower to his use.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 3.

2. Rend; tear. *Latinism* (from the primary meaning of *distringo* = draw asunder).

When raging loue with extreme paine
Most cruelly *distrains* my heart. *Surrey.* (Rich.)

[From Latin *stringere*, to strain, to draw tight, Middle Latin *distringere* (whence French *distraindre* and English *distrain*) was used in the sense of exercising severity upon, correcting, and especially in that of compelling or constraining a person to do something by the exaction of a pledge or by fine or imprisonment.... In this sense we still speak of distraining for rent, when we seize the goods of a tenant, in order to compel him to pay the rent. The pledge or the fine exacted was termed *districtio*, distress, and the same name was sometimes given to the right of exercising judicial authority. '*Districtio* quoque villæ ad ecclesiam pertinebit, ita ut Godescalcus—qui advocatus est ejusdem allodii, medietatem ipsius *districtionis* de Ecclesiâ teneat.' (Charta an. 1124.) But the right of exercising such authority, as well as the territory over which it was exercised, were more commonly termed *districtus*, Italian *distretto*, Old French *destroict*, English *district*. 'Maneantque sub judicio et *districtu* vestro.' (Bulla Bonifacii ann. 1033.) 'Qui allodium vendiderit, *districtum* et jurisdictionem Imperatoris vendere non præsumat.' (Liber Feodorum.) 'Et totum *districtum* insulæ cum totâ justitiâ dedi eis.' (Charta ann. 983.) 'Prædictum furnum et *districtum* ejusdem furni,' i.e. the soke of the oven, or right of compelling the tenants to resort to it for the purpose of baking.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Distraín. *v. n.* Make seizure.

The earl answered, I will not lend money to my superiour, upon whom I cannot *distrain* for the debt.—*Camden, Remains.*

Blood, his rent to have regain'd,
Upon the British diadem *distrain'd*. *Marvel.*

The churchmen endowed, were, however, bound to offer up prayers and masses for the soul of their benefactor, and he or his heirs might *distrain* on them if this were neglected.—*C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England*, ch. xxxiv.

Distraínable. *adj.* Capable of being, or liable to be, distrained.

Instead, therefore, of mentioning what things are *distrainable*, it will be easier to recount those which are not so, with the reason of their particular exemption ... the *distrainer* has no other power than to retain them until satisfaction be made.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries*, b. iii. ch. i. (Rich.)

Distraíner. *s.* One who distrains.

(For example see extract under preceding entry.)

Distraúght, and **Distraúghted.** *part. adj.* See Distract, *v. a.*

He had been a good military man in his days, but was then *distraught* of his wits.—*Camden, Remains.*

At length I wisdom ponder'd in my thought,
And madness weigh'd: for folly is *distraught*.
G. Sandys, Ecclesiastes.

Distreám. *v. n.* Flow. *Rhetorical.*

Still as the village caught the waving sound,
A swelling tear *distream'd* from every eye.
Shenstone, Elegy.

Distréss. *s.*

1. In *Law.* See third extract.

He would first demand his debt; and if he were not paid, he would straight go and take a *distress* of goods and cattle, where he could find them, to the value.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Quoth she, Some say, the soul's secure
Against *distress* and forfeiture. *Butler, Hudibras.*

Distress (districtio) [is] the taking of a personal chattell out of the possession of the wrong-doer, into the custody of the party injured to procure a satisfaction for the wrong committed. The term *distress* is also applied to the thing taken or distrained.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

2. Calamity; misery; misfortune.

There can I sit alone, unseen of any,
And to the nightingale's complaining notes
Tune my *distresses*, and record my woes.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 4.

Distréss. *v. a.* Harass; make miserable; crush with calamity.

Distress not the Moabites, neither contend with them in battle.—*Deuteronomy*, ii. 9.

Distréssful. *adj.*

1. Miserable; full of trouble; full of misery.

I often did beguile her of her tears,
When I did speak of some *distressful* stroke
That my youth suffer'd. *Shakespear, Othello*, i. 3.

2. Attended with poverty; painfully obtained.

He, with a body fill'd and vacant mind,
Gets him to rest, cramm'd with *distressful* bread.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 1.

Distréssfully. *adv.* In a distressful manner.

I am *distressfully* deaf.—*Johnson.*

Distréssing. *adj.* Harassing; afflicting; tormenting; painful.

Under these *distressing* circumstances what could I do?—*De Foe, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*

Distríbutable. *adj.* Capable of being distributed.

Still less can any mortal suppose me to be capable of such consummate folly as to give false evidence in favour of another man, in order to make my patrimony *distributable* among a greater number.—*Sir W. Jones, Fragments of Isæus.* (Rich.)

Distríbute. *v. a.* [Lat. *distributus*, pass. part. of *distribuo*.]

1. Divide amongst more than two; deal out; dispense.

The king sent over a great store of gentlemen and warlike people, amongst whom he *distributed* the land.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

She did *distribute* her goods to all them that were nearest of kindred.—*Judith*, xvi. 24.

2. In *Logic.* See Distributed.

Distríbuted. *part. adj.* [the special and technical import of this word, as given in the chief works on *Logic*, is by no means clearly connected with its derivation; and that influential logicians have not scrupled to say so may be seen in the extract from De Morgan.]

1. Universal.

A term is said to be *distributed* when it is taken universal, so as to stand for everything it is capable of being applied to.—*Whately, Elements of Logic*, i. § 5.

The middle-term ... must be *distributed* once, at least, in the premises; (i.e. by being the subject of an universal, or predicate of a negative, and once is sufficient; since if one extreme has been compared to a Part of the middle-term, and another to the Whole of it, they must have been both compared to the same. No term must be *distributed* in the conclusion which was not *distributed* in one of the premises; for that (which is called an illicit process, either of the major or the minor term) would be to employ the Whole of a term in the conclusion, when you had employed only a Part of it in the premiss; and thus, in reality, to introduce a fourth term: e.g.

'All quadrupeds are animals,
A bird is not a quadruped; therefore
It is not an animal.'—Illicit process of the major.

Again, 'What is related in the Talmud is unworthy of credit: miraculous stories are related in the Talmud: therefore miraculous stories are unworthy of credit.' If this conclusion be taken as A [a universal affirmative proposition], there will be an 'illicit-process of the minor-term;' (since every one would understand the minor-premiss as particular) but a particular conclusion may fairly be inferred. In the case of an illicit-process of the major, on the contrary, the premises do not warrant any conclusion at all.... By these six rules all categorical syllogisms are to be tried; and from them it will be evident: 1st, that nothing can be proved from two particular premises; (since you will then have either the middle term *undistributed*, or an illicit-process. For if each premiss were I [a particular affirmative proposition], there would be no distribution of any term at all: and if the premises were I and O [a particular negative proposition], as

'Some animals are sagacious;
Some beasts are not sagacious:
Some beasts are not animals.'

there would be but one term—the predicate of O—*distributed*; and supposing that one to be the middle, then, the conclusion (being of course negative) would have its predicate,—the major term—*distributed*, which was *undistributed* in the premiss. And, for the same reason, 2dly, that if one of the premises be particular, the conclusion must be particular; e.g.

'All who fight bravely deserve reward:
Some soldiers fight bravely;' you can only infer that
'Some soldiers deserve reward:'

for to infer a universal conclusion would be an 'illicit-process of the minor.'—*Ibid.* ii. 3, § 2.

I will here take the liberty to remark, though not closely connected with the present subject, that Archbishop Whately is not quite right in saying that in affirmative propositions the predicate is never *distributed*; besides the numerous instances where this is, in point of fact, the case, all which he justly excludes, there are many in which it is involved in the very form of the proposition. Such are those which assert identity or equality, and such are all definitions. Of the first sort are all the theorems in geometry, asserting an equality of magnitudes or ratios, in which the subject and predicate may always change places. It is true that in the instance given in the work quoted, that equilateral triangles are equiangular, the converse requires a separate proof, and so in many similar cases. But in these the predicate is not *distributed* by the form of the proposition; they assert no equality of magnitude. The position, that where such equality is affirmed, the predicate is not logically *distributed*, would lead to the consequence that it can only be converted into a particular affirmation. A critic upon the first edition has observed, that nothing is clearer than that in these propositions the predicate is not necessarily *distributed*; and even hints a doubt whether I understood the terms rightly. This suspicion of my ignorance as to the meaning of the two commonest words in logic, I need not probably repel; as to the peremptory assertion of this critic, without any proof beyond his own authority, that in propositions denoting equality of magnitude, the predicate is not necessarily *distributed*, if his own reflections do not convince him, I can only refer him to Aristotle's words: ἐν τούτοις ἡ ἰσότης ἐνότης; and I presume he does not doubt that in identical propositions of the form, A est A, the *distribution* of the predicate, which is the same thing, is manifest.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe*, pt. iii. ch. iii. § 130, note.

The comparison of each of the two terms must be equally with the whole, or with the same part of the third term; and to secure this, (1) either the middle term must be *distributed* in one premiss at least, or (2) the two terms must be compared with the same specified part of the middle, or (3), in the two premises taken together, the middle must be *distributed*, and something more, though not *distributed* in either singly.—*Thomson, Outline of the Laws of Thought*, § 39.

Here, though the word *Distributed* in the first of the three conditions decidedly means universal, in the third, as suggested by the words 'something more,' a modification in the way of import is suggested, one that leads to the view suggested by the editor, to whose doctrine the following extract is a preliminary:

By *distributed* is here meant universally spoken of. I do not use this term in the present work, because I do not see why, in any deducible meaning of the word *distributed*, it can be applied to universal as distinguished from particular.—*De Morgan, Formal Logic*, ch. vii.

2. It is submitted that if *Distributed* is to be connected with its etymology, especially with the element *dis-*, its meaning must be sought in the middle term of the numerical definite syllogism (or its approximations), and in the syllogism of identity. Thus, if

More than half Y is X,
and
More than half Y is Z,
Some Z must be X,
vice versâ, Some X must be Z.

So also in

Y is X,
The same Y is Z,
Some Z is X.

That syllogisms of this kind are wholly ignored by most writers, and but inadequately recognized by others, is well known, an inference from two particular premises being held to be impossible. Without going farther into the question of the rightness or wrongness of this view, it is submitted that it is in a logic wherein the preceding forms are recognized, and in that only, that the connection of the word under notice with its derivation is intelligible; add to which that in a logic like the present, where it keeps its place as a term, but without being any longer appropriate, it is, of course, vague and obscure.

Speaking roughly, *distributed* means Universal. ... Speaking more closely, it means Universal in one premiss; it being a rule in the ordinary logic that no conclusion is possible unless one premiss be, either negatively or affirmatively, universal. Assuredly there is no etymological connexion between the two words.... Let it mean 'related to more than one class,' and the power of the prefix *dis-*, at least, becomes intelligible. For all the purposes of logic this is not enough; inasmuch as the particular character of the relation (all-important in the structure of the syllogism) is not, at present, given. It is enough, however, to give import to the syllable *dis-*. In

affirmative propositions this relation is connective on both sides, i.e. the middle term forms part of both the others. In negative propositions this relation is connective on one side, disjunctive on the other. In—

All men are mortal,
All heroes are men,

the middle term men forms a part of the class called mortal, by being connected with it in the way that certain contents are connected with the case that contains them; whilst it also stands in connexion with the class of heroes in the way that cases are connected with their contents. In—

No man is perfect,
Heroes are men,

the same double relation occurs. The class man, however, though part of the class hero, is no part of the class perfect, but, on the contrary, expressly excluded from it. Now this expression of exclusion constitutes a relation—disjunctive indeed, but still a relation; and this is all that is wanted to give an import to the prefix *dis-* in *distributed*. Wherever there is *distribution* there is inference, no matter whether the *distributed* term be universal or not. If the ordinary rules for the structure of the syllogism tell us the contrary to this, they only tell the truth, so far as certain assumptions on which they rest are legitimate. These limit us to the use of three terms expressive of quantity—All, None, and Some; and it is quite true that, with this limitation, universality and *distribution* coincide. Say that

Some Y is X,
Some Z is Y,

and the question will arise whether the Y that is X is also the Y that is Z. That Some Y belongs to both classes is clear; whether, however, it be the same Y is doubtful. Yet unless it be so, no conclusion can be drawn. And it may easily be different. Hence, as long as we use the word Some, we have no assurance that there is any *distribution* of the middle term. Instead, however, of Some write All, and it is obvious that some Y must be both X and Z: and when such is the case—

Some X must be Z, and
Some Z must be X.

Universality, then, of the middle term in one premiss is, by no means, the Direct condition that gives us an inference, but only a Secondary one. The direct condition is the *distribution*. Of this, the universality of the middle term is only a Sign, and it is the only sign we have, because All and Some are the only words we have to choose from. If others were allowed, the appearance which the two words (*distributed* and Universal) have of being synonymous would disappear. And so they do when we abandon the limitations imposed upon us by the words All and Some. . . . In each of these formulæ there is *distribution* without universality, i.e. there is *distribution* with a quality other than that of universality as its criterion.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, Transactions of the Philological Society*, December 18, 1857.

Distríbuter. *s.* One who deals out anything; dispenser.

He is a *distributer* of the church goods.—*A fruitful Sermon on Romans*, xii. 3, &c., p. 65: 1584.

We might cast in also the consideration of that divine Nemesis, which God has placed in the frame and nature of the universal creation, as he is a *distributer* to every one according to his works.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabalistica*, p. 153.

There were judges and *distributers* of justice appointed for the several parts of his dominions.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

Distribútion. *s.*

1. Act of distributing or dealing out to others; dispensation.

Of great riches there is no real use, except it be in the *distribution*.—*Bacon, Essays*.

2. Act of giving in charity.

Let us govern our charitable *distributions* by this pattern of nature, and maintain a mutual circulation of benefits and returns.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

3. In *Logic*. See extract.

As an integral whole is distinguished into its several parts by division; so the word *distribution* is most properly used, when we distinguish an universal whole into several kinds of species.—*Watts, Logick*.

Distríbutive. *adj.*

1. Employed in assigning to others their portions.

Justice, although it be but one entire virtue, yet is described in two kinds: the one is named Justice *distributive*, which is in distribution of honour, money, benefice, or other thing semblable: the other is called commutative or by exchaunge.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 142.

If justice will take all, and nothing give,
Justice methinks is not *distributive*. *Dryden.*

Observe the *distributive* justice of the authors, which is constantly applied to the punishment of virtue, and the reward of vice, directly opposite to the rules of their best criticks.—*Swift*.

2. Forming division or distribution.

(For example see extract under Divisive, *adj.* 1.)

Distríbutively. *adv.* In a distributive manner.

1. Singly; particularly.

Although we cannot be free from all sin collectively, in such sort that no part thereof shall be found inherent in us; yet, *distributively* at the least, all great and grievous actual offences, as they offer themselves one by one, both may, and ought to be, by all means avoided.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

2. In *Logic*. In a manner that expresses singly all the particulars included in a general term; not collectively.

An universal term is sometimes taken collectively for all its particular ideas united together, and sometimes *distributively*, meaning each of them single and alone.—*Watts, Logick*.

Distríbutiveness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Distributive; desire of distributing.

The carving at the table he always made his province, which he said he did as a diversion to keep him from eating overmuch; but certainly that practice had another more immediate cause, a natural *distributiveness* of humour, and a desire to be employed in the relief of every kind of want of every person.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond*, § 2.

Distríct. *adj.* Stringent. *Rare.*

Punishing with the rod of *district* severity, &c.—*Fox, Martyrs*, p. 782; *the Pope's Slanderous Letter of Luther*. (Rich.)

District proofes of their articles of complaint alreadie exhibited.—*Hackluyt, Voyages*, i. 165. (Rich.)

Dístrict. *s.* Circuit; province; tract of country.

His governors, who formed themselves upon the example of their grand monarque, practised all the arts of despotick government in their respective *districts*.—*Addison*.

Even some of the *districts* of Central Arabia itself are separated from one another by numerous arms and inlets of this great southern sea [the desert], running up in all directions among their hills and table lands, which form them into an archipelago of land islands, rather than one continuous block of habitable land.—*Saturday Review*, August 5, 1865.

Distriction. *s.* ? Sudden display; sparkling; dazzling: (compounds of *stringo*, especially *perstringo*, being applied, in Latin, to lightning).

A smile plays with a surprising agreeableness in the eye, breaks out with the brightest *distriction*, and sits like a glory upon the countenance.—*Collier, Essay on the Aspect*.

Districtly. *adv.* In a district manner; stringently. *Rare.*

We send our mandats again vnto your brotherhood, . . . *districtly* . . . commanding you.—*Fox, Martyrs*, p. 218; *Pope Vrban's Letter to Baldwine of Canterbury*. (Rich.)

Distroúble. *v. a.* Trouble; annoy. *Rare.*

But the Ligurians, enuying the prosperitie of the cytie, *distroubled* the Greeks with their continuall warres.—*Goldyng, Justine*, p. 178. (Rich.)

Distrúst. *v. a.* Regard with diffidence; diffide in; not trust.

He sheweth himself unto such as do not *distrust* him.—*Wisdom*, i. 2.

Not *distrusting* mine health, but having great hope to escape this sickness.—*2 Maccabees*, ix. 22.

Distrúst. *s.*

1. Discredit; loss of credit or confidence.

To me reproach
Rather belongs, *distrust*, and all dispraise.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 165.

2. Suspicion; want of faith; want of confidence in another.

You doubt not me; nor have I spent my blood
To have my faith no better understood;
Your soul's above the baseness of *distrust*;
Nothing but love could make you so unjust.
Dryden.

Distrústful. *adj.*

1. Apt to distrust; suspicious.

Go boldly home, and let thy mind
No *distrustful* crosses find.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Woman Pleased.

2. Not confident; diffident.

Notwithstanding he must not shew himself diffident or *distrustful* utterly.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Arts of Empire*, p. 68.

The great corrupters of discourse have not been so *distrustful* of themselves.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

3. Diffident of one's self; modest; timorous.

Distrustful sense with modest caution speaks;
But rattling nonsense in full vollies breaks. *Pope.*

Distrústfully. *adv.* In a distrustful manner.

They so labour, as neither to labour anxiously, nor *distrustfully*, nor profanely.—*G. Herbert, Country Parson*, ch. xiv.

Distrústfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Distrustful; state of being distrustful; want of confidence.

It is behooful for christian brethren to be firmly joined in the bands of concord and unity, without being acquainted with *distrustfulness* of God's word; and that no man, having built his faith upon God's word, and truly depending on Christ, should need to doubt of a perfect peace.—*Knight, Trial of Truth*, fol. 14, 1580.

Distrústing. *s.* Want of confidence.

God hath created the physician for thy help; therefore use him temperately, without violent confidences; and sweetly, without uncivil *distrustings*, or refusing his prescriptions upon humour or impotent fear.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Dying*, ch. iv. § 1.

Distrústing. *part. adj.* Wanting trust, confidence, reliance, or belief.

This Moses taught the *distrusting* Israelites in the wilderness.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, 43. (Ord MS.)

Distrústless. *adj.* Without suspicion or distrust.

Poets, ever void
Of guile, *distrustless*, scorn the treasur'd gold,
And spurn the miser, spurn his deity.
Shenstone, Economy.

Distúne. *v. a.* Disorder; untune.

Untimely Fever, rude insulting guest,
How didst thou with such unharmonious heat
Dare to *distune* his well-composed rest;
Whose heart so just and noble strokes did beat?
Sir H. Wotton, To a Friend in Sickness.

But is he gone; and live I rhyming here,
As if some muse would listen to my lay,
When all *distun'd* sit waiting for their dear,
And bathe the banks where he was wont to play?
Sir H. Wotton, Tears at the Grave of Sir A. Morton.

Distúrb. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *destourber*; L.Lat. *disturbo*.] Perplex; disquiet; deprive of tranquillity.

He that has his own troubles and the happiness of his neighbours to *disturb* him, has work enough.—*Collier, Essay on Envy*.

His youth with wants and hardships must engage;
Plots and rebellions must *disturb* his age. *Prior.*

It oft-times may succeed, so as perhaps
Shall grieve him, if I fail not; and *disturb*
His inmost counsels from their destin'd aim.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 166.

Distúrb. *s.* Confusion; tumultuary emotion. *Rare.*

Instant without *disturb* they took alarm,
And onward moved embattel'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 540.

Distúrbance. *s.*

1. Perplexity; interruption of a settled state.

The denomination of money concerns trade, and the alteration of that necessarily brings *disturbance* to it.—*Locke*.

2. Confusion; disorder of thoughts.

They can survey a variety of complicated ideas without fatigue or *disturbance*.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind*.

3. Tumult; violation of peace.

This mischief had not then befall'n,
And more that shall befal: innumerable
Disturbances on earth through female snares.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 895.

Distúrbancy. *s.* Disturbance. *Rare.*

You live perpetual in *disturbancy*.
Daniel, Civil Wars, b. viii. (Rich.)

Distúrbant. *adj.* Causing disturbance. *Rare.*

Every man is a vast and spacious sea; his passions are the winds that swell him into *disturbant* waves.—*Felltham, Resolves*, 62. (Ord MS.)

Disturbátion. *s.* Disturbance. *Rare.*

Since by the way
All future *disturbations* would desist.
Daniel, Civil Wars, b. iii. (Rich.)

Distúrber. *s.*

1. Violater of peace; one who causes tumults and public disorders.

He stands in the sight both of God and men most justly blamable, as a needless *disturber* of the peace of God's church, and an author of dissension.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Men that make an insult upon society, ought to be humbled as *disturbers* of the publick tranquillity.—*Addison*.

2. One who injures tranquillity; one who causes perturbation of mind.

Two deep enemies
Foes to my rest, and my sweet sleep's *disturbers*.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 2.

Distúrn. *v. a.* Turn off; turn aside. *Rare.*

glad was to *disturn* that furious stream
Or on us, that else had swallow'd them.
Daniel.
For thee vain foolish things thy prophets sought;
Thee thine iniquities they have not taught,
Which might *disturn* thy bondage: but for thee
False burthens, and false causes, they would see.
Donne, Poems, p. 357.

Distútor. *v. a.* Divest of the office, state, or rank of tutor.
John Oxenbridge translating himself to Magdalen Hall, took the degree in arts, and soon after became a tutor there. But being found guilty of a strange, singular, and superstitious way of dealing with his scholars, he was *distutored*.—*Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses*, ii. 536. (Ord MS.)

Disúniform. *adj.* Not uniform; heterogeneous.
The ideas of confused heaps, and *disuniform* combinations, are neither ascertained to the imagination, nor retained in the memory, without considerable difficulty.—*Coventry, Philemon*, conv. 2.

Disúnion. *s.* Separation; disjunction.
Rest is most opposite to motion, the immediate cause of *disunion*.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*
Disunion of the corporeal principles, and the vital, causeth death.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*
Let not peace be made before the *disunion* of France and Spain.—*Addison, Present State of the War.*

Disunite. *v. a.* Separate; divide.
The beast they then divide, and *disunite*
The ribs and limbs. *Pope, Homer's Odyssey.*

Disunite. *v. n.* Fall asunder; become separate.
While every particular member of the publick provides solely for itself, the several joints of the body politick do separate and *disunite*, and so become unable to support the whole.—*South.*

Disúnity. *s.* State of actual separation.
Disunity is the natural property of matter, which is nothing else but an infinite congeries of physical monads.—*Dr. H. More.*

Disúsage. *s.* Gradual cessation of use or custom. *Rare.*
They cut off presently such things as might be extinguished without danger, leaving the rest to be abolished by *disusage* through tract of time.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Disúse. *s.*
1. Cessation of use; desuetude; want of practice.
The *disuse* of the tongue is the only effectual remedy against these.—*Addison, Guardian.*
2. Cessation of custom.
That obligation upon the lands did not prescribe, or come into *disuse*, but by fifty consecutive years.—*Arbuthnot.*

Disúse. *v. a.*
1. Cease to make use of.
'Tis law, though custom now diverts the course:
As nature's institute is yet in force,
Uncancell'd, though *disus'd*. *Dryden, Fables.*
He [Sir George Mackenzie] affects the obsolete and unpleasing termination of the third person in *eth*, which was going out of use even in the pulpit. . . . It must be confessed that instances of this termination, though not frequent, may be found in the first years of George III., or even later. In the auxiliary 'hath' it is scarcely yet *disused*, at least in very grave writings. But the unpleasing sound of *th* is a sufficient objection.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. iv. ch. vii. § 44.
2. Disaccustom: (with *from* or *to*).
Disuse me *from* the queasy pain
Of being belov'd and loving. *Donne.*
He shall his troops for fighting fields prepare,
Disus'd to toils and triumphs of the war.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

[Here, with a few unimportant exceptions, ends the long list of the words compounded with **Dis-**. Like *co-* and *con-*, this prefix is of Latin, rather than of English, origin; and, like *co-* and *con-*, it is only used correctly when the word which it precedes is Latin also. The rule thus suggested is, however, often violated, a hybrid compound being the result.

The notion conveyed by **Dis-** is that of *separation*, *difference*, *dispersion*, and, more remotely connected with the original idea, *change*. Hence it sometimes does little more than convert a word into its opposite, as in Displeasure contrasted with Pleasure. The other words which take a similar place in composition, with which it most closely coincides, are *mis-* and *trans-*; though when each keeps its power, the difference is sufficiently clear; compare Displace and Dispose with Misplace and Transpose. In many cases, however, it is used improperly, either as an equivalent to one of these elements, or to express a difference too slight to have become generally recognized, in which case the word fails to take root in our language. In others it is superfluous; the meaning (as in Dispread, Dissunder) being sufficiently conveyed by the simple term. Hence, as may be seen in the preceding entries, many of its compounds are either *rare* or *obsolete*.]

Disvaluátion. *s.* Disgrace; diminution of reputation.
What can be more to the *disvaluation* of the power of the Spaniard, than that eleven thousand English should have marched into the heart of his countries?—*Bacon.*

Disválue. *v. a.* Undervalue; set a low price upon.
Her reputation was *disvalu'd*
In levity. *Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, v. 1.
The very same pride which prompts a man to vaunt and overvalue what he is, does as forcibly incline him to contemn and *disvalue* what he has.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Disválue. *s.* Disregard; disgrace.
The whole man, yea, Cæsar's self [is]
Brought in *disvalue*. *Ben Jonson, Sejanus.*
Despise the world's injurious *disvalue*.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, pt. ii. p. 229.

Disvantágeous. *adj.* Disadvantageous. *Rare.*
That, had not his light horse by *disvantageous* ground
Been hindered, he had struck the heart of Edward's host. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, song 22. (Rich.)

Disvénture. *s.* Disadventure. *Rare.*
Adventures, or rather *disventures*, never begin with a little.—*Skelton, Don Quixote*, vol. i. b. iii. ch. vi. (Rich.)

Disvízor. *v. a.* Deprive of a vizor; unhelm. *Rare.*
The kynges most noble grace never *disuisered* nor breathed tyl he ran the fiue courses and deliuered his counter partie.—*Hall, Henry VIII.* ad an. 12. (Rich.)

Disvoúch. *v. a.* Destroy the credit of; contradict. *Rare.*
Every letter he hath writ hath *disvouch'd* another.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, iv. 4.

Diswárn. *v. a.* Direct by previous notice.
Lord Brook *diswarning* me, (from his Majesty,) from coming to Theobalds this day, I was enforced to trouble your lordship with these few lines.—*Lord Keeper Williams, Letter to the Duke of Buckingham, Cabala*, p. 73.

Diswítted. *adj.* Deprived of the wits; mad; distracted. *Rare.*
She ran away alone;
Which, when they heard, there was not one
But hasted after to be gone,
As she had been *diswitted*. *Drayton, Nymphidia.*

Diswónt. *v. a.* Deprive of accustomed usage.
As if my tongue and your ears could not easily be *diswonted* from our late parliamentary language, you have here in this text liberty, prerogative, the maintenance of both.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 19.

Diswórkmanship. *s.* Bad workmanship. *Rare.*
When I would have taken a particular account of the errata, the printer answered me he would not publish his own *disworkmanship*.—*Heywood, Apology for Actors, Ep. to Okes.* (Rich.)

Diswórship. *v. a.* Falsely worship; dishonour in worship; deprive of worship or dignity. *Rare.*
By the vncomelyness of any parte the whole body is *diswurshipped*.—*Udal*, 1 *Corinthians*, ch. xii. (Rich.)

Diswórship. *s.* Cause of disgrace.
It is a reproach and *disworship*.—*Barret.*
I had written, that common adultery is a thing which the rankest politician would think it shame and *diswurship*, that his law should countenance.—*Milton, Colasterion.*

Diswórth. *v. a.* Diminish the worth or value of anything; degrade. *Rare.*
There is nothing that *disworths* a man like cowardice and a base fear of danger.—*Felltham, Resolves*, 37. (Ord MS.)

Dit. *s.* Theme; ditty; poem; tune. *Rare*
No bird but did her shrill notes sweetly sing;
No song but did contain a lovely *dit*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Dit. *v. a.* Close up. *Rare* or *provincial.*
Your brains grow low, your bellies swell up high,
Foul sluggish fat *dits* up your dulled eye.
Dr. H. More, Cupid's Conflict: 1647.

Ditátion. *s.* Act of enriching.
Those eastern worshippers intended rather homage than *ditation*; the blessed virgin comes in the form of poverty.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations.*

Ditch. *s.* [see Dyke.]
1. Trench cut in the ground, usually between fields; any long narrow receptacle for water: (used sometimes of a small river in *contempt*).
Some asked for manors, others for acres that lay convenient for them; that he would pull down his fences, and level his *ditches*.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*
In the great plagues there were seen, in divers *ditches* and low grounds about London, many toads that had tails three inches long.—*Bacon.*
2. Moat with which a fortress is surrounded.
The *ditches*, such as they were, were altogether dry, and easy to be passed.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*
3. In *Composition*. Anything thrown away, or only fit to be thrown away, into ditches.
Poor Tom, when the foul fiend rages, eats cowdung for sallets, swallows the old rat, and the *ditch*-dog.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, iii. 4.

Ditch. *v. n.* Make a ditch.
I have employed my time, besides *ditching*, in finishing my travels.—*Swift.*

Ditch. *v. a.* Surround with a ditch or moat.
Where was this lane?—
Close by the battle, *ditch'd*, and wall'd with turf.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, v. 3.

Dítcher. *s.* One who digs ditches.
There is no ancient gentlemen but gardeners, *ditchers*, and grave-makers; they hold up Adam's profession.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, v. 1.
You merit new employments daily,
Our thatcher, *ditcher*, gard'ner, baily. *Swift.*

Dítheism. *s.* [Gr. δι = two, and θεός = God.] Doctrine of two Gods, especially that on which the old Persian religion was founded, or the opposition of the two (good and evil) principles.
Now as for that forementioned *ditheism* or opinion of two Gods, a good and an evil one.—*Cudworth, Intellectual System*, p. 213. (Rich.)
We finde *ditheism* and tritheism established in the most early ages, concerning which we have any anecdotes.—*Bolingbroke, Works*, iv. 88. (Ord MS.)

Dítheist. *s.* One who holds the doctrine of ditheism.
If we had been to reason with Pagan *ditheists* on their own notions, we might have insisted that it is no disgrace to a prince to reign according to the constitution of his country, jointly with another.—*Bolingbroke, Human Reason, Essay* 2, s. 7. (Rich.)

Ditheístical. *adj.* Relating to, or consisting in, the doctrine of ditheism.
I have spoken somewhere of the *ditheistical* doctrine.—*Bolingbroke, Authority in Matters of Religion*, essay 4, s. 27. (Rich.)

Díthyramb. *s.* [Lat. *dithyrambus.*] See Dithyrambic.
This Cyclian chorus was the same with the *dithyramb*.—*Bentley, On Phalaris*, § xi.
He won them all by his *dithyrambs* with the Cyclian choruses.—*Ibid.*

Dithyrámbic. *s.* Song in honour of Bacchus (in which anciently, and now among the Italians, the distraction of ebriety is imitated); any poem written with wildness and enthusiasm.
Hymns and *dithyrambicks* were for gods.—*Lord Roscommon.*
Pindar, and other writers of *dithyrambicks*.—*Walsh.*

Dithyrámbic. *adj.* Having the character of a dithyramb or dithyrambic; wild; enthusiastic.
Pindar does new words and figures roll
Down his impetuous *dithyrambick* tide. *Cowley.*

Dition. *s.* [Lat. *ditio, -onis.*] Dominion. *Rare.*

Lords of the *dition* of Kessell in the dutchy of Gelderlandht.—*A. Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses*, ii. 110: 1692.

Ditionary. *s.* Magistrate; authority. *Rare.*

He sent one capitayne Hoieda, whom the *ditionaries* of Counaboa had enforced to keepe his houlde bysiegeinge for the space of xxx days the fortress of Saynte Thomas.—*Eden, Translation of P. Martyr*, (Ord MS.)

Dittany. *s.* [Lat. *dictamnus.*] Aromatic plant so called, of the order Labiatæ.

Virgil reports of *dittany*, that the wild goats eat it when they are shot with darts.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

Dittied. *part. adj.* Set, sung, or composed, as a ditty.

He, with his soft pipe, and smooth-*dittied* song,
Well knows to still the wild winds when they roar.
Milton, Comus, 86.

Ditto. *adv.* [Ital. *detto*, spoken, named.] The same: (word used in the *enumeration of articles* in the accounts of tradesmen, to avoid repetition, where the same articles follow in sequence: its abbreviated form in writing is *do.*).

Ditty. *s.* [N.Fr. *dicte*; Lat. *dictum* = thing said.] Poem; song.

Although we lay altogether aside the consideration of *ditty* or matter, the very harmony of sounds being framed in due sort, and carried from the ear to the spiritual faculties of our souls, is, by a native puissance and efficacy, greatly available to bring to a perfect temper whatsoever is there troubled.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Being young, I fram'd to the harp
Many an English *ditty*, lovely well,
And gave the tongue a helpful ornament.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 1.

His annual wound in Lebanon, allur'd
The Syrian damsels to lament his fate,
In am'rous *ditties*, all a summer's day.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 447.

Formerly, *ditty* was a very serious word. It is now used in a light manner, and generally connected with dismal or doleful, to heighten the burlesque.—*Todd.*

Ditty. *v. n.* Sing a ditty. *Rare.*

Beasts fain would sing; birds *ditty* to their notes;
Trees would be tuning on their native lute
To thy renown.
G. Herbert, Providence, 221. (Ord MS.)

Diurésis. *s.* [Gr.] In *Medicine.* Passing (freely or excessively) of urine.

For many years . . . I had not met with an instance of . . . diabetes insipidus; from which I infer the rarity of that disorder. I shall use the term chronic *diuresis* to express this affection. Very recently a marked instance of such chronic *diuresis* has presented itself.—*Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. lxxvii.

Diurétic. *adj.* Causing diuresis.

Graceful as John, she moderates the reins,
And whistles sweet her *diuretick* strains. *Young.*

Diurétic. *s.* That which causes diuresis.

Diureticks are decoctions, emulsions, and oils of emollient vegetables, that relax the urinary passages: such as relax ought to be tried before such as force and stimulate. Those emollients ought to be taken in open air, to hinder them from perspiring, and on empty stomachs.—*Arbuthnot.*

Diúrnal. *adj.* [Lat. *diurnus*; from *dies* = day.]

1. Relating to the day.

We observe in a day, which is a short year, the greatest heat about two in the afternoon, when the sun is past the meridian, which is the *diurnal* solstice, and the same is evident from the thermometer.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Think, ere this *diurnal* star
Leave cold the night, how we his gather'd beams
Reflected may with matter sere foment.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1069.

2. Constituting the day.

Why does he order the *diurnal* hours
To leave earth's other part, and rise in ours?
Prior.

3. Performed in a day; daily; quotidian.

The prime orb,
Incredible how swift, had thither roll'd
Diurnal. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 592.

The *diurnal* and annual revolution of the sun have been, from the beginning of nature, constant, regular, and universally observable by all mankind.—*Locke.*

Diúrnal. *s.* Journal; daybook.

We writers of *diurnals* are nearer in our style to that of common talk, than any other writers; by which means we use words of respect sometimes very unfortunately.—*Tatler*, no. 204.

Diúrnalist. *s.* Journalist. *Obsolete.*

Let me add hereunto the late experiments of some odiously incestuous marriages, which (even by the relation of our *diurnalists*) have by this means found a damnable passage, to the great dishonour of God, and shame of this church.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

Diúrnally. *adv.* In a diurnal manner; daily; every day.

As we make the enquiries, we shall *diurnally* communicate them to the publick.—*Tatler.*

Diutúrnal. *adj.* [Lat. *diuturnus* = lasting; from *diu* = a long time.] Lasting; of long continuance.

We thought it conducing to the common good of both republicks, to send George Downing, a person of eminent quality, and long in our knowledge and esteem for his undoubted fidelity, probity, and diligence, in many and various negotiations, dignified with the character of our agent, to reside with your lordships, and chiefly to take care of those things by which the peace between us may be preserved entire and *diuturnal.*—*Milton, Letters of State.*

Diutúrnity. *s.* Long duration.

Such a coming, as it might be said, that that generation should not pass till it was fulfilled, they needed not suppose of such *diuturnity.*—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Divagátion. *s.* Wandering away from the straight way; deviation; digression.

But here I make my first and last act of contrition for all such *divagations*; in season or out of season, past, present, and to come.—*Barren Honour*, ch. iii.

Diván. *s.* [Turkish.] Council: (applied to *meetings* for consultation, or the *members* who form them). *Rhetorical.*

Forth rush'd in haste the great consulting peers,
Rais'd from the dark *divan*, and with like joy
Congratulant approach'd him.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 456.

Bend next your fury to the cursed *divan*;
That damned committee, whom the fates ordain
Of all our well-laid plots to be the bane.
Oldham, Satires upon the Jesuits.

Swift to the queen the herald Medon ran,
Who heard the consult of the dire *divan.*
Fenton, Homer's Odyssey.

Diváricate. *v. n.* [Lat. *divaricatus*; *varus* = knock-kneed.] Part, or become parted, into two; become bifid; stride.

The partitions are strained across; one of them *divaricates* into two, and another into several small ones.—*Woodward.*

Diváricate. *v. a.* Divide into two.

A slender pipe is produced forward towards the throat, whereinto it is at last inserted, and is there *divaricated*, after the same manner as the spermatick vessels.—*Grew.*

Divaricátion. *s.*

1. Partition into two.

Dogs, running before their masters, will stop at a *divarication* of the way, till they see which hand their masters will take.—*Ray.*

2. Division of opinions.

To take away all doubt, or any probable *divarication*, the curse is plainly specified.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

3. Extension.

Two generals . . . are to play the bullies and buffoon, to show their legerdemain, their activity of face, and *divarication* of muscles.—*Rymer, Short View of Tragedy*, p. 155.

Dive. *v. n.*

1. Sink voluntarily under water.

I am not yet informed, whether when a diver *diveth*, having his eyes open, and swimmeth upon his back, he sees things in the air greater or less.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

If the aerolites which occasionally fall, were diamonds and pearls, and if these articles could be obtained in no other way, but were casually picked up, to the same amount as is now obtained by digging and *diving*, they would be of precisely the same value as now. In this, as in many other points in Political Economy, men are prone to confound cause and effect. It is not that pearls fetch a high price because men have *dived* for them; but on the contrary, men *dive* for them because they fetch a high price.—*Whately, Political Economy*, lect. ix.

2. Used *metaphorically.* Go deeply into any question, doctrine, or science.

The wits that *div'd* most deep, and soar'd most high,
Seeking man's powers, have found his weakness such.
Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul.

He performs all this out of his own fund, without *diving* into the arts and sciences for a supply.—*Dryden.*

Whensoever we would proceed beyond those simple ideas, and *dive* farther into the nature of things, we fall presently into darkness and obscurity.—*Locke.*

3. Immerge into any business or condition.

Sweet prince, th' untainted virtue of your years
Hath not yet *div'd* into the world's deceit.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 1.

Dive. *v. a.*

1. Explore by diving. *Rare.*

Then Brutus, Rome's first martyr I must name,
The Curtii bravely *div'd* the gulph of fame.
Sir J. Denham.

2. Dip; duck. *Rare.*

Gregory saith, To *dive* an infant, either thrice, or but once in baptism, can be no way a thing reprovable.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. v. § 12. (Ord MS.)

Divél. *v. a.* [Lat. *divello.*] Pull; separate; sever. *Rare.*

They begin to separate; and may be easily *divelled* or parted asunder.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Díver. *s.*

1. One who dives.

It is evident, from the relation of *divers* and fishers for pearls, that there are many kinds of shell-fish which lie perpetually concealed in the deep, skreened from our sight.—*Woodward.*

2. Used *metaphorically.* One who enters deep into knowledge or study.

He would have him, as I conceive it, to be no superficial and floating artificer: but a *diver* into causes and into the mysteries of proportion.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

3. Waterfowl so called; didapper.

The word colymbus is by later naturalists appropriated to this kind [the didapper or dabchick], and mergus used for another sort of *divers* more like to ducks.—*Ray.*

4. Pickpocket.

For a man to be robbed by the highway side, or to have his pocket or purse picked by a common *diver* or pick-purse, it is nothing so grievous.—*Gataker*, 82. (Ord MS.)

Díverb. *s.* [Lat. *diverbium*, byword.] Proverb. *Obsolete.*

England is a paradise for women, a hell for horses; Italy a paradise for horses, a hell for women; as the *diverb* goes.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 601.

He that marries a wife out of a suspected inn or alehouse, buys a horse in Smithfield, and hires a servant in Paules, as the *diverb* is, shall likely have a jade to his horse, a knave for his man, and an arrant dishonest woman to his wife.—*Ibid.* p. 631.

Divérge. *v. n.* [Lat. *divergo*, pres. part. *divergens, -entis.*] Tend various ways from one point: (opposed to *converge*).

Homogeneal rays, which flow from several points of any object, and fall perpendicularly on any reflecting surface, shall afterwards *diverge* from so many points.—*Sir I. Newton.*

Divérgence. *s.* Tendency to various parts from one point.

Perhaps you mean thus, The angle being once made by the *divergence* of straight lines, remains an angle, though one or both of those lines be afterwards made crooked. Very good! But doth it remain the same angle? the same quantity of *divergence?*—*Wallis, Correction of Hobbes*, sect. 2.

Divérgent. *adj.* Tending to various parts from one point.

Divergent, or *diverging*, rays, in Optics, [are] those which continually recede farther and farther from each other. This term is opposed to *convergent*. Concave mirrors make the rays converge; and convex diverge.—*Oxford Encyclopædia*, in voce.

Dívers. *adj.* [see Diverse.] Several; sundry; more than one.

The teeth breed when the child is a year and a half old: then they cast them, and new ones come about seven years; but *divers* have backward teeth come at twenty, some at thirty and forty.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Divérse. *adj.*

1. Different from another.

Four great beasts came up from the sea, *diverse* one from another.—*Daniel*, vii. 3.

2. Different from itself; various; multiform diffused.

Eloquence is a great and *diverse* thing, nor did she yet ever favour any man so much as to be wholly his.—*B. Jonson.*

3. Running or spreading in different directions: (generally used *adverbially*).

The gourd
And thirsty cucumber, when they perceive
Th' approaching olive, with resentment fly
Her fatty fibres, and with tendrils creep
Diverse, detesting contact. *Philips.*

With the *accent* on the *first* syllable. See also Diversely.

To seize his papers. Curl, was next thy care:
His papers light, fly *diverse* tost in air. *Pope.*

Divérse. *v. n.* Divert; turn off or aside. *Rare*

The red-cross knight *divers'd*; but forth rode Britomart. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, iii. 3, 63.

Diversely. *adv.* [That *diversely* is the true derivative from *diverse* is clear. Less clear, however, is the double question: (1) as to what Diverse is in the way of accent (i.e. whether *díverse* or *divérse*), and (2) as to the word Dívers, an adjective with an adverb (*diversly*) to match.

1) In Richardson the accentuation is *díverse*. He also gives *cónverse*. That this last is the commoner pronunciation is beyond doubt; and so is the fact of *converse* and *diverse* being words of similar form and origin: so much so, that, at the first view, the analogy of one ought to regulate the sound of the other. But *cónverse*, unlike the word under notice, has a verb in frequent use (*convérse*), from which it has to be distinguished; Divérse (verb) being rare. Still, as it is somewhat more than a merely possible form, and as the current rule is in favour of the noun taking its accent on the first syllable, the analogy of *cónverse* is a just one—as far, at least, as it goes. Opposed to it, however, is that of *revérse*, where noun and verb are not only accented alike, but accented on the last syllable. The editor would keep these accentuations; adding that where they appear the *s* should be sounded as the *-ce* in *pence*, and not as the *s* in *pens* (which, to the *ear*, is *z*).

2) This distinguishes the words under notice from Divers (sounded *diverz*), which, with some of the older writers at least, is, apparently, the root of the adverb Diversly. In the 'sundry times and *divers* places' of the Prayerbook, it is submitted, not only that the reading is always this, but that a change to *divérs* would impair the beauty of the sentence to which it belongs. Whether the pronunciation has grown out of the spelling, or the spelling represents the original pronunciation, is another question. The editor thinks that the form is catachrestic. Where there is a final *-s* there is generally the sign of a *plural* number; and in most cases this *s* is sounded as *z*; and that *divers* is limited to the plural is clear. We may say a *different* way, and a *diverse* way, but not a *divers* way. The difference between *diversely* derived from *diverse* sounded *díverse*, but with the *e* omitted (*diversly*), and *diversly* direct from *divers*, is, in many cases, difficult to determine; nor is it important. Pope's *diversly* is as likely to be the derivative of *díverse* (that being his spelling and pronunciation) as the *diversly* (from *divers*) of the older writers. In the present work the two forms are entered separately.]

In a diverse manner: (in the following extract, with the *accent* on the *first* syllable).

Wonder it is to see in *diverse* minds
How *diversely* Love doth his pageants play.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 5.

Diversifíable. *adj.* Capable of being diversified.

I could propose divers ways of bringing this to trial, there being several insipid bodies which I have found this way *diversifiable*.—*Boyle, Works*, iv. p. 263. (Rich.)

Diversificátion. *s.*

1. Act of changing form or quality.

If you consider how variously several things may be compounded, you will not wonder that such fruitful principles or manners of *diversification*, should generate differing colours.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

2. Variation; variegation.

If accents and *diversification* of voice be wholly rejected, the prayers will seem cold and lifeless, the attention will languish, and the devotion lose its spirit and fervour.—*Archbishop Hort, Charge.*

3. Variety of form; multiformity; change; alteration.

This, which is here called a change of will, is not a change of his will, but a change in the object, which seems to make a *diversification* of the will, but indeed is the same will diversified.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Divérsify. *v. a.*

1. Make different from another; distinguish; discriminate.

There may be many species of spirits, as much separated and *diversified* one from another as the species of sensible things are distinguished one from another.—*Locke.*

Male souls are *diversified* with so many characters, that the world has not variety of materials sufficient to furnish out their different inclinations.—*Addison, Spectator.*

It was easier for Homer to find proper sentiments for Grecian generals, than for Milton to *diversify* his infernal council with proper characters.—*Ibid.*

2. Make different from itself; vary; variegate.

The country being *diversified* between hills and dales, woods, and plains, one place more clear, another more darksome, it is a pleasant picture.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

There is, in the producing of some species, a composition of matter which may be much *diversified*.—*Bacon.*

Divérsion. *s.*

1. Act of turning anything off from its course.

Cutting off the tops and pulling off the buds, work retention of the sap for a time, and *diversion* of it to the sprouts that were not forward.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

I have ranked this *diversion* of Christian practice among the effects of our contentions.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

2. Cause by which anything is turned from its proper course or tendency.

Fortunes, honour, friends,
Are mere *diversions* from love's proper object,
Which only is itself. *Sir J. Denham, Sophy.*

3. That which unbends the mind by turning it off from care.

You for those ends whole days in council sit,
And the *diversions* of your youth forget. *Waller.*

In the book of games and *diversions*, the reader's mind may be supposed to be relaxed.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Such productions of wit and humour as expose vice and folly, furnish useful *diversion* to readers.—*Id., Freeholder.*

Diversion seems to be something lighter than amusement, and less forcible than pleasure.—*Johnson.*

4. In *War*. Act or purpose of drawing the enemy off from some design by threatening or attacking a distant part.

The Romans had no other way in their power of driving Hannibal out of Italy, but by making a *diversion* in attacking Carthage.—*Oxford Encyclopædia*, in voce.

Divérsity. *s.*

1. Difference; dissimilitude; unlikeness.

Then is there in this *diversity* no contrariety.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

They cannot be divided, but they will prove opposite; and not resting in a bare *diversity*, rise into a contrariety.—*South, Sermons.*

The most common *diversity* of human constitution arises from the solid parts, as to their different degrees of strength and tension.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

2. Variety.

The *diversity* of ceremonies in this kind ought not to cause dissension in churches.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Society cannot subsist without a *diversity* of stations; and if God should grant every one a middle station, he would defeat the very scheme of happiness proposed in it.—*Rogers.*

3. Distinct being; not identity.

Considering any thing as existing, at any determined time and place, we compare it with itself existing at another time, and thereon form the ideas of identity and *diversity*.—*Locke.*

4. Variegation.

A waving glow his gloomy beds display,
Blushing in bright *diversities* of day. *Pope.*

Diversívolent. *adj.* [Lat. *volens, -entis*, pres. part. of *volo* = wish.] ? Wishing for, or loving, differences or strife. *Rare.*

O gold! what a god art thou! and man, what a devil art thou to be tempted by such a cursed mineral! You *diversivolent* lawyer, mark him.—*Webster, The White Devil*, act iii. (Rich.)

Díversly. *adv.* In different ways; differently; variously.

The lack we all have as well of ghostly, as of earthly favours, is in each kind easily known; but the gifts of God are so *diversly* bestowed, that it seldom appeareth what all receive: what all stand in need of seldom lieth hid.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Both of them do *diversly* work, as they have their medium *diversly* disposed.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The universal matter, which Moses comprehendeth under the names of heaven and earth, is by divers *diversly* understood.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

On life's vast ocean *diversly* we sail;
Reason the card, but passion is the gale. *Pope.*

Divért. *v. a.*

1. Turn off from any direction or course.

Knots, by the conflux of meeting sap,
Infect the sound pine, and *divert* his grain,
Tortive and errant from his course of growth.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

He finds no reason to have his rent abated, because a greater part of it is *diverted* from his landlord.—*Locke.*

They *diverted* raillery from improper objects, and gave a new turn to ridicule.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Nothing more is requisite for producing all the variety of colours and degrees of refrangibility, than that the rays of light be bodies of different sizes; the least of which may make violet the weakest and darkest of the colours, and be more easily *diverted* by refracting surfaces from the right course; and the rest, as they are bigger and bigger, make the stronger and more lucid colours, blue, green, yellow and red, and be more and more difficultly *diverted*.—*Sir I. Newton.*

I therefore *diverted* the present discourse.—*De Foe, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*

2. Draw to from a different part.

The kings of England would have had an absolute conquest of Ireland, if their whole power had been employed; but still there arose sundry occasions, which divided and *diverted* their power some other way.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

3. Turn aside the mind; pervert.

Alas, how simple, to these cates compar'd,
Was that crude apple that *diverted* Eve!
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 349.

They avoid pleasure, lest they should have their affections tainted by any sensuality, and *diverted* from the love of him who is to be the only comfort.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

4. Please; exhilarate.

An ingenious gentleman did *divert* or instruct the kingdom by his papers.—*Swift.*

5. Subvert; destroy.

Frights, changes, horrours,
Divert and crack, rend and deracinate
The unity and married calm of states.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

Divért. *v. n.* Turn aside; depart from the principal design of an argument or subject.

He that suffers himself to be discouraged from that particular employment, and to *divert* to some other instance in which he may well serve God, may remain very innocent or excusable.—*Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium*, iv. 453. (Ord MS.)

So Marc's Muse
. . . . . commodious precepts gives
Instructive to the swains; not wholly bent
On what is gainful, sometimes she *diverts*
From solid counsels. *Philips, Cider*, b. i.

Divérter. *s.* Person who, or thing which, diverts.

Angling was, after tedious study, a rest to his mind, a cheerer of his spirits, and a *diverter* of sadness.—*I. Walton.*

Divérticle. *s.* [Lat. *diverticulum*.] Turning; byway.

The *divertícles* and blind by-paths which sophistry and deceit are wont to tread.—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 12.

I suspect there was a *divertícle* of the Akeman shooting from Whichwood towards Idbury, through Fyfield.—*T. Warton, History of the Parish of Kiddington*, p. 52.

Divérting. *part. adj.* Causing diversion or amusement.

But the accident that followed, though it be a trifle, will be very *diverting* in its place.—*De Foe, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*

Divertíse. *v. a.* [Fr. *divertiser*.] Please; exhilarate; divert. *Obsolete.*

Let orators instruct, let them *divertise*, and let them move us, this is what is properly meant by the word salt.—*Dryden.*

Divértisement. *s.* [Fr. *divertissement.*] Diversion; delight; pleasure. *Rare.*

How fond soever men are of bad *divertisement*, it will prove mirth which ends in heaviness.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

When there is no recreation abroad, I have a company of honest old fellows in leathern coats, which find me *divertisement* at home.—*Goodman, Winter Evening Conference*, pt. i.

Divértive. *adj.* Diverting; amusing. *Rare.*

His [Æsop's] ingenious and *divertive* fables . . . entertain and please us extremely.—*Boyle, On Bentley's Phalaris*, p. 271.

There are some exercises and recreations, both of body and mind, which are very ingenious as well as *divertive*.—*Goodman, Winter Evening Conference*, pt. i.

I would not exclude the common accidents of life, nor even things of a pleasant and *divertive* nature, so they are innocent, from conversation.—*Rogers.*

Divést. *v. a.* Unclothe; strip; make naked.

Then of his arms Androgeus he *divests*:
His sword, his shield he takes, and plumed crests.
Sir J. Denham.

Let us *divest* the gay phantom of temporal happiness, of all that false lustre and ornament in which the pride, the passions, and the folly of men have dressed it up.—*Rogers.*

Divéstible. *adj.* Capable of being divested. *Rare.*

Liberty being too high a blessing to be *divestible* of that nature by circumstances, I think that Hermione has but intentionally, not eventually, disobliged you.—*Boyle, On the Love of God*, p. 2. (Ord MS.)

Divésture. *s.* Act of putting off. *Rare.*

The *divesture* of mortality dispenses them from those laborious and avocating duties which are here requisite to be performed.—*Boyle, Discourse on Seraphic Love.*

Divídable. *adj.* Capable of being, or liable to be, divided; divisible: (in the following extract, with the *accent* on the *first* syllable). *Rare.*

How could communities maintain
Peaceful commerce from *dividable* shores?
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

Divídant. *adj.* Different; separate. *Rare.*

Twinn'd brothers of one womb,
Whose procreation, residence, and birth
Scarce is *dividant*, touch with several fortunes.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 2.

Divíde. *v. a.* [Lat. *divido*, pres. part. *dividens*, *-entis*, pass. part. *divisus*; s. *divisio*, *-onis* = division.]

1. Part one whole into different pieces.

Divide the living child in two, and give half to the one, and half to the other.—1 *Kings*, iii. 25.

Let old Timotheus yield the prize,
Or both *divide* the crown;
He rais'd a mortal to the skies,
She drew an angel down.
Dryden, Ode for St. Cecilia's Day.

They were *divided* into little, independent societies, speaking different languages.—*Locke.*

2. Separate; keep apart, by standing as a partition between.

Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters, and let it *divide* the waters from the waters.—*Genesis*, i. 6.

You must go
Where seas, and winds, and deserts will *divide* you.
Dryden.

3. In *Politics.* See Division.

4. Disunite by discord.

There shall be five in one house *divided*.—*St. Luke*, xii. 52.

5. Deal out; give in shares.

Divide the prey into two parts, between them that took the war upon them, who went out to battle, and between all the congregation.—*Numbers*, xxxi. 27.

Cham and Japhet were heads and princes over their families, and had a right to *divide* the earth by families.—*Locke.*

6. In *Music.* Play divisions.

And all the while most heavenly melody
About the bed sweet musick did *divide*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 5, 17.

Divíde. *v. n.* Part; sunder.

To right and left the front
Divided, and to either flank retir'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 569.

Divíde. *v. n.* and *v. a.* In *Politics.* See Division, 10.

The latter part of his speech was interrupted by cries of *Divide, divide.*—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Mr. Fox.*

[The construction here is reflective, or middle, rather than truly neuter, *self* being understood. The true *active* sense is rare. 'To call for a *division*,' is a better expression than 'to *divide* the house,' upon a question; indeed, *divide* may apply to mere difference of opinion, without implying a *division* in the technical sense of the term.]

Divídedly. *adv.* In a divided manner; separately.

The apostle calls them [Heb. v. 14] ministering spirits jointly, whom he here [Heb. i. 7] calls his spirits, and his ministers, *dividedly.*—*Sir N. Knatchbull, Annotations upon some difficult Texts in all the Books of the New Testament*, p. 260.

Dívidend. *s.*

1. Share; part allotted in division.

Each person shall adapt to himself his peculiar share, like other *dividends.*—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Make a just *dividend*; and, if not all,
The greater part to Diomede will fall.
Dryden, Fables.

2. In *Commerce.* Payment made to creditors in bankruptcy; interest payable on the public funds; share of profits in a public company.

The Old Company, though its exclusive privileges were no more, and though its *dividends* had greatly diminished, was still in existence, and still retained its castles and warehouses, its fleet of fine merchantmen, and its able and zealous factors, thoroughly qualified by a long experience to transact business both in the palaces and in the bazaars of the East, and accustomed to look for direction to the India House alone.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

3. In *Arithmetic.* Number given to be parted or divided.

(For example see Divisor.)

Dívider. *s.*

1. That which parts anything into pieces.

According as the body moved, the *divider* did more and more enter into the divided body; so it joined itself to some new parts of the medium, or divided body, and did in like manner forsake others.—*Sir K. Digby, Operations and Nature of Man's Soul.*

2. Distributer; one who deals out to each his share.

Who made me a judge or a *divider* over you?—*Luke*, xii. 14.

3. Disuniter; person who, or cause which, breaks concord.

Money, the great *divider* of the world, hath, by a strange revolution, been the great uniter of a divided people.—*Swift.*

Dividing. *verbal abs.* Separation.

Piercing even to the *dividing* asunder of soul and spirit.—*Hebrews*, iv. 12.

Dívidual. *adj.* [Lat. *dividuus.*] Divided; shared or participated in common with others. The negative compound Individual *commoner.*

So that a man may say his religion is now no more within himself, but is become a *dividual* movable, and goes and comes near him, according as that good man frequents the house.—*Milton, Areopagitica.*

Then in the east her turn she shines,
Revolv'd on heav'n's great axle, and her reign
With thousand lesser lights *dividual* holds.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 380.

Dívinal. *s.* Thing to be divined; riddle. *Rare.*

He [Sphinx] was ordained on the hill t' abide,
To slea all tho that passeden beside,
All specially all that did faile
To expoune his misty *deuinale.*
Lidgate, The Story of Thebes, pt. i. (Rich.)

Divinátion. *s.* [Lat. *divinatio.*] Presage, prediction, or exploration of the future.

Certain tokens they noted in birds, or in the entrails of beasts, or by other the like frivolous *divinations.*—*Hooker.*

The excellency of the soul is seen by its power of divining in dreams: that several such *divinations* have been made, none can question who believes the holy writings.—*Addison.*

Dívinator. *s.* One who professes divination. *Rare.*

Matthew Riccius, the Jesuit, informeth us, in his commentaries of those countries, of all [illegible] are most superstitious, and much tormented [illegible] kind, attributing so much to their *divinators.*—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 166.

Of this number are all superstitious [illegible], Ethnicks, Mahometans, Jews, heretick[illegible] asts, *divinators*, and schismaticks.—*Ibid.*

Dívinatory. *adj.* Having the nature of, or connected with, divination.

The vultures are said to assemble themselves together by a natural *divinatory* instinct in the places where any great slaughters are to be made; which tradition arises, because they use to follow armies, not as foreseeing the day of battle, but because in the marching of armies there are always a great many men, horses, and other beasts, that fall here and there by the way.—*Cowley, Odes*, 53. (Ord MS.)

Divíne. *adj.* [Lat. *divinus.*]

1. Partaking of the nature of God.

Her line
Was hero-make, half human, half *divine.* *Dryden.*

2. Proceeding from God; not natural; not human.

The benefit of nature's light is not thought excluded as unnecessary, because the necessity of a *divine* light is magnified.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. Excellent in a supreme degree.

The *divinest* and richest mind,
Doth by art's purchase and by nature's dower,
That ever was from heav'n to earth confin'd.
Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul.

4. Divinatory; prescient; prophetic.

Yet oft his heart, *divine* of something ill,
Misgave him. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 845.

5. Religious (specially applied to *service*).

In the tyme of the *divine* service, the hystorie of the miracles of Christe and the Epistels of Saynt Paule are rehearsed out of the pulpitte.—*Eden, Translation of P. Martyr*, 241. (Ord MS.)

Divíne. *s.*

1. Minister of the gospel; priest; clergyman.

Claudio must die to-morrow: let him be furnished with *divines*, and have all charitable preparation.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

Give Martius leave to proceed in his discourse; for he spoke like a *divine* in armour.—*Bacon, Advertisement touching a Holy War.*

A *divine* has nothing to say to the wisest congregation, which he may not express in a manner to be understood by the meanest among them.—*Swift.*

2. One skilled in divinity; theologian.

Th' eternal cause, in their immortal lines,
Was taught, and poets were the first *divines.*
Sir J. Denham.

Divíne. *v. a.* [from Lat. *divinus.*] Deify. *Rare.*

At length out of the river it was rear'd,
And borne above the clouds to be *divin'd.*
Spenser, Ruins of Time.

Divíne. *v. a.* [from Lat. *divino.*] Foretell; foreknow; presage.

Why dost thou say king Richard is depos'd?
Dar'st thou, thou little better thing than earth,
Divine his downfal? *Shakespear, Richard II.* iii. 4.

Divíne. *v. n.*

1. Utter, or feel, a prognostication or presage.

Then is Cæsar and he knit together.—If I were to *divine* of this unity, I would not prophesy so.—*Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 6.

The prophets thereof *divine* for money.—*Micah*, iii. 11.

2. Conjecture; guess.

The best of commentators can but guess at his meaning; none can be certain he has *divined* rightly.—*Dryden, Dedication to Juvenal's Satires.*

He took it with a bow, and soon *divin'd*
The seeming toy was not for nought design'd.
Dryden.

In change of torment would be ease,
Could you *divine* what lovers bear;
Even you, Prometheus, would confess
There is no vulture like despair. *Granville.*

Divínely. *adv.* In a divine manner.

1. By the agency or influence of God.

Faith, as we use the word, called commonly divine faith, has to do with no propositions but those which are supposed to be *divinely* inspired.—*Locke.*

This topick was very fitly and *divinely* made use of by our apostle, in his conference with philosophers, and the inquisitive people of Athens.—*Bentley.*

2. Excellently in the supreme degree.

The Grecians most *divinely* have given to the active perfection of men, a name expressing both beauty and goodness.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Exalted Socrates! *divinely* brave!
Injur'd he fell, and dying he forgave.
Creech, Translation of Juvenal.

3. In a manner noting a deity.
His golden horns appear'd,
That on the forehead shone *divinely* bright,
And o'er the banks diffus'd a yellow light.
Addison.

Divínement. *s.* Divination. *Rare.*
His tent was always full of priests that did nothing but sacrifice, and purifie, and tend upon *divinements*.—*North, Plutarch*, p. 589. (Rich.)

Divíneness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Divine.

1. Divinity participation of the divine nature.
Every comet or burning meteor strikes more wonder into the beholder, than those glorious lamps of nature, with their admirable motions and order, in which the heathen have acknowledged a *divineness*.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, ch. i.
Is it then impossible to distinguish the *divineness* of this book from that which is human?—*Grew.*

2. Excellence in the supreme degree.
By Jupiter, an angel! or, if not,
An earthly paragon: behold *divineness*
No elder than a boy. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, iii. 6.

Divíner. *s.*

1. One who professes divination, or the art of revealing occult things by supernatural means.
This drudge of the devil, this *diviner*, laid claim to me, called me Dromio, and swore I was assured to her; told me what privy marks I had about me.—*Shakespear, Comedy of Errors*, iii. 2.
Expelled his oracles, and common temples of delusion, the devil runs into corners, exercising meaner trumperies, and acting his deceits in witches, magicians, *diviners*, and such inferior seducers.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

2. Conjecturer; guesser.
If he himself be conscious of nothing he then thought on, he must be a notable *diviner* of thoughts that can assure him that he was thinking.—*Locke.*

Divíneress. *s.* Female diviner; prophetess; woman professing divination.
The mad *divineress* had plainly writ,
A time should come, but many ages yet,
In which sinister destinies ordain,
A dame should drown with all her feather'd train.
Dryden.

Díving. *verbal abs.* Act of one who dives.
To obviate the inconveniences of *diving*, ... different instruments have been contrived; ... the *diving-bell* has been found the most complete and effectual.—*Oxford Encyclopædia*, in voce.

Díving-bell. *s.* Apparatus for supplying the diver with air for respiration while under water.
(For example see extract under Diving.)

Divínified. *adj.* Participating of the divine nature.
In the Canticles the Virgin saith, 'My beloved is white and red, and chosen of a thousand;' white, for his blessed and *divinified* soul; red, for his precious flesh embrued with his blood.—*Parthenia Sacra*, p. 204: 1633.

Divínity. *s.*

1. Participation of the nature and excellence of God; deity; godhead; celestial being.
They swim in mirth, and fancy that they feel
Divinity within them breeding wings,
Wherewith to scorn the earth.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1008.
When he attributes *divinity* to other things than God, it is only a *divinity* by way of participation.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

2. God; Deity; Supreme Being; Cause of causes.
'Tis the *Divinity* that stirs within us,
'Tis Heav'n itself that points out an hereafter,
And intimates eternity to man. *Addison.*

3. False god.
Vain idols, deities that ne'er before
In Israel's lands had fix'd their dire abodes,
Beastly *divinities*, and droves of gods. *Prior.*

4. Science of divine things; theology.
Hear him but reason in *divinity*,
And, all admiring with an inward wish,
You would desire the king were made a prelate.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 1.
Trust not my age,
My reverence, calling, nor *divinity*,
If this sweet lady lie not guiltless here
Under some biting errour.
Id., Much Ado about Nothing, iv. 1.
Among hard words I number those which are peculiar to *divinity*, as it is a science.—*Swift.*

5. Something supernatural.
They say there is *divinity* in odd numbers, either in nativity, chance, or death.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 1.

Divínize. *v. a.* Invest with a divine character. *Rare.*
The grosser pagans contented themselves with *divinizing* lust, incest, and adultery; but the predestinarian doctors have *divinized* cruelty, wrath, fury, vengeance, and all the blackest vices.—*Ramsay, On Natural and Revealed Religion*, pt. ii. p. 401. (Rich.)

Divínized. *part. adj.* Invested with a divine character.
But in all these, as in other statutes if such there were, within the churches. Christian modesty required that human or *divinised* figures must be fully clad. Sculpture, whose essence is form, found the naked human figure almost under proscription.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. ix.

Divísíbílity. *s.* Quality of admitting division or separation of parts.
The most palpable absurdities will press the asserters of infinite *divisibility*.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*
It was formerly an argument employed in proof of what is now no longer a popular doctrine, the infinite *divisibility* of matter, that every portion of matter, however small, must at least have an upper and an under surface. Those who used this argument did not see that it assumed the very point in dispute, the impossibility of arriving at a minimum of thickness; for if there be a minimum, its upper and under surface will of course be one: it will be itself a surface, and no more. The argument owes its very considerable plausibility to this, that the premiss does actually seem more obvious than the conclusion, though really identical with it.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, v. 7.

Divísible. *adj.* Capable of being divided.
When we frame in our minds any notion of matter, we conceive nothing else but extension and bulk, which is impenetrable, or *divisible* and passive.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

Divísibleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Divisible; divisibility.
Naturalists disagree about the origin of motion, and the indefinite *divisibleness* of matter.—*Boyle.*

Divísion. *s.*

1. Act of dividing anything into parts.
My having is not much;
I'll make *division* of my present with you.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

2. State of being divided; separation.
Thou madest the spirit of the firmament, and commanded it to part asunder, and to make a *division* betwixt the waters.—2 *Esdras*, vi. 41.

3. That by which anything is kept apart; partition; part so separated.
If we look into communities and *divisions* of men, we observe that the discreet man, not the witty, guides the conversation.—*Addison, Spectator.*

4. Disunion; discord; difference.
There was a *division* among the people, because of him.—*John*, vii. 43.
As to our *divisions* with the Romanists, were our differences the product of heat, they would, like small clefts in the ground, want but a cool season to cement them.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

5. Parts into which a discourse is distributed.
In the *divisions* I have made, I have endeavoured, the best I could, to govern myself by the diversity of matter.—*Locke.*
Express the heads of your *divisions* in as few and clear words as you can, otherwise I never can be able to retain them.—*Swift.*

6. Variation of melody upon some given fundamental harmony. (To *run a division* is the technical expression.)
Sweet as ditties highly penn'd,
Sung by a fair queen, in a summer's bower,
With ravishing *division* to her lute.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 1.
Our tongue will run *divisions* in a tune, not missing a note, even when our thoughts are totally engaged elsewhere.—*Glanville.*

7. Distinction.
I will put a *division* between my people and thy people.—*Exodus*, viii. 23.

8. In *Arithmetic*. Separation or parting of any given number or quantity into any number of equal parts. See Divisor.

9. In the *Military Art*. Any portion of an army under a separate commander, deriving his authority from an immediate superior.
The *division* is the unit of organisation of an army: it is complete within itself; and even when occupying a place in an extended line composed of many such units, the distribution of each *division* must fulfil all the requirements of a good military position.—*Macdougall, Modern Warfare as influenced by modern Artillery*, ch. vi.
Sir John Moore's light *division* moved as rapidly as any troops in the world, yet their steadiness did not suffer.—*Ibid.* pref.

10. In *Politics*. Test of the opinion of any public body, especially of the Houses of Parliament, obtained by causing it to Divide, i.e. separate itself in two parties, according to the votes.
After a debate of seven nights the bill was brought in without a *division*.—*T. Erskine May, Constitutional History of England*, ch. ii.

Divísional. *adj.* Pertaining to a division of troops.
Under the present system, the only class of officers who can derive much benefit from the *divisional* field days are those serving on the staff. ... It is especially practice in moving masses of troops that our brigadiers require, ... for these are the officers from among whom our *divisional* generals will probably be selected in the next war.—*Macdougall, Modern Warfare as influenced by modern Artillery*, pref.

Divísioner. *s.* One who makes, or regulates, a division.
Division was made, and I not minded. The *divisioner*, which was Freeman the Ignatian, and the other priests, thought that I knew nothing of the grand present; but afterwards, understanding that I knew both of the money and of the circumstances wherewith it was to be divided, they, fearing lest I would make the partiality known to the state, gave me a part.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 181: 1616.

Divísive. *adj.*

1. Forming division or distribution.
The Hebrews want those numbers which the grammarians call *distributive* or *divisive*, terni, quaterni, quini, seni, septeni, &c., which they must-what supply by repetition.—*Mede, On Daniel*, p. 12.

2. Having the quality of creating division or discord.
The remonstrance was condemned as *divisive*, factious, and scandalous.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his own Time.*

Divísively. *adv.* In a divisive manner. *Rare.*
Kings are Christ's as saints, because they are of the church, if not collectively, yet *divisively* understood.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.* (Ord MS.)

Divísor. *s.* Number given, by which the dividend is divided; number which shows how many parts the dividend is to be divided into.
To *divide* one number by another is to find how often the second is contained in the first; or, in other words, to find how often the second may be subtracted continually from the first, until nothing remains, or, at least, until the number which remains is less than the second. The first of these numbers is called the *dividend*; the second the *divisor*; and the number which results from the operation is called the quotient.—*Encyclopædia Metropolitana, Arithmetic.*

Divórce. *s.* [Fr. *divorce*; Lat. *divortium.*]

1. Legal separation of husband and wife; sentence by which a marriage is dissolved.
Divorce is a lawful separation of husband and wife, made before a competent judge, on due cognizance had of the cause, and sufficient proof made thereof.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*
To restore the king,
He counsels a *divorce*, a loss of her,
That like a jewel has hung twenty years
About his neck, yet never lost her lustre.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 2.

2. Separation; disunion.
These things, to be a bastard, and to be born out of lawful wedlock, are convertible the one with the other; and 'tis hard to make *divorce* between those things that are so near in nature to each other, as being convertible terms.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

3. Cause of any penal separation.
Go with me, like good angels, to my end;
And as the long *divorce* of steel falls on me,
Make of your prayers one sweet sacrifice,
And lift my soul to heav'n.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 1.

Divórce. *v. a.*

1. Separate a husband or wife one from the other.

Whosoever shall marry her that is *divorced*, committeth adultery.—*Matthew*, v. 32.

2. Force asunder; separate by violence.

Were it consonant unto reason to *divorce* these two sentences, the former of which doth shew how the latter is restrained, and not marking the former, to conclude by the latter of them?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. Separate from another.

If so be it were possible, that all other ornaments of mind might be had in their full perfection, nevertheless the mind that should possess them *divorced* from piety, could be but a spectacle of commiseration.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

4. Take away; put away.

I dare not make myself so guilty,
To give up willingly that noble title
Your master wed me to: nothing but death
Shall e'er *divorce* my dignities.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 1.

Divórceable. *adj.* Capable of being divorced.

If, therefore, the mind cannot have that due society by marriage, that it may reasonably and humanly desire, it can be no human society, and so not without reason *divorcible*.—*Milton, Colasterion.* (Ord MS.)

Divórcement. *s.* Divorce; separation of marriage.

He that is once married, cannot but with the mutual consent of his wife abstain, nor may give a libel of *divorcement* to her that hath not trespassed.—*Martin, Treatise on the Marriage of Priestes*, sign. X. b: 1555.

Write her a bill of *divorcement*, and give it in her hand, and send her out of his house.—*Deuteronomy*, xxiv. 1.

Since her *divorcement*, and his decay of estate, it is known they have met.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Honest Man's Fortune.*

Divórcer. *s.* One who divorces.

1. Person who, or thing which, produces divorce or separation.

Death is the violent estranger of acquaintance, the eternal *divorcer* of marriage.—*Drummond, Cypress Grove.*

If she consent, wherein has the law to right her? or consent not, then is it either just, and so deserved? or if unjust, such in all likelihood was the *divorcer*.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.*

2. One of a sect so called.

Those I term *Divorcers*, that would be quit of their wives for slight occasions; and, to maintain this opinion, one hath published a tractate of Divorce.—*Pagit, Heresiography*, p. 129: 1654.

Divórcive. *adj.* Having power to divorce.

To that a little patience; until this first part have amply discoursed the grave and pious reasons of this *divorcive* law.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.*

Divúlgate. *v. a.* [Lat. *divulgo*.] Publish that which is secret.

Which [thing] is *divulgated* or spread abroad.—*Huloet.*

Divúlgate. *adj.* Published; made known.

The pope so lately put down, the Gospel so clearly *divulgate*.—*Bale, Yett a Course at the Romyshe Foxe*, fol. 34. b.: 1543.

Divulgátion. *s.* Publishing or reporting abroad.

Secrecy hath no less use than *divulgation*.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

These monies, though they were coined long after our Saviour's time, and the *divulgation* of the Scriptures.—*Ray, Three Discourses concerning the Chaos, Deluge, and Dissolution of the World.* (Ord MS.)

Divúlge. *v. a.* [Lat. *divulgo*.]

1. Publish; make public; reveal to the world.

Men are better contented to have their commendations suppressed than the contrary much *divulged*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The cabinets of the sick, and the closets of the dead, have been ransacked to publish private letters, and *divulge* to all mankind the most secret sentiments of friendship.—*Pope.*

2. Proclaim; declare by a public act.

This is true glory and renown, when God
Looking on th' earth, with approbation, marks
The just man, and *divulges* him through heav'n
To all his angels, who with true applause
Recount his praises.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 60.

Divúlger. *s.* Publisher; one who exposes to public view.

It is true that, by confessions, we find that false priest Watson, and arch-traitor Percy, to have been the first devisers and *divulgers* of this scandalous report.—*Proceedings against Garnet, &c.*, sign. M. 4, b.: 1606.

Divúlsion. *s.* Act of plucking away; laceration.

Many an unpleasing potion, many tormenting incisions and *divulsions* did she endure from their hands: the remedy was equal in trouble to the disease.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

Aristotle, in his Ethicks, takes up the conceit of the beaver, and the *divulsion* of his testicles.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Divúlsive. *adj.* Having power to tear away.

Away, therefore, with all the distractive, yea *divulsive*, thoughts of the world.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 49.

Dízard. *s.* Blockhead; fool.

Shall I be such an ideot, and *dizard*, to suffer every man to speak upon me what they list?—*Homilies*, b. i. *Against Contention.*

A *dizard* late skipt out upon our stage;
But in a sacke, that no man might him see:
And though we knowe not yet the paltrie page,
Himselfe hath Martin made his name to bee.
A proper name, and for his feates most fit;
The only thing wherein he hath shew'd wit.
Whip for an Ape.

This progress of melancholy you shall easily observe in them that have been so affected; they go smiling to themselves at first, at length they laugh out; at first solitary; at last they can endure no company; or if they do, they are now *dizards*, past sense and shame.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 196.

Dízardly. *adj.* Having the character of a dizard.

Where's this prating asse, this *dizzardly* foole?—*Wilson, Cobler's Prophecy.* (Nares by H. & W.)

Dízen. *v. a.* [Provincial German, *dies* (whence *distaff*) = flax: whence the notion of preparing or dressing.] Dress; deck; rig out.

Go saddle my fore-horse, put his feather on too,
He'll prance it bravely, friend; he fears no colours;
And take the armour down, and see him *dizen'd*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Women pleased.

Your ladyship lifts up the sash to be seen,
For sure I had *dizen'd* you out like a queen. *Swift.*

Dizz. *v. a.* Astonish; puzzle; make giddy or dizzy in the head. *Rare.*

Now he [Rozinante] is *dizzed* with the continual circles of the stables, which are ever approached, but never entered; beside the unsupportable torment of feeding horses, the noise of grinding the beloved corn, the smell of hay and litter.—*Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote.*

Dízziness. *s.* Giddiness; whirl in the head.

As we see children turn round so long in sport, that they fall down at last, when they would stand; so there are many, who, playing in the mazes of little faults, bring their minds to such a *dizziness*, as throws them down when they mean to stand and intermit that amusement.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, pt. ii.: 1654.

Fixed seriousness heats the brain in some to distraction, and causeth an aching and *dizziness* in sounder heads.—*Glanville.*

Dízzy. *adj.* [A.S. *disig*.]

1. Giddy; vertiginous; having in the head the sensation of turning round.

All on a sudden miserable pain
Surpriz'd thee, dim thine eyes, and *dizzy* swam
In darkness. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 752.

2. Causing giddiness.

How fearful
And *dizzy* 'tis to cast one's eyes so low!
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.

Did not the distemper of their own stomachs affect them with a *dizzy* megrim, they would soon tie up their tongues, and discern themselves like that Assyrian blasphemer, all this while reproaching not man, but the Almighty, the Holy One of Israel.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.*

3. Giddy; thoughtless.

What followers, what retinue canst thou gain?
Or at thy heels the *dizzy* multitude,
Longer than thou canst feed them on thy cost?
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 419.

4. Rotatory; whirling.

The reeling clouds
Stagger with *dizzy* poise, as doubting yet
Which master to obey. *Thomson, Seasons, Winter.*

Dízzy. *v. a.* Whirl round; make giddy.

Not the dreadful spout,
Which shipmen do the hurricano call,
Shall *dizzy* with more clamour Neptune's ear
In his descent, than shall my prompted sword
Falling on Diomede.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, v. 2.

To divide him inventorially would *dizzy* the arithmetick of memory.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, v. 2.

Do. *v. a.* preterite, *did*; past part. *done*. [from A.S. *don*.]

1. Act; practise; perform; achieve; transact.

They help, who hurt so small
And he hath nothing *done*, that *doth* not
Learn to live well, that thou may'st die
To live and die is all we have to *do*. *Sir*
What is the reason a man's arm won't
frown, and *do* all the intellectual postures
countenance?—*Collier.*

2. Make; cause. *Obsolete.*

A fatal plague which many *did* to dye.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Nought can quench mine inly flaming side,
Nor sea of liquor cold, nor lake of mire,
Nothing but death can *do* me to respire. *Ibid.*

We *do* you to wit.—2 *Corinthians*, viii. 1.

[This means, 'we make you to know;' *wit* being a verb preceded by *to*, like the verbs in the preceding extracts, the object being a pronoun, and either *make* or *cause* being capable of being substituted for *do*.]

3. In the following the exact equivalent is less clear, being *render* or *enact* in the first two instances. The third means 'according to their consciences,' the construction being obscure, inasmuch as *conscience* may possibly mean 'conscientious duty.'

May one, that is a herald and a prince,
Do a fair message to his kingly ears?
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

Pindarus is come
To *do* you salutation from his master.
Id., Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

The jury prayed of the senate a guard, that they might *do* their consciences.—*Bacon.*

If there be any good thing to be done,
That may to thee *do* ease, and grace to me,
Speak to me. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, i. 1.

4. Thus far the power of *do*, as an active or transitive verb, is clear. In the following instances it takes the character of an intransitive or neuter one. Preceded by *have*, and followed by *with*, it means *finish*; in which case the noun is governed, not by the verb, but by the preposition; the verb being left without a case. In an ordinary word this would make it neuter at once; yet there is a notable difference between 'I have *dealt with* such a person,' and 'I have *done with* such a person.' In the former, *deal* means 'have *acted as a dealer*,' which is a very vague term. In the latter, *do* is by no means equivalent to '*be a doer*.' This is because *do* is a word which conveys not only the special notion of *action*, but of some object acted on; so that 'I have *done with* them' means '*done what I had to do*.' At any rate, it makes the doctrine that *done* is an active verb with its case understood a probable one. The word, then, if treated as one having a neuter character, is equivocal. Again, the notion of *end, finish*, or *conclude*, is conveyed by the form of the construction (that of the past participle) rather than by the meaning of the verb *do* itself, which has simply its first sense. To speak of an action as past, with the implication that it will not be reverted to (and this is always conveyed by the construction), is to pronounce it finished.

No men would make use of disunited parties to destroy one body, unless they were sure to master them when they had *done with* them.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

I have *done with* Chaucer, when I have answered some objections.—*Dryden.*

Having *done with* such amusements, we give up what we cannot disown.—*Pope.*

5. In the following, the departure from a strict active sense, and the approach to a neuter, is clearer.

No man who hath to *do* with the king, will think himself safe, unless you be his good angel, and guide him.—*Bacon.*

6. The doubts involved in the next construction require a reference to Do, from *deogan*; the sense being Fare, be in regard to sickness or health.

Good woman, how *do'st* thou?—The better that it pleases your good worship to ask.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 4.

The editor remarks that in entering these

last three senses as active, he merely follows Johnson and Todd.

7. Construction of *do* with another verb. Johnson writes:

'To *do* is used for any verb to save the repetition of the word; as, "I shall come, but if I *do* not, go away;" that is, if I come not.'

Then quoting—

Thus painters Cupids paint, thus poets *do*,
A naked god, blind, young, with arrows two.
Sir P. Sidney.

If any thing in the world deserve our serious study and consideration, those principles of religion *do*.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Take all things which relax the veins; for what *does* so, prevents too vigorous a motion through the arteries.—*Arbuthnot.*

Here *do* comports itself as a verb much as *thing* and *one* comport themselves as substantives and pronouns; *thing* being a name for almost any object which the class of substantives includes, and *one* serving for almost any object which comes under the class of pronouns. In like manner *do* is a term denoting an action, verb being the name of the class to which such terms belong. Such being the case, it can stand in the verb's place.

8. By this the construction of *do* followed by another verb, such as *I do* or *did love*, was probably suggested; though the details both of its history and logical import are obscure. That the verb is in the infinitive mood is evident from the instances presented by those languages wherein the infinitive has an inflexion, as *thaten winken* = *did wink* in German. That the construction, then, is, in the main, the same as that of *shall*, *will*, *may*, *must*, and *let*, is certain; the difference, however, is important. *Do*, instead of meaning something as different from the verb which follows it as *shall*, *will*, &c., are from *call*, *speak*, and the other verbs with which they may be connected, means the same; i.e. it represents the verb much as it did in the extracts under 7. It is often, however, emphatic. Johnson calls it a verb of 'vehement command or earnest request,' as, 'Help me, *do*;' 'Make haste, *do*.' Adding—

If thou hast lost thy land, *do* not also lose thy constancy; and if thou must die a little sooner, yet *do* not die impatiently.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

Loose me.—I will free thee.—
Do,—and I'll be thy slave. *Dryden, King Arthur.*

From 'Help me, *do*,' to '*Do* help me,' as long as there is the conveyance of an emphasis, the transition is not violent; and the use of *do* so often coincides with an emphasis of some kind that the construction has been called the emphatic, and that, in many cases, with good reason. It generally shows itself to be this by conveying a statement which answers an implied doubt.

'I *did* love him, but scorn him now.'
'I *do* not know the man.'

As if it had been either said or suggested that 'the man was *not* loved at one time,' or that 'he *was* known.'

9. Still, it is admitted that this is not always the case.

The Turks *do* acknowledge God the Father, creator of heaven and earth, being the first person in the Trinity, though they deny the rest.—*Bacon, Advertisement touching a Holy War.*

The extract being preceded with the specific statement that here it is expletive; though it would not be so if the Turkish acknowledgement of a God had been denied. In considering this, we must take our examples from prose only. In verse the additional syllable may be inserted for the sake of the metre.

10. In interrogations, whatever may have been the origin of the construction, the emphatic element is generally at its minimum. We rarely say 'Know you him?' almost always, '*Do* you know him?'

11. The same applies (even more generally) to negatives. It is in very few cases (such as I *dare not*, I *cannot*, and words of a peculiar kind) that we make a negation without using the circumlocution with *do*, rather than the simple verb: 'I *do not* know' being infinitely commoner than 'I know *not*.'

And this leads us to an apparent anomaly. The combinations just given (*dare not*, *know not*) are examples of a rule which in English is absolute and without exception, viz. that the negative particle *not* always follows, and never precedes, its verb; *I not know* being an impossible form. Insert, however, *do* (*I do not know*), and the case is altered. This is because *do* is the verb upon which the negation turns.

The nature of the past form *did*.—Of the two *d*s in this word, one belongs to the root, and is the *d* in *do*, the other is the sign of a tense. Which is which? Contrary to the general rule and, until lately, the general explanation, it is the *first d* which gives the tense, the *second* which represents the original verb; a view originally suggested by the participle *done*, and confirmed by a reference to the conjugation in the Mesogothic; which shows that such preterites as are formed by changing the vowel (*swim*, *swum*; *speak*, *spoke*) originated in a reduplication, like τέτυφα, *cecidi*, &c., in Greek and Latin; and, so doing, coincided with the Perfect of the classical languages rather than with the Aorist. Except, however, in the Mesogothic, where there are numerous words in which it is preserved (*sai-salt*, *lai-lo*, from *salta*, *laia*), the reduplication has been lost; *did* being one of the few words in which it has survived. See also Hight = called.

Done up. Ruined.

The young Duke had also announced to his relatives, and to some of his particular friends, that he intended to travel for some time, and he well knew that their charitable experience would understand the rest. They understood everything. The Marquess' party daily increased, and 'The Universe' and the 'New World' announced, that the young Duke was '*done up*.'—*Disraeli the younger, The young Duke.*

Do. *v. n.* [from A.S. *dugan*.—see second extract.] Succeed; fulfill a purpose.

You would do well to prefer a bill against all kings and parliaments since the conquest; and, if that won't *do*, challenge the crown.—*Collier, Essay on Duelling.*

[In the phrase This will do = This will answer the purpose, the word *do* is wholly different from the word *do* = act. In the first case it is equivalent to the Latin Valere, in the second to the Latin Facere. Of the first, the Anglo-Saxon inflection is *deáh*, *dugon*, *dohte*, *dohtest*, &c. Of the second it is *dó*, *dós*, *dyde*, &c. In the present Danish they write *duger*, but say *duer*: as *duger det noget?* = Is it worth anything? pronounced *door deh note?* This accounts for the ejection of the *g*. The Anglo-Saxon form *deáh* does the same. In Robert of Bourne the preterite is *deih*. . . . We cannot, however (although we ought), say That doed well enough, though a Dane says Det *dugede* nok.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, English Language, Syntax*, ch. xxxiii.]

Thus far there is no ambiguity. The connection, however, of the notions conveyed by *suit*, *be adequate to*, *thrive*, *fare*, *comport one's self*, and *act*, creates difficulties. In

Come, 'tis no matter; we shall *do* without him.
Addison.

do may be rendered by *act*, *succeed*, or *get on*. The same applies to *do*, used when speaking of a person's health; upon which Wedgwood has the following observation.

It is often said that *do* in the inquiry after a person's health is properly the Scotch *dow*, Dutch *doogen*, *deugen*, German *taugen*, to be able or good for, to avail, to thrive; but this is a mistake. To do is to act, or often to serve as the medium of active exertion. We ask how a thing does, meaning, how does it perform the office expected of it, and the word is used in a very similar sense in the inquiry, How do you do?—How do you get on? How do you perform the offices of life? It is a simple translation of the Old French, Comment le faites-vous?

'Puis li a dit par grant douçor,
Sire, comment le *faites*-vos?
Dame, bien, dit le Segretains.'
(Fabliaux et Contes, 1. 245.)

'David demanded of him how Joab *did*, and how the people *did*, and how the war prospered.' In the Livre des Rois: E David—enquist cume Joab le *fist*, e li poples, e coment il lé feissent del siege—and how they got on with the siege.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*

That the foregoing doctrine applies to many cases is beyond doubt. Whether it applies to all is another question. In the very common phrase, 'How *do* you *do*?' it certainly eases the construction to suppose it to mean 'How *do* you *fare*?' As it is, the editor has noticed the word under both entries.

In the following extract the construction is obscure; inasmuch as it is doubtful whether the word in *-ing* (*assenting*) is to be taken as a participle with a gerundial construction, or as a substantive, i.e. a verbal abstract.

We have not yet *done with* assenting to propositions at first hearing, and understanding their terms.—*Locke.*

The omission of *with* introduces another modification.

You may ramble a whole day, and every moment discover something new; but when you have *done*, you will have but a confused notion of the place.—*Spectator.*

Here the full construction would be '*done rambling*;' the ambiguity being, as in the foregoing instance, with regard to the import of *-ing*. Here, however, as in all the previous ones, *finished* may be written instead of *done*.

Do. *v. a.* Cheat: (with *out of*: as, 'to *do* one *out of* one's money').

Do. *s.*

1. Feat; what one has to do; what one can perform.

No sooner he does peep into
The world, but he has done his *doe*.
Butler, Hudibras.

2. Cheat; imposture. *Colloquial.*

Docent. *adj.* [Lat. *docens*, *-entis*, pres. part. of *doceo* = teach.] Teaching; instructing. *Rare.*

The church here is taken for the church as it is *docent* and regent, as it teaches and governs.—*Archbishop Laud, Against Fisher*, § 33.

Docible. *adj.* Tractable; docile; easy to be taught. *Rare.*

The asinine feast of sow-thistles and brambles . . . is commonly set before them, as all the food and entertainment of their tenderest and most *docible* age.—*Milton, Tractate of Education.*

They shall be able to speak little to the purpose, so as to satisfy sober, humble, *docible* persons, who have not passionately espoused an errour.—*Bishop Bull, Sermons*, vi.

Docibleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Docible; teachableness; docility; readiness to learn. *Rare.*

I might enlarge in commendation of the noble hound, as also of the *docibleness* of dogs in general.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Docile. *adj.* [Fr. *docile*; Lat. *docilis*, from *doceo* = teach.] Teachable; easily instructed; tractable.

Dogs soon grow accustomed to whatever they are taught, and, being *docile* and tractable, are very useful.—*Ellis, Voyage to Hudson's Bay.*

With *to*.

Soon *docile to* the secret acts of ill,
With smiles I could betray, with temper kill.
Prior.

Docility. *s.* Aptness to be taught; readiness to learn.

God both teacheth men and giveth them the capacity to learn. He giveth *docility*, together with his doctrine.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 359: 1622.

All the perfection they allowed his understanding was aptness and *docility*, and all that they attributed to his will was a possibility to be virtuous.—*South.*

Dócimastic. *adj.* Relating to (metallurgic) tests.

Docimasia, or *docimastic* art, is that part of practical chemistry which relates to the analysis of minerals, and to all operations in metallurgy.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Dócimasy. *s.* [Gr. δοκιμασία, from δοκιμάζω = test, prove.] In *Metallurgy*. See extract.

Docimacy [is] the art by which the nature and proportions of an ore are determined. The analytical examination was originally conducted in the dry way.... Bergmann first demonstrated in an elaborate analysis that the humid analysis was much to be preferred.... I have endeavoured to present such a copious and correct list of docimastic processes as will serve to guide the intelligent student through this most mysterious labyrinth of nature and art.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Dock. *s.* [A.S. *docce.*] Native plant of the genus Rumex so called.

Nothing teems
But hateful *docks*, rough thistles, kecksies, burs,
Losing both beauty and utility.
Shakespear, Henry V. v. 2.

My love for gentle Dermot faster grows
Than yon tall *dock* that rises to thy nose:
Cut down the *dock*, 'twill sprout again; but know
Love rooted out again will never grow. *Swift.*

Dock. *s.* Place where water is let in or out at pleasure, and in which ships are built or laid up.

The boatswain and mariner may bring religion to what *dock* they please.—*Howell.*

There are *docks* for their gallies and men of war, as well as work-houses for all land and naval preparations.—*Addison.*

Dock. *v. a.* Lay a vessel in dock.

To *dock* a vessel is to place her on blocks in a graving dock, steadying her in an upright position by means of shores or sliding blocks.—*Young, Nautical Dictionary.*

Dock. *s.* Stump of the tail which remains after docking; solid part of the tail.

The tail of a great rhinoceros is not well described by Bontius. The *dock* is about half an inch thick, and two inches broad, like an apothecary's spatula.—*Grew, Museum.*

Dock. *v. a.* Cut off a tail; cut anything short; cut off a reckoning; cut off an entail.

One or two stood constant centry, who *docked* all favours handed down; and spread a huge invisible net between the prince and subject, through which nothing of value could pass.—*Swift, Examiner.*

Dócket. *s.* Direction tied upon goods; in *Law*, summary of a larger writing. See extract, in which the word is also used *adjectivally.*

Docket, or *dogget*, [is] a brief in writing on a small piece of paper containing the effect of a greater writing, and when rolls of judgements are brought into C. B. they are docketted, and entered on the *docket* of that term; so that upon any occasion you may soon find out a judgement by searching these *dockets*, if you know the attorney's name. It appears by the Report of the Committee, 26 Feb. 1800, that the *docket* rolls or *docket* of records at Westminster, commence as follows:—Those of the chief protonotary about the time of Edward VI., those of the second protonotary about the 1st of Henry VIII., and those of the third protonotary in the 2nd of Elizabeth. Exemplification of decrees in Chancery, and commissions of bankruptcy, are also docketted.—*Tomline, Law Dictionary.* (Granger.)

Dócket. *v. a.* Mark the contents or titles of papers on the back of them; distinguish, as by a docket.

This morning I subscribed and *docketted* them both.—*Bacon, Works*, v. 363. (Ord MS.)

Whatever letters and papers you keep, *docket* and tie them up in their respective classes.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Dóckyard. *s.* Place or yard where ships are built, and naval stores reposited; as at Plymouth, Portsmouth, Woolwich, &c.

There had therefore been, during the last three years, much less waste and pilfering in the *dockyards* than formerly. Ships had been built which were fit to go to sea.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ix.

Dóctor. *s.* [Lat. = teacher.]

1. Academical title, originally meaning a man so well versed in his faculty as to be qualified to teach it; thence one who has taken the highest degree in the faculties of divinity, law, or physic.

No woman had it but a civil *doctor*,
Who did refuse three thousand ducats of me,
And begg'd the ring.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

2. Man skilled in any profession.

Each proselyte would vote his *doctor* best,
With absolute exclusion to the rest. *Dryden.*

3. One who undertakes the cure of diseases.

By med'cine life may be prolong'd, yet death
Will seize the *doctor* too.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, v. 5.

4. Any able or learned man.

The simplest person, that can but apprehend and speak sense, is as much judge of it as the greatest *doctor* in the school.—*Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies.*

Dóctor. *v. a.* Physic; cure; treat with medicine. *Colloquial.*

Mayhap so, but what signifies talking to you? The squire shall know your tricks... he'll *doctor* you. ... I'll go and talk to him.—*Colman the elder, The Jealous Wife*, iv. 2.

Dóctoral. *adj.* Relating to the degree of a doctor.

The bed of a sick man is a school: a *doctoral* chair of learning and discipline.—*Bishop King, Thanksgiving Sermon*, p. 42: 1619.

But why do I anticipate the more acceptable and prevailing voice of learned Bucer himself, the pastor of nations? And O that I could set him living before ye in that *doctoral* chair, where once the learnedest of England thought it no disparagement to sit at his feet!—*Milton, Judgment of Martin Bucer concerning Divorce.*

If church and state were made the theme, then the *doctoral* degree of wit was to be taken at Billingsgate.—*Dryden, Religio Laici*, pref.

Nobles and even princes were proud to receive from an university the privilege of wearing the *doctoral* scarlet.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. viii.

Dóctorally. *adv.* In manner of a doctor.

The physicians resorted to him to touch his pulse, and consider of his disease *doctorally* at their departure.—*Hakewill.*

I told you he sinned in cathedra, Ps. i. 1, that is also *doctorally* and magisterially.—*Hammond, Sermons*, xii.

Dóctorate. *s.* Degree, rank, or condition of a doctor.

I thank you, my dear lord, for your congratulations on my advancement to the *doctorate.*—*Hurd, To Warburton, Letters*, let. 206.

An English or Irish *doctorate* cannot be obtained by every young man.—*Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland.*

Dóctorate. *v. a.* Make a doctor. *Rare.*

The parson was master of arts; but whether *doctorated* by degree or courtesy, because of his profession, I know not.—*Lilly, History of his Life and Times*, p. 77.

Dóctorate. *v. n.* Take a doctor's degree. *Rare.*

[He was] an advocate to the council for the marches of Wales, but afterwards *doctorated* in medicine at Oxford.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 395.

Dóctoress. *s.* Female doctor. *Rare.*

Glorying in nothing more than to be called the *doctoress* of all nations.—*Translation of Boccalini*, p. 71: 1626.

Should you say an ague were a fever, the *doctoress* would have a shaking fit of laughter!—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 47: 1664.

Dóctorly. *adj.* Like a learned man.

For instance, his not unlearned and bold Maldonate (as we shall see afterwards) upon a text of this very question, confessing the current of the stream of antiquity, can come in, at last, with a *doctorly* wipe of 'Adduci non possum ut s quar;' I cannot go with them.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy*, i. 5.

Dóctorship. *s.* Rank of a doctor.

From a scholar he became a fellow, and then the president of the college, after he had received all the graces and degrees, the proctorship and the *doctorship.*—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Dóctrinable. *adj.* Agreeing with, having the nature of, or constituting doctrine.

Then certainly is more *doctrinable* the famous Ciris in Xenophon, than the true Cyrus in Justine.—*Sir P. Sidney, Apology for Poetry.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Dóctrinal. *adj.*

1. Containing doctrine, or something formally taught.

The verse naturally affords us the *doctrinal* proposition, which shall be our subject.—*South.*

2. Pertaining to the act or means of teaching.

To this end the word of God no otherwise serveth, than only in the nature of a *doctrinal* instrument.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Whether those dramatick constitutions, wherein Sophocles and Euripides reign, shall be found more *doctrinal* and exemplary to a nation.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government urged against Prelacy.*

In a *doctrinal* way, saying to the contemner, Alas, why do you thus? You hurt yourself, not me; he that throws a stone at another, hits himself.—*G. Herbert, Country Parson*, ch. xxviii.

Again, there is one and one only great *doctrinal* council in Ante-nicene times. It was held at Antioch, in the middle of the third century, on occasion of the incipient innovations of the Syrian heretical school. Now the Fathers there assembled, for whatever reason, condemned, or at least withdrew, when it came into the dispute, the word 'Homoüsion,' which was received at Nicæa as the special symbol of Catholicism against Arius.—*Newman, Development of Christian Doctrine*, introd.

Dóctrinal. *s.* [from Lat. *doctrinale*, s.] Compendium, or system, of doctrine.

Comedies, which they suppose to be a *doctrinal* of ribaudry, be undoubtedly a picture, or as it were a myrrour, of man's life; wherein evil is not taught, but discovered.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 42. b.

Dóctrinal. *s.* [from Lat. *doctrinalis*, adj.] Point of doctrine.

Not such as assent to every word in Scripture can be said in *doctrinals* to deny Christ.—*South.*

Dóctrinally. *adv.* After the manner, or in the form, of doctrine; positively; as necessary to be held.

Nor is it easily credible, that he who can preach well, should be unable to pray well; whereas it is indeed the same ability to speak affirmatively, or *doctrinally*, and only by changing the mood, to speak prayingly.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

Scripture accommodates itself to common opinions, and employs the usual forms of speech, without delivering any thing *doctrinally* concerning these points.—*Ray.*

Dóctrine. *s.* [Lat. *doctrina.*]

1. Principles or positions of any sect or master; that which is taught.

To make new articles of faith and *doctrine*, no man thinketh it lawful: new laws of government, what church or commonwealth is there which maketh not either at one time or other?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Act of teaching.

He said unto them in his *doctrine.*—*Mark*, iv. 2.

Dócument. *s.* [Lat. *documentum.*]

1. Precept; instruction; direction. *Obsolete.*

It is a most necessary instruction and *document* for them, that as her majesty made them dispensators of her favour, so it behoveth them to shew themselves equal distributers.—*Bacon.*

2. Precept in an ill sense; precept insolently authoritative, magisterially dogmatical, or solemnly trifling. *Obsolete.*

Gentle insinuations pierce, as oil is the most penetrating of all liquors; but in magisterial *documents* men think themselves attacked, and stand upon their guard.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

It is not unnecessary to digest the *documents* of cracking authors into several classes.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

3. In *Law.* Written evidence produced in proof of what is asserted; record; any writing capable of being, or liable to be, appealed to; memorial.

Written instruments, considered as evidence in a court of justice, have been divided into public judicial *documents*; public non-judicial; private *documents*; and mixed, which are partly public and partly private.... Proof of written *documents*... is effected either by witnesses, by admission of the adversary, or by enrolment; the latter mode of proof being confined to a few classes of *documents* by act of parliament.—*Brande, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art, Evidence.*

Nevertheless, we are far from thinking that the problem of Burns' biography has been adequately solved. We do not allude so much to the deficiency of facts and *documents*—though of these we are still every day receiving some fresh accession—as to the limited and imperfect application of them to the great end of biography.—*Carlyle, Miscellaneous Essays, Burns.*

Dócument. *v. a.* Teach; direct; instruct.

Not *documented* in love's art.
Cleaveland, Poems, p. 170: 1659.

I am finely *documented* by my own daughter.—*Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

Documéntal. *adj.* Belonging to instruction.
Documental sentences.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 265 : 1660.

Documéntary. *adj.* Pertaining to written evidence in law.
Soon it was known all over London that a plot had been detected, that the messengers whom the adherents of James had sent to solicit the help of an invading army from France had been arrested by the agents of the vigilant and energetic Lord President, and that *documentary* evidence, which might affect the lives of some great men, was in the possession of the government.—*Macaulay, History of England.*

Dódder. *s.* Native epiphytic plant of the genus Cuscuta so called.
Among the most curious plants of this kind, may be mentioned the parasitic species called cuscuta epithymum, or *dodder*, which covers the furze with its curious web.—*Ansted, The Channel Islands*, p. 177.

Dódder. *v. n.* Maunder.
She *dodders* all day
While the little birds play.
Poem of the 17th Century. (Nares by H. and W.)

Dóddered. *adj.* Shaken ; tottering.
Near the hearth a laurel grew,
Doddered with age, whose boughs encompass round
The household gods, and shade the holy ground.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.
The peasants were enjoin'd
Sere-wood, and firs, and *dodder'd* oaks to find.
Id., Fables.

Dóddipate. *s.* Softheaded birdwitted person.
Thus by her scole
Made him a fole,
And called hym *dodypate.*
The Booke of Mayd Emlyn. (Nares by H. and W.)

Dóddipole. *s.* Same as Doddipate.
First I will contemne those dastardly *dotipoles* and vnlearned papists and apostles of Antichrist.—*Fox, Martyrs, Answer of Martin Luther to the Pope's Bull*, p. 1170. (Rich.)
Why then was it left so? And here, without staying for my reply, shall I be called as many blockheads, numscullis, *doddi-poles, dunderheads.*—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. ix. ch. xxv. (Rich.)

Dóddy. *s.* Innocent; simpleton.
Now purpose I soundly
Trick this pretty *doddy*,
And make him a noddy.
The Marriage of Wit and Wisdome. (Nares by H. and W.)

Dodécarchy. *s.* Rule of twelve; country divided into twelve kingdoms, principalities, or political districts.
So that Egypt was anciently a *dodecarchy*, as England in the Saxons' time was a heptarchy; but, as it already appears, there could be anciently no such *dodecarchy* in Egypt.—*Bishop Stillingfleet, Origines Sacræ*, ch. v. (Ord MS.)

Dodecatémory. *s.* [Gr. δώδεκα = twelve, μόριον = part.—Creech uses the purely Greek form *Dodecatemórion.*] See last extract.
The *dodecatemories*, or constellations; the moon's mansion, &c.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 248.
'Tis *dodecatemorion* thus describ'd:
Thrice ten degrees, which every sign contains,
Let twelve exhaust, that not one part remains;
It follows streight, that every twelfth confines
Two whole, and one half portion of the signs.
Creech.
The term is applied to the twelve houses, or parts of the zodiac of the primum mobile, to distinguish them from the twelve signs. *Dodecatemory* is also a denomination some authors give to each of the twelve signs of the zodiac, because they contain a twelfth part of the zodiac a-piece.—*Rees, Encyclopædia*, in voce.

Dodge. *v. a.* Follow insidiously.
A speck, a mist, a shape, I wist,
It neared, and neared and neared,
As if it *dodged* a water-sprite,
And plunged and tacked and veered.
Coleridge, Rime of the ancient Mariner.

Dodge. *v. n.*
1. Use craft; deal with tergiversation; play mean tricks; use low shifts.
If in good offices and due retributions we may not be pinching and niggardly, it argues an earthly and ignoble mind, where we have apparently wronged, to higgle and *dodge* in the amends.—*Sir M. Hale, Contemplations.*
The consideration should make men grow weary of *dodging* and shewing tricks with God.—*South, Sermons*, i. 352.]
2. Shift place as another approaches.
For he had, any time this ten years full,
Dodg'd with him betwixt Cambridge and the Bull.
Milton, Epitaph on Hobson, the University Carrier.
3. Play fast and loose; raise expectations and disappoint them.
You know my passion for Martha, and what a dance she has led me: she *dodged* with me above thirty years.—*Addison.*
The chaffering with dissenters, and *dodging* about this or t'other ceremony, is but like opening a few wickets, and leaving them a-jar, by which no more than one can get in at a time.—*Swift.*

Dodge. *s.* Trick.
It was an excellent though a harmless *dodge*, sir.—*Thackeray, The Newcomes*, ii. 46.

Dódger. *s.* One who dodges.
A scurvy hagler, a lousy *dodger*, or a cruel extortioner.—*Cotgrave* in v. *Caguerasse.*

Dódgery. *s.* Trick.
When he had put this *dodgery* upon those that gaped for the vacancy, it was a feast of laughter to him.—*Bishop Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 98.

Dódkin. *s.* [Dutch, *duythen.*] Little doit; contemptuous name for a low coin. *Obsolete.*
I would not buy them for a *dodkin.*—*Lily, Grammar construed.*
For, sir, you must understand that she's not worth a *dodkin* for a queen.—*Skelton, Translation of Don Quixote.*

Dódman. *s.* See Hodmandod.
Fish that cast their shell are the lobster, the crab, the crawfish, the hodmandod or *dodman*, and the tortoise.—*Bacon.*

Dódo. *s.* [corruption of *Dodaers*, and Dutch rather than Portuguese, as may be seen in the last extract. As the island, on its discovery, was uninhabited, the notion of its being a native term is out of the question.] Bird of remarkable configuration, extinct within the last century, a native of the Mauritius, and, according to the latest views as to its affinities, as given in an elaborate monograph by Strickland, more akin to the Columbidæ, dove or pigeon family, than to any other.
The *dodo* [is] a bird the Dutch call Walghvogel or Dod Eersen; her body is round and fat, which occasions her slow pace; or that, her corpulency.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 382.
The Dutch sailors called them Walckvögel.... In 1602, Willen sailed from Batavia.... He makes repeated mention of *Dod-aarsen.*... It is not easy to determine the date when the synonymous words Dodars, from which our name *Dodo* is derived, and Dronte were first introduced.... The earliest use ... may be from 1613, when Verhuffen's voyage was published: here, however, it occurs under the corrupt form of Totersten. There is little doubt that the name is derived from *dodoor*, which, in the Dutch language, means sluggard ... *Dodoors* not improbably a cant word among Dutch sailors analogous to our lubber.... Sir Thomas Herbert was the first to use ... *Dodo.* He tells us that it is a Portuguese word, and, in fact, we find that *doudo*, in the last named language, means foolish or simple. But none of the Portuguese voyagers seem to have mentioned the *Dodo*, or even visited Mauritius.... The derivation of the word *Dronte* is even still more obscure.—*Strickland, The Dodo and its Kindred.*

Doe. *s.* Female of a buck.
Then but forbear your food a little while,
Whiles, like a *doe*, I go to find my fawn,
And give it food. *Shakespear, As you like it*, ii. 7.
Bucks have horns, *does* none.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
The fearful *doe*
And flying stag amidst the greyhounds go.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

Dóer. *s.*
1. One who does anything good or bad.
So foul a thing, O! thou Injustice art,
That tort'rest both the *doer* and distrest. *Daniel.*
It may be indeed a public crime, or a national mischief; yet it is but a private act, and the *doer* of it may chance to pay his head for his presumption.—*South, Sermons.*
2. Actor; agent.
Sith thus far we open the things that have been done, let not the principal *doers* themselves be forgotten.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
3. Performer.
One judgeth the prize to the best *doer*, of which they are no less glad than great princes are of triumphs.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
4. Active, busy, or valiant person.
Fear not, my lord, we will not stand to prate;
Talkers are no good *doers*: be assur'd,
We go to use our hands, and not our tongues.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 3.
They are great speakers, but small *doers*; greater in shew than in deed.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*
5. One who habitually performs or practises.
Be *doers* of the word, and not hearers only.—*Book of Common Prayer.*
In this we shew ourselves weak, and unapt to be *doers* of his will, in that we take upon us to be controllers of his wisdom.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Doff. *v. a.* [*dò off.*] *Obsolete.*
1. Put off dress.
You have deceiv'd our trust,
And made us *doff* our easy robes of peace,
To crush our old limbs in ungentle steel.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. v. 1.
Nature, in awe to him,
Had *doff'd* her gaudy trim,
With her great master so to sympathize.
Milton, Ode on the Morning of Christ's Nativity.
2. Strip; divest of anything.
Why art thou troubled, Herod? What vain fear
Thy blood-revolving breast doth move?
Heav'n's king, who *doffs* himself our flesh to wear,
Comes not to rule in wrath, but serve in love.
Crashaw.
3. Put away; get rid of.
Your eye in Scotland
Would create soldiers, and make women fight,
To *doff* their dire distresses.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.
4. Shift off; delay; refer to another time; put off.
Every day thou *doff'st* me with some device, Iago; and rather keep'st from me all conveniency, than suppliest me with the least advantage of hope.—*Shakespear, Othello*, iv. 2.
Away, I will not have to do with you...
Can'st thou so *doff* me?
Id., Much Ado about Nothing, v. 1.

Dog. *s.* [A.S. *dogge.*]
1. Animal so called.
Such smiling rogues as these soothe every passion:
Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks
With ev'ry gale and vary of their masters,
As knowing nought, like *dogs*, but following.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 2.
2. Name given to two constellations, Canis major and C. minor.
Among the southern constellations, two there are who bear the name of the *dog*; the one in sixteen degrees latitude, containing on the left thigh a star of the first magnitude, usually called Procyon, or Anticanus.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
It parts the twins and crab, the *dog* divides,
And Argo's keel that broke the frothy tides.
Creech.
3. Applied to a *man*: (generally contemptuously, but sometimes so mixed with goodnature as not to be reproachful).
I never heard a passion so confus'd,
So strange, outrageous, and so variable,
As the *dog* Jew did utter in the streets.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 8.
Beware of *dogs*, beware of evil workers.—*Philippians*, iii. 2.
I love the young *dogs* of this age: they have more wit and humour and knowledge of life than we had; but then the *dogs* are not so good scholars.—*Boswell, Life of Dr. Johnson.*
4. Male of certain species; as, the *dog* fox, the *dog* otter, the construction being *adjectival.*
If ever I thank any man, I'll thank you; but that they call compliments is like the encounter of two *dog* apes.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, ii. 5.
The same ill taste of sense will serve to join
Dog foxes in the yoke, and shear the swine.
Dryden.
5. Applied to several tools, instruments, or pieces of (iron) machinery, which have a curve like that of the neck of a dog, sitting or standing, with his head raised (generally in the plural), most commonly to a kind of trestles for supporting the logs of a wood fire.

Give, send, or *throw to the dogs.* Throw away.
Throw physic *to the dogs*: I'll none of it.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 3.
Had whole Colepeper's wealth been hops and hogs,
Could he himself have *sent it to the dogs*? *Pope.*

Go to the dogs. Be ruined, destroyed, or devoured.

Dog. *v. a.* Hunt as a dog, insidiously and indefatigably.

I have *dogg'd* him like his murtherer.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, iii. 2.

I, his despiteful Juno, sent him forth
From courtly friends, with camping foes to live,
Where death and danger *dog* the heels of worth.
Id., All's well that ends well, iii. 4. let.

Sorrow *dogging* sin,
Afflictions sorted. *G. Herbert.*

I fear the dread events that *dog* them both,
Lest some ill-greeting touch attempt the person
Of our unowned sister. *Milton, Comus*, 405.

I have been pursued, *dogged*, and way-laid through several nations, and even now scarce think myself secure.—*Pope.*

Hate *dogs* their flight, and insult mocks their end.
Johnson, Vanity of human Wishes.

Dógbolt. *s.* See Dolgbote.

For to say truth, the lawyer is a *dogbolt*,
An arrant worm; and though I call him worshipful,
I wish him a canoniz'd cuckold, Diego.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Spanish Curate.

Used *adjectivally.*

In his reply he doth nothing but quarrel, like a *dogbolt* lawyer.—*Fulke, Confutation of the Papists, &c.*, p. 33: 1583.

His only solace was, that now
His *dogbolt* fortune was so low,
That either it must quickly end,
Or turn about again, and mend. *Butler, Hudibras.*

Dógbrier. *s.* Brier (Rosa canina) that bears the hip.

The hip-briar is also named *κυνοσβάτος*, or the *dogbriar* or bramble.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 9.

Dógcheap. *adj.* [transposition and alteration of *good cheap* = good bargain.]

Good store of harlots, say you, and *dogcheap?*
Dryden.

Dógdays. *s.* Days in which the dogstar rises and sets with the sun, vulgarly reputed unwholesome.

They are a company of giddy, afternoon men; it is midsummer moon still; and the *dogdays* last all the year long; they are all mad.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 74.

Nor was it more in his power to be without promotion and titles, than for a healthy man to sit in the sun, in the brightest *dogdays*, and remain without warmth.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

In the *singular* number.

Is it necessary, to make a complaint of this kind consistent, that every day should be a *dogday?*—*Ruffhead, Life of Pope*, p. 35.

Dógdraw. *s.* See extract.

Dog-draw [is] the manifest deprehension of an offender against venison in a forest, when he is found *drawing* after a deer by the scent of a hound led in his hand; or where a person has wounded a deer or wild beast, by shooting at him or otherwise, and is caught with a dog *drawing* after him to receive the same.—*Manwood, Forest Laws*, p. 2, c. 8.

Doge. *s.* [Italian of Venice.] Title of the chief magistrate of Venice and Genoa; duke, of which it is a local form.

Doria has a statue at the entrance of the *doge's* palace, with the title of deliverer of the commonwealth.—*Addison.*

Dógfish. *s.* Cartilaginous fish so called, akin to the sharks.

It is part of the jaw of a shark or *dogfish.*—*Woodward.*

And the sharks and the *dogfish* their graveclothes unbound. *Shelley, Vision of the Sea.*

Dógfisher. *s.* ? Dogfish.

The *dogfisher* is good against the falling sickness.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Dógfly. *s.* Native insect so called.

Thump-buckler Mars began,
And at Minerva with a lance of brass he headlong ran;
These vile words ushering his blows, Thou *dogfly*, what's the cause
Thou mak'st gods fight thus?
Chapman, Translation of Homer's Iliad.

Dógged. *adj.* Sullen; sour; morose; ill-humoured; gloomy.

Your uncle must not know but you are dead:
I'll fill these *dogged* spies with false reports.
Shakespear, King John, iv. 1.

Now, for the bare-pick'd bone of majesty,
Doth *dogged* war bristle his angry crest,
And snarleth in the gentle eyes of peace.
Ibid. iv. 3.

So churlish, proud, insolent, so *dogged*, of so bad a disposition.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 109.

A *dogged* man, or a cynick: and so the Syriack and Arabick.—*Bishop Patrick, Paraphrases and Commentaries on the Old Testament, first Book of Samuel.*

Few miles on horseback had they jogged,
But fortune unto them turn'd *dogged.*
Butler, Hudibras.

Dóggedly. *adv.* In a dogged manner; with an obstinate resolution (as Mr. Boswell supposes).

He pincheth most *doggedly.*—*Sir T. Overbury, Characteristics*, sign. P. 7.

Dr. Johnson wrote a long letter to Mrs. Thrale: I wondered to see him write so much so easily. He verified his own doctrine, that 'a man may always write when he will set himself *doggedly* to it.'—*Boswell, Tour to the Hebrides.*

Dóggedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Dogged; gloom of mind; sullenness; moroseness.

Now you are friendly,
Your *doggedness* and niggardize flung from you.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Spanish Curate.

There was a churlish and unusual look about Rigby. It was as if malignant, and yet at the same time a little frightened, he had screwed himself into *doggedness.*—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, b. viii. ch. vi.

Dógger. *s.* [Fr. *dogre.*] See extract.

Dogger [is] a two-masted fishing-boat, of the ketch build, with bluff bows. It is used principally by the Dutch for the Doggerbank fishery. In the Dutch and Scandinavian languages the *dogger* is known as a pink.—*Brande, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Dóggerel. *adj.* Loosed from the measures or rules of regular poetry; vile; despicable; mean: (used of *verses*).

Then hasten Og and Doeg to rehearse,
Two fools that crutch their feeble sense on verse;
Who by my muse to all succeeding times,
Shall live in spite of their own *dogg'rel* rhymes.
Dryden.

It is a dispute among the criticks, whether burlesque poetry runs best in heroick verse, like that of the Dispensary; or in *doggerel*, like that of Hudibras.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Dóggerel. *s.* Mean, despicable, worthless verses.

The hand and head were never lost of those
Who dealt in *dogg'rell*, or who pin'd in prose.
Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

The vilest *dogg'rell* Grubstreet sends,
Will pass for yours with foes and friends. *Swift.*

Dóggish. *adj.* Churlish; brutal.

At Rome, in the time of Nero, there was a philosopher called Demetrius, which was of that sect, that forasmuch as they abandoned all shamefacedness in their words and acts, they were called Cynici, in English *doggish.*—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 67.

He was taken, beside, with a *doggish* appetite, which called for meat almost every moment.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 156.

Dóggrel. *adj.* Same as Doggerel.

The rector had been forbidden to show her the customary marks of respect, to bow to her from his pulpit, and to send a copy of his text to be laid on her cushion. Even the bellman of Piccadilly, it was said, perhaps falsely, was ordered not to chant her praises in his *doggrel* verse under the windows of Berkeley House.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xviii.

Dóghearted. *adj.* Cruel; pitiless; malicious.

His unkindness,
That stript her from his benediction, turn'd her
To foreign casualties, gave her dear rights
To his *doghearted* daughters.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 3.

Dóghole. *s.* Vile hole; mean habitation.

France is a *doghole*, and it no more merits the tread of a man's foot: to the wars.—*Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, ii. 3.

But, could you be content to bid adieu
To the dear playhouse, and the players too,
Sweet country seats are purchas'd ev'ry where,
With lands and gardens, at less price than here
You hire a darksome *doghole* by the year.
Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

Reverse your ornaments, and hang them all
On some patch'd *doghole*, ek'd with ends of wall.
Pope.

Dógleech. *s.* [*leech* = doctor.] Dog doctor.

Am I grown,
Because I have been a little peevish to you,
(Only to try your temper,) such a *dogleech*,
I could not be admitted to your presence?
Beaumont and Fletcher, Tamer tamed.

Dógly. *adv.* In manner like a dog; churlish. *Rare.*

Dyogenes, otherwyse called *dogly*, because he had some condycyons of a dogge.—*Lord Rivers, Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers*, sign. C. i.

Dógma. *s.* [Gr.]

1. Established principle; doctrinal notion.

Our poet was a stoick philosopher, and all his moral sentences are drawn from the *dogmas* of that sect.—*Dryden.*

2. In *Canon Law.* See extract.

Dogma is that determination which consists in, and has a relation to, some casuistical point of doctrine, or some doctrinal part of the Christian faith.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

In the *plural, Dogmata.*

Those unworthy *dogmata* which have clogged and encumbered it [the Christian religion].—*Worthington, To Hartlib*, epist. 2: 1660.

Dogmátic. *s.* One of a sect of physicians called also *Dogmatists*, in contradistinction to Empirics and Methodists.

Galen mentions in his time but three sects of physicians, Empiricks, Methodists, and *Dogmaticks*: we have now a fourth, that go under the name of Chymicks, Hermeticks, or Paracelsians.—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 244.

Dogmátic. *adj.* Authoritative; magisterial; positive; in the manner of a philosopher laying down the first principles of a sect.

Criticks write in a positive *dogmatick* way, without either language, genius, or imagination.—*Spectator.*

Dogmátical. *adj.* Dogmatic.

I laid by my natural diffidence and scepticism for a while, to take up that *dogmatical* way, which is so much his character.—*Dryden.*

One of these authors is indeed so grave, sententious, *dogmatical* a rogue, that there is no enduring him.—*Swift.*

Dogmátically. *adv.* Magisterially; positively.

I shall not presume to interpose *dogmatically*, in a controversy which I look never to see decided.—*South, Sermons.*

Dogmáticalness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Dogmatical; magisterialness; mock authority.

This induced Socrates and all of them to confess their ignorance, and believe that nothing could be known, comprehended, or understood: not out of obstinacy or *dogmaticalness*, but from the narrowness of their senses, the weakness of their minds, the shortness of life, and truth being hid as it were in a deep well.—*Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things from Revelation, not from Reason or Nature*, p. 20.

The right state and disposition of the mind to make proper improvements . . . in this will be considered the notions of scepticism, *dogmaticalness*, enthusiasm, superstition.—*Bishop Warburton, Letter to Hurd, Letters*, let. 24.

Dógmatism. *s.* Positiveness in opinion or in disputation.

The presbyterian clergy, more eminent for zeal than for policy, often contradicted James's opinions, with a freedom equally offensive to his *dogmatism* as a theologian, and to his pride as a king.—*Robertson, History of Scotland*, ii. 177.

The skepticism of the uniformitarian is of force only so long as it is employed against the *dogmatism* of the catastrophist. When the doubts are erected into dogmas, they are no longer consistent with the tenet of uniformity. When the negations become affirmations, the negation of an origin vanishes also.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, ii. 292.

Dógmatist. *s.* Magisterial teacher; positive asserter; bold advancer of principles.

I could describe the vanity of bold opinion, which the *dogmatists* themselves demonstrate in all the controversies they are engaged in.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

A *dogmatist* in religion is not a great way off from a bigot, and is in high danger of growing up to be a bloody persecutor.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

Dógmatize. *v. n.* Assert positively; advance without distrust; teach magisterially.

Not to conclude or *dogmatize* upon this or that peremptorily.—*Translators of the Bible to the Reader.*

Dógmatize. *v. a.* Deliver as a dogma.

Then they would not endure persons that did *dogmatize* any thing which might intrench upon their reputation or their interest.—*Jeremy Taylor, Liberty of Prophesying*, sect. 14, § 4. (Ord MS.)

Dógmatizer. *s.* Asserter; magisterial teacher; bold advancer of opinions.

We must condemn him [Amadis de Gaul] to the fire, without all remission, as the *dogmatizer* and head of a bad sect.—*Skelton, Translation of Don Quixote.*

Such opinions, being not entered into the con-

fessions of our church, are not properly chargeable either on Papists or Protestants, but on particular *dogmatizers* of both parties.—*Hammond.*

Dógmatizing. *part. adj.* Having the character of, addicted to, or constituting, a dogma.

This father, violating all these laws, had accused me as a *dogmatizing* heretick.—*H. Wharton, Inquisition of Goa*, ch. vi.

Dógrose. *s.* Flower of the hedge brier (Rosa canina).

Of the rough or hairy excrescence, those on the brier or *dogrose*, are a good instance.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Dógsear. *s.* Crease made on the leaf of a book by its being folded down.

With the sweat of my own hands, I did make plain and smooth the *dogsears* throughout our great Bible.—*Arbuthnot and Pope, Memoirs of P. P.*

Under a tea-cup he might lie,
Or creas'd like *dogsears* in a folio.
Gray, Long Story.

Dógsick. *adj.* Sick as a dog.

He that saith, he is *dog-sicke*, or sick as a dog, meaneth, doubtlesse, a sick dog.—*Dyet, Dry Dinner*: 1599.

Dógsleep. *s.* Pretended sleep.

Juvenal indeed mentions a drowsy husband, who raised an estate by snoring; but then he is represented to have slept what the common people call *dogsleep.—Addison.*

Dógsmeat. *s.* Refuse; vile stuff; offal like the flesh sold to feed dogs; food for dogs.

His reverence bought of me the flower of all the market; these are but *dogsmeat* to 'em.—*Dryden.*

I should most infallibly have been converted into *dog's meat*, if our mutual acquaintance had not started from his reverie, called his dog by the very appropriate name of Terror, and then, slouching his hat over his face, passed rapidly by me, dog and all. —*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Pelham.*

Better die at once, than be made *dog's meat* of in this here way.—*Marryat, Snarleyyow*, vol. i. ch. ii.

Dógstar. *s.* Star (Sirius) in the constellation Canis major, which gives the name to the dogdays.

All shun the raging *dogstar's* sultry heat,
And from the half-unpeopled town retreat.
Addison.

Dog or *Dogstar* [is] a name, in astronomy, common to two constellations called the Great and Little Dog; but among astronomers more usually Canis major and minor.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce.

Dógtooth. *s.* Canine tooth, of which it is the English equivalent.

The best instrument for dividing of herbs or incisor-teeth; for cracking of hard substances, as bones and nuts, grinders, or mill-teeth; for dividing of flesh, sharp-pointed or *dog-teeth.—Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Dógtrick. *s.* Ill turn; surly or brutal treatment.

To kill men scurvily, 'tis such a *dog-trick*,
Such a rat-catcher's occupation.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Island Princess.

Nor those,
With their court *dog-tricks*, that can fawn and fleer
Make their revenue out of legs and faces,
Echo my lord, and lick away a moth.
B. Jonson, Volpone.

Learn better manners, or I shall serve you a *dog-trick*; I'll make you know your rider.—*Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

Dógtrot. *s.* Gentle trot like that of a dog.

This said, they both advanc'd, and rode,
A *dogstrot* through the bawling crowd.
Butler, Hudibras.

Now he [the wild boar] gives a sharp whiff, and then an abrupt grunt; up goes his tail, and setting off at his old *dog-trot*, away he starts right ahead, through the thickly snow-laden pine forest.—*Boner, Forest Creatures, The Wild Boar.*

Dogweáry. *adj.* Tired as a dog; excessively weary.

Oh, master, master, I have watch'd so long,
That I'm *dogweary.*
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 2.

Dógwood. *s.* Native tree so called (Cornus sanguinea).

The woods yielding good powder charcoals are black alder, poplar, spindle tree, black *dogwood*, and chestnut.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Gunpowder.* (Hunt.)

Doíly. *s.* [see last extract.] Small napkin, coloured or plain, placed on our tables after dinner with the wine and dessert.

We should be as weary of one set of acquaintance, though never so good, as we are of one suit, though never so fine: a fool, and a *doily* stuff, would now and then find days of grace, and be worn for variety.—*Congreve, Way of the World.*

[*Doiley.*—Probably only a modification of the Dutch *dwaele*, a towel, although commonly said to be derived from the name of a dealer by whom they were introduced.

'The stores are very low, sir, some *doiley* petticoats and manteaus we have, and half a dozen pairs of laced shoes.' (Dryden, Kind Keeper.)

The use of *doileys*, in the sense of a small napkin at dessert, was probably imported with the name from Holland. Dutch, *dwaele, dwele*, mappa. German, *zwahel*, a towel; Swiss, *dwaheli*, a napkin. —*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Dóing. *verbal abs.* (generally *plural.*)

1. Thing done; event; transaction.

I have but kill'd a fly.—
But! how if that fly had a father and mother?
How would he hang his slender gilded wings,
And buz lamenting *doings* in the air?
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, iii. 2.

2. Feat; action, good or bad.

The next degree was to mark all Zelmane's *doings*, speeches and fashions, and to take them unto herself, as a pattern of worthy proceeding.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

3. Behaviour; conduct.

Never the earth on his round shoulders bare,
A maid train'd up from high or low degree,
That in her *doings* better could compare
Mirth with respect, few words with curtesy.
Sir P. Sidney.

4. Conduct; dispensation.

Dangerous it were for the feeble brains of man to wade far into the *doings* of the Most High.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

5. Stir; bustle; tumult.

Shall there be then, in the mean while, no *doings?* —*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

After such miraculous *doings*, we are not yet in a condition of bringing France to our terms.—*Swift.*

Doit. *s.* [Fr. *d'huit* = ⅛ of a penny.] Used *metaphorically* for any small piece of money.

When they will not give a *doit* to relieve a lame beggar, they will lay out ten to see a dead Indian.—*Shakespear, Tempest*, ii. 2.

In Anna's wars a soldier, poor and old,
Had dearly earn'd a little purse of gold;
Tir'd with a tedious march, one luckless night,
He slept, poor dog! and lost it to a *doit.* *Pope.*

'And so, I suppose, this Miss Wyndham, his daughter, will have nothing at all?' 'Not a *doit*,' said he, starting and settling himself with his own feet, and the four legs of his chair, on the floor again.—*Emilia Wyndham*, ch. xvii.

Dole. *s.* [root of *deal* = distribute.]

1. Act of distribution or dealing.

It was your presurmise,
That in the *dole* of blows your son might drop.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. i. 1.

At her general *dole*
Each receives his ancient soul. *Cleaveland.*

2. Anything dealt out or distributed; allowance; share; lot.

But lest some may haply think, or thus expostulate with me after this debatement, who made you the busy almoner to deal about this *dole* of laughter and reprehension, which no man thanks your bounty for.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

3. Provisions or money distributed in charity, at any time: (formerly at *funerals* more especially).

Our *doles* and funeral meals, if they be our own early provisions, will then spend the better.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Dying*, ch. iv. § 9.

Clients of old were feasted; now a poor
Divided *dole* is dealt at th' outward door,
Which by the hungry rout is soon dispatch'd.
Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

Construction *adjectival.*

I know you were one could keep
The buttery-hatch still lock'd, and save the chippings,
Sell the *dole*beer to aqua-vitæ men.
B. Jonson, Alchemist.

4. Blows dealt out.

I have seen him . . .
In the head of a troop stand as if he had been rooted,
Dealing large *doles* of death.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Island Princess.

What if, his eye-sight, for to Israel's God
Nothing is hard, by miracle restor'd,
He now be dealing *dole* among his foes,
And over heaps of slaughter'd walk his way?
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1527.

Happy man be his dole. Good luck to him.

Let every man beg his own way, and *happy man be his dole.—Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit at several Weapons.*

Let us, that are unhurt and whole,
Fall on, and *happy man be's dole.*
Butler, Hudibras.

Dole. *s.* [from Lat. *dolor.*] Grief; lamentation.

Yonder they lie; the poor old man, their father, making such pitiful *dole* over them, that all beholders take his part with weeping.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, i. 2.

Our sometime sister, now our queen,
Have we, as 'twere, with a defeated joy,
With mirth in funeral, and with dirge in marriage,
In equal scale weighing delight and *dole*,
Taken to wife. *Id., Hamlet*, i. 2.

They might hope to change
Torment with ease, and soonest recompense
Dole with delight. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 892.

Dole. *s.* [N.Fr.] Boundary: (this sense is yet used in some parts of England; a *dolestone* in Norfolk is a landmark).

Cursed be he which translateth the bounds and *doles* of his neighbour.—*Injunctions of Queen Elizabeth*, sign. B. iii.: 1559.

Accursed be he, saith Almighty God by Moses, who removeth his neighbour's *doles* and marks.—*Homilies*, b. ii. *Exhortation for Rogation Week.*

[*Doles, dools*, slips of pasture left between furrows of ploughed lands. (Bailey.) 'Cursed be he that translateth the bounds and *doles* of his neighbour.' (Injunction 19 Elizabeth in Brand's Popular Antiquities.) A *dole-meadow* is a meadow in which the shares of different proprietors are marked by *doles* or landmarks. Now the simplest division of property would be a strip of turf left unploughed. Platt Deutsch, *dole*, a small ditch with the sod turned up beside it for a landmark; *uutdolen*, so to mark the division of properties with a ridge and furrow. (Bremisches Wörterbuch.) The word is probably at bottom identical with Welsh *twll*, a pit, Bohemian *díl*, a pit, ditch; then (as the ditch and bank are made by flinging on the one side the earth taken up from the other) applied both to ridge and furrow, and subsequently appropriated to either as accidental circumstances might determine. We find the same duplicity of meaning in *dike*; and *mote*, the term by which we designate the ditch of a castle, signifies in Italian the mound on which the castle is built. — *Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Dole. *v. a.* Distribute as a dole; deal out.

He *doles* out his morality in periodic apothegms. —*Lamb, Letter to Coleridge.*

Dóleance. *s.* Grievance; complaint. *Rare.*

And many other articles conteigninge . . . *doleance* against the said Lacedæmonians for that they had not kept and obsarued the sayd treatie.—*Nicolls, Thucidides*, fol. 138. (Rich.)

Dóleful. *adj.*

1. Sorrowful; dismal; expressing grief; querulous.

She earnestly entreated to know the cause thereof, that either she might comfort or accompany her *doleful* humour.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Melancholy; afflicted; feeling grief; sorrowful.

How oft my *doleful* sire cry'd to me, tarry, son,
When first he spied my love. *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. Dismal; impressing sorrow; dolorific.

It watereth the heart, to the end it may fructify; maketh the virtuous, in trouble, full of magnanimity and courage; serveth as a most approved remedy against all *doleful* and heavy accidents, which befal men in this present life.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Dólefully. *adv.* In a doleful manner; sorrowfully; dismally; querulously.

They tragically exaggerate the matters they take to be ill, and *dolefully* forebode worse, to cast a damp on their own spirits, and exasperate or deject all whom they can influence.—*B. Jenks, Sermon*, November 5, 1689, p. 26.

Dólent. *adj.* Sorrowful. *Rare.*

The king is angry.
. . . And the passionate duke
Effeminately *dolent.*
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 4. (Rich.)

Dólesome. *adj.* Melancholy; gloomy; dismal; sorrowful; doleful.

Hell-ward bending o'er the beach, descry
The *dolesome* passage to th' infernal sky.
Pope (? Broome), Homer's Odyssey.

The birds who love the *dolesome* night.
Lady M. W. Montague.

Dólesomeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Dolesome.

If the exceeding glory of heaven cannot countervaile the *dolesomeness* of the grave, what doo I be leaving?—*Bishop Hall, Meditations, Of Death.* (Ord MS.)

Dólgbote. *s.* This is entered in the Law Dictionaries, Tomline and Jacob, with little

more than the notice that it is the A.S. *dolg* = wound, maim, scar, or similar bodily injury, and *bote* = penalty, fine, recompense for injury; the term being apparently Anglo-Saxon rather than English; or, at least, obsolete or rare in modern law. Dog-bolt is, probably, a corruption of this, and, at the same time, a proof showing how early the true meaning of the word was lost. If this derivation be true, a 'dog-bolt' lawyer was an action-seeking pettifogger, who first provoked an assault and then sued for damages.

Dolichocéphalic. *adj.* [Gr. δολιχός = long, κεφάλη = head; as a new term it might conveniently be spelt with a *k*, *-kephalic.*] Long-headed: (term used in *Ethnology* to denote a head of the African type, i.e. one with its diameter from side to side notably shorter than its diameter from front to back; the opposite to *brachycephalic*).

To him [Retzius] we owe the terms brachycephalic and *dolichocephalic.*—*Busk, On a Systematic Mode of Craniometry.*

Dolichocéphalism. *s.* Condition, or form, indicated by Dolichocephalic.

(For example see next entry.)

Dolichocéphalous. *adj.* Same as Dolichocephalic.

In the sciences of observation, 'it is the averages which afford the best evidence; they alone have an absolute value, and lead to positive results.' Now we find that the twenty-five skulls from long barrows have an average relative breadth of .71, which, according to the view here adopted, is all but absolutely *dolichocephalous*; whilst the twenty-five skulls from the round barrows have an average relative breadth of .81, which even exceeds the brachycephalous standard. The two classes differ nearly as much in their relative breadth as do a series of the skulls of Hindoos or negroes from others of Germans or Slavonians. Surely, if *dolichocephalism* and brachycephalism have ever, as characters, a race-value, they have it in this instance. By mingling the skulls of the one category with those of the other, it is possible to modify the averages to almost any extent, in proportion to the amount of admixture, and in this way to mask and confuse the actual results. Thus, if the two classes of skulls be in equal numbers, as in the table before us, the relative breadth would be .76, or almost exactly that of the ovoid or orthocephalic type; and so the *dolichocephalism* of the one, and the brachycephalism of the other, would be equally lost sight of in such a method or analysis.—*Dr. Thurnam, On British and Gaulish Skulls, Memoirs, &c., Anthropological Society of London*, p. 477: 1865.

Dóllittle. *s.* Term of contempt for one who professes much and performs little.

Great talkers are commonly *do-littles.*—*Bishop Richardson, Choice Observations upon the Old Testament*, p. 281: 1655.

Doll. *s.* [?] Puppet or baby for a little girl.

In the middle ages the *doll-maker* was called coroplastes, and the *dolls* clothed like infants.—*Fosbroke, Encyclopædia of Antiquities*, in voce.

Dóllar. *s.* Foreign silver coin so called, varying from about two to five shillings in value, and current in Holland, Germany, Spain, and the United States of America.

He disburs'd
Ten thousand *dollars* for our general use.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, i. 2.

Dóllmaker. *s.* Maker of dolls.

(For example see extract under Doll.)

Dólmen. *s.* In *Archæology.* Breton name for a chambered variety of cromlech.

This occipital flatness was a characteristic of the skulls of ancient Gauls. It exists in many contained in the Galerie Anthropologique, at the Jardin des Plantes, and is quite obvious in some of those derived from the excavation of the *dolmen* at Meudon, near Paris. . . . It ought not to be omitted to be mentioned here, that the late learned and excellent Swedish craniologist, Professor A. A. Retzius, designated this and the other brachycephalic skulls derived from the Meudon *dolmen*, Basque. Arndt, Rask, Rudolf Keyser, Nilsson, and others had argued in an erudite manner, that all Western Europe in the oldest period was inhabited by a so-called Turanian race, who had brachycephalic skulls, of which the Finns and the Basques are the only representatives. On the discovery of many crania of this form among the osseous relics of the *dolmen*, at Meudon, [he] regarded this . . . to be fully proved, and he subsequently treated it as an established fact, and boldly asserted that these were the skulls of Basques, i.e. of the primeval race now supposed to be represented by the Basques.—*B. Davis, On the Crania of the Ancient Britons, Natural History Review*, no. 7, p. 293.

Dólomite. *s.* In *Geology.* Magnesian limestone.

The great geological feature of the island is, however, the profusion of gneiss, and the various new forms arising from its disintegration. In the mountains, with the exception of occasional beds of *dolomite*, no more recent formations overlie it; from the period of its first upheaval, the gneiss has undergone no second submersion, and the soil which covers it in these lofty altitudes is formed almost entirely by its decay. Rubies, both crystalline and amorphous, are also found in a particular stratum of *dolomite* of Bullatotte and Badulla, in which there is a peculiar copper-coloured mica with metallic lustre.—*Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon*, pt. i. ch. i.

Doloríferous. *adj.* Producing pain.

Whether or not wine may be granted in such *doloriferous* affects in the joints.—*Whitaker, Blood of the Grape*, p. 74.

Dolorífic. *adj.* Causing grief or pain.

The pain returned, dissipating that vapour which obstructed the nerves, and giving the *dolorifick* motion free passage again.—*Ray.*

This, by the softness and rarity of the fluid, is insensible, and not *dolorifick.*—*Arbuthnot, On the Effects of Air on human Bodies.*

Dólorous. *adj.*

1. Sorrowful; doleful; dismal; gloomy; impressing sorrow.

We are taught by his example, that the presence of *dolorous* and dreadful objects, even in minds most perfect, may, as clouds, overcast all seasonable joy.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Painful.

How doth thine own weight torment thee, whiles thy whole body rests upon this forced and *dolorous* hold, till thy nailed feet bear their part in a no less afflictive supportation!—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations, The Crucifixion.*

Their despatch is quick, and less *dolorous* than the paw of the bear, or teeth of the lion.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

Dólorously. *adv.* In a dolorous manner; sorrowfully; mournfully.

It provoketh us also . . . with Christ and his apostles *dolorously* to lament the sore decay of the wicked.—*Bale, Discourse on the Revelations*, P. i. sign. L. 3, b.: 1550.

The widow and children for some days exclude themselves; and, when abroad, go *dolorously* habited.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia.*

Dólour. *s.*

1. Grief; sorrow.

I've words too few to take my leave of you,
When the tongue's office should be prodigal,
To breathe th' abundant *dolour* of the heart.
Shakespear, Richard II. i. 3.

2. Lamentation; complaint.

Never troubling him, either with asking questions, or finding fault with his melancholy; but rather fitting to his *dolour* dolorous discourses of their own and other folks' misfortune.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

3. Pain; pang.

A mind fixed and bent upon somewhat that is good, doth avert the *dolours* of death.—*Bacon.*

Dólphin. *s.* Cetaceous animal so called.

Though the old genus Delphinus has now been broken down into no less than nine subdivisions, and there are many species in them, yet in the genus of *dolphins* proper the number of species amount to nearly twenty. . . . The general features which distinguish the [common] dolphin are few and simple. Their snout is considerably elongated, broad at the base, round at the extremity. . . . It used to be held that the common *dolphin* was an inhabitant of every sea throughout the world. . . . A very different opinion is now gaining ground. . . . the *dolphin* with 'its many dying colours,' mentioned in many books and sung by modern poets, is not this, but quite a different animal, . . . the beautifully coloured Coryphæna Hippuris, the Dorado of the Portuguese; and it would be well if its popular name were altogether dropped.—*Hamilton, Whales*, in *Naturalist's Library.*

Dolt. *s.* Heavy stupid fellow; blockhead; thickskull; loggerhead.

Let *dolts* in haste some altar fair erect
To those high powers which idly sit above.
Sir P. Sidney.

Thou hast not half that power to do me harm,
As I have to be hurt: oh, gull; oh, *dolt!*
As ignorant as dirt! *Shakespear, Othello*, v. 2.

Like men condemn'd to thunder-bolts,
Who, ere the blow, become mere *dolts*;
They neither have the hearts to stay,
Nor wit enough to run away. *Butler, Hudibras.*

Wood's adult'rate copper,
Which, as he scatter'd, we, like *dolts*,
Mistook at first for thunder-bolts. *Swift.*

Dolt. *v. n.* Behave foolishly; consume time like a dolt. *Rare.*

Than in these trifles to have *dolted* so much.—*New Custom.*

Dóltish. *adj.* Stupid; mean; dull; blockish

Your argument is as you are, unlearned, fantastical, and *doltish.*—*Bale, Yett a Course at the Romyshe Foxe*, fol. 62, b.: 1543.

Dametas, the most arrant *doltish* clown, that ever was without the privilege of a bauble.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

If I have since felt lassitude and weariness at the common-place suppositions of these white-waistcoated wise-acres, relieved only by a sort of indignation at the *doltish* stupidity of their fancies and calculations, I doubt very much whether I was ever so much worried in after-life by their elaborated nonsense as I was by Tom Hickson's conversation on the day to which I now refer.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. ii. ch. i.

Dóltishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Doltish; folly; stupidity.

We have nothing but scurrility, unworthy of any chaste ears; or some extreme shew of *doltishness*, indeed, fit to lift up a loud laughter, and nothing else.—*Sir P. Sidney, Defence of Poesy.*

Domaín. *s.*

1. Dominion; empire.

Rome's great emperour, whose wide *domain*
Had ample territory, wealth and pow'r.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 81.

Ocean trembles for his green *domain.* *Thomson.*

2. Possession; estate.

A Latian field, with fruitful plains,
And a large portion of the king's *domains.*
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

3. Land about a mansionhouse occupied by the lord.

But now nor shaggy hill, nor pathless plain,
Forms the lone refuge of the sylvan game;
Since Lyttelton has crown'd the sweet *domain*
With softer pleasures and with fairer fame.
Shenstone.

Dómal. *adj.* Relating to the astrological use of house.

Mars is now entering into the first house, and will shortly appear in all his *domal* dignities.—*Addison, Drummer.*

Dome. *s.* [see last extract.]

1. Building; house; fabric.

Best be he call'd among good men,
Who to his God this column rais'd:
Though lightning strike the *dome* again,
The man who built it shall be prais'd. *Prior.*

2. Hemispherical arch; cupola.

And urns, and *domes*, and cells, and grottoes.
Shenstone.

[It is doubtful how the term *dome* came to be applied to a cupola or vaulted roof. A cathedral is in Italian *duomo*, in German *dom*, and a *dome* may be so called because it was the ornament of a cathedral church. A church in general was called *domus Dei*, the house of God, and probably the name was given to a cathedral church par excellence. On the other hand we find that the Greek δωμα was used for a roof. '*Doma* in Orientalibus provinciis ipsum dicitur quod apud Latinos tectum, in Palæstina enim et Ægypto—non habent in tectis culmina sed *domata*, quæ Romæ vel Solaria, vel Mæniana vocant, id est, plana tecta quæ transversis trabibus sustentantur.' (St. Jerome in Ducange.)—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Dómebook. *s.* See Domesday.

Dómesday. *s.* Element in the triple compound Domesday-book; a *proper*, rather than a *common*, term, but one requiring notice. One of its derivations is *domus Dei*, from being kept in an enclosure so called, i.e. *God's house*; and, if this be true, the present spelling is preferable, even on etymological grounds, to *Doomsday*. But this origin is unsatisfactory; it being nearly certain that the *dome* is the ordinary *doom* = judgement. If so, the present spelling rests upon the word being a proper, rather than a common, term—*Domesday* being the original spelling. The meaning of *-day* is more doubtful. A *domesday* roll was probably a title-deed shown on certain court-days.

Domebook, liber judicialis, [was] a book composed under the direction of Alfred, for the general use of the whole kingdom, containing the local customs of the several provinces of the kingdom. This book is said to have been extant so late as the reign of Edward IV., but is now lost. . . . *Domesday* or *Domesday-book* [is] a most ancient record, made in the time of William I., and now remaining in the Ex-

chequer, consisting of two volumes, a greater and a less. . . . There is also a third book, which differs from the others more in form than in matter. . . . And there is a fourth book, kept in the Exchequer, which is called *Domesday*, and, though a very large volume, is only an abridgement of the others. Likewise a fifth book is kept in the Remembrancer's office in the Exchequer, which has the name of *Domesday*, and which is the very same with the fourth before mentioned. Our ancestors had many *domebooks*. . . . The addition of *-day* to this book was not made with any reference to the final day of judgment. . . . There is an ancient roll in Chester Castle called *Domesday* roll. At York, Worcester, and other cathedrals, these registers or cartularies are called *Domesday* books.—*Tomline, Law Dictionary.* (Granger.)

We learn from the Saxon Chronicle, that in the 19th year of king William's reign, an invasion was apprehended from Denmark. . . . As soon as the danger was over, the king held a great council to enquire into the state of the nation: the immediate consequence of which was the compiling of the great survey called *Domesday* Book; which was finished the next year: and in the latter end of that very year the king was attended by all his nobility at Sarum, where all the principal landholders submitted their lands to the yoke of military tenure, became the king's vassals, and did homage and fealty to his person.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries.*

Dómesman. *s.* Umpire; judge.

The *domesman* is one of those that sit in the court in judicature with the steward.—*Blount, Ancient Tenures*, p. 165.

Doméstic. *adj.*

1. Belonging to the house; not relating to things public.

The practical knowledge of the *domestick* duties is the principal glory of a woman.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

2. Private; done at home; not open.

Beholding thus, O, happy as a queen!
We cry; but shift the gaudy, flatt'ring scene,
View her at home in her *domestick* light,
For thither she must come, at least at night.
Granville.

3. Inhabiting the house; not wild.

The faithful prudent husband is an honest, tractable, and *domestick* animal.—*Addison, Spectator.*

4. Not foreign; intestine.

Equality of two *domestick* pow'rs
Breeds scrupulous faction.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 3.
Combine together 'gainst the enemy;
For these *domestick* and particular broils
Are not the question here. *Id., King Lear*, v. i.

Doméstic. *s.*

1. Native. *Rare.*

If he were a forreiner for birth, yet he was a *domestick* in heart.—*Bishop Hall, Good Centurion.* (Ord MS.)

2. Domicile. *Rare.*

I could not but tell my Lord Sunderland that I found myself so unfit for courts, that I was resolved to pass the rest of my life in my own *domestick.*—*Sir W. Temple, Memoirs*, p. 345. (Ord MS.)

Doméstic. *s.* One, especially a servant, kept in the same house with his master.

A servant dwells remote from all knowledge of his lord's purposes; he lives as a kind of foreigner under the same roof; a *domestick*, and yet a stranger too.—*South.*

Doméstical. *adj.* Same as Domestic.

Such they were, who might presume t'have done
Much for the king and honour of the state;
Having the chiefest actions undergone,
Both foreign and *domestical* of late. *Daniel.*

Domestical evils, for that we think we can master them at all times, are often permitted to run on forward, till it be too late to recall them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, dedication.

The necessities of man had at the first no other helps and supplies than *domestical*; such as that which the prophet implyeth, saying, Can a mother forget her child?—*Ibid.*

In this their *domestical* celebration of the Passover, they divided supper into two courses.—*Ibid.*

Doméstically. *adv.* In a domestic manner; relatively to the domestic character or affairs; privately; not openly.

Is it not a miracle, that so many of your priests, Ignatians, and monks feeding here in England daintily, arrayed gallantly, lodging softly, should be very *domestically* and privily conversant with ladies, dames, matrons, maids of all sorts, and yet none of all these be scorched?—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 135: 1616.

He was glad . . . to return to Sheene, where he lived *domestically* as usual, till the death of Sir W. Temple.—*Lord Orrery, On Swift*, let. 2.

Domésticant. *adj.* Forming part of the same family. *Rare.*

The power . . . was virtually residing and *domesticant* in the plurality of his assessors.—*Sir E. Dering, Speeches*, p. 71.

Domésticate. *v. a.* Make domestic; withdraw from the public; familiarize; render, as it were, of the same family.

Having the entry into your houses and being half *domesticated* by their situation.—*Burke, Letter to a Member of the National Assembly.*

Domésticated. *part. adj.* Made domestic.

It is true, that the symptoms are well allayed, or otherwise peradventure custom hath taught me to bear them better, being now familiarized and *domesticated* evils, Jam mansueta mala.—*Sir H. Wotton, Letters*, p. 366.

Domesticity. *s.* Domestic character.

A judge may be recused on the score of great familiarity and an intimate acquaintance or friendship with the adverse party; for a moderate familiarity and acquaintance is not sufficient hereunto; and great familiarity is included under the notion of friendship and *domesticity*, as living together in the same house, and the like.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.* (Ord MS.)

It is the *domesticity* of croquêt which makes it so acceptable.—*Saturday Review*, Sept. 3, 1864.

Dómical. *adj.* Having the character of a dome. *Rare.*

At Fontenay, near Caen, a remarkable chambered tumulus was excavated in 1829, which corresponds with one type of those in our south-western counties. It contained ten *domical* chambers, arranged in pairs opposite to each other, and formed of horizontal dry-walling. They had a diameter and height of from ten to fifteen feet.—*Dr. Thurnam, On the two principal Forms of ancient British and Gaulish Skulls, Memoirs, &c. Anthropological Society*, vol. i.

Dómicile. *s.* House; place where a person has his home.

This famous *domicile* was brought with these appurtenances in one night from Nazareth over seas and lands by mighty angels; and can, if honoured with a visit, with an offering, or with a vow, cure in a moment all diseases.—*Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor*, p. 303.

The choice of the situation for this *domicile*, the art of making it convenient, of hiding its entrance, and securing it against more powerful animals, are all so many marks of superior skill and industry.—*Goldsmith, Animated Nature*, ii. 319. (Ord MS.)

Domicile [is] the place where a man has his home. Personal property follows the person of the owner, and, on his decease, must be distributed according to the law of the country in which he was domiciled at the time of his death, and not according to the law of the country where such property is situate. The residence of a party for forty days constitutes a *domicile* as to jurisdiction in Scotland.—*Tomline, Law Dictionary.* (Granger.)

Dómicile. *v. a.* Connect anyone with a country by residence.

That wonderful people the Normans . . . had their kingdoms on the Mediterranean, and on either side of the British Channel. In the south they had become southerns. . . . In the north, on the other hand, as by adopting and *domiciling* men of Roman or Italian cultivation, they had braced the intellect of the degenerate church to young energy, and had trained learned churchmen and theologians, Lanfranes and Anselms; so taking the form, the structure, the architectural science of universal Latin Christendom, they gave it a grandeur, solidity, massiveness, even height, which might seem intended to confront a ruder element, more wild and tempestuous weather.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. viii.

Dómiciled. *part. adj.* Having an abode.

P. Ryan, an Irishman by birth, but for many years *domiciled* in Denmark, died in London, &c.—*Dr. Phillimore's Reports*, ii. 332.

Domiciliary. *adj.* Intruding into private houses.

Supervisors of *domiciliary* visitation.—*Burke.*

The tax on chimneys was, even among direct imposts, peculiarly odious: for it could be levied only by means of *domiciliary* visits; and of such visits the English have always been impatient.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iii.

The Licensing Act is condemned, not as a thing essentially evil, but on account of the petty grievances, the exactions, the jobs, the commercial restrictions, the *domiciliary* visits, which were incidental to it.—*Ibid.* ch. xxi.

Domicíliate. *v. a.* Render domestic or familiar.

I found the younger Millbank quite *domiciliated* at the castle.—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, b. viii. ch. vi.

Domicíliated. *part. adj.* Domesticated.

The propagation and nature, the life and service, of the *domiciliated* animals.—*Pownall, Treatise on the Study of Antiquities*, p. 61: 1782.

Dóminant. *adj.* Predominant; presiding; ascendant.

By the then *dominant* party it [Milton's Eiconoclastes] was esteemed an excellent piece!—*A. Wood Of Milton, Fasti Oxonienses*, sub ann. 1635.

Observing the scurvy and the dropsy to be the epidemical and *dominant* diseases of this nation.—*Evelyn, Acetaria.*

Lacedæmon consequently continued to be *dominant* in Greece till other states began to employ regular troops.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

The first protector whom the English found among the *dominant* caste was Archbishop Anselm.—*Ibid.* ch. i.

Dóminate. *v. n.* Be dominant.

The system of Aristotle, however, still *dominated* in the Universities.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. iii. ch. ii.

Dóminate. *v. a.* Govern.

He was, during twelve years, *dominated* by his step-mother.—*Translation of a Spanish Sonnet, Appendix to Twiss's Travels in* 1772.

Dóminating. *part. adj.* Exercising domination; predominant.

I thus conclude my theme,
The *dominating* humour makes the dream.
Dryden.

Dominátion. *s.*

1. Power; dominion.

Thou and thine usurp
The *dominations*, royalties, and rights
Of this oppressed boy. *Shakespear, King John*, ii. 1.

2. Tyranny; insolent authority.

Maximinus traded with the Goths in the product of his own estate in Thracia, the place of his nativity, whither he retired, to withdraw from the unjust *domination* of Opilius Macrinus.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

3. One highly exalted in power: (used of *angelic* beings).

He heav'n of heav'ns, and all the pow'rs therein,
By thee created; and by thee threw down
Th' aspiring *dominations.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 390.
Hear all ye angels, progeny of light,
Thrones, *dominations*, princedoms, virtues, pow'rs.
Ibid. v. 600.

Dóminative. *adj.* Presiding; governing; imperious; insolent.

To each thing hath the goodness of that Architect imparted a peculiar badge of honour, that nothing should be despisable in the eyes of other, the prince in majesty and sovereignty of power, the nobility in wisdom and *dominative* virtue.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

Dóminator. *s.*

1. Presiding or predominant power or influence.

Jupiter and Mars are *dominators* for this northwest part of the world, which maketh the people impatient of servitude, lovers of liberty, martial and courageous.—*Camden, Remains.*

2. Absolute governor or ruler.

God, who is the *dominator* of glory, gives and takes it away, as seemeth good to him.—*Donne, History of the Septuagint*, p. 155.

Dómine. *s.* (trisyllable.) [vocative case of *dominus* = lord, master.] Title of respect.

Well, sir, how fadges the new design; have you not the luck of all your brother projectors, to deceive only yourself at last?—No, good *Domine* doctor, I deceive you, it seems, and others too.—*Wycherly, The Country Wife.*

Domineér. *v. n.* Rule with insolence; swell; bluster; act without control.

Go to the feast, revel and *domineer*,
Carouse full measure.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.
Both would their little end secure;
He sighs for freedom, she for pow'r;
His wishes tend abroad to roam,
And hers to *domineer* at home. *Prior.*

Having borne a great part in a great revolution, having been charged with the august office of presenting the Crown of Scotland to the sovereigns whom the Estates had chosen, having *domineered* without a rival, during several months, in the parliament at Edinburgh, having seen before him in near prospect the seals of secretary, the coronet of an earl, ample wealth, supreme power, he had on a sudden sunk into obscurity and abject penury.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

Domineér. *v. a.* Govern.

Think'st thou, because my friend, with humble fervour,
Kneels to Omnipotence, each gossip's dream,
Each village-fable *domineers* in turn
His brain's distemper'd nerves?
Horace Walpole, Mysterious Mother, ii. 2.

Domineéring. *part. adj.* Ruling with insolence.

The voice of conscience now is low and weak,

chastising the passions, as old Eli did his lustful *domineering* sons.—*South, Sermons.*

Domínical. *adj.*

1. Noting the Lord's day, or Sunday.
   The cycle of the moon serves to shew the epacts, and that of the sun the *dominical* letter, throughout all their variations.—*Holder, Discourse concerning Time.*
2. Noting the Lord's prayer.
   The *Dominical* Prayer, and the Apostolical Creed, (whereof there was such a hot dispute in our last conversation,) are two Acts tending to the same object of devotion.—*Howell, Familiar Letters*, iv. 29.

Domínical. *s.* Lord's day, or Sunday.
The whole space betwixt this and Pentecost, and every *dominical* in the year.—*Hammond, Sermons*, ix.

Domínion. *s.*

1. Sovereign authority; unlimited power.
   He gave us only over beast, fish, fowl,
   Dominion absolute; that right we hold
   By his donation: but man over man
   He made not lord. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 67.
2. Power; right of possession or use, without being accountable.
   He could not have private *dominion* over that which was under the private *dominion* of another.—*Locke.*
3. Territory; region; district: (considered as *subject*).
   The donations of bishopricks the kings of England did ever retain in all their *dominions*, when the pope's usurped authority was at the highest.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*
4. Predominance; ascendent.
   Objects placed foremost ought to be more finished than those cast behind, and to have *dominion* over things confused and transient.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*
5. Order of angels.
   By him were all things created, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones or *dominions*, or principalities or powers.—*Colossians*, i. 16.

Dómino. *s.* [Italian.]

1. Kind of hood worn by canons of cathedral churches in Italy; dress formerly much worn at Venice, and adopted in this country as a masquerade garment.
   I have done nothing but slip out of my *domino* into bed, and out of bed into my *domino*.—*Horace Walpole, Letters*, vol. i.
2. In the *plural*. Game so called.
   The menservants were initiated in the mysteries of *dominoes*, and the maidservants in the tactics of flirtation.—*Disraeli the younger, The young Duke*, b. v. ch. i.

Dómitable. *adj.* [Lat. *domo* = tame.] Capable of being tamed. *Rarer than its opposite*, the negative compound Indomitable.
Those animals of the more voracious and fierce nature are less subject to be disciplined, tamed, and brought into subjection; the other are by their very nature more *domitable*, domestick, and subject to be governed.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind*, p. 369. (Ord MS.)

Don. *s.* [Lat. *dominus*.] Spanish title for a gentleman.
To the great *dons* of wit,
Phœbus gives them full privilege alone,
To damn all others, and cry up their own. *Dryden.*
Again Baxter essayed to speak, and again Jeffreys bellowed, 'Richard, Richard, dost thou think we will let thee poison the court? Richard, thou art an old knave. Thou hast written books enough to load a cart, and every book as full of sedition as an egg is full of meat. By the grace of God, I'll look after thee. I see a great many of your brotherhood waiting to know what will befall their mighty *don*. And there,' he continued, fixing his savage eye on Bates, 'there is a doctor of the party at your elbow. But, by the grace of God Almighty, I will crush you all.'—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iv.

Don. *v. a.* [*do on.*] Put on; invest with: (opposed to *doff*).
Then up he rose and *donned* his clothes
And dupped the chamber door.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iv. 5, song.
The purple morning left her crimson bed,
And *don'd* her robes of pure vermillion hue
Fairfax.

Dónary. *s.* [Lat. *donarium*.] Thing given to sacred uses. *Rare.*
Æsculapius of old, that counterfeit god, did as many famous cures; his temple (as Strabo relates) was daily full of patients, and as many several tables, inscriptions, pendants, *donaries*, &c. to be seen in his church.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 225.

Donátion. *s.*

1. Act of giving anything; act of bestowing.
   After *donation* there is an absolute change and alienation made of the property of the thing given; which being so alienated, a man has no more to do with it than with a thing bought with another's money.—*South.*
2. Grant by which anything is given or conferred.
   Howsoever the letter of that *donation* may be unregarded by men, yet the sense thereof is so imprinted in their hearts, as if every one laid claim for himself unto that which was conferred upon all.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

Dónative. *s.*

1. Gift; largess; present; dole of money distributed.
   The Roman emperour's custom was, at certain solemn times, to bestow on his soldiers a *donative*; which *donative* they received, wearing garlands upon their heads.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
   They were entertained with publick shews and *donatives*, to make them more easily digest their lost liberty.—*Dryden.*
   The Janissaries resolved to force from their sultan a new *donative*, and drew up, in double lines, along the street through which he was to pass.—*Sir E. Creasy, History of the Ottoman Turks*, ch. viii.
2. In *Law*. Benefice merely given and collated by the patron to a man, without presentation, or institution by the ordinary, or induction by his orders.
   Donative [is] a benefice merely given and disposed of by the patron to a man without either presentation to, or institution by, the ordinary, or induction by his order. *Donatives* are so called because they began only by the foundation and erection of the donor. . . . *Donatives* have two peculiar properties: one, that the presentation does not devolve to the king, as in other livings, when the incumbent is made a bishop; the other, that a *donative* is within the statute of pluralities if it be the first living.—*Tomline, Law Dictionary.* (Granger.)
   Never did steeple carry double truer;
   His is the *donative*, and mine the cure. *Cleaveland.*

Dónaught. *s.* (pronounced, and sometimes spelt, *Donnat*, or *Dunnot*.) Idle good for nothing person. *Rare*, unless *provincial.*
Crafty and proud *donaughts*.—*Granger, On Ecclesiastes*, p. 243: 1621.

Done. *kind of interjection.* Word by which a wager is concluded: (when a wager is offered, he who accepts it says *done*).
Done: the wager?—*Shakespear, Tempest*, ii. 1.
One thing, sweet-heart, I will ask;
Take me for a new-fashion'd mask.
—*Done*: but my bargain shall be this,
I'll throw my mask off when I kiss. *Cleaveland.*
'Twas *done* and *done*, and the fox, by consent, was to be the judge.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
Yes, but when I laid fifty he'd lose, didn't you say *done*?—And so you come the dun upon me.—*O'Keefe, Fontainebleau*, ii. 3.

Doneé. *s.* Person to whom a gift is made.
There is an errour all over; but whether are most to blame, you may judge between the donor and the *donee*; if one would not give, the other could not receive.—*Sir M. Sandys, Essays*, p. 217: 1634.
Touching the parties unto deeds and charters, we are to consider as well the donors and granters, as the *donees* or grantees.—*Spelman.*

Dónkey. *s.* [German, *dickkopf* = thickhead.] Stupid person; ass. See Neddy.

Dónor. *s.* Giver; bestower; one who gives anything.
Litters thick besiege the *donor's* gate,
And begging lords and teeming ladies wait
The promis'd dole. *Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.*

Dónship. *s.* Quality or rank of a don, gentleman, or knight.
I'm none of those,
Your bosom-friends, as you suppose,
But Ralph himself, your trusty squire,
Wh' has dragg'd your *donship* out o' th' mire.
Butler, Hudibras.

Dónzel. *s.* [Italian; L.Lat. *domicellus*.] Page.
He is esquire to a knight-errant, *donzel* to the damsels.—*Butler, Characters.*

Doom. *v. a.* [A.S. *deman*.]

1. Judge; command judicially; condemn; pronounce condemnation.
   Have I a tongue to *doom* my brother's death?
   And shall that tongue give pardon to a slave?
   Shakespear, Richard III. ii. 1.
   Him through malice fall'n,
   Father of mercy and grace! thou didst not *doom*
   So strictly, but much more to pity incline.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 400.
   Minos, the strict inquisitor, appears,
   And lives and crimes, with his assessors, hears;
   Round in his urn the blended balls he rolls,
   Absolves the just, and *dooms* the guilty souls.
   Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.
2. Destine; command by uncontrollable authority.
   Fate and the gods, by their supreme command,
   Have *doom'd* our ships to seek the Latian land.
   Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.
   I have no will but what your eyes ordain;
   Destin'd to love, as they are *doom'd* to reign.
   Granville.

Doom. *s.*

1. Judicial sentence; judgement.
   He's fled, my lord, and all his pow'rs do yield;
   And humbly thus, with halters on their necks,
   Expect your highness' *doom* of life or death.
   Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 9
   And now, without redemption, all mankind
   Must have been lost, adjudg'd to death and hell
   By *doom* severe. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 222.
   In the great day, wherein the secrets of all hearts shall be laid open, no one shall be made to answer for what he knows nothing of; but shall receive his *doom*, his conscience accusing or excusing him.—*Locke.*
2. Great and final judgement.
   Search Windsor-castle, elves within and out:
   Strew good luck, Ouphes, on every sacred room,
   That it may stand till the perpetual *doom*.
   Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.
3. State to which one is destined.
   By day the web and loom,
   And homely household-task, shall be her *doom*.
   Dryden, Translation of the Iliad, b. i.
4. Ruin; destruction.
   From the same foes, at last, both felt their *doom*,
   And the same age saw learning fall, and Rome.
   Pope.
5. Discrimination; discernment. *Rare.*
   In him no point of courtesy there lackt:
   He was of manners mild, of *doom* exact.
   Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 175.

Doómer. *s.* One who dooms.
That fatal look of a common intelligence, of a common assent, was exchanged among the *doomers* of the prisoner's life and death as the judge concluded.—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Eugene Aram*, b. vi. ch. v.

Doómful. *adj.* Full of destruction.
As 'twere by scars to show
That still she must remain disfigur'd with the blow:
And by th' infectious slime that *doomful* deluge left,
Nature herself hath since of purity been reft.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ix.

Doómsday. *s.*

1. Day of final and universal judgement; last great day.
   Men, wives, and children stare, cry out, and run,
   As it were *doomsday*.
   Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.
   They may serve for any theme, and never be-out of date until *doomsday*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
   Our souls, not yet prepar'd for upper light,
   Till *doomsday* wander in the shades of night:
   This only holiday of all the year,
   We privileg'd in sunshine may appear. *Dryden.*
2. Day of sentence or condemnation.
   All-souls day is my body's *doomsday*.
   Shakespear, Richard III. v. 1.

Door. *s.*

1. Gate of a house; that which opens to yield entrance: (*door* is used of houses, and *gates* of cities or public buildings, except in the license of poetry).
   All the castle quaked from the ground,
   And every *door* of free will open flew.
   Spenser, Faerie Queen.
   To the same end men sev'ral paths may tread,
   As many *doors* into one temple lead.
   Sir J. Denham.
   For without rules there can be no art, any more than there can be a house without a *door* to conduct you in.—*Dryden.*
2. By *Synecdoche*, or the use of a part for the whole. House.
   Martin's office is now the second *door* in the street, where he will see Parnel.—*Arbuthnot.*
3. Entrance; portal.
   The tender blades of grass appear,
   And buds, that yet the blast of Eurus fear,
   Stand at the *door* of life, and doubt to clothe the year. *Dryden.*
4. Passage; avenue; means of approach.
   The indispensable necessity of sincere obedience, shuts the *door* against all temptations to carnal security.—*Hammond.*

Lie, or *be laid at the door of anyone.* Be imputable or chargeable upon him.

In any of which parts, if I have failed, the fault *lies* wholly *at my door.*—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting*, preface.

Next door to. Approaching to; near to; bordering upon.

A seditious word leads to a broil, and a riot unpunished is but *next door to* a tumult.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Out of, or *without*, *door* or *doors.* In the open air; not at home; quite gone; fairly sent away.

Let him doubt whether his clothes be warm, and so go naked; whether his house be firm, and live *without doors.*—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Should he, who was thy lord, command thee now,
With a harsh voice and supercilious brow,
To servile duties, thou would'st fear no more;
The gallows and the whip are *out of door.*
Dryden, Persius's Satires.

His imaginary title of fatherhood is *out of doors*, and Cain is no prince over his brother.—*Locke.*

The sultan entered again the peasant's house, and turned the owner *out of doors.*—*Addison, Guardian.*

Within doors. Same as Indoors.

Lay one piece of flesh or fish in the open air, and another of the same kind and bigness *within doors.*—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Lambs, though they are bred *within doors*, and never saw the actions of their own species, push at those who approach them with their foreheads.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Doórcase. *s.* Frame in which the door is encased.

The making of frames for *doorcases*, is the framing of two pieces of wood athwart two other pieces.—*Moxon.*

Doóring. *s.* Posts and general frame of a door.

He reports of a whirlpool, between the Rost Islands and Lofoot, called Malestrand; which from half ebb to half flood is heard to make so terrible a noise as shakes the *doorings* of houses in those islands ten miles off.—*Milton, History of Moscovia*, ch. v.

Doórjamb. *s.* That part of the frame of a door upon which the latch, lock, or bolt fastens, and against which the door is jammed in shutting.

'Pray, sir, be you the officer of the king's cutter?'—'I am!' exclaimed Vanslyperken, leaning against the *door-jamb* for support.—*Marryat, Snarleyyow*, vol. ii. ch. iii.

Doórkeeper. *s.* Porter; one who keeps the entrance of a house.

He that hath given the following assistances to thee, desires to be even a *doorkeeper* in God's house, and to be a servant to the meanest of God's servants.—*Jeremy Taylor*, preface.

Doórnail. *s.* Nail on which in ancient doors the knocker struck.

As dead as a *doornail.*—*Proverb.*

Doórpost. *s.* Post of a door.

He shall also bring him unto the door, or to the *doorpost.*—*Exodus*, xxi. 6.

Doórsill. *s.* Sill (i.e. threshold) of a door.

He invited no comer to step across his *door-sil.*—*Silas Marner*, ch. i.

Doórstead. *s.* Entrance of, or parts about, a door.

Did nobody clog up the king's *doorstead* more than I, there would be room for all honest men.—*Bishop Warburton, Letter to Hurd*, let. 191.

Dop. *v. n.* In *Angling.* Dip. See Dape.

With those—and a short line, as I shewed to angle for a chub—you may dape or *dop.*—*I. Walton, Angler*, pt. i. ch. v. (Rich.)

Dop. *s.* Manner of dipping or making a reverence.

The Venetian *dop* this.—*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels*, v. 2. (Rich.)

Dóper, or **Dópper.** *s.* [Low German direct.] Dipper, in the polemical sense of the term, or anabaptist.

This is a *doper*, a she Anabaptist.—*B. Jonson, Staple of News*, iii. 2. (Rich.)

Have you *doppers*?—
A world of *doppers.* *News from the New World.*

Dópping. *s.* Dipping; bowing; curtseying.

Nothing doth render a man so compleatly Gentile (not in an affected or artificial way, consisting in certain postures or motions of the body, *dopping*, cringing, &c.)—*Barrow*, vol. i. *Sermon* 27. (Rich.)

Dóquet. *s.* Same as Docket.

Before the institution of this office, no *doquet* for licence to alien, nor warrant for pardon of alienation made, could be purchased without an oath.—*Bacon, Office of Alienation.*

Dor. *v. a.* [German, *thor* = fool.] Make a fool of anyone; stupefy; perplex.

When we are so easily *dorred* and amated with every sophism, it is a certain argument of great defect of inward furniture and worth.—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 13.

Dor. *s.* [? from its foolish flight against objects.] Cockchafer.

Some insects fly with four wings, as all the vaginipennous, or sheathwinged, as beetles and *dorrs.*—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The *dorr*, or hedge-chafer's chief marks are these: his head is small, like that of the common beetle: this and his eyes black: his shoulder-piece, and the middle of his belly, also black; but just under the wing-shells, spotted with white. His wing-shells, legs, and the end of his tail, which is long and flat-pointed, of a light chesnut: his breast, especially, covered with a downy hair.—*Grew, Museum.*

Dóric. *adj.* Generally a proper, rather than a common, name; but occasionally used in the secondary sense of grave, serious, or severe.

1. Denoting a species of the ancient music.

Go to their tune; the one delights in the Ionick; the other altogether in the *Dorick.*—*Howell, Instructions for foreign Travel*, p. 73.

No musick must be heard, no song be set or sung, but what is grave and *Dorick.*—*Milton, Areopagitica.*

2. Denoting an order of architecture.

Pilasters round
Were set, and *Dorick* pillars overlaid
With golden architrave.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 713.

Dóricism. *s.* Phrase of the Doric dialect.

We have a letter writ by Dion of Syracuse to Dionysius, tyrant of that place; and part of another, written by Dionysius himself; both preserved among the Epistles of Plato; where there is not the least shadow of *Doricism*; but as well the prince, as the philosopher, have written their epistles in such a dialect, as if (to use Dr. Bentley's gentlemanlike phrase) they had gone to school at Athens.—*Boyle, On Bentley's Phalaris*, p. 43.

Dórmancy. *s.* Quiescence.

The *dormancy* of religious oppression, and the natural conclusion that the statutes complained of are not likely to be enforced, form in my mind no reason why they should be suffered to remain.—*Bishop Horsley, Parliamentary Register*, xxvi. 258.

Dórmant. *adj.*

1. Sleeping.

He a dragon! if he be, 'tis a very peaceful one: I can insure his anger is *dormant*; or should he seem to rouse, 'tis well lashing him, and he will sleep like a top.—*Congreve, Old Bachelor.*

With this radius he is said to strike and kill his prey, for which he lies, as it were, *dormant*, till it swims within his reach.—*Grew, Museum.*

2. In a sleeping posture.

If a lion were the coat of Judah, yet were it not a lion rampant, but rather couchant and *dormant.*—*Sir T. Browne.*

3. Private; not public.

There were other *dormant* musters of soldiers throughout all parts of the realm, that were put in readiness, but not drawn together.—*Bacon, Considerations on War with Spain.*

4. Concealed; not divulged.

It would be prudent to reserve these privileges *dormant*, never to be produced but upon great occasions.—*Swift.*

The elements of the old factions were *dormant*, but still smouldering.—*Froude, History of England*, ch. xi.

5. Leaning; not perpendicular; made in the roof of a house.

Old *dormant* windows must confess
Her beams: their glimmering spectacles,
Struck with the splendour of her face,
Do th' office of a burning-glass. *Cleaveland.*

Dórmant. *s.* Large beam; piece of timber, sometimes called a sleeper.

Ropes . . . the *dormant* toss'd
Now out, now in; now back, now forward cast.
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso.

Dórmer. *s.* [?] Window made in the roof of a house, or above the entablature; being raised upon the rafters.

In a parlour belonging to a farm-house, there was a remarkably large *dormar* of chesnut.—*Clubbe, Antiquities of Wheatfield.*

Dórmitive. *adj.* Soporific.

Just as the opium of Moliere's comedy causes sleep by means of the *dormitive* power.—*Paris, Pharmacologia.*

Dórmitive. *s.* Soporific medicine.

Does any distressed patient want an emetick . . . or a *dormitive?*—*Arbuthnot.*

This is the *dormitive* I take to bedward.—*Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 112.

Dórmitory. *s.*

1. Place to sleep in: (used commonly for a *room* with *many beds*).

Sure it was in some obscure hole of the peak, or some blind *dormitory* of a convent.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy.*

Sloth is another principal personage: she also is discovered in the *dormitory* of a monastery.—*T. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope.*

2. Burialplace.

New *dormitories* are bought for the dead, and furnished; neither might the corpses be allowed to lie single in their earthen beds, but are filled up like faggots in a stack, for the society of their future resurrection.—*Bishop Hall, Sermon of Publick Thanksgiving.*

He which numbreth the sands of the sea, knoweth all the scattered bones, seeth into all the graves and tombs, searcheth all the repositories and *dormitories* in the earth, knoweth what dust belongeth to each body, what body to each soul.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. xi.

He [Bishop Rust] was buried in the quire of his own cathedral church of Dromore, in a vault made for his predecessour bishop Taylor, whose sacred dust is deposited also there: and what *dormitory* hath two such tenants?—*Glanville, Letter concerning Bishop Rust's Discourse of Truth.*

Dórmouse. *s.* [see last extract.] Native rodent animal (Myoxus avellanarius) so called: (no true mouse, but rather akin to the squirrels).

Dull as a *dormouse.*—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Philaster.*

Come, we all sleep, and are mere *dormice* flies,
A little less than dead: more dulness hangs
On us than on the moon. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

After they have lain a little while, they grow as drowsy as *dormice*, unless they are roused.—*Collier, Essay on Thought.*

[*Dormouse.*—The termination *mouse* is probably an instance of false etymology, the real origin being a French *dormeuse*, which cannot it is true be cited from the dictionaries, but is rendered probable by the name by which the animal is known in Languedoc, *radourmeire.* In the same dialect *dourmeire*, a slumberer, sleepy head, equivalent to *dormeuse* (*souris*, a mouse, is feminine) in ordinary French. The *dormouse* is called a *sleeper* in Suffolk.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Dorn. *s.* [German = thorn.] Thornback.

The coast is stored both with shellfish, as scallops and sheathfish, and flat, as turbets, *dorns*, and holybut.—*Carew.*

Dórnick. *s.* Cloth from Dornick (Tournay): (the extract from Ure suggests another origin; all, however, that it gives as a fact is that the manufacture was Scotch).

Three yerds of *Dornek* for a pleyer's cote, 5 Henry VIII.—*Lysons, Environs of London*, i. 230.

I have got them painted with your arms,
With a fair *darnex* carpet of my own
Laid cross for the more state.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.

Dornock is a species of figured linen of stout fabric which derives its name from a town in Scotland where it was first manufactured for table-cloths. It is the most simple in pattern of all the varieties of the diaper or damask style, and therefore the goods are usually of a coarse quality for common household wear. . . . Figure 1128 is a representation of the most simple species of tablecloth, which is merely an imitation of checquerwork; and is known in Scotland, where the manufacture is practised, by the name of *Dornock.*—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Dornock and Textile Fabrics.*

Dorp. *s.* [Dutch or German, rather than English; the English form being Thorp.] Small village.

Amsterdam . . . being from a mean fishing-*dorp* come, in a short revolution of time, by a monstrous increase of commerce and navigation, to be one of the greatest marts in Europe.—*Howell, Familiar Letters* (dat. 1619), i. 1, 7.

What should they do, beset with dangers round,
No neighbouring *dorp*, no lodging to be found,
But bleaky plains, and bare unhospitable ground?
Dryden, Hind and Panther.

Dórrer. *s.* Drone.

There is a great number of gentlemen which cannot be content to live idle themselves, like *dorrers*, of that which others have laboured for.—*Robinson, Translation of Sir T. More's Utopia*, b. i.: 1551.

Dorse. *s.* Canopy. *Obsolete.*

Imprimis, a *dorse* and redorse of crymsyn velvet, with flowers of gold, in length two yards three quarters.—*Will of Sir R. Sutton, Life by Churton*, p. 521.

Dórsal. *adj.* [Lat. *dorsalis*, from *dorsum* = back.] Belonging to the back.

The first *dorsal* fin is black.—*Pennant.*

When Blumenbach pointed out to Cowper that the tadpoles of the Surinam toad (Rana pipa) have tails, this great anatomist was disposed at first to deem the specimen a monstrosity, because he could not comprehend for what purpose these strange beings, so curiously lodged in the *dorsal* cells of their mother, should have the swimming tail of the common tadpole.—*Lawrence, Lectures*, lect. ii. (Ord MS.)

Dórser. *s.* [? Lat. *dorsum*; ? Fr. *dossier*.—see Dosser.] Pannier; basket or bag, or pair of such, hanging from the back of a beast of burthen, one on each side, for the reception of things of small bulk; packsaddle.

I may meet her
Riding from market one day, 'twixt her *dorsers*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Little Thief.

Dórsum. *s.* [Lat. = back.] Ridge of a hill.

I know not if it had any connection with a similar ridge, which creeping through the deep south-east valley beneath the trench of the great encampment on the brows of Catharine hill near Winchester, suddenly rises into a massy *dorsum*.—*T. Warton, History of the Parish of Kiddington*, p. 69.

Dórture. *s.* [Fr. *dortoir*; Lat. *dormitura* = sleepingplace, from *dormio* = sleep.] Dormitory.

He led us to a gallery like a *dorture*, where he shewed us along the one side seventeen cells, very neat.—*Bacon.*

To a friar that begs, or to a monk in his *dorter*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Dissuasive against Popery*, ch. ii. § 2.

Dóry. *s.* [see last extract; the derivation from *janitore* being the true one.] Fish (Zeus Faber) so called.

Between the floating ribs extends an aponeurosis, the remains or homologue of the primitive fibrous investment of the abdomen in the lancelet and lamprey. In the salmon and *dory* the ribs continue to be attached to some of the parapophyses after they are bent down to form the hæmal canal and spine in the tail; and we derive the same striking evidence of the true nature of these inferior arches from the skeleton of the tunny, the *dory*, and some other fishes.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. iii.

The *dory* or *doree* contends with the haddock for the honour of bearing the marks of St. Peter's fingers, each being supposed to have been the fish out of whose mouth the apostle took the tribute money; leaving on its sides, in proof of its identity, the marks of his finger and thumb. Another origin for the spots on the side of the *dory* has also been assigned. St. Christopher, in wading through an arm of the sea, bearing our Saviour, whence his name Christophorus, is reported to have caught a *dory*, and to have left those impressions on his sides to be transmitted to all posterity as an eternal memorial of the fact. The name of *doree* was therefore said to have been derived from the French *adorée*, 'worshipped.' Our common appellation is also said to be of foreign origin, and even with a second reference to St. Peter. The fishermen of the Adriatic call this fish *il janitore*, 'the gatekeeper,' in allusion to the supposed keys of the gates of heaven, of which the apostle is pictured to be the bearer; and in several countries of Europe the *dory* is called St. Peter's fish. The real origin of the English name for this fish may be questioned; but it is probably derived from the French *dorée*, or *jaune dorée*, in reference to its peculiar golden colour. At what time the epithet John became prefixed to the simple name of this fish, it might be difficult to ascertain; its name of *doree* is at least as old as Merrett, who in his Pinax Rerum Naturalium Britannicarum, 1666, speaks of it as a *doree* or a *dory*.—*Yarrell, British Fishes.*

Dose. *s.* [Fr.; Gr. δόσις = giving, or thing or quantity given.]

1. So much of any medicine as is taken at one time.

The too vig'rous *dose* too fiercely wrought,
And added fury to the strength it brought.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

In a vehement pain of the head he prescribed the juice of the thapsia in warm water, without mentioning the *dose*.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Anything nauseous.

If you can tell an ignoramus in power and place, that he has a wit and understanding above all the world, I dare undertake that as fulsome a *dose* as you give him, he shall readily take it down.—*South.*

3. As much of anything as falls to a man's lot. *Ludicrous.*

No sooner does he peep into
The world, but he has done his doe;
Married his punctual *dose* of wives,
Is cuckolded, and breaks, or thrives.
Butler, Hudibras.

4. Quantity.

We pity or laugh at those fatuous extravagants, while yet ourselves have a considerable *dose* of what makes them so.—*Granville.*

Dose. *v. a.*

1. Proportion a medicine properly to the patient or disease.

Plants seldom used in medicine, being esteemed poisonous, if corrected, and exactly *dosed*, may prove powerful medicines.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

2. Give physic or anything nauseous to any man. *Ludicrous.*

He may cast him upon a bold, self-opinioned physician, worse than his distemper; who shall *dose*, and bleed, and kill him 'secundum artem!'—*South, Sermons*, i. 298.

Dósis. *s.* Dose, of which it is an imperfectly Anglicized form.

As if a physician should prescribe a *dosis* or recipe to his patient of such simples, or compounded medicines, as cannot be had in this part of the world.—*Dr. Jackson, Works*, iii. 517: 1673.

Dósser. *s.* [Fr. *dossier*.] Basket; pannier.

What, Lickfinger? mine old host of Ram-ally,
You ha' some market here.—Some *dosser* of fish,
Or fowl to fetch off. *B. Jonson, Staple of News.*
To hire a ripper's mare, and buy new *dossers*.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.*

Dóssil. *s.* [Fr. *dousil*.] Pledget; nodule or lump of lint to be laid on a sore.

Her complaints put me upon dressing with such medicaments as basilicon, with præcipitate, upon a *dossil*.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Dot. *s.* Small point or spot.

Our English chemists have not generally adopted the notation of oxygen by *dots*; but have employed commas or full stops and symbols (, or . and +), to denote various degrees of union, and numerical indices. Thus the double sulphate of copper and potash is CuO,SO_3+KO,SO_3.—*Whewell, Novum Organon renovatum.*

Dot. *v. a.* Mark with specks; spot.

Many thousands of square miles which are now rich corn land and meadow, intersected by green hedgerows, and *dotted* with villages and pleasant country seats, would appear as moors overgrown with furze, or fens abandoned to wild ducks.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iii.

Dótage. *s.* Condition of one who dotes.

1. Loss of understanding; imbecility of mind; deliriousness.

The soul in all hath one intelligence;
Though too much moisture in an infant's brain,
And too much driness in an old man's sense,
Cannot the prints of outward things retain:
Then doth the soul want work, and idle sit,
And this we childishness and *dotage* call.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

No less are they out of the way in philosophy, pestering their heads with the sapless *dotages* of old Paris and Salamanca.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

I hold, that perfect joy makes all our parts
As joyful as our hearts:
Our senses tell us, if we please not them,
Our love is but a *dotage*, or a dream.
Sir J. Suckling.

No plea was to be admitted to release from imprisonment; not the duty of the husband to the young wife, of the young wife to her husband; not that of the parents for the care of their children, nor of children for the care of their parents; infirmity, age, *dotage*, nothing excused, nothing mitigated the sentence.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xi. ch. i.

2. Excessive fondness.

If on your head my fury does not turn,
Thank that fond *dotage* which so much you scorn.
Dryden.

Dótal. *adj.* [Lat. *dotalis*; from *dos*, *dotis* = dowry.] Relating to the portion of a woman; constituting her portion; comprised in her portion.

Shall I, of one poor *dotal* town possest,
My people thin, my wretched country waste?
An exil'd prince, and on a shaking throne,
Or risk my patron's subjects, or my own.
Garth, Translation from Ovid.

Dótard. *s.* One whose age has impaired his intellects; man in his second childhood.

Dotard, said he, let be thy deep advise,
Seems that through many years thy wits thee fail,
And that weak old hath left thee nothing wise,
Else never should thy judgement be so frail.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

I am come to insult thee for an old fantastick *dotard*, as thou art, in ever defending the women.—*Tatler*, no. 266.

The sickly *dotard* wants a wife,
To draw off his last dregs of life. *Prior*

Dótardly. *adj.* Like a dotard; stupid.

That sunk and sottish, that dull and *dotardly* sin of idolatry.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry.*

Dotátion. *s.* [Lat. *dotatio*, *-onis*; from *dos*, *dotis* = dowry.] Act of giving a dowry or portion; endowment.

When the Christian religion then had taken root in the empire, what sumptuous monuments were erected by that pious Constantine (in whom our nation claimeth a just interest) let histories speak; no stones were too precious, no metal was too costly for that happy use; and so powerful influence had that example upon Christian kings and princes, that each strove who should exceed other in the cost and splendour of those holy fabricks, the riches of their *dotation*, the price of their sacred vessels.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 259.

Dote. *v. n.* [?]

1. Have the intellect impaired by age or passion; be delirious.

Unless the fear of death doth make me *dote*,
I see my son. *Shakespear, Comedy of Errors*, v. 1.

A sword is upon the liars, and they shall *dote*; a sword is upon her mighty men, and they shall be dismayed.—*Jeremiah*, i. 36.

2. Be in love to extremity.

I have long loved her, and bestowed much on her, followed her with a *doting* observance.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

Three sorts of men my soul hateth, and I am greatly offended at their life; a poor man that is proud, a rich man that is a liar, and an old adulterer that *doteth*.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxv. 2.

3. Regard with excessive fondness; love to excess: (with *on* or *upon*).

All their prayers and love
Were set on Hereford, whom they *doted on*,
And bless'd, and grac'd.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

Forgive me, that I do not dream on thee,
Because thou seest me *dote upon* my love.
Id., Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 4.

Mark those who *dote on* arbitrary power,
And you shall find 'em either hot-brain'd youth,
Or needy bankrupts. *Dryden.*

We *dote upon* this present world, and the enjoyments of it; and 'tis not without pain and fear, and reluctancy, that we are torn from them, as if our hopes lay all within the compass of this life.—*Bishop Burnet.*

O death, all eloquent! you only prove
What dust we *dote on*, when 'tis man we love.
Pope.

Dote. *v. a.* Decay; wither; impair.

Such an old oak, though now it be *doted*, will not be struck down at one blow.—*Bishop Howson, Sermons*, p. 33: 1622.

Dóted. *adj.* Stupid. *Obsolete.*

His senseless speech and *doted* ignorance
The prince had marked well.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Dótehead. *s.* Dotard. *Rare.*

And the *dotehead* was beside himself, and whole out of his mynde.—*Tyndall, Workes*, p. 350. (Rich.)

Dóter. *s.*

1. One whose understanding is impaired by years; dotard.

What should a bald fellow do with a comb, a dumb *doter* with a pipe, or a blind man with a looking-glass?—*Burton.*

'Tis now high time to end, for fear I grow
More tedious than old *doters*, when they woo,
Than travelled fops, when far-fetch'd lies they prate,
Or flattering poets, when they dedicate.
Oldham, Satire on the Jesuits.

2. One fondly, weakly, and excessively in love.

O! if in black my lady's brows be deckt,
It mourns that painting and usurping hair
Should ravish *doters* with a false aspect;
And therefore is she born to make black fair.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, iv. 3.

Our *doters* upon red and white are incessantly perplexed, by the incertainty both of the continuance of their mistress's kindness, and of the lasting of her beauty.—*Boyle.*

Dótery. *s.* Doting nonsense. *Rare.*

God, say they, draweth the forme out of the abilitie of the matter. Let us examine this *doterie* yet further.—*Trewnesse of Christian Religion*, 164. (Ord MS.)

Dóting. *part. adj.* Having the character of that which dotes.

He was stricken with great affection towards me, which since is grown to such a *doting* love, that I was fain to get this place sometimes to retire in freely.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Dótingly. *adv.* In a doting manner; fondly; by excessive fondness.

So *dotingly* the old one loves her young one.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Women Pleased.
That he, to wedlock *dotingly* betray'd,
Should hope in this lewd town to find a maid!
Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

Dótishness. *s.* Attribute of a dotard. *Rare.*
Not to consider a thing so obvious, is a great piece of *dotishness* and stupidity.—*Norris, Discourses*, 272. (Ord MS.)

Dóttard. *s.* Standing tree in a state of decay.
For great trees, we see almost all overgrown trees in church-yards, or near ancient buildings, and the like, are pollards and *dottards*, and not trees at their full height.—*Bacon.*
In China they speak of a tree called maguais, which affords not only good drink, being pierced, but all things else that belong to the subsistence of man.... It bears huge nuts, which have excellent food in them; it shoots out hard prickles above a fathom long, and those arm them; with the bark they make tents; and the *dotard* trees serve for firing.—*Howell, Familiar Letters*, ii. 54.

Dótted. *part. adj.* Marked with dots.
Is it not a singular phenomenon, that while the philosophers of the shambles are pricking their *dotted* lines upon his hide, all the while they are measuring him, his grace is measuring me?—*Burke, Letters.*

Dótterel. *s.*
1. Native grallatorial bird so called (Charadrius Morinellus).
We see how ready apes and monkeys are to imitate all motions of man; and, in catching of *dotterels*, we see how the foolish bird playeth the ape in gestures.—*Bacon.*
On ascending from this corry to the moor-ground above, I happened to come upon a *dotterel* (Charadrius Morinellus), which flew from among stones, pretending to be crippled, and hovered around, sometimes limping on the ground, and sometimes flying to short distances. I shouted for two of my companions, who had gone ahead towards the summit of the mountain, and who returned accordingly. Although it was evident the bird had a nest or young ones, as it kept near, and on being pursued ran along, making a very pretty pretence of being lame so as to be easily caught, we failed to discover its charge.—*Macgillivray, Natural History of Dee Side and Braemar.*
2. Same as Dottard.
Doe not we take the timber for our turn,
And leave the *dotrells*, in their time to burn?
Sylvester, Du Bartas, 590.
If some old *dotterell* trees, with standing over nie them, and dropping upon them, do not either hinder or crooke their growing.—*R. Ascham*, 318. (Ord MS.)

Douaneér. *s.* [Fr. *douanier*.] Officer of customs.
The entrance is guarded by certain vigilant dragons, called *douaneers*, who mumbled us for some time.—*Gray, Letter to West.*

Doúble. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *duplex*.]
1. Twofold.
It is a curiosity also to make flowers *double*, which is effected by often removing them into new earth; as, on the contrary part, *double* flowers by neglecting, and not removing, prove single.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
I met a reverend, fat, old gouty friar,
With a paunch swoln so high, his *double* chin
Might rest upon't. *Dryden, Spanish Friar.*
Thus cursed steel, and more accursed gold,
Gave mischief birth, and made that mischief bold;
And *double* death did wretched man invade,
By steel assaulted, and by gold betray'd.
Id., Translation from Ovid.
2. Two in number; running in pairs.
All things are *double* one against another, and he hath made nothing imperfect.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xlii. 24.
And if one power did not both see and hear,
Our sights and sounds would always *double* be.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.
3. Twice as much; containing the same quantity repeated: (sometimes with *to*).
Great honours are great burthens; but on whom
They are cast with envy, he doth bear two loads:
His cares must still be *double to* his joys,
In any dignity. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*
This sum of forty thousand pounds is almost *double to* what is sufficient.—*Swift, Drapier's Letters.*
4. Strong; of twice the common strength.
Here's a pot of good *double* beer, neighbour: drink, and fear not your man.—*Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II.* ii. 3.
The magnifico is much belov'd,
And hath in his effect a voice potential,
As *double* as the duke's. *Id., Othello*, i. 2.
5. Deceitful; acting two parts, one openly, the other in secret.
I' th' presence
He would say untruths, and be ever *double*
Both in his words and meaning.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iv. 2.
Fifty thousand could keep rank, that were not of *double* heart.—1 *Chronicles*, xii. 33.

Doúble. *adv.* Twice over.
I am not so old in proportion to them as I formerly was, which I can prove by arithmetick; for then I was *double* their age, which now I am not.—*Swift.*

Doúble. *v. a.*
1. Make double; enlarge any quantity by addition of the same quantity.
Pay him six thousand, and deface the bond;
Double six thousand, and then treble that.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.
Our foe's too proud the weaker to assail,
Or *doubles* his dishonour if he fail. *Dryden.*
This power of repeating or *doubling* any idea we have of any distance, and adding it to the former, as often as we will, without being ever able to come to any stop or stint, is that which gives us the idea of immensity.—*Locke.*
This was only the value of the silver: there was besides a tenth part of that number of talents of gold, which, if gold was reckoned in a decuple proportion, will just *double* the sum.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*
2. Repeat; add.
He saw proud Arcite and fierce Palemon
In mortal battle, *doubling* blow on blow;
Like lightning flam'd their falchions to and fro.
Dryden.
3. Fold.
He bought her sermons, psalms, and graces,
And *doubled* down the useful places. *Prior.*
But William answer'd short;
'I cannot marry Dora; by my life,
I will not marry Dora.' Then the old man
Was wroth, and *doubled* up his hands, and said:
'You will not, boy! you dare to answer thus!
But in my time a father's word was law,
And so it shall be now for me.' *Tennyson, Dora.*
4. Pass round a headland.
Sailing along the coast, he *doubled* the promontory of Carthage, yet famous for the ruins of that proud city.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*
Now we have the Cape of Good Hope in sight, the trade-wind is our own, if we can but *double* it.—*Dryden.*
Biron led the way; the whole division coasted along the outer edge of the shoal, *doubled* its farther extremity, and anchored there off Draco Point, just as the darkness closed—the headmost of the enemy's line not being more than two miles distant.—*Southey, Life of Nelson.*

Doúble. *v. n.*
1. Increase to twice the quantity.
'Tis observed in particular nations, that within the space of three hundred years, notwithstanding all casualties, the number of men *double*.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*
2. Enlarge the stake to twice the sum in play.
Throw Ægypt's by, and offer in the stead,
Offer... the crown on Berenice's head:
I am resolv'd to *double* till I win.
Dryden, Tyrannick Love.
3. Turn back, or wind in running.
Under the line the sun crosseth the line, and maketh two summers and two winters; but in the skirts of the torrid zone it *doubleth* and goeth back again, and so maketh one long summer.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
Who knows which way she points?
Doubling and turning like a hunted hare:
Find out the meaning of her mind who can.
Dryden.
It is time for us to prove signally to the world that it is impossible for any criminal to *double* so cunningly that we cannot track him, or to climb so high that we cannot reach him.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.
4. Play tricks; use sleights.
Tut, tut, leave pleasing of my honour, Diligence; you *double* with me.—*B. Jonson, The Case is altered.*

Doúble. *s.*
1. Twice the quantity or number.
If the thief be found, let him pay *double*.—*Exodus*, xxii. 4.
In all the four great years of mortality abovementioned, I do not find that any week the plague increased to the *double* of the precedent week above five times.—*Graunt, Observations on the Bills of Mortality.*
2. Turn used to escape pursuit; trick; shift; artifice.
He [the hare] outruns the wind, and with what care
He cranks and crosses, with a thousand *doubles*.
Shakespear, Venus and Adonis.
All their arch-villainies, and all their *doubles*,
Which are more than a hunted hare e'er thought on.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Tamer tamed.
These men are too well acquainted with the chase, to be flung off by any false steps or *doubles*.—*Addison.*
Give anyone the double. Elude him.
If one of my old sweethearts was to step in now, I am so vexed, I should be strongly tempted to *give them* both *the double*.—*O'Keefe, Fontainebleau*, iii. 3.
3. Resemblance: (as, 'his or her *double*,' meaning a person extremely like another).

Double-dealer. *s.* Deceitful, subtle, insidious fellow; one who acts two parts at the same time; one who says one thing and thinks another.
Double-dealers may pass muster for a while; but all parties wash their hands of them in the conclusion.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Double-dealing. *s.* Artifice; dissimulation; low or wicked cunning; action of one thing with profession of another.
Thou shalt not be the worse for me; there's gold.—But that it would be *double-dealing*, sir, I would you could make it another.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, v. 1.
Our poets have joined together such qualities as are by nature most compatible; valour with anger, meekness with piety, and prudence with dissimulation: this last union was necessary for the goodness of Ulysses; for without that, his dissimulation might have degenerated into wickedness and *double-dealing*.—*Broome, View of Epic Poetry.*

Double-eyed. *adj.* With deceitful view.
Deceitful meaning is *double-eyed*.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, May.

Double-hearted. *adj.* Having a false heart.
So *double-hearted* hypocrites, so they
Who God forget, shall in their prime decay.
G. Sandys, Job, p. 14.

Double-minded. *adj.* Unsettled; undetermined.
A *double-minded* man is unstable in all his ways.—*James*, i. 8.

Double-tongued. *adj.* Deceitful; giving contrary accounts of the same thing.
The deacons must be grave, not *double-tongued*, not given to much wine, not greedy of filthy lucre.—1 *Timothy*, iii. 8.
For much she fear'd the Tyrians, *double-tongued*,
And knew the town to Juno's care belong'd.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

Doúbleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Double.
1. State of being double.
If you think well to carry this as you may, the *doubleness* of the benefit defends the deceit from reproof.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.
2. Duplicity; double-dealing.
As though in this very point other men's confessions in particular beside your own in generality, had not left us marks and traces evident and plain enough to descry *doubleness* with diversity.—*Proceedings against Garnet*, &c., sign. Aa. b.: 1606.
Thus had these Neroes caught me in their net,
But to what end I could not throughly guess;
Such was my plainness, such their *doubleness*.
Mirrour for Magistrates
On his seven heads were seven helmets crowned with seven streamers, on which were inscribed, Dissimulation, Delay, Discomfort, Variance, Envy, Detraction, *Doubleness*.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, ii. 232.

Doúblet. *s.*
1. Inner garment of a man; waistcoat.
What a pretty thing a man is, when he goes in his *doublet* and hose, and leaves off his wit!—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 1.
2. Two; pair.
Those *doublets* on the sides of his tail seem to add strength to the muscles which move the tail-fins.—*Grew, Museum.*

Doúbling. *verbal abs.*
1. Reduplication.
In English, and consequently in the English way of reading Latin or Greek, the *doubling* of a consonant only serves to fix the place of the accent; the latter of the two being never pronounced, except in a very few compound words; as 'innate,' 'connatural,' 'poor-rate,' 'hop-pole.'—*Whately, Elements of Rhetoric.*
2. Artifice; shift; turn to escape pursuit.
Instruct my quivering pen,
To tell the rest of fortune's *doublings* then.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 485.
At their turns and *doublings* no men readier, to the right, or to the left.—*Milton, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.*
So keen thy hunters, and thy scent so strong,
Thy turns and *doublings* cannot save thee long.
Swift.

Doubloón. *s.* Spanish and Portuguese coin so called from being double the value of a Pistole. A double doubloon also bore the same name. This last coin represented an ounce of gold, and at present ounce (*onza* de oro) is the commoner term. Value 16 hard dollars at 4*s.* 2*d.*, or 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling. They have been coined chiefly in Peru, Mexico, Bolivia, and New Grenada; and in some of these states the coinage is still continued.

There are also double *doubloons* formerly current amongst us for three pounds twelve shillings.—*Rees, Encyclopædia*, in voce.

Doúbly. *adv.*

1. In twice the quantity; to twice the degree.

Haply at night he does with horror shun
A widow'd daughter, or a dying son:
His neighbour's offspring he to-morrow sees,
And *doubly* feels his want in their increase. *Prior.*

2. Deceitfully; with a double heart and face.

He is a man that deals *doubly*, that speaks what he thinks not, or that speaks one thing and thinks another.—*Huloet.*

Doubt. *v. n.*

1. Question; be in uncertainty.

Even in matters divine, concerning some things, we may lawfully *doubt* and suspend our judgement, inclining neither to one side or other; as namely, touching the time of the fall both of man and angels.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Let no man, while he lives here in the world, *doubt* whether there is any hell or no, and thereupon live so, as if absolutely there were none.—*South.*

I *doubt* not to make it appear to be a monstrous folly to deride holy things.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

With *of.*

Solyman said he had hitherto made war against divers nations, and always had the victory, *whereof* he *doubted* not now also.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Have I not manag'd my contrivance well,
To try your love and make you *doubt of* mine?
Dryden.

2. Fear; be apprehensive of ill.

I *doubt* there's deep resentment in his mind,
For the late slight his honour suffer'd there. *Otway.*

This is enough for a project, without any name; I *doubt* more than will be reduced into practice.—*Swift.*

3. Suspect; have suspicion.

The king did all his courage bend
Against those four which now before him were,
Doubting not who behind him doth attend. *Daniel.*

4. Hesitate; be in suspense; waver undetermined.

What fear we then? what *doubt* we to incense
His utmost ire? *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 94.

At first the tender blades of grass appear,
And buds that yet the blast of Eurus fear,
Stand at the door of life, and *doubt* to clothe the year. *Dryden.*

Doubt. *v. a.*

1. Hold questionable; think uncertain; think endangered.

He from the terrour of this arm so late
Doubted his empire. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 113.

If they turn not back perverse,
But that I *doubt*. *Ibid.* vi. 562.

2. Fear; suspect.

You that will be less fearful than discreet,
That love the fundamental part of state,
More than you *doubt* the change on't, that prefer
A noble life before a long.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

He did ordain the interdicts and prohibitions which we have to make entrance of strangers, which at that time was frequent, *doubting* novelties and commixture of manners.—*Bacon.*

3. Fill with fear; fright.

I'll tell ye all my fears; one single valour,
The virtues of the valiant Caratach,
More *doubts* me than all Britain.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Bonduca.

4. Distrust; hold suspected.

To teach vain wits a science little known,
T' admire superior sense, and *doubt* their own.
Pope.

Doubt. *s.*

1. Uncertainty of mind; suspense; undetermined state of opinion.

Could any difficulty have been proposed, the resolution would have been as early as the proposal; it could not have had time to settle into *doubt*.—*South.*

Those who have examined it, are thereby got past *doubt* in all the doctrines they profess.—*Locke.*

2. Question; point unsettled.

Hippocrates commends the flesh of the wild sow above the tame, and no *doubt* but the animal is more or less healthy according to the air it lives in.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

'Tis past a *doubt*,
All Bedlam or Parnassus is let out. *Pope.*

3. Scruple; perplexity; irresolution.

Our *doubts* are traitors,
And make us lose, by fearing to attempt,
The good we oft might win.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, i. 5.

4. Uncertainty of condition.

I'm bound in
To saucy *doubts* and fears.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 4.

And thy life shall hang in *doubt* before thee; and thou shalt fear day and night, and shalt have no assurance of thy life.—*Deuteronomy*, xxviii. 66.

5. Suspicion; apprehension of ill.

I desire to be present with you now, and to change my voice; for I stand in *doubt* of you.—*Galatians*, iv. 20.

6. Dread; horror.

Yet dread of shame and *doubt* of foul dishonour
Made her not yield. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, iv. 1, 8.

7. Difficulty; danger.

[He] forced them, however strong and stout
They were, as well approv'd in many a *doubt*,
Back to recule. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, v. 11, 47.

Doúbter. *s.* One who doubts; one who entertains scruples; one who hangs in uncertainty.

Protagoras was no atheist: he was not a denier, but a *doubter* of the gods, at the most.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 101.

Such oracles of vain reason have all the *doubters* and disputers against religion been since the world began.—*Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 263.

Doúbtful. *adj.*

1. Not yet determined or decided; obscure; questionable; uncertain; ambiguous.

Methinks I should know you, and know this man;
Yet I am *doubtful*. *Shakespear, King Lear*, iv. 7.

In handling the right of a war, I am not willing to intermix matter *doubtful* with that which is out of doubt; for as in capital causes, wherein but one man's life is in question, the evidence ought to be clear; so much more in a judgement upon a war, which is capital to thousands.—*Bacon.*

2. Hazardous; of uncertain event.

We have sustain'd one day in *doubtful* fight,
What Heaven's Lord had powerfullest to send
Against us from about his throne.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 423.

3. Not secure; not without suspicion.

Our manner is always to cast a *doubtful* and a more suspicious eye towards that, over which we know we have least power.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, dedication.

4. Not confident; not without fear.

With *doubtful* feet and wavering resolution
I come, still dreading thy displeasure, Samson.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 732.

This was at first resolved
If we were wise, against so great a foe
Contending, and so *doubtful* what might fall.
Id., Paradise Lost, ii. 201.

5. Partaking of different qualities.

All these and more came flocking; but with looks
Downcast and damp, yet such wherein appear'd
Some glimpse of joy, which on his countenance cast
Like *doubtful* hue. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 524.

Doúbtfully. *adv.* In a doubtful manner.

1. Dubiously; irresolutely; ambiguously; with uncertainty of meaning.

Knowing how *doubtfully* all allegories may be construed, and this book of mine being a continual allegory, I have thought good to discover the general intention.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Nor did the goddess *doubtfully* declare
Her alter'd mind, and alienated care. *Dryden.*

2. In a state of dread.

With that she wak'd, full of fearful fright,
And *doubtfully* dismay'd through that so uncouth sight. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, v. 7, 16.

Doúbtfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Doubtful.

1. Dubiousness; suspense; instability of opinion; hazard; uncertainty of event or condition.

Though *doubtfulness* or uncertainty seems to be a medium between certain truth and certain falsehood in our minds, yet there is no such medium in things themselves.—*Watts.*

2. Ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning.

In arguing, the opponent uses as comprehensive and equivocal terms as he can, to involve his adversary in the *doubtfulness* of his expressions: and therefore the answerer on his side, makes it his play to distinguish as much as he can.—*Locke.*

Most of his philosophy is, in broken sentences, delivered with much *doubtfulness*.—*Baker, Reflections on Learning.*

Doúbting. *verbal abs.* Scruple; perplexity.

Lifting up holy hands without wrath and *doubting*.—1 *Timothy*, ii. 8.

Doubtings, terrours, and disquietings of conscience.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, ch. xix.

Can we conclude upon Luther's instability, because in a single notion, no way fundamental, an enemy writes that he had some *doubtings*?—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Doúbtingly. *adv.* In a doubting manner; dubiously; without confidence.

Whatsoever a man imagineth *doubtingly*, or with fear, must needs do hurt, if imagination have any power at all; for a man representeth that oftener that he feareth than the contrary.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Doúbtless. *adj.* Free from fear; void of apprehension of danger.

Pretty child, sleep *doubtless* and secure,
That Hubert, for the wealth of all the world,
Will not offend thee. *Shakespear, King John*, iv. 1.

Doúbtless. *adv.* Without doubt; without question; unquestionably.

Doubtless he would have made a noble knight.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 7.

Doúbtlessly. *adv.* Unquestionably; without doubt.

You would stay at home?—Yes, lady.—Why you may, and *doubtlessly* will, when you have debated that your commander is but your mistress.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Scornful Lady.*

Doúbtous. *adj.* Doubtful. *Rare.*

Either the Scripture is plaine and easy to percieue, or *doubtouse* and harde to vnderstande.—*Sir T. More, Workes*, p. 457. (Rich.)

Douche. *s.* [French.] Powerful kind of syringe for forcing a jet of water upon the body, or certain parts of the body. The *term* is, perhaps, *scarcely naturalized*; though in medicine, and in bathing establishments, the *thing* is *common*.

The use of chalybeates, or of chalybeate or other tonic mineral springs, with air, exercise, and early hours, . . . the cold salt-water bath, the shower-bath, or the salt-water *douche* on the loins, will also be of great service.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine, Impotence and Sterility.*

Doúcker. *s.* [Dutch, *duycker*; of which this is, probably, merely an English form for *duck*, *diver*, or *dipper*; the application to certain swimming birds being general.] Natatorial bird so called.

The columbi, or *douckers* or loons, are admirably conformed for diving, covered with thick plumage, and their feathers so slippery that water cannot moisten them.—*Ray.*

Dough. *s.* [A.S. *deaw*.] Paste of bread, or pies, yet unbaked.

How boldly and how saucily he talk'd,
And how unlike the lump I took him for,
The piece of ignorant *dough*, he stood up to me,
And mated my commands.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Rule a Wife and have a Wife.

She has found what *dough* you are made of, and so kneads you.—*Id., Wit without Money.*

You that from pliant paste would fabricks raise,
Expecting thence to gain immortal praise,
Your knuckles try, and let your sinews know
Their power to knead, and give the form to *dough*.
King, Art of Cookery.

My cake is dough. My affair has miscarried; my undertaking has never come to maturity.

My cake is dough, but I'll in among the rest;
Out of hope of all, but my share of the feast.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, v. 1.

Doúghtiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Doughty; valour; bravery.

The Biscayan, who perceived him come in that manner, perceived, by his *doughtiness*, his intention.—*Skelton, Translation of Don Quixote.*

Doúghty. *adj.* [A.S. *dohtig*.] Brave; noble; illustrious; eminent.

Such restless passion did all night torment
The flatt'ning courage of that fairy knight

Devising how that *doughty* tournament
With greatest honour he atchieven might.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

He is made as strong as brass, is of brave years too,
And *doughty* of complexion.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Rule a Wife and have a Wife.

If this *doughty* historian hath any honour or conscience left, he ought to beg pardon.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

She smil'd to see the *doughty* hero slain,
But at her smile the beau reviv'd again. *Pope.*

Doúghy. *adj.* Like dough; soft; unhardened.

Your son was misled with a snipt taffeta fellow there, whose villainous saffron would have made all the unbaked and *doughy* youth of a nation in his colour.—*Shakespear, All's well that ends well,* iv. 5.

Dout. *v. a.* [*do out.*] Put out.

The dram of base
Doth all the noble substance often *dout,*
To his own scandal. *Shakespear, Hamlet,* i. 4.

Dove. *s.* [A.S. *dufva.*]

1. Pigeon: (generally wild, with a prefix, as *ring*-dove, *stock*-dove, *turtle*-dove).

So shews a snowy *dove* trooping with crows,
As yonder lady o'er her fellows shows.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, i. 5.

I have here a dish of *doves,* that I will bestow upon your worship.—*Id., Merchant of Venice,* ii. 2.

2. Term of endearment, from the conjugal affection of the birds so called.

Asleep, my love?
What, dead, my *dove?*
O Pyramus, arise. *Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream,* v. i.

Fare you well, my *dove!*—*Id., Hamlet,* iv. 5.

Dóvecot. *s.* Building in which pigeons are bred and kept.

Like an eagle in a *dovecot,* I
Flutter'd your Volscians in Corioli;
Alone I did it. *Shakespear, Coriolanus,* v. 5.

Every salmon usually returns to the same river, as young pigeons, taken out of the same *dove-cote,* have also been observed to do.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Dóveship. *s.* Quality of a dove.

For us, let our *doveship* approve itself in meekness of suffering, not in actions of cruelty.—*Bishop Hall, Sermon on the Unity of the Church.*

Dóvetail. *s.* Form of joining two bodies together, where that which is inserted has the form of a wedge reversed (which is also that of the tail of certain pigeons, e.g. the fantail, when spread out), and therefore cannot fall out.

[The] *dovetail* (from its spreading like a pigeon's tail) . . . is the strongest method of joining masses, because the tenon or piece of wood widens as it extends, so that it cannot be drawn out, because the tongue is larger than the cavity through which it would have to be drawn. The French call this method *queue d'hironde,* or swallow's tail.—*Gwilt, Encyclopædia of Architecture, Glossary.*

Dóvetail. *v. a.* Join two pieces of wood by means of a dovetail.

[The diagram represents] one of the wall plates, showing the halving to receive the other plate, and the cutting necessary for *dovetailing* the angular tie.—*Gwilt, Encyclopædia of Architecture,* § 2009.

He made an administration, so checkered and speckled; he put together a piece of joinery, so crossly indented, and whimsically *dovetailed.*—*Burke, Speech on American Taxation.*

Used *metaphorically.* Connect in a complex or artificial manner.

The labours of all of these branches [of the service] must be harmonised and *dovetailed.*—*Macdougall, Modern Warfare as influenced by modern Artillery,* ch. v.

Dóvish. *adj.* Having the innocence of a dove. *Rare.*

Contempte of thys world, *doveyshe* simplicitie, serpentlike wysdome.—*Confutation of Nicholas Shaxton,* sign. G. iv. b: 1546.

Dówable. *adj.* In *Law.* Capable of being dowered.

At the age of nine years she is *dowable.*—*Cowell.*

A seisin in law of the husband will be as effectual as a seisin in deed, in order to render the wife *dowable.*—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

Dówager. *s.*

1. Widow with a jointure.

She lingers my desires
Like to a stepdame or a *dowager,*
Long withering out a young man's revenue.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, i. 1.

Widows have a greater interest in property than either maids or wives; so that it is as unnatural for a *dowager* as a freeholder to be an enemy to our constitution.—*Addison.*

2. Title given to ladies who survive their husbands.

Catharine no more
Shall be call'd queen; but princess *dowager,*
And widow to Prince Arthur.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

Dówagerism. *s.* State, rank, or condition of a dowager; formality as that of a dowager.

All the world knows that Lord Steyne's town palace stands in Gaunt-square. . . . Gaunt House occupies nearly a side of the square. The remaining three sides are composed of mansions that have passed away into *dowagerism*;—tall, dark houses, with window-frames of stone, or picked out of a lighter red.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair,* ch. xlvii.

Dówcets. *s.* [?] Testicles of a hart or stag.

All the sweet morsels, call'd tongue, ears, and *dowcets.* *B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.*

Spelt with *s.*

Fresh cheese and *dowsetts,* curds and clouted cream,
Spiced syllabubs and cyder of the best.
Drayton, Eclogue, 9. (Rich.)

Dówdy. *s.* [?] Awkward, ill-dressed, inelegant woman; dirty woman.

Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen wench; Dido, a *dowdy*; Cleopatra, a gipsy; Helen and Hero, hildings and harlots.—*Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet,* ii. 4.

The bedlam train of lovers use
T' enhance the value, and the faults excuse;
And therefore 'tis no wonder if we see
They doat on *dowdies* and deformity. *Dryden.*

Yes, I'll marry her—a *dowdy*—he's a seller of figs—yet fourscore thousand.—*O'Keefe, Fontainebleau,* ii. 3.

Dówdy. *adj.* Awkward.

No housewifry the *dowdy* creature knew;
To sum up all, her tongue confess'd the shrew. *Gay.*

Dówdyish. *adj.* Like a dowdy.

One has false curls, another too much paint,
A third—where did she buy that frightful turban?
A fourth's so pale she fears she's going to faint,
A fifth's look's vulgar, *dowdyish,* and suburban.
Byron, Beppo, lxvi.

Dówel. *s.* See extracts.

Dowels [are] pins of wood or iron used at the edges of boards, to avoid the appearance of the nails on the surface. Floors thus laid are called *dowelled* floors.—*Gwilt, Encyclopædia of Architecture.*

[*Dowel.*—A projection in a stone to fit into a socket and fasten it into the adjacent one; a wooden peg fastening two boards together. French, *douelle, douille,* a tap or socket; German, *döbel,* a peg, plug, stopper. (Küttner.) Bavarian, *düpel,* especially the *dowel* or wooden peg entering into each of two adjacent boards to fasten them together.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Dówel. *v. a.* Fit with dowels.

Dóweled. *part. adj.* Fitted with dowels.

(For example see extract under Dowel, *s.*)

Dówer. *s.* [Fr. *douaire.*]

1. Portion which a wife brings her husband in marriage.

His wife brought in *dow'r* Cilicia's crown,
And in herself a greater *dow'r* alone. *Dryden.*

His only daughter in a stranger's pow'r;
For very want, he could not pay a *dow'r.* *Pope.*

2. Portion to which a widow is entitled out of her husband's estate.

His patrimonial territories of Flanders were in *dower* to his mother-in-law.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Tenant in *dower* is, where the husband of a woman is seised of an estate of inheritance and dies: the wife shall have the third part of all lands and tenements whereof he was seised during the coverture, to hold to herself for the term of her natural life.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

Dower is the portion which the widow hath of the lands of her husband after his decease, for the sustenance of herself, and education of her children. There were formerly five kinds of *dower* in this kingdom. (1.) *Dower* by the common law; . . . (2) *dower* by custom; (3) *dower* ad ostium ecclesiæ; . . . (4) *dower* ex assensu patris . . . (5) *dower* de la plus belle; which was where the wife was endowed with the fairest part of her husband's estate. But of all these kinds of *dower* the two first are now the only ones in use.—*Tomline, Law Dictionary.* (Granger.)

3. Price given for a wife; portion anciently brought by the husband.

Thine own hand
An hundred of the faithless foe shall slay,
And for a *dowre* a hundred foreskins pay. *Cowley.*

Among the Germans it was anciently customary for the husband to bring a *dowry* to his wife.—*Rees, Cyclopædia,* in voce.

4. Endowment; gift.

What spreading virtue, what a sparkling fire!
How great, how plentiful, how rich a *dow'r,*
Dost thou within this dying flesh inspire!
Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul.

Dówered. *adj.* Portioned; supplied as with a portion.

Will you with those infirmities she owes,
Unfriended, new-adopted to our hate,
Dower'd with our curse, and stranger'd with our oath,
Take her, or leave her? *Shakespear, King Lear,* i. 1.

Dówerless. *adj.* Wanting a fortune; unportioned.

Thy *dow'rless* daughter, king, thrown to my chance,
Is queen of us, and ours, and our fair France.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.

Come to these groves, and these life-breathing glades,
Ye friendless orphans, and ye *dow'rless* maids!
Sir W. Jones, Solyma.

Dówlas. *s.* [? Dourlais in Picardy, the town where it was manufactured.] Coarse kind of linen.

Dowlas, filthy *dowlas*: I have given them away to bakers' wives, and they have made boulters of them.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* iii. 3.

Used *adjectivally.*

The maid, subdued by fees, her trunk unlocks,
And gives the cleanly aid of *dowlas* smocks.
Gay, To the Earl of Burlington. (Rich.)

Dowle. *s.* [see last extract.] Delicate down.

One *dowle* that's in my plume.
Shakespear, Tempest, iii. 3.

There is a certain shell-fish in the sea, called Pinna, that bears a mossy *dowl* or wool, whereof cloth was spun and made.—*Humane Industry, or History of Manual Arts:* 1661.

[*Dowle.*—A portion of down, feather. 'Young dowl of the beard.' (Howel in Halliwell.) French *douille, douillet,* soft, delicate. Lithuanic *duja,* a mote, pl. *dujos,* dust; *dujoti,* to float in the air; *duje* and the dim. *dujele,* a dowl or down-feather.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Down. *s.* [German, *dunst* = gossamer.]

1. Soft feathers.

Virtue is the roughest way,
But proves at night a bed of *down.* *Sir H. Wotton.*

Leave, leave, fair bride! your solitary bed,
No more shall you return to it alone;
It nurseth sadness; and your body's print
Like to a grave, the yielding *down* doth dint. *Donne.*

Used *adjectivally.*

A tender weakly constitution is very much owing to the use of *down* beds.—*Locke.*

2. Soft wool or tender hair.

I love my husband still;
But love him as he was when youthful grace,
And the first *down* began to shade his face. *Dryden.*

On thy chin the springing beard began
To spread a doubtful *down* and promise man.
Prior.

3. Soft fibres of plants which wing the seeds.

Any light thing that moveth, when we find no wind, sheweth a wind at hand; as when feathers, or *down* of thistles, fly to and fro in the air.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Like scatter'd *down* by howling Eurus blown,
By rapid whirlwinds from his mansion thrown.
G. Sandys.

4. Used *metaphorically.* That which soothes or mollifies.

Thou bosom softness! *down* of all my cares!
I could recline my thoughts upon this breast
To a forgetfulness of all my griefs,
And yet be happy. *Southern, Oronooko.*

Down. *s.* [A.S. *dún* = hill; whence *of, on, a, dune* = in the way of descent, i.e. Down, *adv.*] Hill: (generally used in the *plural,* to denote those undulating smooth surfaces covered with close and fine turf met with in some districts on the sea shore).

On the *downs* we see, near Wilton fair,
A hasten'd hare from greedy greyhound go.
Sir P. Sidney.

Hills afford pleasant prospects; as they must needs acknowledge who have been on the *downs* of Sussex.—*Ray.*

To compass this, his building is a town,
His pond an ocean, his parterre a *down.* *Pope.*

Down. *adj.* Downright; plain; positive. *Rare.*

Her many *down* denials.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Valentinian.

Down. *prep.*

1. Along a descent; from a higher place to a lower.

Let go thy hold when a great wheel runs *down* a

hill, lest it break thy neck with following it; but the great one that goes up the hill, let him draw thee after.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 4.

A man, falling *down* a precipice, though in motion s not at liberty, because he cannot stop that motion if he would.—*Locke.*

2. Towards the mouth of a river, i.e. in the direction of the stream, which is always from a higher to a lower level.

Mahomet put his chief substance into certain boats to be conveyed *down* the river, as purposing to fly.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Down. *adv.*

1. From a higher to a lower situation.

Whom they hit, none on their feet might stand,
Though standing else as rocks; but *down* they fell
By thousands. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 592.

The overpowering stream carries them away, and *down* they sink into the bottomless pit.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 229.

Down sinks the giant with a thund'ring sound,
His pond'rous limbs oppress the trembling ground.
Dryden.

2. From former to latter times.

Described our pre-existing station
Before this vile terrene creation;
And lest I should be wearied, madam,
To cut things short, came *down* to Adam!
Prior, Alma.

3. Below the horizon: (applied to the *heavenly bodies*).

How goes the night, boy?—
The moon is down: I have not heard the clock,
And she goes *down* at twelve.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 1.

4. To a total subjection; to a due consistence.

What remains of the subject, after the decoction, is continued to be boiled *down*, with the addition of fresh water, to a sapid fat.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

5. Into disgrace; into declining reputation.

He shar'd our dividend o' the crown,
We had so painfully preach'd *down*;
And fore'd us, though against the grain,
To have calls to preach it up again.
Butler, Hudibras.

It has been still preached up, but acted *down*; and dealt with, as the eagle in the fable did with the oyster, carrying it up on high, that, by letting it fall, he might dash it in pieces.—*South.*

There is not a more melancholy object in the learned world, than a man who has written himself *down*.—*Addison.*

Construction *elliptic*, i.e. with some verb of motion understood.

a. Go down.

I tell thee, Fortune, and thee, wanton Love,
I will not *down* to everlasting night,
Till I have moralized this tragedy,
Whose chiefest actor was my sable dart.
Tragedy of Soliman and Perseda.

b. Be swallowed.

If he be hungry more than wanton, bread alone will *down*; and if he be not hungry, 'tis not fit he should eat.—*Locke.*

I know not how absurd this may seem to the masters of demonstration; and probably it will hardly *down* with any body, at first hearing.—*Id.*

Down at heel. Slovenly; slipshod.

Wherever he went, this foredoomed Tip appeared to take the prison walls with him, and to set them up in such trade or calling; and to prowl about within their narrow limits in the old slip-shod, purposeless, *down-at-heel* way; until the real immoveable Marshalsea walls asserted their fascination over him, and brought him back.—*Dickens, Little Dorrit.*

Up and down. Here and there.

Let them wander *up and down* for meat, and grudge if they be not satisfied.—*Psalms*, lix. 15.

Down. *interj.*

1. Exhortation to *destroy* or *demolish.*

Now go some and pull down the Savoy; others to the inns of court; *down* with them all.—*Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II.* iv. 7.

But now they cry, *down* with the palace, fire it.
Pull out th' usurping queen. *Dryden.*

2. Exclamation of *command.* Descend.

Down, down to hell, and say I sent thee thither.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. v. 6.

Down. *v. a.* Knock; subdue; suppress; conquer. *Rare.*

The hidden beauties seem'd in wait to lie,
To *down* proud hearts, that would not willing die.
Sir P. Sidney.

Dówncast. *s.* Sadness; melancholy look.

Come, let's be sad, my girls;
That *downcast* of thine eye, Olympias,
Shews a fine sorrow.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Maid's Tragedy.

Dówncast. *adj.* Bent down; directed to the ground.

Wanton languishing borrowed of her eyes the *downcast* look of Modesty.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

My wily nurse by long experience found,
And first, discover'd to my soul its wound:
'Tis love, said she; and then my *downcast* eyes,
And guilty dumbness, witness'd my surprise.
Dryden.

Thy *downcast* looks, and thy disorder'd thoughts,
Tell me my fate: I ask not the success
My cause has found. *Addison, Cato.*

Dównfall. *s.*

1. Ruin; calamity; fall from rank or state.

Why dost thou say king Richard is depos'd?
Dar'st thou, thou little better thing than earth,
Divine his *downfall?*
Shakespear, Richard II. iii. 4.

We have seen some, by the ways by which they had designed to rise uncontrollably, to have directly procured their utter *downfall.—South, Sermons.*

2. Sudden fall, or body of things falling.

Each *downfal* of a flood the mountains pour
From their rich bowels, rolls a silver stream.
Dryden.

3. Destruction of fabrics.

Not more aghast the matrons of renown,
When tyrant Nero burn'd th' imperial town,
Shriek'd for the *downfal* in a doleful cry,
For which their guiltless lords were doom'd to die.
Dryden.

Dównfallen. *part. pref.* Ruined; fallen.

Let us rather
Hold fast the mortal sword; and, like good men,
Bestride our *down-fall'n* birthdom.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

The land is now divorced by the *downfallen* steep cliffs on the farther side.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Downheárted. *adj.* Dejected; spiritless; without heart.

Come, my good fellow, don't be *downhearted*; cheer up.—*Goldsmith, Essays.*

Dównhíll. *adv.* In the way of a descent: (as, 'He ran *downhill*;' 'Uphill and *downhill*,' &c.).

Dównhíll. *adj.* Descending.

And the first steps a *downhill* greensward yields.
Congreve.

Dównlet. *s.* Passage down. *Rare.*

Alas! the fruit of the grave would seem to thee a julep, a cool refreshment onely, if sin did not make thee look upon the grave as a *downlet* to that bottomless pit, which is the lake of fire that is not quencht.—*Allestree, Forty Sermons*, i. 137. (Ord MS.)

Dównlooked. *adj.* Having a dejected countenance; gloomy; sullen; melancholy.

Jealousy suffused, with jaundice in her eyes,
Discolouring all she view'd, in tawney dress'd;
Downlook'd, and with a cuckoo on her fist.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite.

Dównlying. *s.* Time of lying down, or of repose; night.

All these [servants] were daily attending, *downlying* and uprising.—*Sir W. Cavendish, Life of Wolsey.*

Dównright. *adj.*

1. Plain; open; apparent; undisguised.

An admonition from a dead author, or a caveat from an impartial pen, will prevail more than a *downright* advice, which may be mistaken as spoken magisterially.—*Bacon.*

It is *downright* madness to strike where we have no power to hurt.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The merchant's wife, who abounds in plenty, is not to have *downright* money; but the mercenary part of her mind is engaged with a present of plate.—*Spectator.*

2. Directly tending to the point; artless.

I would rather have a plain *downright* wisdom, than a foolish and affected eloquence.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Who carry about them plain and *downright* dealing minds, humility, mercy, charity, and virtues acceptable unto God and man.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, ii. 12.

3. Unceremonious; honest; surly.

Our first reformers, reverend Cranmer, learned Ridley, *downright* Latimer, zealous Bradford, patient Hooper.—*Fuller, Sermon of Reformation*, p. 17: 1643.

When it came to the count to speak, old Fact so stared him in the face, after his plain *downright* way, that the count was struck dumb.—*Addison, Count Tariff.*

4. Without palliation.

The idolatry was direct and *downright* in the people, whose credulity is illimitable.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Thou shalt not find a story, a riddle, a prophecy, a ceremony, a *downright* legal constitution, but hath some manner of aspect on this glass, some way drives at this mystery, God manifest in flesh.—*Hammond, Sermons*, xvi.

Religion seems not in danger from *downright* atheism, since rational men must reject that for want of proof.—*Rogers.*

5. Striking perpendicularly down.

The tap-root is that *downright* and stubby part of the roots which all trees raised of seeds do universally produce.—*Evelyn, Sylva*, ii. 6. (Ord MS.)

Dównright. *adv.*

1. Straight or right down; down perpendicularly.

A giant's slain in fight,
Or mow'd o'erthwart, or cleft *downright.*
Butler, Hudibras.

2. In plain terms; without ceremony.

Elves, away;
We shall chide *downright* if I longer stay.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.

Dównrightly. *adv.* In a downright manner; in plain terms; bluntly; undisguisedly.

Though they do not *downrightly* assert falsehoods, yet they breed sinister opinions in the hearers.—*Barrow, Sermon on Proverbs*, x. 18.

Dównrightness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Downright; plainness; absence of disguise.

O profane *downrightness*, if it be opposed to this dawbing.—*Gomersall, Sermon on St. Peter*, dedication: 1634.

Dównsitting. *s.* Rest; repose; act of sitting down, or going to rest.

Thou knowest my *downsitting* and mine uprising: thou understandest my thoughts afar off.—*Psalms*, cxxxix. 2.

Death is but the uprising of consolation, and the *downsitting* of perturbation.—*Sir M. Sandys, Essays*, p. 251.

Downsteépy. *adj.* Having a great declivity. *Rare.*

He came to a craggy and *downsteepy* rock.—*Florio, Translation of Montaigne's Essays*, p. 197: 1613.

Dówntrod, and **Downtródden.** *part. pref.* Pushed down; trampled upon.

I will lift the *down-trod* Mortimer
As high i' the air as this ungrateful king.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. i. 3.

The most underfoot and *downtrodden* vassals of perdition.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England.*

Dównward. *adv.*

1. From a higher situation to a lower.

As you lift up the glasses, the drop will ascend slower and slower, and at length rest, being carried *downward* by its weight, as much as upward by the attraction.—*Sir I. Newton.*

Look *downward* on that globe, whose hither sides,
With light from hence, shines.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 722.

2. In a course of successive or lineal descent.

A ring the count does wear,
That *downward* hath succeeded in his house,
From son to son, some four or five descents.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well. iii. 7.

Dównward. *adj.*

1. Moving on a declivity; tending towards the centre; tending to the ground.

With *downward* force,
That drove the sand along, he took his way,
And roll'd his yellow billows to the sea. *Dryden.*

2. Depressed; dejected.

At the lowest of my *downward* thoughts, I pulled up my heart to remember, that nothing is atchieved before it be thoroughly attempted, and that lying still doth never go forward.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Dównwards. *adv.* Same as Downward.

What would this man? Now upward will he soar,
And little less than angel, would be more:
Now looking *downwards*, just as griev'd, appears
To want the strength of bulls, the fur of bears.
Pope.

Dówny. *adj.*

1. Covered with, made of, relating to, or having the nature of, down: (often used figuratively, conveying the notion of *softness*).

Shake off this *downy* sleep, death's counterfeit,
And look on death itself.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 3.

Belinda still her *downy* pillow prest,
Her guardian sylph prolong'd the balmy rest.
Pope.

2. Slang for cunning or wary.

Dówry. *s.* Marriage portion. See last extract.

I could marry this wench for this device, and ask no other *dowry* with her but such another jest.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, ii. 5.

The king must die, that I may make you great,
And give a crown in *dowry* with my love.
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

Dowry was in ancient time applied to that which a wife brings her husband in marriage; otherwise called maritagium, or marriage goods; but these are termed, more properly, goods given in marriage, and the marriage portion. This word is often confounded with dower, though it hath a different meaning.—*Tomline, Law Dictionary.* (Granger.)

Dówse. *v. a.* [?] Plunge overhead suddenly. *Obsolete* or *colloquial.*

To profess such kindness to immaterial joys, and yet immerse and *douze* himself in carnal.—*Hammond, Sermons*, ii.

I have washed my feet in mire or ink, *douzed* my carnal affections in all the vileness of the world.—*Ibid.* vii.

Would it not have been worth one's while to have heard the great noise the sun used to make every night when he *doused* his head in the ocean, as some of the ignorant Greeks imagined?—*Bishop Stillingfleet, Origines Sacræ*, ii. xi. (Ord MS.)

Dowse. *v. n.* Fall suddenly into the water. *Obsolete* or *colloquial.*

It is no jesting, trivial matter,
To swing i' th' air, or *douse* in water.
Butler, Hudibras.

Dowse. *s.* Blow. *Colloquial; vulgar.*

Humph! that's another *dowse* for the Baronet! I must get the old woman away.—*Colman the younger, The Poor Gentleman*, iv. 1.

Dowst. *s.* Stroke; blow. *Obsolete.*

How sweetly does this fellow take his *dowst*.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Passionate Madman.*

Then there's your souce, your wherit, and your *dowst*.—*Ibid.*

Doxológical. *adj.* Having the form of thanksgiving to God.

A *Doxological* Chronogram including this present year MDCLV. and hath numeral letters enough to extend to the year nineteen hundred twenty-seven, if it please God this world should last so long.—*Howell, Familiar Letters*, iv. 518.

The three first collects are noted to be *doxological*.—*Bishop Hooper, Discourse concerning Lent*, p. 353.

Doxólogy. *s.* [Gr. δοξολογία, from δόξα = glory, and λόγος = word, speech, principle.] Form of giving glory to God.

Little did Athanasius imagine, that ever it would have been received in the Christian church, to conclude their books with a *doxology* to God and the blessed virgin.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

David breaks forth into these triumphant praises and *doxologies*, Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, who has kept me this day from shedding blood, and from avenging myself with my own hand.—*South, Sermons.*

Dóxy. *s.* [see Gixy.] Loose wench.

When daffodils begin to peer,
With heigh! the *doxy* over the dale.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 2, song.

Moll. Sirrah, where's your *doxy?* Halt not with me.

Omnes. Doxy, Moll, what's that?

Moll. His wench.
Middleton, The Roaring Girl, i. 1. (Rich.)

With a *double meaning.*

When Lord Sandwich said he did not know the difference between orthodoxy and heterodoxy, Warburton, the bishop, replied, 'Orthodoxy, my lord, is my *doxy*, and heterodoxy is another man's *doxy*.'—*Byron, Note on Preface to Cantos VI. VII. and VIII. of Don Juan.*

Doze. *v. n.* [Danish, *döse*.] Slumber; sleep lightly; live in a state of drowsiness; be half asleep.

There was no sleeping under his roof; if he happened to *doze* a little, the jolly cobbler waked him.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

It has happened to young men of the greatest wit to waste their spirits with anxiety and pain, so far as to *doze* upon their work with too much eagerness of doing well.—*Dryden.*

Chiefless armies *doz'd* out the campaign,
And navies yawn'd for orders on the main. *Pope.*

Doze. *v. a.* Stupefy; render dull.

Two satyrs, on the ground,
Stretch'd at his ease, their sire, Silenus, found
Doz'd with his fumes, and heavy with his load.
Dryden.

Doze. *s.* Light sleep; slumber; nap.

I, tired out
With cutting eights that day upon the pond,
Fell in a *doze*. *Tennyson, The Epic.*

Dózen. *s.* [Fr. *douzaine*.] Number of twelve.

That the Indian figs bear such huge leaves, or delicate fruit, I could never find; yet I have travelled a *dozen* miles together under them.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

By putting twelve units together, we have the complex idea of a *dozen*.—*Locke.*

Dózer. *s.* One who dozes; one who is slow and vacillating like one not wide awake.

I have sometimes thought it would not be improper to add to any dead and living man, persons in an intermediate state of humanity, under the appellation of *Dozers*. The *Dozers* are a sect, who, instead of keeping their appetites in subjection, live in subjection to them, nay, they are so truly slaves to them, that they keep at too great a distance even to come into their presence.—*Tatler*, no. 205. (Ord MS.)

Dóziness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Dozy; sleepiness; drowsiness.

A man, by a violent fit of the gout in his limbs, finds a *doziness* in his head, or a want of appetite.—*Locke.*

Dózing. *verbal abs.* Sluggishness.

Six, or at most seven hours sleep is, for a constancy, as much as any body can want: more is only laziness and *dozing*.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Dózy. *adj.* Sleepy; drowsy; sluggish.

The yawning youth, scarce half awake, essays
His lazy limbs and *dozy* head to raise.
Dryden, Persius's Satires.

Drab. *adj.* [Fr. *drap* = cloth.] Colour approaching to that of stone or dry dirt: (applied to *cloth*).

Male Quakers have of late years to a great extent discarded broadbrimmed hats and *drab* breeches, and female Quakers have discovered a propensity for crinoline.—*Saturday Review*, August 12, 1865.

Drab. *s.* Drab-coloured cloth.

We know full well how much our forms offend
The burthen'd Papist and the simple Friend;
Him, who new robes for every service takes,
And who in *drab* and beaver sighs and shakes;
He on the priest, whom hood and band adorn,
Looks with the sleepy eye of silent scorn;
But him I would not for my friend and guide,
Who views such things with spleen, or wears with pride. *Crabbe, The Borough, Religious Sects.*

Drab. *s.* [Dutch, *drabbe* = dregs.]

1. Whore; strumpet.

That I, the son of a dear father murder'd,
Must, like a whore, unpack my heart with words,
And fall a cursing, like a very *drab!*
Shakespear, Hamlet, ii. 2.

2. Slut.

So at an Irish funeral appears
A train of *drabs* with mercenary tears.
King, Art of Cookery.

Drab. *v. n.* Associate with strumpets.

O, he's the most courteous physician,
You may drink or *drab* in's company freely.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Fair Maid of the Inn.

His whole employment is only to drink, *drab*, quarrel, scoff, slander, and seduce.—*Junius, Sin Stigmatized*, p. 35.

Drab-coloured. *part. pref.* Having the colour of drab.

The man was about fifty, had a small cane under his arm, was dressed in a *drab-coloured* coat, waistcoat, and breeches, which seemed to have seen some years' service.—*Sterne, Sentimental Journey, The Mystery.*

And now let me say one word to the *drab-coloured* men of Pennsylvania.—*S. Smith, Letters on American Affairs.*

Drábber. *s.* One who associates with drabs.

I knew him well
For a most insatiate *drabber*.
Massinger, City Madam, iv. 2. (Rich.)

Drábbing. *verbal abs.* Keeping company with drabs.

Drunkenness and *drabbing*.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Four Plays in One.*

When the Muyezin is heard to cry aloud from the steeple of the mosque, they fall to prayer, though busied in prophane talk, drinking, *drabbing*, or the like.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 324.

Drábbish. *adj.* Having the character of a drab.

And as the flame did grow in bulk,
And gan for to increase,
So did the waxen image, lo!
By small and small decrease.
I markte the *drabbish* sorcerers.
And harde their dismal spell.
Drant, Horace, Satires, b. i. s. 8. (Rich.)

Drachm. *s.* [Lat. *drachma*; Gr. δράχμη.]

1. Ancient Greek coin of the value of 9¾*d.* so called.

See here these movers, that do prize their honours
At a crack'd *drachm*. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, i. 5.

2. Weight equal to $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. avoirdupois; with apothecaries to 3 scruples.

The rogue has not a *drachm* of generous love about him.—*Congreve.*

Draff. *s.* [Dutch, *drabbe*; Danish, *drva* = dregs.] Refuse; lees; dregs.

You would think I had a hundred and fifty tattered prodigals lately come from swinekeeping, from eating *draff* and husks.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* iv. 2.

Such gross and sordid notions are but one remove from actual idolatry. They are the *draff* and offal of a by-gone age, and we will not have them obtruded here.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. vi.

Dráffish. *adj.* Having the character of draff; worthless.

The *draffish* declaracyons of my lorde Boner, with such other dirty dryselynges of Antichrist.—*Bale, Yett a Course at the Romyshe Foxe*, fol. 97 b.: 1543.

Dráffy. *adj.* Worthless; dreggy.

The dregs and *draffy* part, disgrace and jealousy.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Island Princess.

Draft. *v. a.* [see Draw.] Draw, pick, or count out of a collection; withdraw men or money from one place to send to another.

She entered the parish amidst the ringing of bells, and the acclamations of the poor, who were rejoiced to see their patroness returned after so long an absence, during which time all her rents had been *drafted* to London, without a shilling being spent among them, which tended not a little to their utter impoverishing.—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews*, b. iv. ch. i.

They were no sooner on shore, than part of them were *drafted* into the different regiments.—*Southey, Life of Nelson*, i. 86.

Draft. *s.*

1. Thing drawn up: (as the first exposition of the object and contents of a deed or document).

In the original *draft* of the instructions was a curious paragraph which, on second thoughts, it was determined to omit.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

Well knowing that the foreign extraction of his predecessors had repressed the affections of his people, he added, with his own hand, to the *draft* of his first speech in Parliament, the winning phrase, 'Born and educated in this country, I glory in the name of Briton.'—*T. Erskine May, Constitutional History of England*, ch. i.

2. Chart. *Obsolete.*

The *drafts* or sea-plots being consulted.—*Dampier, Voyages*: 1687. (Rich.)

3. In *Commerce.* Order by which money, or money's worth, is drawn from a banker, or some similar person, with whom it has been deposited. In this case he, or the amount, is '*drawn* on,' when considered with a view to the form in which it is made. Check is the *commoner* term.

Dráftsman. *s.* Same as Draughtsman.

The power of delineating ground rapidly and correctly in a military sense adds greatly to the value of a staff officer; but it is evident that he may be an able and accurate *draftsman*, yet that his sketch may prove injurious rather than an assistance to his general, if he is wanting in that knowledge of ground based on military principles which confers the chief value on a military plan.—*Macdougall, Modern Warfare as influenced by modern Artillery*, ch. v.

Dráfty. *adj.* Draffy. *Rare.*

Which all within is *drafty*, sluttish geere,
Fit for the oven or the kitchen fire.
Bishop Hall, Satires, b. v. s. 2. (Rich.)

Drag. *v. a.* [A.S. *dreogan*.]

1. Pull along the ground by main force; draw heavily along; draw anything burthensome, or anything from which one cannot disengage one's self.

'Tis long since I, for my celestial wife,
Loath'd by the gods, have *dragg'd* a ling'ring life.
Dryden.

While I have any ability to hold a commerce with you, I will never be silent; and this chancing to be a day that I can hold a pen, I will *drag* it as long as I am able.—*Swift.*

2. Draw contemptuously along, as a thing unworthy to be carried.

He triumphs in St. Austin's opinion; and is not only content to *drag* me at his chariot-wheels; but he makes a shew of me.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

3. Pull violently, roughly, or ignominiously.

They shall surprise
The serpent, prince of air, and *drag* in chains
Through all his realm, and there confounded leave.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 453.

In my fatal cause your sword was drawn;
The weight of my misfortunes *dragg'd* you down.
Dryden.

Drag. *v. n.* Hang so low as to trail or grate upon the ground.

A door is said to *drag,* when, by its ill hanging on its hinges, the bottom edge of the door rides in its sweep upon the floor.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Drag. *s.*

1. Dragnet. See Dredge.

They catch them in their net, and gather them in their *drag.*—*Habakkuk,* i. 15.

Casting nets were spread in shallow brooks,
Drags in the deep, and baits were hung on hooks.
Dryden.

2. Instrument with hooks to catch hold of things under water. See Dredge.

Howbeit, their bodies were afterwards drawn forth of the loch with *drags.*—*Holinshed, History of Scotland, Malcolm,* 1034. (Rich.)

Used *adjectivally,* or as the *first element* in a *compound.*

You may in the morning find it near to some fixed place, and then take it up with a *drag* hook, or otherwise.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

3. Kind of car drawn by the hand.

The *drag* is made somewhat like a low car: it is used for the carriage of timber, and then is drawn by the handle by two or more men.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

4. Instrument for stopping the motion of carriage wheels when going downhill: (whence, to 'put on the *drag*' signifies to stop, check, or prevent too rapid a motion).

5. Carriage. *Colloquial* or *slang.*

He sate by the coachman, and talked about horses and the road the whole way; and who kept the inns, and who horsed the coach by which he had travelled so many a time, when he and Pitt were boys going to Eton. At Mudbury a carriage and a pair of horses received them, with a coachman in black. 'It's the old *drag,* Rawdon,' Rebecca said, as they got in.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair,* ch. xli.

6. Motion effected with slowness and difficulty: (as, 'a heavy *drag* uphill').

Drágging. *part. adj.* Trailing.

From hence are heard the groans of ghosts, the pains
Of sounding lashes, and of *dragging* chains.
Dryden.

Drággle. *v. a.* Make dirty by dragging on the ground.

Drággled. *part. adj.* Dirtied by dragging.

You'll see a *draggled* damsel, here and there,
From Billingsgate her fishy traffick bear.
Gay, Trivia.

Drággletailed. *part. pref.* Slovenly; slatternly.

Do you think that such a fine proper gentleman as he cares for a fiddlecome tale of a *draggletailed* girl?—*Sir J. Vanbrugh, The Relapse,* iv. 2.

Drággling. *part. adj.* Dragging and dirty.

His *draggling* tail hung in the dirt,
Which on his rider he would flirt.
Butler, Hudibras.

Drággling. *verbal abs.* Condition of anything draggling.

He wore the same gown five years, without *draggling* or tearing.—*Swift.*

Drágman. *s.* Fisherman who uses a dragnet.

To which may be added the great riots, committed by the foresters and Welsh on the *dragmen* of Severn, hewing all their boats to pieces.—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Pleas of the Crown,* ch. xiv. § 7.

Drágnet. *s.* [see Dredge.] Net which is drawn along the bottom of the water.

Some large *drag-net* to enclose whole shoals of believers.—*Bishop Hall, Remains,* p. 193.

It is not to be expected that all should be fish which is caught in a *drag-net.*—*Fuller, History of the Holy War,* p. 18.

One of our late great poets is sunk in his reputation, because he could never forgive any conceit which came in his way, but swept, like a *dragnet,* great and small.—*Dryden.*

Drágoman. *s.* [taken, probably, through the medium of some language of the Mediterranean, from the Turkish, into which it was introduced from the Arabic (*Truzheman*), the oldest example of the word being found in the Chaldee.] Interpreter in the Turkish administration; interpreter in the East in general. See also Druggerman.

The consul's *dragoman,* a grand-looking Israelite, prepared to go on the expedition.—*W. H. Russell, The [Crimean] War,* ch. iv.

Drágon. *s.* [Fr.; from Lat. *draco, -onis.*]

1. Kind of winged serpent.

I go along,
Like to a lonely *dragon,* that his fen
Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than seen.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 1.

And you, ye *dragons* of the scaly race,
Whom glittering gold and shining armours grace;
In other nations harmless are you found,
Their guardian genii and protectors own'd. *Rowe.*

On spiry volumes there a *dragon* rides;
Here, from our strict embrace, a stream he glides.
Pope.

2. Fierce violent man or woman.

Peggy O'Dowd is indeed the same as ever: kind in act and thought: impetuous in temper; eager to command: a tyrant over her Michael: a *dragon* amongst all the ladies of the regiment: a mother to all the young men, whom she tends in their sickness, defends in all their scrapes, and with whom Lady Peggy is immensely popular.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair,* ch. xliii.

Dragon-beam, or **Dragon-piece.** *s.* [Lat. *trigon.*] See extract.

A *dragon beam,* or *piece,* in carpentry is a short beam or piece of timber lying diagonally with the wall-plates at the angles of a roof for receiving the heel or foot of the hip rafter. It is fixed at right angles with another piece called the angle-tie, which is supported by each returning wall-plate, on which it is cocked down.—*Gwilt, Encyclopædia of Architecture.*

Dragon-water. *s.* [two words.] Old medicinal wash or mixture so called.

Carduus Benedictus
Or *dragon water* may do good upon him.
Randolph, Amyntas: 1640. (Nares by H. and W.)

Drágonet. *s.*

1. Little dragon.

Or in his womb might lurk some hidden nest
Of many *dragonets,* his fruitful seed.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The dragon lay dead, for the foot of the veriest babe to trample on. But—like as was rather feared than realised from that slain monster in Spenser—from the womb of those crushed errors young *dragonets* would creep, exceeding the prowess of so tender a Saint George as myself to vanquish.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, Witches and other Night Fears.*

2. Fish so called. See extract.

The gemmeous *dragonet* (Callionymus lyra), so called from its brilliant gemlike colours, was first described as a British fish by Dr. Tyson; . . . the second term, that of *dragonet,* was deduced by Pennant from the trivial name attached to the second species, *dracunculus;* that name, in its turn, having probably been given, with a double reference to its speckled appearance, and also to the large winglike ventral and pectoral fins which induced Belon, Seba, and others, to consider these species as allied to the flying fishes. When examining books to obtain local and provincial names for the various fishes to be included in this work, I find that I made the mistake of transferring the name of Goudie to the Great Weever, instead of to the gemmeous *dragonet.* The prevailing colour of this last-named fish is a golden yellow; it is called the Yellow Skulpen in Cornwall. The Sordid *Dragonet* is so called probably from the dingy hue of its colours as compared with those of its generic companion.—*Yarrell, British Fishes.*

Drágonfly. *s.* Large native neuropterous insect of the genus Æshna.

The body of the cantharides is bright coloured; and it may be, that the delicate coloured *dragonflies* may have likewise some corrosive quality.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Of the neuroptera, some of the *dragon-flies* are pre-eminently beautiful; one species, with rich brown-coloured spots upon its gauzy wings, is to be seen near every pool. Another, which dances above the mountain streams in Oovah, and amongst the hills descending towards Kandy, gleams in the sun as if each of its green enamelled wings had been sliced from an emerald.—*Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon,* pt. ii. ch. vi.

Drágonish. *adj.* Having the form of a dragon; dragonlike.

Sometimes we see a cloud that's *dragonish;*
A vapour sometimes like a bear or lion.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 12.

Drágonlike. *adj.* Furious; fiery.

He fights *dragonlike,* and does achieve as soon
As draw his sword. *Shakespear, Coriolanus,* iv. 7.

Drágonsblood. *s.* See extracts.

Dragonsblood is a resin, so named as to seem to have been imagined an animal production.—*Sir J. Hill.*

Take *dragonsblood,* beat it in a mortar, and put in a cloth with aqua vitæ, and strain them toget—*Peacham.*

Dragon's blood is a resinous substance which comes to us in small balls of the size of a pigeon's egg, sometimes in rods like the finger, sometimes irregular cakes. . . . *Dragon's-blood* is chiefly used for tingeing spirit and turpentine varnishes, for preparing gold lacquer, for tooth tinctures and powders, for staining marble, &c.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

The natural secretion of the fruit of the Calamus Draco constitutes the best djurnang or *dragon's blood,* a dark-coloured, inodorous, insipid resin; a second and inferior kind is produced from the fruit from which the natural secretion has been removed by heat, and bruising; the third and most inferior kind appears to be the refuse of the last process. It is doubtful whether this article is procured from the plant by incisions as has been supposed. . . . Resinous matters have been yielded in abundance by some species [of Liliaceæ]. . . . Of these the most celebrated is *dragon's blood,* a tonic, astringent resin, sometimes employed in diarrhœa and passive hæmorrhages: it is yielded in part by the Dracæna Draco from the surface of the leaves, and from the cracks in its trunk; this, however, is scarcely known to modern druggists, who sell the astringent resin of Pterocarpus. . . . The Dalbergia monetaria of Linnæus yields a resin very similar to *dragon's blood.*—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom, Palmaceæ, Liliaceæ, and Fabaceæ.*

Drágontree. *s.* Tree producing the Dragonsblood.

Two or three hundred years are estimated to form the extreme length of life in a date palm and many others. But when, as in the *dragon-trees,* the degree to which the stem will grow in diameter is indefinite, the age seems, as in exogens, to be indefinite also. Thus a famous specimen of the Dracæna Draco, of Orotava, in Teneriffe, was an object of great antiquity so long ago as A.D. 1402, and is still alive.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom,* p. 99.

Dragoón. *s.* Soldier so called, originally mounted on horseback and armed with a *dragon* [Fr.] or kind of carbine.

Two regiments of *dragoons* suffered much in the late action.—*Tatler.*

I am persuaded that this most inhuman and barbarous persecution of the innocent French hereticks, (as they miscall them,) will make all sober papists abhor the Pope and his party, who use such unchristian and antichristian means to make proselytes, and endeavour to bring men to the catholick faith (as they pretend) by *dragoons,* and imprisonments; not by demonstrations and reasons out of Scripture.—*Bishop Barlow, Remains,* p. 265.

Dragoón. *v. a.* Persecute by abandoning a place to the rage of soldiers.

In politicks I hear you're stanch,
Directly bent against the French:
Deny to have your free-born foe
Dragoon'd into a wooden shoe. *Prior.*

Lewis the Fourteenth is justly censured for trying to *dragoon* his subjects to heaven. But it was reserved for James to torture and murder for the difference between two roads to hell.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Sir James Mackintosh's History of the Revolution.*

Dragoónade. *s.* Abandonment of a place to the rage of soldiers.

It was supported by the authority of a great king, and the terrour of ill usage, and a *dragoonade* in conclusion.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his own Time,* an. 1686.

Dragoóning. *verbal abs.* Harassing, or persecuting, by soldiery.

The mode of inquisition and *dragooning* is going out of fashion in the old world, and I should not confide much to their efficacy in the new.—*Burke, On Conciliation with America.* (Rich.)

Drail. *v. a.* Draw; drag.

He returned with a sad heart and slow pace towards his sheep on the top of the hill, *drailing* his sheephook behind him.—*Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Seven Churches,* to the reader.

Drail. *v. n.* Draggle.

If we would keep our garment clean, it is not sufficient to wash it only, unless we have also a continual care to keep it from *drailing* in the dirt.—*South, Sermons,* vi. 449.

Drain. *v. a.* [A.S. *drehnigean* = strain.]

1. Draw off gradually.

The fountains *drain* the water from the ground adjacent, and leave but sufficient moisture to breed moss.—*Bacon.*

In times of dearth it *drained* much coin of the kingdom, to furnish us with corn from foreign parts.—*Id., Advice to Villiers.*

The last emperour *drained* the wealth of those countries into his own coffers, without increasing his troops against France.—*Swift.*

2. Draw fluid from anything.
Sinking waters, the firm land to *drain*,
Fill'd the capacious deep, and form'd the main.
Lord Roscommon.
The royal babes a tawny wolf shall *drain*.
Dryden.
While cruel Nero only *drains*
The mortal Spaniard's ebbing veins,
By study worn, and slack with age,
How dull, how thoughtless is his rage! *Prior.*
3. Make quite dry.
When wine is to be bottled, wash your bottles, but do not *drain* them.—*Swift, Advice to Servants, Directions to the Butler.*
4. Filter.
Salt water, *drained* through twenty vessels of earth, hath become fresh.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
5. Empty.
James recommended an immediate descent on England. That kingdom, he said, had been *drained* of troops by the demands of Ireland.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xvi.
6. Provide with drains: (as 'to *drain* lands, houses, or cities').

Drain. *s.*
1. Channel through which liquids are gradually drawn; watercourse; sink.
If your *drains* be deep, that you fear cattle falling into them, cover them.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*
Why should I tell of ponds and *drains*,
What carps we met with for our pains? *Swift.*
2. Gradual and continuous outflow or withdrawal.
The Spaniards, and especially the grandees, murmured at the increased burthens to which they were subjected, as well as at the *drain* of their best troops for enterprises in which the nation had no concern.—*Dyer, History of modern Europe*, b. ii. ch. viii.
The *drain* on agricultural labour for mill-hands, and the vast cost of machinery which two or three sandstorms disabled, soon demonstrated his mistake.—*Saturday Review*, September 9, 1865.

Draínage. *s.*
1. Process, or channel, by which land is drained.
A rapid fall towards each side procures a ready *drainage* to the water.—*Aikin, Arts of Life.* (Ord MS.)
2. Area from which the water is carried off by some natural or artificial channel; district drained: (as, 'the *drainage* of the Po, the Thames, &c.').

Draíning. *verbal abs.* Act of one who drains; process by which land is drained.
No marvel if the *draining* of water by descent doth make it fresh.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Drake. *s.* [from German *enterich* = male duck (*ente*).] Male of the duck.
The duck should hide her eggs from the *drake*, who will suck them if he finds them.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Drake. *s.* [? for *dragon*.] Drakefly.
But the *drake* will mount steeple-height into the air: though he is to be found upon flags and grass too, and indeed every where, high and low, near the river.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*
Used either as an *adjective*, or as the *first element* in a *compound*, with *fly*, giving *drakefly*.

Drake. *s.* [from Lat. *draco, -onis*.] Small piece of artillery.
Two or three shots, made at them by a couple of *drakes*, made them stagger.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Dram. *s.* [see Drachm.]
1. Eighth of an ounce troy; sixteenth of an ounce avoirdupois.
The trial being made betwixt lead and lead, weighing severally seven *drams* in the air, the balance in the water weigheth only four *drams* and forty-one grains, and abateth of the weight in the air two *drams* and nineteen grains: the balance kept the same depth in the water.—*Bacon.*
2. Small quantity.
One loving hour
For many years of sorrow can dispense;
A *dram* of sweet is worth a pound of sour.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
No *dram* of judgement with thy force is join'd;
Thy body is of profit, and my mind.
Dryden, Fables.
3. Such a quantity of distilled spirits as is usually drunk at once.
I could do this, and that with no rash potion,
But with a ling'ring *dram*, that should not work
Maliciously like poison.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.
Every *dram* of brandy, every pot of ale that you drink, raiseth your character.—*Swift.*
4. Spirits; distilled liquors.
From the strong fate of *drams* if thou get free,
Another Durfy, Ward! shall sing in thee. *Pope.*

Dráma. *s.* [Gr.] Poem accommodated to action; poem in which the action is not related, but represented: (preceded by *the*, it means dramatic literature, dramatic representation, and the like).
Many rules of imitating nature Aristotle drew from Homer, which he fitted to the *drama*; furnishing himself also with observations from the theatre, when it flourished under Æschylus, Euripides, and Sophocles.—*Dryden.*
He [Lycurgus] was the author of a regulation—the precise nature of which is not sufficiently ascertained to be stated here—for the better management of the comic *drama*. But he conferred a more lasting benefit on his country, and on all posterity, by another measure designed to honour and preserve the memory and the works of the three great tragic poets to whom Athens was indebted for so large a part of her literary fame. The *dramas* of Sophocles and Euripides, if not of Æschylus, were still frequently exhibited: they were acknowledged as the most perfect models of *dramatic* poetry: but this did not prevent them from undergoing a fate similar to that which has so often befallen the works of our early *dramatists*: they were frequently interpolated and mutilated by the actors.—*Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. lvi.

Dramátic. *adj.* Represented by action; not narrative.
I hope to make it appear, that, in the great *dramatick* poem of nature, is a necessity of introducing a God.—*Bentley.*
(For another example see last extract under Drama.)

Dramátically. *adv.* In a dramatic manner; representatively; by representation.
Ignorance and errours are severally reprehended, partly *dramatically*, partly simply.—*Dryden.*

Drámatist. *s.* Author of dramatic compositions.
The whole theatre resounds with the praises of the great *dramatist*.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*
It is among other things, from the impertinent figures unskilful *dramatists* draw of the characters of men, that youth are bewildered and prejudiced in their sense of the world.—*Tatler*, no. 191.
(For another example see last extract under Drama.)

Drámatize. *v. a.* Adapt to dramatic representation.
This play [Julius Cæsar] affords the earliest instance on record in which events from the Roman history were *dramatised* in English.—*Collier, History of Dramatic Poetry*, ii. 415.

Drámdrinker. *s.* One who is in the habit of drinking distilled spirits.
Some tough *dram-drinker*, set up as the devil's decoy, to draw in proselytes.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 108.

Drámmer. *s.* Dramdrinker. *Rare.*
In habitual drinkers, *drammers*, and high feeders, the tone and elasticity of the fibres is entirely destroyed.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Conjectures and Discourses.* (Ord MS.)

Drape. *v. n.* [from Fr. *drap* = cloth.] Make cloth.
It was rare to set prices by statute; and this act did not prescribe prices, but stinted them not to exceed a rate, that the clothier might *drape* accordingly as he might afford.—*Bacon.*

Drape. *v. a.* [from Fr. *draper*.] Chiefly in *Painting* and *Sculpture*. Invest with drapery.
Both have the same extraordinary acquirements and qualifications of body as well as of mind; both have the same spirit of daring and revolt against commonplace—a spirit rakish and reckless in the one, but carefully controlled and artistically *draped* in the other.—*Saturday Review*, August 5, 1865.

Drape. *v. a.* [from Fr. *draper*.] Jeer; satirize.
At my arrival, the king ask'd me many questions about my journey, about the Congress, *draping* us for spending him so much money and doing nothing.—*Sir W. Temple, Memoirs*, i. 419. (Ord MS.)

Dráper. *s.* One who sells cloth.
If a piece of cloth in a *draper's* shop be variously folded, it will appear of differing colours.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

Drápery. *s.*
1. Clothwork; trade of making cloth; woollen manufacture.
He made statutes for the maintenance of *drapery*, and the keeping of wools within the realm.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*
The reverend clergy should set us an example, by contenting themselves with wearing gowns, and other habiliments, of Irish *drapery*.—*Swift.*
Used *adjectivally*.
The bulls and frogs had served the lord Strut with *drapery* ware for many years.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*
2. Dress of figures in painting or sculpture.
Poets are allowed the same liberty in their descriptions and comparisons, as painters in their *draperies* and ornaments.—*Prior.*

Drápery. *v. a.* Cover, or supply, with drapery.
And then her dress—what beautiful simplicity
Draperied her form with curious felicity!
Byron, Don Juan, xvi. 120.

Drápet. *s.* Cloth; coverlet. *Obsolete.*
Thence she them brought into a stately hall,
Wherein were many tables fair dispred,
And ready dight with *drapets* feastival,
Against the viand should be ministred.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Drástic. *adj.* [Gr. δραστικός = acting violently.] Powerful; vigorous; efficacious: (specially applied, in *Medicine*, to strong and quick purgatives).
Within three or four days of the single taking of this *drastick* medicine... he began to recover.—*Boyle, Works*, ii. 190. (Rich.)

Draught. *s.* [see Draw.]
1. Act of drinking.
They slung up one of their hogsheads, and I drank it off at a *draught*, which I might well do; for it did not hold half a pint.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*
2. Quantity of liquor drunk at once.
Fill high the goblets with the sparkling flood,
And with deep *draughts* invoke our common god.
Dryden.
Every *draught*, to him that has quenched his thirst, is but a further quenching of nature; a provision for rheum and diseases.—*South, Sermons.*
3. Liquor for drinking.
Were it a *draught* for Juno when she banquets,
I would not taste thy treasonous offer.
Milton, Comus, 701.
Number'd ills, that lie unseen
In the pernicious *draught*: the word obscene,
Or harsh, which, once elanc'd, must ever fly
Irrevocable, the too prompt reply. *Prior.*
4. Act of drawing or pulling carriages.
A general custom of using oxen for all sorts of *draught*, would be perhaps the greatest improvement.—*Sir W. Temple.*
Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound*.
Ulysses and old Nestor... yoke you like *draught* oxen, and make you plough up the wars.—*Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 1.
The most occasion that farmers have is for *draught* horses.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*
5. Quality of being drawn.
The Hertfordshire wheel-plough is the best and strongest for most uses, and of the easiest *draught*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*
6. Representation by picture.
Her pencil drew whate'er her soul design'd,
And oft the happy *draught* surpass'd the image in her mind. *Dryden.*
7. Delineation; sketch; outline.
A good inclination is but the first rude *draught* of virtue; but the finishing strokes are from the will.—*South.*
A *draught* of a Toleration Act was offered to the Parliament by a private member, but was coldly received and suffered to drop.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xvi.
8. Picture drawn.
Whereas in other creatures we have but the trace of his footsteps, in man we have the *draught* of his hand: in him were united all the scattered perfections of the creature.—*South.*
9. Act of sweeping with a net.
Upon the *draught* of a pond not one fish was left, but two pikes grown to an excessive bigness.—*Sir M. Hale.*
10. Quantity of fishes taken by once drawing the net.
He laid down his pipe, and cast his net, which brought him a very great *draught*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
11. Act of shooting with the bow.
Geffrey of Boullion, at one *draught* of his bow

shooting against David's tower in Jerusalem, broached three feetless birds called allerions.—*Camden, Remains.*

Both the bow and shaft I held
Unto her; which Love might take
At her hand, with oaths, to make
Me the scope of his next *draught*.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

12. Forces drawn from one point for despatch against another.

I conceive the manner of your handling of the service, by drawing sudden *draughts* upon the enemy, when he looketh not for you.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

13. Forces drawn off from the main army; detachment.

Such a *draught* of forces would lessen the number of those, that might otherwise be employed.—*Addison.*

14. Sink; drain; privy (for which last it is a euphemism).

Whatsoever entereth in at the mouth goeth into the belly, and is cast out into the *draught*.—*Matthew*, xv. 17.

As he was sitting on the *draught*, to ease his body, a servant of young Count Tierries did thrust a javelin up into his fundament, whereof he died.—*Time's Storehouse*, p. 716. (Ord MS.)

15. Depth which a vessel draws, or to which she sinks into the water.

With roomy decks, her guns of mighty strength,
Deep in her *draught*, and warlike in her length.
Dryden.

With a small vessel one may keep within a mile of the shore, go amongst rocks, and pass over shoals, where a vessel of any *draught* would strike.—*Ellis, Voyage to Hudson's Bay.*

16. Current of air in a habitation: (as in expressions like 'sitting in a *draught*').

17. In *Architecture*. See extract.

Draught in masonry [is] a part of the surface of the stone hewn to the breadth of the chisel on the margin of the stone, according to the curved or straight line to which the surface is to be brought. When the *draughts* are framed round the different sides of the stone, the intermediate part is wrought to the surface by applying a straight edge or templet. In very large stones, when the substance needs much reduction, it is usual to make several intermediate parallel *draughts*, and thus the intermediate parts may be hewn down nearly by the eye, without much application of the straight edge or templet.—*Gwilt, Encyclopædia of Architecture.*

18. Game so called, in which sense the word is plural. The singular form is used with *board*, giving *draughtboard* as the checkered tablet on which the game is played; the original seems to have been *draught* = move at chess.

A move at chess or similar game was formerly known by this name [draught], whence the game of *draughts* or moves with separate pieces.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*, in voce.

Draught. *v. a.* Same as Draft.

You saw all the great men, who had done eminent services to their country but a few years before, *draughted* out one by one, and baited in their turns.—*Addison, Freeholder*, no. 19.

Draúghthouse. *s.* House in which filth is deposited.

And they brake down the image of Baal, and brake down the house of Baal, and made it a *draughthouse*.—*2 Kings*, x. 27.

Draúghtsman. *s.*

1. One who draws pleadings or other writings.

(For example see extract under Equity.)

2. One who draws pictures, plans, or maps.

M—— was hoaxing you, surely, about my engraving; 'tis a little sixpenny thing, too like by half, in which the *draughtsman* has done his best to avoid flattery.—*Lamb, Letter to Barton.*

It is not long since that, at a great competition, we saw drawings shadowed in a way that must have had some other luminary than the sun to light them, unless he had changed for the moment the usual course in which he travels through the heavens for the gratification of the luminous *draughtsman* who craved his special aid.—*Gwilt, Encyclopædia of Architecture*, § 2381.

3. Tippler.

In my last lucubration I proposed the general use of water-gruel, and hinted that it might not be amiss at this very season; but as there are some whose cases, in regard to their families, will not admit of delay, I have used my interest in several wards of the city, that the wholesome restorative above mentioned may be given in tavern kitchens to all the morning *draughtsmen* within the walls when they call for wine before noon.—*Tatler*, no. 241. (Ord MS.)

Draúghty. *adj.* Permeated by currents of air.

In this *draughty* comfortless room, I waited for the opening of the door.—*Emilia Wyndham.*

Draw. *v. a.* [A.S. *dreogan.*] Cause to move towards the motive power.

Draw retains, through all its varieties of use, some shade of its original meaning, to pull. It expresses an action gradual, or continuous, and leisurely. Thus we forge a sword by blows, but we *draw* it by a continued line. We pour liquor quick, but we *draw* it in a continued stream. We force compliance by threats, but we *draw* it by gradual prevalence. We write a letter with whatever haste, but we *draw* a bill with slow scrupulosity.—*Johnson.*

1. Pull along rather than carry; drag.

Then shall all Israel bring ropes to that city, and we will *draw* it into the river.—*2 Samuel*, xvii. 13.

Do not rich men oppress you, and *draw* you before the judgment-seats?—*James*, ii. 6.

2. Pull forcibly; pluck; haul up.

They *drew* up Jeremiah with cords, and took him up out of the dungeon.—*Jeremiah*, xxxviii. 13.

Draw thee waters for the siege.—*Nahum*, iii. 14.

The arrow is now *drawn* to the head.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

3. Suck.

He hath *drawn* thee dry.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xiii. 7.

There was no war, no dearth, no stop of trade or commerce; it was only the crown which had sucked too hard, and now being full, upon the head of a young king, was like to *draw* less.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Sucking and *drawing* the breast dischargeth the milk as fast as it can be generated.—*Wiseman, On Tumours.*

4. Attract; call towards itself.

We see that salt, laid to a cut finger, healeth it; so as it seemeth salt *draweth* blood, as well as blood *draweth* salt.—*Bacon.*

Majesty in an eclipse, like the sun, *draws* eyes, that would not have looked towards it if it had shined out.—*Sir J. Suckling.*

He affected a habit different from that of the times, such as men had only beheld in pictures, which *drew* the eyes of most, and the reverence of many towards him.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

She had all magnetic force alone,
To *draw* and fasten sundred parts in one. *Donne.*
All eyes you *draw*, and with the eyes the heart;
Of your own pomp yourself the greatest part.
Dryden.

5. Inhale.

Thus I call'd, and stray'd I know not whither,
From where I first *drew* air, and first beheld
This happy light. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 283.

Why *drew* Marseilles' good bishop purer breath,
When nature sicken'd, and each gale was death?
Pope.

6. Take off the spit.

The rest
They cut in legs and fillets for the feast,
Which *drawn* and serv'd, their hunger they appease.
Dryden.

7. Take from a cask.

The wine of life is *drawn*, and the mere lees
Are left this vault to brag of.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 3.

8. Pull a sword from the sheath.

I will *draw* my sword; my hand shall destroy them.—*Exodus*, xv. 9.

With *out*.

He proceeded so far in his insolence as to *draw out* his sword, with an intent to kill him.—*Dryden.*

9. Let out any liquid.

Some blood *drawn* on me would beget opinion
Of my more fierce endeavour.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 1.

I opened the tumour by the point of a lancet, without *drawing* one drop of blood.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

10. Take bread out of the oven.

The joiner puts boards into ovens after the batch is *drawn*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

11. Unclose or slide back curtains.

Such a man,
So dull, so dead in look, so woe-begone,
Drew Priam's curtains in the dead of night.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. i. 1.

Shouts, cries, and groans first pierce my ears, and then
A flash of lightning *draws* the guilty scene,
And shows new arms, and wounds, and dying men.
Dryden.

12. Close or spread curtains.

Philoclea intreated Pamella to open her grief, who, *drawing* the curtain, that the candle might not complain of her blushing, was ready to speak.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

13. Lengthen in spinning.

Hear himself repine
At Fate's unequal laws; and at the clue
Which merciless in length the midmost sister *drew*.
Dryden, Juvenal's Sat.

If we shall meet again with more delight,
Then *draw* my life in length; let me sustain,
In hopes of his embrace, the worst of pain.
Id., Virgil's Æneid.

14. Applied to sounds from the chest, breast, or lungs.

The brand amid the flaming fuel thrown,
Or *drew*, or seem'd to *draw*, a dying groan.
Dryden, Fables.

15. Extract.

Herbs *draw* a weak juice, and have a soft stalk.—*Bacon.*

16. Procure as an agent or cause; engender.

When the fountain of mankind
Did *draw* corruption and God's curse by sin,
This was a charge that all his heirs did bind,
And all his offspring grew corrupt therein.
Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul.

Religion will requite all the honour we can do it, by the blessings it will *draw* down upon us.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

What would a man value land, ready cultivated, and well stocked, where he had no hopes of commerce with other parts of the world to *draw* money to him by the sale of the product?—*Locke.*

Those elucidations have given rise or increase to his doubts, and *drawn* obscurity upon places of Scripture.—*Id.*

When he finds the hardship of slavery outweigh the value of life, 'tis in his power, by resisting his master, to *draw* on himself death.—*Id.*

17. Convey secretly or gradually.

The liers in wait *draw* themselves along.—*Judges*, xx. 37.

In process of time, and as their people increased, they *drew* themselves more westerly towards the Red Sea.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

18. Protract; lengthen; spin out.

How much her grace is alter'd on the sudden!
How long her face is *drawn*! how pale she looks,
And of an earthly cold!
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iv. 2.

In some similes men *draw* their comparisons into minute particulars of no importance.—*Felton, Dissertation on reading the Classicks.*

19. Derive; obtain from some original cause or donor.

Several wits entered into commerce with the Egyptians, and from them *drew* the rudiments of sciences.—*Sir W. Temple.*

20. Deduce as from postulates; imply; produce as a consequential inference.

From the events and revolutions of these governments are *drawn* the usual instruction of princes and statesmen.—*Sir W. Temple.*

What shews the force of the inference but a view of all the intermediate ideas that *draw* in the conclusion, or proposition inferred?—*Locke.*

The Cambridgeshire carrier, when asked whether his horse could '*draw* inferences,' readily replied, 'Yes, anything in reason.'—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Novalis.*

21. Allure; entice; lead as a motive; persuade to follow; induce.

I'll raise such artificial sprights,
As by the strength of their illusion,
Shall *draw* him on to his confusion.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 5.

Your way is shorter;
My purposes do *draw* me much about.
Id., Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 4.

I *drew* this gallant head of war,
And call'd these fiery spirits from the world
To outlook conquest. *Id., King John*, v. 2.

The English lords did ally themselves with the Irish, and *drew* them in to dwell among them, and gave their children to be fostered by them.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

22. Win; gain: (metaphor from *gaming*).

This seems a fair deserving, and must *draw* me
That which my father loses.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 3.

23. Receive; take up: (as, 'to *draw* money from the funds').

For thy three thousand ducats here is six.—
If every ducat in six thousand ducats
Were in six parts, and every part a ducat,
I would not *draw* them, I would have my bond.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

24. Extort; force.

So sad an object, and so well express'd,
Drew sighs and groans from the griev'd hero's breast.
Dryden.

25. Wrest; distort.

I wish that both you and others would cease from *drawing* the Scriptures to your fantasies and affections.—*Archbishop Whitgift.*

26. Compose; form in writing; fashion as

a draft: (used of *formulary* or *juridical* writings).

In the mean time I will *draw* a bill of properties, such as our play wants.—*Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream*, i. 2.

Clerk, *draw* a deed of gift.
Id., Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

The report is not unartfully *drawn*, in the spirit of a pleader, who can find the most plausible topicks. —*Swift.*

Shall Ward *draw* contracts with a statesman's skill? *Pope.*

27. Withdraw from judicial notice.

Go wash thy face, and *draw* thy action: come, thou must not be in this humour with me.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 1.

28. Eviscerate; disembowel.

In private *draw* your poultry, clean your tripe,
And from your eels their slimy substance wipe.
King.

29. Trace by scent: (as a *hound* does). See Dogdraw.

30. Represent by picture, or in fancy.

With his other hand, thus o'er his brow,
He falls to such perusal of my face,
As he would *draw* it. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, ii. 1.

31. Form by delineation.

He [Titian] *drew* portraits which were exceedingly noble. The emperour one day took up a pencil which *fell* from the hand of Titian, who was then *drawing* his picture; and upon the compliment which Titian made him on that occasion, he said, Titian deserves to be served by Cæsar.—*Dryden.*

Draw in.

a. Apply to any purpose by distortion or violence.

A dispute, where every little straw is laid hold on, and every thing that can but be *drawn in* any way, to give colour to the argument, is advanced with ostentation.—*Locke.*

b. Contract; pull back.

Now, sporting muse, *draw in* the flowing reins;
Leave the clear streams awhile for sunny plains.
Gay.

c. Inveigle; entice.

Have they invented tones to win
The women, and make them *draw in*
The men, as Indians with a female
Tame elephant inveigle the male?
Butler, Hudibras.

It was the prostitute faith of faithless miscreants that *drew* them *in*, and deceived them.—*South, Sermons.*

Draw depth. Sink in the water.

The smauler vesselles which *drewe* no great *depthe* entered emonge them [the islands] and numbered fortie and fyve islandes.—*Eden, Translation of P. Martyr*, dec. i. b. ii. (Ord MS.)

Draw off.

a. Extract by distillation.

A work may be overwrought as well as underwrought; too much labour often takes away the spirit, by adding to the polishing; so that there remains nothing but a dull correctness, a piece without any considerable faults, but with no beauties; for when the spirits are *drawn off*, there is nothing but a caput mortuum.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting*, pref.

Authors who have thus *drawn off* the spirits of their thoughts, should lie still for some time, till their minds have gathered fresh strength, and by reading, reflection, and conversation, laid in a new stock of elegancies, sentiments, and images of nature.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

b. Drain out by a vent.

Stop your vessel, and have a little vent-hole stopped with a spill, which never allow to be pulled out till you *draw off* a great quantity.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

c. Withdraw; abstract.

It *draws* men's minds *off* from the bitterness of party.—*Addison.*

Draw on.

a. Occasion; invite.

Under colour of war, which either his negligence *draws on*, or his practices procured, he levied a subsidy.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

b. Cause; bring by degrees.

The examination of the subtile matter would *draw on* the consideration of the nice controversies that perplex philosophers.—*Boyle, On Fluids.*

Draw out.

a. Protract; lengthen.

He must not only die the death.
But thy unkindness shall his death *draw out*
To ling'ring sufferance.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

Notes with many a winding bout
Of linked sweetness long *drawn out.*
Milton, L'Allegro.

b. Beat out, as is done to hot iron; extend.

Batter a piece of iron out, or as workmen call it, *draw* it *out*, till it comes to its breadth.—*Moxon.*

Virgil has *drawn out* the rules of tillage and planting into two books, which Hesiod has dispatched in half a one.—*Addison.*

c. Extract; pump out by insinuation.

Philoclea found her, and, to *draw out* more, said she, I have often wondered how such excellencies could be.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

d. Induce by motive.

Whereas it is concluded, that the retaining diverse things in the church of England, which other reformed churches have cast out, must needs argue that we do not well, unless we can shew that they have done ill: What needed this wrest to *draw out* from us an accusation of foreign churches?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

e. Call to action; detach for service; range; muster.

The numerous rabble was *drawn out*
Of several countries round about.
Butler, Hudibras, i. ii.

Draw out a file, pick man by man,
Such who dare die, and dear will sell their death.
Dryden.

Next of his men, and ships, he makes review,
Draws out the best and ablest of the crew.
Id., Virgil's Æneid.

f. Range in battle.

Let him desire his superiour officer, that the next time he is *drawn out*, the challenger may be posted near him.—*Collier.*

Draw over.

a. Distill over.

I took rectified oil of vitriol, and by degrees mixed with it essential oil of wormwood, *drawn over* with water in a limbeck.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

b. Persuade to revolt; induce to change a party.

Some might be brought into his interests by money, others *drawn over* by fear.—*Addison, Present State of the War.*

One of differing sentiments would have *drawn* Luther *over* to his party.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Draw up.

a. Form in order of battle.

So Muley-Zeydan found us
Drawn up in battle to receive the charge. *Dryden.*

b. Form in writing; compose in a formulary manner.

To make a sketch, or a more perfect model of a picture, is, in the language of poets, to *draw up* the scenery of a play.—*Dryden.*

A paper may be *drawn up*, and signed by two or three hundred principal gentlemen.—*Swift.*

Draw upon. Give an order for the payment of money by a check or draft: (as, 'I *drew upon* my banker').

Draw. *v. n.*

1. Perform the office of a beast of draught.

An heifer which hath not been wrought with, and which hath not *drawn* in the yoke.—*Deuteronomy*, xxi. 3.

2. Act as an inducement.

They should keep a watch upon the particular bias in their minds, that it may not *draw* too much. —*Addison, Spectator.*

3. Contract; shrink.

I have not yet found certainly, that the water itself, by mixture of ashes, or dust, will shrink or *draw* into less room.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

4. Advance; move; make progression in any direction.

Draw ye near hither, all the chief of the people.—1 *Samuel*, xiv. 38.

They returned to the camp where the king was, and the Scotch *drew* a little back to a more convenient post for their residence.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Ambitious meteors! how willing they are to set themselves upon the wing, taking every occasion of *drawing* upward to the sun.—*Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

5. Be collected; come together.

They muster there, and round the centre swarm,
And *draw* together in a globous form.
Sir R. Blackmore.

6. Adhere; cleave; unite in concord and interest.

For this thing a man shall leave his father and mother, and shall *draw* to his wife.—*Wycliffe, St. Mark*, x. 7.

7. Unsheath a sword.

For his sake
Did I expose myself, pure; for his love
Drew to defend him, when he was beset.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, v. 1.

8. Practise drawing as the art of delineation; be a draughtsman.

Draw back. Refuse, or be unwilling, to execute one's undertakings or pledges.

He at length told his accomplices that he could go no further with them. If they thought him capable of betraying them, they might stab him; and he should hardly blame them; for, by *drawing back* after going so far, he had given them a kind of right over his life.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ix.

Draw off. Retire; retreat.

When the engagement proves unlucky, the way is to *draw off* by degrees, and not to come to an open rupture.—*Collier.*

Draw on. Advance; approach.

The fatal day *draws on*, when I must fall.
Dryden.

Draw up. Form troops into regular order.

The lord Bernard, with the king's troops, seeing there was no enemy left on that side, *drew up* in a large field opposite to the bridge.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Draw. *s.* Act of drawing.

The cavalier, with a slanting back-blow of a broad sword, luckily cut the ribbon that tied his murrion, and with a *draw* threw it off his head.—*Heath, Flagellum*, p. 45: 1679.

Dráwable. *adj.* Capable of being drawn.

By a magick might
Drawable here and there.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul.

Dráwback. *s.*

1. In *Commerce.* Money paid back for prompt payment, or for any other reason.

In poundage and *drawbacks* I lose half my rent;
Whatever they give me, I must be content. *Swift.*

Of these encouragements what are called *drawbacks* seem to be the most reasonable. To allow the merchant to draw back upon exportation either the whole or a part of whatever excise or inland duty is imposed upon domestick industry, can never occasion the exportation of a greater quantity of goods than what would have been exported had no duty been imposed.—*Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations*, iv. 4.

2. Detriment; disparagement; disadvantage.

Great as was the success of the embassy, there was one *drawback*. James was still at Saint Germains; and round the mock king were gathered a mock court and council, a great seal and a privy seal, a crowd of garters and collars, white staves and gold keys.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

There were difficulties and *drawbacks* at that time as well as this.—*Froude, History of England*, ch. i.

Dráwbridge. *s.* Bridge made to be lifted up, to hinder or admit communication at pleasure.

Half the buildings were raised on the continent, and the other half on an island, continued together by a *drawbridge.*—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Drawcánsir. *s.* [name of a bullying braggart character in the Rehearsal.] Bully.

Drawcansir death had rag'd without controul;
Here the drawn dagger, there the poison'd bowl.
Colman the elder, Prologue to Jealous Wife.

A great many people have heard of two mysterious kings of Brentford, and of a certain Prince Pretty man, and are aware that a bullying braggart may be called a *drawcansir*, without being aware how the several personages referred to acquired that celebrity which they now enjoy. *Drawcansir* is perhaps accepted as a sort of synonym for Bobadil, and his attributes are recognised, without inquiry, just as Lothario is instinctively regarded as a libertine, and Amphitryon as a host.—*Saturday Review*, July 15, 1865.

Draweé. *s.* In *Law.* One on whom a bill of exchange is drawn.

The person who draws this letter is called in law the *drawer*, and he to whom it is written the *drawee.* —*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

Dráwer. *s.*

1. One employed in procuring water from the well.

From the hewer of thy wood unto the *drawer* of thy water.—*Deuteronomy*, xxix. 11.

2. One whose business is to draw liquors from the cask.

Let the *drawers* be ready with wine and fresh glasses;
Let the waiters have eyes, though their tongues must be tied. *B. Jonson, Tavern Academy.*

A man of fire is a general enemy to all waiters, and makes the *drawers* abroad, and his footmen at home, know he is not to be provoked.—*Tatler.*

3. That which has the power of attraction; that which incites; stimulus.

Love is a flame, and therefore we say beauty is

attractive, because physicians observe that fire is a great *drawer*.—*Swift.*

Followed by *on*, so as to take the appearance of a compound.

I usher
Such an unexpected dainty bit for breakfast,
As yet I never cook'd: 'tis not botargo, . . .
Nor our Italian delicate, oil'd mushrooms:
And yet a *drawer on* too. *Massinger, Guardian.*

4. Box in a case, out of which it is drawn at pleasure.

There may be other and different intelligent beings, of whose faculties he has as little knowledge, or apprehension, as a worm, shut up in one *drawer* of a cabinet, hath of the senses or understanding of a man.—*Locke.*

5. In *Law.* One who draws a bill of exchange.

(For example see extract under Drawee.)

6. In the *plural.* Under-clothing worn on the lower limbs.

The Maltese harden the bodies of their children, by making them go stark naked, without shirt or *drawers*, till they are ten years old.—*Locke.*

Dráwgloves. *s.* Game so called.

At *drawgloves* we'll play,
And, prithee, let's lay
A wager, and let it be this:
Who first to the sum
Of twenty shall come
Shall have for his winning a kiss.
Herrick, Hesperides, pt. iii. (Nares by H. & W.)

Dráwing. *verbal abs.* Delineation; representation.

So much insight into perspective, and skill in *drawing*, as will enable him to represent tolerably on paper any thing he sees, should be got.—*Locke.*

They random *drawings* from your sheets shall take,
And of one beauty many blunders make. *Pope.*

Dráwingroom. *s.* [abbreviation of *withdrawing-room.*]

1. Room in which company assembles at court, or in a private house.

In winter they are an incumbrance to the playhouse, and the ballast of the *drawing-room.*—*Lord Halifax.*

2. Court ceremony so called; levee, at present especially for the reception and presentation of ladies.

What you heard of the words spoken of you in the *drawing-room*, was not true: the sayings of princes are generally as ill related as the sayings of wits.—*Pope.*

You would not think it when you saw her big carriage rattling up to the *drawing-room*, that so grand a personage could be hard up for money.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs.*

Drawl. *v. n.* [Frisian, *draulen* = delay.] Utter anything in a slow, driveling way.

Then mount the clerks, and in one lazy tone
Through the long heavy page *drawl* on. *Pope.*

Drawl. *v. a.* While away: (with *out*).

Thus, sir, does she constantly *drawl out* her time, without either profit or satisfaction.—*Johnson, Idler*, no. 15.

Drawl. *s.* Protracted modulation of the voice.

This, while it added to intelligibility, would take from psalmody its tedious *drawl*, and certainly leave it sufficient gravity.—*Mason, Essays on English Church Musick*, p. 223.

When the match (which terminated in favour of the lesser champion) was over, 'Come, Pelham,' said Dartmore, 'let me take up the gloves with you?' 'You are too good!' said I, for the first time using my drawing-room *drawl*. A wink and a grin went round the room.—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Pelham*, ch. xlviii.

Dráwlatch. *s.* Housebreaker; thief; general term of reproach.

If I pepper him not, say I am not worthy to be called a duke but a *drawlatch.*—*Tragedy of Hoffman*, 1631. (Nares by H. & W.)

Dráwling. *part. adj.* Protracted.

The nimble dactyl striving to outgo
The *drawling* spondees, pacing it below.
Bishop Hall, Satires, i. 6.

I never heard such a *drawling*, affecting rogue.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

Dráwlingly. *adv.* In a drawling manner.

In all kinds of speech, either pleasant, grave, severe, or ordinary, it is convenient to speak leisurely, and rather *drawlingly*, than hastily.—*Bacon, Works*, ii. 472. (Ord MS.)

Drawn. *part. adj.*

1. Equal; where each party takes his own stake.

If we make a *drawn* game of it, or procure but moderate advantages, every British heart must tremble.—*Addison.*

2. In *Hunting.* Driven from cover; unkenneled.

There is no more faith in thee than in a stoned prune; no more truth in thee than in a *drawn* fox.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* iii. 3.

Dráwwell. *s.* Well out of which water is drawn by a long cord.

The first conceit, tending to a watch, was a *drawwell*: the people of old were wont only to let down a pitcher with a handcord, for as much water as they could easily pull up.—*Grew.*

Dray. *s.* Car on which beer is carried.

When *drays* bound high, then never cross behind,
Where bubbling yest is blown by gusts of wind.
Gay.

Dray. *s.* [?] Squirrel's nest.

Whilst he from tree to tree, from spray to spray,
Gets to the woods, and hides him in his *dray.*
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, p. 117.

Climbed like a squirrel to his *dray.*
Cowper. (Nares by H. & W.)

Dráycart. *s.* Same as Dray.

Let him be brought into the field of election upon his *draycart*, and I will meet him there in a triumphal chariot.—*Addison.*

Dráyhorse. *s.* Horse which draws a dray.

This truth is illustrated by a discourse on the nature of the elephant and the *drayhorse.*—*Tatler.*

Dráyman. *s.* One who attends a dray or cart.

A brace of *draymen* bid God speed him well,
And had the tribute of his supple knee.
Shakespear, Richard II. i. 4.

Have not coblers, *draymen*, and mechanicks governed as well as preached? Nay, have not they by preaching come to govern?—*South, Sermons.*

Dráyplough. *s.* Plough of a particular kind.

The *drayplough* is the best plough in winter for miry clays.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Drázel. *s.* See Drossel.

As the devil uses witches, ...
To be their cully for a space,
That, when the time's expir'd, the *drazels*
For ever may become his vassals. *Butler, Hudibras.*

Dread. *s.*

1. Fear; terror; affright; horror either felt or impressed.

Think'st thou that duty shall have *dread* to speak,
When pow'r to flatt'ry bows? To plainness honour
Is bound, when majesty to folly falls.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.

Let not thy *dread* make me afraid.—*Job*, xiii. 21.

Was ever any wicked man free from the stings of a guilty conscience, from the secret *dread* of divine displeasure, and of the vengeance of another world?—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Whose *dreads* in his behalf were rarely so deposited.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*

2. Habitual fear; awe.

The fear of you, and the *dread* of you, shall be upon every beast of the earth.—*Genesis*, ix. 2.

3. Person or thing feared; cause of fear.

Let him be your *dread.*—*Isaiah*, viii. 13.

To thee, of all our good the sacred spring;
To thee, our dearest *dread*; to thee, our softer king.
Prior.

Dread. *adj.* [A.S. *dræd.*]

1. Terrible; frightful.

That e'er this tongue of mine,
That laid the sentence of *dread* banishment
On yond' proud man, should take it off again
With words of sooth!
Shakespear, Richard II. iii. 3.

It cannot be, but thou hast murther'd him:
So should a murtherer look, so *dread*, so grim.
Id., Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.

2. Awful.

From this descent
Celestial virtues rising will appear
More glorious and more *dread* than from no fall.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 14.

Awful; venerable in the highest degree: this seems to be the meaning of that controverted phrase *dread* majesty. Some of the old acts of parliament are said in the preface to be metuendissimi regis, our *dread* sovereign's.—*Johnson.*

Dread. *v. a.* Fear in an excessive degree.

You may despise that which terrifies others, and which yet all, even those who most *dread* it, must in a little time encounter.—*Archbishop Wake.*

Dread. *v. n.* Be in fear.

Dread not, neither be afraid of them.—*Deuteronomy*, i. 8.

Dreádable. *adj.* Capable of being dreaded.

How every man and woman ought to cease of their sinnes at the sounding of a *dreadable* horne.—*Kalendar of Shepherds*, cap. li.

Dreáder. *s.* One who dreads, or lives in fear. *Rare.*

I have suspended much of my pity towards great *dreaders* of popery.—*Swift.*

Dreádful. *adj.*

1. Terrible; frightful; formidable.

The rigid interdiction which resounds
Yet *dreadful* in mine ear.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 334.

2. Awful; venerable.

How *dreadful* is this place.—*Genesis*, xxviii. 17.

3. Full of fear. *Obsolete.*

Dreadful of danger that might him betide,
She oft and oft adviz'd him to refraine
From chase of greater beasts.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Dreádfully. *adv.* In a dreadful manner; terribly; frightfully.

Not sharp revenge, nor hell itself can find
A fiercer torment than a guilty mind,
Which day and night doth *dreadfully* accuse,
Condemns the wretch, and still the charge renews.
Dryden.

Dreádfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Dreadful.

It may justly serve for matter of extreme terrour to the wicked, whether they regard the *dreadfulness* of the day in which they shall be tried, or the quality of the judge by whom they are to be tried.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

Dreádingly. *adv.* In a manner significant of fear, dread, or terror.

Mistrustfully he trusteth,
And he *dreadingly* doth dare;
And forty passions in a trice
In him consort and square.
Warner, Albion's England.

Dreádless. *adj.* Free from, or destitute of, dread; fearless; unaffrighted; intrepid; unshaken; undaunted; free from terror.

All night the *dreadless* angel, unpursu'd,
Through heav'n's wide champaign held his way.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 293.

Dreádlessness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Dreadless; fearlessness; intrepidity; undauntedness.

Zelmane, to whom danger then was a cause of *dreadlessness*, all the composition of her elements being nothing but fiery, with swiftness of desire crossed him.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Dreádly. *adv.* Dreadfully.

So shall you see a cloud-crown'd hill sometime
Torn from a greater by the waste of time,
Dreadly to shake.
Sylvester, Du Bartas, i. 181. (Ord MS.)

Dream. *s.* [A.S. *dream* = gladness, music, thence illusion; the A.S. words for *dream* are *metung* and *swefen.*]

1. Phantasm of sleep; thoughts of a sleeping man.

We eat our meat in fear, and sleep
In the affliction of those terrible *dreams*
That shake us nightly. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iii. 2.

2. Idle fancy; wild conceit; groundless suspicion.

Let him keep
A hundred knights; yes, that on ev'ry *dream*,
Each buz, each fancy, each complaint, dislike,
He may enguard his dotage.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 4.

Dream. *v. n.* preterite, *dreamed* or *dreamt.*

1. Have the representation of something in sleep.

I *dreamed* that I was conveyed into a wide and boundless plain.—*Tatler.*

With *of.*

I have long *dream'd of* such a kind of man,
But, being awake, I do despise my dream.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. v. 5.

2. Think; imagine.

These boys know little they are sons to th' king,
Nor Cymbeline *dreams* that they are alive.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iii. 3.

He little *dream'd* how nigh he was to care,
Till treach'rous fortune caught him in the snare.
Dryden.

With *of.*

He never *dreamed of* the deluge, nor thought that first orb more than a transient crust.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

3. Think idly.

They *dream* on in a constant course of reading, but not digesting.—*Locke.*

With *of.*

I began to *dream of* nothing less than the immortality of my work.—*Smith.*

Dream. *v. a.*

1. See in a dream.

The Macedon, by Jove's decree,
Was taught to *dream* an herb for Ptolemy. *Dryden.*
At length in sleep their bodies they compose,
And *dreamt* the future fight, and early rose. *Id.*

2. Consume as in dreams: (with *out*).

Why does Ant[illegible]y *dream out* his hours,
And tempts no[illegible]une for a noble day? *Dryden.*

Dreámer. *s.*

1. One who has dreams; one who has fancies in his sleep.

The vision said, and vanish'd from his sight;
The *dreamer* waken'd in a mortal fright. *Dryden.*
If our *dreamer* pleases to try whether the glowing heat of a glass furnace be barely a wandering imagination in a drowsy man's fancy, by putting his head into it, he may perhaps be wakened into a certainty.—*Locke.*

2. Interpreter of dreams. *Obsolete.*

They said one to another, Behold this *dreamer* [in the margin, *master of dreams*] cometh.—*Genesis*, xxxvii. 19.
What labour and what travel have I run through,
And through what cities to absolve this riddle;
Diviners, *dreamers*, school-men, deep magicians,
All have I try'd.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Women Pleased.

3. Visionary; man lost in wild imagination.

Sometime he angers me,
With telling of the moldwarp, and the ant,
Of *dreamer* Merlin, and his prophecies.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 1.
The man of sense his meat devours,
But only smells the peel and flowers;
And he must be an idle *dreamer*,
Who leaves the pie and gnaws the streamer. *Prior.*
He was not, he said, the first great discoverer whom princes and statesmen had regarded as a *dreamer*. Henry the Seventh had, in an evil hour, refused to listen to Christopher Columbus; and the consequence had been that England had lost the mines of Mexico and Peru.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.

Dreáming. *verbal abs.* Act of one who dreams.

Dreaming is the having of ideas, whilst the outward senses are stopped, not suggested by any external objects, or known occasion, nor under the rule or conduct of the understanding.—*Locke.*

Dreáming. *part. adj.* Dreamy; visionary.

Thank God, our deliverers were men of a very different order from the Spanish and Neapolitan legislators. They might on many subjects hold opinions which, in the nineteenth century, would not be considered as liberal. But they were not *dreaming* pedants. They were statesmen accustomed to the management of great affairs. Their plans of reform were not so extensive as those of the lawgivers of Cadiz; but what they planned, that they effected; and what they effected, that they maintained against the fiercest hostility at home and abroad.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Sir James Mackintosh's History of the Revolution.*

Dreámingly. *adv.* Sluggishly; negligently.

To speak *dreamingly*.—*Cockeram*, in v. *Draule.*
Do all thy business leisurely, not *dreamingly*.—*Bishop Henshaw, Daily Thoughts*, p. 124: 1651.

Dreámland. *s.* Unreal or imaginary country, such as is pictured in dreams; region of fancies; fairyland.

They are real, and have a venue in their respective districts in *dreamland*.—*Lamb, Letter to Coleridge.*

Dreámless. *adj.* Free from dreams.

The savages of Mount Atlas, in Barbary, were reported to be both nameless and *dreamless*.—*Camden, Remains.*

Dreámy. *adj.* Having the character of a dream or dreamer.

From *dreamy* virtues of this kind he turned with something stronger than distaste.—*Talfourd, Memoirs of C. Lamb.*

Drear. *adj.* Mournful; dismal; sorrowful.

In urns and altars round,
A *drear* and dying sound
Affrights the flamens at their service quaint.
Milton, On the Morning of Christ's Nativity.

Drear. *s.* Dread; terror.

The ill-fac'd owl, death's dreadful messenger;
The hoarse night-raven, trump of doleful *drear*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Dreárihead. *s.* Horror; dismalness. *Obsolete.*

That shortly from the shape of womanhed,
Such as she was when Pallas she attempted,
She grew to hideous shape of *drearihead*,
Pined with grief of folly late repented.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Dreárily. *adv.* In a dreary manner.

But eft, when ye count you freed from feare,
Comes the breme winter with chamfred browes,
Full of wrinckles and frosty furrowes,
Drerily shooting his stormy darte,
Which cruddles the blood, and pricks the harte.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Dreáriment. *s. Rare.*

1. Sorrow; dismalness; melancholy.

I teach the woods and waters to lament
Your doleful *dreariment*. *Spenser, Epithalamium.*

2. Horror; dread; terror.

Almighty Jove, in wrathful mood,
To wreak the guilt of mortal sins is bent;
Hurls forth his thundering dart with deadly food,
Inroll'd in flames and smouldring *dreariment*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Dreáring. *s.* Dreariness. *Rare.*

All were myself, through grief, in deadly *drearing*.
Spenser, Daphnaida, v. 187.

Dreáry. *adj.* [A.S. *dreorig*.]

1. Sorrowful; distressful.

The messenger of death, the ghastly owl,
With *dreary* shrieks did also yell;
And hungry wolves continually did howl
At her abhorred face, so horrid and so foul.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

2. Gloomy; dismal; horrid.

Obscure they went through *dreary* shades, that led
Along the vast dominions of the dead. *Dryden.*
Towns, forests, herds and men promiscuous drown'd,
With one great death deform the *dreary* ground.
Prior.

Dredge. *s.* [Fr. *dragée* = mixed provender for horses and cattle.] Mixture of oats and barley sown together.

They reap every one his corn in the field, [in the margin, mingled corn or *dredge*].—*Job*, xxiv. 6.

Dredge. *s.* [Dutch, *dregghe* = drag, or grapple, for sweeping the bottom of rivers, &c., for fishing, and other purposes; instrument for dragging (in water).] Kind of net: (this, and *drag* in Dragnet, Drag (1 and 2), seem to be concurrent forms, out of which the ordinary term spelt with *a* has arisen).

For oysters they have a peculiar *dredge*: a thick, strong net, fastened to three spills of iron, and drawn at the boat's stern, gathering whatsoever it meeteth lying in the bottom.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Dredge. *v. a.* Gather with a dredge.

They *dredge* up from the bottom of the sea abundance of a sort of white coral.—*Ray, Select Remains*, p. 272.

Dredge. *v. n.* Work as a dredger.

There are said to be about 200 vessels, from 12 to 40 or 50 tons burden, immediately employed in *dredging* for oysters.—*Brande, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art, Oyster.*

Dredge. *v. a.* [see last extract.] Scatter flour on anything which is roasting.

My spice-box, gentlemen;
And put in some of this, the matter's ended;
Dredge you a dish of plovers; there's the art on't.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Bloody Brother.
It gives me great satisfaction to hear that the pig turned out so well. . . . You had all some of the crackling—and brain sauce—did you remember to rub it with butter, and gently *dredge* it a little, just before the crisis?—*Lamb, Letter to Coleridge.*

[To *dredge* [is] to scatter flour on meat while roasting; to *dridge*, to sprinkle. (Halliwell.) Danish, *drysse*, to dredge, sprinkle, powder, to fall in small particles as sand. From the pattering sound of such a fall. Provincial Danish, *draase*, *drase*, to fall with a pattering or rustling noise. 'Det regner saa det draaser,' German, 'Es regnet dass es dräuscht,' of a heavy shower. Grain is said in Danish to *draase* through the cracks of an old loft, or from the ears of corn when they are setting up the sheaves. This is the provincial English *durze*. *Durzed* or *dorzed out*, said of corn that by wind, turning of it, &c., is beaten out of the straw. (Ray.) *Dras*, what falls out of the corn in threshing. (Molbech.) Scotch, *drush*, atoms, fragments. (Jamieson.) German, *rieseln*, to purl as a brook, to fall in grains as frozen snow or small rain, to *drizzle*. (Küttner.) Swiss *droseln*, *troseln*, to make a rattling or rustling noise in falling, as fruit from a tree, to fall with such a noise, the fuller vowel in *droseln* being used of larger fruit, as apples, the thinner in *dröseln* of nuts. Danish, *drasle*, to fall with a rustling noise, to patter. In French the same idea is expressed with an initial *gr* instead of *dr*; *gresiller*, to hail, drizzle, sleet, reem to fall. (Cotgrave.) Italian, *trosciare*, to rain or shower down most furiously; *strosciare*, to fall furiously and clatter withal, as rain or hail falling upon tiles or glass windows. (Florio.) German, *dräuschen*, to make a dashing noise like pouring rain.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Drédger. *s.* One who fishes with a dredge.

In the month of May the oysters cast their spawn, which the *dredgers* call their spats.—*Sprat, History of the Royal Society.* (Rich.)
'Tis then, with all these comforts spread around,
They hear the painful *dredger's* welcome sound;
And few themselves the savoury boon deny,
The food that feeds, the living luxury.
Crabbe, The Borough, General Description.

Drédger. *s.* Vessel, or ship, so called.

We had sight of a brigandine or *dredger*.—*Hackluyt, Voyages*, iii. 41. (Rich.)

Drédgingbox. *s.* Box with a lid full of small holes for discharging flour, or like powders, in small quantities.

What a dislocation of comfort is comprised in that word moving! Such a heap of little nasty things, after you think all is got into the cart: old *dredging-boxes*, worn-out brushes, gallipots, vials, things that it is impossible the most necessitous person can ever want, but which the women, who preside on these occasions, will not leave behind if it was to save your soul.—*Lamb, Letter to Manning.*

Dreg. *s.* See Dregs.

Dréggish. *adj.* Foul with lees; feculent.

To give a strong taste to this *dreggish* liquor, they fling in an incredible deal of broom or hops, whereby small beer is rendered equal in mischief to strong.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

Dréggy. *adj.* Containing dregs; consisting of dregs; muddy; feculent.

Youthful fancies are vanished away through coldness, dryness, and earthiness of the dull *dreggy* humours.—*Granger, Commentary on Ecclesiastes*, p. 322: 1621.
These num'rous veins, such is the curious frame,
Receive the pure insinuating stream:
But no corrupt or *dreggy* parts admit,
To form the blood, or feed the limbs unfit.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Dregs. *s. pl.* (rare in the *singular*.) [root of *draf*.]

1. Sediment of liquors; lees; grounds; feculence.

What too curious *dreg* espies my sweet lady in the fountain of our love?—*Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida*, iii. 2.
Fain would we make him author of the wine,
If for the *dregs* we could some other blame.
Sir J. Davies.
Such run on poets in a raging vein,
Ev'n to the *dregs* and squeezings of the brain.
Pope.

2. Anything by which purity is corrupted.

The king by this journey purged a little the *dregs* and leaven of the northern people, that were before in no good affections towards him.—*Bacon.*

3. Dross; sweepings; refuse.

Heav'n's favourite thou, for better fates design'd
Than we the *dregs* and rubbish of mankind.
Dryden.
What diffidence we must be under, whether God will regard our sacrifice, when we have nothing to offer him but the *dregs* and refuse of life, the days of loathing and satiety, and the years in which we have no pleasure.—*Rogers.*
This iron age and *dreg* of time.—*Bishop Burnet, Preface to Life of Bedell.*

Dreín. *v. a.* Same as Drain.

She is the sluice of her lady's secrets: 'tis but setting her mill agoing, and I can *drein* her of them all.—*Congreve.*
'Tis *drein'd* and empty'd of its poison now;
A cordial draught. *Southern.*

Drench. *v. a.* [A.S. *drencean*.]

1. Wash; soak; steep.

Our garments being as they were *drenched* in the sea, hold notwithstanding their freshness and glosses.—*Shakespear, Tempest*, ii. 1.
To-day deep thoughts resolve with me to *drench*
In mirth, that after no repenting draws.
Milton, Sonnet to Cyriack Skinner.
Now dam the ditches, and the floods restrain;
Their moisture has already *drench'd* the plain.
Dryden.
Too oft, alas! has mutual hatred *drench'd*
Our swords in native blood. *Philips.*

2. Force down physic mechanically.

If any of your cattle are infected, speedily let both sick and well blood, and *drench* them.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

3. Drown. *Obsolete.*

What flames, quoth he, when I the present see,
In danger rather to be *drent* than brent?
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Nor so great wonder and astonishment
Did the most chaste Penelope possesse,
To see her lord, that was reported *drent*. *Ibid.*

Drench. *s.*

1. Draught; swill.
   Let such bethink them, if the sleepy *drench*
   Of that forgetful lake benum not still,
   That in our proper motion we ascend.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 73.
2. Physic for a brute; physic that must be forced down by mechanical means.
   Harry, says she, how many hast thou kill'd to-day? Give my roan horse a *drench*, says he; and answers, fourteen, an hour after.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 4.
   Physicians, some with glisters;
   Some with lettice-caps; some, posset-drinks; some, pills;
   Twenty consulting here about a *drench*.
   Beaumont and Fletcher, Thierry and Theodoret.
   A *drench* is a potion or drink prepared for a sick horse, and composed of several drugs in a liquid form.—*Farrier's Dictionary.*
   A *drench* of wine has with success been us'd,
   And through a horn the gen'rous juice infus'd.
   Dryden.

Dress. *v. a.* [Fr. *dresser*; from Lat. *dirigo* = set upright, direct.]

1. Clothe; invest with clothes; clothe pompously or elegantly; adorn; deck; embellish; furnish: (with *up* and *out*).
   Look upon pleasures not upon that side that is next the sun, or where they look beautequsly; that is, as they come towards you to be enjoyed; for then they paint and smile, and *dress* themselves *up* in tinsel and glass gems and counterfeit imagery.—*Jeremy Taylor.*
   Few admir'd the native red and white,
   Till poets *dressed* them *up* to charm the sight.
   Dryden.
   Where was a fine room in the middle of the house, handsomely *dressed up*, for the commissioners to sit in.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
   Skill is used in *dressing up* power with all the splendour absoluteness can add to it.—*Locke.*
   The mind loses its natural relish of real truth, and is reconciled insensibly to any thing that can be *dressed up* into any faint appearance of it.—*Id.*
   Lollia Paulina wore, in jewels, when *dressed out*, the value of three hundred and twenty-two thousand nine hundred and sixteen pounds thirteen shillings and four pence.—*Arbuthnot.*

   In *Painting.*
   He [Giorgione] ... first began to make choice of glowing and agreeable colours; ... he *dressed* his figures wonderfully well; and it may be truly said that, but for him, Titian had never arrived to that height of perfection which proceeded from the rivalship and jealousy which prevailed between them.—*Dryden's Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting*, appendix.
2. Cover a wound with medicaments.
   In time of my sickness another chirurgeon *dressed* her.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*
3. Curry; rub.
   Our infirmities are so many, that we are forced to *dress* and tend horses and asses, that they may help our needs.—*Jeremy Taylor.*
   Three hundred horses, in high stables fed,
   Stood ready, shining all, and smoothly *dressed*.
   Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.
4. Break or teach a horse. *Obsolete.*
   A steed
   Well-mouth'd, well-managed, which himself did *dress*;
   His aid in war, his ornament in peace. *Dryden.*
5. Regulate; adjust; trim.
   And the Lord God took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden, to *dress* it and to keep it.—*Genesis*, ii. 15.
   Well must the ground be digg'd and better *dress'd*,
   New soil to make and meliorate the rest. *Dryden.*
6. Prepare for any purpose; trim; fit anything ready for use; prepare victuals for the table.
   When he *dresseth* the lamps, he shall burn incense. *Exodus*, xxx.
   He spared to take of his own flock, and of his own herd, to *dress* for the wayfaring man.—2 *Samuel*, xii. 4.
   Thus the voluptuous youth, bred up to *dress*
   For his fat grandsire some delicious mess,
   In feeding high his tutor will surpass,
   An heir apparent of the gourmand race. *Dryden.*
   In Orkney they *dress* their leather with roots of tormentil instead of bark.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*
   When you *dress* your young hops, cut away roots or sprigs.—*Ibid.*

Dress. *v. n.* Pay particular regard to dress: (as, 'to *dress* for dinner, to *dress* for the opera, to *dress* for a ball').
   My hair I'd powder in the women's way,
   And *dress*, and talk of dressing more than they.
   Bramston, Man of Taste.

Dress. *s.*

1. Clothes; garment; habit.
   Dresses laughed at in our forefathers' wardrobes or pictures, when, by the circulation of time and vanity, they are brought about, we think becoming.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*
2. Splendid clothes; habit of ceremony.
   Full *dress* creates dignity, augments consciousness, and keeps at a distance an encroacher.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*
3. Skill in adjusting dress.
   The men of pleasure, *dress*, and gallantry.—*Pope.*

Used *adjectivally*, or as the first element in a compound: (as 'a *dress* ball').

Dresser. *s.* [from Dress.] One who dresses.

1. One employed in putting on the clothes and adorning the person of another.
   Presently the tailors, the tirewomen, the gorget-makers, the seamstresses, the chambermaids, the *dressers*, and all that wretched crew of obsequious attendants, are condemned as Antichristians, and only fit to wait upon the whore of Babylon.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 64.
   She hurries all her handmaids to the task;
   Her head alone will twenty *dressers* ask.
   Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.
2. One employed in regulating, trimming, or adjusting.
   Then said he unto the *dresser* of his vineyard, Behold, these three years I come seeking fruit on this fig-tree, and find none.—*Luke*, xiii. 7.

Dresser. *s.* [from Fr. *dressoir*.] Table in a kitchen on which meat is prepared or dressed.
   'Tis burnt, and so is all the meat:
   What dogs are these? Where is the rascal cook?
   How durst you, villains, bring it from the *dresser*?
   Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.
   A maple *dresser* in her hall she had,
   On which full many a slender meal she made.
   Dryden.
   When you take down dishes, tip a dozen upon the *dresser*.—*Swift, Advice to Servants, Directions to the Cook.*
   I can neither scold nor quarrel at this insignificant implement of household services; she is less than a cat, and just better than a deal *dresser*.—*Lamb, Letter to Wordsworth.*

Dressing. *verbal abs.*

1. Attire; ornament; habiliment; outward appearance.
   A *dressing* I saw a jeweller's wife wear, who indeed was a jewel herself.—*B. Jonson, Poetaster.*
   So may Angelo,
   In all his *dressings*, characts, titles, forms,
   Be an archvillain.
   Shakespear, Measure for Measure, v. 1.
2. Application made to a sore.
   The second day after we took off the *dressings*, and found an eschar made by the catheretick.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*
3. Manual labour upon ground.
   Every year you shall give them three *dressings* or half-diggings.—*Evelyn*, ii. i. § 3.
4. Castigation; scolding. *Colloquial.*

Dressingroom. *s.* Room in which clothes are put on.
   Latin books might be found every day in his *dressingroom*, if it were carefully searched.—*Swift.*

Dressmaker. *s.* Maker (generally a female) of (female) dresses.
   (For example see extract under Millinery.)

Dressmaking. *s.* Business of a dressmaker.
   (For example see extract under Millinery.)

Dressy. *adj.* Distinguished by dress; affecting great taste and elegance in dress.
   The door was opened by a *dressy* flaunting maid-servant.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney.*

Drib. *v. a.* Crop; cut off; defalcate.
   Merchant's gains come short of half the mart;
   For he who drives their bargains, *dribs* a part.
   Dryden.

Drib. *s.* Drop.
   Do not, I pray thee, paper stain
   With rhymes retail'd in *dribbs*.
   Swift, On Gibbs's Psalms.

Dribble. *v. n.* Fall in drops; fall weakly and slowly.
   The retention of urine arising from old age is seldom complete: the urine, after having filled and distended the bladder, *dribbles* out of the urethra, so that the patient voids as much of this fluid in a given time as he does in a state of health.—*Cooper, Dictionary of Practical Surgery.*

Dribble. *v. a.* Throw down in drops.
   Let the cook follow with a ladle full of soup, and *dribble* it all the way up stairs.—*Swift, Directions for Servants.*
   'My love, will you take any game?' says Ponto, with prodigious gravity; and struck his fork in that little mouthful of an island in the silver Stripes, too, at intervals, *dribbled* out the Marsala with a solemnity which would have done honour to a duke's butler.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ... xxvii.

Dribbling. *part. adj.* Coming in small portions, or driblets.
   Believe not that the *dribbling* dart of love
   Can pierce a compleat bosom.
   Shakespear, Measure for Measure, i. 4.
   Small temptations allure but *dribbling* offenders.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

Dribbling. *verbal abs.* Falling in drops.
   Semilunar processes on the surface, owe their form to the *dribbling* of water that passed over it.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*
   A *dribbling*, difficulty, and a momentary suppression of urine, may be caused by the stone's shutting up the orifice of the bladder.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Driblet. *s.* Small sum; odd money in a sum; any small inconsiderable thing.
   Twelve long years of exile born,
   Twice twelve we number'd since his blest return:
   So strictly wert thou just to pay,
   Even to the *driblet* of a day. *Dryden.*

Drier. *s.* That which dries, or has the quality of absorbing moisture; desiccative.
   There is a tale, that boiling of daisy roots in milk, which it is certain are great *driers*, will make dogs little.—*Bacon.*

Drift. *s.*

1. Force impellent; impulse; overbearing influence.
   A man being under the *drift* of any passion, will still follow the impulse of it, till something interpose, and, by a stronger impulse, turn him another way.—*South, Sermons.*
2. Violence; course.
   The mighty trunk, half rent with rugged rift,
   Doth roll adown the rocks, and fall with fearful *drift*.
   Spenser, Faerie Queen.
3. Anything driven at random.
   Some log, perhaps, upon the waters swam,
   An useless *drift*, which rudely cut within,
   And hollow'd, first a floating trough became,
   And cross some riv'let passage did begin. *Dryden.*
4. Anything driven or borne along in a body; storm; shower.
   Our thunder from the south
   Shall rain their *drift* of bullets on this town.
   Shakespear, King John, ii. 2.
5. Heap or stratum of any matter thrown together by the wind.
   The ways are almost impassable for a coach, by the great *drift* of snow.—*Sir W. Temple, Works*, ii. 521. (Ord MS.)
6. Tendency, or aim.
   a. Of *action.*
   Their *drift* 'comes known, and they discover'd are;
   For some, of many, will be false of course. *Daniel.*
   For the *drift* of the Maker is dark, an Isis hid by the veil,
   Who knows the ways of the world how God will bring them about. *Tennyson, Maude*, 8.
   b. Of a *discourse.*
   The main *drift* of his book being to prove that what is true is impossible to be false, he opposes nobody.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*
   This by the stile, the manner, and the *drift*,
   'Twas thought could be the work of none but Swift.
   Swift.
7. In *Geology.* See Diluvium. Often used *adjectivally.*
   Twenty-five years ago, Mr. Whitburn of Godalming, examining the gravel pits between Guildford and Godalming, remarked a peculiar flint, ... It belongs to the *drift* type, but is very rude.—*Sir J. Lubbock*, in *Natural History Review.*
   Each large hydrographical basin ... has its own exclusive *drift*, and ... in no case is there a mixture of the transported materials of the separate basins. The author, however, dissents from the opinion that these *drifts* ... have ... resulted from any general cataclysm, ... neither can he consider the excavation of the valleys to be anterior to the spread of the *drift*-gravels.—*J. Prestwich, Proceedings of the Royal Society*, xii. 39.
8. In *Engineering.* Same as Driftway.
   To explore the ground it was considered absolutely necessary that a *driftway* should be executed. ... The bed of the river now gave way, and the water inundated the *drift*.—*Beamish, Memoir of the Life of Sir Marc Isambard Brunel*, ch. xiv.

Drift. *v. a.* Drive; urge along.

Snow no larger than so many grains of sand, *drifted* with the wind in clouds from every plain.—*Ellis, Voyage to Hudson's Bay.*

Drift. *v. n.* See last extract.

We *drifted* o'er the harbour-bar,
And I with sobs did pray—
O let me be awake, my God!
Or let me sleep alway.
Coleridge, Rime of the ancient Mariner, pt. vi.

[To] drive, or *drift*, [is] to be carried at random by the force of the wind or tide, particularly in the case of a vessel's anchor losing its hold of the ground. We also speak of a vessel driving or *drifting* in a tide way when she is purposely allowed to be carried along by the influence of the tide.—*Young, Nautical Dictionary.*

Driftway. *s.* See extract.

Driftway [is] a small subterranean gallery driven in advance of a tunnel; it is the first operation in tunnelling, and everything depends on its being correctly set out.—*Brande, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

(For another example see extract under **Drift**, *s.*)

Driftwind. *s.* Wind that drives all before it, or that throws any matter into heaps or drifts.

It could
No more be hid in him, than fire in flax,
Than humble banks can go to law with waters,
That *drift-winds* force to raging.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Two noble Kinsmen.

Drill. *v. a.*

1. Pierce anything with a drill.

The drill-plate is only a piece of flat iron, fixed upon a flat board, which iron hath an hole punched a little way into it, to set the blunt end of the shank of the drill in, when you *drill* a hole.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

2. Perforate; bore; pierce.

My body through and through he *drill'd*,
And Whackum by my side lay kill'd.
Butler, Hudibras.

3. Delay; put off.

She has bubbled him out of his youth; she *drilled* him on to five-and-fifty, and she will drop him in his old age.—*Addison.*

4. Draw from step to step.

By such insinuations they have once got within him, and are able to *drill* him on from one lewdness to another: by the same arts corrupting and squeezing him as they please.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 216.

5. Form to arms; teach the military exercise.

The foe appear'd drawn up and *drill'd*,
Ready to charge them in the field.
Butler, Hudibras.

The business of life, according to him [Frederic William of Prussia] was to *drill* and be *drilled*; ... he was a *drillmaster* rather than a soldier. ... He [Frederic the Great] *drilled* his people as he *drilled* his grenadiers.—*Macaulay, Essays, Frederic the Great.*

Drill. *v. n.* Flow gently or slowly. See Rill.

Choice vineyards planted, paradises made,
Stor'd with all sorts of fruits, with trees of shade,
And water'd with cool rivulets that *drill'd*
Along the borders. *G. Sandys, Ecclesiastes*, p. 2.
With honey the hard rocks supply'd his want,
And pure oil *drill'd* from cliffs of adamant.
Id., Paraphrase on the Psalms of David, &c.

A small spring (Maxera in Ptolemy), streaming from the Taurisian mountains, *drills* in two branches through it.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 174.

All have cool refreshing rivulets of crystal, *drilling* over pebbles of amber.—*Ibid.*

Drill. *s.*

1. Instrument with which holes are bored.

The way of tempering steel to make gravers, *drills*, and mechanical instruments, we have taught artificers.—*Boyle.*

Drills are used for the making such holes as punches will not serve for; as a piece of work that hath already its shape, and must have an hole made in it.—*Moxon.*

2. In *Agriculture.* Machine for sowing seeds in rows.

(For example see extract under **Hoe**.)

Drill. *s.* [see last extract under **Dimity**.] Kind of linen cloth.

Drill. *s.* [see **Gorilla**.] Ape; baboon.

Shall the difference of hair be a mark of a different internal specifick constitution between a changeling and a *drill*, when they agree in shape and want of reason?—*Locke.*

Would you have your son move his ears like a *drill*?—Yes, fool, said he, why should he not have the perfection of a *drill*, or of any other animal?—*Arbuthnot and Pope, Martinus Scriblerus.*

Drill. *s.* Rill.

Springs through the pleasant meadows pour their *drills*,
Which snake-like glide between the bordering hills,
G. Sandys.

From hence in smaller *drills* her course she keeps,
And scarce discern'd along the vallies creeps.
F. Wiatt, Verses prefixed to Sandys' Psalms: 1648.

Is not that rill or *drill* of water called by foreign writers Rhinocolura?—*Bishop Richardson, Choice Observations upon the Old Testament*, p. 115: 1655.

Drill. *s.*

1. Military exercise.

He that but saw thy curious captain's *drill*,
Would think no more of Flushing or the Brill.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

2. One who drills in the army. *Colloquial.*

Drilling. *verbal abs.* Practice, or teaching, of military exercises; often applied to thorough mechanical teaching in other matters.

Their deputies appointed meetings for *drilling* and inspection. The time occupied by such meetings, however, was not to exceed fourteen days in one year. The justices of the peace were authorised to inflict slight penalties for breaches of discipline. Of the ordinary cost no part was paid by the crown: but, when the trainbands were called out against an enemy, their subsistence became a charge on the general revenue of the state, and they were subject to the utmost rigour of martial law.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iii.

Drillmaster. *s.* One who teaches drill, chiefly in the way of gymnastics, at public institutions and in private families: (*drill-sergeant* [two words] being the commoner term for the regimental teacher).

(For example see last extract under **Drill**, *v. a.*)

Drink. *v. n.* preterite, *drank*, *drunk*; part. pass. *drunk*, *drunken.*

1. Swallow liquors; quench thirst.

She said, *Drink*, and I will give thy camels drink also; so I *drank*, and she made the camels *drink* also.—*Genesis*, xxiv. 46.

2. Feast; be entertained with liquors.

They *drank* and were merry with him.—*Genesis*, xliii. 34.

3. Drink to excess; be an habitual drunkard.

First for his son a gay commission buys,
Who *drinks*, whores, fights, and in a duel dies.
Pope, Moral Essays.

Drink to. Salute in drinking; invite to drink by drinking first; wish well to in the act of taking the cup.

I take your princely word for those redresses.—
I gave it you, and will maintain my word;
And thereupon I *drink unto* your grace.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 2.
Give me some wine; fill full:
I *drink to* th' general joy of the whole table,
And to our dear friend Banquo, whom we miss.
Id., Macbeth, iii. 4.

Drink. *v. a.*

1. Swallow: (applied to *liquids*).

He had eaten no bread, nor *drunk* any water three days and three nights.—1 *Samuel*, xxx. 12.

We have *drunken* our water for money.—*Lamentations*, v. 4.

2. Suck up; absorb.

Set rows of rosemary with flow'ring stem,
And let the purple vi'lets *drink* the stream.
Dryden.

Brush not thy sweeping skirt too near the wall;
Thy heedless sleeve will *drink* the colour'd oil. *Gay.*

3. Take in by an inlet; hear; see.

My ears have yet not *drunk* a hundred words
Of that tongue's uttering, yet I know the sound.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 2.

Phemius; let acts of gods, and heroes old,
What ancient bards in hall and bow'r have told,
Attemper'd to the lyre, your voice employ;
Such the pleas'd ear will *drink* with silent joy.
Pope.

4. With *self* and *drunk.* Make drunk.

Benhadad was *drinking himself drunk* in the pavilions.—1 *Kings*, xvi. 9.

Drink down. Extinguish by drinking.

Come, we have a hot venison pasty to dinner: come, gentlemen, I hope we shall *drink down* all unkindness.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.

He will drown his health and his strength in his belly; and, after all his drunken trophies, at length *drink down* himself too.—*South.*

Drink in. Absorb.

The body being reduced nearer unto the earth, and emptied, becometh more porous, and greedily *drinketh in* water.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Drink off. Finish at one draught.

One man gives another a cup of poison, a thing as terrible as death; but at the same time tells him that it is a cordial, and so he *drinks* it *off*, and dies.—*South.*

Drink up. Imbibe the whole.

Alexander, after he had *drunk up* a cup of fourteen pints, was going to take another.—*Arbuthnot Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Drink. *s.*

1. Liquor to be swallowed: (opposed to *meat*).

When God made choice to rear
His mighty champion, strong above compare,
Whose *drink* was only from the liquid brook!
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 555.

2. Liquor of any particular kind.

We will give you sleepy *drinks*.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, i. 1.

The juices of fruits are either watry or oily: I reckon among the watry all the fruits out of which *drink* is expressed, as the grape, the apple, and the pear.—*Bacon.*

These, when th' allotted orb of time's complcat,
Are more commended than the labour'd *drink*.
Philips.

Amongst *drinks*, austere winds are apt to occasion foul eruptions.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

3. Intoxicating liquor.

We use to say, that when *drinke* is in, wit is out; but if wit were not out, *drinke* would not be in.—*Bishop Hall, Nabal and Abigail.* (Ord MS.)

In drink = drunk.

If he was but once in his life *in drinke*, they pass him through the town for a sot.—*Palmer, Essays*, p. 70. (Ord MS.)

Drinkable. *adj.* Potable; such as may be drunk.

Men say that water is both navigable, *drinkable*, and washable.—*Wodroephe, French and English Grammar*, p. 247: 1623.

Used *substantivally*, i.e. thing to be drunk.

Her fancy was so exorbitant for the first year or two, as not to confine itself to the usual objects of eatables and *drinkables*, but running out after equipages and furniture and the like extravagances.—*Steel, Spectator*, no. 326. (Ord MS.)

My wife and the young ones stuck to the *drinkables* at Guildhall as long as was decent, in order to keep up their spirits.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. iii. ch. ii.

Drinker. *s.*

1. One who drinks any liquor, but not to excess.

A well, in the midst of Arcadia, causeth the *drinker* of it to loath wine for ever after.—*Junius, Sin Stigmatized*, p. 229: 1635.

Having considered the effects of tea upon the health of the *drinker*, which I think he has aggravated in the vehemence of his zeal, and which, after soliciting them by this watery luxury year after year, I have not yet felt; he proceeds to examine how it may be shown to affect our interest.—*Johnson, Review of a Journal, &c.*

2. One who drinks to excess; drunkard.

It were good for those that have moist brains, and are great *drinkers*, to take fume of lignum, aloes, rosemary, and frankincense, about the full of the moon.—*Bacon.*

The *drinker* and debauched person is the object of scorn and contempt.—*South, Sermons.*

The urine of hard *drinkers* affords a liquor extremely fetid, but no inflammable spirit: what is inflammable stays in the blood, and affects the brain. Great *drinkers* commonly die apoplectick.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Drinking. *verbal abs.*

1. Act of one who drinks.

When delight is the only end, and rests in itself, and dwells there long; then eating, and *drinking* is not a serving of God, but an inordinate affection.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

2. Festival; entertainment with liquors.

The *drinking* was according to the law; none did compel.—*Esther*, i. 8.

The church-wardens or quest-men, and their assistants, shall suffer no plays, feasts, banquets, suppers, churchales, *drinkings*, temporal courts, or leets, layjuries, musters, or any other profane usage to be kept in the church, chapel, or church-yard.—*Ecclesiastical Constitutions and Canons.*

3. Habit of drinking strong liquors to excess.

I then considered *drinking* as a necessary qualification for a gentleman and a man of fashion.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Drinkmoney. *s.* Money given, as an extra or perquisite, to buy liquor; allowance.

Peg's servants were always asking for *drink-money.—Arbuthnot.*

Drip. *v. n.* [A.S. *drypan.*]

1. Fall in, or as in, drops.

The fat of the project *dript* insensibly away at a slow fire.—*Bishop Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 166.

2. Have drops falling from it.

The finest sparks, and cleanest beaux,
Drip from the shoulders to the toes. *Prior.*

Drip. *v. a.*

1. Let fall in drops.

Her flood of tears
Seems like the lofty barn of some rich swain,
Which from the thatch *drips* fast a shower of rain. *Swift.*

2. Drop fat, as dripping, in roasting.

Let what was put into his belly, and what he *drips*, be his sauce.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*
His offer'd entrails shall his crime reproach,
And *drip* their fatness from the hazle broach.
Dryden, Virgil's Georgics.

Drip. *s.*

1. That which falls in drops.

So long as justice and judgment sit upon all the benches of a kingdom, either it is not possible for fluxes and meltings to begin in the state; or, if they do begin, their *drip* will be cured presently.—*Archbishop Laud, Sermons*, p. 161.
Water may be procured for necessary occasions from the heavens, by preserving the *drips* of the houses.—*Mortimer.*

2. In *Architecture*. See Dripstone.

Dripping. *part. adj.* Discharging liquid in drops.

The soil, with fatt'ning moisture fill'd,
Is cloth'd with grass, and fruitful to be till'd;
Such as in fruitful vales we view from high,
Which *dripping* rocks, not rolling streams supply.
Dryden.
Her ladyship [Lady Errol] had to crawl from under the *dripping* canvas through the slush in the most sorry plight.—*W. H. Russell, The [Crimean] War*, ch. vii.

Dripping. *verbal abs.* Fat which drips from roasting meat.

Shews all her secrets of housekeeping;
For candles how she trucks her *dripping*. *Swift.*

Drippingpan. *s.* Pan in which the fat of roast meat is caught.

He hath followed your court, and your last predecessors, from place to place, any time this seven years, as faithfully as your spits and your *drippingpans* have done, and almost as greasily.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Woman-hater.*
When the cook turns her back, throw smoking coals into the *drippingpan.—Swift, Directions for Servants.*

Dripstone. *s.* See extract.

Dripstone, . . . called also Label, Weather-moulding, Water-table, and *Hoodmould*, [is] a projecting tablet or moulding over the heads of doorways, windows, archways, niches, &c., in Norman and Gothic architecture. This member is manifestly derived from the upper or outer moulding of the Roman arch. . . . It cannot have been intended to throw off rain, for it is used quite as much in internal as in external work. Hence such terms as *Dripstone*, &c., convey an erroneous idea. The term Label is borrowed from heraldry, and therefore, in strictness, is only applicable to the straight form which is used in perpendicular work, which resembles the heraldic label. The ancient English term for this member was *Hoodmould*, which is perfectly descriptive. This, as Mr. Willson informs us, is still in use in Yorkshire, where many old masonic terms remain.—*Glossary of Architecture*, in voce.

Drive. *v. a.* preterite, *drove*; part. pass. *driven.* [A.S. *drifan.*] Produce motion in anything by violence from behind.

1. Force along by impetuous pressure; press on.

He builds a bridge, who never *drove* a pile. *Pope.*
On helmets, helmets throng,
Shield press'd on shield, and man *drove* man along.
Id.

2. Force or urge in any direction; expel by force from any place: (with *from*).

Time *drives* the flocks *from* field to fold,
When rivers rage and rocks grow cold. *Shakespear.*
Driven from his native land to foreign grounds,
He with a gen'rous rage resents his wounds.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

3. Chase; hunt.

To *drive* the deer with hound and horn
Earl Percy took his way. *Chevy Chase.*

4. Impel to greater speed.

She saddled an ass, and said to her servant, *Drive*, and go forward: slack not thy riding for me, except I bid thee.—2 *Kings*, iv. 24.

5. Guide and regulate a carriage.

He took off their chariot-wheels, that they *drave* them heavily.—*Exodus*, xiv. 25.

6. Convey animals; make animals march along under guidance.

There find a herd of heifers, wand'ring o'er
The neighb'ring hill, and *drive* 'em to the shore.
Addison.

7. Clear any place by forcing away what is in it.

We come not with design of wasteful prey,
To *drive* the country, force the swains away.
Dryden.

8. Hurry on inconsiderately; compel.

He, *driven* to dismount, threatened, if I did not the like, to do as much for my horse as fortune had done for his.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
The Romans did not think that tyranny was thoroughly extinguished, till they had *driven* one of their consuls to depart the city, against whom they found not in the world what to object, saving only that his name was Tarquin.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Most miserable if such unskilfulness make them *drive* on their time by the periods of sin and death.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

9. Urge by violence, not kindness.

He taught the gospel rather than the law,
And forc'd himself to *drive*; but lov'd to draw.
Dryden.

10. Impel by influence of passion.

I *drave* my suitor from his mad humour of love to a loving humour of madness.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iii. 2.
Discontents *drave* men into slidings.—*Eikon Basilike.*
Lord Cottington, being master of temper, and of the most profound dissimulation, knew too well how to lead him into a mistake, and then *drive* him into choler.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
It is better to marry than to burn, says St. Paul; where we may see what *drives* men into a conjugal life: a little burning pushes us more powerfully than greater pleasures in prospect.—*Locke.*

11. Urge; press to a conclusion.

The experiment of wood that shineth in the dark, we have diligently *driven* and pursued, the rather for that, of all things that give light here below, it is the most durable, and hath least apparent motion.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
We have thus the proper notions of the four elements, and both them and their qualities, *driven* up and resolved into their most simple principles.—*Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies.*
The design of these orators was to *drive* some particular point, either the condemnation or acquittal.—*Swift.*

12. Carry on; keep in motion.

As a farmer cannot husband his ground so well, if he sit at a great rent; so the merchant cannot *drive* his trade so well if he sit at great usury.—*Bacon.*
The bees have common cities of their own,
And common sort, beneath one law they live,
And with one common stock their traffick *drive*,
Dryden.
Your Parsimond a lawless bargain *drove*,
The parent could not sell the daughter's love. *Id.*
The trade of life cannot be *driven* without partners.—*Collier.*

With *out*. Expel.

As soon as they heard the name of Roscetes, they forthwith *drave out* their governour, and received the Turks into the town.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Drive. *v. n.*

1. Go as impelled by an external agent.

The needle endeavours to conform unto the meridian; but being distracted, *driveth* that way where the greater and powerfuller part of the earth is placed.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
Love, fixt to one, still safe at anchor rides,
And dares the fury of the winds and tides;
But losing once that hold, to the wide ocean borne,
It *drives* away at will, to every wave a scorn.
Dryden.

2. Rush with violence.

Near as he draws, thick harbingers of smoke,
With gloomy pillars cover all the place;
Whose little intervals of night are broke
By sparks that *drive* against his sacred face.
Dryden.
Then with so swift an ebb the flood *drove* backward,
It slipt from underneath the scaly herd.
Id., All for Love.
The bees *drive* out upon each other's backs,
T' imboss their hives in clusters.
Id., Don Sebastian.
As a ship, which winds and waves assail,
Now with the current *drives*, now with the gale;
She feels a double force, by turns obeys
The imperious tempest, and th' impetuous seas,
Dryden.
The wolves scampered away, however, as hard as they could *drive.—Sir R. L'Estrange.*
Thick as autumnal leaves, or *driving* sand,
The moving squadrons blacken all the strand.
Pope, Homer's Ilia.

3. Pass in a carriage.

There is a litter ready; lay him in't,
And *drive* tow'rd Dover.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 6.
Thy flaming chariot-wheels, that shook
Heaven's everlasting frame, while o'er the necks
Thou *drov'st* of warring angels disarray'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 394.

4. Tend to; consider as the scope and ultimate design.

Authors *drive* at these as the highest elegancies which are but the frigidities of wit.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
We cannot widely mistake his discourse, when we have found out the point he *drives* at.—*Locke.*
They look no further before them than the next line; whence it will inevitably follow, that they can *drive* to no certain point, but ramble from one subject to another.—*Dryden.*
We have done our work, and are come within view of the end that we have been *driving* at.—*Addison, Present State of the War.*

5. Aim; strike at with fury.

At Anxur's shield he *drove*, and at the blow
Both shield and arm to ground together go.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

With *let* (same construction as *let go*).

Four rogues in buckram *let drive* at me.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 4.

6. Distrain.

His landlord, who, he fears, hath sent
His water-bailiff thus to *drive* for rent.
Cleaveland, Poems, &c. p. 19.

Drive off. Delay; procrastinate; put off.

It is not for Queene Esther to *drive off* any longer: the same wisdome that taught her to deferre her suit, now teaches her to propound it.—*Bishop Hall, Haman hanged.* (Ord MS.)

Drive. *s.* Passage in a carriage.

We had a dreary *drive*, in a dusky night, to St. Andrew's, where we arrived late.—*Boswell, Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides.*

Drivel. *v. n.* [Low German, *draueln* = twaddle.] Be weak or foolish; dote; slaver.

No man could spit from him, but would be forced to *drivel* like some paralytick, or a fool.—*Grew.*

Drivel. *s.*

1. Slaver; moisture shed from the mouth.

Besides the eternal *drivel*, that supplies
The dropping beard from nostrils, mouth, and eyes.
Dryden.
A mischievous assassinate, let loose from Acheron, created of the filthy *drivell* falling from the foul chappes of Cerberus, follows hastily after him.—*Time's Storehouse*, 151. (Ord MS.)
Like Delphic hag of old, by fiend possessed,
He swells; wild frenzy heaves his panting breast;
His bristling hairs stick up, his eyeballs glow,
And from his mouth long streaks of *drivel* flow.
Oldham, Satires upon the Jesuits, satire 3, *Loyola's Will.*

2. Fool; idiot; driveler.

What fool am I, to mingle that *drivel's* speeches among my noble thoughts!—*Sir P. Sidney.*
Millions of years this old *drivel* Cupid lives,
While still more wretch, more wicked he doth prove.
Id.
That false witch, and that foul aged *drevill*;
The one a fiend, the other an incarnate devil.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 2, 3.

Driveler. *s.* One who drivels.

I have heard the arrantest *drivellers* commended for their shrewdness, even by men of tolerable judgement.—*Swift.*
Under the disguise of levity he was false beyond all example of political falsehood. All the able men of his time ridiculed him as a dunce, a *driveller*, a child who never knew his own mind for an hour together; and he overreached them all round.—*Macaulay, Essays, Walpole's Letters.*

Driveling. *part. adj.* Having the character of a driveler.

I met with this Chremes, a *drivelling* old fellow, lean, shaking both of head and hands, already half earth, and yet then most greedy of earth.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
I hate to see a brave bold fellow sotted,
Made sour and senseless, turn'd to whey by love;
A *drivelling* hero, fit for a romance. *Dryden.*

Driven. *part. adj.* Winnowed; drifted.

His thrice driv'n bed of down.
Shakespear, Othello, i. 3.
The one's in the plot, let him be never so innocent; and the other is as white as the *driven* snow, let him be never so criminal.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Dríver. *s.*

1. Person who, or thing which, drives.
   a. Beasts, cattle, &c.
   The multitude or common rout, like a drove of sheep, or an herd of oxen, may be managed by any noise or cry which their *driver* shall accustom them to.—*South, Sermons.*
   b. Vehicles.
   Not the fierce *driver* with more fury lends
   The sounding lash, and ere the stroke descends,
   Low to the wheels his pliant body bends.
   Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.
2. One who designs, manœuvres, intrigues, plans, intends, or makes anything his ultimate object: (with *at*: the sense being more bad than good, and implying something *concealed* or *indirect*, as in Drive, *v. n.* 4, and Drift = tendency).
   It is strange, that for wishing and advising, and in his own particular using and ensuing that moderation, thereby not to engarboil the church, and disturb the course of piety, he should so, by you and yours, be blamed, accused, and traduced for a Papist and an Arminian; calumniated almost in every ordinary, by your means, for a dangerous *driver at* popery and sedition.—*Bishop Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar,* p. 80.

Dríving. *verbal abs.*

1. Act of one who, or of that which, drives; condition of that which is driving.
   The *driving* is like the *driving* of Jehu, the son of Nimshi.—2 *Kings,* ix. 20.
2. Tendency; drift: (the latter being the *commoner* word).
   Did you mark the dainty *driving* of the last point? —*Brewer, Comedy of Lingua,* iii. 7.

Drízzle. *s.* [?] Young of the fish called Ling (Lota Molva).
In Yorkshire the young are called *drizzles.*—*Yarrell, British Fishes.*

Drízzle. *v. a.* Shed in drizzling drops.
When the sun sets, the air doth *drizzle* dew.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 5.

Drízzle. *v. n.* [Danish, *draase*; Germ. *dräuschen*; Prov. Germ. *dröseln* = fall with a drizzling noise.—connected by Wedgwood with Dredge.] Fall as rain of a sleety character, in respect to the size of the drops, but without the violence of sleet.

Drízzle. *s.* Moisture falling in a drizzling manner.

Drízzling. *part. adj.* Falling in small sleety drops.
And *drizzling* drops that often do redound,
The firmest flint doth in continuance wear.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
The neighbouring mountains, by reason of their height, are more exposed to the dews and *drizzling* rains than any of the adjacent parts.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Drízzling. *verbal abs.* ? Foul droppings.
The draffysh declaracyons of my lorde Boner, with such other dirty *dryselings* of Antichrist.—*Bale, Yett a Course at the Romyshe Foxe,* fol. 97. b.

Drízzly. *adj.* Shedding, or shed as, small rain.
This during winter's *drizzly* reign be done,
Till the new ram receives th' exalted sun.
Dryden, Virgil's Georgics.
Thus easy rob'd, they to the fountain sped,
That in the middle of the court up-threw
A stream high-spouting from its liquid bed,
And falling back again in *drizzly* dew.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence.

Droil. *s.* One employed in mean labour; slave; drudge. *Rare.*
Then I begin to rave at my stars' bitterness,
To see how many muckhills plac'd above me;
Peasants and *droils.*
Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit at several Weapons.

Droil. *v. n.* [?] Work sluggishly and slowly; plod. *Rare.*
Let such vile vassals, born to base vocation,
Drudge in the world, and for their living *droil,*
Which have no wit to live withouten toyle.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Droíling. *part. adj.* Having the character of, or befitting, one who droils. *Rare.*
The soul ... finding the ease she had from her visible and sensuous colleague the body, in performance of religious duties, her pinions now broken and flagging, shifted off from herself the labour of high soaring any more, forgot her heavenly flight, and left the dull and *droiling* carcass to plod on in the old road and drudging trade of controversy.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England,* b. i.
Desuetude does contract and narrow our faculties, so that we can apprehend only those things in which we are conversant; the *droiling* peasant scarce thinks there is any world beyond the neighbouring markets.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Droll. *adj.* Waggish; queer; facetious.
From galleries loud peals of laughter roll;
And thunder Shuter's praises—he's so *droll.*
Churchill, The Rosciad.

Droll. *s.* [Fr. *drôle.*] One whose business is to raise mirth by petty tricks; jester; buffoon; jack-pudding.
But since I am fallen upon Dr. Dale, who was a witty kind of *droll,* I will tell you instead of news (for there is little good stirring now) two other facetious tales of his.—*Howell, Familiar Letters,* iv. 2.
As he was running home in all haste, a *droll* takes him up by the way.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
He whom we allowed, and formerly, for a certain pleasant subtilty, and natural way of giving you an unexpected hit, called a *droll,* is now mimicked by a biter, who is a dull fellow, that tells you a lie with a grave face, and laughs at you for knowing him no better than to believe him.—*Tatler,* no. 12.

Droll. *v. n.* Jest; play the buffoon.
Good words, friend, said the bee, (having now pruned himself, and being disposed to *droll,*) I'll give you my hand and word to come near your kennel no more.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub.*

Droll. *v. a.* Banter; ridicule; cajole; befool: (often with a preposition indicating removal or approach, as *into, out of*).
Men that will not be reasoned into their senses, may yet be laughed or *drolled into* them.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
We must not be *drolled out of* our religion.—*Wallis, Sermon at Oxford,* p. 30: 1682.
It would be a jest indeed, should he *droll* himself *into* a belief that there are no such things as pain or death.—*Scott, Christian Life.*

Dróller. *s.* Droll. *Rare.*
He is making an experiment by another sort of enemies, and sets the apes and *drollers* upon it.—*Glanville, Sermons,* p. 193.

Dróllery. *s.* Idle jokes; buffoonery; buffoon.
They hang between heaven and hell, borrow the Christians' faith, and the atheists' *drollery* upon it. —*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*
What were these?—
A living *drollery*: now I will believe
That there are unicorns.
Shakespear, Tempest, iii. 3.

Drólling. *part. adj.* Having the character of a droll or buffoon.
Such august designs as inspire your inquiries used to be decided by *drolling* fantasticks, that have only wit enough to make others and themselves ridiculous.—*Glanville.*

Drólling. *verbal abs.* Burlesque; low wit; contemptible jesting.
These whifflers, who have neither learning nor good manners, are neither afraid nor ashamed by their rude *drolling* and buffooning to expose to contempt all that which the wisest and best men in the world have always had the greatest veneration for.—*Halliwell, Moral Sermons,* p. 56.

Dróllingly. *adv.* In a jesting manner.
Are all men puritans when they are sick, or upon their death-beds? And yet then there are very few are so modish as to wave the talk of religion, or to talk lightly and *drollingly* of it.—*Goodman, Winter Evening Conference,* pt. i.

Dróllist. *s.* One who exhibits or affects drollery. *Rare.*
These idle *drollists* have an utter antipathy to all braver and more generous kinds of knowledge.—*Glanville, Reflections on Drollery and Atheism,* s. 3. (Rich.)

Drómedary. *s.* [L.Lat. *drómedarius*; from Gr. δρομάς = rapid runner.] Kind of camel so called.
Straw for the horses and *dromedaries* brought they unto the place.—1 *Kings,* iv. 28.

Drone. *s.* [A.S. *dræn.*]

1. Male of the honey bee.
   The sad-ey'd justice, with his surly hum,
   Delivering o'er to executors pale
   The lazy yawning *drone.* *Shakespear, Henry V.* i. 2.
2. Sluggard; idler.
   He sleeps by day
   More than the wild cat: *drones* hive not with me,
   Therefore I part with him.
   Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 5.
   These foreigners were of course more and more odious to the whole realm: to the laity as draining away their wealth without discharging any duties; still more to the clergy as usurping their benefices. ... They were bloodsuckers drawing out the life, or *drones* fattening on the spoil, of the land.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity,* vol. iv ch. ii.
3. Hum, or instrument of humming.
   If men should ever be thumbing the *drone* of one plain song, it would be a dull opiate to the most wakeful attention.—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*

Drone. *v. a.* Utter anything in a dull monotonous manner, suggesting the notion of either drone or dronepipe: (as, 'He *drones* his sentences').

Drone. *v. n.* Hum as a drone; speak in a droning manner.

Drónepipe. *s.* Pipe producing a droning sound: (especially that of a *bagpipe*).
Here while his scanting *drone-pipe* scann'd
The mystic figures of her hand;
He tipples palmestry, and dines
On all her fortune-telling lines. *Cleaveland.*
Born to no possession of your own, but a pair of wings, and a *drone-pipe.*—*Swift, Tale of a Tub.*

Dróning. *part. adj.* Having the character of a drone.
Melfoil and honeysuckles pound,
With these alluring savours strew the ground,
And mix with tinkling brass the cymbal's *droning* sound. *Dryden.*
What have I lost by my forefathers' fault?
Why was not I the twentieth by descent
From a long restive race of *droning* kings? *Id.*

Dróning. *verbal abs.* Utterance in a dull, driveling manner.
Cant and *droning* supply the place of sense and reason in the language of men.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub.*

Drónish. *adj.* Idle; sluggish; dreaming; lazy; indolent; inactive.
Drones ... make great buzzing, to the disturbance of the good travelling bees, whose inclination, upon examination, you shall find more profitable than the *dronish* ones.—*Knight, Trial of Truth,* fol. 37: 1580.
The *dronish* monks, the scorn and shame of manhood,
Rouse and prepare once more to take possession,
To nestle in their ancient hives again. *Rowe.*
Several, who have gotten to be elected into fellowships or student's places, ... not regarding the ends of this institution, do live, upon the said fellowships or students' places, a *dronish* and slothful life.—*Dean Prideaux, Articles for the Reformation of the two Universities:* 1715.

Drónishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Dronish; laziness; inactivity.
He must not be tame neither, nor sink into an enervated dulness, or flaccid *dronishness* of gesture. —*Essay on the Action for the Pulpit,* p. 65: 1753.

Droop. *v. n.* [A.S. *drúpan.*]

1. Languish; sink; lean downwards (commonly through *weakness* or *grief*).
   Conceiving the dishonour of his mother,
   He straight declin'd, *droop'd,* took it deeply;
   Fasten'd, and fix'd the shame on't in himself.
   Shakespear, Winter's Tale, ii. 3.
   I *droop,* with struggling spent,
   My thoughts are on my sorrows bent. *G. Sandys.*
2. Faint; grow weak; be dispirited; decline.
   I find my zenith doth depend upon
   A most auspicious star; whose influence
   If now I court not, but omit, my fortunes
   Will ever after *droop.* *Shakespear, Tempest,* i. 2.
   When factious rage to cruel exile drove
   The queen of beauty and the court of love,
   The muses *droop'd* with their forsaken arts.
   Dryden.
   I'll animate the soldiers' *drooping* courage
   With love of freedom and contempt of life.
   Addison, Cato.
   I saw him ten days before he died, and observed he began very much to *droop* and languish.—*Swift.*

Droóping. *part. adj.* Hanging down from weakness; sinking; fainting; languishing.
When by impulse from heav'n Tyrtæus sung,
In *drooping* soldiers a new courage sprung.
Lord Roscommon.
His head, though gay,
Carnation, purple, azure, or speck'd with gold,
Hung *drooping,* unsustain'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 428.
On her heav'd bosom hung her *drooping* head,
Which, with a sigh, she rais'd, and this she said.
Pope.

Drop. *s.*

1. Globule of moisture; as much liquor as falls at once when there is not a continual stream; (in *Medicine*) minim.
   Whereas Aristotle tells us, that if a *drop* of wine be put into ten thousand measures of water, the wine being overpowered by so vast a quantity of water, will be turned into it; he speaks very improbably.—*Boyle.*

Had I but known that Sancho was his father,
I would have pour'd a deluge of my blood
To save one *drop* of his. *Dryden, Spanish Friar.*
Water, water, everywhere,
Nor any *drop* to drink.
Coleridge, Rime of the Ancient Mariner, ii.

2. Diamond hanging in the ear.
The *drops* to thee, Brillante, we consign;
And Momentilla, let the watch be thine. *Pope.*

3. Dram of spirituous liquor. *Colloquial.*

4. Fall from a place; part of the gallows on which the criminal stands, and which drops suddenly after the rope is adjusted; gallows itself.
He feared it [death] because he reasonably feared hell, and that fear was upon him, and was acting on him, to the very last moment. There can be no doubt that it acted—far down, perhaps, and quietly—on the ragged ruffians who stood bonneting each other in front of the *drop*, as it acted also on the most cultivated reader of the next morning's 'Times.' —*Saturday Review*, November 19, 1864.

Drop. *v. a.* [A.S. *dropian, drupian, driupian*, verbs; *dropa*, subst.; the slender form *drip* denoting a small one.]

1. Shed in drops or single globules.
His heavens shall *drop* down dew.—*Deuteronomy*, xxxiii. 28.

2. Let fall.
Others o'er chimney tops and turrets row,
And *drop* their anchors on the meads below.
Dryden.

3. Let go; dismiss from hand or possession.
Though I could
With barefac'd power sweep him from my sight,
And bid my will avouch it: yet I must not,
For certain friends that are both his and mine,
Whose loves I may not *drop*.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 1.
Those who have assumed visible shapes for a season, can hardly be reckoned among this order of compounded beings; because they *drop* their bodies, and divest themselves of those visible shapes. —*Watts, Logick.*
Drop not thy word against the house of Isaac.—*Amos*, vii. 16.

4. Insert indirectly, or by way of digression: (with *in*.)
St. Paul's epistles contain nothing but points of Christian instruction, amongst which he seldom fails to *drop in* the great and distinguishing doctrines of our holy religion.—*Locke.*

5. Intermit; cease.
Where the act is unmanly or immoral, we ought to *drop* our hopes, or rather never entertain them.—*Collier, Essay on Despair.*
After having given this judgement in its favour, they suddenly *dropt* the pursuit.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

6. Quit; leave; let go anyone, so as to bar all further communication; relinquish.
I have beat the hoof till I have worn out these shoes in your service, and not one penny left me to buy more; so that you must even excuse me if I *drop* you here.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
We must here *drop* the history of the Asiatic colonies, to which we shall shortly return, to observe their condition and progress.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. xii.
The three bills were brought in together, read a second time together, ordered to be committed together, and were then, first mutilated, and at length quietly *dropped*.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

7. Bedrop; speckle; variegate with spots.
Or, sporting, with quick glance,
Shew to the sun their wav'd coats, *dropp'd* with gold. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 405.

Drop. *v. n.*

1. Fall in drops, or single globules.
The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
It *droppeth*, as the gentle rain from heaven,
Upon the place beneath.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

2. Let drops fall; discharge itself in drops.
The heavens *dropped* at the presence of God.—*Psalms*, lxvii. 8.

3. Fall; come from a higher place.
Philosophers conjecture that you *dropped* from the moon, or one of the stars.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*
In every revolution, approaching nearer and nearer to the sun, this comet must at last *drop* into the sun's body.—*Cheyne.*
So may'st thou live, till, like ripe fruit, thou *drop*
Into thy mother's lap; or be with ease
Gather'd, not harshly pluck'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 535.

4. Fall in death; die suddenly.
It was your presurmise,
That in the dole of blows your son might *drop*.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. i. 1.

Nothing, says Seneca, so soon reconciles us to the thoughts of our own death, as the prospect of one friend after another *dropping* round us.—*Sir K. Digby, Letter to Pope.*

5. Sink into silence; vanish; come to nothing.
Virgil's friends thought fit to let *drop* this incident of Helen.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*
I heard of threats, occasioned by my verses: I sent to acquaint them where I was to be found, and so it *dropped*.—*Pope.*

6. Come unexpectedly.
Either you come not here, or as you grace
Some old acquaintance, *drop* into the place,
Careless and qualmish, with a yawning face.
Dryden.
He could never make any figure in company, but by giving disturbance at his entry; and therefore takes care to *drop* in when he thinks you are just seated.—*Spectator*, no. 448.

7. Fall short of a mark.
Often it *drops* or overshoots by the disproportions of distance or application.—*Collier.*

Dróplet. *s.* Little drop. *Rare* (for reasons for thinking it *barbarous* as well, see Hamlet).
Thou abhorr'dst in us our human griefs,
Scorn'd our brine's flow, and those our *droplets*, which
From niggard nature fall.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, v. 5.

Drópping. *part. adj.* Wet so as to drop (rather than *drip*).
While cumber'd with my *dropping* clothes I lay,
The cruel nation, covetous of prey,
Stain'd with my blood th' unhospitable coast.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.
Beneath a rock he sigh'd alone,
And cold Lycæus wept from every *dropping* stone.
Id., Virgil's Eclogues.

Drópping. *verbal abs.* (rare in *sing.*)

1. That which falls in drops.
Thrifty wench scrapes kitchen-stuff,
And barreling the *droppings* and the snuff
Of wasting candles. *Donne.*

2. That which drops when the continuous stream ceases.
Strain out the last dull *droppings* of your sense,
And rhyme with all the rage of impotence. *Pope.*

Drópsical. *adj.* Diseased with, or tending to, dropsy.
The diet of nephritick and *dropsical* persons ought to be such as is opposite to, and subdueth the alkalescent nature of the salts in the serum of the blood.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Drópsied. *adj.* Diseased with dropsy; turgid as if with dropsy. *Rare.*
Where great addition swells, and virtue none,
It is a *dropsied* honour: good alone
Is good. *Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, ii. 3.

Drópsy. *s.* [Lat. *hydrops*, whence anciently *hydropisy*, thence *dropisy, dropsy.*] Accumulation of watery fluid in the natural cavities, or in the cellular areolæ, or in both, causing distension, impeded functions of the adjoining parts, frequently with fluctuation, softness, &c.
An anasarca, a species of *dropsy*, is an extravasation of water lodged in the cells of the membrana adiposa.—*Sharp.*

Drópwise. *adv.* After the manner of drops.
No cup had we:
In mine own lady palms I cull'd the spring
That gather'd trickling *dropwise* from the cleft,
And made a pretty cup of both my hands,
And offer'd you it kneeling, then you drank
And knew no more, nor gave me one poor word.
Tennyson, Idylls of the King, Vivien.

Drópwort. *s.* Native plant so called (Spiræa Filipendula), in which compound *drop* is an approximate translation of the second element (pendeo = *hang*). Its application to the plant is by no means clear. Preceded by *water* (*Water-Dropwort*), it is extended to certain umbelliferous plants, also native, of the genus Œnanthe.
(For example see extract under Meadowsweet.)

Dross. *s.* [A.S. *dros, drosne.*]

1. Impurity of melted metal, either as scum or slag.
Some scumm'd the *dross* that from the metal came,
Some stirr'd the molten ore with ladles great,
And every one did swink, and every one did sweat.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

2. Rust; incrustation upon metal.
An emperor, hid under a crust of *dross*, after cleansing, has appeared with all his titles fresh and beautiful.—*Addison.*

3. Refuse; leavings; sweepings; anything remaining after the removal of the better part; dregs; feculence; corruption.
Fair proud, now tell me why should fair be proud,
Sith all world's glory is but *dross* unclean;
And in the shade of death itself shall shroud,
However now thereof ye little ween? *Spenser.*
That most divine light only shineth on those minds, which are purged from all worldly *dross* and human uncleanness.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*
All treasures and all gain esteem as *dross*,
And dignities and pow'rs all but the highest.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 29.
Such precepts exceedingly dispose us to piety and religion, by purifying our souls from the *dross* and filth of sensual delights.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Dróssel. *s.* [Danish, *draasel.*] ? Potbellied person. *Obsolete.*
An unwieldy *drossel*, nothing but guts.—*Minsheu*, in v. *Panguts.*

Dróssiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Drossy; foulness; feculence; rust.
The furnace of affliction refines us from earthly *drossiness*, and softens us for the impression of God's stamp.—*Boyle.*

Dróssy. *adj.*

1. Full of scorious or recrementitious parts; full of dross.
So doth the fire the *drossy* gold refine.
Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul.

2. Worthless; foul; feculent.
Your intention hold,
As fire these *drossy* rhymes to purify,
Or as elixir to change them into gold. *Donne.*
O be Thou pleased to cure this sad, this miserable disease; to inspirit and enliven this earthly, *drossy* heart, that it may freely mount towards Thee.—*Dr. H. More, Whole Duty of Man, Collects.*

Drought. *s.* [see last extract.] Dry weather; want of rain.
Great *droughts* in summer, lasting till the end of August, some gentle showers upon them, and then some dry weather, portend a pestilent summer the year following.—*Bacon.*
They were so learned in natural philosophy, that they foretold earthquakes and storms, great *droughts*, and great plagues.—*Sir W. Temple.*
In a *drought* the thirsty creatures cry,
And gape upon the gather'd clouds for rain.
Dryden.
Upon a shower, after a *drought*, earthworms and landsnails innumerable come out of their lurking-places.—*Ray.*
[Saxon, *drugoðe* (*drugoth*), from *drygan*, to dry. Hence our word has been often written *drouth*; and in old time *drithe* or *drith*. Iden in 1557 and Sir Thomas Elyot use the latter. Huloet also has *dryth* and *drithe*, in his old dictionary, under *dryness*.—*Johnson.*]

Dróughty. *adj.* Wanting rain; sultry; thirsty; dry.
When the man of God cals to her 'Fetch me a little water, in a vessell, that I may drinke,' it was no easie suit in so *droughtie* a season.—*Bishop Hall, Elijah.* (Ord MS.)
Ah! can the clouds weep over thy decay,
Yet not one drop fall from thy *droughty* eyes?
Drayton, Barons' Wars, b. ii. 18. (Ord MS.)
That a camel, so patient of long thirst, should be bred in such *droughty* and parched countries, where it is of such eminent use for travelling over those dry and sandy deserts, where no water is to be had, must be acknowledged an act of providence and design.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*
If the former years
Exhibit no supplies, alas! thou must
With tasteless water wash thy *droughty* throat.
Philips.

Drouth. *s.*

1. Drought; aridity.
As torrents in the *drouth* of summer fail,
So perisht man from death shall never rise.
G. Sandys.
I thirsted for the brooks, the showers:
I rolled among the tender flowers:
I crush'd them on my breast, my mouth:
I look'd athwart the burning *drouth*
Of that long desert to the south.
Tennyson, Fatima.

2. Thirst; want of drink; dryness.
One whose *drouth*,
Yet scarce allay'd, still eyes the current stream,
Whose liquid murmur heard, new thirst excites.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 66.

Dróuthy. *adj.* Dry; thirsty.
There are capital points in the second [picture], which depicts the consternation excited in a village

finn on discovering the single ale-cask dry, and the house full of *drouthy* customers.—*Saturday Review*, July 8, 1865.

Drove. *s.*

1. Body or number of cattle: (generally used of *oxen* or *black cattle*).
   They brought to their stations many *droves* of cattle; and within a few days were brought out of the country two thousand muttons.—*Sir J. Hayward.*
   Was it necessary that all that vast retinue, princesses, dames of honour, tirewomen, equerries and gentlemen of the bedchamber, cooks, confectioners and musicians, long trains of waggons, *droves* of led horses and sumpter mules, piles of plate, bales of tapestry, should travel four hundred miles merely in order that the Most Christian King might look at his soldiers and might then return?—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.
2. Number of sheep driven: (to a *herd* of oxen we regularly oppose, not a *drove*, but a *flock*, of sheep).
   A *drove* of sheep, or an herd of oxen, may be managed by any noise or cry which the drivers shall accustom them to.—*South, Sermons.*
3. Any collection of animals.
   The sounds and seas, with all their finny *drove*,
   Now to the moon in wavering morrice move.
   Milton, Comus, 115.
4. Crowd; tumult.
   But if to fame alone thou dost pretend,
   The miser will his empty palace lend,
   Set wide with doors, adorn'd with plated brass,
   Where *droves*, as at a city gate, may pass.
   Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

Dróver. *s.*

1. One who drives oxen to market (sometimes a jobber).
   The prince hath got your Hero.—I wish him joy of her.—Why, that's spoken like an honest *drover*; so they sell bullocks.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 1.
   I speak not here of those Alachian rovers,
   Numidian shepherds, or Tartarian *drovers*,
   Who, shifting pastures for their store of cattle,
   Do here and there their hairy tents unbattle.
   Sylvester, Du Bartas, 129, 1. (Ord MS.)
   The temple itself was profaned into a den of thieves, a rendezvous of higlers and *drovers*, and a place not for the sacrificing, but for the selling of sheep and oxen.—*South, Sermons*, iii. 311.
   The *drover* whom his fellow *drover* meets,
   In narrow passages of winding streets.
   Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.
2. Boat driven forward by the tide; drifter. *Rare.*
   He woke,
   And saw his *drover* drive along the stream.
   Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 8, 22.

Drown. *v. a.* [A.S. *drucnian.*]

1. Suffocate in water.
   They would soon *drown* those that refused to swim down the popular stream.—*Eikon Basilike.*
   When of God's image only eight he found
   Snatch'd from the wat'ry grave, and sav'd from nations *drown'd*. *Prior.*
2. Overwhelm in water.
   Or so much as it needs
   To dew the sovereign flower, and *drown* the weeds.
   Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 2.
   Galleys might be *drowned* in the harbour with the great ordnance, before they could be rigged.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*
3. Overflow; bury in an inundation; deluge.
   Betwixt the prince and parliament we stand,
   The barriers of the state on either hand:
   May neither overflow, for then they *drown* the land.
   Dryden.
4. Immerge; lose in anything.
   Most men being in sensual pleasures *drown'd*,
   It seems their souls but in their senses are.
   Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul.
5. Lose in something which overpowers or covers; overwhelm.
   Who cometh next will not follow that course, however good, which his predecessors held, for doubt to have his doings *drowned* in another man's praise.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*
   That the brightness of the sun doth *drown* our discerning of the lesser lights, is a popular errour.—*Sir H. Wotton.*
   My private voice is *drown'd* amid the senate.
   Addison.
   Some aged man who lives this act to see,
   And who in former times remember'd me,
   May say, the son, in fortitude and fame,
   Outgoes the mark, and *drowns* his father's name.
   Dryden.

Drown. *v. n.* Be suffocated in the waters.

O Lord! methought what pain it was to *drown!*
What dreadful noise of waters in my ears!
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 4.

Drówner. *s.* Person who, or thing which, drowns, swamps, deluges, overwhelms, or suffocates.
Idleness [is] enemy of virtue, the *drowner* of youth.—*Ascham, Toxophilus.*

Drówning. *verbal abs.* Death by immersion in water.
There be that keep them out of fire, and yet was never burned; that beware of water, and yet was never nigh *drowning.*—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*
The ancients accounted *drowning* an accursed death.—*Dryden, Virgil's Æneid*, pref. p. 243. (Ord MS.)

Drowse. *v. n.* [Dutch, *droosen* = doze.]

1. Slumber; grow heavy with sleep.
   All their shape
   Spangled with eyes, more numerous than those
   Of Argus; and more wakeful than to *drowse*,
   Charm'd with Arcadian pipe.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 129.
   He *drowsed* upon his couch.—*South, Sermons*, iv. 78.
2. Look heavy, not cheerful.
   They rather *drows'd*, and hung their eyelids down,
   Slept in his face, and render'd such aspect
   As cloudy men use to their adversaries.
   Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 2.

Drówsed. *part. adj.* Made drowsy; made heavy with sleep.
There gentle sleep
First found me, and with soft oppression seiz'd
My *drowsed* senses uncontroll'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 289.

Drówsihed. *s.* Sleepiness; inclination to sleep. *Obsolete.*
The royal virgin shook off *drowsyhed*;
And, rising forth out of her baser boure,
Look'd for her knight. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Drówsily. *adv.* In a drowsy manner.

1. Sleepily; heavily; with an inclination to sleep.
   The air swarms thick with wand'ring deities,
   Which *drowsily* like humming beetles rise.
   Dryden.
2. Sluggishly; idly; lazily.
   We satisfy our understanding with the first things, and, thereby satiated, slothfully and *drowsily* sit down.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Drówsiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Drowsy.

1. Sleepiness; heaviness with sleep; disposition to sleep.
   What a strange *drowsiness* possesses them!
   Shakespear, Tempest, ii. 1.
   In deep of night, when *drowsiness*
   Hath lock'd up mortal sense, then listen I
   To the celestial siren's harmony.
   Milton, Arcades, 61.
   What succour can I hope the muse will send,
   Whose *drowsiness* hath wrong'd the muse's friend?
   Crashaw.
   He passes his whole life in a dozed condition, between sleeping and waking, with a kind of *drowsiness* and confusion upon his senses.—*South, Sermons.*
   He that from his childhood has made rising betimes familiar to him, will not waste the best part of his life in *drowsiness* and lying a-bed.—*Locke.*
   A sensation of *drowsiness*, oppression, and lassitude, are signs of a plentiful meal in young people.—*Arbuthnot.*
2. Idleness; indolence; inactivity.
   It falleth out well, to shake off your *drowsiness*; for it seemed to be the trumpet of a war.—*Bacon, Advertisement touching a Holy War.*

Drówsy. *adj.*

1. Sleepy; heavy with sleep; lethargic.
   Drowsy am I, and yet can rarely sleep.
   Sir P. Sidney.
   Men *drowsy*, and desirous to sleep, or before the fit of an ague, do use to yawn and stretch.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
   The flowers, call'd out of their beds,
   Start and raise up their *drowsy* heads. *Cleaveland.*
   Drunken at last, and *drowsy* they depart,
   Each to his house. *Dryden.*
2. Heavy; lulling; causing sleep.
   Sir Guyon, mindful of his vows yplight,
   Up rose from *drowsy* couch. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*
   While thus she rested, on her arm reclin'd,
   The hoary willows waving with the wind,
   And feather'd quires that warbled in the shade,
   And purling streams that through the meadow stray'd,
   In *drowsy* murmurs lull'd the gentle maid.
   Addison.
3. Stupid; dull.
   Those inadvertencies, a body would think, even our author, with all his *drowsy* reasoning, could never have been capable of.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Drówsyheaded. *adj.* Having a sluggish disposition; heavy.
The appetite of sleeping is as unsatiable as any of the rest, if a man do give himself unto it; as Solomon also observeth: who so elegantly characterizeth the *drowsy-headed* sluggards, that no character in Theophrastus is more graphically described.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 200.

Drowze. *s.* Drowsy sleep; drowsiness.
On a sudden, many a voice along the street,
And heel against the pavement echoing, burst
Their *drowze*. *Tennyson, Idylls of the King, Enid.*

Drub. *v. a.* [? A.S. *drepan* = kill.] Beat; bang.
He that is valiant, and dares fight,
Though *drubb'd*, can lose no honour by't.
Butler, Hudibras.
The little thief had been soundly *drubbed* with a good honest cudgel.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
Though the bread be not mine, yet, if it had been less than weight, I should have been *drubbed.*—*Locke.*
He heard of Blount, and Mandeville, and Chubb,
How they the doctors of their day would *drub*;
How Hume had dwelt on miracles so well,
That none could now believe a miracle;
And though he cared not works so grave to read,
He caught their faith, and signed the sinner's creed.
Crabbe, The Borough, Inhabitants of the Almshouse.

Drub. *s.* Thump; knock; blow.
The blows and *drubs* I have receiv'd,
Have bruis'd my body, and bereav'd
My limbs of strength. *Butler, Hudibras.*
By setting an unfortunate mark on their followers, they have exposed them to innumerable *drubs* and contusions.—*Addison.*

Drúbbing. *s.* Beating.
'Depend on it, Blackwood,' he repeatedly said, 'I shall yet give M. Villeneuve a *drubbing.*'—*Southey, Life of Nelson.*

Drudge. *v. n.* [A.S. *dreogan.*] Labour in mean offices; toil without honour or dignity; work hard; slave.
And to crack'd fiddle and hoarse tabour,
In merriment, did *drudge* and labour.
Butler, Hudibras.
Soon he came to court,
Proffering for hire his service at the gate,
To *drudge*, draw water, and to run or wait. *Dryden.*
I made no such bargain with you, to live always *drudging.*—*Id., Virgil's Æneid*, dedication.

Drudge. *v. a.* Consume tediously or laboriously.
What is an age, in dull renown *drudg'd* o'er!
One little single hour of love is more. *Granville.*
The poor sleep little: we must learn to watch
Our labours late, and early every morning,
Midst winter frosts; then clad and fed with sparing,
Rise to our toils, and *drudge* away the day. *Otway.*

Drudge. *s.* One employed in mean labour; slave; one doomed to servile occupation.
To conclude, this *drudge* of the devil, this diviner, laid claim to me.—*Shakespear, Comedy of Errors*, iii. 2.
He sits above and laughs the while
At thee, ordain'd his *drudge*, to execute
Whate'er his wrath shall bid.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 731.
Art thou our slave,
Our captive, at the publick mill our *drudge*,
And dar'st thou, at our sending and command,
Dispute thy coming? *Id., Samson Agonistes*, 1391.
He is content to be their *drudge*,
And on their errands gladly trudge.
Butler, Hudibras.
The hard master makes men serve him for nought, who rewards his *drudges* and slaves with nothing but shame and sorrow, and misery.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Drúdgery. *s.* Mean labour; ignoble toil; dishonourable work; servile occupation.
My old dame will be undone for one to do her husbandry, and her *drudgery.*—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* iii. 2.
Were there not instruments for *drudgery* as well as offices of *drudgery*? Were there not people to receive orders as well as others to give and authorize them?—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
You do not know the heavy grievances,
The toils, the labours, weary *drudgeries*,
Which they impose. *Southern, Oroonoko.*
To thee that *drudgery* of pow'r I give;
Cares be thy lot: reign thou, and let me live.
Dryden.
Paradise was a place of bliss, as well as immortality, without *drudgery*, and without sorrow.—*Locke.*
It is now handled by every dirty wench, and condemned to do her *drudgery.*—*Swift, Meditations on a Broomstick.*

He [Carteret] contemptuously abandoned to others all the *drudgery*, and, with the *drudgery*, all the fruits of corruption.—*Macaulay, Essays, Walpole's Letters.*

Personified.

Even *Drudgery* himself,
As at the car he sweats, or dusty hews
The palace-stone, looks gay.
Thomson, Seasons, Summer.

Drúdging. *part. adj.* Toilsome.

Advantages obtained by industry directed by philosophy, can never be expected from *drudging* ignorance.—*Glanville.*

Add to this, that his darksome *drudging* childhood and youth was by far the kindliest era of his own life, and that he [Burns] died in his thirty-seventh year; and then ask if it be strange that his poems are imperfect, and of small extent, or that his genius attained no mastery in his art.—*Carlyle, Miscellaneous Essays, Burns.*

Drúdgingbox. *s.* See Dredgingbox.

But if it lies too long, the crackling's pall'd,
Not by the *drudging-box* to be recall'd.
King, Art of Cookery.

Drúdgingly. *adv.* In a drudging manner; laboriously; toilsomely.

He does now all the meanest and triflingest things himself *drudgingly*, without making use of any inferiour or subordinate minister.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Drug. *s.* [Fr. *drogue.*]

1. Ingredient used in physic; medicinal simple.

Mortal *drugs* I have: but Mantua's law
Is death to any he that utters them.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, v. 1.

And yet no doubts the poor man's draught control;
He dreads no poison in his homely bowl:
Then fear the deadly *drug*, when gems divine
Enchase the cup and sparkle in the wine. *Dryden.*

2. In *Commerce.* Spice, such as ginger, cinnamon, and similar commodities.

A fleet descry'd
Hangs in the clouds, by equinoctial winds
Close sailing from Bengala, or the isles
Of Ternate and Tidore, whence merchants bring
Their spicy *drugs*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 636.

3. Anything without worth or value; anything for which no purchaser can be found.

Each noble vice
Shall bear a price,
And virtue shall a *drug* become:
An empty name
Was all her fame,
But now she shall be dumb.
Dryden, Albion and Albanius.

As soon as he had seated himself, the stranger began in these words, 'Sir, I do not care absolutely to deny engaging in what my friend Mr. Barnabas recommends: but sermons are mere *drugs*. The trade is so vastly stocked with them, that really, unless they come out with the name of Whitfield, or Wesley, or some other such great man, as a bishop, or those sort of people, I don't care to touch, unless now it was a sermon preached on the 30th of January, or we could say in the title page, published at the earnest request of the congregation, or the inhabitants.'—*Fielding, The Adventures of Joseph Andrews*, ch. xvi.

4. Drudge. See second extract.

Hadst thou, like us from our first swath, proceeded
The sweet degrees that this brief world affords
To such as may the passive *drugs* of it
Freely command.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

A drudge. This seems the meaning here, Dr. Johnson says; that is, in the passage of Shakspeare, which is all he notices as to this meaning. But it was formerly common. 'Drudge, or *drugge*, a servant which doth all the vile service.' (Huloet.) 'Drudge, a *drug*, or kitchen-slave.' (Barret.)—*Todd.*

Drug. *v. a.*

1. Season with ingredients: (commonly *medicinal*).

The surfeited grooms
Do mock their charge with snores: I've *drugg'd* their possets,
That death and nature do contend about them.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 2.

2. Disgust with something nauseous to the palate.

Oft they assay'd,
Hunger and thirst constraining; *drugg'd* as oft
With hatefullest disrelish, writh'd their jaws,
With soot and cinders fill'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 567.

Drúgging. *part. adj.* Prescribing or administering drugs.

Past all the doses of your *drugging* doctors.
B. Jonson, Alchemist.

Drúgger. *s.* One who drugs, or deals in drugs; druggist.

Fraternities and companies I approve of, as merchants' burses, colleges of *druggers*, physicians, &c.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 63.

Drúggerman. *s.* See Dragoman.

You *druggerman* of heaven, must I attend
Your droning prayers? *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

Drúggery. *s.* Collection of drugs.

Medicines and other *druggeries*.—*Time's Storehouse*, 781. (Ord MS.)

I spare the *druggeries* they covertly use.—*Ibid.* (Ord MS.)

Drúgget. *s.* [?] Slight kind of woollen stuff.

Even I, a dunce of more renown than they,
Was sent before but to prepare thy way;
And, coarsely clad in Norwich *drugget*, came
To teach the nations in thy greater name.
Dryden, Mac Flecknoe.

In *druggets* drest, of thirteen pence a-yard,
See Philip's son amidst his Persian guard. *Swift.*

Drugget is ... now-a-days nearly superseded by coarse cotton goods.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Drúggist. *s.* One who sells drugs.

Common nitre we bought at the *druggist's*.—*Boyle.*

Drúggy. *adj.* Savouring of drugs.

Transcending the sense of the *druggy* flesh.—*Feltham, Resolves*, 19. (Ord MS.)

Drúgster. *s.* Druggist. *Obsolete.*

Common oil of turpentine I bought at the *drugster's*.—*Boyle.*

They set the clergy below their apothecaries, the physician of the soul below the *drugsters* of the body.—*South, Sermons*, i. 158.

I find Mrs. Sago, the *drugster's* wife's interest, begins to shake.—*The Basset Table.*

Drúid. *s.* [Lat. *druida*, from a Keltic original.] One of the priests or philosophers of the ancient Britons and Gauls.

After he [Brute] had furnished Britain with new regiments and lawes, there entred in a new fashioned sorte of priests; all divers from the other; and they were called *druids*. These dwelt in the forests, like heremites; and procured both publique and private sacrifices to be done. To them was it always put to discuss all matters of religion; to appoynt thereunto the ceremonies; to brynge up youthe in natural discipline; and to end all controversies.—*Bale, Actes of Englyshe Votaries*, pt. i. fol. 13. b: 1560.

That any law or superstition of our philosophers, the *druids*, forbad the Britons to write their memorable deeds, I know not why any out of Cæsar should allege.—*Milton, History of England.*

The British *druids* took this isle of Anglesey, then well stored with thick woods and religious groves, (in so much that it was then called Inis dowill, the dark isle,) for their chief residence.—*Selden, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion*, ix.

Drúidess. *s.* Female druid.

Tacitus describes the frantic appearances of the *druidesses*.—*Fosbroke, Encyclopædia of Antiquities.*

Druídic. *adj.* Pertaining to the manners, rites, or customs of the druids.

Druídical. *adj.* Same as Druidic.

I have frequently wondered that our modern writers have made so little use of the *druidical* times, and the traditions of the old bards, which afford subjects fruitful of the most genuine poetry, with respect both to imagery and sentiment.—*J. Warton, Essay on Pope.*

Any *druidical* anecdotes that I can meet with, I will be sure to send you when I return to Cambridge.—*Gray, Letter to Mason.*

Drúidism. *s.* Philosophy or religion of the druids.

The great and capital objects of their worship were taken from *druidism*; trees, stones, the elements, and the heavenly bodies.—*Burke, Abridgement of English History*, ii. 1.

Drum. *s.* [from the sound.]

1 Instrument of military music, consisting of a hollow cylinder covered at the ends with vellum and beaten with sticks.

Let's march without the noise of threat'ning *drum*,
That from the castle's tatter'd battlements
Our fair appointments may be well perus'd.
Shakespear, Richard II. iii. 3.

In *drums* the closeness round about, that preserveth the sound from dispersing, maketh the noise come forth at the drum-hole, far more loud and strong than if you should strike upon the like skin extended in the open air.—*Bacon.*

They begun in four places to undermine the citie, in hope to have found entrance; but the defendants, doubting such a matter, by diligent listening, and great vessels set full of water neare unto the walls, and *drums* laid upon the ground, by the moving thereof discovered their workes, and with countermines frustrated those of the enemy.—*Knolles, History of the Turks*, 865. (Ord MS.)

Now no more the *drum*
Provokes to arms. *Philips.*

2. Tympanum of the ear, or the membrane which perceives the vibration of the air.

Moggy, who had turned back, saluted her with such a box on the ear that she made the *drum* of it ring again.—*Marryat, Snarleyyow*, ch. ix.

3. Concourse of visitors; rout.

The young ladies contented themselves to be found employed in domestick duties: for then routs, *drums*, balls, assemblies, and such like markets for women, were not known.—*Rambler*, no. 97.

Not dreaming the least of a *drum* or a rout.
Poems by a Gentleman of Oxford, p. 5: 1757.

4. In *Mechanics.* Hollow cylinder revolving on an axis, and used for transmission of motion.

Applegath at length succeeded in fixing the ordinary type to the outer surface of a revolving prism or *drum* placed with its axis vertical.—*Beamish, Memoir of Sir Marc Isambard Brunel*, ch. x.

5. In *Architecture.* See extract.

Drum [is] the upright part under or above a cupola. The same term is sometimes applied to the solid part or vase of the Corinthian and composite capitals.—*Gwilt, Encyclopædia of Architecture.*

Drum. *v. n.*

1. Beat a drum; beat a tune on a drum.

Fantome advances to him *drumming*.—*Addison, The Drummer.*

2. Beat with a pulsatory motion.

Now, heart,
Set ope thy sluices, send the vigorous blood
Through every active limb for my relief;
Then take thy rest within the quiet cell;
For thou shalt *drum* no more. *Dryden.*

3. Reverberate. *Rare.*

This indeed makes a noise, and *drums* in popular ears.—*Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici.*

Drum. *v. a.*

1. Expel from a regiment to the beating of a drum; expel ignominiously: (with *out*).

They *drummed* and trumpeted the wretches *out* of their hall of audience.—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace.*

2. Din: (as to '*drum* anything into one,' or 'into one's ears').

Drum-májor. *s.* Chief drummer of a regiment.

Such company may chance to spoil the swearing;
And the *drummajor's* oaths, of bulk unruly,
May dwindle to a feeble 'By my truly.'
Cleaveland, Poems, The mixt Assembly.

Corporal punishments were anciently executed by regimental haugmen; or, if they were wanting, by harquebusiers. Drummers were substituted in the reign of William III. *Drum* or *drummer-major*, the colonel drummer of the French, was not universally introduced till the latter end of Charles I. There was formerly in the King's household a *drum-major*-general, without whose licence, no one, except in the armies, could formerly beat a drum.—*Fosbroke, Encyclopædia of Antiquities.*

Drúmble. *v. n.* Be confused; be awkward.

Take up these clothes here quickly: where's the cowlstaff? Look, how you *drumble*: carry them to the laundress in Datchet mead.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

Drúmbler. *s.* [?] Vessel, or ship, so called.

She was immediately assaulted by divers pinasses, hoyes, and *drumblers*.—*Hackluyt, Voyages and Discoveries of the English Nation*, iii. 437.

Drúmbling. *part. adj.* Sounding as a drum.

Let the nimble hand belabour
The whistling pipe and *drumbling* tabor.
Drayton, Nymphidia, viii. (Ord MS.)

Drúmfish. *s.* Fish (?) so called.

The under jaw of the *drumfish* from Virginia.—*Woodward.*

Drúmly. *adj.* Thick; stagnant; muddy.

Draw me some water out of this spring.—Madam, it is all foul ... it is all *drumly*, black, muddy.—*Wodroephe, French and English Grammar*, p. 210: 1623.

Drúmmaker. *s.* One who deals in drums.

The *drummaker* uses it, and the cabinetmaker.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Drúmmer. *s.* One who drums; he whose office it is to beat the drum.

Drummer, strike up, and let us march away.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iv. 7.

Here rows of *drummers* stand in martial file,
And with their vellum-thunder shake the pile.
Gay.

There chanced (for Adams had not cunning enough to contrive it) to be at that time in the ale-

house a fellow, who had been formerly a *drummer* in an Irish regiment, and now travelled the country as a pedlar.—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

Drúmming. *part. adj.*

1. Playing a drum.
   There is still some talk about the *drumming* spirit in Wiltshire, but with many the story is as suspicious as that (which made no less noise) at Driffield.—*Sir J. Hill, Familiar Letters*, let. 33: 1663.
2. Sounding as a drum.
   A boiling stomach, rotten teeth, a stinking breath, a *drumming* ear.—*Junius, Sin Stigmatized*, p. 38.
3. Beating with a pulsatory motion.
   His *drumming* heart cheers up his burning eye.
   Shakespear, Rape of Lucrece.

Drúmstick. *s.*

1. Stick with which a drum is beaten.
   I warrant you if the ghost appears, he'll whisk ye that wand before his eyes, and strike you the *drumstick* out of his hand.—*Addison, The Drummer.*
2. Of a *fowl.* Bone between the thigh and foot.
   He helped his guest to a bit of the breast,
   And sent the *drumsticks* down to be grilled.
   Barham, Ingoldsby Legends.
   'What a finger!' says Mrs. Ponto: and, indeed, it was a finger, as knotted as a turkey's *drumstick* and splaying all over the piano.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxv.

Drunk. *adj.*

1. Intoxicated with strong liquor; inebriated.
   This was the morn when issuing on the guard,
   Drawn up in rank and file, they stood prepar'd
   Of seeming arms to make a short assay;
   Then hasten to be *drunk*, the business of the day.
   Dryden.
2. Drenched or saturated with moisture.
   I will make mine arrows *drunk* with blood.—*Deuteronomy*, xxxii. 42.

Drúnkard. *s.* One given to excessive use of strong liquors; one addicted to habitual ebriety.
   Some blood drawn on me would beget opinion
   Of my more fierce endeavour. I've seen *drunkards*
   Do more than this in sport.
   Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 1.
   God will not take the *drunkard's* excuse, that he has so long accustomed himself to intemperate drinking, that now he cannot leave it off.—*South, Sermons.*

Drúnken. *adj.*

1. Intoxicated with liquor; inebriated; given to habitual ebriety.
   Is not this Stephano, my *drunken* butler?
   Shakespear, Tempest, v. 1.
   Drunken men imagine every thing turneth round: they imagine that things come upon them; they see not well things afar off; those things that they see near hand, they see out of their place, and sometimes they see things double.—*Bacon.*
2. Done in a state of inebriation.
   When your carters, or your waiting vassals,
   Have done a *drunken* slaughter, and defac'd
   The precious image of our dear Redeemer,
   You straight are on your knees for pardon, pardon.
   Shakespear, Richard III. ii. 1.
3. Saturated with moisture.
   She, therewith well appaid,
   The *drunken* lamp down in the oil did steep.
   Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 2, 47.

Drúnkenly. *adj.* In a drunken manner.
   My blood already like the pelican,
   Hast thou tapt out, and *drunkenly* carous'd.
   Shakespear, Richard II. ii. 1.

Drúnkenness. *s.*

1. Intoxication with strong liquor: (used *metaphorically* in extract).
   Every going off from our natural and common temper, and our usual severity of behaviour, is a degree of *drunkenness.*—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*
2. Habitual ebriety.
   The Lacedemonians trained up their children to hate *drunkenness*, by bringing a drunken man into their company.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*
3. Intoxication, or inebriation of any kind; disorder of the faculties.
   Passion is the *drunkenness* of the mind, and therefore in its present workings not controllable by reason.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 362.

Drúnkenship. *s.* State of one who is a drunkard. *Rare.*
   Drounkenship is hartlesse and vncircumspecte.—*Udal, Ephesians*, c. 5. (Rich.)

Drupe. *s.* [Lat. *drupa*; Gr. δρύπτα = over-ripe olive.] In *Botany.* See extract.
   A *drupe* or ston uit is composed of a single carpel containing one or two seeds, the outer part of the carpel being fleshy or pulpy, the inner hardened into a woody substance forming the stone, as in the cherry and plum.—*Henfrey, Rudiments of Botany*, iii. 8.

Dry. *adj.*

1. Opposite to wet or moist.
   If the pipe be a little wet on the inside, it will make a differing sound from the same pipe *dry.*—*Bacon.*
   Be gather'd now, ye waters under heaven,
   Into one place, and let *dry* land appear!
   Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 282.

   Applied to the absence of *tears.*
   Dry mourning will decays more deadly bring,
   As a north wind burns a too forward spring:
   Give sorrow vent, and let the sluices go. *Dryden.*
   Upon the reading of this letter, there was not a *dry* eye in the club.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 517.

   Applied to *cows* which have ceased to yield *milk.*
   It seems at home their allowance was not much better than those Irish bishops, which was no more than three milch cowes; and in case any of them became *dry*, the parishioners supplied them again.—*Burton, Commentary*, 187: 1658. (Ord MS.)
2. Thirsty. In the following extract, greedy, longing, desirous.
   So *dry* he was for sway. *Shakespear, Tempest*, i. 2.
3. Jejune; barren; plain; unembellished; without pathos.
   As we should take care that our stile in writing be neither *dry* nor empty, we should look again it be not winding or wanton with far-fetched descriptions: either is a vice.—*B. Jonson.*
   These epistles will become less *dry*, and more susceptible of ornament.—*Pope.*

   In *Painting.*
   Domenico Ghirlandaio ... was master to Michael Angelo, and had some kind of reputation, though his manner was Gothic and very *dry*.... Pietro Perugino designed with sufficient knowledge of nature; but he is *dry*, and his manner little.... His [Julio Romano's] manner was *drier* and harder than any of Raffaelle's school.... Gio Bellino, one of the first who was of any consideration at Venice, painted very *drily*, according to the manner of his time.... The pictures which he [Titian] made in his beginning, and in the declension of his age, are of a *dry* and mean manner.—*Notes to Dryden's Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.*
4. Sneering; sarcastical; discouraging in manner.
   I asked his pardon for giving him the trouble of a letter to convey the Irish papers to him: he thanked me for them; and said, he had not seen so particular an account of those affairs before: but he was very *dry* as to all things else.—*Diary of Lord Clarendon*, 1688-9.
   Have you not sometimes observed what *dry* bobs and sarcastical jeers the most underling fellows will now and then bestow upon their betters?—*Goodman, Winter Evening Conference*, pt. i.
5. ? Neat, in the sense of pure; unmistakable; unaccompanied by apology or explanation: ('*dry* brandy,' in some parts of England, means *neat* brandy).
   Of two noblemen the one was given to scoff, but kept ever royal cheer in his house; the other would ask of those that had been at his table, was there never a flout or *dry* blow given?—*Bacon.*
   I rather hop'd I should no more
   Hear from you o' th' gallanting score;
   For hard *dry* bastings used to prove
   The readiest remedies of love. *Butler, Hudibras.*

Dry. *v. a.*

1. Free from moisture.
   The meat was well, if you were so contented.—
   I tell thee, Kate, 'twas burnt, and *dry'd* away.
   Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.
   Heat *drieth* bodies that do easily expire; as parchment, leaves, roots, and clay.—*Bacon.*
2. Clear off the moisture itself.
   'Twas grief no more, or grief and rage were one,
   Within her soul: at last 'twas rage alone;
   Which, burning upwards in succession, *dries*
   The tears that stood considering in her eyes.
   Dryden.
3. Wipe away moisture.
   See, at your blest returning,
   Rage disappears;
   The widow'd isle in mourning,
   Dries up her tears.
   Dryden, Albion and Albanius.
4. Scorch with thirst.
   Their honourable men are famished, and their multitude *dried* up with thirst.—*Isaiah*, v. 13.
5. Drain; exhaust.
   Rash Elpenor, in an evil hour,
   Dry'd an immeasurable bowl, and thought
   T' exhale his surfeit by irriguous sleep. *Philips.*

Dry up. Deprive totally of moisture; take all moisture away.
   The water of the sea, which formerly covered it, was in time exhaled and *dried up* by the sun.—*Woodward.*

Dry. *v. n.* Grow dry; lose moisture; be drained of its moisture.
   The deeps of the river shall *dry* up.—*Zechariah*, x. 11.
   To *dry* and desiccate like the mummies in Egypt.—*Sir P. Rycaut, Present State of the Greek and Armenian Churches*, p. 277.

Dry-rot. *s.* [two words.] Rot in wood so called. See extract.
   Dry-rot... is generally produced by fungi... The circumstances that are the most favourable to the development of the *dry-rot* fungi are damp, unventilated situations, and a subacid state of the wood.... The first sign of the evil is a series of small white points, from which a net-like substance radiates parallel with the surface of the timber.... According to Mr. Kyan, timber steeped in a solution of corrosive sublimate cannot become a prey to *dry-rot*, so far as that disease is produced by a fungus.—*Waterston, Cyclopædia of Commerce.*

Dry-rub. *v. a.* Make clean without wetting.
   At twelve years old the sprightly youth is able
   To turn a pancake, or *dry-rub* a table.
   Anonymous, in *Dodsley's Collection of Poems.*

Dryad. *s.* [Gr. δρύας, -αδος; from δρῦς = oak.] Wood-nymph.
   Soft she withdrew; and like a wood-nymph light,
   Oread, or *Dryad*, or of Delia's train,
   Betook her to the groves.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 386.

Dryer. *s.* Same as Drier.
   The ill effects of drinking are relieved by this plant, which is a great *dryer* and opener, especially by perspiration.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Dryfat. *s.* Large basket, or receiver, for the reception of dry substances: (opposed to Vat).
   The poor gentlewoman was faine to put me in a *driefatte* of feathers that stood in an old chamber.—*Tarleton, News out of Purgatory*: 1590.
   I'll undertake, and with much ease, to buy his birth-right of him for a *dry-fat* of new books.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Elder Brother.*
   Such pamphlets, whereof we have abroad so good store, as I think would freight a *dry-fat* to the mart.—*Bishop Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 245.

Dryfisted. *adj.* Niggardly.
   In another company sat learned Watson, industrious Kyd, ingenious Atchlow ... singing Pæans to Apollo, some of them hymns to the rest of the gods, whilst Marlowe, Greene, and Peele had got under the shades of a large vine, laughing to see Nash (that was but newly come to their college) still haunted with the sharp and satirical spirit that followed him here upon earth; for Nash inveighed bitterly (as he had wont to do) against *dry-fisted* patrons, accusing them of his untimely death, because if they had given his muse that cherishment which she most worthily deserved, he had fed to his dying day on fat capons, burnt sack and sugar, and not so desperately have ventured his life, and shortened his days by keeping company with pickle-herrings.—*News from Parnassus.*

Dryfoot. *adv.* Expression applied to a dog which hunts by the scent of the foot only.
   A hound that runs counter, and yet draws *dry-foot* well.—*Shakespear, Comedy of Errors*, iv. 2.
   The truth is, my old master intends to follow my young *dry-foot*, over Moorfields to London.—*B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.*
   All persons, licensed for making and training up of setting dogs, shall ... be compelled to train up, teach, and make one or more hounds, to hunt on *dry-foot.*—*Irish Statutes*, 10 Gul. 3.

Dryly. *adv.* In a dry manner.
   Like one of our French withered pears, it looks ill, it eats *dryly.*—*Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, i. 1.
   The archduke, conscious to himself how *dryly* the king had been used by his council, did strive to recover the king's affection.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*
   Would'st thou to honour and preferments climb,
   Be bold in mischief, dare some mighty crime,
   Which dungeons, death, or banishment deserves;
   For virtue is but *dryly* prais'd, and starves.
   Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.
   Some *dryly* plain, without invention's aid,
   Write dull receipts how poems may be made. *Pope.*

Dryness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Dry.

1. Want of moisture or succulence.
   If he fill'd
   His vacancy with his voluptuousness,
   Full surfeits, and the *dryness* of his bones,
   Call on him for't.
   Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 4.

The Africans are conceived to be peculiarly scorched and torrified by the sun, by *dryness* from the soil, from want and defect of water.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Is the sea ever likely to be evaporated by the sun, or to be emptied with buckets? Why then must we fancy this impossible *dryness*, and then, upon that fictitious account, calumniate nature?—*Bentley.*

The difference of muscular flesh depends upon the hardness, tenderness, moisture, or *dryness* of the fibres.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Exhaustion, as that of a vessel run dry.

This will preserve borrowing from any general stop or *dryness.—Bacon, Essay of Usury.*

3. Want of embellishment or passion, as applied to style either in writing or speaking; whence jejuneness, and, in an extreme sense, sarcasm, or cynicism.

Their new flowers and sweetness do as much corrupt as others' *dryness* and squalor, if they chuse not carefully.—*B. Jonson.*

Be faithful where the author excels, and paraphrase where penury of fancy or *dryness* of expression ask it.—*Garth.*

He spoke little and very slowly, and most commonly with a disgusting *dryness*, which was his character at all times except in a day of battle.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his own Time, Character of William III.*

4. Want of sensibility in devotion; want of ardour.

It may be, that by this *dryness* of spirit God intends to make us the more fervent and resigned in our direct and solemn devotions, by the perceiving of our weakness.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Drýnurse. *s.* Woman who brings up and feeds a child without the breast.

Her nurse, whose name was Deborah, did not suckle her, perhaps; but was, as we speak, her *drynurse.—Bishop Patrick, Paraphrases and Commentaries on the Old Testament, Genesis.*

Used *metaphorically.* One who takes care of, brings up, or looks after, another.

Mistress Quickly is his nurse, or his *drynurse*, or his cook, or his laundry, his washer and his wringer. —*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 2.

Drýnurse. *v. a.* Feed without the breast.

As Romulus a wolf did rear,
So he was *drynurs'd* by a bear. *Butler, Hudibras.*

Drýport. *s.* Inland town or village taking the character of a seaport by charging toll or custom.

The French, by the treaty made with his present majesty, are to pay the same duties at the *dry-ports* through which they pass by land-carriage, as we pay upon importation or exportation by sea.—*Addison, Freeholder*, 41. (Ord MS.)

Drýsalter. *s.* Dealer in salted or dried meats, sauces, oils, pickles, and various other articles.

Almost thirty years have elapsed since I heard by accident of a *drysalter*, who had acquired a great reputation and a large fortune, from possessing a secret that had enabled him to send out to the Indies, and other hot countries, beef and pork, in a better state of preservation than any of the trade. As he was observed to pour into each cask a small bottle of transparent liquor, it occurred to me, that this could be no other than the spirit of sea-salt.—*Sir W. Fordyce, On the Muriatic Acid*, p. 7: 1790.

'Providence, sir,' continued the alderman, 'blessed my efforts, and increased my means;—from a retail dabbler in dribblets, I became a merchant—a wholesale trafficker—exactly like our good friend Hull—in every thing, from barrels of gunpowder down to a pickled herring. In the civic acceptation of the word, I am a merchant;—amongst the vulgar, I am called a *drysalter*.'—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. iii. ch. ii.

Drýshod. *adj.* Having the feet unwet; having dry shoes.

He had embarked us in such disadvantage, as we could not return *dryshod.—Sir P. Sidney.*

Dryshod to pass, she parts the floods in tway;
And eke huge mountains from their native seat
She would command themselves to bear away.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Has honour's fountain then suck'd back the stream?
He has; and hooting boys may *dryshod* pass,
And gather pebbles from the naked ford. *Dryden.*

Dryth. *s.* Drought. *Rare.*

And thus ye see that these three [faith, hope, and charitie], inseparable in this life, haue yet separable and sondry offices and effectes, as heat and *drith* being inseparable in the fyer, haue yet their separable operations.—*Tyndale, Works*, p. 138. (Rich.)

Dúal. *adj.* [Lat. *dualis*, from *duo* = two.] Chiefly in *Grammar.* Expressing the number two

The word is *dual*, and tells of two armies, and no more.—*Lightfoot, Miscellanies*, p. 142: 1629.

Modern languages have only one variation, and so the Latin; but the Greek and Hebrew have one to signify two, and another to signify more than two: under one variation the noun is said to be of the *dual* number, and under the other of the plural.—*Clarke, Latin Grammar.*

Dúalism. *s.* Pair, or dyad (as opposed to *unit*, *unity*, and *monad*, on the one side, and *triad* or *trinity* on the other); result of a dichotomy (often conveying the notion of *antagonism*, *opposition*, *contrariety*, or *contrast*).

Dúalistic. *adj.* Relating to, constituted by, or constituting a dualism.

(For examples of this word and the preceding see extracts under Fireworshipper.)

Duálity. *s.*

1. That which expresses two in number; state of being two.

There was lately raised in the church a controversie concerning the *duality* or unity of wills in Christ.—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 22.

A *duality* or binary number of persons.—*South, Sermons*, iv. 270.

The solitude, or rather the *duality* of our condition at Olney, seems drawing to a conclusion.—*Cowper, Letters*, vol. ii. let. 2. (Hayley.)

We can relapse into our former *duality* without being unhappy at the change.—*Ibid.* let. 77. (Ord MS.)

2. Division; separation.

Then sith that unity hath so great grace,
And that *duality* be so deform'd,
Let's not be two.
Sir J. Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, sign. G. 4 b.

But he's the fount of foul *duality*,
That wicked witch Duessa is his bride.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, i. 2, 26.

Dub. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *adouber*; from Lat. *adopto*, infin. *adoptare* = adopt.]

1. Make a man a knight.

The robes which the kings then allowed to each knight, when he was *dubbed*, of green or burnet, as they spake in that age, appeareth upon record.—*Camden, Remains.*

2. Confer any kind of dignity or new character, name or nickname.

Women commence by Cupid's dart,
As a king hunting *dubs* a hart. *Cleaveland.*

O, poet! thou hadst been discreeter,
Hanging the monarch's hat so high,
If thou hadst *dubb'd* thy star a meteor,
That did but blaze, and rove, and die. *Prior.*

These demoniacks let me *dub*
With the name of legion club. *Swift.*

A man of wealth is *dubb'd* a man of worth;
Venus shall give him form, and Anstis birth. *Pope.*

[The origin of the expression of *dubbing* a knight has been much canvassed, and it has been plausibly explained from the accolade or blow on the neck with the sword which marked the conclusion of the ceremony. Icelandic, *dubba*, to strike; French, *dauber*, *dober*, to beat, swinge, canvass thoroughly. (Cotgrave.) But the accolade was never anything but a slight tap, and it is very unlikely that it should have been designated by a term signifying a sound beating. Nor have we far to seek for the real origin. The principal part of the ceremony of *dubbing* a knight consisted in investing him with the habiliments of his order, putting on his arms, buckling on his sword and his spurs. Now in all the Romance languages is found a verb corresponding to the English *dub*, signifying to arrange, dress, prepare, fit for some special purpose. Provençal, *adobar*, to arrange, prepare, dress victuals. French, *douber*, to rig or trim a ship; *addouber*, to dress, set fitly together, arm at all points. (Cotgrave.)

'La dame s'est moult tot armée
Et com chevalier *adoubée*.'
(Fab. et Contes, iv. 291.)

Catalonian, *adobar*, to repair, dress leather, dress or manure land; Spanish, *adobar*, to dress or make anything up, cook meat, pickle pork, tan hides; *adobo*, dressing of any kind, as paint for the face, pickle, or sauce, ingredients for dressing leather; English, to *dub* cloth, to dress it with teasels; to *dub* a cock, to prepare it for fighting by cutting off its comb and wattles; *dubbing*, a dressing of flour and water used by weavers, a mixture of tallow for dressing leather. The origin is preserved in Sclavonic. Bohemian, *dub*, an oak, oak bark, tan; *dubiti*, to tan; Lithuanic, *dubas*, tan; *dobai*, *dobbai*, tanners' lie. From the image of tanning leather the term seems to have been extended to any kind of dressing.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*, in voce.]

Dub. *v. n.* Make a quick or brisk noise.

But say, Sir Huon,
Now the drum *dubs*, ...
What trade do you mean to follow?
Beaumont and Fletcher, Mad Lover.

Dub. *s.* Blow; knock.

As skilful coopers hoop their tubs
With Lydian and with Phrygian *dubs*.
Butler, Hudibras.

Dub. *v. a.* Knock or work with an ax, like a cooper.

However, I made abundance of things, even without tools; and some with no more tools than an adze and a hatchet, which perhaps were never made that way before, and that with infinite labour. For example, if I wanted a board, I had no other way but to cut down a tree, set it on an edge before me, and hew it flat on either side with my axe, till I had brought it to be as thin as a plank, and then *dub* it smooth with my adze.—*De Foe, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*

Dub. *s.* [Frisian, *dobbe*.] Pond.

Dúbbing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who dubs; form undergone by one who is dubbed.

A plain gentleman, of an ancient family, is of better quality than a new knight, though the reason of his *dubbing* was meritorious.—*Collier, Essay on Pride.*

Dubíety. *s.* Uncertainty; doubtfulness.

As we are naturally prone to action, a state of *dubiety* and suspense is ever accompanied with uneasiness.—*Richardson.*

The last verse of Susan was to be got rid of, at all events. It threw a kind of *dubiety* upon Susan's moral conduct. Susan is a servant maid. I see her trundling her mop, and contemplating the whirling phenomenon through blurred optics; but to term her 'a poor outcast' seems as much as to say that poor Susan was no better than she should be, which I trust was not what you meant to express.—*Lamb, Letter to Wordsworth.*

Dubiósity. *s.* Thing doubtful. *Rare.*

Men often swallow falsities for truths, *dubiosities* for certainties, feasibilities for possibilities, and things impossible for possible.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Dúbious. *adj.* [Lat. *dubius* = doubtful.]

1. Doubtful; not settled in an opinion; uncertain.

No quick reply to *dubious* questions make.
Sir J. Denham.

We also call it a *dubious* or doubtful proposition, when there are no arguments on either side.—*Watts, Logick.*

Dubious he stray'd, with wav'ring thoughts possest,
Alternate passions struggling shar'd his breast.
Shenstone.

2. Not plain; not clear; having the event uncertain.

Satan with less toil, and now with ease,
Wafts on the calmer wave by *dubious* light.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 1041.

His utmost power with adverse pow'r oppos'd,
In *dubious* battle, on the plains of heav'n.
Ibid. i. 103.

Dúbiously. *adv.* In a dubious manner; uncertainly; without any determination.

Authors write often *dubiously*, even in matters wherein is expected a strict definitive truth.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Almanack-makers wander in generals, and talk *dubiously*, and leave to the reader the business of interpreting.—*Swift.*

Dúbiousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Dubious; uncertainty; doubtfulness.

She speaks with *dubiousness*, not with the certainty of a goddess.—*Broome.*

The *dubiousness* of this affair seems to be reason of Mr. Ashmole's omission.—*Introduction Ashmole's Berkshire.*

Dúbitable. *adj.* Doubtful; uncertain; capable of being doubted.

Whatsoever is not of faith, is sin: and therefore the ground of invocation of saints or angels being at least *dubitable*, their invocation is sin.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry*, p. 25.

It hath been a question very *dubitable*, and not meanly controverted, what side the Greek church hath maintained in this dispute.—*Sir P. Rycaut, Present State of the Greek and Armenian Churches*, p. 182.

Dúbitancy. *s.* Doubt; uncertainty.

Only our stupid, undisciplined, absurd, illogical hearts have the skill to avoid it, running headlong and wilfully after the old impurities, even then when they are most fully without all *dubitancy* resolved, that all the joys of heaven are forfeited by this choice.—*Hammond, Sermons*, vi.

Dubitátion. *s.* Act of doubting; doubt.

Many of the ancients denied the antipodes; but the experience of our enlarged navigation can now assert them beyond all *dubitation.—Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Dubitation may be called a negative perception;

that is, when I perceive that what I see is not what I would see.—*Grew.*

Dúcal. *adj.* Pertaining to a duke.

Every English sovereign had, from time immemorial, considered the lands to which he had succeeded in virtue of his office as his private property. Every family that had been great in England, from the De Veres down to the Hydes, had been enriched by royal deeds of gift. Charles the Second had carved *ducal* estates for his bastards out of his hereditary domain. Nor did the Bill of Rights contain a word which could be construed to mean that the king was not at perfect liberty to alienate the manors and forests of the crown.—*Macaulay, History of England,* ch. xxi.

Dúcat. *s.* [first struck by a *duke* of Ravenna.] Foreign coin, in silver valued at about four shillings and sixpence, in gold at nine shillings and sixpence.

There was one that died in debt: it was reported, where his creditors were, that he was dead: one said, he hath carried five hundred *ducats* of mine into the other world.—*Bacon.*

Dúchess. *s.*

1. Lady of a duke.

The duke of Cornwall, and Regan his *duchess,* will be here.—*Shakespear, King Lear,* ii. 1.

The duke was to command the army, and the *dutchess,* by the favour she possessed, to be near her majesty.—*Swift.*

2. Lady who has the sovereignty of a dukedom.

The only remedy for these evils, was concluded to be the espousals of the *dutchess* of Britanny and the king of France.—*Hume, History of England.*

3. Rank of duchess.

By this time,
I know, your back will bear a *dutchess.*
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 3.

Dúchy. *s.* Territory which gives title to a duke, or has a duke for its sovereign.

France might have swallowed up his whole *duchy.* —*Swift.*

The effect of these jealousies was that our country, with all her vast resources, was of as little weight in Christendom as the *duchy* of Savoy or the *duchy* of Lorraine, and certainly of far less weight than the small province of Holland.—*Macaulay, History of England,* ch. iv.

Duck. *v. n.* [Dutch, *duycken.*]

1. Dive under water; dip.

The varlet saw, when to the flood he came,
How without stop or stay he fiercely leapt;
And deep himself he *ducked* in the same,
That in the lake his lofty crest was steept.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Raging multitudes surround the Hôtel-de-Ville, crying: Arms! Orders! The six-and-twenty town-councillors, with their long gowns, have *ducked* under (into the raging chaos);—shall never emerge more.—*Carlyle, French Revolution,* pt. i. b. v. ch. iv.

2. Drop down the head.

As some raw youth in country breeding,
When at a skirmish first he hears
The bullets whistling round his ears,
Will *duck* his head aside, will start,
And feel a trembling at his heart. *Swift.*

3. Bow low; cringe.

The learned pate
Ducks to the golden fool: all is oblique;
There's nothing level in our cursed natures
But direct villainy.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

Sometimes five imprimaturs are seen together dialogue-wise in the piatza of one title-page, complimenting and *ducking* each to other with their shaven reverences.—*Milton, Areopagitica.*

Duck. *v. a.* Put under water.

And down I sprang with all the force I could,
So *duck't,* that neither head nor foot were seen.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 21.

The art of swimming, he that will attain to't,
Must fall down plump, and *duck* himself at first,
And that will make him hardy. *Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit at several Weapons.*

Adams, after *ducking* the squire twice or thrice, leapt out of the tub, and looked sharp for the doctor, whom he would certainly have conveyed to the same place of honour, but he had wisely withdrawn. —*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

Duck. *s.* [from the *verb*; the substantive giving the *bird* that ducks is wanting in English, but is found in A.S. *ened.* In Dutch the word is *duycker* = duck-er; in German *tauch-ente,* dip-duck.]

1. Natatorial bird or waterfowl so called, of the genus Anas.

The *ducks* that heard the proclamation cried,
And fear'd a prosecution might betide,
Full twenty miles from town their voyage take,
Obscure in rushes of the liquid lake. *Dryden.*

Grubs, if you find your land subject to, turn *ducks* into it.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Singular used collectively.

The water swarmed with geese, *duck,* and teal, the marshy ground with herons and snipe, and the stubble with bustards and cranes.—*Layard, Nineveh and Babylon,* ch. i.

2. Word of endearment or fondness.

Will you buy any tape or lace for your cap,
My dainty *duck,* my dear-a?
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3, song.

Pr'ythee go in, my *duck*; I'll but speak to 'em.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Spanish Curate.

3. Dip, dipping, or declination of the head.

Back, shepherds, back; enough your play,
Till next sunshine holiday:
Here be, without *duck* or nod,
Other trippings to be trod,
Of lighter toes, and such court guise
As Mercury did first devise. *Milton, Comus,* 958.

Duck and drake. Stone thrown obliquely on the water so as to strike it and rebound: (sport among children, whence has arisen a phrase, 'To make *ducks and drakes* with one's property or money,' that is, to squander it, to hurl it away, like children hurling their slates or stones into the water).

Neither cross and pile, nor *ducks and drakes,* are quite so ancient as handy-dandy.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Play at *duck and drake* with my money! take heed, fidler.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, The Chances.*

Did I ever enslave myself to money; or, on the other side, make *ducks and drakes* with it, and squander it away in gaming, revelling, and whoring? —*Sir R. L'Estrange, Translation of Quevedo.*

Duck. *s.* [German direct, *tuch.*] Cloth so called.

Those were the days of white *ducks* and yellow nankeens, of fancy hats, of straps, and of birdseye neckties.—*Theodore Hook, Jack Brag.*

Dúcker. *s.* One who, or that which, ducks.

1. Diver.

All birds of the river may, in a sort, be called *duckers.*—*Summary of Du Bartas,* p. 238: 1621.

This bird [the didapper] is also called a *doucker,* and a dabchick.—*Ray, Dictionarium Trilingue,* p. 21.

2. Cringer.

Let no dainty *duckers*
Up with your three-pil'd spirits, your wrought valours. *Beaumont and Fletcher, Philaster.*

Dúcking. *verbal abs.* Immersion in water.

The relation of the trick put on the doting old lover is exquisitely humorous. It is far superior to the corresponding passage in the Latin comedy, and scarcely yields to the account which Falstaff gives of his *ducking.*—*Macaulay, Essays, Macchiavelli.*

Dúckingstool. *s.* Cuckingstool specially applied to ducking: (the two are often confused).

She in the *duckingstool* should take her seat,
Drest like herself in a great chair of state.
Lord Dorset.

Reclaim the obstinately opprobrious and virulent women, and make the *duckingstool* more useful.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Ducking was a very ancient punishment. A post was fixed in a pond, upon the former was placed a transverse beam, turning on a swivel, with a chair at one end of it. In this the scolding woman was placed, and the end turned to the pond, and let down into the water. In 1718, during the mayoralty at Bristol of Edmund Mountjoy, the *duckingstool* was used as a cure for scolding in one particular inveterate instance; but the husband of the lady whose evil spirit was so laid, when the year of civic supremacy had expired, brought his action of battery.—*Fosbroke, Encyclopædia of Antiquities.*

Dúcklegged. *adj.* Waddling.

Ducklegg'd, short waisted, such a dwarf she is,
That she must rise on tiptoes for a kiss.
Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

Oh, nothing derogatory. Respectful as a *ducklegg'd* drummer to a commander in chief.—*Colman the younger, The Poor Gentleman,* ii. 3.

Dúckling. *s.*

1. Young duck; brood of the duck.

Ducklings, though hatched and led by a hen, if she brings them to the brink of a river or pond, presently leave her, and in they go.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

2. Word of endearment.

But hark you, *duckling*: be sure you do not tell him that I am let into the secret.—*Addison, Drummer.*

Duckóy. *v. a.* Decoy. *Rare.*

This fish hath a slender membranous string, which he projects and draws in at pleasure, as a serpent doth his tongue: with this he *duckoys* little fishes, and preys upon them.—*Grew.*

Duckóy. *s.* Decoy. *Rare.*

Seducers have found it the most compendious way to their designs to lead captive silly women, and make them the *duckoys* to their whole family.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Dúckweed. *s.* Common and native water-plant so called of the genus Lemna.

That we call *duckweed* hath a leaf no bigger than a thyme-leaf, but of a fresher green; and putteth forth a little string into the water, far from the bottom.—*Bacon.*

Duct. *s.* [Lat. *ductus*; from *duco,* pass. part. *ductus* = lead.]

1. Guidance; direction.

This doctrine, by fastening all our actions, by a fatal decree at the foot of God's chair, leaves nothing to us but only to obey our fate, to follow the *duct* of the stars, or necessity of those irony chains which we are born under.—*Hammond.*

According to the *duct* of this hypothesis.—*Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls,* p. 146.

2. Passage through which anything is conducted: (a term chiefly used by *anatomists*).

A *duct* from each of those cells ran into the root of the tongue, where both joined together, and passed forward in one common *duct* to the tip of it.—*Addison, Spectator.*

It was observed, that the chyle in the thoracick *duct* retained the original taste of the aliment.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

The commissioners are impowered to contract with any persons for making and perfecting any channel, course, main cut, or *duct,* through any of the grounds.—*Acts of Parliament,* 16 Geo. 3, c. 56.

Dúctible. *adj.* Capable of being drawn out. *Rare.*

The purest gold is most *ductible.*—*Fellthan, Resolves,* ii. 2. (Ord MS.)

Dúctile. *adj.*

1. Flexible; pliable.

Thick woods and gloomy night
Conceal the happy plant from human sight:
One bough it bears; but, wondrous to behold,
The *ductile* rind and leaves of radiant gold.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

2. Easy to be drawn out into length, or expanded.

All bodies, *ductile* and tensile, as metals, that will be drawn into wires; wool and tow, that will be drawn into yarn or thread, have the appetite of not discontinuing strong.—*Bacon.*

3. Tractable; obsequious; complying; yielding.

He generous thoughts instills
Of true nobility; forms their *ductile* minds
To human virtues. *Philips.*

Their designing leaders cannot desire a more *ductile* and easy people to work upon.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Dúctileness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Ductile; flexibility; ductility.

I, when I value gold, may think upon
The *ductileness,* the application;
The wholesomeness, the ingenuity,
From rust, from soil, from fire ever free. *Donne.*

Ductílity. *s.*

1. Quality of suffering extension; flexibility.

Yellow colour and *ductility* are properties of gold: they belong to all gold, but not only to gold; for saffron is also yellow, and lead is ductile.—*Watts, Logick.*

2. Obsequiousness; compliance.

This *ductility* of spirit commendeth men, as well as that other doth metals.—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English,* p. 44: 1654.

Which considerations, I suppose, drove Origen to assert, that Christ's soul had such a command over his body, and his body such a *ductility* to comply with those commands, that the soul could contract or expand it, into what compass, or transfigure it into what shape, it pleased.—*South, Sermons,* i. 15.

Dúction. *s.* Conveyance; leading. *Rare.*

The but meanly wise and common *ductions* of bemisted nature.—*Fellthan, Resolves,* ii. 66.

Dúcture. *s.* Direction; guidance. *Rare.*

So far as the *ducture* of common reason, scripture, and experience will direct our enquiries, we shall find that there are three ways, by which he powerfully reaches, and operates upon the minds of men. —*South, Sermons,* v. 109.

Interest and design are a kind of force upon the soul, bearing a man oftentimes beside the *ducture* of his native propensities, and the first outgoings of his will.—*Ibid.* viii. 28.

Dúdder. *v. n.* Shiver. *Rare.*

'Tis woundy cold, sure. I *dudder* and shake like an aspen leaf, every joint of me.—*Ford, Witch of Edmonton* ii. 1. (Rich.)

Dúdgeon. *s.* [German, *degen* = sword.]

1. Small dagger.

He [Dr. Harvey] in his younger days wore a dagger, as the fashion then was; nay, I remember my old schoolmaster, Mr. Latimer, at 70, wore a *dudgeon*, with a knife and bodkin.—*Aubrey, Anecdotes*, ii. 382.

It was a serviceable *dudgeon*,
Either for fighting or for drudging.
Butler, Hudibras.

2. Boxwood. See extract.

Turners and cutlers, if I mistake not the matter, do call the woode (box woode) *dudgeon*, wherewith they make *dudgeon*-hefted daggers.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 1225: ed. 1633. (Ord MS.)

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound*.

There's ne'er a one of these, the worst and weakest,
(Choose where you will,) but dare attempt the raising,
Against the sovereign peace of puritans,
A May-pole and a morrice, maugre mainly
Their zeal and *dudgeon*-daggers.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Tamer tamed.

3. Malice; sullenness; malignity; ill-will.

When civil *dudgeon* first grew high,
And men fell out they knew not why.
Butler, Hudibras.

The cuckoo took this a little in *dudgeon*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Duds. *s.* [?] Rags; clothes. *Slang.*

Due. *adj.* [Fr. *dú.*]

1. Owed; capable of being rightly and justly demanded in consequence of a compact, or for any other reason.

There is *due* from the judge to the advocate some commendation and gracing, where causes are well handled and fair pleaded. There is likewise *due* to the publick a civil reprehension of advocates, where there appeareth cunning, gross neglect, or slight information.—*Bacon.*

Mirth and chearfulness are but the *due* reward of innocency of life.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.*

A present blessing upon our fasts is neither originally *due* from God's justice, nor becomes *due* to us from his veracity.—*Bishop Smalridge, Sermons.*

There is a respect *due* to mankind, which should incline ever the wisest of men to follow innocent customs.—*Watts.*

2. Proper; fit; appropriate.

Opportunity may be taken to excite, in persons attending on those solemnities, a *due* sense of the vanity of earthly satisfactions.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

3. Exact; without deviation.

You might see him come towards me beating the ground in so *due* time, as no dancer can observe better measure.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

And Eve within, *due* at her hour, prepar'd
For dinner savoury fruits.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 303.

4. Capable of being referred to, or explained by, anything.

The motion of the oily drops may be in part *due* to some partial solution made by the vinous spirit which may tumble them to and fro.—*Boyle.*

Due. *adv.* Exactly; directly; duly: (as, 'The course is *due* east, or *due* west').

Like the Pontick sea,
Whose icy current, and compulsive course,
Ne'er feels retiring ebb, but keeps *due* on
To the Propontick and the Hellespont.
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 3.

Due. *s.*

1. That which belongs to one; that which may be justly claimed.

My *due* from thee is this imperial crown,
Which, as immediate from thy place and blood,
Derives itself to me.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

No popular assembly ever knew, or proposed, or declared what share of power was their *due*.—*Swift.*

2. Right; just title.

The key of this infernal pit by *due*,
And by command of heav'n's all-powerful King,
I keep. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 850.

3. Whatever custom or law requires to be done.

Befriend
Us thy vow'd priests, till the utmost end
Of all thy *dues* be done. *Milton, Comus*, 135.
They pay the dead his annual *dues*. *Dryden.*

4. Custom; tribute; exactions; legal or customary perquisites.

In respect of the exorbitant *dues* that are paid at most other ports, this deservedly retains the name of free.—*Addison.*

Due. *v. a.* Pay as due: (perhaps for *endow*). *Rare.*

Lo! there thou stand'st, a breathing valiant man,
Of an invincible unconquer'd spirit:
This is the latest glory of thy praise,
That I thy enemy *due* thee withal.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 2.

Duéful. *adj.* Fit; becoming.

All which that day in order seemly good
Did on the Thames attend, and waited well
To doe their *duefull* service, as to them befell.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 11, 44.

Dúel. *s.* [N.Fr. *duel.*] Combat between two; single fight; contention between two.

In many armies, if the matter should be tried by *duel* between two champions, the victory should go on the one side; and yet if it be tried by the gross, go on the other side.—*Bacon.*

That which the proud spirit would have had Christ to have done to him in his great *duel*, the same he now doth unto Christ, fearfully, servilely, forcedly.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations on the Old and New Testaments*, b. ii.

Victory and triumph to the Son of God,
Now entering his great *duel*, not of arms,
But to vanquish by wisdom hellish wiles.
Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 173.

'Twas I that wrong'd you; you my life have sought:
No *duel* ever was more justly fought. *Waller.*

There can be no doubt that a person who kills another in a *duel* is, according to law, guilty of murder. But the law had never been strictly enforced against gentlemen in such cases; and in this case there was no peculiar atrocity, no deep seated malice, no suspicion of foul play.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxv.

Dúel. *v. n.* Fight a single combat.

With the king of France *duelled* he.
Metrical Romances, iii. 297.

We come not hither to debate, but to combat; not to cavil, but to *duel*.—*Baron, Cyprian Academy*, p. 23: 1648.

If death be not more formidable than hell, you are fit for a reserve, or forlorn hope, for the cannon's mouth, for cuirassiers, for fiends to *duel* with. —*Hammond, Sermons*, viii.

Dúel. *v. a.* Attack or fight with singly.

Who single
Duell'd their armies, rank'd in proud array
Himself an army, now unequal match
To save himself against a coward arm'd,
At one spear's length.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 344.

He must at length, poor man! die dully of old age at home; when here he might so fashionably and genteelly, long before that time, have been *duelled* or fluxed into another world!—*South, Sermons*, vol. ii. ser. vi.

On its other side is a plain field near the sea, which is said to be the stage on which St. George *duelled* and killed the dragon.—*Maundrell, Journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 38.

Dúeler. *s.* One who duels; single combatant.

Fourthly, each *dueller* challengeth his king as unable or unwilling legally to right him, and therefore he usurps the office himself.—*Fuller, Holy State*, p. 115.

You may also see the hope and support of many a flourishing family untimely cut off by the sword of a drunken *dueller*, in vindication of something that he miscalls his honour.—*South, Sermons*, vi. 119.

They perhaps begin as single *duellers*, but then they soon get their troops about them.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Dúeling. *verbal abs.* Custom of fighting duels.

The challenging and fighting with a man is called *duelling*.—*Locke.*

Shakspeare, in 'As you like it,' has rallied the mode of formal *duelling*, then so prevalent, with the highest humour and address; nor could he have treated it with a happier contempt, than by making his clown so knowing in the forms and preliminaries of it.—*Bishop Warburton.*

Dúelist. *s.*

1. Single combatant.

If the king ends the differences, the case will fall out no worse than when two *duellists* enter the field, where the worsted party hath his sword again, without further hurt.—*Sir J. Suckling.*

Henceforth let poets, ere allow'd to write,
Be search'd like *duellists* before they fight.
Dryden.

You imagine, perhaps, that a contempt for your own life gives you a right to take that of another: but where, sir, is the difference between a *duellist* who hazards a life of no value, and the murderer who acts with greater security? Is it any diminution of the gamester's fraud, when he alleges that he has staked a counter?—*Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield.*

2. One who professes to study the rules of honour.

He fights as you sing prick-song, keeps time, distance, and proportion ... the very butcher of a silk button, a *duellist*, a *duellist*; a gentleman of the very first house—of the first and second cause! Ah! the immortal passado! the punto reverso!—*Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 4.

His bought arms Mung not lik'd; for his first day
Of bearing them in field, he threw 'em away;
And hath no honour lost, our *duellists* say.
B. Jonson.

Duéllo. *s.* [Italian.] Duel; rule of dueling. *Rhetorical.*

The gentleman will, for his honour's sake, have one bout with you: he cannot by the *duello* avoid it.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

Spurn out the *duelloes* out o' the kingdom.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Passionate Madman.*

Duénna. *s.* [Spanish.] Old woman kept to guard a younger.

I felt the ardour of my passion increase as the season advanced, till in the month of July I could no longer contain: I bribed her *duenna*, was admitted to the bath, saw her undressed, and the wonder displayed.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Duét. *s.* Air, vocal or instrumental, for two performers.

In the choral parts the experiment has succeeded better than in the solo airs and *duets*.—*Mason, Essays on English Church Music*, p. 119.

Dug. *s.* [?] Pap; nipple; teat.

Of her there bred
A thousand young ones, which she daily fed,
Sucking upon her poisonous *dugs*; each one
Of sundry shape, yet all ill-favoured.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

It was a faithless squire that was the source
Of all my sorrow, and of these sad tears;
With whom, from tender *dug* of common nourse,
At once I was up brought. *Ibid.*
As mild and gentle as the cradle-babe,
Dying with mother's *dug* between its lips.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.

They are first fed and nourished with the milk of a strange *dug*.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Dúgong. *s.* [?] Herbivorous cetaceous animal so called (Halicore Dugong).

The third and most interesting group of this order is that of Manatus, composed of such Cetacea as are herbivorous; that is, deriving their nourishment alone from vegetables. From this circumstance, they have been vulgarly called sea cows or sea horses, but they are better known by the name of Lamantins, or *dugongs*. So closely do they resemble the seals, and more especially the wallrus, that Linnæus classed them in the same genus, and all naturalists admit their affinity. They are large animals, but much inferior to the whales; ... they are provided with vestiges of claws at their extremities, which they use with tolerable dexterity in creeping and carrying their young ones.—*Swainson, Natural History and Classification of Quadrupeds*, § 189.

One of the most remarkable animals on the coast is the *dugong*, a phytophagous cetacean, numbers of which are attracted to the inlets, from the bay of Calpentyn to Adam's Bridge, by the still water and the abundance of marine algæ in these parts of the gulf. The rude approach to the human outline observed in the shape of the head of this creature, and the attitude of the mother while suckling her young, holding it to her breast with one flipper, while swimming with the other, holding the heads of both above water, and when disturbed, suddenly diving and displaying her fish-like tail,—these, together with her habitual demonstrations of strong maternal affection, probably gave rise to the fable of the 'mermaid;' and thus that earliest invention of mythical physiology may be traced to the Arab seamen and the Greeks, who had watched the movements of the *dugong* in the waters of Manaar. Megasthenes records the existence of a creature in the ocean, near Taprobane, with the aspect of a woman; and Ælian, adopting and enlarging on his information, peoples the seas of Ceylon with fishes having the heads of lions, panthers, and rams, and, stranger still, cetaceans in the form of satyrs. Statements such as these must have had their origin in the hairs which are set round the mouth of the *dugong*, somewhat resembling a beard, which Ælian and Megasthenes both particularise from their resemblance to the hair of a woman.—*Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon*, pt. ix. ch. vii. p. 558.

Duke. *s.* [Fr. *duc*; Lat. *dux.*]

1. General; leader. *Rare*, though the *primitive* sense.

Herself the dame of Carthage kill'd,
When as the Trojan *duke* did her forsake.
Harrington, Translation of Orlando Furioso.

2. One of the highest order of nobility in England; nobleman next in rank to the royal family.

The *duke* of Cornwall, and Regan, his duchess, will be here with him this night.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 1.

Aumarle, Surrey, and Exeter must lose

The names of *dukes*, their titles, dignities,
And whatsoever profits thereby rise.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

Dúkedom. *s.* Seigniory, possessions, or title of a duke.

Is not a *dukedom*, sir, a goodly gift?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. v. 1.
Her brother found a wife,
Where he himself was lost; Prospero his *dukedom*
In a poor isle. *Id., Tempest*, v. 1.
The cardinal never resigned his purple for the prospect of giving an heir to the *dukedom* of Tuscany.—*Addison.*

Dúkeling. *s.* Little, false, or mock duke.

Urswick, command the *dukeling* and these fellows
To Digby, the lieutenant of the Tower.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, v. 2. (Rich.)

Dúkeship. *s.* State or condition of a duke.

Will your *dukeship*
Sit down and eat some sugarplums?
Massinger, The Great Duke of Florence, iv. 2. (Rich.)

Dúlceness. *s.* Sweetness. *Rare.*

He must take heed he shew not himself dismantled and exposed to scorn and injury, by too much *dulceness*, goodness, and facility of nature, but shew some sparkles of liberty, spirit and edge.—*Bacon.* (Ord MS.)

Dúlcet. *adj.* [Lat. *dulcis.*] Sweet. *Rhetorical.*

a. To the *taste.* Luscious.

This *dulcet* water in four parts did spout,
Of which there flowed four rivers right cleare;
I did then taste the aromatick licoure,
Fragrant of fume, and swete as any floure.
Hawes, Passetyme of Pleasure, ch. iv.: 1555.
From sweet kernels press'd,
She tempers *dulcet* cr ams; nor these to hold
Wants she fit vessels pure.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 346.

b. To the *ear.* Harmonious; melodious.

I sat upon a promontory,
And heard a mermaid, on a dolphin's back,
Uttering such *dulcet* and harmonious breath,
That the rude sea grew civil at her song.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.
A fabrick huge
Rose like an exhalation, with the sound
Of *dulcet* symphonies, and voices sweet.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 710.

c. To the *mind.*

And whereas they entitle philosophy to be a rigid and austere poesy; they have, on the contrary, styled poesy a *dulcet* and gentle philosophy, which leads on and guides us by the hand to action with ravishing delight, and incredible sweetness.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Dulcificátion. *s.* Act of sweetening; act of freeing from acidity, saltness, or acrimony. *Rare.*

In colcothar the exactest calcination, followed by an exquisite *dulcification*, does not reduce the remaining body into elementary earth; for after the salt of vitriol, if the calcination have been too faint, is drawn out of the colcothar, the residue is not earth, but a mixt body, rich in medical virtues.—*Boyle.*

Dúlcified. *part. adj.* Deprived of acrimony. *Rare.*

I dressed him with a pledgit, dipt in a *dulcified* tincture of vitriol.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Dúlcify. *v. a.* [Fr. *dulcifier.*] Sweeten; set free from acidity, saltness, or acrimony of any kind. *Rare.*

A decoction of wild gourd, or colocynthis, though somewhat qualified, will not from every hand be *dulcified* into aliment, by an addition of flour or meal.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Spirit of wine *dulcifies* spirit of salt; nitre or vitriol have other bad effects.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Dúlcimer. *s.* [?] Musical instrument played by striking brass wires with little sticks.

Ye hear the sound of the cornet, flute, harp, sackbut, psaltery, *dulcimer*, and all kinds of musick.—*Daniel*, iii. 5.
Look in, and you would swear
The Babylonian tyrant with a nod
Had summon'd them to serve his golden god,
So well that thought th' employment seems to suit,
Psalt'ry and sackbut, *dulcimer* and flute.
Cowper, Progress of Error, 133.

A damsel with a *dulcimer*
In a vision once I saw:
It was an Abyssinian maid,
And on her *dulcimer* she played,
Singing of Mount Abora! *Coleridge.*

Dúlcitude. *s.* Sweetness. *Rare.*

Though it agrees in taste with Dioscorides' cinnamon, so far as to be biting, yet of the *dulcitude*, eminently mixt with the acritude, he says not one tittle.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra*, 191. (Ord MS.)

Dúlcorate. *v. a.* Sweeten; make less acrimonious. *Rare.*

Turbith mineral, as it is sold in the shops, is a rough medicine; but being somewhat *dulcorated*, first procureth vomiting, and then salivation.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Dúlcorating. *verbal abs.* Sweetening. *Rare.*

The ancients, for the *dulcorating* of fruit, do commend swine's dung above all other dung.—*Bacon.*

Dulcorátion. *s.* Act of sweetening. *Rare.*

Malt gathereth a sweetness to the taste, which appeareth in the wort: the *dulcoration* of things is worthy to be tried to the full; for that *dulcoration* importeth a degree to nourishment: and the making of things inalimental to become alimental, may be an experiment of great profit.—*Bacon.*

Dúlcour. *s.* Sweetness. *Rare.*

This sort of viand is at this time made use of, out of no less mystery, than that by its colour and *dulcour* they might be remembered of the purity and delightfulness of the law.—*L. Addison, Account of the present State of the Jews*, p. 176.

Dull. *adj.* [A.S. *dol.*] Wanting sharpness (either *materially* or *figuratively*); blunt in respect to edge, dim in respect to lustre, grave in respect to tone; (as applied to the *intellect*) wanting vivacity, rapidity, or readiness of apprehension; stupid; sluggish; sad.

Gynecia a great while stood still, with a kind of *dull* amazement, looking stedfastly upon her.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
O help thou my weak wit, and sharpen my *dull* tongue. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*
Thenceforth the waters waxed *dull* and slow,
And all that drunk thereof did faint and feeble grow.
Id., Faerie Queen.
He that hath learned no wit by nature, nor art, may complain of gross breeding, or comes of a very *dull* kindred.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iii. 2.
Let there be no noise made, my gentle friends;
Unless some *dull* and favourable hand
Will whisper musick to my weary spirit.
Id., Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.
Even such a man, so faint, so spiritless,
So *dull*, so dead in look, so woe-begone. *Ibid.* i. 1.
She excels each mortal thing
Upon the *dull* earth dwelling.
Id., Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 2, song.
This people's heart is waxed gross, and their ears are *dull* of hearing.—*Matthew*, xiii. 15.
Sometimes this perception, in some kind of bodies, is far more subtle than the sense; so that the sense is but a *dull* thing in comparison of it.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
The princes of Germany had but a *dull* fear of the greatness of Spain, upon a general apprehension; now that fear is sharpened and pointed.—*Id.*
Meeting with Time, Slack thing, said I,
Thy scythe is *dull*; whet it, for shame. *G. Herbert.*
Every man, even the *dullest*, is thinking more than the most eloquent can teach him how to utter. —*Dryden.*
Memory is so necessary to all conditions of life, that we are not to fear it should grow *dull* for want of exercise, if exercise would make it stronger.—*Locke.*

Dull. *v. a.*

1. Deprive of sharpness, in the way of edge, lustre, or tone.

The breath *dulls* the mirrour.—*Bacon.*
This entrance of the battle did whet the courage of the Spaniards, though it *dulled* their swords.—*Id.*

2. Used *metaphorically.* Blunt; sadden; clog; damp; dim.

Nothing hath more *dulled* the wits, or taken away the will of children from learning, than care in making of Latin.—*Ascham.*
So was she *dulled* with all, that we could come so near, as to hear her speeches, and yet she not perceive the hearers of her lamentation.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
Now forc'd to overflow with brackish tears,
The troublous noise did *dull* their dainty ears.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Those drugs she has
Will stupify and *dull* the sense awhile.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, i. 6.
My good lord,
We come to urge that virtue which we know
Lives in your breast; forth, rise, and make a head;
The nobles and the people are all *dull'd*
With this usurping king.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Philaster.
Dulling my bodily senses to the meats and eases of this world.—*Donne, Devotions*, p. 36.
Prayers were short, as if darts thrown out with a sudden quickness, lest that vigilant and erect attention of mind, which in prayer is very necessary, should be wasted or *dulled* through continuance.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
In bodies, union strengtheneth and cherisheth any natural action; and, on the other side, weakeneth and *dulleth* any violent impression; and even so is it of minds.—*Bacon.*
Usury *dulls* and damps all industries, wherein money would be stirring, if it were not for the slug. —*Id.*
Dull not away thy days in slothful supinity, and the tediousness of doing nothing.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, i. 33.
The over quantity of ware, fretting too much upon the woad, is obtunded or *dulled* by throwing in bran sometimes loose, sometimes in bags.—*Bishop Sprat, History of the Royal Society*, p. 301.

Dúllard. *s.* Blockhead; dolt; stupid fellow; dunce.

Thou must make a *dullard* of the world,
If they not thought the profits of my death
Were very pregnant and potential spurs
To make thee seek it. *Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 1.
How many shall once wish they had been born *dullards*, yea idiots, when they shall find their wit to have barred them out of heaven!—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations on the Old and New Testaments*, b. iii.

Used *adjectivally.*

But would I be a poet if I might,
To rub my browes three days and wake three nights,
And bite my nails, and scratch my *dullard* head,
And curse the backward Muses on my bed.
Bishop Hall, Satires, vi. 1.
I durst essay the new-found paths, that led
To slavish Mosco's *dullard* sluggishness.
P. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, i. st. 12.

Dúllbrained. *adj.* Stupid; doltish; foolish.

This arm of mine hath chastised
The petty rebel, *dullbrain'd* Buckingham.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 4.

Dúlled. *adj.* Made dull.

Illuminate my dim and *dulled* eyne.
Spenser, Hymn on Beauty.

Dúller. *s.* That which makes dull.

Your grace must fly phlebotomy, fresh pork, conger, and clarified whey: they are all *dullers* of the vital spirits.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Philaster.*

Dúlleyed. *adj.* Having eyes wanting lustre, liveliness, brightness, or vivacity of expression.

I'll not be made a soft and *dull-ey'd* fool,
To shake the head, relent, and sigh, and yield
To Christian intercessors.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 3.

Dúllhead. *s.* Blockhead; dolt.

This people be fools and *dulheads* to all goodness; but subtle, cunning, and bold in any mischief.—*Ascham.*

Dúllness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Dull.

1. Stupidity; weakness of intellect; indocility; slowness of apprehension.

Nor is the *dulness* of the scholar to extinguish, but rather to inflame the charity of the teacher.—*South, Sermons.*
Shadwell alone my perfect image bears,
Mature in *dulness* from his tender years. *Dryden.*

2. Want of quick perception.

Nature, by a continual use of any thing, groweth to a satiety and *dulness*, either of appetite or working.—*Bacon.*
We shall often mark in it [the eye of children] a *dulness*, or apprehensiveness, even before the understanding.—*W. Wotton, Essay on the Education of Children.*

3. Drowsiness; inclination to sleep.

Here cease more questions;
Thou art inclin'd to sleep. 'Tis a good *dulness*,
And give it way. *Shakespear, Tempest*, i. 2.

Dúllsome. *adj.* Dull. *Rare.*

Nothing is more hideous and more *dulsome* and uncomfortable than darkness.—*Gataker, Benefit of a good Name.* (Ord MS.)

Dúlly. *adv.* In a dull manner.

1. Stupidly; doltishly.

I rather would entreat thy company
To see the wonders of the world abroad,
Than living *dully* sluggardiz'd at home,
Wear out thy youth with shapeless idleness.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 1.

2. Slowly; sluggishly.

The air, if it be moist, doth in a degree quench the flame, and howsoever maketh it burn more *dully.*—*Bacon.*

3. Not vigorously; not gaily; not brightly; not keenly.

Not that I think those pantomimes,
Who vary action with the times,
Are less ingenious in their art,
Than those who *dully* act one part.
Butler, Hudibras.
He must at length, poor man, die *dully* of old age at home.—*South, Sermons*, vol. ii. ser. vi.

Dúly. *adv.* In a due manner.

1. Properly; fitly.

Ever since they firmly have retained,
And *duly* well observed his behcast.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

In the body, when the principal parts, as the heart and liver, do their offices, and all the inferiour smaller vessels act orderly and *duly*, there arises a sweet enjoyment upon the whole which we call health.—*South, Sermons.*

If attention be *duly* engaged to those reflections, they cannot fail of influence.—*Rogers.*

2. Regularly; exactly.

Seldom at church, 'twas such a busy life;
But *duly* sent his family and wife. *Pope.*

Dumb. *adj.* [A.S. *dumb.*]

1. Mute; incapable of speech.

It hath pleased himself sometime to unloose the very tongues even of *dumb* creatures, and to teach them to plead in their own defence, lest the cruelty of man should persist to afflict them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Some positive terms signify a negative idea; blind implies a privation of sight, *dumb* a denial of speech. —*Watts, Logick.*

2. Deprived of speech.

They sung no more, or only sung his fame;
Struck *dumb*, they all admir'd the god-like man.
Dryden.

3. Mute; not using words.

He is a proper man's picture; but, alas! who can converse with a *dumb* show?—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

His gentle *dumb* expression turn'd at length
The eye of Eve to mark his play.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 527.

Her humble gestures made the residue plain,
Dumb eloquence persuading more than speech.
Lord Roscommon.

For he who covets gain in such excess,
Does by *dumb* signs himself as much express,
As if in words at length he show'd his mind.
Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

Nothing is more common than for lovers to complain, relent, languish, despair, and die in *dumb* show.—*Addison.*

4. Silent; refusing to speak.

The good old seer withstood
Th' intended treason, and was *dumb* to blood;
Till tir'd with endless clamours and pursuit
Of Ithacus, he stood no longer mute.
Dryden, Virgil's Æncid.

Dumb. *v. a.* Reduce to silence. *Rare.*

What I would have spoke,
Was beastly *dumb'd* by him.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 5.

She sings like one immortal, and she dances
As goddess-like to her admired lays;
Deep clerks she *dumbs*. *Id., Pericles.*

Dúmbbells. *s.* Handles weighted at each end, used in exercise or gymnastics for strengthening the muscles of the chest; now chiefly made of lead covered with leather, and, consequently, of moderate size, originally of wood and then club-shaped, or approximately bellshaped.

Halteres [were] weights used like *dumb-bells* at the baths.—*Fosbroke, Encyclopædia of Antiquities.*

Dúmbledor. *s.* Humble or bumble bee; brown cockchafer. *Provincial.*

Dúmbly. *adv.* Mutely; silently; without words.

I have seen them shiver and look pale,
Make periods in the midst of sentences,
Throttle their practis'd accent in their fears,
And, in conclusion, *dumbly*, have broke off,
Not paying me a welcome.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 1.

Dúmbness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Dumb.

1. Incapacity to speak.

[The term] *dumbness* or aphonia ... is generally applied to persons who are either born deaf or become so in early infancy.... The consequence of this is that the organs of speech are never called into due action.... *Dumbness* may also arise from injury to the lingual nerves, or from great general or local debility.... It is remarkable that the loss of the tongue does not necessarily occasion *dumbness*: this has happened from disease, and among barbarous nations the tongue was occasionally extirpated; yet cases are on record showing that even under such circumstances speech was in some degree retained. —*Brande, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. Omission of speech; muteness.

There was speech in their *dumbness*, language in their very gesture: they look'd as they had heard of a world ransomed, or one destroyed.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

3. Refusal to speak; silence.

'Tis love, said she; and then my downcast eyes,
And guilty *dumbness*, witness'd my surprise.
Dryden.

Dúmfound. *v. a.* Confuse; strike dumb.

They had like to have *dumfounded* the justice; but his clerk came in to his assistance.—*Spectator.*

Dúmmerer. *s.* Pretendedly dumb man; cheat.

Every village almost will yield abundant testimonies [of counterfeits] amongst us; we have *dummerers*, &c.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 159.

Dúmmy. *s.* One who is dumb; at the game of whist, when played by three persons instead of four, the exposition of the fourth hand is considered equivalent to a player, and is called *dummy*, the partner having the direction of it; hence the term is applied generally to objects of which the personal character is little more than nominal.

And now he proposed that we should play double *dummy*.—*Disraeli, Vivian Grey.*

The Minerva ... was a vessel of war belonging to the Dutch government, which had been chased by English cruisers into the neutral port of Bergen. There she had been purchased by a certain Lord of Kniphausen, who appears to have been some sort of continental sovereign, and who is always spoken of by Earl Stowell with much respect as an 'august person.' She sailed from Bergen to this potentate's private port of the river Jade, and on her way she was captured by an English man-of-war. The Lord of Kniphausen claimed that she should be given up to him, but the 'august person' claimed in vain.... The Minerva was condemned ... because the circumstances of the transfer were such as to raise the presumption that she would resume at the earliest opportunity the character of a Dutch man-of-war. The 'august person' was merely a *dummy* acting for the Dutch government.—*Saturday Review*, September 3, 1864.

Dump. *s.* [see last extract.]

1. Sorrow; melancholy; sadness.

Sudden *dumps*, and dreary sad disdain
Of all world's gladness, more my torment feed.
Spenser, Sonnets, 52.

Alas, poor man, how willing thou art to make thyself believe that thou hast truly repented; whereas this is nothing but some *dump* of melancholy; or some relenting of nature, after too much expence of spirits.—*Bishop Hall, Temptations repelled.*

2. Melancholy tune or air; elegy.

Visit by night your lady's chamber window
With some sweet consort: to their instruments
Tune a deploring *dump*; the night's dead silence
Will well become such sweet complaining grievance.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 2.

If thou wert not some blockish and senseless dolt, thou wouldst never laugh when I sung a heavy mixt Lydian tune, or a note to a *dump* or doleful ditty.—*Holland, Translation of Plutarch's Morals*, p. 61.

Funerals with stately pomp
March slowly on, in solemn *dump*.
Butler, Hudibras.

The squire who fought on bloody stumps,
By future bards bewail'd in doleful *dumps*.
Gay, Pastorals.

3. Any tune.

Some good old *dump* that Chaucer's mistress knew. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Play me some merry *dump* to comfort me.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 5.

4. Absence of mind; reverie.

He's in a deep *dump* now.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant.*

This shame *dumps* cause to well-bred people, when it carries them away from the company.—*Locke.*

[From Dutch *domp, damp*, a vapour. *Domp uit de mage*, vapidus fumus ex ventriculo in cerebrum erumpens. (Bigl.) In the last century the term *vapours* was commonly used in the same sense. *Vapeurs*, une certaine maladie dont l'effet est de rendre melancholique. (Dict. Trev.) *Avoir une vapeur*, to have an unreasonable fancy, a fixed persuasion of a thing. *Dump*, a sudden astonishment, a melancholy fit. (Bailey.) A *merry dump* is a merry humour.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Dúmpish. *adj.* Sad; melancholy; sorrowful.

New year, forth looking out of Janus' gate,
Doth seem to promise hope of new delight;
And bidding th' old adieu, his passed date
Bids all old thoughts to die in *dumpish* spight.
Spenser, Sonnet, 4.

The life which I live at this age is not a dead, *dumpish*, and sour life; but chearful, lively, and pleasant.—*Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Memoirs.*

Dúmpishly. *adv.* In a dumpish, moping, melancholy manner.

And for dispositions; how do we see one so ragingly furious as if he had newly torn off his chains, and escaped; another so stupidly senseless, that you may thrust pins into him up to the head, and he startles not at it: one so *dumpishly* sad, as if he would freeze to death in melancholy, and hated any contentment but in sorrow?—*Bishop Hall, Select Thoughts*, iii. 725.

Dúmpishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Dumpish; sadness; melancholy.

How many worthy Christians are there in the world who bear a part with us in this just blame; who have yielded over themselves to a disconsolate heartlessness, and a sad dejection of spirit; partly through a natural disposition inclining to *dumpishness*, and partly through the prevalence of temptation.—*Bishop Hall, Christ Mystical.*

He had need to be more than man, that can contentedly make himself contemptible, to follow Christ; to have his religion judged hypocrisy; his Christian prudence, craft and policy; his godly simplicity, silliness; his zeal, madness; his contempt of the world, ignorance; his godly sorrow, *dumpishness*.—*Junius, Sin Stigmatized*, p. 750.

Dúmpling. *s.* Sort of pudding.

Pudding and *dumpling* burn to pot. *Dryden.*

Dúmpy. *adj.* Short and thick.

Whenever he was with me, his short, *dumpy*, gouty, crooked fingers were continually teizing my spinnet, to his own harmonious croaking.—*Student*, ii. 225.

She, in sooth,
Possessed an air and grace by no means common;
Her stature tall—I hate a *dumpy* woman.
Byron, Don Juan, i. 61.

Dun. *adj.* [from A.S. *dun.*]

1. Colour partaking of brown and black.

We are not to expect a strong and full white, such as is that of paper; but some dusky obscure one, such as might arise from a mixture of light and darkness, or from white and black, that is, a grey, or *dun*, or russet brown.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

The colour of his skin was not quite black, but very tawny; and yet not an ugly, yellow, nauseous tawny, as the Brazilians and Virginians, and other natives of America are, but of a bright kind of a *dun* olive colour, that had in it something very agreeable, though not very easy to describe.—*De Foe, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*

2. Dark; gloomy.

Come, thick night!
And pall thee in the *dunnest* smoke of hell.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 5.

He then survey'd
Hell, and the gulph between, and Satan there
Coasting the wall of heav'n on this side,
In the *dun* air sublime.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 69.

Dun. *v. a.* [from A.S. *dunan* = cry out, clamour.] Claim a debt with vehemence and importunity.

Borrow of thy back, and borrow of thy belly: they'll never ask thee again. I shall be *dunning* thee every day.—*Bacon.*

When thou *dun'st* their parents, seldom they,
Without a suit before the tribune, pay.
Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

Dun. *v. n.* Act as a dun: (in the following the construction is ambiguous, as *me* may be considered to be understood).

I remember what she won:
And hath she sent so soon to *dun?*
Swift, Journal of a Modern Lady.

Dun. *s.* Clamorous, importunate, troublesome creditor.

Thus, while my joyless minutes tedious flow,
With looks demure, and silent pace, a *dun*,
Horrible monster! hated by gods and men,
To my aërial citadel ascends. *Philips*

It grieves my heart to be pulled by the sleeve by some rascally *dun*, 'Sir, remember my bill.'—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Dun. *s.* [from Gaelic, *dùn* = hill.] Eminence; mound; kind of fortification.

With him we went to see an ancient building, called a *dun* or borough.—*Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland.*

They erected palaces, rude indeed in their construction; and their chiefs raised *duns* or artless fortifications.—*Walker, Historical Memoirs of the Irish Bards*, p. 3: 1786.

Dúnbird. *s.* See Pochard.

Dunce. *s.* [see extracts from Todd, Wedgwood, &c.] Dullard; dolt; thickskull; stupid, indocile animal.

Remember ye not within this twenty yeares and far less, and yet dureth unto this day, the old backing curres *Dunce's* disciples, and like draffe called Scotists, the children of darkness raged in every pulpit against Greek, Latin, and Hebrew.—*Tyndal.* (Rich.)

We have set *Dunce* in Bocardo, and have utterly banished him Oxford for ever, with all his blind possesse.... And the second time we came to New College after we had declared your injunctions, we found all the great quadrant court full of the leaves of *Dunce*,

the wind blowing them into every corner. And there we found one Mr. Greenfield, a gentleman of Buckinghamshire, gathering up part of the same book leaves, as he said, therewith to make him sewers or blawnshers to keep the deer within his wood, thereby to have the better cry with his hounds.—*Strype, Ecclesiastical Memoirs*, i. 335. (Craik.)

Dunce at the best; in streets but scarce allow'd,
To tickle, on thy straw, the stupid crowd. *Dryden.*

Was Epiphanius so great a *dunce* to imagine a thing, indifferent in itself, should be directly opposite to the law of God?—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

I never knew this town without *dunces* of figure, who had credit enough to give rise to some new word.—*Swift.*

[A word of uncertain etymology; perhaps from *dum*, Dutch, stupid, Dr. Johnson says. Minsheu derives it from *densus*, thick; Skinner, from the Spanish, *tonto*, stupid. None of these will be received. Serenius offers the Swedish, *dunser*, a heavy-footed man. In the margin of Mr. Horne Tooke's copy of Johnson's dictionary are these words: 'Perhaps a word of reproach first used by the Thomists, from *Duns* Scotus, their antagonist: but we must first find out when this word began to be used.' I had made a similar remark, many years since; and am enabled to strengthen it, by what Mr. Tooke had not met with, an example in point: 'They hate even to death all them that preach the pure worde of God, voied of all the dregges of Dunsse *learning* and man's traditions.' Confutation of Nicholas Shaxton, 1546, sig. F. iii. See also A. Wood, Fasti Oxonienses, 1691, vol. i. col. 673. 'The cardinal would write that the said Winter should study the *Dunces*' logick questions, meaning, I suppose, the logick questions of John *Dunse*.—*Todd.*

From Duns Scotus, the great leader of the schoolmen, called after him *Dunsmen* or *Duncemen*, and as they were violently opposed to classic studies in the revival of learning, the name of *Dunce* was given to an opposer of learning, or one slow at learning.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Dúncedom. *s.* Realm or domain of dunces.

Tieck and the Schlegels ... were at this time engaged in their far-famed campaign against *duncedom*, or that which called itself the 'old school' of literature.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Novalis.*

Dúncery. *s.* Dullness; stupidity.

Here you come with your fine and logical distinction, and bring in the causes essential and accidental of marriage; as though we were in a school of *duncery*, and not in a discourse of pleasure.—*Sir T. Smith, Oration IV. Appendix to his Life.*

Their overspreading barbarism ... hath tainted also the fountains of divine doctrine, and rendered the pure and solid law of God unbeneficial to us by their calumnious *dunceries*.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.*

An indirect way is introduced of buying the said degrees for money, to the discouragement of learning, and the encouragement of *duncery* and idleness.—*Dean Prideaux, Reformation of the Two Universities*: 1715.

Dúncify. *v. a.* Make a dunce. *Rare.*

Here you have a fellow ten thousand times more *duncified* than dunce Webster.—*Bishop Warburton, Letter to Hurd*, let. 130.

Dúnderhead. *s.* Stupid person; numskull.

(For example see extract under Doddipole.)

Dúnderheaded. *adj.* Thickheaded; stupid.

If he comes on a fool's errand, he shall be well ducked in the horsepond, and well drubbed by the keepers' cudgels, and will thus get something for his pains. Have him up, Jonas Webb, and confound you for a *dunderheaded* old driveller!—*Sala, The Ship-Chandler.*

Dune. *s.* [Fr. *dune* = sandhill; Gaelic, *dùn* = fortified place, hill.] Same word as Dun, and a concurrent form with Down.

Dung. *s.* [A.S.] Excrement of animals used to fatten ground.

I judge the likeliest way to be the perforation of the body of the tree in several places, one above the other; and the filling of the holes with *dung*, mingled with the medicine; and the watering of those lumps of *dung* with squirts of an infusion of the medicine in dunged water, once in three or four days.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

He soon would learn to think like me,
And bless his ravish'd eyes to see
Such order from confusion sprung,
Such gaudy tulips rais'd from *dung*. *Swift.*

Dung. *v. a.* Manure with dung.

There, as his dream foretold, a cart he found,
That carry'd compost forth to *dung* the ground.
Dryden.

Dung. *v. n.* Void excrement.

A wild ass, broke loose, ran about trampling and kicking, and *dunging* in their faces.—*Swift, Battle of the Books.*

Dúnged. *adj.* Covered with dung.

The *dunged* folds of dag-tail'd sheep.
Bishop Hall, Satires, v. 2.

Dúngeon. *s.* [see last extract.] Close prison.

Then up he took the slumbered senseless corse,
And ere he could out of his swoon awake,
Him to his castle brought with hasty force,
And in a *dungeon* deep him threw without remorse.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The king of heav'n hath doom'd
This place our *dungeon*; not our safe retreat.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 316.

By imagination, a man in a *dungeon* is capable of entertaining himself with scenes and landscapes, more beautiful than any that can be found in the whole compass of nature.—*Addison.*

[Originally the principal building of a district, or fortress, which from its position or structure had the command of the rest, from the Latin *dominio, domnio* (as *domnus* for *dominus*), *domgio, dongeo* (as French *songer* from *somniare*), *donjon*. In a charter A.D. 1179, given by Muratori, is an agreement 'quod de summitate Castri Veteris quæ *Dongionem* appellatur prædictus episcopus ejusque successores debeant habere duas partes ipsius summitatis, scilicet ab uno latere usque ad vineam episcopi et ab altero usque ad flumen,' showing that in this case the *dominio* was mere open ground. In general however it was applied to a tower or other work of defence, 'Milites ocyus conscenso *Domnione*, domo scilicet principali et defensivâ.' (Ducange.)

'Desus le plus maistre *dunjon*
Drescent le reial gonfanon.'
Chron. Norm. 2. 820.

Donjon in fortification is generally taken for a large tower or redoubt of a fortress, where the garrison may retreat in case of necessity. (Bailey.) The name of *Dungeon* has finally been bequeathed to such an under-ground prison as was formerly placed in the strongest part of a fortress.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Dúngeon. *v. a.* Shut up as in a dungeon.

No slave in Argier is more truly sold in the market under a Turkish pirate, than we are naturally sold under the tyranny of sin; by whom we are bound hand and foot, and can stir neither of them towards God; and *dungeoned* up in the darkness of our ignorance, without any glimpse of the vision of God.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 128.

Dúngfork. *s.* Fork for tossing out dung from stables.

I see well you would take a *dongeforké* to fight with, rather than you would lacke a weapon.—*Archbishop Cranmer to Bishop Gardiner*, p. 157.

Dungforks and paddles are common everywhere.—*Mortimer.*

Dúnghill. *s.*

1. Heap or accumulation of dung.

I, his brother, gain nothing under him but growth; for the which his animals on his *dunghills* are as much bound to him as I.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, i. 1.

The *dunghill* having raised a huge mushroom of short duration, is now spread to enrich other men's land.—*Swift.*

2. Any mean or vile abode.

Perhaps a thousand other worlds that lie
Remote from us, and latent in the sky,
Are lighten'd by his beams, and kindly nurst,
Of which our earthly *dunghill* is the worst. *Dryden.*

3. Any situation of meanness.

The poor he raiseth from the dust,
Even from the *dunghill* lifts the just. *G. Sandys.*

4. Term of reproach for a man meanly born. See next entry.

Out, *dunghill!* dar'st thou brave a nobleman?
Shakespear, King John, iv. 3.

Dúnghill. *adj.* Sprung from the dunghill; mean; low; base; vile; worthless: (the metaphor being from an ordinary *barn-door fowl*, comparatively deficient in courage, as compared with a gamecock).

His *dunghill* thoughts, which do themselves enure
To dirty dross, no higher dare aspire.
Spenser, Hymn to Love.

Gripus, the basest and most *dunghill* swain,
That ever drew a net, or fish'd in fruitful main.
P. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, ii. 14.

Dúnging. *verbal abs.*

1. Manuring.

It was received of old, that *dunging* of grounds, when the west wind bloweth, and in the decrease of the moon, doth greatly help.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. In *Technology*. See extract.

Dunging, in calico-printing, is the application of a bath of cow-dung, diffused through hot water, to cotton goods in particular stages of the manufacture.... All practical men are aware that the affinity of cotton for alumina is increased by its combination with oil or animal matter, to such a degree as to take it from the dung-bath.... It would therefore appear that the principal function of *dunging* is to hinder the uncombined mordant, diffused in the dung-bath, from attaching itself to the unmordanted portion of the cloth.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Dúngy. *adj.* Full of dung; mean; vile; base; low; odious; worthless.

We need no grave to bury honesty;
There's not a grain of it, the face to sweeten
Of the whole *dungy* earth.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

Dúngyard. *s.* Place of the dunghill.

Any manner of vegetables cast into the *dungyard*.—*Mortimer.*

Dúnlin. *s.* See Purre and Sandpiper.

Dúnnage. *s.* [?] See extract.

Dunnage ... [is] loose wood ... laid in the bottom and against the sides of the ship's hold, either, 1, by raising the cargo when she is loaded with heavy goods to prevent her from becoming too stiff; or, 2, to prevent the cargo, should it be susceptible of damage by water, from being injured in the event of her becoming leaky. A ship is not reckoned seaworthy unless she is provided with proper and sufficient *dunnage*.—*Mc Culloch, Dictionary of Commerce.*

Dúnner. *s.* One employed in soliciting petty debts.

They are ever talking of new silks, and serve the owners in getting them customers, as their common *dunners* do in making them pay.—*Spectator.*

Dúnning. *part. adj.* Conveying an application for money after the manner of a dun.

How many of you have gowns and bracelets, which you daren't show, or which you wear trembling?—trembling, and coaxing with smiles the husband by your side, who does not know the new velvet gown from the old one, or the new bracelet from last year's, or has any notion that the ragged-looking yellow lace scarf cost forty guineas, and that Madame Bobinot is writing *dunning* letters every week for the money.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair.*

Dúnnish. *adj.* Inclining to a dun colour.

The five or six first feathers of the wing above, of a dark or fuscous colour, near black; underneath, more light, or *dunnish*.—*Ray, Remains*, p. 247.

Dúo. *s.* [Lat. = two.] Song or piece of music to be performed in two parts.

They call a *duo* a musick of two voices, although there be a third part for the thorough bass, and others for the symphony. In a word, for a *duo* there must be two principal parts, between which the melody is equally distributed.—*Appendix to Musical Dictionary*, p. 13: 1769.

Duodécimal. *adj.* [Lat. *duodecim* = twelve.] Proceeding by twelves.

In the adaptation of the decimal system to an international currency,... it will be necessary first that the measure of value should be taken in the same metal.... Next the unit must be small or of low value. If it be large, as the subdivisions under the decimal system become fractional after the first division, the system would be more cumbrous and inconvenient than the custom which it is intended to obviate—a custom which is partly decimal, partly *duodecimal*.—*Brande, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art, Decimal System.*

Duodécimal. *s.* Twelfth part; anything multiplied or divided by twelve.

Mankind in general are so apt to estimate the worth and importance of things by their bulk, that because we usually measure insects by the *duodecimals* of an inch, instead of by the foot or by the yard, they are deemed too insignificant parts of the creation to render them worthy of any serious attention or study.—*Kirby and Spence, Introduction to Entomology*, let. 1. (Ord MS.)

Duodécimo. *s.* Book for which the sheet is folded into twelve leaves.

Winter Evenings was originally published anonymously in 1788, in three volumes, *duodecimo*, divided into nine books, and these subdivided into chapters.—*Drake, Essays.* (Ord MS.)

For behold, the deluge of writers hath produced a new world of small octavo! and in the next generation, thanks to the popular libraries, we shall only vibrate between the *duodecimo* and the diamond edition.—*Sir E. Bulwer, Eugene Aram*, b. iv. ch. iii.

Duodécuple. *adj.* Consisting of twelves.

Grisepsius, a learned Polander, endeavours to establish the *duodecuple* proportion among the Jews, by comparing some passages of Scripture together.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Duodénal. *adj.* Connected with, or relating to, the Duodenum.

(For example see extract under Duodenum.)

Duodénum. *s.* [Lat.] In *Anatomy*. That part of the intestinal canal which immediately succeeds the stomach, being about twelve inches in length, and receiving the gallduct.

It is extremely probable that impaired function of this viscus gives rise to various symptoms of indigestion; warranting the designation of *duodenal* dyspepsia, if they could be distinguished from those proceeding from the stomach. Asthenia, or deficient vital action of the *duodenum*, may be inferred in cases characterised by an unimpaired, irregular, or ravenous appetite.... Accumulations of sordes, the presence of acid and acrid matters, of worms, or of morbid bile, may very probably take place in the *duodenum* as a consequence of indigestion or atony of the stomach, or of torpor of the liver.... Irritation of the *duodenum* very probably constitutes a part of certain forms of dyspepsia; and even pyrosis, and other ailments frequently imputed to the stomach and the biliary apparatus, may, with equal justice, be referred to this viscus; but it cannot be said to be the only part in fault, or even that primarily disordered.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

The liver [in mammals] is generally divided into a greater number of lobes than in birds. The portal system is formed by veins derived exclusively from the spleen and chylopoietic viscera. The cystic duct, when it exists, always joins the hepatic, and does not enter the *duodenum* separately. The pancreatic duct is commonly single.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, p. 267.

Dup. *v. a.* [*do up.*] Open. *Obsolete.*

The porters are drunk: will they not *dup* the gate to day?—*Damon and Pythias*, 1582.

Then up he rose, and don'd his clothes,
And *dupp'd* the chamber door.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iv. 5, song.

Dupe. *s.* [Fr. *dupe.*] Credulous man; man easily tricked.

An usurping populace is its own *dupe*, a mere underworker, and a purchaser in trust for some single tyrant.—*Swift.*

First slave to words, then vassal to a name,
Then *dupe* to party: child and man the same.
Pope, Dunciad.

Dupe. *v. a.* Trick; cheat.

Those entertainments and pleasures we most value in life, are such as *dupe*, and play the wag with, the senses.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 9.

The throne a bigot keep, a genius quit;
Faithless through piety, and *dup'd* through wit.
Pope.

It was Carteret's misfortune to be raised to power when the public mind was still smarting from recent disappointment. The nation had been *duped*, and was eager for revenge. A victim was necessary, and on such occasions the victims of popular rage are selected like the victim of Jephthah.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Walpole's Letters to Sir Horace Mann.*

Dúper. *s.* One who dupes.

The race-ground had its customary complement of knaves and fools—the *dupers* and the duped.—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Pelham*, ch. lxii.

Dúpery. *s.* System, or instance, of duping and being duped.

[Machiavel] is pleased with the address with which Cæsar Borgia conducted it; has much contempt for the *dupery* and weakness of the sufferers; but no compassion for their miserable and untimely death, and no sort of indignation at the cruelty and falsehood of their murderer.—*A. Smith, Moral Sentiments*, p. vi. s. 1. (Rich.)

Dúplet. *s.* Doublet.

That is to throw three dice till *duplets* and a chance be thrown, and the highest *duplet* wins, except you throw in and in, which is called raffle, and that wins all.—*Dryden, An Enemy's Love*, act iii. (Rich.)

Dúplicate. *v. a.* [Lat. *duplicatus* = doubled; from *duplex* = double.] Double; enlarge by repetition of the first number or quantity.

And some alterations in the brain *duplicate* that which is but a single object to our undistempered sentiments.—*Glanville.*

Dúplicate. *adj.* Twofold; having the character of a duplicate.

It has been found that the attraction is almost reciprocally in a *duplicate* proportion of the distance of the middle of the drop from the concourse of the glasses, viz. reciprocally in a simple proportion, by reason of the spreading of the drop, and in touching each glass in a larger surface; and again reciprocally in a simple proportion, by reason of the attraction's growing stronger within the same quantity of attracting surface.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

Dúplicate. *s.* Another corresponding to the first; second thing of the same kind, as a transcript of a paper: (often construed with *in*, as, 'He sent the notice *in duplicate*').

Nothing is more needful for perfecting the natural history of bodies than the subjecting them to the fire; to which end I have reserved *duplicates* of the most considerable.—*Woodward.*

Dúplicated. *part. adj.* Doubled.

Many explications, and *duplicated* expressions, clear one the other.—*Instructions concerning Oratory*, p. 57: Ox. 1682.

Duplicátion. *s.* Act of doubling; thing doubled; fold.

What they have once said, they must and will maintain, in whole tomes, *duplications*, triplications, &c.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 673.

What great pains hath been taken concerning the quadrature of a circle, and the *duplication* of a cube, and some other mathematical problems!—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

The peritonæum is a strong membrane, every where double: in the *duplications* of which all the viscera of the abdomen are hid.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

As, from that first simple intuition in which two magnitudes are recognized as equal, we passed to the union of two such intuitions into a compound one involving three magnitudes; so again, from the foregoing cases in which two relations are recognized as equal, we now pass, by a similar *duplication*, to the still more complex case in which three relations are involved.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology.*

Dúplicature. *s.* Fold; anything doubled.

The lymphducts, either dilacerated or obstructed, exonerate themselves into the foldings, or between the *duplicatures* of the membranes.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Duplícity. *s.*

1. Doubleness.

This *duplicity* was ill contrived to place one head at both extremes, and had been more tolerable to have set three or four at one.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

2. Number of two; duality.

Do not affect *duplicities*, nor triplicities, nor any certain number of parts in your division of things.—*Watts, Logick.*

3. Deceit; doubleness of heart or of tongue.

I have surveyed all Europe from the east to the west, from the north to the south, in search of this call upon us to purge ourselves of 'subtle *duplicity* and a punick style' in our proceedings!—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace.*

Durabílity. *s.* Power of lasting; continuance; endurance.

Stones, though in dignity of nature inferiour unto plants, yet exceed them in firmness of strength, or *durability* of being.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Our times upon the earth have neither certainty nor *durability*.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Dúrable. *adj.* [Lat. *durabilis*, whence *durabilitas*, *-atis*, from *duro* = last, continue, or persevere; *durus* = hard.]

1. Lasting; having the quality of long continuance.

The bones of his body we may compare to the hard rocks and stones, and therefore strong and *durable*.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

The glories of her majesty's reign ought to be recorded in words more *durable* than brass, and such as our posterity may read a thousand years hence.—*Swift.*

2. Having successive existence.

Time, though in eternity, applied
To motion, measures all things *durable*
By present, past, and future.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 580.

Dúrableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Durable; power of lasting; continuance.

It were pity but that this woman should have been thus sick; the nature, the *durableness*, cost, pain, incurableness of her disease, both sent her to seek Christ, and moved Christ to her cure.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations on the Old and New Testaments*, b. iv.

The different consistence and *durableness* of the strata whereof they consist, are more or less.—*Woodward.*

A bad poet, if he cannot become immortal by the goodness of his verse, may by the *durableness* of the metal that supports it.—*Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.*

Dúrably. *adv.* In a durable or lasting manner.

There indeed he found his fame flourishing, his monuments engraved in marble, and yet more *durably* in men's memories.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

By the books is meant the knowledge of God, in which all things are kept as *durably*, and distinctly, as if they were registered in a book.—*South, Sermons*, vii. 270.

Dúrance. *s.*

1. Imprisonment; custody or power of a jailer; prison.

Thy Dol, and Helen of thy noble thoughts,
Is in base *durance* and contagious prison;
Haul'd thither by mechanick dirty hands.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. v. 5.

A poor, innocent, forlorn stranger, languishing in *durance*, upon the false accusations of a lying, insolent, whorish woman.—*South.*

There's neither iron bar nor gate,
Portcullis, chain, nor bolt, nor grate;
And yet men *durance* there abide,
In dungeons scarce three inches wide.
Butler, Hudibras.

Notwithstanding the warning and example before me, I commit myself to lasting *durance*.—*Congreve, Old Bachelor.*

2. Duration. *Rare.*

Sick nature at that instant trembled round,
And mother earth sigh'd as she felt the wound:
Of how short *durance* was this new made state!
How far more mighty than heaven's love, hell's hate!
Dryden.

3. Kind of clothing stuff. See Everlasting. *Obsolete.*

The taylor ... out of seven yards stole one and a half of *durance*.—*Three Ladies of London*, 1584.

Durátion. *s.* Continuance in time.

Duration is a circumstance so essential to happiness, that if we conceived it possible for the joys of heaven itself to pass from us in an instant, we should find ourselves not much concerned for the attainment of them.—*Rogers.*

Aristotle, by greatness of action, does not only mean it should be great in its nature, but also in its *duration*, that it should have a due length in it.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Dure. *adj.* Hard. *Rare.*

What *dure* and cruell penance dooe I sustaine for none offence at all!—*Palace of Pleasure*, vol. i. 4. (Nares by H. and W.)

Dure. *v. n.* [Lat. *duro.*] Endure; last. *Rare.*

The delights and pleasures of the world are most pleasing while they *dure*.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Yet hath he not root in himself, but *dureth* for a while.—*Matthew*, xiii. 21.

He that can trot a courser, break a rush,
And, armed in proof, dare *dure* a straw's strong push.
Marston, Satires, i. (Nares by H. and W.)

Dúreful. *adj.* Durable. *Rare.*

The *dureful* oak, whose sap is not yet dry'd,
Is long ere it conceive the kindling fire;
But when it once doth burn, it doth divide
Great heat, and makes his flames to heaven aspire.
Spenser.

Dúreless. *adj.* Deficient in, or destitute of, duration; wanting continuance; fading; transitory; short. *Rare.*

Yet were that aptitude natural, more inclinable to follow and embrace the false and *dureless* pleasures of this stage-play world, than to become the shadow of God.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Dúress. *s.*

1. Imprisonment; constraint; confinement.

If he should through pride your doom undo,
Do you by *duresse* him compel thereto.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 12, 10.

The case is very hard; and I fear the plea she is advised to make, from the similitude of a man who is in *duresse*, will not prevail.—*Tatler*, no. 215.

Henry III., by the ill counsel of Hubert de Burg, pretended that these charters had been obtained by *duresse*.—*Bishop Ellys, Tracts on Liberty*, pt. ii. p. 56.

The plan, thus amended, received the sanction of the Commons more easily than might have been expected from the violence of the adverse clamour. In truth, the Parliament was under *duress*. Money must be had, and could in no way be had so easily.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

2. In *Law.* Plea used by way of exception, by him who, under the influence of illegal imprisonment, or of threats, enters into a contract. Such contract is not void, but voidable at the instance of the party practised upon.

Duret. *s.* Kind of dance. The *dance* itself, rather than the name, *obsolete.*

The knights take their ladies to dance with them galliards, *durets*, corantoes.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Masque at Gray's Inn.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Dúring. *prep.* For the time of the continuance of; while anything lasts.

If during his childhood he be constantly and rigorously kept from drinking cold liquor whilst he is hot, forbearance grows into a habit.—*Locke.*

Dúrity. *s.* Hardness; firmness. *Rare.*

The ancients did burn their firmest stone, and even fragments of marble, which in time became almost marble again, at least of indissoluble *durity*, as appeareth in the standing theatres.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Irradiancy or sparkling, found in many gems, is not discoverable in this; for it cometh short of their compactness and *durity*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errorrs.*

Dúrous. *adj.* Hard. *Rare.*

They all of them vary much from their primitive tenderness and bigness, and so become more *durous*. —*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 186.

Dúrstingly. *adv.* In a daring manner. *Rare.*

Dirstelie, boldly, or as we might say, *durstingly*, of one daring to doe a thing of hazard or difficulty. —*Verstegan, Restitution of Decayed Intelligence.*

Dusk. *adj.* [? connected with *dull*; Swedish, *dusk* = dull weather; Provincial Danish, *dulsk*.—see Wedgwood.] Tending to darkness.

A pathless desert, *dusk* with horrid shades. *Milton, Paradise Regained*, i. 296.

Dusk. *s.*

1. Tendency to darkness; incipient obscurity.

I will wait on you in the *dusk* of the evening, with my show upon my back.—*Spectator.*

2. Darkness of colour; tendency to blackness.

Some sprinkled freckles on his face were seen, Whose *dusk* set off the whiteness of the skin. *Dryden.*

Dusk. *v. a.* Make dusk. *Rare.*

The wanton wallowing In fond delights, and amorous dallying, Hath *dusk'd* the fairest splendour of our soul. *Marston, Scourge of Villainy*, iii. 8.

Dúsken. *v. a.* Make dusk; render obscure. *Rare* as compared with *darken*, a word of the same form and similar meaning.

And yet, neuertheless, the sayd epigrame was not vtterly defaced, but onely *duskened* or so rased, that it might be redde, thoughe that with some difficulty.—*Nicoll, Thucydides*, fol. 163.

Dúskiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Dusky; incipient obscurity.

Time had somewhat sullied the colour of it with such a kind of *duskiness*, as we may observe in pictures that have hung in some smoky room.—*Translation of Boetius*, p. 3: Oxford, 1674.

Dúskish. *adj.* Inclining to darkness or blackness.

From his infernal furnace forth he threw Huge flames, that dimmed all the heaven's light, Enrolled in *duskish* smoke. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Sight is not contented with sudden departments from one extreme to another; therefore let them have rather a *duskish* tincture than an absolute black.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Dúskishly. *adv.* In a duskish manner.

The sawdust burned fair, till part of the candle consumed: the dust gathering about the snast, made the snast to burn *duskishly*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Dúskishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Duskish; approach to darkness.

The harts use dictamnus. The swallows the hearbe celidonia. The weasel fennel seed, for the *duskishnesse* and blearishnesse of her eyes.—*Passenger of Benvenuto.* (Nares by H. and W.)

For who can it unfold, and read aright The divers colours, and the tinctures fair, Which in this various vesture changes write Of light, of *duskishness* of thick, of rare Consistencies? *Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul*, i. 1, 22.

Dúskness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Dusk; dimness.

Of satiety or fulnesses be ingendered painful diseases and sicknesses . . . great bleedings, cramps, *duskness* of sight.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 191. b.

Dúsky. *adj.*

1. Tending to darkness; obscure; not luminous.

Here dies the *dusky* torch of Mortimer, Chok'd with ambition of the meaner sort. *Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I.* ii. 5.

There fierce winds o'er *dusky* valleys blow, Whose every puff bears empty shades away. *Dryden.*

Through the plains of one continual day, Six shining months pursue their even way; And six succeeding urge their *dusky* flight, Obscur'd with vapours and o'erwhelm'd in night. *Prior.*

2. Tending to blackness; dark-coloured; not clear; not bright.

When Jove in *dusky* clouds involves the skies, And the faint crescent shoots by fits before their eyes. *Dryden.*

By mixing such powders, we are not to expect a strong and full white, such as is that of paper; but some *dusky* obscure one, such as might arise from a mixture of light and darkness; or from white and black; that is, a grey, or dun, or russet brown.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound*.

It is not green, but of a *dusky* brown colour.—*Bacon.*

The surface is of a *dusky* yellow colour.—*Woodward.*

3. Gloomy; sad; intellectually cloudy.

While he continues in life, this *dusky* scene of horrour, this melancholy prospect of final perdition, will frequently occur to his fancy.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

Umbriel, a *dusky*, melancholy sprite, As ever sully'd the fair face of light, Down to the central earth, his proper scene, Repairs to search the gloomy cave of Spleen. *Pope.*

Dust. *s.* [A.S. *dust*; German, *dunst*.]

1. Earth or other matter reduced to small particles.

Dust helpeth the fruitfulness of trees, insomuch as they cast *dust* upon them: that powdering, when a shower cometh, maketh a soiling to the tree, being earth and water finely laid on.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Grave; state of dissolution.

The sceptre, learning, physick must All follow this, and come to *dust*. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, iv. 2, song.

3. Ground, or earth, considered in respect to its lowness or depression, as opposed to the exaltation of objects raised aloft.

God raiseth up the poor out of the *dust*, to set them among princes.—1 *Samuel*, ii. 8.

Aye! down to the *dust* with them, slaves as they are! *Moore.*

Bite the dust. Fall or be thrown.

Down with your dust. Slang for put down your money.

Come, fifty pounds here, *down with your dust*.—Ay, papa, *down with your dust!*—You hussy! I'll *dust your gown* for you!—*O'Keefe, Fontainebleau*, ii. 3.

Dust your gown. Flog your back.

(For example see preceding extract.)

Kick up a dust. Make a disturbance.

Throw dust in the eyes. Bewilder; confuse.

Dust. *v. a.*

1. Sprinkle with dust.

Shimei threw stones at him, and cast dust [in the margin, *dusted* him with dust].—2 *Samuel*, xvi. 13.

2. Free from dust by means of a duster or cane: (in the latter case, especially when followed by the name of some part of the dress, it means *beat the wearer*; as, '*Dust* one's jacket, gown,' &c.).

Observe, my English gentleman, that blowes have a wonderfull prerogative in the feminine sex; for, if she be a bad woman, there is no more proper plaister to mend her than this; but if (which is a rare chance) she be good, to *dust* her often hath in it a singular, unknowne, and, as it were, an inscrutable vertue to make her much better and to reduce her, if possible, to perfection.—*Passenger of Benvenuto*: 1612. (Nares by H. and W.)

Dúster. *s.*

1. That which frees from dust: (either by *wiping*, as with a cloth; or by *sweeping*, as with a brush).

A *duster* made of a fox-tail fastened to a staff.—*Cotgrave*, in v. *Vistempenard.*

Dusters were anciently the tails of oxen or foxes. —*Fosbroke, Encyclopædia of Antiquities.*

2. Sieve, or sifter, used in making gunpowder.

The lower sieve is called the dry *duster*, and retains the small corns, which serve for musquet and pistol; and lets fall the dust into the bin.—*Bishop Sprat, History of the Royal Society*, p. 283.

Dústiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Dusty; state of being covered with dust.

He ran over the heat of the weather, *dustiness* of the roads, and other general topicks.—*Graves, Spiritual Quixote*, iii. 2.

Dústman. *s.* One whose employment is to carry away house dust.

The *dustman's* cart offends thy clothes and eyes, When through the street a cloud of ashes flies. *Gay.*

Dústpoint. *s.* Old game so called.

Down go our books and scrips, and we to nine holes fall, At *dust-point* or at quoits. *Drayton, Nymphal*, p. 6: 1496. (Nares by H. and W.)

Like a great school-boy that has been blown up Last night at *dust-point*. *Beaumont and Fletcher, The Captain*, iii. 3. (Nares by H. and W.)

Dústy. *adj.*

1. Filled with dust; clouded with dust.

All our yesterdays have lighted fools The way to *dusty* death. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 5.

Arms and the *dusty* fields I less admire, And soften strangely in some new desire. *Dryden.*

2. Covered or scattered over with dust.

Even Drudgery himself, As at the car he sweats, or *dusty* hews The palace stone, looks gay. *Thomson, Seasons, Summer.*

Dúteous. *adj.*

1. Obedient; obsequious; respectful to those who have natural or legal authority.

A female softness, with a manly mind; A *duteous* daughter, and a sister kind. *Dryden.*

Who taught the bee with winds and rains to strive, To bring her burden to the certain hive; And through the liquid fields again to pass *Duteous*, and hark'ning to the sounding brass? *Prior.*

2. Obsequious; obedient; (the purpose being either *good* or *bad*).

With *at*.

Every beast, more *duteous at* her call, Than at Circean call the herd disguis'd. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 521.

With *to*.

I know thee well; a serviceable villain! As *duteous to* the vices of thy mistress, As badness would desire. *Shakespear, King Lear*, iv. 6.

3. Enjoined by duty; enforced by the relation of one to another. *Obsolete.*

With mine own tongue deny my sacred right, With mine own breath release all *duteous* oaths. *Shakespear, Richard II.* iv. 1.

Dúteousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Duteous.

If pity goes before, whatever *duteousness* or observance comes afterwards, it cannot easily be amiss. —*Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium*, ii. 312. (Ord MS.)

Dútiful. *adj.*

1. Obedient; submissive to natural or legal superiors; reverent.

She died in an extreme old age, without pain, under the care of the most *dutiful* son that I have ever known or heard of.—*Swift, Letter to Pope.*

2. Expressive of respect; giving token of reverence; respectful; reverential.

There would she kiss the ground, and thank the trees, bless the air, and do *dutiful* reverence to every thing she thought did accompany her at their first meeting.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Dútifully. *adv.* In a dutiful manner; obediently; submissively; reverently; respectfully.

His daughter Philoclea he found at that time *dutifully* watching by her mother, and Miso curiously watching her.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

He with joyful, nimble wing, Flew *dutifully* back again, And made an humble chaplet for the king. *Swift.*

Dútifulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Dutiful; obedience; submission to just authority; reverence; respect.

It is a strange kind of civility, and an evil *dutifulness* in friends and relatives, to suffer him to perish without reproof or medicine, rather than to seem unmannerly to a great sinner.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

Dúty. *s.*

1. That to which a man is by any natural or legal obligation bound.

When ye shall have done all those things which are commanded you, say, We are unprofitable servants: we have done that which was our *duty* to do. —*Luke*, xvii. 10.

The pain children feel from any necessity of nature, it is the *duty* of parents to relieve.—*Locke.*

2. Acts or forbearances required by religion or morality: (in this sense it has a *plural*).

Good my lord, You have begot me, bred me, lov'd me; I Return those *duties* back, as are right fit; Obey you, love you, and most honour you. *Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 1.

All our *duty* is set down in our prayers, because in all our *duty* we beg the Divine assistance; and remember that you are bound to do all those *duties*, for the doing of which you have prayed for the Divine assistance.—*Jeremy Taylor, Devotions.*

3. Obedience or submission due to parents, governors, or superiors; loyalty.

Thinkest thou that *duty* shall have dread to speak,

When power to flattery bows? To plainness honour
Is bound, when majesty to folly falls.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.

God's party will appear small, and the king's not greater; it being not probable that those should have sense of *duty* to him that had none to God.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

4. Act of reverence or respect.

They both attone;
Did *duty* to their lady as became.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

You be going, Miss? I thank you for looking in. My *duty* to my master. I was thinking of bringing up one of those cheeses he likes so.—*Disraeli the younger, The Young Duke*, b. v. ch. ii.

5. Business of a soldier or soldiers in service, or on guard.

The regiment did *duty* there punctually.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

The night came and severed them, all parties being tired with the *duty* of the day.—*Ibid.*

See how the madmen bleed! Behold the gains
With which their master, love, rewards their pains!
For sev'n long years, on *duty* every day,
Lo! their obedience and their monarch's pay!
Dryden.

Otho, as often as Galba supped with him, used to give every soldier upon *duty* an aureus.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

6. Tax; impost; custom; toll.

All the wines make their way through several *duties* and taxes, before they reach the port.—*Addison.*

Canada ... has by her high import *duties* raised up against herself a protected manufacturing interest. These *duties* ... are now said to be imposed only with a view to revenue. ... The *duties* have been high enough to divert Canadian capital from its natural investment in the opening up, improving, and settling a vast territory hitherto very sparsely inhabited, and to turn it into the premature creation of manufactures. This result has of course been produced, not by the effect of the high *duties* in raising a revenue, but by their effect in keeping out foreign manufactured goods. ... If the Canadian *duties* were low in amount, there would be imported into Canada not only enough of better and cheaper goods than she now obtains for her own consumption, but for the consumption of a very considerable portion of the United States. The Canadian high *duties* are a great protection to the United States against that vast and systematic smuggling across the frontier which the American tariff encourages. ... She must at length become alive to the fact that high *duties* do not raise large revenues merely because those who impose them declare that they are imposed with that purpose, and that if the wealth of states and individuals must arise from trade and commerce, the first care of the state ought to be to leave trade and commerce unfettered.—*Times*, August 11, 1865.

Dútyable. *adj.* Liable to duty, or duties, in the commercial sense of the term.

(For example see extract under Excise.)

Duúmvirate. *s.* [Lat. *duumviratus*, from *duumviri.*] Government or jurisdiction among the Romans, exercised by two; office or dignity of the duumviri: (such is the case, in this country, with regard to the shrievalty of London and Middlesex, which consists of *two* persons).

(For example see extract under Triumvirate.)

Dwale. *s.* [Danish, *dwæ-bær* = stupefying berry.—see Wedgwood.] Native poisonous and medicinal solanaceous plant, so called: (Atropa Belladonna; called also *deadly nightshade*).

Dwale, or sleeping nightshade, hath round blackish stalkes.—*Gerarde, Herball*: ed. 1633.

Dwarf. *s.* [A.S. *dweorg.*] Man below the common size of men; mannikin.

The champion stout,
Eftsoones dismounted from his courser brave,
And to the *dwarf* awhile his needless spear he gave.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Get you gone, you *dwarf!*
You minimus, of hind'ring knot-grass made.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.

They but now who seem'd
In bigness to surpass earth's giant sons,
Now less than smallest *dwarfs*, in narrow room
Throng numberless.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 777.

A *dwarf* behind his steam-engine may move mountains; but no *dwarf* will hew them down with a pickaxe; and he must be a Titan that hurls them abroad with his arms.—*Carlyle, Miscellaneous Essays, Burns.*

Applied to *undersized objects* in general.

In a delicate plantation of trees, all well-grown, fair, and smooth, one *dwarf* was knotty and crooked, and the rest had it in derision.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound.*

Saw off the stock in a smooth place; and for *dwarf* trees, graft them within four fingers of the ground.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Great is this mysterie of godliness,
Exceeding man's *dwarf* wit.
Fitzgeffrey, Blessed Birthday, p. 23: 1634.

Dwarf. *v. a.* [for final *f* see Elf.] Hinder from growing to the natural bulk; lessen; make little.

It is reported that a good strong canvas, spread over a tree, grafted low, soon after it putteth forth, will *dwarf* it, and make it spread.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The whole sex is in a manner *dwarfed*, and shrunk into a race of beauties that seems almost another species.—*Addison.*

Thus it was, that the national character of the Scotch was, in the seventeenth century, *dwarfed* and mutilated.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. v.

Dwarf. *v. n.* Become dwarfish or stunted in growth.

As it grew, it *dwarfed.*—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. ii.

Dwárfish. *adj.* Like a dwarf.

And are you grown so high in his esteem,
Because I am so *dwarfish* and so low?
Shakespear, Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

A thicket close beside the grove there stood,
With briars and brambles choak'd, and *dwarfish* wood.
Dryden.

We should have lost oaks and cedars, and the other tall and lofty sons of the forest, and have found nothing but *dwarfish* shrubs, and creeping moss, and despicable mushrooms.—*Bentley.*

Dwárfishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Dwarfish; minuteness of stature; littleness.

So when our blessed Saviour tells us we cannot by our taking thought add to our real stature one cubit; he doth not hereby deny the possibility or lawfulness of setting ourselves higher than naturally we are, either by the heels of our shoes, or by pattens or seats, and the like inventions, which seek to give an advantage of procerity and comeliness to our stature; which, if shrunk to a *dwarfishness*, and epitomized to a decimo-sexto, makes the persons of men and women subject to be as little in the eyes and esteem of others, as they are in their own inches or size.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 75.

Dwárfling. *s.* Diminutive dwarf.

When the *dwarfling* did perceive me.
Sylvester, Du Bartas. (Trench.)

Dwárfy. *adj.* Below the common size of men.

Though I am squint-eyed, lame, bald, *dwarfy*, &c. yet these deformities are toys.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 65: 1653.

Dwell. *v. n.* [Danish, *dvœle* = tarry; in A.S. *dwelian* = deceive.—Wedgwood connects the two meanings *balk, hinder, delay.*]

1. Remain.

And clapt his iron wings, as victor he did *dwell.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 11, 31.

2. Inhabit; live in a place; reside; have a habitation.

If thy brother that *dwelleth* by thee be waxen poor, and be sold unto thee, thou shalt not compel him to serve as a bond servant.—*Leviticus*, xxv. 39.

Why are you vex'd, lady? Why do you frown?
Here *dwell* no frowns nor anger; from these gates
Sorrow flies far.
Milton, Comus, 666.

3. Live in any form of habitation.

Abraham sojourned in the land of promise as in a strange country, *dwelling* in tabernacles.—*Hebrews*, xi. 9.

4. Be in any state or condition.

'Tis safer to be that which we destroy,
Than by destruction *dwell* in doubtful joy.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 2.

5. Be suspended with attention; hang upon with care or fondness.

He in great passion all this while did *dwell*;
More busy his quick eyes, her face to view,
Than his dull ears, to hear what she did tell.
Spenser.

Such was that face, on which I *dwelt* with joy,
Ere Greece assembled stemm'd the tides to Troy.
Pope.

6. Continue long speaking.

He preach'd the joys of heaven, and pains of hell,
And warn'd the sinner with becoming zeal;
But on eternal mercy lov'd to *dwell.*
Dryden, Good Parson.

We have *dwelt* pretty long on the considerations of space and duration.—*Locke.*

Those, who defend our negotiators, *dwell* upon their zeal and patience.—*Swift.*

Dwell. *v. a.* Inhabit. *Rare.*

I saw and heard; for we sometimes
Who *dwell* this wild, constrain'd by want, come forth
To town or village nigh.
Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 330.

Dwéller. *s.* One who dwells; inhabitant; one who lives in any place.

The houses being kept up, did of necessity enforce a *dweller*; and the proportion of land for occupation being kept up, did of necessity enforce that *dweller* not to be beggar or cottager, but a man of some substance.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Their cries soon waken all the *dwellers* near;
Now murmuring noises rise in every street. *Dryden.*

Dwélling. *s.*

1. Habitation; place of residence; abode.

His *dwelling* is low in a valley green.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Hazor shall be a *dwelling* for dragons, and a desolation for ever.—*Jeremiah*, xlix. 33.

If he have several *dwellings*, let him sort them so, that what he wanteth in the one he may find in the other.—*Bacon.*

The living few, and frequent funerals then,
Proclaim'd thy wrath on this forsaken place
And now those few, who are return'd again,
Thy searching judgments to their *dwellings* trace.
Dryden.

2. State of life; mode of living.

Thy *dwelling* shall be with the beasts of the field.—*Daniel*, iv. 25.

Dwéllinghouse. *s.* House in which one lives.

A person ought always to be cited at the place of his *dwellinghouse*, which he has in respect of his habitation and usual residence; and not at the house which he has in respect of his estate, or the place of his birth.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Dwéllingplace. *s.* Place of residence.

People do often change their *dwellingplaces*, and some must die, whilst other some do grow up into strength.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Dwíndle. *v. n.* [A.S. *dwinan.*]

1. Shrink; lose bulk; grow little.

Proper names, when familiarized in English, *dwindle* to monosyllables; whereas in other languages they receive a softer turn, by the addition of a new syllable.—*Addison.*

A contemporary writer, who was evidently well acquainted with Ireland, asserted that the authors of the report had valued the forfeited property in Carlow at six times the real market price, and that the two million six hundred thousand pounds, of which they talked, would be found to shrink to about half a million, which, as the exchanges then stood between Dublin and London, would have *dwindled* to four hundred thousand pounds by the time that it reached the English Exchequer.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxv.

During the following summer and autumn, the coins went on *dwindling*, and the cry of distress from every county in the realm became louder and more piercing.—*Ibid.* ch. xxi.

From which mode of presenting the facts it will become manifest not only that, as we all know, hypothesis must precede induction; but further, that every hypothesis is an induction in the incipient stage: capable of being developed into one if there are facts for it to assimilate; fated to *dwindle* away if there are none.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology.*

2. Degenerate; sink.

If there have been such a gradual diminution of the generative faculty of the earth, that it hath *dwindled* from nobler animals to puny mice and insects, why was there not the like decay in the production of vegetables?—*Bentley.*

Religious societies, though begun with excellent intentions, are said to have *dwindled* into factious clubs.—*Swift.*

He found the expected council was *dwindling* into a conventicle.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

3. Wear away; lose health; grow feeble.

Weary sev'nnights, nine times nine,
Shall he *dwindle*, peak, and pine.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 3.

We see, that some small part of the foot being injured by a wrench or a blow, the whole leg or thigh thereby loses its strength and nourishment, and *dwindles* away.—*Locke.*

In the following extracts, the construction seems to be that of '*is* gone,' &c., where the use of the copula gives the construction the appearance of being that of an active verb.

'Tis now *dwindled* down to a light frothy stuff.—*Norris.*

Under Greenvil, there were only five hundred foot, and three hundred horse, left; the rest were *dwindled* away.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*

Dwíndled. *part.-adj.* Shrunk; fallen away.
Setting up one foot parallel to the other; filling out the leanness of their *dwindled* legs, and the like. —*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 44.

Dwíndling. *part. adj.* Shrinking; losing bulk.
Physicians, with their milky cheer,
The love-sick maid and *dwindling* beau repair. *Gay.*

Dýad. *s.* [Gr. *δυάς, δυάδος.*] Two units treated as one; pair; couple. *Rare.*
A point answers to a monad, and a line to a *dyad*, and a superficies to a triad.—*Cudworth, Intellectual System*, p. 376.

Dye. *v. a.* [A.S. *deagan.*] Tinge; stain; colour.
Moses speaks of a raiment *dyed* blue, and purple, and scarlet, and of sheepskins *dyed* red.... Tyre, however, was the nation of antiquity which made *dyeing* its chief occupation and the staple of its commerce.... Homer marks no less the value than the antiquity of this *dye* by describing his heroes as arrayed in purple robes.... *Dyeing* was little cultivated in ancient Greece.... *Dyeing* baths are coppers heated directly by a furnace, or by means of steam conducted by a pipe from a boiler at a certain distance from the bath.... Those *dyebaths*... whose colouring matter is of the nature of extractive or apotheme, form a faster combination with stuffs. Thus the yellow, fawn, and brown dyes, which contain tannin and extractive, become oxygenated by contact of air, and insoluble in water; by which means they can impart a durable dye.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Dyeing.*

Dye. *s.* Colour effected by, or material used for, dyeing.
(For example see extract under preceding entry.)

Dyébath. *s.* Bath, vat, or cistern for dyeing.
(For example see extract under Dye.)

Dyédrug. *s.* Drug for dyeing.
(For example see extract under Dyestuff.)

Dyéhouse. *s.* House or establishment for dyeing.
(For example see extract under Dyestuff.)

Dyéing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who dyes; process for obtaining a dyer's colour.
Archil is, in general, a very useful ingredient in *dyeing*; but as it is rich in colour, and communicates an alluring bloom, *dyers* are often tempted to abuse it, and to exceed the proportions that can add to the beauty without, at the same time, in a dangerous manner, affecting the permanence of the colours.... The lichen must be of the third year's growth to yield an abundant *dye*; and that which grows near the sea is the best.... Since more solid *dyes* of the same shade have been invented, the archil has gone much into disuse.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Archil.*
I conceive much light would be given to the philosophy of *dying*, by careful experiments of the weight added by each drug or salt, in *dying* of every colour.—*Sir W. Petty, Sprat's History of the Royal Society*, p. 305.

Dyéing. *part. adj.* Fit or liable to be used as dyes; constituting or forming part of a dye.
Some *dying* ingredients or drugs, by the coarseness of their bodies, make the thread of the dyed stuff seem coarser.—*Sir W. Petty, Sprat's History of the Royal Society*, p. 303.

Dýer. *s.* One who dyes. See Dye.
Verdigrease is used by linen *dyers* in their yellow and greenish colours.—*Sir W. Petty, Sprat's History of the Royal Society*, p. 288.

Dyéstuff. *s.* Raw material for dyeing.
This invaluable blue *dyestuff*, for which no tolerable substitute has been found, was known to the ancients as a pigment under the name of Indicum, whence its present denomination.... Its general use in the *dye-houses* of both England and France was kept back by absurd laws founded upon an opinion that it was a fugitive *dye-drug*, and even prejudicial to the fibre of wool. The plants which afford this *dye-drug* grow in the East and West Indies, in the middle regions of America, in Africa, and Europe. They are all species of the genera Indigofera, Isatis, and Nerium.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Indigo.*

Dýing. *verbal abs.* Act of that which dies; passage from life to death: (common with *day* in a construction either *adjectival*, or that of the *first element* in a *compound*. This word has, even by high authorities, been treated as a participle or participial adjective. In such expressions as 'a *dying* man,' this is really the case, but not in the construction under notice).
And this for law I will maintain
Until my *dying day*, sir,
That whatsoever king shall reign,
I'll be the vicar of Bray, sir. *Old Song.*

Dýingly. *adv.* In a dying manner; solemnly as if dying. *Rare.*
I can *dyingly*, and boldly, say,
I know not your dishonour.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Love's Pilgrimage.

Dyke. *s.* [the use of *y* in the spelling of this word is Dutch, and, as many of the great English drains were made under the direction of Dutch engineers, the word, in some cases, has been introduced under this form. As such, it is generally a proper, rather than a common, name. For the original English form, derived, along with *ditch*, from the A.S. *dic*, is most properly spelt with *i*; any instances to the contrary having arisen out of a confusion between the two concurrent forms.] In the following extract it means the embankment rather than the depression.
Then the whole Greek army poured into the town by the moles or *dykes* which they had thrown across from the main land to the shore of Motza, and the place was taken by storm.—*Arnold, History of Rome*, ch. xxi.

Dynámic. *adj.* [Gr. *δυναμική* = invested with power, acting as a power or force, *δύναμις.*] Having the character of a force.
Magnetism, as was proved by the important discovery of Faraday, will produce electricity, but with this peculiarity,—that in itself it is static; and therefore, to produce a *dynamic* force, motion must be superadded to it; it is, in fact, directive, not motive, altering the direction of other forces, but not, in strictness, initiating them.—*Grove, Correlation of Physical Forces.*

Dynámical. *adj.* Same as Dynamic: (of which it is the *commoner*, though not the more *correct*, form).
That relation between object and subject which is established in the act of perception,... assumes three distinct aspects, according as there is some species of activity on the part of the object; or the part of the subject; or on the part of both. If, while the subject is passive, the object is working an effect upon it,... there results in the subject, a perception of what is usually termed a secondary property of body; but what may be better termed a *dynamical* property. If the subject is directly acting upon the object by grasping, thrusting, pulling, or any other mechanical process; and the object is reacting, as it must, to an equivalent extent; the subject perceives those variously modified kinds of resistance which have been classed as the secundo-primary properties; but which I prefer to class as statico-*dynamical*. And if the subject alone is active... then the property perceived is of the kind commonly known as primary, but here named statical.... Beginning with these contingent attributes as contemplated in themselves, let us, in the first place, consider the propriety of classing them as *dynamical*. The most familiar ones are obviously manifestations of certain forms of force. Of sound, we know, not only that it becomes sensible to us solely through vibrations of the membrana tympani—not only that these vibrations are caused by waves in the air; but we know that the body whence they proceed must be thrown into a vibratory state by some mechanical force—that it must propagate undulations through surrounding matter—and that in this purely *dynamical* action consists the production of sound. Respecting heat,... its multiplied phenomena are resolved into *dynamical* ones.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, ch. x. § 49.

Dynámics. *s.* [for the final *-s*, see Chromatics.] Doctrine or study of force or forces; that part of mechanics which deals with forces in action, as opposed to forces in equilibrium.
The treatise of Galileo, Della Scienza Mecanica,... is chiefly confined to statics, or the doctrine of equilibrium; it was in his dialogues on motion, Della Nuova Scienza, published in 1638, that he developed his great principles of the science of *dynamics*, the moving force of bodies.... Still less was known of the principles of *dynamics* than of those of statics, till Galileo came to investigate them. The acceleration of falling bodies, whether perpendicularly or on inclined planes, was evident; but in what ratio this took place, no one had succeeded in determining, though many had offered conjectures. He showed that the velocity acquired was proportional to the time from the commencement of falling.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. iii. ch. viii. § 38, 89.
It appears from our history, that certain truths concerning the equilibrium of bodies were established by Archimedes;—that, after a long interval of inactivity, his principles were extended and pursued further in modern times;—and that to these doctrines concerning equilibrium and the forces which produce it, (which constitute the science *Statics*,) were added many other doctrines concerning the motions of bodies, considered also as produced by forces, and thus the science of *Dynamics* was produced. The assemblage of these sciences composes the province of *Mechanics*. Moreover, philosophers have laboured to make out the laws of the equilibrium of fluid as well as solid bodies; and hence has arisen the science of Hydrostatics. And the doctrines of Mechanics have been found to have a most remarkable bearing upon the motions of the heavenly bodies; with reference to which, indeed, they were at first principally studied. The explanation of those cosmical facts by means of mechanical principles and their consequences, forms the science of physical astronomy. These are the principal examples of mechanical science; although some other portions of Physics, as Magnetism and Electro-*dynamics*, introduce mechanical doctrines very largely into their speculations.—*Whewell. History of Scientific Ideas*, b. iii. ch. i.
The empirical laws of society are of two kinds; some are uniformities of coexistence, some of succession. According as the science is occupied in ascertaining and verifying the former sort of uniformities or the latter, M. Comte gives it the title of Social Statics, or of Social *Dynamics*; conformably to the distinction in mechanics between the conditions of equilibrium and those of movement; or in biology, between the laws of organization and those of life. The first branch of the science ascertains the conditions of stability in the social union: the second, the laws of progress. Social *Dynamics* is the theory of society considered in a state of progressive movement; while Social Statics is the theory of the consensus already spoken of as existing among the different parts of the social organism. —*J. S. Mill, System of Logic.*

Dynamómeter. *s.* [Gr. *δύναμις* = power, and *μέτρον* = measure.] Instrument for measuring power: (its application various, e.g. to the *muscular power* of animals and the *force of steam*; its construction varying accordingly).
The experiments with the Rattler and Alecto give more precise results.... The power exerted by the engines of both vessels was ascertained by the indicator. The thrust also upon the screw shaft was ascertained by the *dynamometer*, an instrument consisting of a combination of levers, like a weighing machine for carts, in which a small weight balances a heavy pressure.... In some cases the *dynamometer* consists of a single long lever, the end of which is pressed by a spiral spring, and in other cases there is a combination of levers, by which the same purposes are subserved.—*Bourne, Treatise on the Screw Propeller*, ch. iv.

Dýnast. *s.*
1. Ruler; governor.
The ancient family of Des Ewes, *dynasts* or lords of the dition of Kessell.—*A. Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses*, ii. col. 110: ed. 1692.
2. Dynasty; government: (if it be not a *misprint*).
It might give some account for the heroical times of those Egyptian *dynasts*, pretending antiquity many years further back into the chaos than the Mosaical beginning.—*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 142: 1650.

Dynástic. *adj.* Relating to, or consisting of, a dynasty; resting on the power of royal or ruling individuals, as opposed to the general sense of the community.
Prussia, ever mindful of strengthening her *dynastic* alliances, was connected with Russia too closely to hesitate.—*S. Edwards, The Polish Captivity.*

Dýnasty. *s.* [Gr. *δυναστεία*; Fr. *dynastie.*]
1. Government; sovereignty.
Some account him fabulous, because he carries up the Egyptian *dynasties* before the flood, yea, and long before the creation.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*
2. Race or family of rulers; epoch constituted by their reigns.
This was the light put into the hands of the next *dynasty* of theologists, the schoolmen.—*Reeves, On the Psalms*, p. 18.

Dys-. [Gr. *δυς*, a syllable only found in composition, wherein it suggests a notion of *badness*, as opposed to *εὐ*, suggestive of *goodness*. See Eu-.]

Dýscrasy. *s.* [Gr. *δυσκρασία.*] Unequal mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juice; distemperature, when some humour or quality abounds in the body.
I will somewhat write of two *dyscrasies* of the body.—*Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Helthe*, b. 4: 1541.
Sin is but a disease and *dyscrasy* in the soul.—*Cudworth, Sermons*, p. 81: 1676.

In this pituitous *dyscrasy* of blood, we must vomit off the pituita, and purge upon intermissions.—*Sir J. Floyer, Preternatural State of the animal Humours.*

Dysentéric. *adj.* Relating to, constituting, or constituted by, Dysentery.

(For example see first extract under Dysentery.)

Dysentérious. *adj.* Dysenteric. *Rare.*

All will be but as delicate meats dressed for a *dysenterious* person, that can relish nothing, can retain nothing, receiveth no strength from them, is but the worse for them.—*Gataker*, p. 186. (Ord MS.)

Dýsentery. *s.* [Gr. δυσεντερία = bad condition of the intestines, ἔντερα.] In *Medicine.* Disease so called; looseness, wherein very ill humours flow off by stool, and are also sometimes attended with blood.

Dysentery was at least as prevalent in ancient as it has been in modern times. It is noticed by Hippocrates, Celsus, and particularly by Aretæus and Galen. The ancients were even not far wrong in their opinions respecting the seat of this disease, which they referred to the internal coats of the intestines—but attributed it too generally to erosion and ulceration. . . . The forms of *dysentery* are extremely diversified. . . . Sthenic *dysentery* presents various states and grades of severity, depending upon the nature of the cause, the state of the secretions, and the degree of inflammatory irritation or of spasmodic action of the bowels resulting therefrom. It may be preceded by constipation, or by diarrhœa; or the *dysenteric* symptoms may appear from the first, and be attended by chills or rigors. . . . In the dark races, *dysentery* is perhaps the most prevalent and fatal disease; and in negroes it generally takes the place of fevers, being, in the language of Sydenham, a low fever turned in upon the bowels. . . . Of the influence of exhalations from animal bodies in a state of decomposition, in causing the low forms of *dysentery*, I could produce, if my limits would permit, numerous proofs. Of the agency of impure water in producing *dysentery*, proofs are likewise numerous. I have myself seen several instances, in a warm climate, where it was the cause of the disease being epidemic there. In temperate countries, waters containing decayed animal matters, or an excess of uncombined alkali, cause diarrhœa more frequently than *dysentery*, or the former passing into the latter. But in warm climates, especially where water is collected and preserved in tanks, and in autumn, after warm summers, in colder countries, *dysentery* is the most common result. I have no doubt that the *dysentery* epidemic in London, during several successive autumns after the Great Plague, was owing to the same causes.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

From what has been said, it will be apparent that, compared with continental India, the securities for health in Ceylon are greatly in favour of the island. As to the formidable diseases which are common to both, their occurrence in either is characterised by the same appalling manifestations; *dysentery* fastens, with all its fearful concomitants, on the unwary and incautious, and cholera, with its dark horrors, sweeps mysteriously across neglected districts, exacting its hecatombs.—*Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon*, pt. i. ch. ii.

Dyspépsia. *s.* [Gr. δυσπέψια, from πέπτω = concoct, in the sense of digest.] Indigestion.

Dyspepsia or indigestion [is] impaired or fastidious appetite; slow and difficult digestion; sensations of discomfort referrible to the stomach, and frequently costiveness. *Dyspepsia* or indigestion has been employed as the generic designation of several disorders ranged under it as species, by most modern writers, and particularly by Sauvages and Cullen. Young and Good have limited the meaning of the term, by considering some of those disorders as altogether distinct from it. Dr. Todd, however, in an able and comprehensive article on the subject, has applied this term to all the functional disorders of the alimentary canal. . . . The confirmed or chronic form of *dyspepsia* may take place gradually or slowly, or as a consequence of the foregoing. . . . In the slighter states of irritative *dyspepsia*, the appetite is often increased, occasionally ravenous, in some instances impaired; thirst is generally present, and burning or heat of the soles of the feet and palms of the hands frequently occurs, particularly in warm or temperate weather. . . . *Dyspepsia* may terminate in a restoration of the healthy function of digestion; it may pass into more severe functional or structural disease of the stomach; it may superinduce disease of the liver, bowels, and other collatitious organs; it may give rise to affections of remote organs or parts; and, lastly, it may cause functional disorder of the heart. . . . But neglected *dyspepsia* is most frequently followed by inflammatory action, and its consequences, in the villous coat of the stomach. . . . In both sexes, cutaneous eruptions either originate in, or are perpetuated by, *dyspeptic* disorders, and by the state of the circulating fluids and of the cutaneous exhalation consequent upon them. —*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Dyspéptic. *adj.* Characteristic of, consisting in, or relating to, indigestion.

(For example see extract under Dyspepsia.)

Dyspéptic. *s.* Dyspeptic person.

Habitual *dyspeptics*, and those affected by hepati obstructions, had better avoid a lengthened sojourn in Ceylon; but the tortures of rheumatism and gout if they be not reduced, are certainly postponed for longer intervals than those conceded to the same sufferers in England.—*Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon*, pt. i. ch. ii.

Dysphágia. *s.* [Gr. δυσφαγία = inability to eat, or difficulty in eating; from φάγω = eat.] In *Medicine.* Difficulty in swallowing.

Inability to swallow, *dysphagia*, is another of the hysterical vagaries relating to the parts about the throat.—*Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. xxxviii.

Dyspnéa. *s.* [Gr δυσπνοίη, πνέω = breathe.] Difficulty in breathing.

Dyspnœa, difficulty of respiration, is one of the most prominent of these symptoms. . . . In *dyspnœa*, the breathing is almost always most difficult when the patient is lying flat on his back. One reason for this is plain. In the supine horizontal posture the action of the diaphragm is obstructed by the weight and pressure of the adjacent abdominal viscera, and the erect position obviates this. Upright breathing, orthopnœa, has come to be considered a distinct modification of *dyspnœa*. The patient cannot lie down.—*Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. xxxviii.

Dysúria. *s.* Difficulty in passing urine.

Sometimes pain and difficulty in making water are added: there is *dysuria*, the irritation of the rectum being reflected upon the bladder through the lower portion of the spinal cord.—*Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. lxxiii.

Dýsury. *s.* [Gr. δυσουρία; from οὐρέω = pass urine.] Difficulty in making urine.

It doth end in a dysentery, pains of the hæmorrhoids, inflammations of any of the lower parts, diabetes, a continual pissing, or a hot *dysury*, difficulty of making water.—*Harvey.*

E.

E

E. The fifth letter in the English alphabet. Except that it began with *H* (i.e. was aspirated), the Hebrew name was the same as the English, viz. *He.* This became in Greek, Ἒ ψιλόν = bare or naked E, as distinguished from *Eta*, which, word for word, is Aitch, the name of the English aspirate; but upon which we may remark that it begins with A instead of H. Putting these together, we may treat E, when under notice as the *name of a letter*, as the Hebrew *He* divested of its initial aspirate; in which case it is in the same category with *Aitch* and *Zed*; these being English forms of *Eta* and *Zeta*, and, as such, exceptional to the general rule concerning the names of the elements of the English alphabet, which is that they are approximations to the several sounds they are intended to suggest, rather than actual names, i.e. that they are in the category of A B D, rather than in that of Aleph, Beth, Daleth, or Alpha, Beta, Delta. The remarkable point, however, in E, is that the two methods coincide; E being in respect to its form the sound of the *ee* in *feet*, the Hebrew He, minus H, or the Greek Ἒ ψιλόν minus the qualifying adjective, indifferently. In Anglo-Saxon, when preceded by a vowel, it was often sounded as *y*.

EAGE

Each. *pron.* [A.S. *ælc.*—see Such and Which.] Every one of any number. See Either.

Let *each*
His adamantine coat gird well, and *each*
Fit well his helm. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 540.

For its construction with *other*, see One (*one another*).

Let *each* esteem *other* better than themselves.—*Philippians*, ii. 3.

Though your orbs of diff'rent greatness be,
Yet both are for *each other's* use dispos'd;
His to inclose, and your's to be inclos'd. *Dryden.*

Loveliest of women! heaven is in thy soul;
Beauty and virtue shine for ever round thee,
Bright'ning *each other!* Thou art all divine!
Addison, Cato.

Eáchwhere. *adv.* See Everywhere.

The cases questioned are, for the most part, such as you will confess, before the suspicion of anti-Christian apostacy, to have been *eachwhere* in the church.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 309.

Éager. *adj.* [Fr. *aigre*; Lat. *acer.*]

1. Vehement; ardent; struck with desire; keenly desirous; vehement in desire; hotly longing.

Apt as well to quicken the spirits as to allay that which is too *eager.*—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. v. § 38.

Nor do the *eager* clamours of disputants yield more relief to eclipsed truth, than did the sounding brass of old to the labouring moon.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica*, 19.

With joy th' ambitious youth his mother heard,
And *eager* for the journey soon prepar'd;
He longs the world beneath him to survey,
To guide the chariot, and to give the day. *Dryden.*

With *in.*

A man, charged with a crime of which he thinks himself innocent, is apt to be too *eager in* his own defence.—*Dryden.*

With *on.*

His Numidian genius
Is well dispos'd to mischief, were he prompt
And *eager on* it; but he must be spurr'd.
Addison, Cato.

2. Sharp; sour; acid.

With a sudden vigour it doth posset
And curd, like *eager* droppings into milk,
The thin and wholesome blood.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 5.

3. Keen; severe; biting.

The air bites shrewdly; it is very cold.—
It is a nipping and an *eager* air.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 4.

The resistance of bone to cold is greater than of flesh; for that the flesh shrinketh, but the bone resisteth, whereby the cold becometh more *eager.* —*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

4. Brittle; inflexible; not ductile. *Technical.*

Gold will be sometimes so *eager*, as artists call it, that it will as little endure the hammer as glass itself.—*Locke.*

Éagerly. *adv.* In an eager manner.

1. With ardour or vehemence.

Brutus gave the word too early,
Who having some advantage on Octavius,
Took it too *eagerly*. *Shakespear, Julius Cæsar*, v. 3.

To the holy war how fast and *eagerly* did men go, when the priest persuaded them that whosoever died in that expedition was a martyr!—*South, Sermons.*

3. Keenly; sharply.

Abundance of rain froze so *eagerly* as it fell, that it seemed the depth of winter had of a sudden been come in.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Éagerness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Eager; keenness of desire; ardour of inclination; desire; cupidity; greediness; haste; impatience.

She knew her distance, and did angle for me,
Madding my *eagerness* with her restraint.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, v. 3.

Have you not seen, when whistled from the fist,
Some falcon stoop'd at what her eye design'd,
And, with her *eagerness*, the quarry miss'd?
Dryden.

It finds them in the *eagerness* and height of their devotion; they are speechless for the time that it continues, and prostrate and dead when it departs. —*Id.*

The *eagerness* and strong bent of the mind after knowledge, if not warily regulated, is often an hindrance to it.—*Locke.*

Detraction and obloquy are received with as much *eagerness* as wit and humour.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Éagle. *s.* [Fr. *aigle*; Lat. *aquila.*]

1. Large raptorial bird so called, chiefly of the genus Aquila, some species being native.

Dismay'd not this
Our captains Macbeth and Banquo?—Yes,
As sparrows *eagles*, or the hare the lion.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 2.

Draw forth the monsters of th' abyss profound,
Or fetch th' aerial *eagle* to the ground.
Pope, Essay on Man.

2. Standard of the ancient Romans.

Arts still follow'd where Rome's *eagles* flew. *Pope.*

Eagle-eyed. *adj.* Sharpsighted as an eagle.

As he was rarely quick and perspicacious, so was he inwardly *eagle-eyed*, and perfectly versed in the humours of his subjects.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

Ev'ry one is *eagle-ey'd* to see
Another's faults and his deformity.
Dryden, Persius's Satires, sat. iv.

Éaglestone. *s.* Stone, within another, said to be found at the entrance of the holes in which the eagles make their nests, and affirmed to have a particular virtue in defending the eagle's nest from thunder. See Geode.

If you stop the holes of a hawk's bell, it will make no ring, but a flat noise or rattle; and so doth the ætites, or *eaglestone*, which hath a little stone within it.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The *eaglestone* contains, in a cavity within it, a small loose stone, which rattles when it is shaken; and every fossil, with a nucleus in it, has obtained the name. The sort of analogy that was supposed to be between a stone, thus containing another within it, or, as the fanciful writers express it, pregnant with another, and a woman big with child, led people to imagine that it must have great virtues and effects in accelerating or retarding delivery; so that, if tied to the arm of a woman with child, it prevents abortion; and if to the leg, it promotes delivery. It is pretended, that the eagles seek for these stones to lay in their nests, and that they cannot hatch their young without. On such idle and imaginary virtues was raised all the credit which this famous fossil possessed for many ages.—*Sir J. Hill, History of the Materia Medica.*

Éaglet. *s.* Young eagle.

This treason of his sons did the king express in an emblem, wherein was an eagle with three *eaglets* tyring on her breast, and the fourth pecking at one of her eyes.—*Sir J. Davies.*

Éaglewood. *s.* [Lat. *agallochum.*] See extract.

Aloexylum Agallochum produces one of the two sorts of Calambac, *Eaglewood*, or Lign-aloes, a fragrant substance which Loureiro states ... consists of a concretion of the oily particles into a resin in the centre of the trunk: it is brought on by some disease, and in time the tree dies of it. Of all perfumes it is the most grateful to the oriental nations. ... Its scent is used against vertigo and paralysis.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom, Fabaceæ.*

Égre. *s.* See Egre.

An *eagre* rides in triumph o'er the tide. *Dryden.*

Éalderman, Éaldorman. *s.* See Elder.

Eam. *s.* [A.S. *eam.*] Uncle. *Obsolete.*

Daughter, says she, fly, fly; behold, thy dame
Foreshows the treason of thy wretched *eame*.
Fairfax.

Éaning. *verbal abs.* See Yeaning.

Mark what Jacob did.
When Laban and himself were compromised,
That all the *eanlings* which were streaked and pied
Should fall as Jacob's hire; the ewes, being rank,
In end of autumn turned to the rams;
And when the work of generation was
Between these woolly breeders in the act,
The skilful shepherd peeled me certain wands,
And, in the doing of the deed of kind,
He stuck them up before the fulsome ewes,
Who, then conceiving, did in *eaning* time
Fall particoloured lambs, and those were Jacob's.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

Éanling. *s.* See Yeanling.

(For example see extract under preceding entry.)

Ear. *s.* [from A.S. *eare.*]

1. Organ of hearing.

His *ears* are open unto their cry.—*Psalms*, xxxiv. 15.

2. Delicacy of sense in music; power of judging of harmony; musical ear, good ear for music, or simply good ear.

She has a delicate *ear*, and her voice is music.—*Richardson.*

The faculty by which the relations of sounds are apprehended is a musical *ear* in the largest acceptation of the term. In this signification the faculty is nearly universal among men; for all persons have musical *ears* sufficiently delicate to understand and to imitate the modulations corresponding to various emotions in speaking; which modulations depend upon the succession of acuter and graver tones. These are the relations now spoken of, and these are plainly perceived by persons who have very imperfect musical *ears*, according to the common use of the phrase.—*Whewell, Novum Organon renovatum.*

3. Prominence raised on a larger body for the sake of holding it.

There are some vessels, which, if you offer to lift by the belly or bottom, you cannot stir them; but are soon removed, if you take them by the *ears*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

A quilted night-cap with one *ear*.—*Congreve, Way of the World.*

With a *double meaning.*

Little pitchers have great *ears* [i.e. little children may hear what they ought not to hear.]—*Proverb.*

4. Disposition to like or dislike what is heard; judgement; opinion; taste.

He laid his sense closer, and in fewer words, according to the style and *ear* of those times.—*Sir J. Denham.*

5. Head, or person: (generally suggesting the notion of something *falling* from *above*). *Colloquial.*

Their warlike force was sore weakened, the city beaten down about their *ears*, and most of them wounded.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Better pass over an affront from one scoundrel, than draw the whole herd about a man's *ears*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Be not alarmed, as if all religion was falling about our *ears*.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

6. Privilege of being readily and kindly heard; favour: (with *gain*, *give*, &c.).

They being told there was small hope of ease,
Were willing at the first to *give* an *ear*
To any thing that sounded liberty. *B. Jonson.*

Aristippus was earnest suitor to Dionysius for some grant, who would *give* no *ear* to his suit: Aristippus fell at his feet, and then Dionysius granted it.—*Bacon, Apophthegms.*

If on a pillory, or near a throne,
He *gain* his prince's *ear*, or lose his own. *Pope.*

By the ears. Expression used in various phrases, suggesting the notion of a quarrel.

Poor naked men belaboured one another with shagged sticks, or duly fell together *by the ears* at fisty-cuffs.—*Dr. H. More.*

Fools go together *by the ears*, to have knaves run away with the stakes.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

All Asia now was *by the ears*,
And gods beat up for volunteers. *Prior.*

A mean rascal sets others together *by the ears* without fighting himself.—*Id.*

She used to carry tales from one to another, 'till she had set the neighbourhood together *by the ears*. —*Arbuthnot.*

It is usual to set these poor animals *by the ears*.—*Addison.*

Over head and ears, or *Up to the ears.* In an extreme degree.

A cavalier was *up to the ears* in love with a very fine lady.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Ear. *v. a.* Take in by the ear; attend to with care and interest in the hearing.

I *eared* her language, lived in her eye.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Two noble Kinsmen, iii. 1. (Rich.)

Ear. *s.* [from A.S. *æhir*; German, *ahre.*] Head or spike of corn.

He delivereth to each of them a jewel, made in the figure of an *ear* of wheat, which they ever after wear.—*Bacon.*

The leaves on trees not more,
Nor bearded *ears* in fields, nor sands upon the shore.
Dryden.

From several grains he had eighty stalks with very large *ears*, full of large corn.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Ear. *v. n.* Come into ear (as corn).

It cannot *ear* well by means of heat.—*Holland, Translation of Plutarch*, p. 825. (Rich.)

Ear. *v. a.* [from A.S. *earian.*] Plough; till. *Obsolete.*

He that *ears* my land spares my team, and gives me leave to inn the crop.—*Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, i. 3.

Menecrates and Menas, famous pirates,
Make the sea serve them, which they *ear* and wound
With keels. *Id., Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 4.

A rough valley, which is neither *eared* nor sown.—*Deuteronomy*, xxi. 4.

The field of love, with plow of virtue *ear'd*.
Fairfax.

He teaches men, untaught before,
To *eare* the lusty land,
And how to pearse the pathlesse ayre,
With shaft from bowman's hand.
Warner, Albion's England.

Ear-finger. *s.* Little finger, as being the one best adapted for picking the ear; finger used as an earpick.

Or, if that cannot be found, let the bloud of the veine which is betweene the ring-finger and the *ear-finger*.—*Barrough, Method of Physick*: 1624. (Nares by H & W.)

Éarable. *adj.* Capable of being eared (i.e. in the sense of *ploughed*).

He [the steward] is further to see what demeanes of his lordes is most meete to be taken into his hanndes, so well for meddowe, pasture, as *earable*, &c.—*Order of a Nobleman's House, Archæologia*, xiii. p. 315. (Nares by H. and W.)

A plow land shall contain cc and iv acres of *earable* ground. Then can there not lie, in any country almost, ... so much *earable* land together, but there will also lie intermingled therewith sloppes, slips, and bottoms fit for pasture and meading.—*Letter sent by J. B.* (1572), in *Censura Literaria*, vii. 237. (Nares by H. and W.)

Also the indictment ought to expresse the quality of the thing entered upon, &c., whether it be a messuage, cottage, meadow, pasture, wood or land *earable*.—*Dalton, Countrey Justice*: 1620. (Nares by H. and W.)

He conceived that the *earable* landes were left barren in regard of the vines.—*Time's Storehouse.* (Ord MS.)

Éarache. *s.* See extract.

Earache is most frequently symptomatic of inflammation of the ear, or of the presence of foreign bodies, or of insects in the meatus, or of some affection within the head, or in the vicinity of the ear; and is occasionally consequent upon small-pox, scarlet fever, and erysipelas of the adjoining parts. More rarely it is idiopathic, or a purely nervous affection. The pain in this form is often very severe; does not gradually increase in severity, but is sudden, and occurs in paroxysms; it is neither attended with throbbing, nor fever; and is more or less irregular or intermittent. . . . The causes of *earache* are those of all other nervous affections. It is more common in females, in whom it is often connected with uterine derangement or with pregnancy. It is also often symptomatic of disorders of the prima via; or is associated with rheumatism and neuralgia; and is very commonly caused by currents of cold air, and the irritation of carious or otherwise diseased teeth or gums.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Éaral. *adj.* Relating to, or constituted by, the ear; aural, auricular. *Barbarous.*

They are not true penitents that are merely *earal*, verbal, or worded men, that speak more than they really intend.—*Hewyt, Sermons*, p. 34: 1658.

Éardrum. *s.* Membrane so called, stretched across the ear like the parchment of a drum so as to receive the vibrations of the air when thrown into the state that produces sound; drum of the ear; in more technical language, Tympanum.

Valsalva discovered some passages in the region of the *ear-drum*; of mighty use, among others, to make discharges of bruises.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

The tympanic adjunct to the organ of hearing makes its first appearance, simultaneously with the developement of eyelids and lacrymal organs, in the batrachia which have quitted their aquatic for an aerial existence. Beyond the vestibular foramen is continued a short but wide passage outward, or

'meatus,' closed from the external air by a thin transparent vibratile membrane—the 'tympanum' or *ear-drum*. From the gristly plate closing the vestibular foramen a slender bony style is continued across the 'tympanic cavity' to a drum, to which it is attached by a capitular or spatulate cartilage, in which a small muscle is inserted. A wide vertical passage from the tympanic cavity to the fauces preserves the equilibrium between the air in that cavity and the atmosphere outside: it is called 'eustachian tube.' This tube will be found to bear relation to the size and exposed condition of the *ear-drum*, and perhaps, also, to its form, which, in the frog and other air-breathing ovipara, is convex externally.... The *ear-drum*... is less conspicuous externally in all toads than in frogs: a small muscle acts on the cartilage connected with the *ear-drum*, and a second longer muscle is attached to the discoid piece closing the vestibular orifice.... All serpents have the internal organ of hearing, similar in the main to the above: the base of the stapes closing the foramen vestibuli, is connected, in most serpents, by a long slender bony style, through the medium of cartilage and ligamentous fibres to the skin, which shows no sign of *ear-drum* or external meatus. No air is admitted by an eustachian canal to the cellular substance traversed by the tympanic ossicle; and of this there is no trace in Tythlops and Rhinophis. In lacertians, the modification of part of the integument for the special reception of sonorous vibrations is resumed. In the iguana, the *ear-drum* is partially protected by its oblique position and by a rising or fold of the skin at the back part of its circumference.... In the chelonia the *ear-drum* is again masked by unmodified integument; in the turtle it is covered by the second scale counting upward from the articulation of the lower jaw. The membrana tympani is, however, distinctly formed, thicker and more opake than in batrachia or lacertia, and convex outwardly. —*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Earing. *verbal abs.* Ploughing.

Five years, in the which there shall neither be *earing* nor harvest.—*Genesis*, xlv. 6.

Earing. *verbal abs.* Coming into ear as corn.

There is yet a third [act] required for the *earing* and hardening of the corn.—*Hammond*, iv. 550. (Rich.)

Earl. *s.* [A.S. *eorl.*] Title of nobility: (in England denoting a rank *between* that of *marquis* and *viscount*).

Thanes and kinsmen,
Henceforth be *earls*, the first that ever Scotland
For such an honour nam'd.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 7.

Next to these spiritual lords are the *earls* and barons, or lay peerage of England. The former dignity was perhaps not so merely official as in the Saxon times, although the *earl* was entitled to the third penny of all emoluments arising from the administration of justice in the county-courts, and might, perhaps, command the militia of his county, if it was called forth. Every *earl* was also a baron, and held an honour or barony of the crown, for which he paid a higher relief than an ordinary baron, probably on account of the profits of his earldom. I will not pretend to say whether titular earldoms, absolutely distinct from the lieutenancy of a county, were as ancient as the conquest, which Madox seems to think, or were considered as irregular so late as Henry II., according to Lord Lyttleton. In Dugdale's Baronage, I find none of this description in the first Norman reigns, for even that of Clare was connected with the local earldom of Hertford.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, ch. viii. pt. 3.

The word *earl* (eorl) meant originally a man of noble birth, as opposed to the ceorl. It was not a title of office till the eleventh century, when it was used as synonymous to alderman, for a governor of a county or province. After the conquest, it superseded altogether the ancient title.—*Ibid.* ch. viii. pt. 3, note.

Earl-marshal. *s.* One who has chief care of military solemnities.

The marching troops through Athens take their way;
The great *earl-marshal* orders their array. *Dryden.*

Earldom. *s.* Seigniory; title and dignity of an earl.

The duke of Clarence having married the heir of the earl of Ulster, and by her having all the *earldom* of Ulster, carefully went about the redressing evils.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Another director of the Whig party was Charles Montague. He was often, when he had risen to power, honours, and riches, called an upstart by those who envied his success. That they should have called him so may seem strange; for few of the statesmen of his time could show such a pedigree as his. He sprang from a family as old as the Conquest: he was in the succession to an *earldom*; and he was, by the paternal side, cousin of three earls. But he was the younger son of a younger brother.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

Earless. *adj.* Wanting, or deprived of, ears.

Earless on high stood unabash'd Defoe,
And Tutchin flagrant from the scourge below. *Pope*

Earliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Early.

The next morning we, having striven with the sun's *earliness*, were beyond the prospect of the highest turrets.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The goodness of the crop is great gain, if the goodness answer the *earliness* of coming up.—*Bacon.*

Earlock. *s.* See Lovelock.

Early. *adj.* [A.S. *ærlic.*—see Ere.] Showing itself soon; young.

God made all the world, that he might be worshipped in some parts of the world; and therefore, in the first and most *early* times of the church, what care did he manifest to have such places erected to his honour?—*South.*

The nymphs, forsaking ev'ry cave and spring,
Their *early* fruit and milk-white turtles bring. *Pope.*

Sickness is *early* old age: it teaches us diffidence in our earthly state, and inspires us with thoughts of a future.—*Id.*

Early. *adv.* Soon; betimes.

Early before the morn with crimson ray
The windows of bright heav'n opened had. *Spenser.*

I am a tainted wether of the flock,
Meetest for death: the weakest kind of fruit
Drops *earliest* to the ground, and so let me.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

It is a curiosity to have several fruits upon one tree; and the more when some of them come *early*, and some come late.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

None in more languages can show
Those arts, which you so *early* know. *Waller.*

The princess makes her issue like herself, by instilling *early* into their minds religion, virtue, and honour.—*Addison.*

Only reapers reaping *early*,
In among the bearded barley,
Hear a song that echoes cheerly,
From the river winding clearly
Down to towered Camelot.
Tennyson, The Lady of Shalott.

Earmark. *s.* Mark on the ear made by clipping.

Sir J. Perrot ordered [in 1584] the Irish to mark all their cattle with pitch or *ear-mark*, on pain of forfeiture.—*Cox, History of Ireland.*

Earmarked. *part. pr.* Marked by having the ear clipped: (as oxen, sheep, horses, or dogs).

For fear lest we, like rogues, should be reputed,
And for *ear-marked* beasts abroad be bruited.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale, 188.

Earn. *v. a.* [A.S. *earnian.*]

1. Gain as the reward or wages of labour, or of any performance.

Those that have joined with their honour great perils, are less subject to envy; for men think that they *earn* their honours hardly.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Winning cheap the high repute,
Which he through hazard huge must *earn*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 472.

I to the evil turn
My obvious breast: arming to overcome
By suffering, and *earn* rest from labour won.
Ibid. xi. 373.

Men may discern
From what consummate virtue I have chose
This perfect man, by merit call'd my Son,
To *earn* salvation for the sons of men.
Id., Paradise Regained, i. 164.

Since they all beg, it were better for the state to keep them, even although they *earned* nothing.—*Graunt, Observations on the Bills of Mortality.*

The poems gained the plagiary wealth, while the author hardly *earned* his bread by repeating them. —*Pope, On Homer.*

After toiling twenty days,
To *earn* a stock of pence and praise,
Thy labour's grown the critick's prey. *Swift.*

2. Obtain, as a consequence of action.

I can't say whore;
It does abhor me, now I speak the word:
To do the act, that might th' addition *earn*,
Not the world's mass of vanity could make me.
Shakespear, Othello, iv. 2.

Earnest. *s.* [from N.Fr. *ernes*; Lat. *arrha.*] Money, or some token, given in hand to assure a bargain; pledge; handsel; first fruits; token of something of the same kind in futurity.

You have conspir'd against our person,
Join'd with an enemy proclaim'd, and from his coffers
Receiv'd the golden *earnest* of our death.
Shakespear, Henry V. ii. 2.

The apostles term it the handsel or *earnest* of that which is to come.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Which leader shall the doubtful viet'ry bless,
And give an *earnest* of the war's success. *Waller.*

It may be looked upon as a pledge and *earnest* of quiet and tranquility.—*Bishop Smalridge.*

The mercies received, great as they are, were *earnests* and pledges of greater.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

By the Statute of Frauds, no contract for the sale of goods, to the value of 10*l.*, or more, is valid unless such *earnest* is made or given.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound*, especially with *penny*. *Earls penny* is a collateral form from *arles*, another variety of *arrha.*

Pay back the *earnest penny* received from Satan, and fling away his sin.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

The marriage *earnest penny* lay,
And burnt her pocket as we say. *Fenton.*

Earnest. *adj.* [from A.S. *eornest.*]

1. Ardent in any affection; warm; zealous; importunate.

He which prayeth in due sort, is thereby made the more attentive to hear; and he which heareth, the more *earnest* to pray for the time which we bestow, as well in the one as the other.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Intent; fixed; eager.

On that prospect strange
Their *earnest* eyes they fix'd; imagining,
For one forbidden tree, a multitude
Now ris'n, to work them further woe or shame.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 553.

They are never more *earnest* to disturb us, than when they see us most *earnest* in this duty.—*Bishop Duppa.*

3. Serious; important.

They whom *earnest* lets do often hinder from being partakers of the whole, have yet this, the length of divine service, opportunity for access unto some reasonable part thereof.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Earnest. *s.* Seriousness; serious event (not a jest); reality (not a feigned appearance).

Take heed that this jest do not one day turn to *earnest*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

I told you Klaius was the hapless wight,
Who *earnest* found what they accounted play. *Id.*
Therewith she laugh'd, and did her *earnest* end in jest. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

But the main business and *earnest* of the world is money, dominion, and power.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

In earnest. Seriously; in reality; not in jest.

That high All-seer, which I dallied with,
Hath turn'd my feigned prayer on my head,
And given *in earnest* what I begg'd in jest.
Shakespear, Richard III. v. 1.

Nor can I think that God, Creator wise!
Though threat'ning, will *in earnest* so destroy
Us, his prime creatures.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 938.

We shall die *in earnest*, and it will not become us to live in jest.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Sempronius, you have acted like yourself;
One would have thought you had been half *in earnest*.
Addison, Cato.

Earnest. *v. a.* Show, or prove, in earnest. *Rare.*

Let 's prove among ourselves our armes in jest,
That when we come to *earnest* them with men
We may them better use.
Pastor Fido, i. 1602. (Nares by H. and W.)

Earnestly. *adv.* In an earnest manner; warmly; affectionately; zealously; importunately; intensely.

Shame is a banishment of him from the good opinion of the world, which every man most *earnestly* desires.—*South.*

Earnestness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Earnest.

Audacity and confidence doth in business so great effects, as a man may doubt, that, besides the very daring and *earnestness*, and persisting and importunity, there should be some secret binding, and stooping of other men's spirits to such persons.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Earnful. *adj.* [see Yearn.] Shivering. *Obsolete.*

Whatever charms might move a gentle heart,
I oft have tried, and shewed the *earnful* smart
Which eats my breast. *Phineas Fletcher,*
Piscatory Eclogues, v. 8. (Rich.)

Earning. *verbal abs.* (rare in *sing.*) Money, or money's worth, earned.

This is the great expense of the poor that takes up almost all their *earnings*.—*Locke.*

Earpick. *s.* Small instrument for picking or cleansing the ears.

Queen Elizabeth's *ear-pick* was of enamelled gold, adorned with rubies and pearls. Magnetic.

ear-picks to prevent pain were used about 1690.—*Fosbroke, Encyclopædia of Antiquities.*

Earrent. *s.* Tear, rent, or laceration of the ear from the pillory.

You should pay our *ear-rents.*—*B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

Earring. *s.* Ring set with jewels and worn at the ear; ornament of a woman's ear.

With gold and silver they increase his store,
And gave the precious *earrings* which they wore.
G. Sandys.

A lady bestowed *earrings* upon a favourite lamprey.—*Arbuthnot.*

Earsh. *s.* Ploughed field. *Obsolete.*

Fires oft are good or barren *earshes* made,
With crackling flames to burn the stubble blade.
May, Translation of Virgil's Georgics.

Earshot. *s.* Reach of the ear; space within which words may be heard.

Gomez, stand you out of *earshot*. . . . I have something to say to your wife in private.—*Dryden, Spanish Fryar.*

Earth. *s.* [from A.S. *eorð.*]

1. Element (in the popular sense of the term) so called: (fire, air, and water being the other three).

The smiling god is seen; while water, *earth*,
And air attest his bounty. *Thomson.*

2. Terraqueous globe; planet Terra, or the world we live in: (often opposed to other scenes of existence).

Nought so vile that on the *earth* doth live,
But to the *earth* some special good doth give.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 3.

What are these,
So wither'd, and so wild in their attire,
That look not like th' inhabitants o' th' *earth*,
And yet are on't? *Id., Macbeth*, i. 3.

They can judge as fitly of his worth,
As I can of those mysteries which heav'n
Will not have *earth* to know. *Id., Coriolanus*, iv. 2.

This solid globe we live upon is called the *earth*; which word, taken in a more limited sense, signifies such parts of this globe as are capable, being exposed to the air, to give rooting and nourishment to plants, so that they may stand and grow in it.—*Locke.*

3. Inhabitants of the earth.

The whole *earth* was of one language.—*Genesis*, xi. 1.

4. Country; distinct region.

In ten set battles have we driven back
These heathen Saxons, and regain'd our *earth*,
As *earth* recovers from the ebbing tide. *Dryden.*

5. In *Chemistry.*

a. In the *older* sense.

The five genera of *earths* are, 1. Boles; 2. Clays; 3. Marls; 4. Ochres; 5. Trepelas.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Earths are opake, insipid, and, when dried, friable, or consisting of parts easy to separate, and soluble in water; not disposed to burn, flame, or take fire.—*Woodward.*

b. In the *newer* sense.

Modern science has demonstrated that the substances called primitive *earths*, and which, prior to the great electro-chemical career of Sir H. Davy, were deemed to be elementary matter, are all compounds of certain metallic bases and oxygen, with the exception of silica, whose base, silicon being analogous to boron, has led that compound to be regarded as an acid; a title characteristic of the part it extensively performs in neutralizing alkaline bodies, in mineral nature, and in the processes of art. Four of the *earths*, when pure, possess decided alkaline properties, being more or less soluble in water, having (at least three of them) an acrid alkaline taste, changing the purple infusion of red cabbage to green, most readily saturating the acids, and affording thereby neutro-saline crystals. These four are baryta, strontia, lime (calcia), and magnesia. The *earths* proper are five in number; alumina, glucina, yttria, zirconia, and thorina. These do not change the colour of infusion of cabbage or tincture of litmus, do not readily neutralize acidity, and are quite insoluble in water. The alkalies are soluble in water even when carbonated; a property which distinguishes them from the alkaline *earths.*—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

6. In *Hunting.* Foxhole: (hence, 'run to *earth*;' '*earth*-stopper').

Hamilton fixed five o'clock in the morning of the thirteenth of February for the deed. He hoped that, before that time, he should reach Glencoe with four hundred men, and should have stopped all the *earths* in which the old fox and his two cubs,—so Mac Ian and his sons were nicknamed by the murderers,—could take refuge.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xviii.

Earth. *s.* [from *ear.*] Ploughing. *Rare.*

Such land as ye break up for barley to sow,
Two *earths*, at the least, ere ye sow it bestow.
Tusser, One Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Earth. *v. a.*

1. Hide in the earth.

The fox is *earthed*; but I shall send my two terriers in after him.—*Dryden, Spanish Fryar.*

2. Cover with earth.

Earth up with fresh mould the roots of those auriculas which the frost may have uncovered.—*Evelyn, Calendarium hortense.*

Earth. *v. n.* Retire under ground.

Hence foxes *earth'd*, and wolves abhorr'd the day,
And hungry churles ensnar'd the nightly prey.
Tickell.

Earthboard. *s.* Board of the plough that shakes off the earth.

The plow reckoned the most proper for stiff black clays, is one that is long, large, and broad, with a deep head and a square *earthboard*, so as to turn up a great furrow.—*Mortimer.*

Earthborn. *adj.*

1. Born of the earth.

The wounds I make but sow new enemies;
Which from their blood, like *earthborn* brethren rise. *Dryden.*

The God for ever great, for ever king,
Who slew the *earthborn* race, and measures right
To heav'n's great habitants. *Prior.*

2. Meanly born.

Earthborn Lycon shall ascend the throne. *Smith.*

Earthbound. *adj.* Fastened by the pressure of the earth.

That will never be:
Who can impress the forest, bid the tree
Unfix his *earthbound* root?
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.

Earthbred. *adj.* Lowborn; vulgar.

Peasants, I'll curb your headstrong impudence
And make you tremble when the lion roars,
Ye *earthbred* worms. *Brewer, Lingua*, i. 6. (Rich.)

Earthen. *adj.* Made of earth; made of clay.

About his shelves
Green *earthen* pots, bladders, and musty seeds
Were thinly scattered.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, v. 1.

As a rustick was digging the ground by Padua, he found an urn, or *earthen* pot, in which there was another urn, and in this lesser a lamp clearly burning.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magic.*

Earthenware. *s.* Ware made of clay; crockery; pottery.

The most brittle water-carriage was used among the Egyptians, who, as Strabo saith, would sail sometimes in the boats made of *earthen ware.*—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Earthflax. *s.* Fibrous gypsum.

Of English tile, the coarser sort is called plaister, or parget; the finer, *earthflax*, or salamander's hair.—*Woodward.*

Earthling. *s.* Inhabitant of the earth; mortal; poor frail creature.

To *earthlings*, the footstool of God, that stage which he raised for a small time, seemeth magnificent.—*Drummond.*

Earthly. *adj.*

1. Not heavenly; vile; mean; sordid.

But I remember now
I'm in this *earthly* world, where to do harm
Is often laudable; to do good, sometime
Accounted dangerous folly.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 2.

When faith and love, which parted from thee never,
Had ripen'd thy just soul to dwell with God,
Meekly thou didst resign this *earthly* load
Of death, call'd life. *Milton, Sonnets*, xiv.

2. Belonging only to our present state; not spiritual.

Our common necessities, and the lack which we all have as well of ghostly as of *earthly* favours, is in each kind easily known.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. Corporeal, not mental.

Great grace that old man to him given had,
For God he often saw, from heaven hight,
All were his *earthly* eyen both blunt and bad.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Sudden he view'd, in spite of all her art,
An *earthly* lover lurking at her heart.
Pope, Rape of the Lock.

4. With *one, any, no*, &c., used as an expletive.

Oh! if to dance all night, and dress all day,
Charm'd the small-pox, or chas'd old age away,
Who would not scorn what housewife's cares produce?
Or who would learn *one earthly* thing of use? *Pope.*

Earthnut. *s.* See extracts, in the first of which it is the English umbelliferous plant Bunium flexuosum; in the second, the African Arachis hypogæa.

Where there are *earthnuts* in several patches, though the roots lie deep in the ground, and the stalks be dead, the swine will by their scent root only where they grow.—*Ray.*

The *earthnut*, . . . a singular plant, has frequently been confounded with others. . . . Its common appellation, the *earthnut*, has led to the conclusion that it was a species of *nut*, such as is known in England under the name of *pignut, hawknut*, and *groundnut*. This, as well as the earth-chesnut, belong to totally different genera. On the continent, and in the East Indies, a similar confusion had long existed by the appellation of the ground pistachio, which caused the fruit to be confounded with the nut of the tree Pistacia vera. Some resemblance, on the other hand, existing between these—as well as from their being eaten by different nations . . . and also for producing oil—rendered the true description still more difficult. Botanists, however, are now no longer at a loss. The Arachis nut partakes of the nature of the pea or bean of our own country . . . originally from Africa. It has been naturalized in Europe, and, with the climate of the south of France, may be turned to good account.—*Simmonds, Commercial Products of the Vegetable Kingdom.*

Earthquake. *s.* Tremor or convulsion of the earth.

This subterranean heat or fire being in any part of the earth stopt, by some accidental glut or obstruction in the passages through which it used to ascend, and being preternaturally assembled in greater quantity into one place, causes a great rarefaction and intumescence of the water of the abyss, putting it into very great commotions; and making the like effort upon the earth, expanded upon the face of the abyss, occasions that agitation and concussion which we call an *earthquake.*—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

The country, by reason of its vast caverns and subterraneous fires, has been miserably torn by *earthquakes*, so that the whole face of it is quite changed.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Earthwork. *s.* In *Fortification.* Outposts made of earth: (opposed to *stone*).

The white tower . . . is blocked up with a double line of *earthworks* pierced for guns.—*W. H. Russell, The [Crimean] War*, ch. xxxii.

Earthworm. *s.*

1. Common red worm of the genus Lumbricus.

Worms are found in snow commonly, like *earthworms*, and therefore it is not unlike that it may likewise put forth plants.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The first [order of the anellids] . . . comprises the leeches, which are provided with a suctorial disc at each extremity of the body, and have neither bristles nor tuberculate feet. The second order . . . includes the *earth-worms*; these have neither tubercular feet, nor external gills, nor suckers, but are provided with short stiff bristles fulfilling the function of feet, and which, in fact, are the rudiments of such. . . . In some *earth-worms* the skin is red, from the colour of its contained or subjacent circulating fluids; in leeches it is variegated by a layer of pigment-cells; in most anellids the epidermis reflects iridescent tints, and in such it is readily detached from the cutis.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. xi.

2. Used *metaphorically.* Mean person.

Thy vain contempt, dull *earthworm*, cease:
I won't for refuge fly. *Norris.*

Earthy. *adj.* Consisting of, connected with, or partaking of the nature of, the earth.

a. In *general.*

Long may'st thou live in Richard's seat to sit,
And soon lie Richard in an *earthy* pit!
Shakespear, Richard II. iv. 1.

Him lord pronounc'd, he, O indignity!
Subjected to his service angel-wings,
And flaming ministers to watch and tend
Their *earthy* charge. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 154.

These lamps are inflamed by the admission of new air, when the sepulchres are opened, as we see in fat *earthy* vapours of divers sorts.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magic.*

All water, especially that of rain, is more or less stored with matter, light in comparison of the common mineral *earthy* matter.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

b. As opposed to *heavenly.*

Those *earthy* spirits black and envious are;
I'll call up other gods of form more fair.
Dryden, Indian Emperour.

Mine is the shipwreck, in a watry sign;
And in an *earthy*, the dark dungeon thine. *Id.*

c. As opposed to *spiritual.* Gross.

Teach me, dear creature, how to think and speak;
Lay open to my *earthy* gross conceit,
Smother'd in errors, feeble, shallow, weak,

The folded meaning of your words' deceit.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, iii. 2.

Earwax. *s.* Cerumen or exudation which smears the inside of the ear.

The ear being to stand open, because there was some danger that insects might creep in thereat: therefore hath nature loricated or plaistered over the sides of the hole with *earwax*, to entangle insects.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Earwig. *s.* [A.S. *wigga* = worm, grub, caterpillar; some provincial forms, as *arrowig*, &c., as well as the shape of the insect, suggest a connection with *arrow*. The French *perce-oreille* favours the common view; though it is possible that these are two concurrent forms.] Sheath-winged insect, imagined to creep into the ear.

Himself he on an *earwig* set;
Yet scarce he on his back could get,
So oft and high he did curvet. *Drayton, Nymphidia.*

Earwigs and snails seldom infest timber.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Doll never flies to cut her lace,
Or throw cold water in her face,
Because she heard a sudden drum,
Or found an *earwig* in a plum. *Swift.*

Earwig. *v. a.* Talk over privately; influence by whispered and covert statements or insinuations.

He was so sure to be *earwigged* in private that what he heard or said openly went for little.—*Marryat, Snarleyyow.*

Earwitness. *s.* One who attests, or can attest, anything as heard by himself.

All present were made *earwitnesses*, even of each particular branch of a common indictment.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The histories of mankind, written by eye or *earwitnesses*, are built upon this principle.—*Watts, Logick.*

Ease. *s.* [Fr. *aise.*] Absence of exertion or effort.

1. Quiet; rest; tranquillity.

But then we should not find it half so brave,
To lead it to the wars and to the seas;
To make it suffer watchings, hunger, cold,
When it might feed with plenty and with *ease*.
Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul.

2. Indulgence: (the following extract gives the rare form of the *plural*).

Is it a small crime to wound yourself by anguish of heart, to deprive yourself of all the pleasures, or *eases*, or enjoyments of life?—*Sir W. Temple.*

3. Relaxation.

Give yourself *ease* from the fatigue of watching.—*Swift.*

4. Freedom of manner, in moving, writing, or the like.

True *ease* in writing comes from art, not chance;
As those walk *easiest* who have learned to dance.
Pope, Essay on Criticism.

At ease. In a state of undisturbed leisure; without pain, without anxiety.

Lucan, content with praise, may lie *at ease*
In costly grotts and marble palaces.
Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

Men of parts and penetration were not idly to dispute *at* their *ease*, but were to act according to the result of their debates.—*Locke.*

No body is under an obligation to know every thing: knowledge and science in general is the business only of those who are *at ease* and leisure.—*Id.*

Ease. *v. a.*

1. Free from pain.

Help and *ease* children the best you can; but by no means bemoan them.—*Locke.*

2. Assuage; mitigate; alleviate.

Thy father made our yoke grievous, now therefore *ease* thou somewhat the grievous servitude.—2 *Chronicles*, x. 4.

As if with sports my sufferings I could *ease*.
Dryden.

Though he speaks of such medicines as procure sleep, and *ease* pain, he doth not determine their doses.—*Arbuthnot.*

Will he for sacrifice our sorrows *ease*?
And can our tears reverse his firm decrees? *Prior.*

3. Relieve from labour, or from anything which offends: (with *of*).

I will *ease* me *of* mine adversaries.—*Isaiah*, i. 24.

If ere night the gath'ring clouds we fear,
A song will help the beating storm to bear;
And that thou may'st not be too late abroad,
Sing, and I'll *ease* thy shoulders *of* thy load. *Dryden.*

No body feels pain that he wishes not to be *eased of*, with a desire equal to that pain, and inseparable from it.—*Locke.*

Eáseful. *adj.* Quiet; peaceable; fit for rest.

I spy a black, suspicious, threat'ning cloud,
That will encounter with our glorious sun,
Ere he attain his *easeful* western bed.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. v. 3.

Easel. *s.* [German, *esel.*] Stand on which a painter fixes his canvass.

He runs to his *easel* at sunrise, and sits before it, caressing his picture all day till nightfall.—*Thackeray, The Newcomes*, ii. 117.

Eáseless. *adj.* Deprived of ease.

Eáselessly. *adv.* In an easeless manner.

Alas, what sharper smart, what more afflicting pains,
What worser griefe than that which *easlesly* sustains? *Sylvester, Du Bartas.* (Ord MS.)

Easement. *s.*

1. Assistance; support; relief from expenses; subsidy; perquisite.

He has the advantage of a free lodging, and some other *easements*.—*Swift.*

2. In *Law*. Service that one neighbour has of another by charter or prescription, without profit; as a way through his ground, a sink, or such like.

Easily. *adv.* In an easy manner.

Sounds move swiftly, and at great distance; but they require a medium well disposed, and their transmission is *easily* stopped.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

I can *easily* resign to others the praise of your illustrious family.—*Dryden, Dedication to State of Innocence.*

Is it not to bid defiance to all mankind to condemn their universal opinions and designs, if, instead of passing your life as well and *easily*, you resolve to pass it as ill and as miserable as you can?—*Sir W. Temple.*

Not soon provok'd, she *easily* forgives;
And much she suffers, as she much believes. *Prior.*

Easiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Easy.

1. Freedom from difficulty.

Believe me, friends, loud tumults are not laid
With half the *easiness* that they are rais'd.
B. Jonson.

Easiness and difficulty are relative terms, and relate to some power; and a thing may be difficult to a weak man, which yet may be easy to the same person, when assisted with a greater strength.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

The seeming *easiness* of Pindarick verse has made it spread; but it has not been considered.—*Dryden.*

You left a conquest more than half achiev'd,
And for whose *easiness* I almost griev'd. *Id.*

This plea, under a colour of friendship to religion, invites men to it by the *easiness* of the terms it offers.—*Rogers.*

2. Flexibility; compliance; readiness; not opposition; not reluctance.

His yielding unto them in one thing might haply put them in hope that time would breed the like *easiness* of condescending further unto them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The safest way to secure honesty, is to lay the foundations of it early in liberality, and an *easiness* to part with to others whatever they have or like themselves.—*Locke.*

3. Freedom from constraint, effort, or formality.

Abstruse and mystick thoughts you must express
With painful care, but seeming *easiness*:
For truth shines brightest through the plainest dress. *Lord Roscommon.*

4. Rest; tranquillity; ease; freedom from pain.

I think the reason I have assigned hath a great interest in that rest and *easiness* we enjoy when asleep.—*Ray.*

Easing. *verbal abs.* Making easy.

The [Roman indulgences] are intended for these two ends: 1. The *easing* of true penitents from the penalties laid on them by their confessors, after the absolution here in the church. 2. The removing of more grievous punishments laid on them by the God Almighty yonder in purgatory.—*Brevint, Saul and Samuel*, c. x. (Rich.)

East. *s.* [A.S. *east, est.*]

1. Quarter where the sun rises: (opposite to the *west*).

They counting forwards towards the *east*, did allow 180 degrees to the Portugals eastward.—*Abbot.*

2. Regions in the eastern parts of the world.

I would not be the villain that thou thinkest,
For the whole space that's in the tyrant's grasp,
And the rich *east* to boot.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

The gorgeous *east*, with richest hand,
Showers on her kings barbarick pearl and gold.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 3.

Easter. *s.* [A.S. *Eostre*, an Anglo-Saxon goddess, whose festival was held in April.] Day on which the Christian church commemorates our Saviour's resurrection.

Did'st thou not fall out with a taylor for wearing his new doublet before *Easter*?—*Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 1.

Victor's unbrother-like heat towards the Eastern churches, in the controversy about *Easter*, fomented that difference into a schism.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound*: (as, '*Easter*-Monday,' '*Easter*-week,' &c.)

Easterling. *s.* Native of any country eastward of another.

He oft in battle vanquished
Those spoilful, rich, and swarming *Easterlings*.
Spenser.

Easterly. *adj.*

1. Coming from the parts towards the east.

When the *easterly* winds or breezes are kept off by some high mountains from the vallies, whereby the air, wanting motion, doth become exceeding unhealthful.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. Lying towards the east.

These give us a view of the most *easterly*, southerly, and westerly parts of England.—*Grgunt, Observations on the Bills of Mortality.*

3. Looking towards the east.

Water he chuses clear, light, without taste or smell, drawn from springs with an *easterly* exposition.—*Arbuthnot.*

Eastern. *adj.* Relating to, lying in, or being in the direction of, the east; oriental.

Th' angel caught
Our ling'ring parents, and to th' *eastern* gate
Led them direct. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 637.

Like *eastern* kings a lazy state they keep. *Pope.*

A ship at sea has no certain method in either her *eastern* or western voyages, or even in her less distant sailing from the coasts, to know her longitude, or how much she is gone eastward or westward, as can easily be known in any clear day or night how much she is gone northward or southward.—*Addison.*

Eastlandish. *adj.* Belonging to, or coming from, an eastern country or district.

They had among them three languages; but I should rather think that they only differed as High Dutch, Low Dutch, and *Eastlandish* Dutch.—*Verstegan, Restoration of decayed Intelligence.* (Rich.)

Eastward. *adj.* Having its direction towards the east.

The *eastward* extension of this vast tract was unknown.—*Marsden, Translation of Marco Polo.*

Eastward. *adv.* [from the *accusative* of the A.S. *weord* = direction.] Towards the east.

The moon, which performs its motion swifter than the sun, gets *eastward* out of his rays, and appears when the sun is set.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

What shall we do, or where direct our flight?
Eastward, as far as I could cast my sight,
From op'ning heav'ns, I saw descending light.
Dryden.

Eastwards. *adv.* [from the *genitive* of the A.S. *weord.*] Same as Eastward.

Such were the accounts from the remotest parts *eastwards*.—*Marsden, Translation of Marco Polo.*

Easy. *adj.* [Fr. *aisé.*]

1. Free from difficulty.

The service of God, in the solemn assembly of saints, is a work, though *easy*, yet withal very weighty, and of great respect.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

How much it is in every one's power to make resolutions to himself, such as he may keep, is *easy* for every one to try.—*Locke.*

The whole island was probably cut into several *easy* ascents, and planted with variety of palaces.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

2. Quiet; unmolested; secure; not anxious.

Those that are *easy* in their conditions, or their minds, refuse often to enter upon publick charge and employment.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Keep their thoughts *easy* and free, the [illegible] wherein the mind is capable of receiving [illegible] formations.—*Locke.*

A marriage of love is pleasant, a marriage of interest *easy*, and a marriage where both meet happy —*Addison, Spectator.*

When men are *easy* in their circumstances, they are naturally enemies to innovations.—*Id., Freeholder.*

A man should direct all his studies and endeavours at making himself *easy* now, and happy hereafter. *Id., Spectator.*

3. Free from pain.
Bold adventure to discover wide
That dismal world, if any clime perhaps
Might yield them *easier* habitation.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 573.
Pleasure has been the bus'ness of my life,
And every change of fortune *easy* to me,
Because I still was easy to myself.
Dryden, Don Sebastian.

4. Ready; not unwilling.
Pity and he are one;
So merciful a king did never live,
Loth to revenge, and *easy* to forgive.
Dryden, Spanish Fryar.

5. Having no want of more.
They should be allowed each of them such a rent as would make them *easy*.—*Swift, Arguments against abolishing Christianity.*

6. Having no constraint or formality.
Praise the *easy* vigour of a line,
Where Denham's strength and Waller's sweetness join. *Pope.*

Often used *adverbially*, and that throughout the three degrees of comparison.
Those move *easiest* that have learn'd to dance.
Pope.

Eat. *v. a.* [preterite *ate*, less correctly *eat* and *ete*; part. *eaten*, less correctly *eat*.]

1. Devour with the mouth.
Locusts shall *eat* the residue of that which is escaped from the hail, and shall *eat* every tree which groweth.—*Exodus*, x. 5.
Other states cannot be accused for not staying for the first blow, or for not accepting Polyphemus's courtesy, to be the last that shall be *eaten* up.—*Bacon, Considerations on the War with Spain.*
Even wormwood, *eat* with bread, will not bite, because it is mixed with a great quantity of spittle.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

2. Consume; corrode.
Thou best of gold art worst of gold;
Other less fine in carat is more precious,
Preserving life in med'cine potable:
But thou, most fine, most honour'd, most renown'd,
Hast *eat* thy bearer up.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.
Now although all things went as Paleologus the Emperor could himselfe have wished, yet could he not rest so contented for feare lest those which now did *eat* their owne hearts, and with great griefe smouldred their anger, should at length as the rightfull heires of their empire by him usurped, breake out into open force.—*Knolles, History of the Turks*, p. 116. (Ord MS.)
They entail a secret curse upon their estates, which does either insensibly waste and consume it, or *eat* out the heart and comfort of it.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons*, iv.

Eat one's words. Retract what one has said.
They cannot hold, but burst out those *words*, which afterwards they are forced to *eat*.—*Hakewill, Apology.*
Credit were not to be lost
B' a brave knight errant of the post,
That *eats*, perfidiously, his *word*,
And swears his ears through a two-inch board.
Butler, Hudibras.

Eat. *v. n.*

1. Go to the chief meal.
He did *eat* continually at the king's table.—2 *Samuel*, ix. 13.
And when the scribes and pharisees saw him *eat* with publicans and sinners, they said unto his disciples, How is it that he *eateth* with publicans and sinners?—*Matthew*, ii. 16.

2. Take food.
Thou art past the tyrant's stroke;
Care no more to cloath and *eat*.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iv. 2, song.
He that will not *eat* 'till he has a demonstration that it will nourish him, he that will not stir 'till he infallibly knows the business he goes about will succeed, will have little else to do but sit still and perish.—*Locke.*

3. Make way by corrosion or gnawing into anything; penetrate: (with *into*, rather than *in*).
The plague of sin has even altered his nature, and *eaten into* his very essentials.—*South, Sermons.*
A prince's court *eats* too much *into* the income of a poor state.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Eatable. *adj.* Edible.
What fish can any shore or British sea-town show
That's *eatable* to us, that it doth not bestow
Abundantly thereon?
Drayton, Polyolbion, s. 25. (Rich.)
They [the Ebenaceæ] are remarkable for little except the hardness of the wood of such species as Diospyrus, Ebenus, Ebenaster, and for the *eatable* quality of the fruit. The timber, of a black colour, sometimes variegated with white or brown lines, is well known under the names of Ebony and Ironwood. The fruit is noted for extreme acerbity before arriving at maturity.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom, Ebenaceæ.*

Eatable. *s.* Anything that may be eaten.
If you all sorts of persons would engage,
Suit well your *eatables* to ev'ry age.
King, Art of Cookery.

Eatage. *s.* See Eddish.
The farmer will lose the *eatage* of his aftermath.—*Hunter, Georgical Essays*, p. 549. (Ord MS.)

Eater. *s.* One who eats, or that which eats, into anything; one who eats.
The Caribees and the Cannibals, almost all, are *eaters* of man's flesh.—*Abbot, Description of the World.*
If the taste of this fruit maketh the *eaters* like gods, why remainest thou a beast?—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Eath. *adj.* Easy; not difficult. *Obsolete.*
Where ease abounds, it's *eath* to do amiss.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
What works not beauty? man's relenting mind
Is *eath* to move with plaints and shews of woe.
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso, b. iv.
The way was strait and *eath*. *Ibid.*

Eath. *adv.* [A.S. *eaðe*.] Easily. *Obsolete.*
Who hath the world not try'd,
From the right way full *eath* may wander wide.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.

Eaths. *adv.* Same as Eath. *Obsolete.*
These are vain thoughts or melancholy shews,
That wont to haunt and trace by cloistered tombs;
Which *eaths* appear in sad and strange disguises,
To pensive minds deceived with their shadows.
Cornelia O. P. ii. 262. (Nares by H. and W.)

Eating. *part. adj.* Having the power or habit of eating; having a tendency to eat: (generally with the sense of *corroding* or *fretting*).
There arises a necessity of keeping the surface even, either by pressure or *eating* medicines, that the eminence of the flesh may not resist the fibres of the skin in their tendency to cover the wound.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

In the following the word translates *mordax* in a well-known Latin phrase, *curæ mordaces* = biting cares.
And ever against *eating* cares,
Lap me in soft Lydian airs. *Milton, L'Allegro.*

Eating. *verbal abs.* Act of one who eats.
The consequent of which words is plainly this, that there is no *eating* of Christ's flesh or drinking of his blood, but by a moral instrument, faith and subordination to Christ; the sacramental external *eating* alone being no *eating* of Christ's flesh, but the symbols and sacraments of it.—*Jeremy Taylor, Real Presence of Christ in the Sacrament*, § 3.
The Barmecide, in the 'Arabian Nights,' who amused himself by setting down his guest to an imaginary feast, and trying his skill in imitating, at an empty table, the actions of *eating* and drinking, did not propose this as an advisable mode of instructing him how to perform those actions in reality.—*Whately, Elements of Logic.*

Eatinghouse. *s.* House where provisions are sold ready dressed.
An hungry traveller stept into an *eatinghouse* for his dinner.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Eavedrop. *s.* See Eves.
Then I rise, the *eavedrops* fall,
And the yellow vapours choke
The great city sounding wide;
The day comes a dull red ball,
Wrapt in drifts of lurid smoke
On the misty river tide. *Tennyson, Maud.*

Eaves. *s.* [A.S. *efese*.] Edges of the roof which overhang the house.
His tears run down his beard, like winter drops
From *eaves* of reeds. *Shakespear, Tempest*, v. 1.
If in the beginning of winter the drops of the *eaves* of houses come more slowly down than they use, it portendeth a hard and frosty winter.—*Bacon.*

The admission of *a* into the spelling of this word, saving common custom and high authorities, can only be defended on the principle of distinguishing it from *eve* = evening. In A.S. it is almost certain that the combination *ea* was sounded *ya*. Compare also *eam* and *eme*.

Eavesdropper. *s.* Listener under windows.
Under our tents I'll play the *eavesdropper*,
To hear if any mean to shrink from me.
Shakespear, Richard III. v. 3.

Eavesdropping. *s.* Act of an eavesdropper.
If the sympathy we feel with one another is infinite, or nearly so,—in proof of which, do but consider the boundless ocean of Gossip (imperfect, undistilled Biography) which is emitted and imbibed by the human species daily:—if every secret-history, every closed-doors conversation, how trivial soever, has an interest for us, then might the conversation of a Schiller with a Goethe, so rarely do Schillers meet with Goethes among us, tempt Honesty itself into *eavesdropping*.—*Carlyle, Miscellanies, Schiller.*
What are you staying for here, Miss Wyndham? Why are you not gone to your mother? No *eavesdropping*, if you please.—*Emilia Wyndham*, ch. v.

Ebb. *s.* [A.S. *ebba*, *ebflod*.]

1. Reflux of the tide towards the sea.
The clear sun on his wide wat'ry glass
Gaz'd hot, and of the fresh wave largely drew,
As after thirst; which made their flowing shrink
From standing lake to tripping *ebb*, that stole
With soft foot tow'rds the deep.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 841.
Hither the seas at stated times resort,
And shove the loaden vessels into port;
Then with a gentle *ebb* retire again,
And render back their cargo to the main.
Addison, On Italy.

2. Decline; decay; waste.
You have finished all the war, and brought all things to that low *ebb* which you speak of.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*
This tide of man's life, after it once turneth and declineth, ever runneth with a perpetual *ebb* and falling stream, but never floweth again.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*
The greatest age for poetry was that of Augustus Cæsar, yet painting was then at its lowest *ebb*, and perhaps sculpture was also declining. — *Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting*, pref.
Near my apartment let him pris'ner be,
That I his hourly *ebbs* of life may see.
Id., Aurungzebe.
What is it he aspires to?
Is it not this? To shed the slow remains,
His last poor *ebb* of blood in your defence?
Addison, Cato.

Ebb. *v. n.*

1. Flow back as a tide.
Though my tide of blood
Hath proudly flow'd in vanity 'till now,
Now it doth turn and *ebb* back to the sea.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. v. 2.
From thence the tide of fortune left their shore,
And *ebb'd* much faster than it flow'd before.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

2. Decline; decay; waste.
Well, I am standing water.—
I'll teach you how to flow.—Do so: to *ebb*
Hereditary sloth instructs me.
Shakespear, Tempest, ii. 1.
But oh, he *ebbs*, the smiling waves decay;
For ever, lovely stream, for ever stay. *Lord Halifax.*

Ebb. *adj.*

1. Having the character of an ebbing tide. *Rare*; or only used in combination with certain words, as *tide*, &c.; and even here it may be the *substantive* with an *adjectival* construction.
And verely the water there is otherwise verie low and *ebb*, and not above knee high.—*Holland, Translation of Pliny*, xxxi. 7. (Rich.)
I will account no sin little: since there is not the least but workes out the death of the soul. It is all one whether I be drowned on the *ebber* shore, or in the midst of the deepe sea.—*Bishop Hall, Meditations and Vows*, cont. 2. (Rich.)

2. Level; even. *Rare.*
The roots of the apple-tree, olive, and cypresses, lie very *ebb*, and creepe hard under the sourd of the ground.—*Holland, Translation of Pliny*, xvi. 31. (Rich.)

Ebbing. *verbal abs.* Act or state of that which ebbs.
We must have perpetual *ebbings* and flowings of mirth and melancholy.—*Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel*, p. 42.
In religious forms, what *ebbings* and flowings have been and daily are, as to the vulgar opinion, report and practice of things.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 154.

Eben. *s.* See Ebony. *Rare.*
Of all those trees that be appropriate to India, Virgil hath highly commended the *ebene* above the rest.—*Holland, Translation of Pliny*, xii. 4. (Rich.)

Ebon. *s.* [Lat. *ebenus*; hence the form *eben*, the more correct one.] Ebony.
Now, lighter humour, leave me and be gone,
Your passion poore yields matter much too slight
To write those plagues that then were coming on,
Doth ask a pen of *ebon* and the night.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, b. iv. (Rich.)

Ebon. *adj.* Having the colour of ebony, i.e. black.

There under *ebon* shades and low-browed rocks,
As ragged as thy locks,
In black Cimmerian darkness ever dwell.
Milton, L'Allegro.

Ébony. *s.* Valuable cabinet wood so called; tree (of the genus *Diospyros*) from which it is procured.

Ebony is the most important of the trees which they are in the habit of felling, as well as the one involving the greatest amount of labour, from the hardness and weight of the timber, which is so dense and heavy, that, to permit of their moving it at all, they are obliged to cut it into very short logs. The *densely black* portion, which is an article of commerce, occupies the centre of the tree; and in order to reach it, the whiter wood that surrounds it is carefully cut away. The Arabs were so well aware of this peculiarity in *ebony* that Albyrouni, in his treatise on India, calls it the 'black marrow of a tree, divested of its outer integuments.'—*Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon*, pt. ix. ch. v.

Ebríety. *s.* [Lat. *ebrietas*; from *ebrius* = drunken.] Drunkenness.

Bitter almonds, as an antidote against *ebriety*, hath commonly failed.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Averroes, a man of his own faith, restrained his *ebriety* to hilarity.—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 505: 1654.

When Noah planted the vine, Satan attended, and sacrificed a sheep, a lion, an ape, and a sow. These animals were to symbolize the gradations of *ebriety*. —*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. lxvi. *Dissertation on the Gesta Romanorum.*

Ebriósity. *s.* Tendency to, or habit of, drunkenness.

That religion which excuseth Noah in surprisal, will neither acquit *ebriosity* nor ebriety in their intended perversion.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Ebúlliate. *v. n.* Boil over. *Rare.*

Whence this 29 play-oppugning argument will *ebulliate.—Prynne, Histrio-Mastix*, pt. i. act iv. s. 3. (Rich.)

Ebúllience, or **Ebúlliency.** *s.* Act of boiling; condition of that which boils.

My meaning is only this; to caution against that vulgar and popular errour of mistaking the natural and enthusiastic fervour of men's spirits and the *ebullicency* of their fancy. — *Cudworth, Sermons*, p. 93.

Ebúllient. *s.* [Lat. *ebulliens, -entis*, pres. part. of *ebullio* = boil, boil over.] Boiling over.

They scarce can swallow their *ebullient* spleen.
Young, Night Thoughts, i. viii.

I conceived and drew up the plan of a work, a drama, which was to be, to my mind, what the Faust was to Goethe's. My Faust was old Michael Scott; a much better and more likely original than Faust. He appeared in the midst of his college of devoted disciples, enthusiastic, *ebullient*, shedding around him bright surmises of discoveries fully perfected in after-times, and inculcating the study of nature and its secrets as the pathway to the acquisition of power.—*Coleridge, Table Talk.*

Ebullítion. *s.* Act of boiling up with heat.

The dissolution of gold and silver disagree; so that in their mixture there is great *ebullition*, darkness, and, in the end, a precipitation of a black powder.—*Bacon.*

Iron, in aqua fortis, will fall into *ebullition* with noise and emication; as also a crasse and fumid exhalation, caused from the combat of the sulphur of iron with the acid and nitrous spirits of aqua fortis. —*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

When aqua fortis, or spirit of vitriol, poured upon filings of iron, dissolves the filings with a great heat and *ebullition*, is not the heat and *ebullition* effected by a violent motion of the parts; and does not their motion argue, that the acid parts of the liquor rush towards the parts of the metal with violence, and run forcibly into its pores, 'till they get between its outmost particles and the main mass of the metal? —*Sir I. Newton.*

A violent cold, as well as heat, may be produced by this *ebullition*; for if sal ammoniack, or any pure volatile alkali, dissolved in water, be mixed with an acid, an *ebullition*, with a greater degree of cold, will ensue.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

The remaining circumstances relied upon,—as his [Lord Chatham's] squandering away the ample legacy of Sir William Pynsent, and his impetuous proceedings in carrying on improvements at his Kentish villa, with no regard to expense, and even little attention to the period of the day or night when he required the work to be done,—may all be well accounted for by the known ardour of his disposition; and are truly to be reckoned among the natural *ebullitions* of the same vehement domination of purpose which, exerted upon greater things, formed the leading feature of his commanding character. — *Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Lord Chatham.*

Ecárte. *s.* (pronounced as a word of *three* syllables.) [Fr.] Game at cards so called.

All eyes were on a very pretty woman, with fifteen thousand a-year, and only twenty-three. The duke of Shropshire wished he was disembarrassed. Such a player of *ecarté* might double her income.—*Disraeli the younger, The young Duke*, b. ii. ch. iv.

Eccéntric. *adj.* [Gr. ἐκ = out, κέντρον = centre.]

1. Deviating from the centre; having a different centre from some other circle.

Whence is it that planets move all one and the same way in orbs concentrick, while comets move all manner of ways in orbs very *eccentrick*?—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

In the history of astronomy, we find that the inequable motions of the sun, moon, and planets were, in a great measure, reduced to rule and system by the Greeks, by the aid of an hypothesis of circles, revolving, and carrying in their motion other circles which also revolved. This hypothesis introduced many technical terms, as Deferent, Epicycle, *Eccentric.*— *Whewell, Novum Organon renovatum*, p. 265.

2. Not terminating in the same point; not directed by the same principle.

Whatsoever affairs pass such a man's hands, he crooketh them to his own ends; which must needs be often *eccentrick* to the ends of his master.—*Bacon, Essays.*

3. Irregular; anomalous; deviating from stated and constant methods.

A character of an *eccentrick* virtue, is the more exact image of human life, because it is not wholly exempted from its frailties.—*Dryden.*

Then from whate'er we can to sense produce,
Common and plain, or wond'rous and abstruse,
From nature's constant or *eccentrick* laws,
The thoughtful soul this gen'ral inference draws,
That an effect must presuppose a cause. *Prior.*

Eccéntric. *s.*

1. That which deviates from a centre.

Astronomers, to solve the phenomena, framed to the conceit *eccentrics* and epicycles and a wonderful engine of orbs.—*Bacon.* (Rich.)

Thither his course he bends
Through the calm firmament; but up or down,
By centrick or *eccentrick*, hard to tell.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 572.

They build, unbuild, contrive,
To save appearances: they gird the sphere
With centrick, and *eccentrick*, scribbled o'er,
Cycle, and epicycle, orb in orb. *Ibid.* viii. 81.

2. Deviation.

Let the lot decide the main of the controversy, and reserving somewhat for the publick, somewhat for the strangers, somewhat for common calamities, somewhat, as it were, for the universal motion of the whole body, somewhat for *eccentricks.—Hammond*, iv. 551. (Rich.)

Eccentrícity. *s.*

1. Deviation from a centre; state of having a different centre from another circle.

In regard of *eccentricity*, and the epicycle wherein it moveth, the motion of the moon is unequal.—*Sir T. Browne.*

By reason of the sun's *eccentricity* to the earth, and obliquity to the equator, he appears to us to move unequally.—*Holder.*

The *eccentricity* of the earth is the distance between the focus and the centre of the earth's elliptick orbit.—*Harris.*

2. Excursive and irregular deviation from usual custom.

The duke at his return from his *eccentricity*, for so I account favourites abroad, met no good news.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

3. Deviation from established methods; particularity; irregularity.

A kenside was a young man, warm with every notion that by nature or accident had been connected with the sound of liberty; and, by an *eccentricity* which such dispositions do not easily avoid, a lover of contradiction, and no friend to any thing established.—*Johnson, Life of Akenside.*

Ecchymósis. *s.* [Gr. ἐκχύμωσις.] Livid spots or blotches in the skin, made by extravasated blood; bruise with suffusion of blood; black eye; medical term, having *Ecchymotic* and other derivatives.

Ecchymosis may be defined an extravasation of the blood in or under the skin, the skin remaining whole.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Ecclésial. *adj.* Ecclesiastic. *Rare.*

Thus we see that all our *ecclesial* and political choices may consent and sort as well together without any rupture of the state as the Christians and freeholders.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. xi. (Rich.)

Ecclesiástes. *s.* [Gr.] One of the canonical books of Holy Scripture.

The book is in the Hebrew denominated Coheleth, a word which signifies one who speaks in public; and which, indeed, is properly translated by the Greek word *Ecclesiastes*, or, the Preacher.... The Hebrew word has, however, a feminine termination in respect to wisdom, personified, as it were, in Solomon.—*Dr. Gray, Key to the Old Testament.*

Ecclesiástic. *adj.* [Lat. *ecclesiasticus.*] Relating to the church.

A church of England man has a true veneration for the scheme established among us of *ecclesiastick* government.—*Swift.*

Ecclesiástic. *s.* Person dedicated to the ministries of religion.

The ambition of the *ecclesiasticks* destroyed the purity of the church.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Ecclesiástical. *adj.* Same as Ecclesiastic.

Is discipline an *ecclesiastical* matter or civil? If an *ecclesiastical*, it must belong to the duty of the minister.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Clergymen, otherwise little fond of obscure terms, yet in their sermons are liberal of those which they find in *ecclesiastical* writers.—*Swift.*

Ecclesiásticism. *s.* Church principles.

My religious convictions and views have remained free from any tincture of *ecclesiasticism.* — *Westminster Review*, January, 1856, p. 24.

Ecclesiásticus. *s.* [Latin, from Greek.] One of the books which form the Apocrypha. See extract.

The book of *Ecclesiasticus*, according to some writers, is so called, because the ancients divided the books of the Old Testament volume into four sorts; the first contained the Pentateuch; the second, the Prophets; the third, the Hagiographa; the fourth, the ecclesiastical or apocryphal books, as not being in the Jewish canon. Among the ecclesiastical books, this of Jesus the son of Sirach being most remarkable and useful, it was κατ' ἐξοχήν called *Ecclesiasticus*, whilst the rest of the same class have lost their name. According to others, this title was given by the Latins to it, to denote its use in the church, being read for the sake of edification in the publick religious assemblies. Or, lastly, because, like Solomon's Ecclesiastes, which it resembles in name as well as matter, it teaches and instructs such as attend to it by the admirable precepts which it delivers.—*Arnald, Commentary on Ecclesiasticus*, pref.

Ecclesiólogist. *s.* [Gr. λόγος = word, principle.] This word, suggesting as its congeners *Ecclesiology* and *Ecclesiological*, is the title of a periodical upon church architecture, published in 1850, when it was considered to be a new word. Earlier examples, however, are probably to be found, as well as the use of *Ecclesiology* in a more general sense, viz. the doctrine, system, or philosophy of the government and authority of churches.

Eccoprótic. *adj.* (sometimes used as a *substantive.*) [Gr. ἐκ, and κόπρος = dung.] Acting as a medicine which purges so as to bring away no more than the natural excrements lodged in the intestines. *Obsolete.*

The body ought to be maintained in its daily excretions by such means as are *eccoprotick.—Harvey, On the Plague.*

Echídna. *s.* [Gr. ἔχιδνα = viper.] Monotrematous animal so called. See extract.

The third principal division of the Edentates contains but two genera, belonging to the Australian range, and which have long excited the attention of zoologists: these are *Echidna* and Ornithorhynchus: the first resembling a hedgehog, with the muzzle of an ant-eater, without the slightest vestige of a tooth; and the latter a mole, with the bill of a duck.... The *Echidnæ*, or spiny ant-eaters, are of two species. Their mouth, or muzzle, more resembles that of a bird than of a quadruped, unless, indeed, it be compared to that of the American ant-eater; its form is narrow and lengthened, terminating in a very small mouth, hardly more than sufficient to admit the passage of a slender extensible tongue, which the animal uses, like the ant-eaters of America and India, to draw into its mouth the ants upon which it feeds. Although this mouth is destitute of teeth, the palate is furnished with several rows of small spines, directed backwards. Their feet are short, and are each furnished with five very strong and lengthened toes, admirably adapted for digging. The whole of the body is covered with short, acute, and rather strong spines, somewhat similar to those of the hedgehog; but in one species these spines are intermixed with a quantity of thick and soft fur, more resembling that of the Brazilian porcupines.—

Swainson, Natural History and Classification of Quadrupeds, §§ 230, 231.

Echínated, also **Echínate.** *adj.* In *Zoology* and *Botany.* Bristled like a hedgehog; set with prickles.

An *echinated* pyrites in shape approaches the *echinated* crystalline balls.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Echínoderm. *s.* [Gr. δέρμα, δέρματος = skin.] Animal of the order Radiata, chiefly represented by the sea-urchins so called.

(For examples see extract under Echinodermata.)

Echínodermal. *adj.* Relating to the Echinodermata.

(For example see extract under Echinodermata.)

Echínodérmata. *s.* Class in Zoology so called, of which the sea-urchins are the typical representatives.

The soft and gelatinous radiaries have often baffled the anatomist by the seeming simplicity and uniformity of their texture; the harder, spine-clad, or *echinodermal* species, perplex the most patient and persevering dissector by the extreme complexity and diversity of their constituent parts. This class of animals . . . includes species in which the form is most strictly or typically radiate. . . . With a radiated filamentary system of nerves is combined not only a distinct abdominal cavity with an alimentary canal suspended therein by a vascular mesentery, and having a distinct anal outlet, but there are distinct vascular and chylaqueous systems together with a large and well-defined respiratory organ. This organ, however, may be regarded as the exceptional condition of the radiated type of structure, and is found only in the highest and aberrant forms of the present class, which indicate the transition from the *echinoderms* to the annelides. . . . In the next order the angles disappear, and the disc expands until a spheroid or globular form is obtained, which characterises the *echinoderms* commonly called 'sea-urchins,' and Echinoi by the Greeks. . . . These vermiform *echinoderms* [holothurioidea] seem to lead, by the concluding order Sipunculoidea, to the true worms, which stand on the lowest step of the articulate division of the animal kingdom. The name *echinodermata* has been applied to these diversified forms of the higher organised zoophytes of Cuvier, because in many of the species the integument is defended by spines: they, however, posssess, and are associated together by, another and more general tegumentary character; the skin is perforated in most of the species by minute foramina, through which a multitude of small tubes or hollow suctorial tentacles (tube-feet) can be protruded and retracted, and these constitute the common organs of adhesion and locomotion in the *echinoderms.*—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. x.

Echínus. *s.*

1. Radiated animal so called; sea-urchin; sea-hedgehog.

The calcareous pieces entering into the composition of the complex skeleton of the *echinus* are those of the shell, of the buccal apparatus called the 'lantern,' of the ambulacral tubes, and of the pedicellariæ. *All the echini* are admirable for the regular and beautiful pattern in which, as in a tesselated pavement, the numerous calcareous pieces composing their globular crust are arranged; many of the species are formidable from the size and form of the spines with which the shell is beset. The component plates of the shell are divided into several series, called oral, anal, genital, ocular, ambulacral, and interambulacral plates. The proper shell is built up of the two latter kinds, which constitute a hollow spheroid, having a large aperture at each pole, where the first four kinds of plates are situated. The ambulacral plates are perforated for the passage of the tubular feet, the parallel rows of which intercept and overshadow spaces compared by Linnæus to avenues or ambulacra; these plates likewise support spines. The interambulacral plates, which support a greater number of the spines, are characterised by more numerous tubercles, and are not perforated. Both kinds of plates are of a pentagonal form, and are arranged each kind in five alternate pairs of vertical rows. The plates of each pair are united together by a zigzag suture, and increase in size as they approach the equator of their living globe. These twenty series of ambulacral and interambulacral plates constitute the chief part of the spheroidal skeleton of the *echinus.*—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. x.

In *Architecture.* Member or ornament taking its name from the roughness of the carving, resembling the prickly rind of a chestnut, and not unlike the thorny coat of a hedgehog.

The *echinus* is used by modern architects in cornices of the Ionick, Corinthian, and Composite orders; and generally set next to the abacus, being carved with anchors, darts, and ovals or eggs.—*Harris.*

Écho. *s.* [Gr. ἦχω; Lat. *echo.*—Echo was supposed to have been once a nymph, who pined into a sound for love of Narcissus.] Return, or repercussion, of any sound; sound returned.

The pleasant myrtle may teach the unfortunate *echo* in these woods to resound the renowned name of a goddess.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The sound, filling great spaces in arched lines, cannot be guided; therefore there hath not been any means to make artificial *echoes.*—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Babbling *echo* mocks the hounds,
Replying shrilly to the well-tun'd horns,
As if a double hunt were heard at once.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

Wilt thou hunt?
Thy hounds shall make the welkin answer them,
And fetch shrill *echoes* from their hollow earth.
Id., Taming of the Shrew, induct. sc. 2.

To you I mourn, nor to the deaf I sing;
The woods shall answer, and the *echo* ring. *Pope.*

Écho. *v. n.* Resound; give the repercussion of a voice.

At the parting
All the church *echo'd.*
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

Écho. *v. a.* Send back a voice; return what has been uttered.

Our separatists do but *echo* the same note.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

With peals of shouts the Tyrians praise the song;
Those peals are *echo'd* by the Trojan throng.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Échoed. *part. adj.* Returned as an echo.

One great death deforms the dreary ground;
The *echo'd* woes from distant rocks resound. *Prior.*

Échoer. *s.* One who echoes.

Those servile *echoers* of aught but truth.
Mathias, Pursuits of Literature.

Échoing. *part. adj.* Sounding as an echo.

Through rocks and caves the name of Delia sounds;
Delia each cave and *echoing* rock rebounds. *Pope.*

The cock's shrill clarion, or the *echoing* horn,
No more shall rouse them from their lowly bed.
Gray, Elegy.

Eclaircíssement. *s.* [Fr.] Explanation.

Well, then, by the world, a man can't speak civilly to a woman now, but presently she says, he makes love to her: Nay, madam, you shall stay, with your pardon, since you have not yet understood him, 'till he has made an *eclaircisement* of his love to you.—*Wycherly, The Country Wife.*

Eclát. *s.* [Fr.] Splendour; show; lustre.

Nothing more contributes to the variety, surprize, and *eclat* of Homer's battles, than that artificial manner of gaging his heroes by each other.—*Pope, Essay on Homer.*

All people's eyes and inclinations began now to turn towards Cæsar, who, by the *eclat* of his victories, seemed to rival the fame of Pompey himself. —*Middleton, Life of Cicero.* (Ord MS.)

Ecléctic. *adj.* [Gr. ἐκλεκτικός = selecting, showing selection, or resulting from it; ἐκ = out, λέγω = choose.—see Elect.] Selecting; choosing at will.

Cicero gives an account of the opinions of philosophers; but was of the *eclectick* sect, and chose out of each such positions as came nearest truth.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

(For further examples see under next entry.)

Ecléctic. *s.* Selector: (with its chief special applications to certain *philosophers*, who, without attaching themselves to any particular sect, took from any what they judged good; to a *sect* in the *Christian church*, called also modern Platonics, as considering the doctrine of Plato conformable to the spirit and genius of the Christian; to a sect of *physicians* among the ancients).

He [Persius] sticks to his own philosophy; he shifts not sides like Horace, who is sometimes Epicurean, sometimes Stoick, sometimes *Eclectick*, as the present humour leads him.—*Dryden, Origin and Progress of Satire.*

But we need not struggle farther, wringing a significance out of these mysterious words; in delineating the genuine transcendentalist, or 'philosopher of the third stage,' properly speaking The philosopher. Novalis ascends into regions whither few readers would follow him. It may be observed here that British philosophy, tracing it from Duns Scotus to Dugald Stewart, has now gone through the first and second of these stages, the scholastic and the *eclectic*, and in considerable honour. With our amiable Professor Stewart, than whom no man, not Cicero himself, was ever more entirely *eclectic*, that second or *eclectic* class may be considered as having terminated; and now philosophy is at a stand among us, or rather there is now no philosophy visible in these islands. It remains to be seen whether we also are to have our 'third stage,' and how that new and highest 'class' will demean itself here. The French philosophers seem busy studying Kant, and writing of him; but we imagine Novalis would pronounce them still only in the *eclectic* stage. He says afterwards that all *eclectics* are essentially and at bottom sceptics; the more comprehensive, the more sceptical.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Novalis.*

Eclécticism. *s.* Tendency to become eclectic.

But there is also an injurious mental habit, and a hazard of ulterior evils, connected with that sort of *eclecticism*, which a system of indiscriminate aid to different religious communions presupposes. It seems to imply, and at least it prepares us to believe, that the power of revealed truth is in the abstract forms of its propositions, just as, when we have accurately stated a formula of mathematics, we know that we virtually possess all its results; and as, when we reduce it to a narrower expression, we are still aware what classes of results we exclude, and how much we retain.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. ii.

Eclégm. *s.* [Gr. ἔκλεγμα, from λείχω = lick.] Form of medicine made by the incorporation of oils with syrups, and which is to be taken upon a liquorice stick. *Obsolete.*

Confection, treacle, mithridate, *eclegmes*, or tinctures.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy.*

Eclípse. *s.* [Gr. ἔκλειψις = failing; from λείπω = leave, fail, fall short of.]

1. Obscuration of the luminaries of heaven: (as that of the *sun* by the intervention of the moon, or of the *moon* by the interposition of the earth).

Slips of yew,
Sliver'd in the moon's *eclipse.*
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.

Planets, planet-struck, real *eclipse*
Then suffer'd. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 413.

So, though the sun victorious be,
And from a dark *eclipse* set free,
The influence, which we fondly fear,
Afflicts our thoughts the following year. *Waller.*

An *eclipse* of the moon is when the atmosphere of the earth, being between the sun and the moon, hinders the light of the sun from falling upon and being reflected by the moon: if the light of the sun is kept off from the whole body of the moon, it is a total *eclipse*; if from a part only, it is a partial one. —*Locke.*

2. Darkness; obscuration.

All the posterity of our first parents suffered a perpetual *eclipse* of spiritual life.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Eclípse. *v. a.*

1. Darken a luminary.

Now if the earth were flat, the darken'd moon
Would seem to all *eclips'd* as well as one.
Creech, Manilius.

2. Extinguish; put out.

Then here I take my leave of thee, fair son,
Born to *eclipse* thy life this afternoon.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 5.

3. Cloud; obscure.

They had seen tokens of more than common greatness, howsoever now *eclipsed* with fortune.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Let other muses write his prosp'rous fate,
Of conquer'd nations tell, and kings restor'd;
But mine shall sing of his *eclips'd* estate,
Which, like the sun's, more wonders does afford.
Dryden.

He descended from his father, and *eclipsed* the glory of his divine majesty with a veil of flesh.—*Calamy, Sermons.*

4. Disgrace.

She told the king, that her husband was *eclipsed* in Ireland by the no-countenance his majesty had shewed towards him.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Another now hath to himself engross'd
All pow'r, and us *eclips'd.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 775.

Eclípse. *v. n.* ? Become dim (as the sight does after looking at the sun). *Rare.*

Starry eyes, whereat my sight
Did *eclipse* with much delight,
Eyes that lighten, and do shine,
Beams of love that are divine.
R. Greene, Poems.

Eclíptic. *s.* See extracts.

All stars, that have their distance from the *ecliptick* northwards not more than twenty-three degrees and a half, may, in progression of time, have declination southward, and move beyond the equator.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*, iv. 13.

The terraqueous globe had the same site and position, in respect of the sun, that it now hath: its axis was not parallel to that of the *ecliptick*, but in-

clined in like manner as it is at present.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

You must conceive an imaginary plane, which passing through the center of the sun, and the earth, extends itself on all sides as far as the firmament: this plane is called the *ecliptick*, and in this the center of the earth is perpetually carried, without any deviation.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

A great circle of the sphere, supposed to be drawn through the middle of the zodiack, and making an angle with the equinoctial, in the points of Aries and Libra, of 23° 30′, which is the sun's greatest declination. This is by some called via solis, or the way of the sun, because the sun, in his annual motion, never deviates from this line. It is this line which is drawn on the globe, and not the zodiack. But in the new astronomy the *ecliptick* is that path among the fixed stars, which the earth appears to describe to an eye placed in the sun, as in its annual motion it runs round the sun from west to east. If you suppose this circle to be divided into twelve equal parts, they will be the twelve signs, each of which is denoted or distinguished by some asterism or constellation.—*Harris.*

Used *adjectivally.*

The earth's rotation makes the night and day;
The sun revolving through th' *ecliptick* way,
Effects the various seasons of the year.
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation.

Éclogue. *s.* [Lat. *ecloga*, title equivalent to Bucolic or Pastoral in Virgil; a word of doubtful origin, and, as being a term applied to certain poems rather than to a general class, a proper rather than a common name.] Bucolic poem; bucolic; idyl; pastoral poem; pastoral.

What exclaiming praises Basilius gave this *eclogue* any man may guess, that knows love is better than spectacles to make every thing seem great.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

It is not sufficient that the sentences be brief, the whole *eclogue* should be so too.—*Pope.*

Económic. *adj.* Pertaining to the regulation of a household.

Her quick'ning power in ev'ry living part,
Doth as a nurse, or as a mother serve;
And doth employ her *economick* art,
And busy care, her houshold to preserve.
Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul.

Económical. *adj.*

1. Same as Economic. *Rare.*

In *economical* affairs, having proposed the government of a family, we consider the proper means to effect it.—*Watts.*

2. Frugal: (this being the *commoner* meaning, indeed the only one in which the word is, at present, in ordinary use. In few words is the difference between the form in *-ic* and the form in *-ical* more clearly marked than in this. *Economic* = frugal, is nearly as rare as *Economical* = pertaining to the regulation of a household; *Politic* and *Political* give a like amount of difference).

Some are so plainly *economical*, as even to desire that the seat be well watered, and well fuelled.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

3. Regulative.

Part of the power given unto Christ as man being merely *œconomical*, aiming at a certain end, shall then cease and determinate when that end for which 'twas given shall be accomplished.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra*, 152. (Ord MS.)

Económics. *s.* Doctrine of economy. See Chromatics.

A prince leaving his business wholly to his ministers, is as dangerous an errour in politicks, as a master's committing all to his servants is in *œconomicks.*—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Ecónomist. *s.* Manager, generally of a saving character.

After which, by the addition of a few years, and a superior understanding, she became, and continued all her life, a most prudent *economist.*—*Swift, Character of Stella.* (Ord MS.)

Very few people are good *œconomists* of their fortune, and still fewer of their time; and yet, of the two, the latter is the most precious.—*Lord Chesterfield, Letters*, let. 216. (Ord MS.)

He sees estates bought and sold, squandered and increased, without praising the *economist* or censuring the spendthrift.—*Johnson.*

Ecónomizátion. *s* Result of the practice of economy.

Though the loss of heat does not therefore increase only as the squares of the dimensions, it certainly increases at a smaller rate than the cubes. And to the extent that augmentation of mass results in a greater retention of heat, it effects an *economization* of force. This advantage is not, however, so important as at first appears.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology.*

Ecónomize. *v. n.* Act, live, or manage with economy.

It was too late to *economize*, even if the necessity of doing so had become evident.—*Emilia Wyndham.*

Ecónomize. *v. a.* Save; husband; make the most of.

In order to *economise* time and facilitate labour, care is taken to associate on one side of the motive machine the hammer, the shears, and the reducing cylinders; and on the other side to place the several systems of cylinders for drawing out the iron into bars.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Iron.*

Ecónomy. *s.* [Gr. *οἰκονομία*, from *οἶκος* = house, family, &c., and *νόμος* = law, distribution, regulation. The use of the *e* instead of *œ*, which in the present spelling of this word is nearly universal, is no innovation, but an orthography recognized by Johnson himself, who writes: 'This word is written from its derivation *œconomy*, but *œ* being no diphthong in English, it is placed here' (i.e. under E) 'with the authorities for different orthography.']

1. Management of a family; government of a household.

By St. Paul's *economy* the heir differs nothing from a servant, while he is in his minority; so a servant should differ nothing from a child in the substantial part.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

2. Frugality; discretion of expense; laudable parsimony.

Particular sums are not laid out to the greatest advantage in his *economy*; but are sometimes suffered to run waste, while he is only careful of the main.—*Dryden, State of Innocence*, preface.

I have no other notion of *economy*, than that it is the parent of liberty and ease.—*Swift, Letter to Lord Bolingbroke.*

3. Disposition of things; regulation.

All the divine and infinitely wise ways of *economy* that God could use towards a rational creature, oblige mankind to that course of living which is most agreeable to our nature.—*Hammond.*

Applied to *literary compositions.*

In the Greek poets, as also in Plautus, we shall see the *economy* and disposition of poems better observed than in Terence.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

If this *economy* must be observed in the minutest parts of an epick poem, what soul, though sent into the world with great advantages of nature, cultivated with the liberal arts and sciences, can be sufficient to inform the body of so great a work?—*Dryden, Dedication to Virgil's Æneid.*

4. System of motions; distribution of everything active or passive to its proper place; principle of regulation in any establishment or system, as in political and domestic economy.

These the strainers aid,
That, by a constant separation made,
They may a due *economy* maintain,
Exclude the noxious parts, the good retain.
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation.

5. Principle.

But Eutyches did not merely insist upon a phrase; he appealed for his doctrine to the Fathers generally, 'I have read the blessed Cyril, and the holy Fathers, and the holy Athanasius;' he says at Constantinople, 'that they said, "Of two natures before the union," but that "after the union" they said "but one."' . . . It is also undeniable that, though the word 'nature' is applied to our Lord's manhood by St. Ambrose, St. Gregory Nazianzen, and others, yet on the whole it is for whatever reason avoided by the previous Fathers; certainly by St. Athanasius, who uses the words 'manhood,' 'flesh,' 'the man,' '*economy*,' where a later writer would have used 'nature:' and the same is true of St. Hilary. In like manner, the Athanasian Creed, written, as it is supposed, some twenty years before the date of Eutyches, does not contain the word 'nature.' Much might be said on the plausibility of the defence, which Eutyches might have made for his doctrine from the history and documents of the Church before his time.—*Newman, Development of Christian Doctrine*, ch. v. sect. 3.

Ecphráctic. *adj.* [Gr. *ἐκφρακτικός* = defensive; from *φράσσω* or *φράττω* = ward off.] In *Medicine.* Having the power to repel, or ward off. *Rare*, Prophylactic being the *commoner* word.

Procure the blood a free course, ventilation, and transpiration, by suitable purges and *ecphractick* medicines.—*Harvey.*

Ecstasis. *s.* [Latin from Greek.] Same as Ecstasy, only less English.

Let all this be a transportation and *ecstasis.*—*Gregorie, Posthuma.* (Ord MS.)

Ecstasy. *s.* [Gr. *ἔκστασις*; from *ἐκ* = out, and *στάσις* = standing, state, condition.]

1. Any passion by which the thoughts are absorbed, and in which the mind is for a time lost.

Follow them swiftly,
And hinder them from what this *ecstasy*
May now provoke them to.
Shakespear, Tempest, iii. 3.

Whether what we call *ecstasy* be not dreaming with our eyes open, I leave to be examined.—*Locke.*

2. Excessive joy; rapture.

O, love, be moderate! Allay thy *ecstasy!*
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

The religious pleasure of a well disposed mind moves gently, and therefore constantly: it does not affect by rapture and *ecstasy*; but is like the pleasure of health, still and sober.—*South, Sermons.*

Each delighted, and delighting, gives
The pleasing *ecstasy* which each receives. *Prior.*

A pleasure, which no language can express;
An *ecstasy*, that mothers only feel,
Plays round my heart. *Philips, Distrest Mother.*

3. Enthusiasm; excessive elevation of the mind.

He lov'd me well, and oft would beg me sing;
Which when I did, he on the tender grass
Would sit, and hearken even to *ecstasy.*
Milton, Comus, 623.

4. Excessive grief or anxiety.

Sighs and groans, and shrieks that rend the air,
Are made, not mark'd; where violent sorrow seems
A modern *ecstasy.* *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iv. 3.

5. In *Medicine.* Trance.

Catalepsy and *ecstasy*, although treated of by some writers as distinct affections, generally present very nearly the same pathological conditions, morbid relations, and complications, for which reasons I shall consider them . . . as varieties of the same species of disease.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine, Catalepsy.*

Ecstasy. *v. a.* Fill with rapture or enthusiasm. *Rare.*

They were so *ecstasied* with joy, that they made the heavens ring with triumphant shouts and acclamations.—*Scott, Christian Life*, i. 4. § 5.

Ecstátic. *adj.*

1. Ravished; rapturous; elevated beyond the usual bounds of nature.

There doth my soul in holy vision sit,
In pensive trance, and anguish, and *ecstatick* fit.
Milton, Ode on the Passions.

In trance *ecstatick* may thy pangs be drown'd;
Bright clouds descend, and angels watch thee round.
Pope

2. Raised to the highest degree of joy.

To gain Pescennius one employs his schemes;
One grasps a Cecrops in *ecstatick* dreams. *Pope.*

Ecstátical. *adj.*

1. Ecstatic.

When one of them, after an *ecstatical* manner, fell down before an angel, he was severely rebuked, and bidden to worship God.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

2. Tending to external objects. *Rare*, though agreeable with the derivation.

I find in me a great deal of *ecstatical* love, which continually carries me out to good without myself.—*Norris.*

Ectypal. *adj.* Taken from the original. *Rare.*

Exemplars of all the *ectypal* copies.—*Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 417.

Ectype. *s.* [Gr. *ἔκτυπος*, Fr. *ectype* = embossed figure, or impression of a seal, ring, or medal, type.] Copy. *Rare.*

The complex ideas of substances are *ectypes*, copies, but not perfect ones; not adequate.—*Locke.*

Écuménic. *adj.* [Gr. *οἰκουμενικός*, relating to the *οἰκουμένη*; this being the passive participle, in the feminine gender (the word *γή* = earth being understood), of *οἰκέω* = inhabit.] Respecting, relating to, or representing, the whole inhabited world; universal: (its chief special application being in *Theology*, to *councils* of a certain amount of generality).

Let . . . the suppression of heresy be the first paramount absorbing subject of debate. All precedent was in the Pope's favour; it had ever been the first act of *œcumenic* councils, from that of Nicea, to

guard the faith and to condemn heresy. So, too, the Council of Constance, commencing at this point, might be held a continuation, hardly more than a prorogation, of the Council of Pisa. And this to the Pope was life or death. For if the Council of Pisa was thus even tacitly recognised, his title among the three claimants to the Papacy, his absolute title, resting on the solemn decree of that council, was irrefragable.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiii. ch. viii.

Écuménical. *adj.* Same as Ecumenic.

Thus they were properly placed, as executive officers, under the control both of the legislature, on the part of the State; and of Scripture, of the *œcumenical* decrees, and of the national clergy, on the part of the Church: the clergy forming the ordinary tribunal to judge of heresy upon any questions which might arise within the kingdom; and the decrees of the councils being those common laws of Christendom, which it is the function of Catholic consent to recognise.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. vii.

Eutyches was supported by the Imperial Court, and by Dioscorus the Patriarch of Constantinople; the proceedings therefore at Constantinople were not allowed to settle the question. A general council was summoned for the ensuing summer at Ephesus, where the third *ecumenical* council had been held twenty years before against Nestorius. It was attended by sixty metropolitans, ten from each of the great divisions of the East; the whole number of bishops assembled amounted to one hundred and thirty-five. Dioscorus was appointed President by the Emperor, and the object of the assembly was said to be the settlement of a question of faith which had arisen between Flavian and Eutyches.—*Newman, Development of Christian Doctrine*, ch. v. sect. 3.

Edácity. *s.* [Fr. *édacité*; Lat. *edacitas, -atis*, from *edo* = eat.] Tendency to eat largely; habit of eating largely; gluttony; voracity; ravenousness; greediness; rapacity.

The wolf is a beast of great *edacity* and digestion; it may be the parts of him comfort the bowels.—*Bacon.*

Édder. *v. a.* Bind or interweave a fence. *Obsolete* or *provincial.*

To add strength to the hedge, *edder* it; which is, bind the top of the stakes with some small long poles on each side.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Édder. *s.* [A.S. *eodun* = hedge.] Fencewood put upon the top of fences. *Obsolete* or *provincial.*

In lopping and felling, save *edder* and stake,
Thine hedges, as needeth, to mend or to make.
Tusser, Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.

Éddish. *s.* See extract.

Commonly explained in the sense of aftermath, which gives too confined a signification. The meaning is pasturage or the eatable growth of either grass or cornfield, and the word is probably a corruption of *eatage*, as *rubbish* of *rubbage*.

'Keep for stock is tolerably plentiful, and the fine spring weather will soon create a good *eddish* in the pastures.' (Times, April 20, 1857.)

'That after the flax is pulled you get more feed that autumn than from the aftermath of seeds sown with wheat the second year; that the immense *eatage* obtained from seeds the same year they are sown and after the flax is pulled, should be added to the value of the flax.' (Economist, Feb. 1, 1852.)
—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*

Éddy. *s.* [see last extract.] Whirlpool; circular motion in water (or air).

My praises are as a bulrush upon a stream: if they sink not, 'tis because they are born up by the strength of the current, which supports their lightness; but they are carried round again, and return on the *eddy* where they first began.—*Dryden.*

The wild waves master'd him, and suck'd him in,
And smiling *eddies* dimpled on the main. *Id.*

So, where our wide Numidian wastes extend,
Sudden th' impetuous hurricanes descend,
Wheel through the air, in circling *eddies* play,
Tear up the sands, and sweep whole plains away.
Addison, Cato.

Used either *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound.*

And chaff with *eddy* winds is whirl'd around,
And dancing leaves are lifted from the ground.
Dryden.

[*Eddy.*—Commonly referred to an Anglo-Saxon *ed-ea*, back-water (not preserved in the extant remains of the language), from *ed*, equivalent to the Latin *re* in composition, and *ea*, water. But this plausible derivation is opposed by numerous Norse forms given by Aasen, *ia, ida, odo, udu, evja, bak-ida, bak-wudu, kring-wudu*, an eddy, back-water, which leave little doubt that the word is simply the Old Norse *yda*, a whirlpool, from *yda*, to boil, to rush; Anglo-Saxon *yth*, wave, flood, rush of water; *ythian*, to fluctuate, to overflow.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Éddy. *v. n.* Whirl as an eddy.

No doubt preaching, in the proper sense of the word, is more effective than reading. . . . But . . . I prefer going to church to a pastor who reads his discourse: for I never yet heard more than one preacher without book, who did not forget his argument in three minutes' time; and fall into vague and unprofitable declamation, and, generally, very coarse declamation too. These preachers never progress; they *eddy* round and round. Sterility of mind follows their ministry.—*Coleridge, Table Talk.*

Edéma. *s.* [Gr. οἴδημα = swelling.—scarcely naturalized; indeed, often combined as a generic term with another Latin word indicative of the specific character of the ailment to which it applies, e.g. *œdema nodosum.* Few words beginning with *œ* are so rarely spelt as here, i.e. with *e*. The derivatives, however, are truly Anglicized.] In *Medicine.* Swelling.

Edemátic. *adj.* Same as edematous. *Rare.*

It is primarily generated out of the effusion of melancholick blood, or secondarily out of the dregs and remainder of a phlegmonous or *œdematick* tumour.—*Harvey, Discourse on Consumptions.*

Edématose. *adj.* Having the character of edema.

A serosity obstructing the glands may be watery, *edematose*, and scirrhous, according to the viscosity of the humour.—*Arbuthnot.*

Edématous. *adj.* Same as preceding.

The great discharge of matter, and the extremity of pain wasted her, *œdematous* swellings arose in her legs, and she languished and died.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Edéntulous. *adj.* [Lat. *e* = without, *dens, dentis* = tooth.] Toothless.

The jaws of birds are always *edentulous* and sheathed with horn, of divers configurations, adapted to their different modes of life and kinds of food.—*Owen, Lectures on the Comparative Anatomy of Vertebrate Animals*, introd. lect.

Edge. *s.* [A.S. *ecge.*]

1. Thin or cutting part of anything.

Seize upon Fife; give to the *edge* o' th' sword
His wife, his babes. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iv. 1.

He that will a good *edge* win,
Must forge thick, and grind thin. *Proverb.*

Used *metaphorically.* Sharpness of mind; proper disposition for action or operation; intenseness of desire; keenness; acrimony.

Give him a further *edge*,
And drive his purpose into these delights.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 1.

Abate the *edge* of traitors, gracious Lord!
That would reduce these bloody days again.
Id., Richard III. v. 4.

But when long time the wretches thoughts refin'd,
When want had set an *edge* upon their mind,
Then various cares their working thoughts employ'd,
And that which each invented, all enjoy'd.
Creech, Translation of Manilius.

Silence and solitude set an *edge* upon the genius, and cause a greater application.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.*

2. Narrow part rising from a broader.

Some harrow their ground over, and then plow it upon an *edge*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

3. Brink; margin; extremity.

The rays which pass very near to the *edges* of any body, are bent a little by the action of the body.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

We have, for many years, walked upon the *edge* of a precipice, while nothing but the slender thread of human life has held us from sinking into endless misery.—*Rogers.*

Yes, the last pen for freedom let me draw,
When truth stands trembling on the *edge* of law.
Pope.

Set the teeth on edge. Cause a tingling uneasiness in the teeth.

A harsh grating tune *setteth the teeth on edge.*—*Bacon.*

Be on edge. Be impatient.

Besides the prioress was all on *edge*
To hear of what befalls her sister's son.
H. Taylor, Philip van Artevelde, v. 4.

Edge. *v. a.*

1. Furnish with an edge; sharpen; enable to cut.

There sat she rolling her alluring eyes,
To *edge* her champion's sword, and urge my ruin.
Dryden.

I fell'd along a man of bearded face,
His limbs all cover'd with a shining case:
So wond'rous hard, and so secure of wound,
It made my sword, though *edg'd* with flint, rebound.
Dryden.

2. Border with anything; fringe.

Their long descending train,
With rubies *edg'd*, and sapphires, swept the plain.
Dryden.

I rid over hanging hills, whose tops were *edged* with groves, and whose feet were watered with winding rivers.—*Pope.*

3. Exasperate; embitter.

By such reasonings the simple were blinded, and the malicious *edged.*—*Sir J. Hayward.*

He was indigent and low in money, which perhaps might have a little *edged* his desperation.—*Sir H. Wotton, Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*

4. Put forward beyond a line.

Edging by degrees their chairs forwards, they were in a little time got up close to one another.—*Locke.*

Edge in. Get in; slide in.

'Tis possible to go into masculine company where 'twill be as hard to *edge in* a word as at a female gossiping.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*, sec. 6, 12. (Ord MS.)

Edge. *v. n.* Move forward against any power; go close upon a wind, as if upon its skirts or border, and so sail slow.

I must *edge* upon a point of wind,
And make slow way. *Dryden, Cleomenes.*

'It was proposed, you know, to match me with Miss Harriet, but she can't take kindly to me. When one has made a bad bet, it's best to *edge* off, you know, and so I have e'en swapped her with Lord Trinket here for his brown horse Nabob.—*Colman the elder, The Jealous Wife*, v. 3.

Édged. *part. adj.* Sharp; not blunt.

We find that subtile or *edged* quantities do prevail over blunt ones.—*Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies.*

Édgeless. *adj.* Wanting an edge; blunt; obtuse; unable to cut.

To-morrow in the battle think on me,
And fall thy *edgeless* sword; despair and die.
Shakespear, Richard III. v. 3.

They are *edgeless* weapons it hath to encounter.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Édgetoól. *s.* Tool made sharp to cut.

There must be no playing with things sacred, nor jesting with *edgetools.*—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Nurses from their children keep *edgetools.*
Lord Dorset.

I shall exercise upon steel, and its several sorts; and what sort is fittest for *edgetools*, which for springs.—*Moxon.*

Édgewise. *adv.* With the edge put into any particular direction.

Should the flat side be objected to the stream, it would be soon turned *edgewise* by the force of it.—*Ray.*

Édging. *verbal abs.* What is added to anything by way of ornament.

The garland which I wove for you to wear,
And border'd with a rosy *edging* round. *Dryden.*

A woman branches out into a long dissertation upon the *edging* of a petticoat.—*Addison, Spectator.*

A small pattern, of about half an inch broad, formed the *edging* of one of the finest of these cloths.—*Thompson*, in *Sir J. G. Wilkinson's Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians*, ch. vii.

Édgy. *adj.* Showing an edge.

The outlines of their bodies are sharpe and *edgy.*—*R. P. Knight, Analytical Inquiry into the Principles of Taste*, p. 66. (Ord MS.)

Édible. *adj.* [Lat. *edibilis* = capable of being eaten; from *edo* = eat.] *Fit to be eaten*; fit for food.

Some flesh is not *edible*, as horses and dogs.—*Bacon.*

Wheat and barley, and the like, are made either *edible* or potable by man's art and industry.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

Some of the fungus kind, gathered for *edible* mushrooms, have produced a difficulty of breathing.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*

The *edible* creation decks the board. *Prior*

Édible. *s.* Edible object.

John Williams became, 1611-12, one of the proctors of the University of Cambridge, in which office he gave so noble and generous entertainment, as well in scholastic exercises as in *edibles* and potables, to the Spanish ambassador, . . . that when they took their leaves of him the Chancellor, with the approbation of the ambassador, told him that he had behaved so well that he was fit to serve a king.—*Wood, Fasti Oxonienses*, 181. (Ord MS.)

Édict. *s.* [Lat. *edictum* = thing spoken out or proclaimed; *dico* = say.] Proclamation, command, or prohibition; law promulgated.

When an absolute monarch commandeth his subjects that which seemeth good in his own discretion, hath not his *edict* the force of a law?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The great King of kings
Hath in the table of his law commanded
That thou shalt do no murder: will you then
Spurn at his *edict*, and fulfil a man's?
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 4.

Severe decrees may keep our tongues in awe,
But to our thoughts what *edict* can give law?
Dryden.

The ministers are always preaching, and the governours putting out *edicts*, against gaming and fine cloaths.—*Addison.*

Edíficant. *adj.* Building; constructing. *Rare.*

And as his pen was often militant,
Nor less triumphant; so *edificant*
It also was, like those bless'd builders, who
Stood on their guard, and stoutly builded too.
Dugard, Verses on Gataker, p. 73: 1655.

Edificátion. *s.*

1. Improvement; instruction.

Out of these magazines I shall supply the town with what may tend to their *edification.*—*Addison, Guardian.*

2. Specially. Act of building up man in the faith; improvement in holiness.

Our blessed Saviour told us, that we must account for every idle word, not meaning that every word not designed to *edification*, or less prudent, shall be reckoned for a sin.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Edificátory. *adj.* Tending to edification; instructive.

There can be no reason of restraining them from an exercise so beneficially *edificatory* to the church of God.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

Edífice. *s.* Fabric; building; structure.

My love was like a fair house built on another man's ground; so that I have lost my *edifice* by mistaking the place where I erected it.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

God built
So spacious, and his line stretch'd out so far,
That man may know he dwells not in his own;
An *edifice* too large for him to fill.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 101.

The *edifice*, where all were met to see him,
Upon their heads and on his own he pull'd.
Id., Samson Agonistes, 1588.

As Tuscan pillars owe their original to this country, the architects always give them a place in *edifices* raised in Tuscany.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

He must be an idiot that cannot discern more strokes of workmanship in the structure of an animal than in the most elegant *edifice.*—*Bentley.*

Edifícial. *adj.* Respecting the appearance of an edifice.

There are mansions which without any striking *edificial* attraction have a certain air of appropriate hospitality and provincial dignity.—*British Critic*, iii. 653.

Édify. *v. a.* [Lat. *ædifico.*]

1. Build.

There was a holy chapel *edify'd*,
Wherein the hermit wont to say
His holy things each morn and eventide. *Spenser.*

Men have *edify'd*
A lofty temple, and perfum'd an altar to thy name.
Chapman.

2. Improve; enlighten; instruct: (this last word being also a term originating in the notion of *building*, but extended to that of forming, framing, making fit, improving, teaching, and the like. In both words the secondary meaning is the *commonest*).

He who speaketh no more than *edifieth*, is undeservedly reprehended for much speaking.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Men are *edified* when either their understanding is taught somewhat whereof, in such actions, it behoveth all men to consider, or when their hearts are moved with any affection suitable thereunto.—*Ibid.*

He gave, he taught, and *edify'd* the more,
Because he shew'd by proof, 'twas easy to be poor.
Dryden.

3. Teach; persuade; convince.

You shall hardly *edify* me, that those nations might not, by the law of nature, have been subdued by any nation that had only policy and moral virtue. —*Bacon, Advertisement touching a Holy War.*

Édify. *v. n.* Improve. *Rare.*

I suppose Mr. Pope is so just as to pay our arrears, and that you *edify* as much by him as by us.—*Swift, To M. Blount*, Feb. 1727. (Ord MS.)

Édifying. *part. adj.* Improving; enlightening; instructing.

Life is no life without the blessing of an improving and an *edifying* conversation.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Édifying. *verbal abs.* Improvement; enlightenment.

Seek that ye may excel to the *edifying* of the church.—1 *Corinthians*, xiv. 12.

Endless genealogies, which minister questions rather than godly *edifying.*—1 *Timothy*, i. 4.

Édifyingly. *adv.* In an edifying manner.

He will discourse unto us *edifyingly*, and feelingly, of the substantial and comfortable doctrines of religion.—*Killingbeck, Sermons*, p. 324.

Édile. *s.* [Lat. *ædilis*, title of one of the old Roman magistrates whose office was the conservation of the public buildings; from *ædes* = house, temple.] Generally a mere English form of the Latin word, though sometimes applied to officials connected with building in general.

The *Ædiles*, ho! let him be apprehended.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

Édileship. *s.* Office of edile.

He had then held no higher office than the *ædileship.*—*Arnold, History of Rome*, ch. xlvii.

Édit. *v. a.* [Lat. *edo* (*e* = out, and *do* = give) = give out.] Make an edition.

George Ellis, in his specimens of the early English poets, originally published in 1790, was, we believe, the first to introduce Layamon to the general reader, by giving an extract of considerable length with explanatory annotations, from what he described as his 'very curious work;' which, he added, never had been, and probably never would be, printed. Subsequently another considerable specimen, in every way much more carefully and learnedly *edited*, and accompanied with a literal translation throughout into the modern idiom, was presented by Mr. Guest in his history of English rhythms. But now the whole work has been *edited* by Sir Frederick Madden, for the Society of Antiquaries in London.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, i. 179.

Éditing. *verbal abs.* Act of an editor; making of an edition.

All these works have been printed, most of them more than once; and a good many other pieces have also been attributed to Chaucer which are either known to be the composition of other poets, or of which at least there is no evidence or probability that he is the author. Only the Canterbury Tales, however, have as yet enjoyed the advantage of anything like careful *editing.*—*Craik, History of English Literature*, i. 247.

Edítion. *s.* Result of editing, or the work of one who edits, generally applied to the republication (generally with some revisal or correction) of some work.

These are of the second *edition.*—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

The business of our redemption is to rub over the defaced copy of the creation, to imprint God's image upon the soul, and to set forth nature in a second and fairer *edition.*—*South, Sermons.*

In 1500 was printed at Paris the first *edition* of Erasmus's Adages, doubtless the chief prose work of this century beyond the limits of Italy; but this *edition* should, if possible, be procured, in order to judge with chronological exactness of the state of literature; for as his general knowledge of antiquity, and particularly of Greek, which was now very slender, increased, he made vast additions. The Adages, which were now about eight hundred, amounted in his last edition to 4151; not that he could find so many which properly deserved that name, but the number is made up by explanations of Latin and Greek idioms, or even of single words. He declares himself, as early as 1504, ashamed of the first *edition* of his Adages, which already seemed meagre and imperfect.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries.*

Edítioner. *s.* Editor; publisher. *Rare.*

They cannot be exact in any map whatever, as Mr. Norden himself, who laboured much in this matter, maketh his complaint in that necessary Guide, added to a little, but not much augmented, by the late *editioner.*—*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 321: 1650.

Éditor. *s.* Giver out, especially as a publisher, critic, reviser, or one who prepares a work for publication.

Put case some well-minded printer (as one of the Stephens) is willing to be at an excessive charge, in the fair publication of a learned and useful work for the benefit of the present and following ages; it is most just that he should, from the hands of princes or states, receive a priviledge for the sole impression; that he may recover, with advantage, the deep expence he hath been at: otherwise, some interloper may perhaps underhand fall upon the work at a lower rate, and undo the first *editor.*—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, p. 33: 1650.

When a different reading gives us a different sense, or a new elegance in an author, the *editor* does very well in taking notice of it.—*Addison, Spectator.*

This nonsense got into all the editions by a mistake of the stage *editors.*—*Pope, Notes on Shakespear.*

Editórial. *adj.* Relating to, connected with, or consisting in, the duties of an editor.

Lambin and Heyne seem to have considered it as part of their *editorial* duty not to leave the subject of orthography wholly unnoticed.—*Dr. Parr, British Critic*, Feb. 1794.

Now, in looking on the newspaper press as one of the principal guides of public opinion, and as an authoritative source of practical convictions to a large part of the community, the most prominent characteristic which strikes the observer is, that it is anonymous—that all the writers officially connected with a newspaper are unknown to the reader, and strictly maintain their incognito. This is certainly the general character of the newspaper press in all countries. The *editorial* articles are always anonymous in form, and generally anonymous in fact; though, in some cases, their authorship may be disclosed in private, or may be ascertained upon inquiry.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in matters of Opinion*, ch. ix.

Éditorship. *s.* Office and duty of an editor.

Lord Lyttelton puts it into the mouth of Boileau to observe to Pope, that a great poet, so tied down to so tedious a translation as that of Homer, 'is a Columbus chained to an oar;' and that the *editorship* of Shakspeare, which Pope afterward undertook with more profit than reputation, was below him, and that his mind was unfit for the drudgery it requires.—*Tyers, Historical Rhapsody on Pope*, p. 14.

Edítuate. *v. a.* Perform the office of the ædituus, a kind of churchwarden or overseer; defend or govern the house or temple. *Rare.*

The devotion whereof could not but move the city . . . to *edituate* such a piece of divine office, where so many gods were present by their proxies; where not only the sports themselves, but all the company, were reputed holy for that time, and some accounted so ever after.—*Gregory, Notes on Scripture* (Acts, xix. 35), p. 49: 1684.

Éducable. *adj.* Capable of being educated; susceptible of education. *Rare.*

The functions which attain their highest development in the mammalian class are of far nobler character than those which are more immediately connected with the maintenance of animal life. The progressive expansion of the brain is greatest, and the final predominance of reason over instinct is achieved, in the present class: sensation is its characteristic rather than muscular energy or irritability; the instincts become more varied, they are also less mechanical and more *educable.*—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. i.

Éducate. *v. a.* Bring up; instruct; train.

They breed, they brood, instruct and *educate*,
And make provision for the future state.
Dryden, Virgil's Georgics.

Éducated. *part. adj.* Instructed.

Education is worse in proportion to the grandeur of the parents: if the whole world were under one monarch, the heir of that monarch would be the worst *educated* mortal since the creation.—*Swift, On modern Education.*

Educátion. *s.* Bringing-up; training; formation of character: (generally in *youth*).

Education and instruction are the means, the one by use, the other by precept, to make our natural faculty of reason both the better, and the sooner to judge rightly between truth and error, good and evil.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

All nations have agreed in the necessity of a strict *education*, which consisted in the observance of moral duties.—*Swift.*

Educátional. *adj.* Relating to, or consisting in, education.

Yet who that calmly, philosophically, it may almost be said religiously, surveys the power and strength of the Latin religion, . . . who that surveys it in its vast standing army of the clergy, and monks and friars, that had so long taken service in its defence, with its immense material strength of churches, monasteries, established laws, rank; in its letters, and in its arts; in its charitable, *educational*, institutions: who will not rather wonder at its dissolution, its abolition in so large a part of Christendom, than at its duration?—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. i.

Even a government cannot safely adopt any authority in ecclesiastical matters, or assume the exclusive truth of any one form of Christianity. It must look mainly to the numbers of each religious persuasion, in deciding the question of endowments for religious and *educational* purposes; and to the religion of parents in establishing the rules for determining the creed in which children, incapable of judging for themselves, are to be brought up.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion.*

Educátor. *s.* One who educates.

Could not the *educators* of the lowest be consoled under their laborious duty, without detracting from

those whom the public voice, and the discernment of their nominators or electors, had appointed to the management of the first seminaries in the kingdom? —*Dr. Vincent, Defence of Public Education*, p. 17.

Edúce. *v. a.* [Lat. *educo*; from *e*, *ex* = out, and *duco* = lead; pass. part. *eductus*.] Bring out; develope.

The Almighty Power hath given these admirable virtues to several plants, and *educes* them in his due seasons to these excellent perfections.—*Bishop Hall, Select Thoughts*, § 3.

That the world was *educed* out of the power of space, and give that as a reason of its original; in this language, to grow rich, were to *educe* money out of the power of the pocket.—*Glanville.*

This matter must have lain eternally confined to its beds of earth, were there not this agent to *educe* it thence.—*Woodward.*

The duty of the persecuted Church was clear: she must suffer patiently, and commit her cause to God. But, if God, whose providence perpetually *educes* good out of evil, should be pleased, as oftentimes He had been pleased, to redress her wrongs by the instrumentality of men whose angry passions her lessons had not been able to tame, she might gratefully accept from Him a deliverance which her principles did not permit her to achieve for herself. —*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ix.

Éduct. *s.* In *Chemistry.* See extract.

The products, or those substances which result from artificial processes, are far more numerous than the *educts* or proximate principles of which organic compounds are considered to be formed.—*Brande and Taylor, Chemistry.*

Edúction. *s.* Act of bringing anything into view.

We may manifestly perceive a strange *eduction* of spirits.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 474.

Edúlcorate. *v. a.* [Lat. *dulcis* = sweet.] See extract. *Obsolete.*

This [swine's dung], though not so proper for a garden, is said yet to *edulcorate* and sweeten fruit so sensibly, as to convert the bitterest almond into sweet.—*Evelyn, Terra.*

Edulcorate is a word introduced by the alchemists to signify the sweetening, or rather rendering insipid, of acrimonious pulverulent substances, by copious ablutions with water. It means, in modern language, the washing away of all particles soluble in water, by agitation or trituration with this fluid and subsequent decantation or filtration.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Edúlious. *adj.* [Lat. *edulis* = eatable; *edulium* = anything to be eaten.] Eatable. *Rare.*

The husks of peas, beans, or such *edulious* pulses. —*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 13.

Eel. *s.* [A.S. *igel*.] Native fish so called of the genus Anguilla.

Is the adder better than the *eel*
Because his painted skin contents the eye?
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

Eélbuck. *s.* (also called *Eelpot*). See extract.

An apparatus called an *eelbuck*, used in various parts of the Thames, consisting of a framework of wood, supporting various wicker baskets of a particular form. The large open end of each basket is opposed to the stream, and by the peculiar structure of the inside, any fish, once within the body of the basket, cannot escape.—*Yarrell, British Fishes.*

Eélfare. *s.* See Elver.

Eélpout. *s.* Native fish so called (Gadus Lota), a freshwater cod, and not at all akin to the eels; burbot: (this latter being the *commoner* term in zoological works. In Yarrell *eelpout* is given in the synonymy, but does not appear in the text).

Ef. [Hebrew, *Vau*, *Vav*, *Vaf*.] Sixth letter in the alphabet.

Efágs. *interj.* Vulgar exclamation. See Ifackins.

'I suppose, brother, you understand Latin?' 'A little,' says the gentleman. 'Aye, and Greek now, I'll warrant you: Ton dapomibominos poluflosboio Thalasses. But I have almost forgot these things; I could have repeated Homer by heart once.'—'*Efags!* the gentleman has got a Tratyor,' says Mrs. Towwouse; at which they all fell a laughing.—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

Éffable. *adj.* [Lat. *effabilis*.] Expressive; utterable: (the negative, Ineffable, commoner).

He did, upon this suggestion, accommodate thereunto his universal language, to make his character *effable*.—*Wallis, Defence of the Royal Society*, p. 16: 1678.

Efface. *v. a.* Rub out; obliterate.

Nor our admission shall your realm disgrace,
Nor length of time our gratitude *efface*.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

Characters drawn on dust, the first breath of wind *effaces*.—*Locke.*

It was ordered, that his name should be *effaced* out of all publick registers.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Time, I said, may happily *efface*
That cruel image of the king's disgrace. *Prior.*
Otway fail'd to polish or refine,
And fluent Shakespear scarce *effac'd* a line. *Pope.*

And as all the European countries have, in the period of their ignorance, been once ruled by the clergy, just so do we find in the law-books of every land those traces of their power which the progress of knowledge is gradually *effacing*.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i. ch. viii.

Effáceable. *adj.* Capable of being effaced.

This instrument produces facsimiles, some permanent, others *effaceable*.—*Monthly Magazine*, xxxi. 344.

Effáscinate. *v. a.* [Lat. *effascinatus*, pass. part. of *effascino*.] Bewitch; charm. *Rare.*

The count of Vestravia by a concubine of his was alike *effascinated*.—*Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 474: 1635.

Effascinátion. *s.* State of being bewitched or deluded. *Rare.*

St. Paul sets down the just judgement of God against the receivers of Antichrist, which is *effascination*, or strong delusion.—*Shelford, Learned Discourses*, p. 317: (Camb. 1635).

Effect. *s.* [Lat. *effectum*, neuter of the pass. part. of *efficio*, from *facio* = make; also *effectus*, a substantive with the same meaning.]

1. Anything brought into existence, or determined, by something antecedent to itself, such antecedent being called the Cause, and the two words *cause* and *effect* being correlatives.

You may see by her example, in herself wise, and of others beloved, that neither folly is the cause of vehement love, nor reproach the *effect*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Effect is the substance produced, or simple idea introduced into any subject, by the exerting of power.—*Locke.*

We see the pernicious *effects* of luxury in the antient Romans, who immediately found themselves poor as soon as this vice got footing among them.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

In order to express general and abstract truths concerning cause and *effect*, these terms, cause and *effect*, must be understood in a general and abstract manner. When one *event* gives rise to another, the first *event* is, in common language, often called the cause, and the second the *effect*. Thus the meeting of two billiard-balls may be said to be the cause of one of them turning aside out of the path in which it was moving. For our present purposes, however, we must not apply the term cause to such occurrences as this meeting and turning, but to a certain conception, force, abstracted from all such special *events*, and considered as a quality or property by which one body affects the motion of the other. And in like manner in other cases, cause is to be conceived as some abstract quality, power, or *efficacy*, by which change is produced; a quality not identical with the *events*, but disclosed by means of them. Not only is this abstract mode of conceiving force and cause useful in expressing the fundamental principles of science; but it supplies us with the only mode by which such principles can be stated in a general manner, and made to lead to substantial truth and real knowledge. Understanding cause, therefore, in this sense, we proceed to our axioms. . . . Nothing can take place without a cause. Every *event*, of whatever kind, must have a cause in the sense of the term which we have just indicated; and that it must, is a universal and necessary proposition to which we irresistibly assent as soon as it is understood. We believe each appearance to come into existence,—we conceive every change to take place, —not only with something preceding it, but something by which it is made to be what it is. An *effect* without a cause;—an *event* without a preceding condition involving the *efficacy* by which the *event* is produced;—are suppositions which we cannot for a moment admit. That the connexion of *effect* with cause is universal and necessary, is a universal and constant conviction of mankind. It persists in the minds of all men, undisturbed by all the assaults of sophistry and skepticism; and, as we have seen in the last chapter, remains unshaken, even when its foundations seem to be ruined. This axiom expresses, to a certain extent, our idea of cause; and when that idea is clearly apprehended, the axiom requires no proof, and indeed admits of none which makes it more evident. That, notwithstanding its simplicity, it is of use in our speculations, we shall hereafter see; but in the first place, we must consider the other axioms belonging to this subject. . . . *Effects* are proportional to their causes, and causes are measured by their *effects*. We have already said that cause is that quality or power, in the circumstances of each case, by which the *effect* is produced; and this power, an abstract property of the condition of things to which it belongs, can in no way fall directly under the cognizance of the senses. . . . Causes may be greater or less; as, for instance, the force of a man is greater than the force of a child. But how much is the one greater than the other? How are we to compare the abstract conception, force, in such cases as these? To this, the obvious and only answer is, that we must compare causes by means of their *effects*;—that we must compare force by something which force can do. The child can lift one fagot; the man can lift ten such fagots: we have here a means of comparison. . . . The cause determines the *effect*. The cause being the same, the *effect* must be the same. The connexion of the two is governed by a fixed and inviolable rule. It admits of no ambiguity. Every degree of intensity in the cause has some peculiar modification of the *effect* corresponding to it. Hence the *effect* is an unfailing index of the amount of the cause; and if it be a measurable *effect*, gives a measure of the cause. We can have no other measure; but we need no other, for this is exact, sufficient, and complete. —*Whewell, Novum Organon renovatum.*

2. Purpose; intention; general intent.

They spake to her to that *effect*.—2 *Chronicles*, xxxiv. 22.

3. Success; advantage.

Christ is become of no *effect* unto you.—*Galatians*, v. 4.

The custom or institutiou has hitherto proved without *effect*, and has neither extinguished the practice of such crimes, nor lessened the numbers of such criminals.—*Sir W. Temple.*

4. Completion; perfection.

Semblant art shalt carve the fair *effect*,
And full atchievement of thy great designs. *Prior.*

5. In the *plural.* Goods; movables.

What form of prayer
Can serve my turn? Forgive me my foul murther!
That cannot be, since I am still possest
Of those *effects* for which I did the murther,
My crown, mine own ambition, and my queen.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 3.

The emperor knew that they could not convey away many of their *effects*.—*Addison, Spectator.*

In effect. Really; virtually; practically.

In shew, a marvellous indifferently composed senate ecclesiastical was to govern, but *in effect* one only man should, as the spirit and soul of the residue, do all in all.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

State and wealth, the business and the crowd,
Seems at this distance but a darker cloud;
And is to him, who rightly things esteems,
No other *in effect* than what it seems.
Sir J. Denham.

No man, *in effect*, doth acccompany with others, but he learneth, ere he is aware, some gesture, or voice, or fashion.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

To say of a celebrated piece that there are faults in it, is, *in effect*, to say that the author of it is a man.—*Addison, Guardian.*

Effect. *v. a.*

1. Bring to pass; attempt with success; achieve; accomplish as an agent.

Being consul, I not doubt t' *effect*
All that you wish. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

2. Produce as a cause.

The change made of that syrup into a purple colour, was *effected* by the vinegar.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

Effect. *v. n.* Act as that which produces an effect; i.e. as a cause.

Some say it [the holy communion] signifies, and some say it *effects*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Worthy Communicant*, 6. (Ord MS.)

Effecter. *s.* One who effects.

The foreseers and *effecters* of all the evils which succeeded.—*J. Spencer, Discourse concerning Prodigies*, p. 248.

Effectible. *adj.* Capable of being effected; practicable. *Rare.*

That a pot full of ashes will still contain as much water as it would without them, is not *effectible* upon the strictest experiment.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*, b. ii. ch. iii.

Effection. *s.* Effect. *Rare.*

That one instrument, his hand, which Aristotle will call organon organorum, is admirably suited and fitted to all variety of artificial *effections*, more than any of the organs of other creatures.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind*, p. 350. (Ord MS.)

Effective. *adj.*

1. Having the power to produce an effect or effects.

They are not *effective* of any thing, nor leave no work behind them.—*Bacon.*

If any mystery, rite, or sacrament be *effective* of any spiritual blessings, then this much more, as having the prerogative and principality above every thing else.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

There is nothing in words and stiles but suitableness, that makes them acceptable and *effective*.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica*, preface.

2. Operative; active.

Nor do they speak properly who say that time consumeth all things; for time is not *effective*, nor are bodies destroyed by it.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*, b. iv. ch. xii.

3. Producing effects: efficient.

Whosoever is an *effective* real cause of doing his neighbour wrong is criminal, by what instrument soever he does it.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Of the light or heat falling on any mass, a part, more or less considerable, is reflected; and only the remaining part works molecular changes in the mass. Next it is to be noted that the *effective* force is itself divisible into the temporarily *effective* and the permanently *effective*. ... Concerning these divisions and sub-divisions of any force affecting an aggregate, the fact which it chiefly concerns us to observe, is, that they are complementary to each other. Of the whole incident force, the *effective* must be that which remains after deducting the non-*effective*. The two parts of the *effective* force must vary inversely as each other: where much of it is temporarily *effective*, little of it can be permanently *effective*; and vice versâ. Lastly, the permanently *effective* force, being expended in working both the insensible re-arrangements which constitute chemical modification, and the sensible re-arrangements which result in structure, must generate of either kind an amount that is great or small in proportion as it has generated a small or great amount of the other.—*Herbert Spencer, First Principles.*

4. Having the power of operation; useful; fit for action: (applied chiefly to *soldiers* and *sailors*).

It was suspected that the *effective* men bore but a small proportion to the invalids.—*W. H. Russell, The [Crimean] War*, ch. lxxvi.

Effective. *s.* That which produces an effect or effects; that which acts as a cause.

That faith which is a worthy preparatory to the holy communion, must be the actual principle and *effective* of a good life.—*Jeremy Taylor, Worthy Communicant*, 159. (Ord MS.)

Effectively. *adv.* In an effective manner; powerfully; with real operation.

This *effectively* resists the devil, and suffers us to receive no hurt from him.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

Effectless. *adj.* Destitute of effect; impotent; useless; unmeaning.

I'll chop off my hands;
In bootless prayer have they been held up,
And they have served me to *effectless* use.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, iii. 1.

Effector. *s.* Same as Effecter: (this latter being the *commoner* word).

We commemorate the creation, and pay worship to that infinite Being who was the *effector* of it.—*Derham.*

Effectual. *adj.*

1. Productive of effects; powerful to a degree adequate to the occasion; operative; efficacious.

The reading of Scripture is *effectual*, as well to lay even the first foundation, as to add degrees of farther perfection, in the fear of God.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The communication of thy faith may become *effectual*, by the acknowledging of every good thing.—*Philemon*, 6.

2. Veracious; expressive of facts. *Obsolete.*

Reprove my allegation, if you can;
Or else conclude my words *effectual*.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

Effectually. *adv.* In an effectual manner.

Sometimes the sight of the altar, and decent preparations for devotion, may compose and recover the wandering mind more *effectually* than a sermon.—*South, Sermons.*

A subject of that vast latitude, that the strength of one man will scarcely be sufficient *effectually* to carry it on.—*Woodward.*

Effectuate. *v. a.* Bring to pass; fulfill.

He found means to acquaint himself with a nobleman, to whom discovering what he was, he found him a fit instrument to *effectuate* his desire.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

I shall certainly shift my quarters to-morrow, and endeavour to *effectuate* my retreat.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphry Clinker.*

Effectuously. *adv.* Effectually; to the purpose. *Rare.*

It shall, I trust, *effectuously* prove our purpose to instruct the protestant, and to comfort the catholick.—*Stapleton, Fortresse of the Faith which Protestant call Papistry*. p. 59: 1565.

Effeminacy. *s.* Admission of the qualities of a woman; softness; unmanly delicacy.

But foul *effeminacy* held me yok'd
Her bond slave: O indignity, O blot
To honour and religion!
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 410.

Effeminate. *adj.* Having the qualities of a woman; womanish; soft to an unmanly degree; voluptuous; tender; luxurious.

The king, by his voluptuous life and mean marriage became *effeminate*, and less sensible of honour.—*Bacon.*

The more *effeminate* and soft his life,
The more his fame to struggle to the field. *Dryden.*

Poor dear ... is gone,—his state of sure blessedness accelerated; or, it may be, he is buried in Christ, and there in that mysterious depth grows on to the spirit of a just man made perfect! Could I for a moment doubt this, the grass would become black beneath my feet, and this earthly frame a charnel-house. I never knew any man so illustrate the difference between the feminine and the *effeminate*.—*Coleridge, Table Talk.*

Remember that none but those whose courage is unquestionable can venture to be *effeminate*. It was only in the field that the Spartans were accustomed to use perfumes and curl their hair.—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Pelham.*

Effeminate. *s.* Effeminate person.

I can feel
Thy follies too, and with a just disdain
Frown at *effeminates*, whose very looks
Reflect dishonour on the land I love.
Cowper, Task.

Effeminate. *v. a.* Make womanish; weaken; unman; emasculate. *Rare.*

How was the strongest man, Sampson, *effeminated* by his impotent passion!—*Bishop Hall.*

Had I my tender years
Committed to the care of thy gray hairs,
That thou shouldst thus *effeminate* my heart
With love? *Fanshawe, Translation of Pastor Fido.*

When one is sure it will not corrupt or *effeminate* children's minds, and make them fond of trifles, I think all things should be contrived to their satisfaction.—*Locke.*

Effeminate. *v. n.* Grow womanish; soften; melt into weakness. *Rare.*

In a slothful peace both courage will *effeminate* and manners corrupt.—*Pope.*

Effeminately. *adv.* In an effeminate manner.

What boots it at one gate to make defence,
And at another to let in the foe,
Effeminately vanquish'd?
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 560.

I can smell his lavender water up hither: how *effeminately* he trips along with his snowy hands hid in a muff!—*Warton, Satire on Ranelagh House.*

Effeminateness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Effeminate; unmanly softness; meanness of spirit.

Poesy ... not being an art of lies, but of true doctrine; not of *effeminateness*, but of notable stirring of courage.—*Sir P. Sidney, Defence of Poesy.*

In France they sent a distaff and a spindle to all those able men that went not with them, as upbraiding their *effeminateness*.—*Fuller, History of the Holy War*, p. 78.

The indulgent softness of the parent's family is mighty apt to give young persons a most unhappy *effeminateness*.—*Archbishop Secker.*

Effemination. *s.* State of one grown womanish; state of one emasculated or unmanned. *Rare.*

Vices the hare figured; not only feneration, or usury, from its fecundity and superfetation, but degenerate *effemination*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Effeminize. *v. a.* Make effeminate. *Rare.*

Thus heapt with honors, this brave king is loth,
That his brave knights *effeminiz'd* by sloth
Mid games and dames, during so long a peace,
Should still lie still in cities pomp and ease.
Sylvester, Du Bartas, v. 45, 3. (Ord MS.)

Efferous. *adj.* [Lat. *efferus.*] Fierce; wild; savage. *Rare.*

From the teeth of that *efferous* beast, from the tusk of the wild boar, ... O Thou, that art the root and generation of David, preserve our root and all his generation.—*Bishop King, Vitis Palatina*, p. 34: 1614.

Effervésce. *v. n.*

1. Grow hot.

The compound spirit of nitre, put to oil of cloves, will *effervesce* even to a flame.—*Mead, Mechanical Account of Poisons.*

2. Escape as air or gas from a fluid, with a hissing or fizzing sound. See Effervescence.

Effervéscence. *s.*

1. See last extract.

In the chymical sense, *effervescence* signifies an intestine motion, produced by mixing two bodies together that lay at rest before; attended sometimes with a hissing noise, frothing, and ebullition.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Take chalk, ignite it in a crucible, and then powder it; put it into strong spirit of nitre, 'till it becomes sweetish, and makes *no effervescence* upon the injection of the chalk.—*Grew.*

When gaseous matter is suddenly extricated with a hissing sound during a chemical mixture, or by the application of a chemical solvent to a solid, the phenomenon, from its resemblance to that of simmering or boiling water, is called *effervescence*. The most familiar example is afforded in the solution of sodaic powders; in which the carbonic acid gas of sesquicarbonate of soda is extricated by the action of citric, or tartaric, acid.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

2. Growing hot.

Hot springs do not owe their heat to any colluctation or *effervescence* of the minerals in them, but to subterranean heat or fire.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Effête. *adj.* [Lat. *effœtus.*]

1. Barren; disabled from generation.

It is probable that females have in them the seeds of all the young they will afterwards bring forth, which all spent and exhausted, the animal becomes barren and *effete*.—*Ray.*

In most countries the earth would be so parched and *effete* by the drought that it would afford but one harvest.—*Bentley.*

2. Worn out with age.

All that can be allowed him now, is to refresh his decrepit, *effete* sensuality with the history of his former life.—*South, Sermons.*

Up to the eighth century Rome had not been absolutely dissevered from the ancient and decrepit civilisation of the old empire. After a short period of subjection to the Ostrogothic kingdom, by the conquest of Justinian she had sunk into a provincial city of the Eastern realm. In the eighth century she suddenly, as it were, burst the bonds of her connexion with the older state of things, disjoined herself for ever from the *effete* and hopeless East, and placed herself at the head of the rude ... and vigorous civilisation of the West.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iv. ch. ix.

Efficácious. *adj.* [Lat. *efficax.*] Productive of effects; powerful to produce the consequence intended.

That spirit, that first rush'd on thee
In the camp of Dan,
Be *efficacious* in thee now at need!
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1435.

A glowing drop with hollow'd steel
He takes, and by one *efficacious* breath
Dilates to cube or square. *Philips.*

Efficáciously. *adv.* In an efficacious manner.

If we find that any other body strikes *efficaciously* enough upon it, we cannot doubt but it will move that way which the striking body impels it.—*Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies.*

Efficacy. *s.* Power to produce effects; production of the consequence intended.

Whatsoever is spoken concerning the *efficacy* or necessity of God's word, they tie and restrain only into sermons.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The apostle tells us of the success and *efficacy* of the gospel upon the minds of men; and, for this reason, he calls it the power of God unto salvation.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

(For further examples see fourth extract under Effect.)

Efficiency. *s.* Efficient character; agency; production of effects; power.

The manner of this divine *efficiency* being far above us, we are no more able to conceive by our reason, than creatures unreasonable by their sense are able to apprehend after what manner we dispose and order the course of our affairs.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Sinning against conscience has no special productive *efficiency* of this particular sort of sinning, more than of any other.—*South, Sermons.*

They were not content merely to know that one phenomenon was always followed by another; they thought that they had not attained the true aim of science, unless they could perceive something in the nature of the one phenomenon, from which it might have been known or presumed previous to trial that it would be followed by the other: just what the writer, who has so clearly pointed out their error, thinks that he perceives in the nature of the phenomenon volition. And to complete the statement of the case, he should have added that these early speculators not only made this their aim, but were quite satisfied with their success in it; not only sought for causes which should carry in their mere statement evidence of their *efficiency*, but fully believed that they had found such causes.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, iii. 5, 9.

Effícient. *adj.* Causing effects; that makes the effect to be what it is.

a. As opposed to Final.

Your answering in the final cause, makes me believe you are at a loss for the *efficient*.—*Collier, Essay on Thought.*

b. As opposed to Metaphysical. Physical; material; real.

Of course the religious ground of the nationality of the Church consists in its claim of spiritual and personal descent from its inspired founders; but the constitutional ground of its title is in the law; and the actual ground, or, so to speak, the *efficient* or material cause, of its standing in the law, is to be found in its possession of a preponderance of the social forces, of which law itself is only one.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. vi.

The notion of cause being the root of the whole theory of induction, it is indispensable that this idea should . . . be, with the utmost practicable degree of precision, fixed and determined. . . . I premise, then, that when . . . I speak of the cause of any phenomenon, I do not mean a cause which is not itself a phenomenon; I make no research into the ultimate, or ontological cause of anything. To adopt a distinction familiar in the writings of the Scotch metaphysicians, and especially of Reid, the causes with which I concern myself are not *efficient*, but physical causes. They are causes in that sense alone, in which one physical fact is said to be the cause of another. Of the *efficient* causes of phenomena, or whether any such causes exist at all, I am not called upon to give an opinion. The notion of causation is deemed, by the schools of metaphysics most in vogue at the present moment, to imply a mysterious and most powerful tie, such as cannot, or at least does not, exist between any physical fact and that other physical fact on which it is invariably consequent, and which is popularly termed its cause: and thence is deduced the supposed necessity of ascending higher, into the essences and inherent constitution of things, to find the true cause, the cause which is not only followed by, but actually produces, the effect. No such necessity exists for the purposes of the present inquiry, nor will any such doctrine be found in the following pages. But neither will there be found anything incompatible with it. . . . Among modern philosophers, Leibnitz laid it down as a self-evident principle that all physical causes without exception must contain in their own nature something which makes it intelligible that they should be able to produce the effects which they do produce. Far from admitting volition as the only kind of cause which carried internal evidence of its own power, and as the real bond of connexion between physical antecedents and their consequents, he demanded some naturally and per se *efficient* physical antecedent as the bond of connexion between volition itself and its effects. . . . The Cartesians . . . affirmed it to be impossible that a material and a mental fact could be causes one of another. They regarded them as mere occasions on which the real agent, God, thought fit to exert his power as a cause. When a man wills to move his foot, it is not his will that moves it, but God (they said) moves it on the occasion of his will. God, according to this system, is the only *efficient* cause, not quâ mind, or quâ endowed with volition, but quâ omnipotent. . . . All this, undoubtedly, shows that it is the disposition of mankind in general, not to be satisfied with knowing that one fact is invariably antecedent and another consequent, but to look out for something which may seem to explain their being so—something ἄνευ οὗ τὸ αἴτιον οὐκ ἂν ποτ' εἴη αἴτιον.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, iii. 5—9.

Efficient. *s.* Efficient cause.

God, which moveth meer natural agents as an *efficient* only, doth otherwise move intellectual creatures, and especially his holy angels.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

There are so many questions concerning the *efficient*, the form, the matter of general councils, and their manner of proceeding, and their final sanction, that after a question is determined by a conciliary assembly, there are perhaps twenty more questions to be disputed before we can, with confidence, either believe the council upon its mere authority, or obtrude it upon others.—*Jeremy Taylor, Liberty of Prophesying*, § 6.

Observations of the order of nature carry the mind up to the admiration of the great *efficient* of the world.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Efficiently. *adv.* In an efficient manner; effectively.

Logical or consequential necessity is, when a thing does not *efficiently* cause an event, but yet by certain infallible consequence does infer it.—*South, Sermons*, iii. 397.

Effierce. *v. a.* Make fierce; enrage. *Rare.*

With fell woodness he *effierced* was;
And wilfully him throwing on the grass,
Did beat and bounce his head and breast full sore.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 11, 27.

Effigial. *adj.* Exhibiting, having the character of, related to, or consisting in, an effigy.

The three volumes contain chiefly *effigial* cuts and monumental figures and inscriptions.—*Critical History of Pamphlets*, p. 6: 1715.

Effigiate. *v. a.* Form as an effigy. *Rare.*

Men endued with reasonable souls, *effigiated* to God's image, the deliberated workmanship of his own divine hands.—*Dean King, Sermon*, p. 3: 1608.

One [of these Roman measures] was lately in the keeping of cardinal Farnese, and is exquisitely *effigiated* by Villalpandus in the latter end of his third tome upon the prophet Ezekiel.—*Hakewill, Apology*, 190.

I know that in the state of my body, which is more discernible than that of the soul, Thou [O God] dost *effigiate* my soul to me.—*Donne, Devotions*, 588.

Effigies. *s.* [Lat.] Image; representation.

We behold the species of eloquence in our minds, the *effigies* or actual image of which we seek in the organs of our hearing.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Effigy. *s.* [the English or fully naturalized form of Effigies, the ablative case of which is *effigie*: out of this Johnson considers the word to have arisen. If so, 'burning in *effigy*' was originally 'burning *in effigie*.'] Image; representation.

Observe those numerous wrongs in *effigy*,
The gods have sav'd from the devouring sea. *Garth.*

The word *effigy* is reckoned by P. Heylin, in 1656, amongst unusual and uncouth expressions.—*Johnson.*

To that deeply interesting group of monuments, which surround the shrine of Edward the Confessor, the *effigy* of the illustrious chieftain would have formed no unworthy addition.—*J. H. Jesse, Memoirs of King Richard III.* ch. ii.

Efflate. *v. a.* [Lat. *efflo*, from *e* = out, and *flo* = blow; pass. part. *efflatus*; *efflatio* = blowing out.] Fill with the breath; puff up. *Rare.*

Our common spirits, *eflated* by every vulgar breath upon every act, deify themselves, and conceit all great additions of honour below their merits.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 190.

Efflouresce. *v. n.*

1. In *Chemistry*. Change from a compact or crystalline state to a powder: (sometimes applied to the crystals themselves). See Efflorescence.

(For example, &c., see Flowers [of sulphur].)

2. In *Medicine*. See Exanthema.

Efflorescence. *s.*

1. In *Chemistry*. See Flowers (of sulphur).

Where there is less heat, there the spirit of the plant is digested, and severed from the grosser juice in *efflorescence*.—*Bacon.*

Saltpetre appears as an *efflorescence* upon the ground and walls in many situations. . . . The spontaneous generation of nitre in Spain, Egypt, and especially in India, is sufficient to supply the wants of the whole world. There this salt is observed to form upon the surface of the ground in silky tufts, or even in slender prismatic crystals, particularly during the continuance of the hot weather that succeeds copious rains. These saline *efflorescences*, after being collected by rude besoms of broom, are lixiviated, allowed to settle, evaporated, and crystallized.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*, vv. *Efflorescence, Nitrate of Potash.*

2. In *Medicine*. See Exanthema.

A wart beginneth in the cutis, and seemeth to be an *efflorescence* of the serum of the blood.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Efflorescency. *s.* Same as Efflorescence.

Two white sparry incrustations, with *efflorescencies* in form of shrubs, formed by the trickling of water.—*Woodward.*

Efflorescent. *adj.* Showing as flowers. See Efflorescence.

Yellow *efflorescent* sparry incrustations on stone.—*Woodward.*

Effluence. *s.* [Lat. *e* = out, *fluo* = flow; present part. *effluens*, *-entis*; pass. part. *fluxus*.] That which issues from some other principle.

Bright *effluence* of bright essence increate.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 8.

These scintillations are not the ascension of the air upon the collision of two hard bodies, but rather the inflammable *effluences* discharged from the baches collided.—*Sir T. Browne.*

From the bright *effluence* of his deed
They borrow that reflected light,
With which the lasting lamp they feed,
Whose beams dispel the damps of envious night.
Prior

Effluvium. *s.* pl. *effluvia*. [Lat.] Emanation (generally in a *bad* sense); miasma.

If the earth were an electrick body, and the air but the *effluvium* thereof, we might believe that from attraction, and by effluxion, bodies tended to the earth.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Neither the earth's diurnal revolution upon its axis, nor any magnetick *effluvia* of the earth, nor the air, or atmosphere which environs the earth, can produce gravity.—*Woodward.*

If these *effluvia*, which do upward tend,
Because less heavy than the air, ascend;
Why do they ever from their height retreat,
And why return to seek their central seat?
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation.

Plural in *-s*.

Their inspirations were owing to certain subterraneous *effluviums* of wind.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 8.

Efflux. *s.*

1. Act of flowing out.

Through the copious *efflux* of matter through the orifice of a deep ulcer, he was reduced to a skeleton.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

2. Effusion; flow.

The first *efflux* of men's piety, after receiving of the faith, was the selling and consecrating their possessions.—*Hammond.*

3. That which flows from something else; emanation; effluence.

If he produced G only, whether that orb G be not either an arbitrarious or natural *efflux* from A.—*Dr. H. More, Notes on the Infinity of Worlds.*

Prime cheerer, light!
Of all material beings, first and best!
Efflux divine! *Thomson, Seasons, Summer.*

The act of flowing is more properly effluence, and that which flows more properly *efflux*.—*Johnson.*

Efflúx. *v. n.* Run out; flow away. *Rare.*

The same revolution would not bring back the same time, for that was *effluxed* before.—*Annotations on Religio Medici*: 1654.

Five thousand and some odd centuries of years are *effluxed* since the creation.—*Boyle, Discourse on Seraphick Love.*

Efflúxion. *s. Rare.*

1. Act of flowing out.

By *effluxion* and attraction bodies tend towards the earth.—*Sir T. Browne.*

2. That which flows out; effluvium; emanation.

There are some light *effluxions* from spirit to spirit, when men are one with another; as from body to body.—*Bacon.*

Efforce. *v. a.* [Fr. *efforcer*.] Force; break through by violence; ravish; strain. *Rare.*

In all that room was nothing to be seen,
But huge great iron chests and coffers strong,
All barr'd with double bonds, that ne'er could ween
Them to *efforce* by violence or wrong.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Then gan her beauty shine as brightest sky,
And burnt his beastly heart t' *efforce* her chastity.
Ibid.

Efform. *v. a.* Form; make in any certain manner; shape; fashion. *Rare.*

Merciful and gracious, thou gavest us being, raising us from nothing, and *efforming* us after thy own image.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Which corporeal sense, the earthly mind in man, . . . he saw *efformed*.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabalistica.*

Efformation. *s.* Act of fashioning or giving form to anything. *Rare.*

Nature begins to set upon her work of *efformation*.—*Dr. H. More.*

They pretend to solve phenomena, and to give an account of the production and *efformation* of the universe.—*Ray.*

Effort. *s.* [Fr.] Struggle; strain; vehement action; laborious endeavour.

If, after having gained victories, we had made the same *efforts* as if we had lost them, France could not have withstood us.—*Addison, Present State of the War.*

Though the same sun, with all diffusive rays,
Blush in the rose, and in the diamond blaze,
We prize the stronger *effort* of his pow'r,
And always set the gem above the flow'r. *Pope.*

I would not, indeed, undertake to maintain (like Quinctilian) that no one can be an orator who is not a virtuous man; but there certainly is a kind of moral excellence implied in that renunciation of all *effort* after display,—in that forgetfulness of self,—which is absolutely necessary, both in the manner

of writing, and in the delivery, to give the full force to what is said.— *Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, ch. iii. § 5.

With the *accent* on the *second* syllable.

Thou couldst affection to her bare idea pay,
The first that e'er caressed her the Platonic way.
To see her in her own attractions dressed,
Did all thy love arrest,
Nor lacked there new *effórts* to storm thy breast.
Thy generous loyalty
Would ne'er a mercenary be,
But chose to serve her still without a livery.
Oldham, Poem on the Death of Mr. Charles Morwent.

Dr. Johnson places the accent on the second syllable of the word; though the example, which he brings from Pope, presents it on the first. Yet Pope, in his imitations of Horace, uses the former accent: 'Blackmore himself for any grand *effort*.' However, the accent is now constant on the first syllable.—*Todd.*

Effóssion. *s.* [Lat. *effossio, -onis*, digging out; from *e* = out, and *fodio*, pass. part. *fossus* = dig.] Act of digging up from the ground; deterration. *Rare.*

He set apart annual sums for the recovery of manuscripts, the *effossion* of coins, and the procuring of mummies.—*Arbuthnot.*

Effraíable. *adj.* [Fr. *effroyable.*] Dreadful; frightful; terrible. *Rare.*

Pestilential symptoms declare nothing a proportionate efficient of their *effraiable* nature but arsenical fumes.—*Harvey.*

Effráy. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *effrayer.*] Affright; scare. *Rare.*

Their dam upstart out of her den *effraide*,
And rushed forth. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, i. 1, 16.

Effróntery. *s.* [Fr. *effronterie.*] Impudence; shamelessness; contempt of reproach.

They could hardly contain themselves within one unworthy act, who had *effrontery* enough to commit or countenance it.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Others with ignorance and insufficiency have self-admiration and *effrontery* to set up themselves.—*Watts.*

A bold man's *effrontery*, in company with women, must be owing to his low opinion of them, and his high one of himself.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

Effúlge. *v.* [Lat. *effulgeo*; pres. part. *effulgens, -entis*; from *fulgeo* = lighten.] Send forth lustre or effulgence. *Rare.*

Bright at his call thy age of men *effulg'd*.
Thomson, Seasons, Summer.

On pure winter's eve
Gradual the stars *effulge*, fainter at first
They struggling rise. *Id., Liberty*, pt. v.

Effúlgence. *s.* Lustre; brightness; clarity; splendour.

On thee
Impress'd, the *effulgence* of his glory abides.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 387.

Thy lustre, blest *effulgence*, can dispel
The clouds of errour, and the gloom of hell.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Effúlgent. *adj.* Shining; bright; luminous.

How soon th' *effulgent* emanations fly
Through the blue gulph of interposing sky!
Sir R. Blackmore.

The downward sun
Looks out *effulgent*, from amid the flash
Of broken clouds. *Thomson, Seasons, Spring.*

Effúlging. *part. adj.* Shining with effulgence. *Rare.*

The topaz charms the sight,
Like these *effulging* yellow streams of light.
Savage.

Effumabílity. *s.* Quality of flying away, or vapouring in fumes. *Rare.*

They seem to define mercury by volatility, or, if I may coin such a word, *effumability*.—*Boyle, Sceptical Chemist.*

Effúme. *v. a.* [Lat. *fumus* = smoke.] Breathe or puff out. *Rare.*

I can make this dog take as many whiffs as I list, and he shall retain or *effume* them at my pleasure.—*B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

Effúnd. *v. a.* [Lat. *effundo*, from *e* = out, and *fundo* = pour; pass. part. *effusus*; *effusio, -onis* = pouring out or pouring forth.] Pour out. *Rare.*

After this went forth the seconde angel of the seconde seal-openinge, *effundinge* his vial upon the sea.—*Bale, Discourse on the Revelations*, pt. ii. sign. i. ij. b: 1550.

If he his life *effund*
To utmost death, the high God hath design'd
That we both live.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, i. 2, 146.

Much sweat they spent in fa[illegible]us fight,
Much blood they did *effund!*
Ballad of St. George for England, pt. ii.

Effúse. *v. a.* [Lat. *effusus.*] Pour out; spill; shed. *Rare.*

He fell, and, deadly pale,
Groan'd out his soul, with gushing blood *effus'd*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 446.

Effúse. *s.* Effusion. *Rare.*

The air hath got into my deadly wounds,
And much *effuse* of blood doth make me faint.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 6.

Effúse. *adj.* Dissipated; extravagant. *Rare.*

Wherever the body is, yet the heart of fools is on *effuse* mirth.—*Bishop Richardson, Choice Observations upon the Old Testament*, p. 321: 1655.

'Tis pride, or emptiness, applies the straw,
That tickles little minds to mirth *effuse*.
Young, Night Thoughts, viii.

Effúsion. *s.*

1. Act of pouring out.

My heart hath melted at a lady's tears,
Being an ordinary inundation;
But this *effusion* of such manly drops,
This show'r blown up by tempest of the soul,
Startles mine eyes, and makes me more amaz'd.
Shakespear, King John, v. 2.

Our blessed Lord commanded the representation of his death, and sacrifice on the cross, should be made by breaking bread and *effusion* of wine.—*Jeremy Taylor, Worthy Communicant.*

If the flood-gates of heaven were any thing distinct from the forty days' rain, their *effusion*, 'tis likely, was at this same time when the abyss was broken open.—*Dr. T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

2. Waste; act of spilling or shedding.

When there was but as yet one only family in the world, no means of instruction, human or divine, could prevent *effusion* of blood.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, i. 10.

The only means
To stop *effusion* of our Christian blood,
And 'stablish quietness.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. v. 1.

Yet shall she be restor'd, since publick good
For private int'rest ought not be withstood,
To save th' *effusion* of my people's blood.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of Homer's Iliad.

3. Act of pouring out words.

Endless and senseless *effusions* of indigested prayers, oftentimes disgrace, in most unsufferable manner, the worthiest part of Christian duty towards God.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

When this prayer was granted, the *effusions* of gratitude . . . are still more extravagant.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Lord Chatham.*

4. Bounteous donation.

Such great force the gospel of Christ had then upon men's souls, melting them into that liberal *effusion* of all that they had.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

5. Thing poured out.

Purge me with the blood of my Redeemer, and I shall be clean; wash me with that precious *effusion*, and I shall be whiter than snow.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Effúsive. *adj.* Pouring out; dispersing.

The North-east spends his rage; he now shut up
Within his iron cave, th' *effusive* South
Warms the wide air. *Thomson, Seasons, Spring.*

Straight arose
These heavenly orbs, the glad abodes of life,
Effusive, kindled by his breath divine
Through endless forms of being.
Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, ii.

Eft. *s.* [from A.S. *efet.* See Newt.] Same word as newt; native reptile of the genus Triton.

Peacocks are beneficial to the places where they are kept, by clearing of them from snakes, adders, and *efts*, upon which they will live.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

A monstrous *eft* was of old the lord and master of earth;
For him did his high sun flame, and his river billowing ran,
And he felt himself in his force to be nature's crowning race. *Tennyson, Maud*, iv. 6.

Eft. *adv.* [from root of After.] Aft; after. *Obsolete.*

Eft through the thick they heard one rudely rush,
With noise whereof he from his lofty steed
Down fell to ground, and crept into a bush,
To hide his coward head from dying dread.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

For notwithstanding that one soul was reft,
Yet, had the body not dismembred be, [been,]
It would have lived, and revived *eft*;
But, finding no fit seat, the lifeless corse it left.
Ibid.

Yet seem'd the soil both faire and fruitful *eft*.
Ibid.

Eft, when years
More ripe as reason lent to choose our peers,
Ourselves in league of vowed love we knit. *Ibid.*

Quite consum'd with flame,
The idol is of that eternal maid;
For so at least I have *preserv'd* the same,
With hands profane, from being *eft* betray'd.
Fairfax.

Éftsoons. *adv.* Soon afterwards.

He in their stead *eftsoons* placed Englishmen, who possessed all their lands.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Eftsoons the nymphs, which now had flowers their fill,
Run all in haste to see that silver brood.
Id., Prothalamium.

The Germans deadly hated the Turks, whereof it was to be thought that new wars would *eftsoons* ensue.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Égal. *adj.* [Fr.] Equal. *Rare.*

Sith all as one do hearyen *egal* faith.
Ferrex and Porrex. (Ord MS.)

Égalness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Egal. *Rare.*

And nature that did make this *egalness*
Oft so repineth at so great a wrong.
Ferrex and Porrex. (Ord MS.)

Egést. *v. a.* [Lat. *egero* = carry or bear out; pass. part. *egestus.*] Throw out food at the natural vents. *Rare.*

The nature of man is proner to imbibe noxious things than to *egest* them.—*Bishop Gauden, Hieraspistes*, p. 451: 1653.

? Either a *verb neuter*, or with the name of the things egested understood.

Divers creatures sleep all the winter; as the bear, the hedge-hog, the bat, and the bee: these all wax fat when they sleep, and *egest* not.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Egéstion. *s.* Act of throwing out the digested food at the natural vents.

Neither the procuring of ready concoction, nor the avoiding of wearisome labouring, nor the entertaining of moderate walking, nor the disposition unto liberal recreation, nor the benefit of facile and soluble *egestion*; no, nor any thing else that can preserve health unto us, if God himself do not sustain us.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 247: 1626.

The animal soul or spirits manage as well their spontaneous actions as the natural or involuntary exertions of digestion, *egestion*, and circulation.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

To confute your learned labours, is but to take wing, like beetles, from your *egestions*.—*Wallis, Correction of Hobbes*, p. 3.

Egéstive. *adj.* Connected with, or relating to, Egestion.

They have the digestive, *egestive*, and other parts of the nutritive faculty.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Egg. *s.* [A.S. *egg.*]

1. Embryo, with its envelopes, of such animals as do not bring forth their *young* alive. (Its *popular* application is to what is laid by birds and certain reptiles. In *Physiology*, however, the spawn of frogs and fishes is merely a collection of *eggs*. With the lower animals and vegetables, and even with mammals, the object is really the same; *ovum*, however, and *ovule* are the technical names, being simply translations of *egg* into Latin, indeed the same word.)

An *egg* was found, having lain many years at the bottom of a moat, where the earth had somewhat overgrown it; and this *egg* was come to the hardness of a stone, and the colours of the white and yolk perfect.—*Bacon.*

Therefore think him as the serpent's *egg*,
Which, hatch'd, would, as his kind, grow mischievous. *Shakespear, Julius Cæsar*, ii. 1.

Eggs are perhaps the highest, most nourishing, and exalted of all animal food, and most indigestible.—*Arbuthnot.*

Every insect of each different kind,
In its own *egg*, cheer'd by the solar rays,
Organs involv'd and latent life displays.
Sir R. Blackmore.

2. Anything in the shape, or approaching the shape, of an egg.

There was taken a great glass-bubble with a long neck, such as chymists are wont to call a philosophical *egg*.—*Boyle.*

Egg. *v. a.* [A.S. *eggian.*] Incite; instigate; provoke to action.

All kinds of lust and luxury, and all things else which do *egg* forward and stir up fire in men to

wantonness, he forbiddeth as severely as adultery itself.—*Translation of Bullinger's Sermons*, p. 234.

[She] did *egg* him on to tell
How fair she was. *Warner, Albion's England.*

Study becomes pleasant to him who is pursuing his genius, and whose ardour of inclination *eggs* him forward, and carrieth him through every obstacle.—*Derham, Physico-theology.*

They that are bewitched with a humor of play can not be quiete without it; 'tis a malus-genius that *eggs* and urges them to their own destruction.—*Fellthan, Resolves*, 58. (Ord MS.)

Égging. *verbal abs.* Incitement.

Tell me, how curst an *egging*, with a sting
Of lust, do these unwily dances bring.
Cleaveland, Poems, &c. p. 105.

Églantine. *s.* [Fr. *esglantier*, *aiglantin*.] Sweetbrier.

O'er canopied with luscious woodbine,
With sweet musk-roses, and with *eglantine*.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.

The leaf of *eglantine*, not to slander,
Outsweeten'd not thy breath. *Id., Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

Sycamores with *eglantine* were spread,
A hedge about the sides, a covering over head.
Dryden.

Applied, by Milton, either inaccurately or provincially, to the *honeysuckle* or some plant of similar habit.

Through the sweet-briar or the vine,
Or the twisted *eglantine*. *L'Allegro.*

Égo. A Latin pronoun meaning *I*; with which it is the same word, the *g* being softened down to the semivowel *y*, and so, apparently, lost in the present diphthongal term. In German, *ich*; Danish, *jeg*; Swedish *jag* (the *j* sounded as *y*); A.S. *ic*. In English, so far as it is used, it is a substantive rather than a pronoun, meaning the thinking subject whatever it may be. Its chief application is in those systems of philosophy which take as their starting-point the person thinking, as cognized by himself; this being either the only absolute certainty, or the nearest approach to one. All beyond, i.e. the rest of the world, is non-*ego*; concerning the reality of which, doubts are far more possible than in the case of the thinking individual or Subject. The German form is the vernacular *ich*; Germany being the country in which the philosophy under notice is the most developed. In England, however, *ego* is the better form, as being the most convenient base for derivatives. Laying aside the rare form Egomism, we have two approximately concurrent forms; one in *-ist* simply, the other in *-tist*. As both exist, it is better to distinguish between them than to use them as synonyms; the form in *-ism* being restricted to the purposes of philosophy.

(For examples see extracts under Egotism and Egotize.)

Égoism. *s.* Reference to Ego.

Napoleon, himself not the superfinest of great men, and ballasted sufficiently with prudence and *egoisms*, had, nevertheless, as is clear enough, an idea to start with; the idea that democracy was the cause of man, the right and infinite cause.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Sir Walter Scott.*

Égoist. *s.* One who refers much or all to Ego.

Hitherto Des Cartes was uncertain of every thing but his own existence, and the existence of the operations and ideas of his own mind. Some of his disciples, it is said, remained at this stage of his system, and got the name of *Egoists*.—*Reid.*

Egóity. *s.* Egoism. *Rare.*

This innocent imposture, which I have all along taken care to carry on, as it then was of some use, has since been of regular service to me, and, by being mentioned in one of my papers, effectually recovered my *egoity* out of the hands of some gentlemen who endeavoured to correct it for me.—*Swift, Harrison's Tatler*, no. 28. (Ord MS.)

If you would permit me to use a school term, I would say the *egoity* remains.—*Wollaston, Religion of Nature delineated*, sect. 9, § 8. (Ord MS.)

Égomism. *s.* Egoism. *Rare.*

That kind of scepticism called *egomism*.—*A. Baxter, Enquiry into the Nature of the human Soul*, ii. 21; 1737.

Égotism. *s.* Fault committed in writing by the frequent repetition of the word *ego*, or *I*; too frequent mention of a man's self, in writing or conversation.

The most violent *egotism* which I have met with, in the course of my reading, is that of Cardinal Wolsey's; *ego* et rex meus, I and my king.—*Spectator.*

Égotist. *s.* One who is always repeating the word *ego*, *I*; talker of himself.

A tribe of *egotists*, for whom I have always had a mortal aversion, are the authors of memoirs, who are never mentioned in any works but their own.—*Spectator.*

To return for a moment to the parallel which we have been attempting to draw between Milton and Dante, we would add that the poetry of these great men has in a considerable degree taken its character from their moral qualities. They are not *egotists*. They rarely obtrude their idiosyncrasies on their readers. They have nothing in common with those modern beggars for fame, who extort a pittance from the compassion of the inexperienced by exposing the nakedness and sores of their minds.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Milton.*

Egotístical. *adj.* Having the character of an Egotist.

The sonnets . . . are . . . dignified by a sobriety and greatness of mind to which we know not where to look for a parallel. It would, indeed, be scarcely safe to draw any decided inferences as to the character of a writer from passages directly *egotistical*. But the qualities which we have ascribed to Milton, though perhaps most strongly marked in those parts of his works which treat of his personal feelings, are distinguishable in every page, and impart to all his writings, prose and poetry, English, Latin, and Italian, a strong family likeness.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Milton.*

Égotize. *v. n.* Write or speak as an egotist.

I *egotize* in my letters to thee, not because I am of much importance to myself, but because to thee both *ego* and all that *ego* does are interesting.—*Cowper, Letter to Lady Hesketh.* (Rich.)

Égre. *s.* [A.S. *egor*.] Sudden and rapidly rising tide.

From the peculiar disposition of the earth at the bottom, wherein quick excitations are made, may arise those *egers* and flows in some estuaries and rivers; as is observable about Trent and Humber in England.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Egrégious. *adj.* [Lat. *egregius*, i.e. *e grege*, separated or selected from the flock.] Eminent; remarkable; extraordinary.

Ah me, most credulous fool!
Egregious murtherer. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, v. 5.

If any person of good desert shall wilfully be a delinquent, the same man ought, notwithstanding his former service, to be punished. Horatio, that in combat gained the victory against the Albani, having insolently slain his own sister, was, notwithstanding his *egregious* act and the fresh memory thereof, called into trial of his life, and with great difficulty obtained pardon.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Arts of Empire*, ch. xxvi.

We may be bold to conclude, that these last times, for insolence, pride, and *egregious* contempt of all good order, are the worst.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, preface.

Reader, try by this the *egregious* impudence of this fellow.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of the married Clergy*, p. 194.

Voluntarily therefore and of right we congratulate this accession of dignity to your *egregious* merits, and the most worthy guerdon of so much virtue.—*Milton, Letters of State.*

He might be able to adorn this present age, and furnish history with the records of *egregious* exploits, both of art and valour.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

And hence the *egregious* wizard shall foredoom
The fate of Louis, and the fall of Rome. *Pope.*

Eminently bad; remarkably vicious. This is the usual sense, Dr. Johnson says. This remark requires further notice. In the old dictionary of Huloet, *egregious* is defined by *excellent* only. In that of Cockeram, it has the same definition, with this addition, '*sometimes* vile, base.' At the close of the sixteenth century, however, the bad sense of the word seems to have been common; for Gabriel Harvey having used the phrase 'an *egregious* argument,' he is thus reprimanded by Nashe, in Four Letters Confuted, 1593: '*Egregious* is never used in English but in the extreme ill part.' Yet Raleigh and Milton, as I have shewn in the additions to the first definition, considered the word as meaning *eminently good*, or illustrious, or famous.—*Todd.*

Egrégiously. *adv.* In an egregious manner.

Make the Moor thank me, love me, and reward me,
For making him *egregiously* an ass,
And practising upon his peace and quiet,
Even to madness. *Shakespear, Othello*, ii. 1.

He discovered that, besides the extravagance of every article, he had been *egregiously* cheated.—*Arbuthnot, John Bull.*

Égress. *s.* [Lat. *egressus*, part. of *egredior* = step or walk out; *egressio*, *-onis* = stepping or walking out.] Power or act of going out of any place; departure.

Thou shalt have *egress* and regress.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

In a nunnery a maid alone, if she cannot have *egress*, before her window you shall have an old woman, or some prating gossip, tell her some tales of this clerk, and that monk, describing or commending some young gentleman unto her.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 503.

With the *accent* on the *second syllable*.

Gates of burning adamant,
Barr'd over us, prohibit all *egress*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 437.

Egrésssion. *s.* Act of going out.

So thou may'st have a triumphal *egression*.—*B. Jonson, The Devil is an Ass.*

In the days and periods of their joy and festival *egressions*, they chose to throw some ashes into their chalices, some sober remembrances of their fatal period.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Dying*, ii. § 1.

The vast number of troops is expressed in the swarms; their tumultuous manner of issuing out of their ships, and the perpetual *egression*, which seemed without end, are imaged in the bees pouring out.—*Pope* (probably after *Chapman*).

Cowper's ponderous blank verse detains you every step with some heavy Miltonism; Chapman gallops off with you his own free pace. Take a simile for example. The council breaks up—

'Being abroad, the earth was overlaid
With *flockers* to them, that came forth; as when
of frequent bees
Swarms rise out of a hollow rock, repairing the
degrees
Of their *egression* endlessly, with ever rising new
From forth their sweet nest; as their store, still
as it faded, grew,
And never would cease sending forth her clusters to the spring,
They still crowd out so; this flock here, that
there, belabouring
The loaded flowers. So,' &c., &c.

What endless *egression* of phrases the dog commands!—*Lamb, Letter to Coleridge.*

Égret. *s.* [Fr. *aigrette* = tuft of feathers, tuft.]

1. Tuft of feathers forming an ornament so called.

Of the same work were their bases; their headtires of flowers, mixed with silver and gold, with some sprigs of *egrets* among; and, from the top of their dressing, a thin veil hanging down.—*B. Jonson, Masques.*

2. Grallatorial bird so called, the exact and original application of the term being uncertain. (At present, it most generally denotes a species of heron, the *Ardea alba* in the first instance; and, secondarily, or as a term accompanied with a qualifying adjective, the *Ardea Gargetta*; both occasional visitants of the British Isles).

We once received out of Anglesey the feathers of a bird shot there, which we suspect to have been the *egret*; this is the only instance, perhaps, of its having been recently found in England. One was shot in Ireland in the year 1793. That it was formerly very frequent here appears by some of the old bills of fare: in the famous feast of Archbishop Nevil, we find no less than a thousand asterides, *egrets*, or *egrittes*, as it is differently spelt. Perhaps the esteem they were in as a delicacy during those days, occasioned their extirpation in our islands. Abroad they are still common, especially in the southern parts of Europe, where they appear in flocks.—*Pennant, British Zoology.*

Dr. Fleming remarks that 'it is possible the lapwing may have been referred to, as the most common bird with a crest.' To this opinion Mr. Selby subscribes. Aigrette and *egret* are common terms for a tuft of feathers; and the little *egret* appears to have been much too rare a species in this country to have afforded the supply. That the little *egret* ought, however, to be retained in our catalogues as a British bird—which has been denied—the following evidence will sufficiently prove.—*Yarrell, British Birds.*

Ibises, storks, *egrets* [the zoological name not given], spoonbills, herons, and the smaller races of sandlarks and plovers are seen busily traversing the wet sand in search of the red worm which burrows there, or peering with steady eye to watch the motion of the small fry and aquatic insects in the ripple on the shore.—*Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon*, pt. ii. ch. ii.

Égriot. *s.* [Fr. *aigret*; perhaps from *aigre* = sour.] Species of cherry.

The cœur-cherry, which inclineth more to white, is sweeter than the red; but the *egriot* is more sour.—*Bacon.*

Ægritude. *s.* [Lat. *ægritudo* = sickness; *æger* = sick.] Ailment; malady. *Rare.*

I do not intende to write to the cure of *egritudes* or sycknesses coufyrmed. — *Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Health*, b. iv. (Rich.)

Egyptólogist. *s.* One engaged in Egyptology.

(For example see under Hieroglyphics.)

Egyptólogy. *s.* Study of the archeology of Egypt, especially in its connection with the Hieroglyphics.

(For example see under Hieroglyphics.)

Eider. *s.* [see extract.] Duck so called (Somateria mollissima) for the softness and warmness of its down: (generally used as the *first element* of a *compound*, giving *eider-duck*, *eider-down*; indeed it seems that *down* was the original meaning of the word).

The *eider* duck, though indigenous to some of the northern parts of England, as well as several of the Scottish islands, is only a winter visitor to the southern portions of the kingdom, and that, too, in very limited numbers. It is but rarely killed in Ireland.... It has been seen and shot on the Cornish, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Hampshire, Sussex, and Norfolk coasts.... The most southern locality in this country at which this species is known to breed regularly is that visited by Pennant in July, 1769, and has been frequently visited by Mr. Selby, namely, the Fern Islands, situated upon the northern coast of Northumberland.... The *eider* duck is also called St Cuthbert's duck, from the circumstance of its breeding there on a rock called St. Cuthbert's Isle, as well as upon other islands that form the group.... The late Earl of Derby's principal menagerie manager, who went to Sweden in the summer of 1839, brought back with him a brood of young *eiders*, which he reared, feeding them on slugs and the bodies of shelled mollusca. Several of these birds were reared at Knowsley. *Eider*, *eder*, or *edder* is the name applied to this duck in Germany, Sweden, Denmark, and Norway.... Young males of the *eider* are, at first, like the adult female. ... The windpipe of the male *eider* measures nine inches in length.—*Yarrell, British Birds.*

Eight. *s.* Same as Eyot.

Eight. *pr.* [A.S. *éahta.*] Cardinal number, or numeral, so called. In English notation, 8; in Roman, VIII. As this is, alphabetically, the first of a very definite series of words, the remarks that apply to the entry of the numerals in general will be made here. It is submitted to the reader that the numerals are words which neither definition nor example will explain. They are not only used by everyone, but every time they are used their import explains itself. *One* is naturally single; all the others naturally plural. Nevertheless, *one* may be plural when it means a *unit*, and when two or more units (*ones*) are spoken of; and *two*, *three*, *four*, &c., may be singular when they mean a collection of *two*, of *three*, of *four*, and the like. In such cases, the word, as a part of speech, ceases to be a pronoun, and becomes a substantive, and, like other substantives, takes a plural *form*; as 'three *ones* make three'; 'two *tens* equal *twenty*.' For some of these collections we have separate and true substantival names; such as *unit* = a one; *pair*, *couple*, *brace*, &c. = a two; *leash* = a three; *dozen* = a twelve; *score* = a twenty: whence *half-dozen* = a six, and *half-score* = a ten. *Monad*, *dyad*, *triad*, *tetrad*, *pentad*, and *decad*, all of Greek origin, are terms of a more exotic and artificial character.

This singular character of a plural number, when the units of which it is composed are taken in mass, or collectively, is well illustrated by the numbers above *ten*, or the difference between the terminations *-teen* and *-ty*.

Thirteen = 10 + 3; *-teen* being merely *ten* in another form.

Thirty = 10 × 3; *-ty* being a contraction of *-tig* (= a *ten*, or a *decad*), a word long obsolete as a separate term, and one which originated at that comparatively early epoch in our language when *ten*, like the Latin *dec-em* and the Greek δέκ-α, contained the sound of either *g* or *k*; a sound of which the nearest representative in the German family of languages is the *h* of the Mesogothic *taihun*.

Of true derivative forms the numerals have only one, viz. the ordinal, formed by the addition of *-th* (*ten*, *ten-th*), with or without certain internal changes (*five*, *fifth*, &c.); and even these are open to an exception. Several high authorities, on the strength of such words as the Danish *syv* and the Greek ἕπτα, on the one side, and the *-m-* in words like prim*us*, septim*us*, ἕ*β*δομος, &c. (respect being had to the probability of its being changed into *n*), on the other, have held that, where the cardinal ends in *m* or *n*, the ordinal form has (so to say) been reflected back upon it. Hence in *sev-en*, *ni-ne*, *teh-* (*teg-* or *teh-*) *-n*, the final letter is not cardinal, but ordinal. This, however, belongs to the department of comparative philology rather than to lexicography.

In most languages, the first two cardinals form the ordinals from some second basis; as *fir-st*, from the root of *fore*, and *second*, from the Latin *secundus*, connected with *sequor* = follow: a fact which theoretically excludes such ordinals as *onth* and *twoth*; though, as far as grammar goes, they are not impossible forms. In some respects, *odd* is a numeral, as in *twenty-odd*. He would be a bold man, however, who wrote *odd-th*; though there are many cases where the word would be convenient. Practically speaking, all the combinations of which a numeral is a basis, except the ordinal, are compounds; the rule being (as has been shown in respect to the forms in *-teen* and *-ty*) that where there is Addition the second element is *-ten*; where Multiplication, *-tig* = *a collection of tens*. In few cases does that agglutination of separate words which constitutes a compound so closely take the guise of a derivative as in the Numerals.

These preliminaries show that, except in particular cases, the entry of one numeral is, in respect to authority, derivation, and the like, a formula for the entry of all the others.

Eight. *s.*

1. Collection of eight.
2. Figure of 8 in skating.

Till I, tired out
With cutting *eights* that day upon the pond,
Where, three times slipping from the outer edge,
I bump'd the ice into three several stars,
Fell in a doze. *Tennyson, The Epic.*

Eighteen, or **Eighteén.** *pr.* [*eight* + *ten*, the second *t* being omitted, not only in speaking, but in spelling.] Cardinal of 8 + 10.

The accent falls on either syllable, according to the element upon which the stress is laid. Thus in counting from *ten* to *twenty* we say *thírteen*, *fóurteen*, *fífteen*, &c., whereas 'from 3 to 13' is 'from *three* to *thirteén*.' Strictly speaking, then, *eighteen* and *eighteén* are different words; though it would be an overrefinement to treat them as such in the entry. It may be added that, etymologically, the spelling of both 18 and 80 should give two *t*s—*eight* + *ten*, *eight* + *ty*. This doubling, however, of the consonant, though real, has long been ignored both in spelling and speaking.

Eighteenth, or **Eighteénth.** *adj.* Ordinal of the preceding.

Eightfold. *adj.* (often with an *adverbial* construction, as, 'it increased *eightfold.*) Multiplied by eight.

Eighth. *adj.* Ordinal of eight.

Eighthly. *adv.* As the eighth in order.

Eightieth. *adj.* Ordinal of eighty.

Eighty. *pr.* [*eight* + *ty* = tig.—see Eighteen.] Cardinal of 8 × 10.

Eisel. *s.* [A S. *eisil*; N.Fr. *aisil* = vinegar.]

1. Vinegar; verjuice; any acid.

Cast in thy mind
How thou resemblest Christ, as with sowre poison,
If thou paine thy taste; remember therewithall
How Christ for thee tasted *eisel* and gall.
Sir T. More.

Like a willing patient, I will drink
Potions of *eysel*, 'gainst my strong infection.
Shakespear, Sonnet 2.

In the following extract from the well-known rant of Hamlet at the grave of Ophelia, the import of the word is doubtful; some explaining it *vinegar*, others as the river Ysel. In the quarto of 1603 the reading is *vessels*; in the later ones, *esill*, in the folio, *esile*:

'Swoonds! show me what thou'll do.
Woo't weep? woo't fight? woo't fast? woo't tear thyself?
Woo't drink up *eisel*? eat a crocodile?
I'll do't. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, v. 2.

2. River so called.

Either. *pron.* [see remarks at end of Either, *adv.*]

1. One of two indifferently.

Lepidus flatters both,
Of both is flattered; but he neither loves,
Nor *either* cares for him.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 1.

So like these champions were,
As they had been a very pair,
So that a man would almost swear,
That *either* had been *either*. *Drayton, Nymphidia.*

Goring made a fast friendship with Digby, *either* of them believing he could deceive the other.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

I do not ask whether bodies do so exist, that the motion of one body cannot really be without the motion of another; to determine this *either* way, is to beg the question for or against a vacuum.—*Locke.*

2. Each.

In the process of natural beings, there seem some to be creatures placed, as it were, in the confines of several provinces, and participating something of *either*.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Sev'n times the sun has *either* tropick view'd,
The winter banish'd, and the spring renew'd.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

Either is often used improperly instead of *each*; as, 'Nadab and Abihu, the sons of Aaron, took *either* (each) of them his censer.' *Each* signifies *both* of them, taken distinctly or separately; *either* properly signifies only the one, or the other, of them, taken disjunctively. For which reason the like expression in the following passages seems also improper: 'They crucified two other with him, on *either* side one, and Jesus in the midst.' (St. John, xix. 18.) 'On *either* side of the river was there the tree of life.' (Rev. xxii. 2.) Lowth's Grammar.—*Johnson.*

3. Any one of a number exceeding two.

Henry VIII. Francis I. and Charles V. were so provident, as scarce a palm of ground could be gotten by *either* of the three, but that the other two would set the balance of Europe upright again.—*Bacon.*

4. One or each (of two) in the reciprocal construction. *Rare.*

Since that they [married persons] have received *either* other from God, let them herein strive to shew their thankfulnesse unto God, by endeavouring to bring *either* other neerer to God, by helping *either* other forward in the good wages of God; doe *either* with other, as Anna did with her sonne Samuel, as she had him of God, so she bestowed him on God againe; returned *either* other again to God, and labour to returne them better than they received. —*Gataker, Wife in Deed*, p. 186. (Ord MS.)

Either. *adv.* In the way of an alternative.

We never heard of any ship that had been seen to arrive upon any shore of Europe; no nor of *either* the East or West Indies.—*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

What perils shall we find,
If *either* place, or time, or other course,
Cause us to alter th' order now assigned? *Daniel.*

Either your brethren have miserably deceived us, or power confers virtue.—*Swift, Letter to Pope.*

A distributive adverb, answered by or; *either* the

one *or*. So far Dr. Johnson. But this is not always the case. It sometimes stands by itself, in the sense of *or*. Of this construction the translators of the New Testament have given several instances, which may be seen in the present version. In the first and second instances which follow, Wicliffe's word is *or*; in the last, *either*. '*Either* what woman having ten pieces of silver.' (St. Luke, xv. 8.) 'Not as though I had already attained, *either* were already perfect.' (Philippians, iii. 12.) 'Can the figtree, my brethren, bear olive-berries, *either* a vine, figs?' (James, iii. 12.)—*Todd.*

[In respect to its origin, this word is a compound; though one of which the compound character is disguised. Its first element is the same which occurs in *each*. It is rarely found as a separate word. Wedgwood, however, gives

'Yif *ei* man other *ei* wummon misseth ou.'
If any man or any woman missaith you.
(Ancren Riwle, 124.)

The *i* or *y* represents an earlier *g* or *h*, which in the Latin, Greek, and German is chiefly known in the softened form of *v*, or *f*, its meaning being *time*, *duration*, *life*. Hence it is the first syllable in Ever.

'*Ever*.—Gothic, *aivs*, time, long time; *niaiv*, never; *aiveins*, everlasting; *usaivjan*, to endure. Old High German, *ewa*, *ewe*, *e*, Dutch, *eeuw*, Old Norse, *ævi*, Latin, *ævum*, Greek αιων, an age, life; Swedish, *e* (in composition), all, ever; Latin, *ætas*, *æternus*, &c. Greek, αιει, αιεν, αιες, ever. Anglo-Saxon, *áwa*, *á*, *æfre*, *æfer*, *æg* (in composition), English, *aye*, ever. Finnish, *ikä*, Esthonian *igga*, age, life-time, time. Finnish, *ijäinen*, perpetual; *ijäti*, *iku* (in composition), for ever; *iki*, altogether. Esthonian, *igga* (in composition), each, every; *iggawenne*, perpetual.' (Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.) See also *Each* and *Either*.

The connection between an indefinite period of time for choosing, and indifference in the way of choice, as shown in such compounds as *who-ever*, *what-ever*, and the like helps to explain the force of such an element as *e* or *ie* in the word under notice, where the fact of its meaning not only one of two things, but one of two things *indifferently*, is of paramount importance. See Any.

The second element is *whether* (A.S. *æghwæðer*), from the same root as the relative *who*.

More important than this is the force of the affix *-er*. It is the *-er* in such words as *und-er* and *ov-er* (where there is a contrast between two surfaces), as well as the *-er* in the comparative degree. That these were in the same category, and that what is called a sign of *comparison* in general is rather a sign of relation in the way of *duality*, may now be considered as a recognised fact in philology. If so, the limitation laid down (not only here, but in the previous editions) is real; so that in typically strict and pure English *either* applies to *two*, and to no more than *two*, objects. How far the actual practice of speech coincides with this rule is another question; indeed, as a matter of fact, the practical recognition of the original duality is evanescent. In the syntax of the comparative degree it is often lost sight of; whilst few writers hesitate to use *either* in what is called a triple alternative; such as, 'We must *either* stay where we are, proceed, or recede.' See First and Former.

That the extension of the word to *more than two*, and also its use for *each*, or *both*, have been objected to, may be seen from the extracts. In the eyes of the present editor the latter is the less exceptionable usage.

Followed by Other, the construction is elliptic; sentences like 'Eteocles and Polynices killed *each other*,' being Eteocles and Polynices killed—*each* (killed) *the other*, or 'Eteocles and Polynices—*each* killed *the other*,' in which case *each* is in the Nominative and *other* in the Objective case. And here the question as to the extension of the construction to more than two objects repeats itself. In some languages, e.g. the Spanish, where the equivalent to *other* has one form for the singular and another for the plural, the distinction is easy. *One another* = A and B only, is conveyed by *uno* and *otro*; whereas A, B, C, and an indefinite number of *others* is expressed by *unos* and *otros*. This would, perhaps, be a possible form in our own language (inasmuch as the plural *others* exists in it) if it were not for the accompaniment of *an* = *ane* = *one*, giving in *another* (etymologically *one* other) a form so decidedly singular as to make the addition of *-s* (the sign of the plural) a philological paradox.

In Danish, also, the difference is signified, not however by an inflection only, but by different words; *hin*-ander = one another when two, *hver*-andre = one another when more than two, are spoken of. By limiting *one* and *each* to a certain sense we might (though we do not) get the same result. We had, however, something like it when the construction given in the extract from Gataker was allowable.]

Ejáculate. *v. a.* [Lat. *ejaculatus*, part. of *ejaculor* = dart out, throw forth as a *jaculum* or dart; *ejaculatio*, *-onis* = darting out.]

1. Throw; shoot; dart out.
   Being rooted so little way in the skin, nothing near so deeply as the quills of fowls, they are the more easily *ejaculated*.—*Grew, Museum.*
2. Utter an ejaculation.
   'No cards! then I'm off—I'm off; I meant to have stayed six weeks with you, but I could as soon live without smoking as without cards.'—'Smoking!' mentally *ejaculated* Mrs. Burton. I use this expression because I find it in every novel which has been published for the last ten years—barring the excellent ones of Sir Walter Scott—I do not profess to understand it, but I imagine it to mean an *ejaculation* which is not intended to be *ejaculated*, or no *ejaculation* at all.—*Theodore Hook, Sayings and Doings, Danvers.*

Ejaculátion. *s.*

1. Act of darting or throwing out.
   There is to be observed, in those dissolutions which will not easily incorporate, what the effects are; as the ebullition, the precipitation to the bottom, the *ejaculation* towards the top, the suspension in the midst, and the like.—*Bacon.*
2. Short and sudden exclamation, sometimes having the character of prayer.
   In your dressing let there be *ejaculations* fitted to the several actions of dressing; as at washing your hands, pray God to cleanse your soul from sin.—*Jeremy Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*
   Which prayers of our Saviour, Matt. xxvi. 39, and others of like brevity, are properly such as we call *ejaculations*; an elegant similitude from a dart, or arrow, shot or thrown out; and such an one, we know, of a yard long, will fly farther, and strike deeper, than one of twenty.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 150.
   (For another example see Ejaculate, 2.)

Ejáculatory. *adj.*

1. Throwing out; having power to cast out.
   Seminary vessels both preparatory and *ejaculatory*.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 117.
2. Having the character of an ejaculation; sudden; hasty; transitory.
   The continuance of this posture might incline to ease and drowsiness; they used it rather upon some short *ejaculatory* prayers, than in their larger devotions.—*Bishop Duppa, Rules and Helps of Devotion.*
   We are not to value ourselves upon the merit of *ejaculatory* repentances, that take us by fits and starts.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Ejéct. *v. a.* [Lat. *ejectus*, pass. part. of *ejicio* (*e* = out, and *jacio* = cast); *ejectio*, *-onis* = casting out.]

1. Throw out; cast forth, out, or away; void.
   To have *ejected* whatsoever the church doth make account of, be it never so harmless in itself, and of never so ancient continuance, without any other crime to charge it with, than only that it hath been the apt thereof to be used by the church of Rome, and not to be commanded in the word of God, could not have been defended.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
   Tears may spoil the eyes, but not wash away the affliction; sighs may exhaust the man, but not *eject* the burthen.—*South, Sermons.*
   Will any man say, that if the words whoring and drinking were by parliament *ejected* out of the English tongue, we should all awake next morning chaste and temperate?—*Swift.*
2. Expel from an office or possession.
   The French king was again *ejected* when our king submitted to the church.—*Dryden.*

Ejéction. *s.*

1. Act of casting out; expulsion.
   Our first parent comforted himself, after his *ejection* out of Paradise, with the foresight of that blessed seed of the woman, which should be exhibited almost four thousand years after.—*Bishop Hall, Select Thoughts*, § 30.
2. In *Medicine*. Discharge of anything by vomit, stool, or any other emunctory.
   A melancholy patient imagined a mouse had slipped down his throat. The doctor, perceiving his fancy to be strongly perverted, concurred with him that it was a mouse; . . . and that he should, upon a little physick taken, see the return of him to his great joy. The patient desired his dose; and, within a day or two, the apothecary gave him a slight vomit, which wrought very well; but, at the first and second strains, no mouse appeared; whereat the apothecary swore, he smelt him coming by the scent of the *ejection*.—*Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 158.

Ejéctment. *s.*

1. Legal writ by which any inhabitant of a house, or tenant of an estate, is commanded to depart.
2. Expulsion in general.
   A superstitious worship of God, returning home in triumph from a six years' exile and *ejectment*.—*Bishop Fleetwood, Four Sermons*, p. 29: 1712.

Ejulátion. *s.* [Lat. *ejulatio*, *-onis*.] Outcry; lamentation; moan; wailing. *Rare.*
   There's *ejulation*, clamour, weeping, wailing.—*Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 347: 1635.
   Instead of hymns and praises, he breaks out into *ejulations* and effeminate wailings.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

   With dismal groans
   And *ejulation*, in the pangs of death,
   Some call for aid. *Philips.*

Eke. *v. a.* [A.S. *eacan*.] Add; increase; supply; make up; protract: (often used with *out*, when it generally conveys the notion of a *laborious* and *sorry* addition or complement to something left incomplete; except in this sense, not common in modern writing).
   The little strength that I have, I would it were with you.—And mine to *eke* out hers.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, i. 2.
   I speak too long; but 'tis to peize the time,
   To *eke* it, and to draw it out in length,
   To stay you from election, *Id., Merchant of Venice*, iii. 2.
   Eusden *ekes* out Blackmore's endless line. *Pope.*

Eke. *adv.* Also; likewise; besides; moreover. *Obsolete*; or when used by modern writers, as it often is, *rhetorical* and *archaic*.
   If any strength we have, it is to ill:
   But all the good is God's, both power and *eke* will. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*
   Now if 'tis chiefly in the heart
   That courage doth itself exert,
   'Twill be prodigious hard to prove,
   That this is *eke* the throne of love. *Prior, Alma.*
   John Gilpin was a citizen
   Of credit and renown;
   A train-band captain *eke* was he
   In famous London town. *Cowper.*

Eke. *s.* Addition. See Eke, *v. a.*
   Either the words in Italicks are virtually implied in the Hebrew, or they are not. In the former case, they are a real part of the text, and should be printed in the same character: in the latter they are generally ill assorted and clumsy *ekes*, that may well be spared: and which often disfigure the narration under pretence of correcting it.—*Geddes, Prospectus of a new Translation of the Holy Bible*, p. 95.

Éking. *verbal abs.* Increase; addition.
   I dempt there much to have eeked my store,
   But such *eeking* hath made my heart sore.
   Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, September. (Rich.)

El. *s.* Name of the twelfth letter in the English alphabet.

Eláborate. *adj.* [Lat. *elaboratus* = worked, or laboured, out.] Finished with great care and diligence.

At least, on her bestow'd
Too much of ornament, of outward shew
Elaborate: of inward, less exact.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 537.

Man is thy theme, his virtue or his rage
Drawn to the life in each *elab'rate* page. *Waller.*

Consider the difference between *elaborate* discourses upon important occasions, delivered to parliaments, and a plain sermon intended for the common people.—*Swift.*

Eláborate. *v. a.* Work out with pains and labour; heighten and improve by successive touches.

They in full joy *elaborate* a sigh. *Young.*

The sap is diversified, and still more *elaborated* and exalted, as it circulates through the vessels of the plant.—*Arbuthnot.*

Eláborately. *adv.* In an elaborate manner.

Politick conceptions, so *elaborately* formed and wrought, and grown at length ripe for delivery, do yet prove abortive.—*South, Sermons.*

It is there *elaborately* shewn, that patents are good.—*Swift.*

Eláborateness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Elaborate; completion by successive endeavours.

It [the Old Bachelor] is apparently composed with great *elaborateness* of dialogue, and incessant ambition of wit.—*Johnson, Life of Congreve.*

Elaborátion. *s.* Improvement by successive operations.

To what purpose is there such an apparatus of vessels for the *elaboration* of the sperm and eggs; such a tedious process of generation and nutrition?—*Ray.*

Eláboratory. *s.* Same as Laboratory. *Rare.*

He [Mr. Sthael] built his *elaboratory* in an old hall or refectory. . . . In the year following he was called away to London, and became operator to the Royal Society; and, continuing there till 1670, he returned to Oxon, and had several classes successively. The chymical club concluded; and A. W. paid Mr. Sthael 30 shillings, having, in the beginning of the class, given 30 shillings beforehand.—*Life of A. Wood*, sub ann. 1663.

Élaine. *s.* [Gr. ἔλαιον = oil.] In *Chemistry.* See extract.

The fluidity [of the fat oils] is very various, some being solid at ordinary temperatures, and others remaining fluid at the freezing point of water. Linseed oil, indeed, does not congeal till cooled from 4° to 18° below 0 F. The same kind of seed usually affords oils of different degrees of fusibility, so that in the progress of refrigeration one portion concretes before another. Chevreul, who was the first to observe this fact, considers all the oils to be composed of two species, one of which resembles suet, and was thence styled by him *stearine*; and another, which is liquid at ordinary temperatures, and was called *elaine*, or *oleiné*. By refrigeration and pressure between the folds of blotting paper, or in linen bags, the fluid part is separated, and the solid remains. By heating the paper in water, the liquid oil may be obtained separate. When alcohol is boiled with the natural oil, the greater part of the *stearine* remains undissolved.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Braconnot obtained *elaine*, or *oleine*, by exposing olive oil to a temperature of about 21° F. in order to cause the congelation of the *margarine.*—*Turner, Chemistry*, p. 1503.

Elámp. *v. a.* Shine; give light. *Barbarous.*

As when the cheerful sun, *elamping* wide,
Glads all the world.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Victory, c. i.

Giles [Fletcher] seems to have more vigour than his elder brother, but less sweetness, less smoothness, and more affectation in his style. This, indeed, is deformed by words neither English nor Latin, but simply barbarous, such as *elamping, eblazon, deprostrate, purpured, glitterand*, and many others.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. iii. ch. v.

Elánce. *v. a.* [Fr. *élancer.*] Throw out; dart; cast as a dart or lance.

While thy unerring hand *elanc'd*
Another, and another dart, the people
Joyfully repeated Io! *Prior.*

Harsh words, that once *elanc'd*, must ever fly
Irrevocable. *Id.*

Élance thy thought, and think of more than man.
Young Night Thoughts, ix.

Éland. *s.* Species of South-African antelope, Boselephas Oreas: (called *impoofo* by the natives, and *eland* by the Dutch colonists).

In this animal there is a great resemblance to some of the oxen. . . . The taste of *eland's* flesh, when eaten fresh, much resembles beef.—*Sir W. Jardine*, in *Naturalist's Library, Goats, Sheep, Oxen, &c.*

Elápse. *v. n.* [Lat. *elapsus*, part. of *elabor* = glide, slide, or slip out.]

1. Pass away; glide away; run out without notice.

There is a docible season, a learning time in youth, which, suffered to *elapse*, and no foundation laid, seldom returns.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

2. Lapse. *Rare.*

The attainment of this, however, [Doctor of Laws] was far from having upon Barman that effect which has been too often observed to be produced in others; who, having in their own opinion no higher object of ambition, have *elapsed* into idleness and security, and spent the rest of their lives in lazy enjoyment of their academical dignities.—*Johnson, Life of Barman.* (Ord MS.)

Elástic. *adj.* [Fr. *élastique.*] Having the power of returning to the form from which it is distorted or withheld; springy; having the power of a spring.

If the body is compact, and bends or yields inward to pression, without any sliding of its parts, it is hard and *elastick*, returning to its figure with a force rising from the mutual attraction of its parts.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

The most common diversities of human constitutions arise from the solids, as to their different degrees of strength and tension, in some being too lax and weak, in others too *elastick* and strong.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Elástical. *adj.* Same as Elastic. *Rare.*

A fermentation must be excited in some assignable place, which may expand itself by its *elastical* power, and break through where it meets with the weakest resistance.—*Bentley.*

Elasticity. *s.* Quality of bodies, by which they endeavour to restore themselves to the posture from which they were displaced by external force; spring.

A lute-string will bear a hundred weight without rupture; but, at the same time, cannot exert its *elasticity*: take away fifty, and it immediately raiseth the weight.—*Arbuthnot.*

Me emptiness and dulness could inspire,
And were my *elasticity* and fire. *Pope.*

Eláte. *adj.* [Lat. *elatus*, from *e* = out, and *latus* = carried, borne.] Flushed with success; elevated with prosperity; lofty; haughty.

Oh, thoughtless mortals, ever blind to fate!
Too soon dejected, and too soon *elate*. *Pope.*

Eláte. *v. a.*

1. Exalt; heighten.

Or truth, divinely breaking on his mind,
Elates his being, and unfolds his power. *Thomson.*

2. Elevate with success; puff up with prosperity.

Though *elated* by his victory, he still maintained the appearance of moderation.—*Hume, History of England.*

Elátedly. *adv.* In an elated manner.

Nero, we find, defiled most in the foulest mires of luxury; and where do we find any so *elatedly* proud, or so unjustly rapacious as he?—*Felltham, Discourses on St. Luke*, xiv. 20.

Elatérium. *s.* [Gr., Lat.] Fruit of the squirting cucumber (Momordica Elaterium or Ecbalium officinarum); inspissated juice of the same used in medicine as a drastic hydragogue purge.

In the event of a case of poisoning by *elaterium*, the remedies would be demulcent drinks, . . . stimulants, . . . blood-letting to subdue the inflammatory symptoms should the state of the general system not contraindicate it.—*Pereira, Materia Medica*, p. 1088.

Elátion. *s.* Haughtiness proceeding from success; pride of prosperity.

God began to punish this vain *elation* of mind, by withdrawing his favours.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

It was in these adventurers from France that Barclay placed his chief trust. In a moment of *elation* he once called them his Janissaries, and expressed a hope that they would get him the George and Garter.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.

Élbow. *s.* [A.S. *elboga.*]

1. Next joint or curvature of the arm below the shoulder.

In some fair evening, on your *elbow* laid,
You dream of triumphs in the rural shade. *Pope.*

Although the bones of the pectoral limbs are swathed in skin, the fins project more freely from the trunk, the *elbow* is better marked; the limb-joints are synovial, not syndesmotic merely, as in Cetacea; and although there are clearer indications of the digits in the fin of Sirenia, none of the digits have more than three phalanges.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, p. 437.

2. Any flexure or angle.

Fruit trees, or vines, set upon a wall between *elbows* or buttresses of stone, ripen more than upon a plain wall.—*Bacon.*

At the elbow Near; at hand.

Straight will he come;
Wear thy good rapier bare, and put it home;
Quick, quick; fear nothing, I'll be *at thy elbow.*
Shakespear, Othello, v. 1.

Jog the elbow. Draw attention; waken up; remind a person of anything.

I have long gone about with the conviction that I had a work to do—a Work, if you like, with a great W; a purpose to fulfil; a chasm to leap into, a Curtius horse and foot; a great social evil to discover and to remedy. That conviction has pursued me for years. It has dogged me in the busy street; seated itself by me in the lonely study; *jogged my elbow* as it lifted the wine-cup at the festive board; pursued me in the maze of Rotten Row; followed me in far lands. On Brighton's shingly beach or Margate's sand; the voice outpiped the roaring of the sea; it nestles in my nightcap, and it whispers, 'Wake, slumberer, thy work is not done yet.'—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. i.

Out at elbows. Applied to the sleeve of a coat or tunic so worn out as to show the elbow or shirt beneath.

'If my old cassock,' said a Welsh divine,
'Is *out at elbows*, why should I repine?' *Anon.*

Hence, it means 'reduced in circumstances; badly off in money matters.'

Élbow. *v. a.* Push; drive out; encroach upon, as a person forcing his way with the help of his elbows through a crowd; jostle.

The poor distress'd Lear . . . by no means
Will yield to see his daughter.—Why, good sir?—
A sovereign shame so *elbows* him.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 3.

It thrusts and stretches out,
And *elbows* all the kingdoms round about. *Dryden.*

If fortune takes not off this boy betimes,
He'll make mad work and *elbow* out his neighbours.
Id.

One *elbows* him, one justles in the shoal.
Id., Juvenal's Satires.

The intruders [the Dutch under William III.] would soon rule every corporation. They would *elbow* our own aldermen off the Royal Exchange. They would buy the hereditary woods and halls of our country gentlemen.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

Élbow. *v. n.* Clash; jostle; be quarrelsome.

He that grows hot and turbid, that *elbows* in all his philosophic disputes, must needs be very proud of his own sufficiencies, or very ignorant of the science he stickles for.—*Mannyngham, Discourses*, 50: 1681.

Élbowchair. *s.* Chair with arms to support the elbows.

An oaken, broken *elbowchair*,
A candle cup without an ear, &c. *Swift.*

Swans and *elbowchairs*, in the opera of Dioclesian, have danced upon the English stage with good success.—*Gay.*

Élbowing. *part. adj.* Jostling; pushing; pressing.

Purse proud, *elbowing* Insolence.
Grainger, Ode on Solitude.

In the following extract we find it followed by similar terms connected with the *shoulder.*

Men of real merit will, if they persevere, at last reach the station to which they are entitled, and intruders will be ejected with contempt and derision. But it is no small evil that the avenues to fame should be blocked up by a swarm of noisy, pushing, *elbowing* pretenders, who, though they will not ultimately be able to make good their own entrance, hinder, in the mean time, those who have a right to enter. All who will not disgrace themselves by joining in the unseemly scuffle must expect to be at first hustled and *shouldered* back.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Robert Montgomery's Poems.*

Élbowroom. *s.* [the *accent* stands as in the previous edition; the present editor thinks that *élbow-roŏm* is the commoner pronunciation, so that the combination gives *two words* rather than a compound, as is certainly the case with Elbow-chair.] Room to stretch out the elbows

on each side; perfect freedom from confinement; easy freedom.

Now my soul hath *elbowroom*;
It would not out at windows nor at doors.
Shakespear, King John, v. 7.

The natives are not so many, but that there may be *elbowroom* enough for them, and for the adventives also.—*Bacon.*

A politician must put himself into a state of liberty to provide *elbowroom* for conscience to have its full play in.—*South, Sermons.*

These [wit and humour] are faculties which never appear in full lustre but when the mind is perfectly at ease, and, as an excellent writer says, enjoys her *elbow-room.—Smollett, Expedition of Humphry Clinker.*

Two hours will not afford *elbow-room.—Recreations of a Country Parson*, p. 336.

Eld. *s.* Old age; decrepitude; old generation, or old people in general. *Obsolete*, or *archaic.*

Her heart with joy unwonted inly swell'd,
As feeling wondrous comfort in her weaker *eld.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Thy blessed youth
Becomes as aged, and doth beg the alms
Of palsied *eld.*
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

They count him of the green-hair'd *eld. Chapman.*

He thought it touch'd his deity full near,
If likewise he some fair one wedded not,
Thereby to wipe away th' infamous blot
Of long uncoupled bed and childless *eld.*
Milton, Ode on the Death of a fair Infant.

Roll on, vain days! full reckless may ye flow,
Since Time hath reft whate'er my soul enjoy'd,
And with the ills of *eld* mine earlier years alloy'd.
Byron, Childe Harold, ii. 98.

That the prince of the powers of darkness, passing by the flower and pomp of the earth, should lay preposterous siege to the weak fantasy of indigent *eld* —has neither likelihood nor unlikelihood à priori to us, who have no measure to guess at his policy, or standard to estimate what rate those anile souls may fetch in the devil's market.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, Witches and other Night Fears.*

Elder. *adj.* [This and *eldest* are the Anglo-Saxon comparative and superlative of *eald* = old. This means that there is in English no such positive as *eld*; and that, as examples of the Anglo-Saxon degrees of comparison, the words are perfectly regular. *Elder* and *eldest* are derived from *eald*, just as *older* and *oldest* are from *old*; and the true explanation of their form lies in the fact that, in certain words, the Anglo-Saxon not only added *-r*, or *-st*, to the positive, but changed the vowel as well. Thus—

Lang, Lengre, Lengest=Long, &c.
Strang, Strengre, Strengest=Strong, &c.
Geong, Gyngre, Gyngst=Young, &c.
Sceort, Scyrtre, Scyrtest=Short. &c.
Heah, Hyrrhe, Heahst=High, &c.
Eald, Yldre, Yldest=Old, &c.

In the word under notice this change of vowel, though out of use with the others, is still retained; the result being that we have two concurrent formations—*old, older, oldest*, and *old, elder, eldest*, with a difference of import to match. The forms in *o* mean simply *more* and *most old* in general; as, John is *older* than Thomas, &c. The forms in *e* mean *older*, or *oldest*, as the member of some special class; as, John is the *elder* brother of Thomas, and the *eldest* son of James. *Elder*, moreover, can be used as a substantive, having the plural *elders.*]

1. Opposed to *younger*.

They bring the comparison of younger daughters conforming themselves in attire to their *elder* sisters. —*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

How I firmly am resolv'd, you know;
That is, not to bestow my youngest daughter,
Before I have a husband for the *elder.*
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

Among the Lacedemonians, the chief magistrates, as they were, so they are called, *elder* men.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

The *elder* of his children comes to acquire a degree of authority among the younger, by the same means the father did among them.—*Sir W. Temple.*

2. Older.

Let still the woman take
An *elder* than herself; so wears she to him,
So sways she level in her husband's heart.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, ii. 4.

Fame's high temple stands;
Stupendous pile! not rear'd by mortal hands!
Whate'er proud Rome, or artful Greece beheld,
Or *elder* Babylon, its frame excell'd. *Pope.*

Elder. *s.*

1. One who is older than another.

Many nations are very superstitious and diligent observers of old customs, which they received by continual tradition from their parents, by recording of their bards and chronicles, in their songs, and by daily use and ensample of their *elders.—Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

At the board, and in private, it very well becometh children's innocency to pray, and their *elders* to say Amen.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Individuals who lived at an earlier period; forerunners in point of time: (as the Englishmen of the *time* of *Elizabeth* as compared with those of the *present reign*). Ancestor, in most cases, conveys the notion of *lineage* as well, which this word does not. See Foreelder.

Says the goose, If it will be no better, e'en carry your head as your *elders* have done before you.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

I lose my patience, and I own it too,
Where works are censur'd, not as bad, but new;
While, if our *elders* break all reason's laws,
Those fools demand, not pardon, but applause.
Pope.

3. One whose age gives him a claim to credit and reverence.

Rebuke not an *elder*, but intreat him as a father, and the younger men as brethren.—1 *Timothy*, v. 1.

The blushing youth their virtuous awe disclose,
And from their seats the reverend *elders* rose.
G. Sandys.

4. Specially applied to certain magistrates, or office-bearers, under different constitutions, particularly the ecclesiastical polity of Scotland, where it translates Presbyter.

Flea-bitten synod, an assembly brew'd
Of clerks and *elders* ana; like the rude
Chaos of presbytery, where laymen ride
With the tame woolpack clergy by their side.
Cleaveland.

Ten of the principal members of the council of *elders* were appointed ambassadors.—*Arnold, History of Rome*, ch. xlii.

[Connected with this sense is the power of the A.S. *ealdorman*, which in Todd's edition is entered twice, (1) as *ealderman*, (2) as *ealdorman.*

'The king, archbishop, eorles, bishops, *ealdermen*, and other degrees, may suffice to prove them to be acts of parliament.' (Sadler, Rights of the Kingdom, p. 89.)

'Those *ealdormen* who were ranked with bishops in the Saxon laws, and in the old Latin translation called *aldermanne*, were such as had counties or other territories under their government, and had the same power and jurisdiction as the earls had afterwards. The word *ealdorman* signifies no more than elder, or senator; but it signified among the Saxons a duke, an earl, a nobleman, and petty viceroy, a consul.' (Shelton, Notes on Wotton's Abstract of Hickes's Thesaurus, p. 60.)

'Enjoining all his *ealdormen* and sheriffs immediately to apply themselves to learning, or to quit their office.' (Burke, Abridgement of English History, b. ii. ch. iv.)

The word, however, is Anglo-Saxon rather than English; the English term being Alderman, and the office which it indicates wholly different from what it was before not only the Norman, but the Danish, conquest. That it is to be found (the form in *-o-* being the true one) in modern writers is true; but so have many other words of like character—words which are not only dead as *names*, but which have nothing, as *objects*, to correspond with them.

'The dignity next in importance to the royal is that of the *ealdorman*, or duke. The proper Anglo-Saxon name for this officer, as ruler and leader of an army, is Heretoga . . . a word compounded of Here, an army, and Toga, a leader. . . . But, inasmuch as the ducal functions of the Anglo-Saxon polity were by no means confined to the service in the field, the peculiar title of Heretoga is very rarely met with, being for the most part replaced by *ealdorman*, or *alderman*, which denotes civil as well as military preeminence. . . . The word *ealdor*, or *alder*, in Anglo-Saxon, denotes princely dignity without any definition of function whatever. . . . It is derived from an adjective implying age, though practically this idea does not by any means survive in it, any more than it does in the word senior, the origin of the feudal term seigneur. . . . The new constitution, introduced by Cnut, reduced the *ealdorman* to a subordinate position; over several counties was now placed one eorl, or earl, in the northern sense a jarl, with power analogous to that of the Frankish dukes. The word *ealdorman* itself was used by the Danes to denote a class, gentle indeed, but very inferior to the princely officers who had previously borne the title. It is under Cnut . . . and the following Danish kings, that we gradually lose sight of the old *ealdormen*: the king rules by his earls, and his hús ceorlas and the *ealdormen* vanish from the counties. From this time the king's writs are directed to the earl, the bishop, and the sheriff of the county; but in no one of them does the title of the *ealdorman* any longer occur; whilst those sent to the towns are directed to the bishop and the portgeréfa, or prefect of the city. Gradually the old title ceases altogether, except in the cities, where it denotes an inferior judicature, much as it does among ourselves at the present day.' (Kemble, The Saxons in England, b. ii. ch. iv.)]

Elder. *s.* (often used *adjectivally*, especially with *tree* and *berry*, or as the *first element* in a *compound.*) [A.S. *eller.*] Name of certain native trees of the genus Sambucus, the common elder and the dwarf elder.

Look for thy reward
Among the nettles at the *elder* tree,
Which overshades the mouth of that same pit.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, ii. 4, letter.

Elderly. *adj.* Bordering upon, or showing signs of, old age.

I have a race of orderly *elderly* people of both sexes at command, who can bawl when I am deaf, and tread softly when I am giddy.—*Swift, Letter to Pope.*

Eldership. *s.* State, condition, or quality, of that which is an elder.

1. Seniority; primogeniture.

The world, while it had scarcity of people, underwent no other dominion than paternity and *eldership.—Sir W. Raleigh.*

That all should Alibech adore, 'tis true;
But some respect is to my birthright due:
My claim to her by *eldership* I prove.
Dryden, Indian Emperor.

Nor were the *eldership*
Of Artaxerxes worth our least of fears,
If Memnon's interest did not prop his cause. *Rowe.*

2. Presbytery; ecclesiastical senate; kirk-session.

That controversy sprang up between Beza and Erastus, about the matter of excommunications; whether there ought to be in all churches an *eldership*, having power to excommunicate, and a part of that *eldership* to be of necessity certain chosen out from amongst the laity.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, preface.

Eldest. *adj.*

1. Oldest: (as a *son* or *brother*).

We will establish our estate upon
Our *eldest*, Malcolm, whom we name hereafter
The prince of Cumberland.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 4.

The mother's and her *eldest* daughter's grace,
It seems, had brib'd him to prolong their space.
Dryden.

2. Simply oldest. *Rare.*

Their *eldest* historians are of suspected credit even amongst themselves.—*Bishop Stillingfleet, Origines Sacræ.* (Ord MS.)

Elecampáne. *s.* [Lat. ? inula, ? helenium, ? campanæ, ? Campaniæ. That the foregoing analysis is, in the main, a correct one, is shown by the following forms:—Fr. *l'inule aunée, aunée, l'inule campane*; Italian, *enula, enula campana, ella*; Spanish, *enula campana, alá.* In German, the *helen-* in *helen-ium* takes the addition of *-t*, giving *alant, alantwurz*; the Danish being *alan, alandsröd*, and, by a natural catachresis, *St. Ellen's röd.* Whether the *ele-* is the *-ula* in *in-ula*, or the *hele-* in *hele-nium*, is uncertain.] Plant of the genus Inula, especially the Inula Helenium, the root of which, from its stimulant, pungent, or aromatic flavour, is used as a medicine or condiment.

The Germans have a method of candying *elecampane* root like ginger, to which they prefer it, and call it German spice.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

In this [the bitter extractive] resides the tonic

property of *elecampane*.—*Pereira, Materia Medica*, p. 1554.

Eléct. *adj.* Elected.

1. Chosen; taken by preference from among others.

> You have here, lady,
> And of your choice, these reverend fathers,
> Yea, the *elect* of the land.
> *Shakespear, Henry VIII.*, ii. 4.

2. Chosen to, as opposed to actually invested with, an office: (*postpositive*).

> The bishop *elect* takes the oaths of supremacy, canonical obedience, and against simony: and then the dean of the arches reads and subscribes the sentences.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

3. In *Theology*. Chosen as a follower of Christ, or member of the kingdom of heaven.

> A vicious liver, believing that Christ died for none but the *elect*, shall have attempts made upon him to reform and amend his life.—*Hammond.*
>
> Some I have chosen of peculiar grace,
> *Elect* above the rest; so is my will.
> *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 183.

Eléct. *v. a.* [Lat. *electus*, pass. part. of *eligo* = choose, pick out, select.]

1. Choose for any office or use; take in preference to others.

> Henry his son is chosen king, though young;
> And Lewis of France, *elected* first, beguil'd. *Daniel.*
>
> Such as thou hast solemnly *elected*,
> With gifts and graces eminently adorn'd,
> To some great work. *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 678.
>
> They have been, by the means that they *elected*, carried beyond the end that they designed.—*Boyle, Essay on Scripture.* (Ord MS.)
>
> I would not have Christians neglect the fountain for the streams, and unwisely, as well as unthankfully, *elect* to read God's word rather in any book than his own.—*Ibid.* p. 144. (Ord MS.)
>
> This prince, in gratitude to the people, by whose consent he was chosen, *elected* a hundred senators out of the commoners.—*Swift.*

2. In *Theology*. Select as an object of eternal mercy.

> Nor can they think, with the Sublapsarians, that reprobation is only God's passing by those whom he does not *elect*.—*Bishop Burnet, Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England*, art. 17.

Eléctant. *s.* One who has the power of electing.

> You cannot go on further to entitle him a free *electant* too.—*Search, On Freewill, Foreknowledge, &c.* p. 55: 1763.

[Todd, after remarking that this is a word not likely to be used, adds that the same author has used *electancy*.]

Eléction. *s.* Choice.

1. Act of choosing or selecting one or more from a greater number for any use or office; choice.

> If the *election* of the minister should be committed to every several parish, do you think that they would choose the meetest?—*Archbishop Whitgift.*
>
> I was sorry to hear with what partiality, and popular heat, *elections* were carried in many places.—*Eikon Basilike.*
>
> Him, not thy *election*,
> But natural necessity, begot.
> *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 764.
>
> As charity is, nothing can more increase the lustre and beauty than a prudent *election* of objects, and a fit application of it to them.—*Bishop Sprat.*
>
> Since the late dissolution of the club, many persons put up for the next *election*.—*Addison, Spectator.*

2. Power of choice.

> For what is man without a moving mind,
> Which hath a judging wit, and choosing will?
> Now, if God's pow'r should her *election* bind,
> Her motions then would cease, and stand all still.
> *Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.*

3. Discernment; distinction; discrimination.

> The discovering of these colours cannot be done but out of a very universal knowledge of things; which so cleareth men's judgement and *election*, as it is the less apt to slide into errour.—*Bacon.*
>
> In favour, to use men with much difference and *election* is good: for it maketh those preferred more thankful, and the rest more officious.—*Id.*

4. In *Theology*. Predetermination of God by which some were selected for eternal life.

> The conceit about absolute *election* to eternal life, some enthusiasts entertaining, have been made remiss in the practice of virtue.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Electioneéring. *s.* (often used *adjectivally*.) Practice of soliciting votes at the election of a member for parliament; any business connected with such election. Noted by Johnson as a *low* word.

> Farewell distress, and gloomy cares!
> A merrier theme my muse prepares:
> For lo! to save us, on a sudden,
> In shape of porter, beef, and pudding,
> Though late, *electioneering* comes!
> *Warton, Newsman's Verses*, 1768.
>
> While Montague suffered the mortification of finding that his empire over the city was less absolute than he had imagined, Wharton, notwithstanding his acknowledged preeminence in the art of *electioneering*, underwent a succession of defeats in boroughs and counties for which he had expected to name the members.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiv.

Eléctive. *adj.*

1. Regulated or bestowed by election or choice.

> I will say positively and resolutely, that it is impossible an *elective* monarchy should be so free and absolute as an hereditary.—*Bacon.*
>
> The last change of their government, from *elective* to hereditary, has made it seem hitherto of less force, and unfitter for action abroad.—*Sir W. Temple.*
>
> If, indeed, we may place reliance on Matthew Paris, Archbishop Hubert on the occasion [the accession of John] declared in the most explicit terms that the crown was *elective*, giving to the blood royal no other preference than their merit might challenge.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. viii.

2. Exerting the power of choice.

> To talk of compelling a man to be good, is a contradiction; for where there is force, there can be no choice: whereas all moral goodness consisteth in the *elective* act of the understanding will.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

3. Applied in *Chemistry* to substances incapable of choice, but which are not only able to enter into combination with one another, but have their power to do so regulated by what takes the appearance of preference.

> Sulphuric acid, in like manner, separates baryta from nitric acid. Combination and decomposition occur in each of these cases;—combination of sulphuric acid with ammonia, . . . of baryta with sulphuric acid. These are examples of what Bergmann calls single *elective* affinity—*elective*, because a substance manifests, as it were, a choice for one of two others, uniting with it by preference and to the exclusion of the other. Many of the decompositions that occur in chemistry are instances of single *elective* affinity.—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry*, p. 131.
>
> Nevertheless, in 1775, the Swedish chemist Bergman, pursuing still further this subject of chemical affinities, and the expression of them by means of tables, returned again to the old Newtonian term; and designated the disposition of a body to combine with one rather than another of two others as *elective* attraction. And as his work on *elective* attractions had great circulation and great influence, this phrase has obtained a footing by the side of affinity, and both one and the other are now in common use among chemists.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, ii. 19.
>
> *Elective* affinity denotes the order of preference, so to speak, in which the several chemical substances choose to combine, or really, the gradation of attractive force infused by Almighty Wisdom among the different objects of nature, which determines perfect uniformity and identity in their compounds amidst indefinite variety of combination.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Eléctively. *adv.* In an elective manner; by choice; with preference of one to another.

> How or why that should have such an influence upon the spirits, as to drive them into those muscles *electively*, I am not subtile enough to discern.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*
>
> They work not *electively*, or upon proposing to themselves an end of their operations.—*Grew.*

Eléctor. *s.* One who elects.

a. As the *member* of an ordinary *English constituency*.

> The inhabitants of Edinburgh complained . . . that the representation of this capital city . . . with upwards of one hundred thousand inhabitants, was returned by thirty-three *electors*.—*T. Erskine May, Constitutional History of England*, i. 298.

b. As a *prince* of the *old German empire*, who had a vote in the choice of an emperor; in German *Chürfurst* = choosing-prince.

> From the new world her silver and her gold
> Came, like a tempest, to confound the old;
> Feeding with these the brib'd *electors'* hopes,
> Alone she gave us emperours and popes. *Waller.*
>
> Heidelberg, just beginning to rise again from its ruins, was again sacked, the peaceable citizens butchered, their wives and daughters foully outraged. The very choirs of the churches were stained with blood: the pyxes and crucifixes were torn from the altars; the tombs of the ancient *electors* were broken open; the corpses, stripped of their cerecloths and ornaments, were dragged about the streets.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

Eléctoral. *adj.* Having the dignity, rank, or estate of an elector.

> Such are the subdivisions in favour of the *electoral* and other princes in the empire.—*Burke, Speech on Economical Reform.*

Electorálity. *s.* Territory of an elector. Electorate the *commoner* word.

> Not to trouble one another, or any thing to them belonging as *electoralities*, principalities, subjects, towns, villages.—*Treaty* in *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, dat. 1620, p. 533.

Eléctorate. *s.* See preceding entry.

> He has a great and powerful king for his son-in-law; and can himself command, when he pleases, the whole strength of an *electorate* in the empire.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Eléctoress. *s.* Same as Electress.

> In the end of his [the elector of Brandenburg's] life, the *electoress* had gained great credit.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his own Time*, 1688.

Eléctorship. *s.* Rank or condition of an elector.

> Those princes *electors*, being joyned and bound into the emperour in a double confederation, as well for their *electorship* as in respect of the kingdome of Bohemia, could not otherwise do.—*Knolles, History of the Turks*, 1283 A. (Ord MS.)

Eléctress. *s.* Wife of a (prince) elector.

> The act of parliament settled the crown on the *electress* Sophia and her descendants, being protestants.—*Burke.*

Eléctric. *adj.* [Lat. *electrum*; Gr. ἤλεκτρον = amber, which, at an early date, was observed, when rubbed by dry silk, cloth, or the like, to have acquired the power of attracting light bodies.] Having properties identical with, or referable to, the same force as that developed by friction in amber, the class of phenomena thus reducible being those of that department of physics called electricity; belonging to, constituting, or produced by, Electricity.

> By *electrick* bodies do I conceive not such only as take up light bodies, in which number the ancients only placed jett and amber; but such as, conveniently placed, attract all bodies palpable.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
>
> If a piece of white paper, or a white cloth, or the end of one's finger, be held at about a quarter of an inch from the glass, the *electrick* vapour, excited by friction, will, by dashing against the white paper, cloth, or finger, be put into such an agitation as to emit light.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*
>
> (For modern examples see the entries connected with this term in general.)

Eléctric. *s.* See extract.

> The non-conductors readily exhibiting their electricity by friction, are often called *electrics*, in opposition to the metals and other good conductors which are called non-*electrics*. The *electrics*, from their power of preventing the passage or transfer and escape of electricity, are also sometimes called insulators.—*Brande, Manual of Chemistry*, p. 150.

Eléctrical. *adj.* Same as Electric. In the second extract both terms are found in the same page.

> If that attraction were not rather *electrical* than magnetical, it was wondrous what Helmont delivereth concerning a glass, wherein the magistery of loadstone was prepared, which retained an attractive quality.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
>
> An *electric* current appears to have a magnetic action in a direction cutting its own at right angles: . . . this, when conducting an *electrical* current, is, to all intents and purposes, a magnet.—*Grove, The Correlation of Physical Forces.*

The form in *-ic* (*electric*), notwithstanding the frequency of the adverb in *-ically*, is likely to prevail. Over and above the analogies of *magnetic* and *galvanic*, which are far commoner than *magnetical* and *galvanical*, the familiar term *electric* (no one

says *electrical*) *telegraph* favours the shorter and more correct form.

Eléctrically. *adv.* In an electric or electrical manner.

If in the terse form of popular resolutions public virtue shall circulate its principles, the instruction the spirit will be *electrically* felt by every man.—*Cartwright, State of the Nation.* p. 160.

Inasmuch as *electrified* bodies are found to present themselves in two opposite or distinct states, it has been assumed that the *electric* fluid exists in all forms of matter; . . . that under ordinary circumstances it is in a state of equilibrium or quiescence; . . . that when this state is disturbed, so as to occasion either its redundance or deficiency, the bodies then become *electrically* excited; upon this view of the cause of electricity, which originated with Franklin, the opposite states have been termed positive and negative.—*Brande, Manual of Chemistry,* p. 145.

Electrician. *s.* Investigator of the phenomena of electricity; manipulator of electric instruments.

I cannot enter into this particular subject without first settling a dispute amongst *electricians.*—*Wilson,* in *Philosophical Transactions,* li. 309: 1759.

These contain more grand . . . views . . . than any found in the works of modern *electricians.*—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas,* b. v. ch. i. § 6.

Electrícity. *s.* Department in physics which deals with electric phenomena.

The mechanical theory of *electricity* invented by Dr. Franklin is believed by some philosophers not so well to explain the various phenomena of *electricity,* as may be accomplished by an hypothesis of the existence of two electrick fluids diffused together, and strongly attracting each other; one of them to be called vitreous, and the other resinous, *electricity.* The latter opinion I am inclined to espouse.—*Darwin, Phytologia,* p. 310.

The science of *electricity* is of modern origin. The knowledge of the ancients was confined to the fact that amber and lyncurium (supposed to be tourmaline) acquired the property of attracting light bodies. . . . Gilbert, of Colchester, detected the same property in a variety of other substances, and thereby laid the foundation of the science of *electricity.* . . . Symmer added the important fact that friction developes both kinds of *electricity* at the same time, an observation which led to the theory of the two *electric* fluids as now understood. These discoveries, added to the confirmation of Franklin's opinion as to the identity of the cause of lightning and *electricity,* fixed the attention of scientific men upon the new study, and soon acquired for it a high rank among the sciences.—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry,* p. 86.

Eléctrificátion. *s.* Act of electrifying.

Pumping at Bath is to be the next step; and, in case of necessity, even *electrification* is to be tried.—*Lord Chesterfield, Miscellanies,* iv. 123: ed. Maty, letter dated in 1752.

Eléctrified. *part. adj.* Rendered electric.

(For example see extract under Electrically.)

Eléctrify. *v. a.*

1. Render electric; communicate electricity.

The explosion of a cannon in St. James's park, is observed to *electrify* the glass of the windows of the Treasury.—*Stephen Hales, Considerations on the Causes of Earthquakes,* p. 22: 1750.

2. Used *metaphorically* (the application running through most of its congeners). Shock.

If the sovereign were now to immure a subject in defiance of the writ of habeas corpus, or to put a conspirator to the torture, the whole nation would be instantly *electrified* by the news. In the middle ages the state of society was widely different. Rarely and with great difficulty did the wrongs of individual . . . come to the knowledge of the public.—*Macaulay, History of England,* ch. i.

Eléctrizátion. *s.* Act of becoming, or of being rendered, electric.

When a substance, such as sulphuret of antimony, is electrified, at the instant of *electrization,* it becomes magnetic in directions at right angles to lines of *electric* force; at the same time it becomes heated to an extent greater or less according to the intensity of the *electric* force.—*Grove. The Correlation of Physical Forces.*

Eléctrize. *v. a.* Endue with electricity; invest with electric force.

An experiment which I published in 1845, tends, I think, to illustrate this, and in some degree to show the character of the motion impressed upon the molecules of a magnetic metal at the period of magnetization. A tube filled with the liquid in which the magnetic oxide of iron had been prepared, and terminated at each end by plates of glass, was surrounded by a coil of coated wire. To a spectator looking through this tube, a flash of light was perceptible whenever the coil was *electrized,* and less light was transmitted when the electrical current ceased, showing a symmetrical arrangement of the minute particles of magnetic oxide while under the magnetic influence. . . . To many, however, of the cases we have been considering, the term correlation may be applied in a more strict accordance with its original sense; thus, with regard to the forces of electricity and magnetism in a dynamic state, we cannot *electrize* a substance without magnetizing it—we cannot magnetize it without *electrizing* it. Each molecule, the instant it is affected by one of these forces, is affected by the other; but, in transverse directions, the forces are inseparable and mutually dependent—correlative, but not identical.—*Grove, The Correlation of Physical Forces.*

In the following extract the construction is doubtful; *electrize* meaning either 'render something electric,' or 'act as an electric body.'

He [Dr. Lister, in 1685] did not doubt that several things would *electrize.*—*History of the Royal Society,* iv. 395.

Eléctrode. *s.* [Gr. ὁδός = way; as the *o* is short, the *e* with which the new-made word under notice ends suggests a wrong pronunciation.] Direction of an electric current. See extract.

Both Davy, Grotthus, Riffault, and Chompré, ascribed electrical decomposition to the action of the poles. . . . Faraday . . . showed that the polarity must be considered as residing not only in what had till then been called the poles, but at every point of the circuit. He ascribed electro-chemical decomposition to internal forces, residing in the particles of the matter under decomposition, not to external forces, exerted by the poles. Hence he shortly afterwards proposed to reject the word poles altogether, and to employ instead the term *electrode,* meaning the doors or passages (of whatever surface formed) by which the decomposed elements pass out. What have been called the positive and negative poles he further termed the anode and cathode; and he introduced some other changes in nomenclature connected with these.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas,* b. v. ch. i. § 6.

Electrólysis. *s.* [Gr. λύσις = resolution in the sense of breaking up, as in ana-*lysis.*] Analysis, or decomposition, effected by means of electricity.

The transmission of the voltaic current in liquids is viewed by Grotthus as a series of chemical affinities acting in a definite direction; for instance, in the *electrolysis* of water, i.e. its decomposition when placed between the poles or electrodes of a voltaic battery, a molecule of oxygen is supposed to be displaced by the exalted attraction of the neighbouring electrode; the hydrogen liberated by this displacement unites with the oxygen of the contiguous molecule of water; this, in turn, liberates its hydrogen, and so the current continues, being nothing else than this molecular transmission of chemical affinity.—*Grove, The Correlation of Physical Forces.*

Eléctrolyte. *s.* Substance capable of being analyzed, or decomposed, by electricity.

This may be extended to all liquids capable of being decomposed by the electric current, thence called *electrolytes.* . . . What the exact nature of the transference of chemical power across an *electrolyte* is, we at present know not, nor can we form any more definite idea of it than that given by the theory of Grotthus.—*Grove, The Correlation of Physical Forces.*

Eléctrolýtic. *adv.* Consisting in electrolysis.

Whenever sulphur is obtained by primary *electrolytic* action . . . it is evolved at the . . . positive pole.—*Brande, Manual of Chemistry,* p. 221.

Electrómeter. *s.* [Gr. μέτρον = measure.] Instrument for measuring the intensity of an electric current.

To commence, then, with electricity as an initiating force, we get motion directly produced by it in various forms; for instance, in the attraction and repulsion of bodies, evidenced by mobile *electrometers,* such as that of Cuthbertson, where large masses are acted on.—*Grove, The Correlation of Physical Forces.*

Lastly, motion may be again reproduced by the forces which have emanated from motion; thus, the divergence of the *electrometer,* the revolution of the electrical wheel, the deflection of the magnetic needle, are, when resulting from frictional electricity, palpable movements reproduced by the intermediate modes of force, which have themselves been originated by motion.—*Ibid.*

Electróphorus. *s.* [Gr. φέρω = bear.] Instrument for accumulating, or condensing, electric (electro-galvanic) force.

The *electrophorus* is another contrivance of Volta's which acts by induced electricity. It consists essentially of two parts; one being a flat cake of resin, . . . and the other a disk of brass . . . supplied with a glass handle, &c.—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry* p. 79.

Eléctroscope. *s.* [Gr. σκοπέω = see, spy, look out for, observe.] Instrument for ascertaining the existence, character, or degree (intensity) of electric force.

It is very important, in experiments in electricity, to possess easy methods of discovering when a substance is electrified, of ascertaining its intensity or the degree to which it is excited, and distinguishing the kind of excitement. The means for effecting these objects . . . and the instruments employed for the purpose are called *electroscopes* and electrometers; the latter denoting the intensity of the excitement, the former merely indicating excitement, and the electrical state by which it is produced. The term electrometer, however, is often indiscriminately applied to all such instruments, since the methods of ascertaining the kind of excitement give, at the same time, some idea of its intensity.—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry,* p. 80.

Electroscopes and electrometers are instruments by which changes in the electrical states of bodies are rendered evident, and their intensities measured.—*Brande, Manual of Chemistry,* p. 151.

If two such discs in close proximity be connected with a delicate *electroscope,* and then suddenly separated, the *electroscope* is affected, showing that the reciprocal radiation, from surface to surface, has produced electrical force.—*Grove, The Correlation of Physical Forces.*

Electroscópic. *adj.* Relating to the electroscope.

Several simple *electroscopic* methods have already been indicated.—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry,* p. 80.

Eléctrotype. *s.* (often used *adjectivally.*) Stamp obtained by the deposition of a film of metal upon a relief by electro-galvanism.

The metallic precipitations . . . as deposited upon the negative electrode, have been resorted to for the purpose of taking impressions or copies of seals, medals, copper-plates, &c., forming what has been termed *electrotypes*; and a new branch of art has thus arisen, which has been termed electro-metallurgy. . . . *Electrotype* processes have now, to a great extent, superseded the old methods of plating.—*Brande, Manual of Chemistry,* pp. 219-20.

Jacobi's Galvano-plastik, Smee's, and also Shaw's, electro-metallurgy, Walker's *electrotype* manipulation . . . present us the different names under which the art is known; and from whence it is gathered that metals may become, as it were, plastic under the agency of galvanic electricity, and may be worked and moulded into form.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Electro-metallurgy.* (Hunt's edition.)

Eléctrum. *s.* [see Electric.] Amber was but one of the meanings of this word. It also meant an alloy of gold and silver.

The ancient *electrum* had in it a fifth of silver to the gold, and made a compound metal, as fit for most cases as gold, and more resplendent, and more qualified in some other properties; but then that was easily separated.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History,* no. 798. (Ord MS.)

Eléctuary. *s.* [Johnson, after giving the Low Latin *electarium* as a derivation, by adding that it 'is now written *electuary,*' suggests the notion that he approved of the older term. Todd, after stating that the former word is found in Huloet, and that the old French has *electuaire,* adds that '*electary* has since been offered in the History of Medical Transactions, but has not been followed.' That *electuary* is the *commoner* word is beyond doubt. It is, however, in a fair way of being itself superseded by Confection.] Medicine made up, with sugar, to the consistence of honey.

Electuaries made up with honey or syrup, when the consistence is too thin, ferment; and when too thick, candy. By both which the ingredients will be altered or impaired.—*Quincy.*

We meet with divers *electuaries,* which have no ingredient, except sugar, common to any two of them.—*Boyle.*

The London Pharmacopœia refers those articles which were formerly called *electuaries* to confections.—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary,* in voce.

(See also extract under Confection, 3.)

Eleemósynary. *adj.* See Alms.

1. Given in charity, or as alms; constituting, consisting in, or having the nature of, alms.

He had done several *eleemosynary* cures amongst

them, for they are generally very poor.—*Bishop Sprat, History of the Royal Society*, p. 209.

2. Living upon alms; depending upon charity.

In the accounts of Maxtoke priory, near Coventry, in the year 1430, it appears that the *eleemosynary* boys, or choristers, of that monastery, acted a play.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, ii. 390.

Eleemósynary. *s.* One who subsists upon alms or charity; object of charity. *Rare.*

Living as an *eleemosynary* upon a perpetual contribution from all and every part of the creation.—*South, Sermons*, iii. s. 1.

It is little better than an absurdity, that the cause should be an *eleemosynary* for its subsistence to its effects, as a nature posteriour to and dependent on itself.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Elegance. *s.* Beauty characterized by grace, propriety, delicacy, and refinement.

On the last quality of style to be noticed—*elegance* or beauty—it is the less necessary to enlarge, both because the most appropriate and characteristic excellence of the class of compositions here treated of, is, that energy of which I have been speaking; and also, because many of the rules laid down under that head, are equally applicable with a view to *elegance*. The same choice, number, and arrangement of words, will, for the most part, conduce both to energy, and to beauty. The two qualities, however, are by no means undistinguishable: a metaphor, for instance, may be apt, and striking, and consequently conducive to energy of expression, even though the new image, introduced by it, have no intrinsic beauty, or be even unpleasant; in which case it would be at variance with *elegance*, or at least would not conduce to it. *Elegance* requires that all homely and coarse words and phrases should be avoided, even at the expense of circumlocution; though they may be the most apt and forcible that language can supply. And *elegance* implies a smooth and easy flow of words in respect of the sound of the sentences; though a more harsh and abrupt mode of expression may often be, at least, equally energetic. Accordingly, many are generally acknowledged to be forcible writers, to whom no one would give the credit of *elegance*; and many others, who are allowed to be elegant, are yet by no means reckoned among the vigorous and energetic. When the two excellences of style are at variance, the general rule to be observed by the orator is to prefer the energetic to the elegant. Sometimes, indeed, a plain, or even a somewhat homely expression, may have even a more energetic effect, from that very circumstance, than one of more studied refinement; since it may convey the idea of the speaker's being thoroughly in earnest, and anxious to convey his sentiments, where he uses an expression that can have no other recommendation; whereas a strikingly elegant expression may sometimes convey a suspicion that it was introduced for the sake of its *elegance*; which will greatly diminish the force of what is said. The appearance of a too uniform *elegance* or stateliness of style, is apt to cloy; like a piece of music without any discords.—*Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. iii. ch. iii. § 1, 2.

Elegancy. *s.*

1. Same as Elegance.

St. Augustine, out of a kind of *elegancy* in writing, makes some difference.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

These questions have more propriety, and *elegancy*, understood of the old world.—*Bishop Burnet.*

2. Anything that pleases by its elegance: (in this sense it is used in the *plural*).

The beauty, ornament, and *elegancies* of life.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 85.

My compositions in gardening are altogether Pindarick, and run into the beautiful wildness of nature, without the nicer *elegancies* of art.—*Spectator.*

Elegant. *adj.* [Lat. *elegans*, *-antis*, whence *elegantia*; Fr. *élégant* and *élégance*.] Pleasing by the minuter beauties, or by the absence of faults, especially those of grossness or coarseness; having grace, propriety, delicacy, and refinement.

Eve, now I see thou art exact of taste,
And *elegant*, of sapience no small part;
Since to each meaning savour we apply,
And palate call judicious.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1018.

Trifles themselves are *elegant* in him. *Pope.*

There might'st thou find some *elegant* retreat,
Some hireling senator's deserted seat.
Johnson, London.

Polite with candour, *elegant* with ease. *Pope.*

Elegantly. *adv.* In an elegant manner.

They describe her in part finely and *elegantly*, and in part gravely and sententiously.—*Bacon.*

Now read with them those organick arts which enable men to discourse and write perspicuously, *elegantly*, and according to the fittest style of lofty, mean, or lowly.—*Milton, Tractate on Education.*

Elegíac. *adj.*

1. Having the character of the metre consisting of hexameters and pentameters alternately, as written by Mimnernus and other early Greek poets, and applied to poetry of a tender, plaintive, and even melancholy character: (as opposed to the *heroic* metre, consisting solely of hexameters, of Homer and the epic poets). [In English, the *stanza of four lines*, each line containing *five accents* and *ten syllables*, with *alternate rhymes*, is usually called elegiac; though, as suggested by the extract from Johnson, with doubtful propriety. Waller's Panegyric and Dryden's Annus Mirabilis are by no means elegiac; still less Davenant's romantic epic of Gondibert and Sir T. Davies's Immortality of the Soul. The form in which the lines are printed, which is that of the elegiacs of the classical writers, has, perhaps, as much to do with it as the subject.]

Another thing yet more considerable is conduct, and design, in whatever kind of poetry, whether the epick, the dramatick, the lyrick, the *elegiack*.—*Phillips, Theatrum Poetarum*, pref.

That Ovid among the Latin poets was Milton's favourite, appears not only from his *elegiack* but his hexametrick poetry.—*T. Warton, Milton's smaller Poems*, pref.

Why Hammond, or other writers, have thought the quatrain of ten syllables *elegiack*, it is difficult to tell.—*Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Hammond.*

Elegy speaks here her own proper native language, the unaffected plaintive language of the tender passions: the true *elegiack* dignity and simplicity are preserved and united, the one without pride, the other without meanness.—*Lord Chesterfield, Preface to Hammond's Elegies.*

2. Mournful; sorrowful.

Let *elegiack* lay the woe relate,
Soft as the breath of distant flutes. *Gay, Trivia.*

3. In *Prosody*, applied to Latin or Greek metres. Alternating in hexameters and pentameters.

I am . . . inclined to think that Jonston's Psalms, all of which are in *elegiac* metre, do not fall short of those of Buchanan either in elegance of style or correctness of Latinity.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. iii. ch. v.

Elegíac. *s.* Elegiac verse.

His Latin *elegiacks* are pure.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry.*

Elegíast. *s.* Writer of elegiacs.

The great fault of these *elegiasts* is, that they are in despair for griefs that give the sensible part of mankind very little pain.—*Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield.*

Elegiógrapher. *s.* [Gr. γράφω = write.] Writer of elegiacs. *Rare.*

Elegiographer, one who writes mournful songs.—*Cockeram.*

Elegist. *s.* Same as Elegiast: (conveniently limited to a *writer of elegies*).

Our *elegist*, and the chroniclers, impute the crime of withholding so pious a legacy to the advice of the king of France.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, i. 108.

Elégit. *s.* [Lat.] In *Law*. Writ so called, giving an alternative to the person who applies for it.

It is generally known, a judgement being obtained or acknowledged for any debt since the statute of Westm. 2. 13 Ed. I. c. 18, one half of the debtor's land is to be delivered unto the creditor until the obligation is satisfied, under a writ called *Elegit*, and this writ has been ever since the ordinary assurance of the land, and the great foundation of general credit in the nation.—*Burke, Tracts on the Popery Laws.*

Elegy. *s.*

1. Poem of an elegiac character.

He hangs odes upon hawthorns, and *elegies* upon brambles, all forsooth deifying the name of Rosalind.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iii. 2.

So on Meander's banks, when death is nigh,
The mournful swan sings her own *elegy*. *Dryden.*

A versification is desirable, which, by indulging a free and unconstrained expression, may admit of that simplicity, which *elegy* requires.—*Shenstone, Preface to his Elegies.*

Johnson has selected the *elegy* on Crashaw as the finest of Cowley's works.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. iii. ch. v.

2. Latin poem in alternate hexameters and pentameters.

Holland stood at the head of Europe in this line of poetry [Latin versification]. Grotius has had the reputation of writing with spirit, elegance, and imagination. But he is excelled by Heinsius, whose *elegies* still more than his hexameters may be ranked high in modern Latin.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. iii. ch. v.

Element. *s.* [Lat. *elementum*.]

1. First or constituent principle of anything.

If nature should intermit her course, those principal and mother *elements* of the world, whereof all things in this lower world are made, should lose the qualities which now they have.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

A man may rationally retain doubts concerning the number of those ingredients of bodies, which some call *elements*, and others principles.—*Boyle.*

The ancients considered fire, air, water, and earth, as simple substances, essential to the constitution of all terrestrial beings. This hypothesis, evidently incompatible with modern chemical discovery, may be supposed to correspond, however, to the four states in which matter seems to exist; namely, 1. the unconfinable powers or fluids—caloric, light, electricity; 2. ponderable gases, or elastic fluids; 3. liquids; 4. solids. The three *elements* of the alchemists—salt, earth, mercury—were, in their sense of the word, mere phantasms. In modern science the term *element* signifies merely a substance which has not yet been resolved by analysis into any simpler form of matter, and it is therefore synonymous with undecompounded.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

2. The four elements usually so called are Earth, Fire, and Air, Water, of which our world is composed: (when used alone, element commonly means the *air*: the pure or simple element being *water*, as opposed to fermented or distilled liquors).

The king is but a man: the violet smells to him as it doth to me; and the *element* shews to him as it doth to me.—*Shakespear, Henry V.* iv. 1.

My dearest sister, fare thee well;
The *elements* be kind to thee.
Id., Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 2.

The king
Contending with the fretful *elements*,
Bids the wind blow the earth into the sea,
Or swell the curled waters. *Id., King Lear*, iii. 1.

The heavens and the earth will pass away, and the *elements* melt with fervent heat.—2 *Peter*, iii. 10.

Here be four of you were able to make a good world; for you are as differing as the four *elements*.—*Bacon.*

He from his flaming ship his children sent,
To perish in a milder *element*. *Waller.*

We are informed by Cassian, that the common measure (of their food) in twenty-four hours, was about twelve ounces, with mere *element* for drink. He shows the great benefit of a low diet, living altogether on vegetable food and pure *element*.—*Cheyne, Essay on Health and long Life*, p. 30-32. (Ord MS.)

3. Proper habitation or sphere of anything: (as water of fish; whence, '*out of one's element*,' applied to persons dealing with unfamiliar matters).

We are simple men; we do not know she works by charms, by spells, and such daubry as is beyond our *element*.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

Our torments may, in length of time,
Become our *elements*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 274.

4. Ingredient; constituent part.

Who set the body and the limbs
Of this great sport together, as you guess?—
One sure that promises no *element*
In such a business. *Shakespear, Henry VIII.* i. 1.

5. First rudiments of literature or science.

With religion it fareth as with other sciences; the first delivery of the *elements* thereof must, for like consideration, be framed according to the weak and slender capacity of young beginners.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Every parish should keep a petty schoolmaster, which should bring up children in the first *elements* of letters.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

We, when we were children, were in bondage under the *elements* of the world.—*Galatians*, iv. 3.

There is nothing more pernicious to a youth, in the *elements* of painting, than an ignorant master.—*Dryden.*

Crushed was Napoleon by the northern Thor,
Who knock'd his army down with icy hammer,
Stopp'd by the *elements*, like a whaler, or
A blundering novice in his new French grammar.
Byron, Beppo, 61.

When Brummell was obliged to retire to France, he knew no French, and having obtained a grammar for the purpose of study, our friend Scrope Davies was asked what progress Brummell had

made in French; he responded, that Brummell had been stopped, like Buonaparte in Russia, by the *elements*. I have put this pun into Beppo, which is 'a fair exchange and no robbery;' for Scrope made his fortune at several dinners (as he owned himself) by repeating occasionally, as his own, some of the buffooneries with which I had encountered him in the morning.—*Byron, Diary*, 1821.

Another form of Ignoratio Elenchi, which is also rather the more serviceable on the side of the respondent, is, to prove or disprove some part of that which is required, and dwell on that, suppressing all the rest. Thus, if a university is charged with cultivating only the mere *elements* of mathematics, and in reply a list of the books studied there is produced, should even any one of those books be not elementary, the charge is in fairness refuted; but the sophist may then earnestly contend that some of those books are elementary; and thus keep out of sight the real question, viz. whether they are all so.—*Whately, Logic.*

[Alphabet is the name given to the series of letters used in different countries at different times. The term is borrowed from the Greek language, in which Alpha, Beta, are the first two letters; or if we go a step farther back, we should derive the word from the Hebrew, which gives to the corresponding letters the names Aleph, Beth. Thus the formation of the word is precisely analogous to that of our familiar expression, the A, B, C; and some writers have found a similar origin for the Latin name given to the letters, viz. *elementa*, which, it must be allowed, bears an extraordinary similarity in sound to the three liquids, l, m, n; but to make this derivation satisfactory, it should be proved that these letters were at one time the leaders of the alphabet, for otherwise it would be difficult to account for the selection of a name from them in preference to the rest.—*Key, The Alphabet.*]

6. In *Theology*. Bread and wine of the Eucharist.

Élement. *v. a.*

1. Compound of elements.

Fond creature! thou art *elemented* and organed for other apprehensions, for a lower commerce of perception: such immediate displays of divinity infinitely transcend the analogy of thy order, and the immoderate glory of such a revelation would but absorb thy soul.—*Mannyngham, Discourses*, p. 89: 1681.

2. Constitute; make as a first principle.

Dull sublunary lover's love,
Whose soul is sense, cannot admit
Absence, because it doth remove
Those things which *elemented* it.
Donne, Poems, p. 41.

His very soul was *elemented* of nothing but sadness.—*I. Walton, Life of Donne.*

Eleméntal. *adj.*

1. Produced by some of the four elements.

God made
The firmament, expanse of liquid, pure,
Transparent, *elemental* air.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 263.

If dusky spots are vary'd on his brow,
And streak'd with red, a troubled colour show;
That sullen mixture shall at once declare
Winds, rain, and storms, and *elemental* war.
Dryden, Virgil's Georgics.

The heavens, and the simple or *elemental* bodies, as the earth, the water, and the air.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. i.

Soft yielding minds to water glide away,
And sip, with nymphs, their *elemental* tea. *Pope.*

2. Arising from first principles.

Leeches are by some accounted poison not properly, that is, by temperamental contrariety, occult form, or so much as *elemental* repugnancy; but inwardly taken, they fasten upon the veins, and occasion an effusion of blood.—*Sir T. Browne.*

3. Rude; elementary.

The druids are said to be very expert in astronomy, in geography, and in all parts of mathematical knowledge. And authors speak, in a very exaggerated strain, of their excellence in these, and in many other sciences. Some *elemental* knowledge, I suppose, they had; but I can scarcely be persuaded that their learning was either deep or extensive.—*Burke, Abridgement of English History*, i. 2.

Elementálity. *s.* Composition; combination of ingredients.

By this I hope the *elementality* (that is, the universality) of detraction, or disparagement, (or what else you will call this 'mal dire'), is out of dispute. —*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 456: 1654.

Eleméntally. *adv.* In an elemental manner; after the manner of an element.

Those words taken circumscriptly, without regard to any precedent law of Moses, are as much against plain equity and the mercy of religion, as those words of 'Take eat, this is my body,' *elementally* understood, are against nature and sense.—*Christian Religion's Appeal to the Bar of Reason*, ch. xv. (Ord MS.)

Elementárity. *s.* Simplicity of nature; absence of composition; being uncompounded.

A very large class of creatures in the earth, far above the condition of *elementarity*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Eleméntary. *adj.*

1. Uncompounded; having only one principle or constituent part.

All rain water contains in it a copious sediment of terrestrial matter, and is not a simple *elementary* water.—*Ray.*

The *elementary* salts of animals are not the same as they appear by distillation.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

2. Initial; rude.

Your courtier *elementary* is one but newly entered, or as it were in the alphabet.—*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

It is probable, that before the time of Aristotle there were *elementary* treatises of geometry, which are now lost.—*Reid, Inquiry into the human Mind.*

3. Of, or belonging to, the elements.

The harmony of heaven and the elements was put out of tune, in the *elementary* part of the world, by the sin of man.—*Harmar, Translation of Beza's Sermons*, p. 257: 1587.

Some luminous and fiery impressions in the *elementary* region.—*J. Spencer, Discourse concerning Prodigies*, p. 33.

Élemented. *part. adj.* Consisting of elements.

Whether any one such body be met with, in those said to be *elemented* bodies, I now question.—*Boyle.*

Elémi. *s.* See extracts.

This drug is improperly called gum *elemi*, being a resin. The genuine *elemi* is brought from Æthiopia in flattish masses, or in cylinders, of a yellowish colour. It is very rare in Europe, and supposed to be produced by a tree of the olive kind. The spurious or American *elemi*, almost the only kind known, is of a whitish colour, with a greater or less greenish or yellowish tinge. It proceeds from a tall tree, which the Brazilians wound, and collect the resin.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Elemi is a resin which exudes from incisions made during dry weather through the bark of the Amyris elemifera, a tree which grows in South America and Brazil. It comes to us in yellow, tender, transparent lumps, which readily soften by the heat of the hand. They have a strong aromatic odour, a hot spicy taste, and contain 12½ per cent. of ethereous oil. The crystalline resin of *elemi* has been called elemine. It is used in making lacquer, to give toughness to the varnish.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Elénch. *s.* [Gr. ἔλεγχος = proof.] Argument; sophism. *Obsolete.*

The first delusion Satan put upon Eve, and his whole tentation might be the same *elench* continued, as when he said, Ye shall not die; that was, in his equivocation, you shall not incur present death.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Of these sophisms and *elenchs* of merchandize I skill not.—*Milton, Areopagitica.*

All your *elenchs* in logick come within the compass of juggling.—*Selden, Table-Talk.*

Discover the fallacies of our common adversary, that old sophister, who puts the most abusive *elenchs* on us.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Elénchize. *v. n.* Dispute. *Obsolete.*

Hear him problematize.—Bless us, what's that?—Or syllogize, *elenchize*.—*B. Jonson, New Inn.*

Elénchtic. *adj.* Serving to confute.

It may be proper in this place to remark, that 'indirect reasoning' is sometimes confounded with 'refutation,' or supposed to be peculiarly connected with it; which is not the case; either direct or indirect reasoning being employed indifferently for refutation, as well as for any other purpose. The application of the term '*elenctic*,' (from ἐλέγχειν, to refute or disprove,) to indirect arguments, has probably contributed to this confusion.—*Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. i. ch. iii. § 7.

Elénchtical. *adj.* Same as Elenchtic.

Doctrinal application ... is of two kinds; didactical, *elenchtical*.... *Elenchtical*, πρὸς ἔλεγχον, in some controverted point, which is usually called an use of confutation, for the refuting of such erroneous positions as do subvert the truth.—*Bishop Wilkins, Ecclesiastes, or Gift of Preaching*, § 2.

Élephant. *s.* [Lat. *elephas, -antis.*]

1. Large quadruped so called.

The *elephant* hath joints, but not for courtesy;
His legs are for necessity, not flexure.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

2. Ivory; teeth of elephants. *Obsolete.*

High o'er the gate, in *elephant* and gold,
The crowd shall Cæsar's Indian war behold.
Dryden, Virgil's Georgics.

Elephantíasis. *s.* Species of leprosy, so called from covering the skin with incrustations like those on the hide of an elephant.

He differed in the temper of his body, being inclined to the leprosy called *elephantiasis*, noisome to the patient, but not infectious to the company.—*Fuller, History of the Holy War*, p. 94.

Although this disease was first described by Rhazes, it has been very generally confounded in modern times with the *elephantiasis* of the Greeks from which it is quite distinct. Its resemblance even to the latter affection, does not sufficiently justify M. Alibert in arranging it under the same genus. It is seated most frequently in the lower extremities, but is also met with in the upper extremities, in the scrotum, the vulva, the breasts, and more rarely in other parts of the body. The countries in which it is most common are—Barbadoes, and all the West India Islands; various parts of South America; Egypt, and several parts of inter-tropical Africa; Ceylon, the neighbourhood of Cochin, on the coast of Malabar, and other parts of Hindostan; Japan, and some districts of China; the Polynesian Isles; and the provinces of Asturias and Castile, in Spain. Cases, however, occasionally occur in all the countries of Europe. According to Dr. Graves and Dr. Evanson, a variety of it is common in Ireland. I have seen one case in the Infirmary at Edinburgh; five in London, one of them very recently under the care of Mr. Morley, and several, many years ago, in Africa, and on the continent of Europe.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine*, in voce.

Elephántine. *adj.* Pertaining or relating to, or having the character of, an elephant: (this may consist in the *size, awkwardness, coarseness*, or *hardness of skin* and consequent *insensibility* of the object compared, the figurative use being frequent).

It is hard for the most *elephantine* sinner (one of the greatest magnitude) so to trouble these waters, as not therein to discover the greatness of his own deformities.—*Bishop Stillingfleet, Origines Sacræ.* (Ord MS.)

But what insolent familiar durst have mated Thomas Coventry?—whose person was a quadrate, his step massy and *elephantine*, his face square as the lion's, his gait peremptory and path-keeping, indivertible from his way as a moving column, the scarecrow of his inferiors, the browbeater of equals and superiors, who made a solitude of children wherever he came, for they fled his insufferable presence, as they would have shunned an Elisha bear.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, The Old Benchers of the Inner Temple.*

Élevate. *v. a.* [Lat. *elevatus*, pass. part. of *elevo*; *elevatio, -onis.*]

1. Raise up aloft.

O, the noble combat, that, 'twixt joy and sorrow, was fought in Paulina! She had one eye declined for the loss of her husband; another *elevated* that the oracle was fulfilled.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

This subterranean heat or fire, which *elevates* the water out of the abyss.—*Woodward.*

2. Exalt; dignify.

A gentleman of the popular faction had been long declaiming against any kind of honours that tended to *elevate* a body of people into a distinct species from the rest of the nation.—*Shenstone.*

3. Raise with great conceptions.

In all that great extent, wherein the mind wanders, in those remote speculations it may seem to be *elevated* with, it stirs not beyond sense or reflection.—*Locke.*

Now rising fortune *elevates* his mind,
He shines unclouded, and adorns mankind.
Savage.

4. Elate with vicious pride.

To mischief swift, hope *elevates*, and joy
Brightens his crest. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 633.

5. Lessen by detraction.

When the judgements of learned men are alleged against you, what do they but either *elevate* their credit, or oppose unto them the judgements of others as learned?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Élevate. *adj.* Elevated.

On each side an imperial city stood,
With tow'rs and temples proudly *elevate*
On seven small hills.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 34.

Elevátedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Elevated; elevation: (this latter being the *commoner* term).

I had neither wife nor children, in whom mutu-

ally to reflect and see reflected the *elevatedness* and generosity of my station.—*Godwin, St. Leon.*

Elevátion. *s.*

1. Act of raising aloft.
   The disruption of the strata, the *elevation* of some, and depression of others, did not fall out by chance, but were directed by a discerning principle.—*Woodward.*
2. Exaltation; dignity.
   Angels, in their several degrees of *elevation* above us, may be endowed with more comprehensive faculties.—*Locke.*

a. Of the *mind.*
   We are therefore to love him with all possible application and *elevation* of spirit, with all the heart, soul, and mind.—*Norris.*

b. Of *style.*
   His style was an elegant perspicuity, rich of phrase, but seldom any bold metaphors; and so far from tumid, that it rather wanted a little *elevation.* —*Sir H. Wotton.*

3. Height of any heavenly body with respect to the horizon.
   Some latitudes have no canicular days, as those which have more than seventy-three degrees of northern *elevation,* as Nova Zembla.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Eléven. *pr.* [see extract and the remarks thereon.] Cardinal number so called. In English notation 11; in Roman XI.

[*Eleven.*—Anglo-Saxon, *endleofan*; Gothic, *ainlif,* eleven; *tvalif, tvalib,* twelve. Lithuanic, *wenolika,* eleven, *dwilika,* twelve, from *wēnas,* one, *dwi,* two. The radical identity of the second element in the Gothic and Lithuanic forms has been generally admitted, in accordance with the analogy of the parallel roots *lip* and *lik*; in Greek, λειπειν, λιμπάνειν, to leave; Gothic, *laibos,* relics, *aflifnan,* to remain; and in Latin, *linquere, lictum,* to leave; Lithuanic, *likti,* to remain over. The sense required for this element is indicated in the Laplandish expressions for the same numerals, *akta lokke naln,* one upon ten, one in excess of ten, two in excess of ten, and so on. But the word for ten might easily be left unexpressed, as it actually is in Finnish, *yxi toista,* eleven, literally, one in the second [ten]. The ellipse is supplied in the expression for twelfth, *toinen toista kymmentä,* the second in the second ten. The Esthonian uses indifferently the elliptic or the complete expression, *üks teist,* or *üks teist kummen,* one in the second, or one in the second ten. Now Lithuanic *lykus* signifies surplus, remainder; *lēkas,* what remains over, odd, and the latter, in combination with the ordinals first, second, &c., is used to designate the numbers immediately following ten; *pirmas, antras,* &c., *lēkas,* the first, second, &c., excess above ten, i. e. eleven, twelve, and so on. The radical identity of forms like these with the cardinal series, *wenolika, dwilika,* &c., on the one hand, and on the other with the verbal forms *lēkmi, likti,* to remain over, *palikti,* to leave behind, cannot be doubted; and having thus traced the meaning of the Lithuanic termination *lika* to the idea of surplus expressed by the root of *linquere,* we have strong analogy for a similar explanation of the termination in Gothic *ainlib, ainlif,* and English *eleven,* from the root of Greek λειπειν, and English *leave.*—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*

The editor holds the doctrine conveyed in the preceding extract; and, until lately, saving the recognition of the Lithuanic forms, it was the general one. Influential authorities, however, with these before them, have read the evidence differently; indeed have reversed it, holding that the *l* is neither more nor less than the *d* in *dec-em, δέκ-α,* &c., and that *wenolika* and *dwilika,* instead of being exceptions to formulæ *thir-teen, four-teen,* &c., are 3 + 10, 4 + 10, and so on, and simply 1 + 10, and 2 + 10, on the same principle as the rest.]

Eléventh. *adj.* Ordinal of Eleven.

Eléventhly. *adv.* In the eleventh place.

Elf. *s.* pl. *elves.* [A.S. *ælf.* In composition, *munt-ælfen* = mountain elves; *wuduælfen* = wood elves; *sæ-ælfen* = water elves.] Spirit, in the mythological sense of the term, generally either undersized or mischievous, or both: (hence, as in the extracts from Dryden and Swift, the word is nearly synonymous with *devil,* and in that from Shenstone to *dwarf.* Perhaps the term is oftener applied to males than females, and to solitary rather than social spirits. Still, an exact definition, stating how an *elf* differed from a *fairy* on the one side, and from a *goblin* on the other, not to mention *dwarfs* and *fiends,* is impracticable).

Through this house give glimmering light,
By the dead and drowsy fire;
Every *elf,* and fairy sprite,
Hop as light as bird from briar.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 2.

Fairy *elves,*
Whose midnight revels by some forest side,
Or fountain, some belated peasant sees,
Or dreams he sees. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* i. 781.

That we may angels seem, we paint them *elves*;
And are but satires to set up ourselves. *Dryden.*

However it was civil, an angel or *elf*;
For he ne'er could have fill'd it so well of himself.
Swift.

Though now he crawl along the ground so low,
Nor weeting how the muse should soar on high,
Wisheth, poor starv'ling *elf,* his paper-kite may fly.
Shenstone.

Shakspeare distinguishes them; 'Ye *elves* of hills, brooks, standing lakes, and groves, &c.' (Tempest.) Fletcher, in the Faithful Shepherdess, distinguishes between the *elf* and the fairy, though he places both among 'the powers that haunt the grove;' as, the 'goblin, wood-god, fairy, *elf,* or fiend.' The general opinion of *elves* was, that they were a kind of diminutive demons, called also duergar or dwarfs. Shakspeare calls them demy-puppets. Hence the word has passed into our language for dwarfs in general. —*Todd.*

Elf. *v. a.* [the ordinary derivation is from the substantive, the vulgar being said to believe that the hair of persons asleep is twisted and twined by fairies. Warburton connects this belief with the Plica Polonica. The verb from *elf* should end in *v,* as *half, halve, use, uze,* &c. In *dwarf* (*v*), however, we have the retention of the *-f* in both parts of speech.] Entangle hair in so intricate a manner that it cannot be unravelled.

My face I'll grime with filth,
Blanket my loins, *elf* all my hair in knots.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 3.

Élfin. *adj.* ? Belonging to fairyland.

Now when that idle dream was to him brought,
Unto that *elfin* knight he bade him fly,
Where he slept soundly. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Élfin. *s.* Child: (perhaps as being *small* and *mischievous*).

She was just and friend to virtuous lore,
And pass'd much time in truly virtuous deed;
And in those *elfins'* ears would oft deplore
The times when truth by popish rage did bleed.
Shenstone, Schoolmistress, st. 15.

Élfish. *adj.* Relating or belonging to, connected with, or having the character of, an elf.

In Chaucer's Tale of the Chanon Yeman, chymistry is termed an *elfish* art, that is, taught or conducted by spirits. This is an Arabian idea.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry,* i. 169.

[*Elvish* is entered in the previous editions as a concurrent form with *elfish,* with the remark by Johnson that the latter is the better form. Such is the case; the doctrine that the adjective in *-ish* can be derived from the plural as well as from the singular being invalidated by such formations as *dwarfish, selfish,* and the like; in all of which the singular ends in the sound of *f,* the plural in that of *v.* At the same time good reasons can be given for believing that the irregularity (so far as it is one), in respect to the number, is not exactly what it seems to be; it being probable that it is the plural which gives the original termination, and that it is the singular which has converted *v* into *f.* The fact of the Anglo-Saxon spelling being with *f* is not conclusive on this point; for it was probably sounded as *v,* so that, phonetically, the original singulars of *loaves, halves, calves, leaves,* &c., were *loav, halv, calv, leav,* &c. In the Swedish this power of *f* is beyond dispute, *staf* being sounded *stav.* Moreover, in the allied languages the final consonant is *b, weib* (wife), *laub, halb, halb,* &c. Here, however, the *b* is sounded as *p.* If this view be right, viz. that the spelling in *f* by no means represents the old pronunciation, examples in *v* (*elvish*), when taken from very old authors, may represent a regular formation from a singular *elv,* whilst those in *f* from very new ones represent one equally regular from *elf*; there being, in fact, two words, or at least two forms of the same word. When one ended and the other began it is difficult to ascertain. Chaucer's *elvish* craft and *elvish* lore, applied to chemistry, was, probably, as regular as the *elfish* of the present day. With Spenser and Shakespear, however, it is a matter of doubt how far they followed older precedents, and how far the sound coincided with the spelling. Warton quotes it as spelt with *f.*]

Here no night-ravens lodge, more black than pitch,
Nor *elvish* ghosts, nor ghastly owls do flee.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, June.

Thou *elvish* markt, abortive, rioting hog!
The slave of nature, and the son of hell!
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 3.

No muse hath been so bold,
Or of the latter, or the old,
Those *elvish* secrets to unfold,
Which lie from others' reading. *Drayton.*

Elvelock is similarly entered.

From the like might proceed the fears of polling *elvelocks,* or complicated hairs of the head.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Élflock. *s.* Twisted, matted, or intricately entangled hair. See remarks under Elfish.

This is that very Mab,
That plats the manes of horses in the night;
And bakes the *elf-locks* in foul sluttish hairs,
Which, once entangled, much misfortune bodes.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, i. 4.

Elíciate. *v. a.* [? Lat. *allicio* = allure; *alliciate* (though a word equally barbarous) being, probably, what is meant.] ? Entice. *Rare.*

Who went clad in woman's apparell, the better to *eliciate,* countenance, act and colour their unnaturall execrable uncleannesse, which I abhorr to think of.—*Prynne, Histriomastix,* pt. i. act v. s. 6. (Rich.)

Elícit. *v. a.* [Lat. *elicitus,* pass. part. of *elicio* = strike out; *elicitatio, -onis* = striking out.] Strike out; fetch out by labour or art.

Although the same truths may be *elicited,* and explicated by the contemplation of animals, yet they are more clearly evidenced in the contemplation of man.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Elícit. *adj.* Brought into act; brought from possibility to real existence. *Rare.*

It is the virtue of humility and obedience, and not the formal *elicit* act of meekness: meekness being ordinarily annexed to these virtues.—*Hammond.*

The schools dispute whether, in morals, the external action superadds any thing of good or evil to the internal *elicit* act of the will.—*South.*

Elícitate. *v. a.* Elicit; fetch out by labour or art. *Rare.*

Thus may a skilful man hid truth *elicitate.*
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, iii. 2, 41.

Elícitátion. *s.* Act by which anything is elicitated.

That *elicitation* which the schools intend, is a deducing of the power of the will into act: that drawing which they mention, is merely from the appetibility of the object.—*Bishop Bramhall.*

Elíde. *v. a.* [see Elision.]

1. Break in pieces; crush.
   We are to cut off that whereunto they, from whom these objections proceed, fly for defence, when the force and strength of the argument is *elided.*—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
2. Cut off a syllable by Elision.
   Mr. Wolf remarks the care with which the ancients, in apostrophized words, connected the consonant belonging to the *elided* syllable with that immediately following; whereas, among us, it is by well-informed readers often made to terminate the former syllable.—*British Critic,* Sept. 1796.

Éligíbílity. *s.* Worthiness to be chosen.

Sickness hath some degrees of *eligibility,* at least by an after-choice; because to all persons, who in sickness are within the possibilities and state of pardon, it becomes a great instrument of pardon for sin.—*Jeremy*

Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Dying, § vi. ch. iii.

The business of the will is not to judge concerning the nature of things, but to choose them in consequence of the report made by the understanding, as to their *eligibility* or goodness.—*Fiddes, Sermons.*

Éligible. *adj.* [Lat. *eligibilis* = fit to choose or select.]

1. Capable of being, or fit to be, chosen.

A British ministry ought to be satisfied, if, allowing to every particular man that his private scheme is wisest, they can persuade him that, next to his own plan, that of the government is the most *eligible*.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Did they really think, that going on with the war was more *eligible* for their country than the least abatement of those conditions?—*Swift.*

Certainty, in a deep distress, is more *eligible* than suspense.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

2. Preferable.

Again, such propositions as the following, one may often hear, sophistically or negligently, confounded together: 'The Apostles held religious assemblies on the first day of the week,' with 'They transferred the Sabbath from the seventh day to the first:' 'A Jew, Mahometan, or Roman Catholic, is not the most *eligible* person to hold office in a Protestant-christian country,' with 'Such persons ought not to be legally *eligible*:' 'The Apostles established such and such a form of government in the churches they founded,' with 'They designed this form to be binding on all Christians as an ordinance for ever,' &c.—*Whately, Elements of Logic, Of Fallacies*, § 19.

Elíminate. *v. a.* [Lat. *eliminatus*, pass. part. of *elimino* = put beyond the threshold (*limen*).] Put out of doors; release from confinement; get rid of anything.

Loose me from earth's inclosure, from the sun's
Contracted circle set my heart at large;
Eliminate my spirit, give it range
Through provinces of thought yet unexplor'd;
Teach me by this stupendous scaffolding,
Creation's golden steps, to climb to thee.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

In the following lines, where 'thou' applies to a snail, the meaning seems to be '*cross* or *pass* the threshold.'

Lock'd up, thou'rt hood all o'er,
And ne'er *eliminat'st* thy door. *Lovelace.*

Eliminátion. *s.* Act of turning out of doors; banishing; getting rid of anything.

He [St. Peter] writes this [his first epistle] to his countrymen, the Jews; amongst whom, notwithstanding their dispersion, there were doubtless many rich owners, as there are still in many parts of the world, after all their disgraceful *eliminations*.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 201.

Eliquátion. *s.* [Lat. *eliquatio, -onis*; from root of *liquor* and *liquidus*.] See first extract. *Rare.*

[*Eliquation*,] in metallurgy, [is] a separation of the different parts of mixed bodies, by the different degrees of fire required to melt them.—*Chambers.*

This is done by the process named in metallurgy *eliquation*.—*Black*, iii. 260. (Ord MS.)

Elísion. *s.* [Lat. *elido* = strike out; pass. part. *elisus*; *elisio* = striking out.]

1. In *Grammar*. Act of cutting off: (as, '*can't th'* attempt,' in which there is an elision of two syllables).

You will observe the abbreviations and *elisions*, by which consonants of most obdurate sounds are joined together, without any softening vowel to intervene.—*Swift.*

2. Division, or separation, of parts in general.

The cause given of sound, that it would be an *elision* of the air, whereby, if they mean any thing, they mean a cutting or dividing, or else an attenuating of the air, is but a term of ignorance.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Elíte. *s.* [Fr.] See extract; also Pick, *s.*

A word, of military adoption, not wanted in our language; for the Flower of an army much better expresses, what *elite* pretends, the Selection or chosen part of it; 'the choice and Flower of all the troops,' as Denham writes. Yet *elite* is old, in the Scottish terms, for one elected to a bishoprick.—*Todd.*

Elixátion. *s.* [Lat. *elixatio, -onis* = boiling; *elixus* = boiled.] Boiling or stewing of anything.

Elixation is the seething of meat in the stomach, by the said natural heat, as meat is boiled in a pot; to which corruption, or putrefaction, is opposite.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 21.

Even to ourselves, and more perfect animals, water performs no substantial nutrition; serving for refrigeration, dilution of solid aliment, and its *elixation* in the stomach.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Elíxir. *s.* [Arabic.] Essence, or quintessence; liquor with which the alchemists attempted the transmutation of metals; strong tincture or spirit; cordial.

No chymist yet the *elixir* got,
But glorifies his pregnant pot,
If by the way to him befal
Some odoriferous thing, or medicinal. *Donne.*

What wonder then, if fields and regions here
Breathe forth *elixir* pure?
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 607.

In the soul, when the supreme faculties move regularly, the inferiour passions and affections following, there arises a serenity infinitely beyond the highest quintessence and *elixir* of worldly delight.—*South, Sermons.*

For when no healing art prevail'd,
When cordials and *elixirs* fail'd,
On your pale cheek he dropp'd the show'r,
Reviv'd you like a dying flow'r. *Waller.*

There was the manager of the opera . . . and a Neapolitan physician, in whom Lord Monmouth had great confidence, and who himself believed in the *Elixir* Vitæ, made up the party.—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, b. vii. ch. vii.

Elixíviate. *v. a.* Lixiviate. *Rare.*

These ashes being carefully *elixiviated*, afforded five scruples of white fixed salt.—*Boyle*, vol. iv. p. 746. (Rich.)

Elixiviátion. *s.* Lixiviation. *Rare.*

And by examining these substances by fit and proper ways, as also the cap. mort. by calcination, *elixiviation* (if it will bear such a fire), vitrification. *Boyle*, vol. iv. p. 800. (Rich.)

Elk. *s.* [A.S. *ælc*.] Large animal akin to the stags and reindeers so called.

The *elk* is a large and stately animal of the stag kind. The neck is short and slender; the ears nine inches in length, and four in breadth. The colour of its coat in winter is greyish, in summer it is paler. The horns of the male *elk* are short and thick near the head, where it by degrees expands into a great breadth, with several prominences in its edges.—*Sir J. Hill.*

Elk. *s.* [Welsh, *alarch*; Cornish, *elerch*.] Name, perhaps provincial, of the Hooper, or whistling swan: (given by Yarrell in the synonymy, though not in the text; connected with, and probably the original form of, the Latin *olor*).

Ell. *s.* [A.S. *eln*.] Measure of length equaling forty-five inches, or a yard and a quarter.

They are said to make yearly forty thousand pieces of linen cloth, reckoning two hundred *ells* to the piece.—*Addison.*

Acquit thee bravely, play the man;
Look not on pleasures as they come, but go:
Defer not the last virtue; life's poor span
Make not an *ell* by trifling in thy woe.
G. Herbert.

Used for any actually or comparatively long measure, as in '*Give an inch and they'll take an ell*;' applied to persons who must not be given way to lest they encroach further.

Ell. *v. a.* Measure. *Rare.*

After that the cloth hath beene seene and approved, the sworne measurers do both *ell* it and marke it.—*Time's Storehouse*, p. 328. (Ord MS.)

Éllingness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Elling, a word entered in Todd's edition, but with no example later than Piers Plowman:

'Heavy-cheered I yede and *elenge* of herte.'

Ray, too, is quoted for its use in Sussex, and Grose for its use in Kent, where it means 'solitary, lonely, melancholy, far from a neighbour.' This, he thinks, connects it with the French *esloigner* and the Latin *elongatus*. 'Bullokar defines it strange.' The Anglo-Saxon *ælenge* and *ellende* are also quoted as meaning 'long, tedious.' Though the exact details of its use and origin in English are uncertain, it has nothing to do with *long*, but is the German *elendig* = miserable, pitiable.

This shall be to advertise you of the great *ellingness* that I find here since your departing.—*King Henry VIII. to Anna Boleyn, Letters* pub. 1714, p. 29.

Ellípse. *s.* See Ellipsis, 2.

This path . . . supplies us with further illustrations. For it is not an exact circle or *ellipse*; which it would be were the tangential and centripetal forces the only ones concerned. Adjacent members of the solar system . . . cause what we call perturbations; that is, slight divergences in various directions from that circle or *ellipse* which the two chief forces would produce.—*Herbert Spencer, The Direction of Motion*, § 87.

Ellípsis. *s.* [Gr. ἔλλειψις, from λείπω = leave, fail, fall short; with ἐλλειπτικός and ἐλλειπτικῶς as adjective and adverb.]

1. Figure of rhetoric, by which something is left out necessary to be supplied by the hearer or reader: (as, 'the thing I love,' for 'the thing *which* I love').

The words are delivered by way of *ellipsis*, Rom. iv. 18.—*Hammond.*

2. In *Geometry*. Oval figure generated from the section of a cone, by a plane cutting both sides of the cone (but not parallel to the base, which produces a circle) and meeting with the base when produced. (The plural *ellipses*, being common to this and the English form *ellipse*, makes certain combinations ambiguous. In the previous editions it is the Latin form which alone is entered. The common form now is *ellipse*.)

On the cylinder inclined, describe an *ellipsis* parallel to the horizon.—*Bishop Wilkins, Dædalus.*

Ellíptic. *adj.* Having the form of an ellipsis; oval.

Since the planets move in *elliptick* orbits, in one of whose foci the sun is, and by a radius from the sun describe equal areas in equal times, which no other law of a circulating fluid, but the harmonical circulation, can account for; we must find out a law for the paracentrical motion, that may make the orbits *elliptick*.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Principles.*

Ellíptical. *adj.*

1. Having the character of an ellipse.

In animals that gather food from the ground, the pupil is oval or *elliptical*; the greatest diameter going transversely from side to side.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Principles.*

2. Having the character of a (grammatical) ellipsis.

We may more rightly say, that ἐν ὑμῖν is an *elleiptical* expression instead of τοὺς ἐν ὑμῖν.—*Knatchbull, Annotations upon some difficult Texts in all the Books of the New Testament*, p. 174: 1693.

Ellíptically. *adv.* In an elliptical manner; according to the rhetorical figure.

'Looked upon as dull' [is] *elliptically* expressed to avoid the repetition of 'as.' The sentence, if drawn out at length, would be, 'looked upon as being as dull as.'—*Bishop Hurd, On Addison*, vi. 179.

Elm. *s.* Native forest and timber tree so called, of the genus Ulmus.

The species are, the common rough-leaved *elm*; the witch hazel, or broad-leaved *elm*, by some called the British *elm*; the smooth-leaved or witch *elm*. Neither of them were originally natives of this country; but they have propagated themselves by seeds and suckers in such plenty as hardly to be rooted out; especially in hedgerows, where there is harbour for their roots. They are very proper to place in hedgerows upon the borders of fields, where they will thrive better than when planted in a wood or close plantation, and their shade will not be very injurious to whatever grows under them; for they may be trained up in form of an hedge, keeping them cut every year, to the height of forty or fifty feet: but they should not be planted too near fruit-trees; because the roots of the *elm* will intermix with the roots of other trees, and deprive them of nourishment.—*Miller.*

Used *metaphorically*. Support: (being used in Italy to *support* the vine).

Thou art an *elm*, my husband; I a vine,
Whose weakness married to thy stronger state,
Makes me with thy strength to communicate.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, ii. 2.

Élmy. *adj.* Abounding with elm trees.

The simple spire, and *elmy* grange.
T. Warton, Odes, xi.

Elocátion. *s.* [Lat. *elocatio, -onis*; from *locus* = place.] *Rare.*

1. Removal from the usual place of residence.

When the child either by general permission, or former *elocation*, shall be out of the parent's disposing.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

2. Departure from usual method; ecstasy.

In all poesy (if it be good and worthy) there must be not only an incitation, and commotion, but also an *elocation*, and emotion of the mind. The poet

must be 'extra se positus, et à mente alienatus.'—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 30.

Elocútion. *s.* [Lat. *elocutio, -onis*; from *locutus*, part. of *loquor* = speak.]

1. Utterance of speech; delivery; eloquence (so far as it depends upon the distinctness of *enunciation* and the appropriate modulation of the *voice*).

Whose taste, too long forborne, at first essay
Gave *elocution* to the mute, and taught
The tongue not made for speech to speak thy praise.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 747.

Where the author is actually reading his own composition, he will be still more likely . . . to approach, *in* the delivery of *it*, to the *elocution* of a reader; . . . on the other hand, it is possible for him, even without actually deceiving the hearers into the belief that he is speaking extempore, to approach indefinitely near to that style. The difficulty however of doing this, to one who has the writing actually before him, is considerable. . . . This (as it may be called) extemporaneous style of *elocution*, is —in any case where it is not improper—much the more impressive. . . . Little, if any, attention has been bestowed *on* this point by the writers on *elocution*; the distinction above pointed out between reading and speaking, having seldom, or never, been precisely stated, and dwelt on. Several however have written elaborately on 'good reading,' or on *elocution*, generally; and it is not to be denied, that some ingenious and (in themselves) valuable remarks have been thrown out relative to such qualities in *elocution* as might be classed under the three heads I have laid down, of Perspicuity, Energy, and Elegance: but there is one principle running through all their precepts, which being, according to my views, radically erroneous, must (if those views be correct) vitiate every system founded on it. The principle I mean is, that in order to acquire the best style of delivery, it is requisite to fix the attention on the voice;—to study analytically the emphases, tones, pauses, degrees of loudness, &c., which give the proper effect to each passage that is well delivered—to frame rules founded on the observation of these—and then, in practice, deliberately and carefully to conform the utterance to these rules, so as to form a complete artificial system of *elocution*.—*Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. iv. ch. i. § 3, 4.

2. Eloquence (in the way of *diction*). *Of doubtful propriety.*

The third happiness of this poet's imagination is *elocution*, or the art of clothing or adorning that thought so found, and varied, in apt, significant, and sounding words.—*Dryden.*

As I have endeavoured to adorn it with noble thoughts, so much more to express those thoughts with *elocution*.—*Id.*

Élocutive. *adj.* Having the power of eloquent expression or diction.

Though preaching, in its *elocutive* part, be but the conception of man.—*Felltham, Resolves*, ii. 48.

Éloge. *s.* [Fr.] Funeral oration; panegyric on the dead.

I return you, sir, the two *eloges*, which I have perused with pleasure. I borrow that word from your language, because we have none in our own that exactly expresses it.—*Bishop Atterbury, Letter to Monsieur Thiriot, Epistolary Correspondence*, i. 179.

Élogist. *s.* One who pronounces an eloge.

[One] made the funeral sermon, who had been one of her professed suitors; and so she did not want a passionate *elogist*, as well as an excellent preacher.—*Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 366.

Elógium. *s.* Latin, and original, form of Elbge and Elogy.

God loves a reasonable service, and he has so tempered his commands, that every act of obedience we perform may be so qualified, and gain unto its votaries the *elogium* promised in the law of Moses: 'Surely this people is a wise and understanding people.'—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*, ch. v. (Ord MS.)

There are very common funeral orations and *elogiums* on deceased persons, who have acted among mankind with some figure and reputation.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 217. (Ord MS.)

Élogy. *s.*

1. Same as Eloge, of which it is a more English form.

2. Eulogy (by *mistake* or *confusion*).

Buckingham lay under millions of maledictions, which at the prince's arrival did vanish into praises and *elogies*.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

If I durst say all I know of the *elogies* received concerning him, I should offend the modesty of our author.—*Boyle.*

Some excellent persons, above my approbation or *elogy*, have considered this subject.—*Holder, Elements of Speech.*

Eloígnate. *v. a.* Remove to a distance. *Rare.*

Nor is some vulgar Greek so far adulterated, and *eloignated* from the true Greek, as Italian is from the Latin.—*Howell, Instruction for Foreign Travel*, p. 149.

Eloígne. (in Spenser, Esloyne.) *v. a.* [Fr. *éloigner*.] Put at a distance; remove one far from another. *Rare.*

From worldly cares himself he did *esloyne*,
And greatly shunned manly exercise.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

I'll tell thee now, dear love! what thou shalt do
To anger destiny, as she doth us;
How I shall stay though she *eloigne* me thus,
And how posterity shall know it too. *Donne.*

Eloígnment. *s.* Remoteness; distance. *Rare.*

He discovers an *eloignment* from vulgar phrases much becoming a person of quality.—*Shenstone.*

Elóng. *v. a.* Prolong. *Rare, barbarous.* See extract from Hallam, under Elamp.

Upon the roof the bird of sorrow sate,
Elonging joyful day with her sad note.
Giles Fletcher, Christ's Victory, ii. 24.

Elóngate. *v. a.* [Lat. *elongatus* = made long.] Lengthen; draw out; protract; stretch; put further off.

The first star of Aries, in the time of Meton the Athenian, was placed in the very intersection, which is now *elongated* and moved eastward twenty-eight degrees.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Elóngate. *v. n.* Go off to a distance from anything. *Rare.*

About Cape Frio in Brasilia, the south point of the compass varieth twelve degrees unto the west; but *elongating* from the coast of Brasilia, towards the shore of Africa, it varieth eastward.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Elongátion. *s.*

1. Act of stretching or lengthening itself.

To this motion of *elongation* of the fibres, is owing the union or conglutination of the parts of the body, when they are separated by a wound.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

2. State of being stretched.

This whole universality of things, which we call the world, is indeed nothing else but a production, and *elongation*, and dilatation of the natural goodness of Almighty God.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 297.

3. Distance; space at which one thing is distant from another.

The distant points in the celestial expanse appear to the eye in so small a degree of *elongation* from another, as bears no proportion to what is real.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

4. Departure; removal.

Our voluntary *elongation* of ourselves from God's presence, must needs be a fearful introduction to an everlasting distance from him.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 89.

Nor then had it been placed in a middle point, but that of descent, or *elongation*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

5. In *Medicine.* Imperfect luxation, when the ligament of any joint is so extended or relaxed as to lengthen the limb, but yet not let the bone go quite out of its place.

Elongations are the effect of an humour soaking upon a ligament, thereby making it liable to be stretched, and to be thrust quite out upon every little force.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Elópe. *v. n.* [see Leap.] Run away; break loose; escape from law or restraint.

It is necessary to treat women as members of the body politick, since great numbers of them have *eloped* from their allegiance.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

What from the dame can Paris hope?
She may as well from him *elope*. *Prior.*

The fool whose wife *elopes* some thrice a quarter,
For matrimonial solace dies a martyr. *Pope.*

Elópement. *s.* Running away: (as that of a *wife* from a husband, or that of the *person* who carries her off; i.e. the two eloping with each other).

An *elopement* is the voluntary departure of a wife from her husband to live with an adulterer, and with whom she lives in breach of the matrimonial vow.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

The negligent husband, trusting to the efficacy of his principle, was undone by his wife's *elopement* from him.—*Arbuthnot.*

Éloquence. *s.* [Lat. *eloquentia*, from *e* = out, and *loquor* = speak; part. *eloquens, -entis*.] Power of speaking with fluency and elegance; oratory.

Action is *eloquence*, and the eyes of th' ignorant
More learned than the ears.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 2.

Athens or free Rome, where *eloquence*
Flourish'd, since mute.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 671.

Little force is necessary to push down heavy bodies placed on the verge of a declivity; but much force is requisite to stop them in their progress, and push them up. If a man should say, that because the first is more frequently effected than the last, it is the best trial of strength, and the only suitable use to which it can be applied, we should at le. not think him remarkable for distinctness ideas. Popularity alone, therefore, is no test of all of the *eloquence* of the speaker, no more than velocity alone would be, of the force of the external impulse originally given to the body moving. As in this the direction of the body, and other circumstances, must be taken into the account; so, in that, you must consider the tendency of the teaching, whether it favours or opposes the vices of the hearers. To head a sect, to infuse party-spirit, to make men arrogant, uncharitable, and malevolent, is the easiest task imaginable, and to which almost any blockhead is fully equal. But to produce the contrary effect, to subdue the spirit of faction (in religious matters), and that monster, spiritual pride, with which it is invariably accompanied, to inspire equity, moderation, and charity into men's sentiments and conduct with regard to others, is the genuine test of *eloquence*.—*Campbell, Rhetoric*, b. i. ch. x. sec. 5. p. 239.

There is but little *eloquence* in convincing men that they are in the right, or inducing them to approve a character which coincides with their own.—*Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. ii. ch. iii. § 1.

This is the perfection of judicial *eloquence*; not avoiding argument, but confining it to such reasoning as beseems him who has rather to explain the grounds of his own conviction, than to labour at convincing others; not rejecting reference to authority, but never betokening a disposition to seek shelter behind other men's names, for what he might fear to pronounce in his own person; not disdaining even ornaments, but those of the more chastened graces that accord with the severe standard of a judge's oratory. This perfection of judicial *eloquence* Sir William Grant attained, and its effect upon all listeners was as certain and as powerful as its merits were incontestable and exalted.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Sir William Grant.*

Again, as to questions of style and *eloquence*, the judgment of the people, or at least of the persons to whom the composition is addressed, must be taken as the test of its answering the purpose for which it is intended: since, in the department of rhetoric, the object is to make an impression on the hearer or reader, and thus to influence his conviction or rouse his feelings. According to the maxim quoted by Lord Bacon: 'Loquendum ut vulgus, sentiendum ut sapientes.'—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. vi.

Éloquent. *adj.* Having the power of oratory; having the power of fluent and elegant speech.

The Lord of hosts doth take away the captain of fifty, and the honourable man, and the counsellor, and the cunning artificer, and the *eloquent* orator.—*Isaiah*, iii. 3.

O death! all *eloquent*, you only prove
What dust we dote on, when 'tis man we love.
Pope.

Éloquently. *adv.* In an eloquent manner; in elegant language, written or uttered with fluency.

An orator, by others' instruction perfectly furnished, may in every matter and learning, commend or dispraise or exhort or dissuade, accuse or defend *eloquently*, as occasion happeneth.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 41. b.

Else. *adv.* [A.S. *eiles*.] Otherwise; besides.

Be more abstemious,
Or *else*, good night your vow.
Shakespear, Tempest, iv. 1.

They are ready to attend.—
Sure, some great person,
They would not make this hurry *else*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Custom of the Country.

He says, 'twas then with him, as now with you;
He did it when he had nothing *else* to do.
Sir J. Denham.

What ways are there whereby we should be assured, but either by an internal impression of the notion of a God upon our minds, or *else* by such external and visible effects as our reason tells us must be attributed to some cause?—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Used *pronominally* as 'other.'

Should he or any *else* search, he will find evidence of the Divine Wisdom.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Elsewhére. *adv.* In any other place.

As he proved that Pison was not Ganges, or Gehon, Nilus; so where to find them *elsewhere* he knew not.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Whilst Philip lives and holds the city out,
Nor pestilence nor famine, fire nor sword,
Nor evil here nor good *elsewhere* divide us.
H. Taylor, Philip Van Artevelde, iv. 4.

Elúcidate. *v. a.* [Lat. *elucidatus*, pass. part. of *elucido* = make clear (*lucidus*), bring out into clearness; *elucidatio, -onis*.] Explain; clear; make plain.

To *elucidate* a little the matter, let us consider it. —*Boyle.*

Elucidátion. *s.* Explanation; exposition.

We shall, in order to the *elucidation* of this matter, subjoin the following experiment.—*Boyle.*

Elúcidator. *s.* One who elucidates, or makes clear; explainer; expositor; commentator.

Obscurity is brought over them by the course of ignorance and age, and yet more by their pedantical *elucidators*.—*Abbot.*

Eluctátion. *s.* [Lat. *eluctatio, -onis*; *luctatus*, part. of *luctor* = wrestle.] Working a way out of any difficulty, or through obstacles, as by wrestling; escape effected by a struggle.

There is nothing more acceptable unto the ingenious world than this noble *eluctation* of truth.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, ii. 5.

By the power of our faith, which is the victory that overcomes the world, at last we do happily recover, and find ourselves freed by a comfortable and joyful *eluctation*.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 268.

Elúcubrátion. *s.* Lucubration. *Rare.*

I remember that Mons. Huygens, who used to prescribe for me the benefit of his little wax taper for night *elucubration*, preferable to all other candle or night light whatsoever.—*Evelyn, Memoirs, To Dr. Beale*, August, 1668. (Rich.)

Elúde. *v. a.* [Lat. *eludo* (*e* = out, *ludo* = play, sport) = escape, mock, make sport of; pass. part. *elusus*; *elusio, -onis*.]

1. Escape by stratagem; avoid any mischief or danger by artifice.

Several pernicious vices, notorious among us, escape or *elude* the punishment of any law yet invented.—*Swift.*

He who looks no higher for the motives of his conduct than the resentments of human justice, whenever he can presume himself cunning enough to *elude*, rich enough to bribe, or strong enough to resist it, will be under no restraint.—*Rogers.*

2. Mock by an unexpected escape.

Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,
Then, hid in shades, *eludes* her eager swain;
But feigns a laugh to see me search around,
And by that laugh the willing fair is found. *Pope.*

Elúdible. *adj.* Capable of being eluded.

There is not any common place more insisted on by those who treat of our constitution than the happiness of trials by juries; yet if this blessed part of our law be *eludible* at pleasure by the force of power and artifice, we shall have little reason to boast of our advantage, in this particular, over other states or kingdoms in Europe.—*Swift, The Drapier's Letters*, let. 7.

Elúsion. *s.* Escape from enquiry or examination; fraud; artifice.

If our senses be dayly decyved in this matter, then is the sensible sacrament nothyng els but an *elusion* of our senses.—*Archbishop Cranmer, To Bishop Gardiner*, p. 307.

This place of our Apostle stands for us unshaken by any the impotent blasts of his frivolous *elusions*, and shall warrant us against earth and hell, that a bishop may be the husband of one wife.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy*, p. 103.

An appendix, relating to the transmutation of metals, detects the impostures and *elusions* of those who have pretended to it.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Elúsive. *adj.* Practising elusion; using arts to escape; tending to deceive; fallacious.

Pleasures and enjoyments, which their religion convinced them were insubstantial, *elusive*, and transitory.—*Student*, ii. 364.

Elúsory. *adj.* Tending to elude; tending to deceive; fraudulent; deceitful; fallacious.

It may be feared they are but Parthian flights, ambuscade retreats, and *elusory* tergiversation.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Elúte. *v. a.* [Lat. *elutus*, pass. part. of *eluo* = wash out.] Wash out. *Rare.*

The more oily any spirit is, the more pernicious; because it is harder to be *eluted* by the blood.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Elútriate. *v. a.* [Lat. *elutriatus*, pass. part. of *elutrio*.] In *Chemistry*. Decant; strain out.

The pressure of the air upon the lungs is much less than it has been computed by some; but still it is something, and the alteration of one tenth of its force upon the lungs must produce some difference in *elutriating* the blood as it passes through the lungs.—*Arbuthnot, On the Effects of Air on human Bodies.*

Elutriátion. *s.* Act of straining off; (in *Metallurgy*) separating of the lighter matters from the mixed ores of metals, by means of great quantities of fair water.

After all its transmutations, *elutriations*, and filtrations in the body.—*Account of Origen, Phenix*, i. 44: 1707.

When an insoluble pulverulent matter like whitening or ground flints, is diffused through a large body of water, and the mixture is allowed to settle for a little, the larger particles will subside. If the supernatant liquid be now carefully decanted or run off, with a syphon, it will contain an impalpable powder, which on repose will collect at the bottom, and may be taken out to dry. The process is called *elutriation*.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Élvelock and **Élvish.** See Elflock and Elfish.

Élver. *s.* See extracts (the *derivation* being, in the mind of the editor, only probable.)

Elvers [are] small eels caught in some parts of the kingdom, particularly about Gloucester and Tewkesbury. These are, in reality, young congers, or sea-eels. They get up into rivers while very small; and, as they precede the shads, it is conjectured that they supply them with food.—*Chambers.*

This passage of young eels is called eel-fare on the banks of the Thames, . . . and I have very little doubt that the term *elver*, in common use on the banks of the Severn for a young eel, is a modification or corruption of *eel-fare*.—*Yarrell, British Fishes.*

Elýsian. *adj.* Pertaining to Elysium; pleasant; deliciously soft and soothing; exceedingly delightful.

The river of life, through midst of heaven,
Rolls o'er *elysian* flowers her amber stream.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 358.

Elýsium. *s.* [Lat.] Place assigned by the heathens to happy souls; any place exquisitely pleasant: (a *proper*, rather than a *common*, name; but often used, *figuratively*, for any delightful place).

To have thee with thy lips to stop my mouth,
So should'st thou either turn my flying soul,
Or I should breathe it so into thy body,
And then it liv'd in sweet *Elysium*.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.

Em. *s.* Name of the thirteenth letter in the alphabet. See Element.

Em-. As a prefix in composition; from the French *en*, Latin *in*.

'Em. Contraction of *them*.

For he could coin and counterfeit
New words with little or no wit;
And when with hasty noise he spoke *'em*,
The ignorant for current took *'em*.
Butler, Hudibras.

Emáciate. *v. a.* [Lat. *emaciatus*, part. pass. of *emacio* = make lean (*macer*); *emaciatio* = making, or becoming, lean.] Waste; make thin or lean.

Emáciate. *v. n.* Lose flesh; pine; grow lean.

He *emaciated* and pined away in the too anxious enquiry of the sea's reciprocation, although not drowned therein.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Emáciate. *adj.* Emaciated.

The vivid vermeil fled his fady cheek,
And his big paunch, distended with the spoils
Of half his flock, *emaciate*, groan'd beneath
Superiour pride, and mightier lust of power.
Shenstone, Ruin'd Abbey.

Emáciated. *part. adj.* Wasted; made lean.

All dying of the consumption, die *emaciated* and lean.—*Graunt, Observations on the Bills of Mortality.*

Emáciating. *part. adj.* Causing thinness or leanness.

Men, after long *emaciating* diets, wax plump, fat, and almost new.—*Bacon.*

Emaciátion. *s.* Act of making lean; state of one grown lean.

Searchers cannot tell whether this *emaciation* or leanness were from a phthisis, or from an hectick fever.—*Graunt, Observations on the Bills of Mortality.*

Emáculate. *v. a.* [Lat. *maculatus*, pass. part. of *maculo* = stain, spot.] Free from stain, or (*figuratively*) any error or imperfection. *Rare.*

Lipsius, Savile, Pichena, and others have taken great pains with him [Tacitus], in *emaculating* the text, settling the reading, &c.—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 273.

Émanant. *adj.* [see last extract.] Issuing from something else.

The first act of the divine nature, relating to the world and his administration thereof, is an *emanant* act: the most wise counsel and purpose of Almighty God terminate in those two great transient or *emanant* acts or works, the work of creation and providence.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Evidence brings a property *emanent* from the essence and being of knowledge.—*South, Sermons*, ix. 322.

South writes our word *emanent*, unless it be an errour of the press, which is not agreeable to its etymon *emano, emanas*, &c. *emanans*. In a modern periodical publication I have seen *émane* for *emanate*, to which, if it could be tolerated, South's *emanent*, supposing it not a corruption, might then be added.—*Johnson.*

Émanate. *v. n.* [Lat. *emanatus*, part. pass. of *emano* = flow out or out of; pres. part. *emanans, -antis*; *emanatio, -onis*.] Issue or flow from something else.

Beams that *emanate* perpetually from our bodies to them.—*Hales, Golden Remains* (*Letter dated* 1630), p. 290.

They have their residence in a city, whose constitution has *emanated*, neither from the charter of their king, nor from their legislative power.—*Burke.*

Emanátion, *s.*

1. Act of issuing or proceeding from any other substance.

Aristotle said, that it streamed by connatural result and *emanation* from God, the infinite and eternal mind, as the light issues from the sun.—*South, Sermons.*

2. That which issues from another substance; efflux; effluvium.

The experience of those profitable and excellent *emanations* from God, may be, and commonly are, the first motive of our love.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Another way of attraction is delivered by a tenuous *emanation*, or continued effluvium, which, after some distance, retracteth into itself; as in syrups, oils, and viscosities, which spun, at length retire into their former dimensions.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Such were the features of her heavenly face;
Her limbs were formed with such harmonious grace;
So faultless was the frame, as if the whole
Had been an *emanation* of the soul. *Dryden.*

The letters, every judge will see, were by no means efforts of the genius, but *emanations* of the heart.—*Pope.*

Each *emanation* of his fires
That beams on earth, each virtue he inspires,
Each art he prompts, each charm he can create:
Whate'er he gives, are giv'n for you to hate. *Id.*

[*Emanation* was considered as unusual in 1655, and is placed among others, then not familiar, at the end of 'Bagwell's Mystery of Astronomy.'—*Johnson.*]

Émanative. *adj.* Flowing out; effluent.

It is quite against their nature to subsist, but in the presence and under the actual influence of their cause; as being produced by an *emanative* causality, the effects whereof dye in the removal of their origin.—*Glanville.* (Rich.)

Emanátively. *adv.* In or after the manner of an emanation.

It is acknowledged by us, that no natural, imperfect, created being, can create, or *emanatively* produce, a new substance which was not before, and give it its whole being.—*Cudworth, Intellectual System.* (Ord MS.)

Emanátory. *adj.* Having the nature of an emanation.

Nor is there any incongruity that one substance should cause something else which we may in some sense call substance, though but secondary or *emanatory*.—*Dr. H. More, Immortality of the Soul*, i. 6. (Rich.)

Emáncipate. *v. a.* [Lat. *emancipatus*, pass. part. of *emancipo*.] Set free from servitude; restore to liberty.

Having received the probable inducements of truth we become *emancipated* from testimonial engagements.—*Sir T. Browne.*

By the twelve tables, only those were called unto the intestate succession of their parents that were in the parents' power, excluding all *emancipated* children.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Emancipátion. *s.* Act of setting free; de-

liverance from slavery; deliverance from disabilities.

Obstinacy in opinions holds the dogmatist in the chains of errour, without hope of *emancipation*.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

A certain freedom and activity of mind which immediately followed the national *emancipation* from superstition, contributed also to produce innumerable compositions in poetry.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iv. 1.

Emáncipator. *s.* One who emancipates; liberator.

Let us review and refute the sophisms of both; and first of the *emancipators*.—*The Merits of the Catholicks, &c.* p. 358.

Emárginate. *v. a.* [Lat. *margo, -inis* = margin.] Todd refers to Cockeram for its original sense as a term in *Surgery*, meaning to take the scurf from the edge of a wound; pare. At present it is chiefly known as—

Emárginate. *adj.* In *Botany.* Having a break in the outline of a margin in other respects regular.

Any of these [leaves] may be acuminate, where the point is drawn out; obtuse where it is rounded off; *emarginate* where it is notched; or mucronate where it is armed with a minute spine.—*Henfrey, Rudiments of Botany*, ch. ii. sect. 3.

Emásculate. *v. a.* [Lat. *mas* = masculine, q.v.]

1. Castrate; deprive of virility.

When it is found how many ewes, suppose twenty, one ram will serve, we may geld nineteen, or thereabouts; for if you *emasculate* but ten, you shall, by promiscuous copulation, hinder the increase.—*Graunt, Observations on the Bills of Mortality.*

2. Render effeminate; weaken; vitiate by unmanly softness.

From wars and from affairs of state abstain:
Women *emasculate* a monarch's reign. *Dryden.*

Dangerous principles impose upon our understandings, *emasculate* our spirits, and spoil our temper.—*Collier.*

Emásculate. *adj.* Unmanned; effeminate; vitiated.

The harassed, degenerous, *emasculate* slave is offended with a jubilee, a manumission; servitude is his sensuality; he will not go out free.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 515.

Store enough of such *emasculate* theology as this! *Ibid.* iv. 571.

Emasculátion. *s.* Castration.

About the time that author came out purged, a reverend doctor had the book, and singularly commended it, as it stood now corrected and amended; for it had passed the stool of repentance, and I believe the *emasculations* were some Scotchman's.—*Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote.*

Embále. *v. a.* [Fr. *emballer.*] Make up into a bundle or bale; bind up; enclose.

Below her ham her weed did somewhat train,
And her straight legs most bravely were *embal'd*
In golden buskins of costly cordwain.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Embálm. *v. a.* [Fr. *embaumer*, from Lat. *balsamum.*—see Balm.]

1. Impregnate a body with aromatics and other preservatives, that it may resist putrefaction.

Embalm me,
Then lay me forth; although unqueen'd, yet like
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iv. 2.

Used *metaphorically.*

I would shew future times
What you were, and teach them t' urge towards such:
Verse *embalms* virtue, and tombs or thrones of rhymes,
Preserve frail transitory fame as much
As spice doth bodies from corrupt air's touch.
Donne.

Muse! at that name thy sacred sorrows shed;
Those tears eternal that *embalm* the dead. *Pope.*

2. Treat with linimeuts. *Rare.*

He gave the soldiers comfortable words,
And oft *embalm'd* his well-received wound.
Drayton, Legend of Robert, 539. (Ord MS.)

3. Fill with sweet scent.

The buxom air *imbalm'd*
With odours. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 842.

Embálmer. *s.* One who practises the art of embalming.

The Romans were not so good *embalmers* as the Egyptians, so the body was utterly consumed.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Embálming. *verbal abs.* Art or practice of one who embalms.

When the *embalming* was finished, it was part of the funeral to bring the dead man to trial for what he had done when living, and thus to determine whether he was entitled to an honourable burial.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. ix.

Embánk. *v. a.* Throw up a bank or a mole; confine by means of a bank.

He succeeded in *embanking* the greater part of the line on the right.—*Arnold, History of Rome.*

Embánkment. *s.* Raised bank.

At the mouths of the rivers the bars thus created generally follow the direction of the current, and the material deposited being dried and partially consolidated in the intervals between the tides, long *embankments* are gradually raised, behind which the rivers flow for considerable distances before entering the sea. Occasionally these *embouchures* become closed by the accumulations without, and the pent-up water assumes the appearance of a still canal, more or less broad, according to the level of the beach, and extending for miles along the coast, between the mainland and the new formations.—*Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon*, pt. i. ch. i.

Embár. *v. a.*

1. Shut; enclose. *Rare.*

Themselves for fear into his jaws to fall,
He forc'd to castle strong to take their flight:
Where fast *embarr'd* in mighty brazen wall,
He has them now four years besieged to make them thrall. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

In form of airy members fair *embarr'd*
His spirits pure were subject to our sight. *Fairfax.*

2. Stop; hinder by prohibition; block up.

Translating the mart unto Calais, he *embarred* all further trade for the future.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

If this commerce 'twixt heav'n and earth were not
Embarr'd, and all this traffick quite forgot,
She, for whose loss we have lamented thus,
Would work more fully and pow'rfully on us.
Donne.

Embarcátion. *s.* Act of putting or going on shipboard.

The French gentlemen were very solicitous for the *embarcation* of the army, and for the departure of the fleet.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Thus much may suffice as to the description and nature of these singular *embarcations*.—*Anson, Voyages*, b. iii. (Ord MS.)

Another *embarcation* of Jesuits was sent from Lisbon to Civita Vecchia.—*Smollett, History of England*, b. iii. ch. xiii. (Ord MS.)

Embárge. *v. a.* Put on board a barge. *Rare.*

As when the sov'reign we *embarged* see,
And by fair London for his pleasure rows.
Drayton, Legend of Robert, p. 579. (Ord MS.)

Embárgo. *s.* [Spanish.] Prohibition to pass; stop put to trade.

He knew that the subjects of Flanders drew so great commodity from the trade of England, as by *embargo* they would soon wax weary of Perkin.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

After an *embargo* of our trading ships in the river of Bourdeaux, and other points of sovereign affront, there did succeed the action of Rheez.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

I was not much concerned, in my own particular, for the *embargo* which was laid upon it.—*Dryden.*

Embárk. *v. a.* [Fr. *embarquer.*]

1. Put on shipboard.

The king had provided a good fleet, and had caused a body of three thousand foot to be *embarked* on those ships.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Straight to the ships Æneas took his way,
Embark'd his men, and skimm'd along the sea.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

2. Engage another in any affair.

All the propositions he could make to Spain could not induce them to enter into such an alliance with him as might *embark* them against France.—*Lord Clarendon, Life*, iii. 956.

Embárk. *v. n.*

1. Go on shipboard.

I should with speed *embark*,
And with their embassy return to Greece.
A. Philips.

2. Used *metaphorically.* Engage in any affair.

He saw that he would be slow to *embark* in such an undertaking.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. x.

Embárkment. *s.* Embarcation.

He removed from his Cuman to his Pompeian villa, beyond Naples, which, not being so commodious for an *embarkment*, would help to lessen the suspicion of his intended flight.—*Middleton, Life of Cicero*, ii. 289. (Ord MS.)

Embárment. *s.* Bar or opposition. *Rare.*

Only her povertie was the maine *imbarment* of her marriage.—*Translation of Boccace*, p. 110: 1620.

Embárrass. *v. a.* [Fr. *embarrasser.*] Perplex; distress; entangle.

He well knew that this would *embarrass* me.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphrey Clinker.*

Embárrassing. *part. adj.* Causing or consisting in embarrassment.

If Godolphin had steadfastly refused to quit his place, the Whig leaders would have been in a most *embarrassing* position.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxii.

Embárrassment. *s.* Perplexity; entanglement.

Let your method be plain, that your hearers may run through it without *embarrassment*, and take a clear view of the whole.—*Watts, Logick.*

Embárren. *v. a.* Make barren. *Rare.*

Like the ashes from the Mount Vesuvius, though singly small and nothing; yet in conjoyned quantities they *embarren* all the fields about it.—*Fellthan, Resolves*, ii. 9. (Ord MS.)

Embáse. *v. a.* Abase; debase; render base or mean; demean; lower; degrade; vilify; impair. *Rare.*

Joy of my life, full oft for loving you
I bless my lot, that was so lucky plac'd:
But then the more your own mishap I rue,
That are so much by so mean love *embased*. *Spenser.*

Grains are annual, so that the virtue of the seed is not worn out; whereas in a tree it is *embased* by the ground.—*Bacon.*

I have no servile or ignoble end in my present labour, which may, on either side, restrain or *embase* the freedom of my poor judgement.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

A pleasure, high, rational, and angelical; a pleasure *embased* with no appendant sting; but such a one as being honey in the mouth, never turns to gall or gravel in the belly.—*South, Sermons.*

Spelt with *i.*

They that *imbase* coin and metals, and obtrude them for perfect and natural.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Dying*, ch. iv. § 8.

Embáse. *v. n.* Sink in value. *Rare.*

The books of the learned themselves, by ambitiously heaping up the conceits and authorities of other men, increase much in the bulk, but do as much *imbase* in true value.—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 35.

Embásed. *part. adj.* Abased. *Rare.*

I will rather choose to wear a crown of thorns, than to exchange that of gold for one of lead, whose *embased* flexibleness shall be forced to bend.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Embásement. *s.* Deterioration; depravation. *Rare.*

What shall we think of the pleasures of sin, which receive a farther *embasement*, and diminution, from the superaddition of a curse?—*South, Sermons*, vol. viii. ser. iv.

Queen Elizabeth did by little and little rectify this detestable *embasement* of coin.—*Sir M. Hale, Historia Placitorum Coronæ*, ch. xvii.

Embásiate. *s.* Embassy. *Rare.*

But when the Erle of Warwik vnderstode of this marriage, he tooke it highly that his *embasiate* was deluded.—*Sir T. More*, p. 90. (Rich.)

Embássade. *s.* ? In embassy; ? as embassadors.

But when her words *embassade* forth she sends,
Lord, how sweet musick that unto them lends.
Spenser, Hymn in Honour of Beauty.

Embássador and **Embássadour.** *s.* One sent on a public message: (Ambassador *commoner*).

Mighty Jove's *embassadour* appear'd
With the same message. *Sir J. Denham.*
Myself my king's *embassador* will go. *Dryden.*

Embássadress. *s. Rare.*

1. Female ambassador.

With fear the modest matron lifts her eyes,
And to the bright *embassadress* replies.
Garth, Translation from Ovid.

2. Wife of an ambassador.

Do you frequent the Dutch embassador or *embassadress*?—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Embássadry. *s.* Embassy. *Rare.*

Abbon Bere, coming from his *embassadry* out of Italy, made a chapel of our Lady of Loretto, joyning to the north side of the body of the church [of Glastonbury].—*Leland, Itinerary*, iii. 86. (Rich.)

Émbassage. *s.*

1. Embassy: (this latter being the *commoner* term).

When he was at Newcastle, he sent a solemn *embassage* unto James king of Scotland, to treat and conclude a peace with him.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

2. Errand.

A bird was made fly with such art to carry a written *embassage* among the ladies, that one might say, If a live bird, how taught? If dead, how made? —*Sir P. Sidney.*

Nimble mischance, that art so light of foot,
Doth not thy *embassage* belong to me;
And am I last that know it?
Shakespear, Richard II. iii. 4.

Embassy. *s.*

1. Public message; message concerning business between princes or states.

Fresh *embassy* and suits,
Nor from the state nor private friends, hereafter,
Will I lend ear to. *Shakespear, Coriolanus,* v. 3.

The peace polluted thus, a chosen band
He first commissions to the Latian land,
In threat'ning *embassy.* *Dryden.*

Embassy after *embassy* was sent to Rome by the Carthaginian government, to deprecate a renewal of the contest.... Still, the Romans were for a long time inexorable; till Hanno, the youngest of the ambassadors, . . . remonstrated with the senate plainly and boldly.—*Arnold, History of Rome,* ch. xlii.

2. Any solemn message.

He sends the angels on *embassies* with his decrees. —*Jeremy Taylor.*

[It may be observed, that though our authors write almost indiscriminately embassador or ambassador, *embassage* or *ambassage*; yet there is scarcely an example of *ambassy*, all concurring to write *embassy*, Dr. Johnson says. This is not universally, however, the case. The Cyclopædia of Chambers presents *embassy* with the accompaniment of *ambassy*; and a writer in the Modern Universal History has followed the spelling of *ambassy*. I mention this to shew the exception, but not to propose a deviation from *embassy*. Spenser has once placed the accent upon the second syllable of *embassage*, Faery Queen, iii. 9, 28. And so on *embassade*. But the accent is now fixed upon the first.—*Todd.*]

Embástardize. *v. a.* Invest with the character of a bastard, or (*figuratively*) a degenerate descendant. (spelt with *i.*)

The rest, *imbastardized* from the ancient nobleness of their ancestors, are ready to fall flat.—*Milton, Eiconoclastes,* pref.

Embáthe. *v. a.* Bathe. *Rare.* (spelt with *i.*)

Fear had taught to barre
Hot kisses from desire to press too farre,
To *imbathe* themselves.
Translation of Tasso's Aminta, A. i. S. I.: 1628.

And gave her to his daughters to *imbathe*
In nectar'd lavers, strew'd with asphodel.
Milton, Comus, 837.

Methinks a sovran and reviving joy must needs rush into the bosom of him that reads or hears, and the sweet odour of the returning gospel *imbathe* his soul with the fragrancy of Heaven.—*Id., Of Reformation in England,* b. i.

Embáttle. *v. a.* Range in order or array of battle.

The English are *embattled*:
To horse! you gallant princes, straight to horse!
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 2.

Embáttle. *v. n.* Be ranged in battle array.

The night
Is shiny, and they say we shall *embattle*
By the second hour of the morn.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 9.

Embáttled. *adj.* In *Heraldry.* Indented like a battlement.

Wearing a diademe *embattild* wide
With hundred turrets, like a turribant.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 11, 28.

Embáy. *v. a.* [from Fr. *baigner* = bathe.] Bathe; wet; wash. *Rare.*

In her lap a little babe did play
His cruel sport; . . .
For in her streaming blood he did *embay*
His little hands, and tender joints embrew.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Every sense the humour sweet *embayed*,
And slumb'ring soft, my heart did steal away.
Ibid.

Embáy. *v. a.* [from Bay.] Enclose in a bay; landlock. (spelt with *i.*)

If that the Turkish fleet
Be not inshelter'd and *imbay'd*, they're drown'd.
Shakespear, Othello, ii. 1.

Embéd. *v. a.* Sink as in a bed.

Embédded. *part. adj.* Sunk, as in a bed, in another substance.

When we reflect upon the number of muscles, not fewer than four hundred and forty-six, in the human body, known and named, how contiguous they lie to each other in layers, as it were, over one another, crossing one another, sometimes *embedded* in one another, sometimes perforating one another; an arrangement, which leaves to each its liberty and its full play, must necessarily require meditation and counsel.—*Paley, Natural Theology,* ch. ix.

Embéllish. *v. a.* [Fr. *embellir*, part. *embellissant.*] Adorn; beautify; grace with ornaments; decorate.

Bayleaves between,
And primroses green,
Embellish the sweet violet.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, April.

The names of the figures that *embellished* the discourses of those who understood the art of speaking, are not the art and skill of speaking well.—*Locke.*

Embéllished. *part. adj.* Beautified.

From what has been said of Mr. Windham's manner of speaking, as well as of his variously *embellished* mind, it will readily be supposed that in society he was destined to shine almost without a rival.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Mr. Windham.*

Embéllishment. *s.* Ornament; adventitious beauty; decoration; adscititious grace; anything that confers the power of pleasing.

Cultivate the wild licentious savage
With wisdom, discipline, and liberal arts,
The *embellishments* of life. *Addison, Cato.*

Apparitions, visions, and intercourses of all kinds between the dead and the living, are the frequent and familiar *embellishments* of the legends of the Romish church.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Emberdays. *s.* [like Emberweek pronounced sometimes as two words, sometimes as a compound.] See extract.

The *ember days* at the four seasons are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, the feast of Pentecost, September 14, December 13.—*Book of Common Prayer.*

Émbering. *s.* Emberdays. *Obsolete.*

For causes good so many ways,
Keep *emb'rings* well, and fasting days;
What law commands we ought to obey,
For Friday, Saturn, and Wednesday. *Tusser.*

Émbers. *s.* [A.S. *æmyrian.*] Hot cinders; ashes not yet extinguished.

Take hot *embers*, and put them about a bottle filled with new beer, almost to the very neck: let the bottle be well stopped, lest it fly out; and continue it, renewing the *embers* every day for the space of ten days.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

If the air will not permit,
Some still removed place will fit,
While glowing *embers* through the room
Teach light to counterfeit a gloom.
Milton, Il Penseroso.

While thus heav'n's highest counsels, by the low
Footsteps of their effects, he trac'd too well,
He tost his troubled eyes, *embers* that glow
Now with new rage, and wax too hot for hell.
Crashaw.

He said, and rose, as holy zeal inspires;
He rakes hot *embers*, and renews the fires.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

Emberweek. *s* [for the true origin see last extract.] Week in which an ember day falls.

[The original of this word [*emberweek*] has been much controverted: some derive it from *embers* or ashes strewed by penitents on their heads; but Nelson decides in favour of Mareschal, who derives it from *ymbren* or *embren*, a course or circumvolution.—*Todd.*

Ember-days.—Days set apart for fasting at the four seasons of the year, viz. on the first Friday in every quarter. . . . From Latin *quatuor tempora*, the four seasons, whence German *quatember*, a quarter of a year, or a quarterly day, or payment. Hence by farther corruption *kottember, kottemer*; Platt Deutsch *tamper*, Swedish *tamper-dagar, ymberdagar*, ember or imber days.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Embétter. *v. a.* Better. *Rare.*

For cruelty doth not *embetter* men,
But them more wary make then they have been.
Daniel, Chorus in Philotas. (Rich.)

Embézzle. *v. a.* [see Bezzle.]

1. Appropriate by breach of trust; turn what is entrusted in his hands to his own use.

He had *embezzled* the king's treasure, and extorted money by way of loan from all men.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

When Orford had nothing to gain by doing what was wrong, he did what was right, and did it ably and diligently. Whatever Torrington did not *embezzle* he wasted. Orford may have *embezzled* as much as Torrington; but he wasted nothing.—*Macaulay, History of England,* ch. xxiv.

2. Waste; swallow up in riot.

When thou hast *embezzled* all thy store,
Where's all thy father left?
Dryden, Persius' Satires.

Embézzlement. *s.* Act of one who embezzles.

To remove doubts respecting *embezzlement*, it was enacted, &c.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England,* iv. 17, note 3.

Spelt with *i.*

I must require you to use diligence in presenting specially those purloinings and *imbezzlements*, which are of plate, vessels, or whatsoever within the king's house.—*Bacon, Charge, &c.* p. 15.

Embíllow. *v. a.* Raise in, or as, a billow or billows. *Rare.*

And then *embillowed* high doth in his pride disdaine,
With fome and roaring din all hugeness of the main.
Lisle, Dubartas, First Booke of Noe. (Rich.)

Embítter. *v. a.* Make bitter; deprive of pleasure; make unhappy. (spelt with *i.*)

Let them extinguish their passions which *imbitter* their lives, and deprive them of their share in the happiness of the community.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Is there any thing that more *imbitters* the enjoyments of this life than shame?—*South, Sermons.*

Embítterer. *s.* That which makes bitter.

The fear of death has always been considered as the greatest enemy of human quiet, the polluter of the feast of happiness, and the *embitterer* of the cup of joy.—*Johnson* in *Taylor's Sermons.*

Embítterment. *s.* Bitter feeling.

We deem the last moment of the punishment to be the only punishment; and omit the commotions, terrors, expectations, and *embitterments* of repentance, with which every malefactor and all wicked men are seized upon the committing of any heinous crime.—*Plutarch, Morals,* iv. 155. (Ord MS.)

Emblázе. *v. a.*

1. Emblazon. *Rare.*

Nor shall this blood be wiped from thy point,
But thou shalt wear it as a herald's coat,
T' *emblaze* the honour which thy master got.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 10.

2. Adorn with glittering embellishments. *Rare.*

No weeping orphan saw his father's stores
Our shrines irradiate, or *emblaze* the floors. *Pope.*

Spelt with *i.*

Th' unsought diamonds
Would so *imblaze* the forehead of the deep,
And so bestud with stars, that they below
Would grow inur'd to light. *Milton, Comus,* 32.

He from the glittering staff unfurl'd
Th' imperial ensign, streaming to the wind,
With gems and golden lustre rich *imblaz'd*,
Seraphick arms and trophies.
Id., Paradise Lost, i. 536.

Emblázon. *v. a.* [Fr. *blasonner.*] Adorn with figures of heraldry; grace with ensigns armorial; deck in glaring colours; set out pompously to show.

We find Augustus, for some petty conquest, *emblazoned* by the poets to the highest pitch.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

Spelt with *i.*

To describe races and games,
Or tilting furniture, *imblazon'd* shields.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 33.

Emblázoner. *s.* One who emblazons; herald; (*figuratively*) one who publishes in a pompous manner.

But I step again to this *emblazoner* of his title-page, (whether it be the same man or no, I leave it in the midst,) and here I find him pronouncing, without reprieve, those animadversions to be a slanderous and scurrilous libel.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

Emblázonry. *s.* Blazon. (spelt with *i.*)

Him round
A globe of fiery seraphim inclos'd
With bright *imblazonry* and horrent arms.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 511.

Émblem. *s.* [Gr. ἔμβλημα = literally, 'thing cast in' (from ἐν = in, and βάλλω = throw, cast); Fr. *emblème.*]

1. Inlay (nearly a translation of the Greek); anything inserted into the substance of another body.

Underfoot the violet,
Crocus, and hyacinth, with rich inlay
Broider'd the ground, more colour'd than with stone
Of costliest *emblem.* *Milton, Paradise Lost,* iv. 700.

2. Occult representation; allusive picture; typical designation.

She had all the royal makings of a queen,
The rod, and bird of peace, and all such *emblems*,
Laid nobly on her. *Shakespear, Henry VIII.* iv. 1.

If you draw your beast in an *emblem*, shew a landscape of the country natural to the beast.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

Gentle Thames,
Thy mighty master's *emblem*, in whose face
Sate meekness, heighten'd with majestick grace.
Sir J. Denham.

He is indeed a proper *emblem* of knowledge and action, being all head and paws.—*Addison, Guardian.*

Émblem. *v. a.* Represent emblematically. *Rare.*

Jacob is as man; Laban is the churlish, envious, ungrateful world; Leah is the pleasure it pays us with: blemished in that which is the life of beauty; perished even in the eye; *emblemed* too by the sex of frailty, Women.—*Felltham, Resolves*, i. 81.

The story of the world doth often afford such a kind of representation: sometimes it presenteth a fair view of glorious monarchs and flourishing nations, symbolized by the magnificence of cities and palaces; high and eminent prosperity in the grandees of the earth, figured by the cedars; plentiful and opulent private estates, *emblemed* by the pregnancy of the fields.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, pt. i. p. 362.

I observe many of these airy forms bearing equal date almost with the evils *emblemed* in them.—*J. Spencer, Discourse concerning Prodigies*, p. 220.

The primitive fight of elements doth fitly *emblem* that of opinions.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Emblemátic. *adj.* Comprising, relating to, or consisting in, an emblem; allusive; occultly representative.

In the well fram'd models,
With *emblematick* skill and mystick order.
Thou shew'dst where tow'rs on battlements should rise,
Where gates should open, or where walls should compass. *Prior.*
By tongue and pudding to our friends explain
What does your *emblematick* worship mean? *Id.*

Emblemátical. *adj.* Same as Emblematic.

The poets contribute to the explication of reverses purely *emblematical*, or when the persons are allegorical.—*Addison.*

Emblemátically. *adv.* In an emblematic manner.

Others have spoken *emblematically* and hieroglyphically, as to the Egyptians; and the phœnix was the hieroglyphick of the sun.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

He took a great stone, and put it up under the oak, *emblematically* joining the two great elements of masonry.—*Swift.*

Emblemáticize. *v. a.* Represent by, or embody in, an emblem. *Rare.*

He [Giacomo Amiconi] drew the queen and the three eldest princesses, and prints were taken from his pictures, which he generally endeavoured to *emblematicise* by genii and cupids.—*Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting*, iv. 3. (Rich.)

Emblématist. *s.* Writer or inventor of emblems.

These fables are still maintained by symbolical writers, *emblematists*, and heralds.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Emblématize. *v. a.* Represent by an emblem.

How the senary should *emblematize* the world, you shall understand thus: The world is self-complete, filled and perfected by its own parts: so is the senarius, which has no denominated part but a sixth, third, and second, viz. 1, 2, 3, which put together make six; and Euclid defines a perfect number from this property, 'a perfect number is that which is equal to its parts.'—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabalistica*, p. 159: 1653.

This garden of Eden may *emblematize*, while Adam is discoursed of as innocent and obedient to God, the delights of the Spirit.—*Ibid.* p. 239.

Émblements. *s. plur.* [Fr. *bled* = corn.] In *Law.* Claim on the part of an outgoer for sown cropping.

If tenant for life sow the land, and afterwards die, the executor of the tenant for life shall have the *emblements*, and not he in reversion.—*Cowell.*

The doctrine of *emblements* extends not only to corn sown, but to roots planted, or their annual artificial profit.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

Embódied. *part. adj.* Invested with body. (spelt with *i.*)

Never since created, man
Met such *imbodied* force, as nam'd with these,
Could merit more than that small infantry
Warr'd on by cranes. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 573.

Though assiduity in the most fixed cogitation be no trouble to immaterialized spirits, yet it is more than our *imbodied* souls can bear without lassitude. —*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Embódy. *v. a.* Invest with body, or bodily attributes. [Todd remarks that Johnson writes *embody* under the word Incorporate, but that he takes no further notice of it. He preferred Imbody.]

I by vow am so *embodied* yours,
That she which marries you must marry me.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, v. 3.

An opening cloud reveals
An heavenly form *embodied*, and array'd
With robes of light. *Dryden.*

Strange force of early prejudice; of prejudice suffered to warp the intellect while yet feeble and uninformed, and which owed its origin to the very error that it *embodied* in its conclusions, the making the errors of mankind in their ignorant and inexperienced state the guide of their conduct at their mature age, and appealing to those errors as the wisdom of past times, when they were the unripe fruit of imperfect intellectual culture! — *Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Sir William Grant.*

Spelt with *i.*

Then Clausus came, who led a num'rous band
Of troops *imbodied* from the Sabine land.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

In those strata we shall meet with the same metal or mineral *imbodied* in stone, or lodged in coal, that elsewhere we found in marle.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Embódy. *v. n.* Unite into one mass; coalesce. (spelt with *i.*)

The soul grows clotted by contagion,
Imbodies and imbrutes, till she quite lose
The divine property of her first being.
Milton, Comus, 467.

The idea of white, which snow yielded yesterday, and another idea of white from another snow today, put together in your mind, *imbody* and run into one.—*Locke.*

Emboíl. *v. n.* Effervesce; move with violent agitation like hot liquor in a caldron. *Obsolete.* (spelt with *i.*)

With whose reproach and odious menace,
The knight *imboiling* in his haughty heart,
Knit all his forces, and gan soon unbrace
His grasping hold. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Embólden. *v. a.* Make bold; encourage.

I think myself in better plight for a lender than you are, the which hath something *emboldened* me to this unseasoned intrusion.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

God's death!
But I am ignorant how long he's known it—
How many he hath practised with and gained—
How many may have falsely seemed to swerve
By his direction, only to delude,
And so *embolden* me to my destruction.
H. Taylor, Philip Van Artevelde, ii. 5.

Spelt with *i.*

I was the more *imboldened*, because I found I had a soul congenial to his.—*Dryden.*

Nor flight was left, nor hopes to force his way;
Imbolden'd by despair, he stood at bay.
Id., Virgil's Æneid.

Their virtues and superior genius *imboldened* them, in great exigencies of state, to attempt the service of their prince and country out of the common forms.—*Swift.*

Émbolism. *s.* [Gr. ἐμβολισμός = throwing in. —see Emblem.] Intercalation; insertion of days or years to produce regularity and equation of time. *Obsolete.*

The civil constitutions of the year were after different manners in several nations; some using the sun's year, but in divers fashions, and some following the moon, finding out *embolisms* or equations, even to the addition of whole months, to make all as even as they could.—*Holder, Discourse concerning Time.*

Émbolus. *s.* [Gr. ἔμβολος.] Anything inserted and acting in another (as the sucker in a pump). *Rare.*

Our members make a sort of an hydraulick engine, in which a chymical liquor, resembling blood, is driven through elastick channels by an *embolus*, like the heart.—*Arbuthnot.*

Embórder. *v. a.* Terminate; bound. *Rare.* (spelt with *i.*)

Thick-woven arborets, and flowers
Imborder'd on each bank.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 437.

Embósk. *v. n.* Enter a wood; be concealed. *Rare.* (spelt with *i.*)

They seek the dark, the bushy, the tangled forest;

they would *imbosk*.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. i.

Embósk. *v. a.* Conceal; hide. *Rare.* (spelt with *i.*)

Requesting him to depart, and *imbosk* himself in the mountain, which was very near.— *Skelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, fol. 46 b.

Embósom. *v. a.*

1. Hold on the bosom; cover fondly with the folds of one's garment; hide under any cover. (spelt with *i.*)

The Father infinite,
By whom in bliss *imbosom'd* sat the Son.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 597.

Villages *imbosom'd* soft in trees,
And spiry towns by surging columns mark'd.
Thomson.

2. Admit to the heart or to affection.

Who glad t' *imbosom* his affection vile,
Did all she might, more plainly to appear.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Embóss. *v. a.* [from Fr. *bosse* = boss or protuberance.]

1. Form with protuberances; cover with something rising into lumps or bunches.

Botches and blains must all his flesh *emboss*,
And all his people. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 180.

All croud in heaps, as at a night alarm
The bees drive out upon each other's backs,
To *emboss* their hives in clusters.
Dryden, Don Sebastian.

2. Engrave with relief, or rising work.

On the sides of this (which began the other part) were placed two great statues, feigned of gold, one of Atlas, the other of Hercules, in various postures, bearing up the clouds, which were of relievo, *embossed*, and traiucent as naturals.—*B. Jonson, Masques.*

Then o'er the lofty gate his art *emboss'd*
Androgeo's death, and off'rings to his ghost.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

Embóss. *v. a.* [from Fr. *boiste* = box; *emboister*.] Enclose in a box; box up; encase. *Rare.*

The knight his thrillant spear again essay'd
In his brass-plated body to *emboss*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

And in the way, as she did weep and wail,
A knight her met, in mighty arms *emboss'd*. *Ibid.*

Embóss. *v. a.* ? Embosk.

Like that self-begotten bird
In the Arabian woods *embost*.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1699.

Embóss. *v. a.* [? Spanish, *embozar* = cast out of the mouth.] In *Hunting.* Make to foam at the mouth like a hunted animal. *Obsolete.*

As a dismayed deer in chase *embost*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 12, 17.

Oh, he is more mad
Than Telamon for his shield; the boar of Thessaly
Was never so *emboss'd*.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 11.

We have almost *embossed* him: you shall see his fall to-night.—*Id., All's well that ends well*, iii. 6.

Look as an hart, with sweat and blood imbrued,
Chas'd and *embost*, thirsts, in the soil to be.
P. Fletcher, Poetical Miscellanies, p. 86.

Embóssed. *part. adj.* Formed with embossments.

Thou art a bile,
A plague sore, or *embossed* carbuncle,
In my corrupted blood.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 4.

Embóssment. *s.*

1. Anything standing out from the rest; jut; eminence.

I wish also, in the very middle, a fair mount, with three ascents and alleys, enough for four to walk abreast; which I would have to be perfect circles, without any bulwarks or *embossments*.—*Bacon, Essays.*

2. Relief; rising work.

They are at a loss about the word pendentis; some fancy it expresses only the great *embossment* of the figure, others believe it hung off the helmet in alto relievo.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Embóttle. *v. a.* Include in bottles; bottle: (the latter being the *usual* word).

Stirom, firmest fruit
Embottled, long as Priamean Troy
Withstood the Greeks endures. *Philips.*

Embound. *v. a.* Enclose; shut in. *Rare.*

That sweet breath,
Which was *embounded* in this beauteous clay.
Shakespear, King John, iv. 3.

Embów. *v. a.* Bend like a bow; arch; vault.

Prince Arthur gave a box of diamond sure
Embow'd with gold and gorgeous ornament.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 9, 19.

I saw a bull as white as driven snow,
With gilden horns, *embowed* like the moon.
Id., Vision of the World's Vanity.

The gilted roofs *embow'd* with curious work.
Gascoigne, Jocasta, i. 2.

The inner part is hollow or *embowed* [i.e. vaulted], the outward is bended.—*Bryskett, Discourse of Civil Life*, p. 47: 1606.

Embówed. *part. adj.* Bent as a bow. *Rare.*

The high *embowed* roof,
With antick pillars massy proof.
Milton, Il Penseroso.

Spelt with *i*.

Imbowed windows be pretty retiring places for conference: they keep both the wind and sun off.—*Bacon.*

Embówel. *v. a.*

1. Deprive of the entrails or bowels. See Emboweling.

Embowell'd will I see thee by and by;
Till then, in blood, by noble Percy lye.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. v. 4.

The roar
Embowel'd with outrageous noise the air,
And all her entrails tore.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 586.

2. Bury within any other substance.

His dreadfull hand he heaved up aloft,
And with his dreadfull instrument of yre
Thought sure have pownded him to powder soft,
Or deepe *embowell'd* in the earth entyre.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 8, 15.

He conceals the loss, and counterfeits another ring like it of silver, *embowelling* a motto to this purpose, 'O pertinaces, O pœnitentes!' from which pattern most Mahometans to this day wear rings of silver.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia.*

Embóweler. *s.* One who embowels.

We shall next proceed to speak of the surgeon or embalmer, and of all other inferior officers under him, such as the dissector, *emboweller*, pollinctor, salter, and other dependant servants, as dressers of the dead, painters, carvers, and the like.—*Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 283.

Embóweling. *verbal abs.* Act of one who embowels (first sense): (specially applied to the punishment of taking out the bowels of *one condemned to death*, as a part of the process of execution).

The barbarous practice of *embowelling* was not yet disused.—*Hallam, Constitutional History of England.*

Embówer. *v. n.* Lodge; build; bower.

But the small birds, in their wide boughs *embowering*,
Chaunted their sundry tunes.
Spenser, Translation of Virgil's Gnat.

Embówer. *v. a.* Cover with a bower; shelter with trees. (spelt with *i*.)

You whom highest heaven *imbowers*,
Praise the Lord with all your powers.
G. Sandys, Psalms, cxlvii.

A shady bank,
Thick over-head with verdant roof *imbower'd*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1037.

And stooping thence to Ham's *imbowering* walks,
In spotless peace retir'd. *Thomson.*

Embówment. *s.* Arch; vault. *Rare.*

The roof all open, not so much as any *imbowment* near any of the walls left.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Embóx. *v. a.* Set in a box (of the theatre).

Emboxed the ladies must have something smart.
Churchill, The Rosciad.

Embráce. *v. a.* [Fr. *embrasser*, from *bras* = arm.]

1. Hold fondly in the arms; squeeze in kindness.

Embrace again, my sons! be foes no more.
Dryden.

2. Seize ardently or eagerly; lay hold on; welcome; accept willingly anything offered.

I take it, your own business calls on you,
And you *embrace* th' occasion to depart.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

...t first, her mother-earth she holdeth dear,
And doth *embrace* the world, and worldly things.
Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul.

They who are represented by the wise virgins, *embraced* the profession of the Christian religion, as the foolish virgins also had done.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

3. Comprehend; take in; comprise; enclose; contain; encompass; encircle: (as, 'Natural philosophy *embraces* many sciences).

Low at his feet a spacious plain is plac'd,
Between the mountain and the stream *embrac'd*.
Sir J. Denham.

4. Admit; receive.

Fenton, Heav'n give thee joy!
What cannot be eschew'd, must be *embrac'd*.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.

Fleance, his son, . . . must *embrace* the fate
Of that dark hour. *Id., Macbeth*, iii. 1.

If a man can be assured of any thing, without having examined, what is there that he may not *embrace* for truth?—*Locke.*

Embráce. *v. n.* Join in an embrace. *Rare.*

Let me *embrace* with old Vincentio;
And wander we to see thy honest son,
Who will of thy arrival be full joyous.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 5.

Embráce. *s.* Clasp; fond pressure in the arms; hug.

Thames, the most lov'd of all the ocean's sons
By his old sire, to his *embraces* runs.
Sir J. Denham.

When I was wont to meet her
In the silent woody places
Of the land that gave me birth,
We stood tranced in long *embraces*,
Mixt with kisses sweeter, sweeter
Than anything on earth. *Tennyson, Maud.*

Embráce, better **Imbráce.** *v. a.* [Italian, *imbracciare*.] Brace. *Rare.*

Who, seeing him from far so fierce to pricke,
His warlike arms about him gan *embrace*,
And in the rest his ready spear did sticke.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 1, 26.

Embrácement. *s.*

1. Clasp in the arms; hug; embrace.

Thus death becomes a rival to us all,
And hopes with foul *embracements* her to get,
In whose decay virtue's fair shrine must fall.
Sir P. Sidney.

There cherishing one another with dear, though chaste *embracements*, with sweet, though cold kisses, it might seem that Love was come to play him there without darts.—*Id.*

These beasts, fighting with any man, stand upon their hinder feet, and so this did, being ready to give me a shrewd *embracement*.—*Id.*

2. Conjugal endearment.

I would freelier rejoice in that absence, wherein he won honour, than in the *embracements* of his bed, where he would shew most love.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, i. 3.

3. Comprehension.

Nor can her wide *embracements* filled be.
Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul.

4. State of being contained; enclosure.

The parts in man's body easily reparable, as spirits, blood, and flesh, die in the *embracement* of the parts hardly reparable, as bones, nerves, and membranes.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

5. Admission; reception.

Both of them being God's instruments for the conversion of the Northumbrians to the *embracement* of Christian religion.—*Weever.*

Embrácer. *s.* Person embracing.

Yet are they the greatest *embracers* of pleasure of any other upon earth; and they esteem of pearls as pebbles, so they may satisfy their gust, in point of pleasure or revenge.—*Howell.*

The errour once broached, found many *embracers*.—*Fuller, History of the Holy War*, p. 96.

(For another example see extract under next entry.)

Embrácery. *s.* In *Law.* See extract.

Embracery [is] an attempt to corrupt a jury corruptly to one side by promises, persuasions, entreaties, money, entertainments, and the like. The punishment of the person embracing (the *embracer*) is by fine and imprisonment; and for the juror so embraced, if it be by taking money, the punishment is perpetual infamy, imprisonment for a year, and forfeiture of tenfold value.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Embrácing. *verbal abs.* Embrace.

Such wanton tunes, [and] homely *embracings*.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 496.

Embraíd. *v. a.* Censure in opprobrious terms. *Rare.*

[He] *embrayded* him with cowardise.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 127. b.

Embrángle. *v. a.* Entangle. (spelt with *i*.)

With subtle cobweb cheats
They're catch'd in knotted law like nets;
In which, when once they are *imbrangled*,
The more they stir, the more they're tangled.
Butler, Hudibras

Embrásure. *s.* [Fr. *braser* = slope off in masonry.] In *Fortification.* Loophole, or opening, with the sides splayed or sloped off, so as to allow of a gun, or any like weapon, being turned sideways.

The advanced Russian works from the Quarantine Fort to the crenelated wall, and from thence to the Flagstaff Battery, seemed to me very much in the same state as the first day I saw them, with this exception, that the guns were, as far as I could discern, withdrawn from the *embrasures*, and the defence of the line left to riflemen.—*W. H. Russell, The [Crimean] War*, ch. li.

Embráve. *v. a.*

1. Decorate; embellish; deck; grace; adorn *Rare.*

So, both agree their bodies to engrave:
The great earth's womb they open to the sky,
And, with sad cypress, seemly it *embrave*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

2. Inspire with fortitude.

Psyche, *embrav'd* by Chari's generous flame,
Strives in devotion's furnace to refine
Her pious self. *Beaumont, Psyche*, xvii. arg.: 1651.

Embright. *v. a.* Brighten. *Rare.*

So doth the glorious lustre
Of radiant Titan, with his beams, *embright*
Thy gloomy front.
Sylvester, Du Bartas, 4 Day and 1 W. (Ord MS.)

Émbrocate. *v. a.* [?] Rub any part diseased with medicinal liquors.

I returned her a glass with oil of roses and vinegar, to *embrocate* her arm.—*Wiseman, On Inflammations.*

Embrocátion. *s.* Act of rubbing any part diseased with medicinal liquors or spirits; lotion with which any diseased part is washed or embrocated.

We endeavoured to ease by discutient and emollient cataplasms, and *embrocations* of various sorts.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Embroíder. *v. a.* Border with ornaments; decorate with figured work; diversify with needlework; adorn a ground with raised figures of needlework.

Embroider'd so with flowers it had stood,
That it became a garden of a wood. *Waller.*

Embroídered. *part. adj.* Ornamented with, or worked in, embroidery.

Embroider'd purple clothes the golden beds;
This slave the floor, and that the table spreads.
Pope.

Embroíderer. *s.* One who adorns clothes with needlework.

Blue silk and purple, the work of the *embroiderer*.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xlv. 10.

Embroídering. *verbal abs.* Decorating, or decoration, in the way of embroidery.

Such an accumulation of favours is like a kind of *embroidering* or lifting of one favour upon another.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Let no virgin be allowed to receive her lover, but in a suit of her own *embroidering*.—*Spectator*, no. 606.

Embroídery. *s.*

1. Figures raised upon a ground; variegated needlework.

Laces and *embroideries* are more costly than either warm or comely.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

Next these a youthful train their vows express'd,
With feathers crown'd, with gay *embroidery* dress'd.
Pope.

2. Variegation; diversity of colours.

If the natural *embroidery* of the meadows were helpt and improved by art, a man might make a pretty landskip of his own possessions.—*Spectator*, no. 414.

Embroíl. *v. a.* [Fr. *brouiller*.]

1. Disturb; confuse; distract; throw into commotion; involve in troubles by dissension and discord.

Orcus and Ades, and the dreaded name
Of Demogorgon; Rumour next, and Chance,
And Tumult and Confusion, all *embroil'd*,
And Discord with a thousand various mouths.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 965.

When she found her venom spread so far,
The royal house *embroil'd* in civil war,
Rais'd on her dusky wings she cleaves the skies.
Dryden.

2. Perplex; entangle.

The Christian antiquities at Rome, though of a fresher date, are so *embroiled* with fable and legend that one receives but little satisfaction.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

3. Burn. *Rare*; and if the interpretation which is Johnson's, be right, confounded with Broil.

That knowledge, for which we boldly attempt to rifle God's cabinet, should, like the coal from the altar, serve only to *embroil* and consume the sacri-

legious invaders.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Embroílment. *s.* Confusion; disturbance.

The cause of this uncertainty was, the *embroilments* and factions that were then amongst the Arabs.—*Maundrell, Journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 56

Embrónze. *v. a.* Form in brass.

Will you in largesses exhaust your store,
That you may proudly stalk the Circus o'er;
Or in the Capitol *embronzed* may stand,
Spoiled of your fortune and paternal land?
Francis, Translation of Horace. (Rich.)

Embróthel. *v. a.* Enclose in a brothel. *Rare.*

Men, which choose
Law practice for mere gain, boldly repute
Worse than *embrothel'd* strumpets prostitute.
Donne.

Embrówn. *v. a.* Make brown; darken; obscure; cloud; tan.

Whence summer suns *embrown* the labouring swains.
Fenton, Epistle to Mr. Southern. (Rich.)

Spelt with *i.*

Where the morning sun first warmly smote
The open field, and where the unpierc'd shade
Imbrown'd the noontide bow'rs.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 244.

The foot grows black that was with dirt *imbrown'd*,
And in thy pocket jingling halfpence sound. *Gay.*

Another age shall see the golden ear
Imbrown the slope, and nod on the parterre. *Pope.*

Imbrown'd with native bronze, lo! Henley stands.
Id.

Embrué. *v. a.* [Fr. *beuvre* (provincial); *embreuver* = moisten, soak; *embruer* = bedabble.—*Wedgwood*, in voce (where it is spelt with *i*).] Steep; soak; wet much or long: (applied generally to *blood*; more rarely to the ordinary fluids).

For finding you armed with swearde, and fiere, and *embrewed* with our bloude, wee might well have spared you some other name [adversaries].—*Jewell, Answer to Mr. Hardinge*, pref. (Rich.)

Thou mad'st many hearts to bleed
Of mighty victors, with wide wounds *embrued*,
And by thy cruel darts to thee subdued. *Spenser.*

There streams a spring of blood so fast
From those deep wounds, as all *embrued* the face
Of that accursed caitiff.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

The merciless Turks, *embrued* with the Christian blood, were weary of slaughter, and began greedily to seek after the spoil.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Lucius pities the offenders,
That would *embrue* their hands in Cato's blood.
Addison.

There, where two ways in equal parts divide,
The direful monster from afar descry'd
Two bleeding babes depending at her side;
Whose panting vitals, warm with life, she draws,
And in their hearts *embrues* her cruel claws. *Pope.*

Spelt with *i.*

At me, as at a mark, his bow he drew,
Whose arrows in my blood their wings *imbrue*.
G. Sandys.

Lo! these hands in murder are *imbrued*,
Those trembling feet by justice are pursu'd. *Prior.*

His virgin sword Ægysthus' veins *imbrued*;
The murd'rer fell, and blood aton'd for blood. *Pope.*

A good man chuses rather to pass by a verbal injury than *imbrue* his hands in blood.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

Embrúte. *v. a.* Degrade to brutality.

From every tie, from every duty freed,
Without a balance and without a creed,
Dead every sense, each particle divine,
And all the man *embruted* in the swine.
Cawthorne, Regulation of the Passions. (Rich.)

Spelt with *i.*

We find how far natural corruption, improved with ignorance and want of education or religion, can *imbrute* the manners of men.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, ch. xvi.

I, who erst contended
With gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd
Into a beast, and, mix'd with beastial slime,
This essence to incarnate and *imbrute*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 163.

Émbryo. *s.*

1. Offspring yet unfinished in the womb.

The bringing forth of living creatures may be accelerated, if the *embryo* ripeneth and perfecteth sooner.—*Bacon.*

Embryos, and idiots, eremites, and friars.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 474.

2. State of anything yet unfinished, or not yet fit for production: (with *in*).

The company little suspected what a noble work I had then *in embryo*.—*Swift.*

3. In *Vegetable* and *Animal Physiology.* Germ, q.v.

Embryógeny. *s.* Development of the embryo.

Upon these facts Dr. Giraud observes that the physiological inferences deducible from them contribute to the determination of many unsettled points involved in the theory of vegetable *embryogeny*, and serve to elucidate many obscurities relating to the morphology of the embryo.—*Lindley, Introduction to Botany*, p. 229.

Embryólogist. *s.* Investigator in the department of embryology.

The generalization here expressed and illustrated, must not be confounded with an erroneous semblance of it that has obtained considerable currency. An impression has been given by those who have popularized the statements of *embryologists*, that during its development, each higher organism passes through stages in which it resembles the adult forms of lower organisms—that the embryo of a man is at one time like a fish, and at another time like a reptile. This is not the fact. The fact established is, that up to a certain point, the embryos of a man and a fish continue similar, and that then differences begin to appear and increase—the one embryo approaching more and more towards the form of a fish; the other diverging from it more and more.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology.*

Embryólogy. *s.* [Gr. λόγος = word, reason, principle.] Study of the phenomena of growth and development during fetal life; developmental anatomy.

Of the many noble contributions to *embryology*, which science owes to German physiologists, none surpass in importance that from which the following remarks [on the development of the egg in one of the cuttle-fishes] have been abridged.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. xxiv.

Émbryon. *s.* [Gr. ἔμβρυον.] Embryo: (of which it is the imperfectly Anglicized form).

The reverence I owe to that one womb,
In which we both were *embrions*, makes me suffer
What's past.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Queen of Corinth.

The earth was form'd, but in the womb as yet
Of waters, *embryon* immature involv'd,
Appear'd not. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 276.

Émbryon. *adj.* Yet unfinished; not yet ready for production.

The *embrion* blossome of each spray.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 4: 1613.

For hot, cold, moist, and dry, four champions fierce,
Strive here for mastery, and to battle bring
Their *embryon* atoms.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 897.

Embryónal. *adj.* Embryonic.

The surface of the so-covered yolk is ciliated, and, with the *embryonal* part, performs a slow but regular rotation within the albuminous fluid of the chorion.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. xii.

Émbryonate. *v. a.* Furnish with, or characterize by, an embryo.

Émbryonated. *part. adj.* Furnished with, or characterized by, an embryo.

St. Paul could not mean this *embryonated* little plant, for he could not denote it by these words, 'that which thou sowest,' for that, he says, must die; but this little *embryonated* plant contained in the seed that is sown dies not.—*Locke*, b. ii. ch. xxvii. (Ord MS.)

Émbryónic. *adj.* Having the character of, connected with, or relating to, an embryo.

Should it however turn out, as we shall hereafter find reason for suspecting, that these complex differentiations which adults exhibit, are themselves the slowly accumulated and transmitted results of a process like that seen in the first changes of the germ; it will follow that even those *embryonic* changes due to hereditary influence, are remote consequences of the alleged law.—*Herbert Spencer, First Principles.*

Émbryous. *adj.* Having the character of an embryo; undeveloped; abortive.

Contemplation generates; action propagates. Without the first the latter is defective; without the last the first is but abortive and *embryous*.—*Felltham, Resolves*, i. 14. (Ord MS.)

Embúlk. *v. a.* Enlarge in the way of bulk. *Rare.*

Embúlking. *verbal abs.* Act of one who increases the bulk of anything; process by which bulk is increased.

He tooke often opportunitie to seize upon something towards the strengthening and *embulking* of himself.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.* (Ord MS.)

Embúsy. *v. a.* Employ. *Rare.*

The accustome and usage
Of auncient poets, ye wote full wele, hath bene
Them selfs to *embusy* with all their whole corage.
Skelton, Poems, p. 11.

Spelt with *i.*

The heads and senses of our people have been *imbusied*.—*Necessary Erudition*, sign. A. iii. b: 1543.

Eménd. *v. a.* [Lat. *emendo.*] Amend; correct.

Have us excused, that we no better do,
An other time to *emende* it if we can.
Mystery of Candlemas-day: 1?

Eméndately. *adv.* Without fault; correctly. *Rare.*

The printers were very desirous to have the Bible come forth as faultless and *emendately* as the shortness of the time for the recognising of the same would require.—*Taverner, Dedication of the Bible to King Henry VIII.*: 1539.

Emendátion. *s.*

1. Correction; alteration of anything from worse to better.

Nor is the Divine goodness less to be seen, venerated, and praised, in those *emendations*, which follow, to our ease and comfort, the lawful applications of art, and ingenuity.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 57.

The essence and the relation of every thing in being is fitted, beyond any *emendation*, for its action and use.—*Grew.*

2. Alteration made in the text by editorial criticism.

Who ever heard either of ὀρταίνω or πταίνω?—Παρταίνω comes forty times in Homer, and if he [Barnes] had been, as he thinks himself, 'Mæonides, sextus pavone ex Pythagoreo,' he might have found out the *emendation*.—*Bentley, To Dr. Davies.*

Émendator. *s.* Corrector; improver; alterer for the better.

In the copies, which they bring us out of the pretended original, there is so great an uncertainty and disagreement betwixt them, that the Roman *emendators* of Gratian themselves know not how to trust it.—*Bishop Cosin, Scholastical History of the Canon of Holy Scripture*, p. 123: 1672.

Eméndatory. *adj.* Contributing correction or emendation.

Jortin used frequently to mention this attempt to discredit *emendatory* criticism, with strong marks of derision.—*J. Warton, Essay on Pope.*

The high credit in which *emendatory* criticism was held at the beginning of this [the eighteenth] century.—*Bishop Hurd, Life of Warburton.*

Émerald. *s.* [Lat. *smaragdus.*] Gem or precious stone so called.

Do you not see the grass how in colour they excel the *emerald*?—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The *emerald* is evidently the same with the ancient smaragdus; and, in its most perfect state, is perhaps the most beautiful of all the gems. The rough *emerald* is usually of a very bright and naturally polished surface, and is ever of a pure and beautiful green, without the admixture of any other colour. The oriental *emerald* is of the hardness of the sapphire and ruby, and is second only to the diamond in lustre and brightness.—*Sir J. Hill, On Fossils.*

Often used *adjectivally.*

As rising on its purple wing,
The insect queen of Eastern spring,
O'er *emerald* meadows of Cashmeer
Invites the young pursuer near. *Byron, Giaour.*

When kings with standard of green unfurl'd,
Led the red-branch knights to danger;
Ere the *emerald* gem of the western world
Was set in the crown of a stranger.
Moore, Irish Melodies.

Emérge. *v. n.* [Lat. *emergo.*]

1. Rise out of anything in which it is covered.

They *emerged*, to the upper part of the spirit of wine, as much of them as lay immersed in the spirit.—*Boyle.*

The mountains *emerged*, and became dry land again.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Thetis, not unmindful of her son,
Emerging from the deep, to beg her boon,
Pursued their track. *Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad.*

2. Issue; proceed.

If the prism was turned about its axis that way, which made the rays *emerge* more obliquely out of the second refracting surface of the prism, the image soon became an inch or two longer or more.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

3. Rise; mount from a state of depression or obscurity; rise into view.

Darkness, we see, *emerges* into light;
And shining suns descend to sable night.
Dryden, Fables.

I have often studied, and admired, why their parents would, under such mean encouragements, design their sons for the church; and those the most towardly and capable and select geniuses among their children, who must needs have *emerged* in a secular life.—*Bentley, Phileleutherus Lipsiensis*, § 40.

Emérgence. *s.*

1. Act of rising out of any fluid by which anything is covered.

We have read of a tyrant, who tried to prevent the *emergence* of murdered bodies.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

2. Act of rising or starting into view.

The white colour of all refracted light, at its very first *emergence*, where it appears as white as before its incidence, is compounded of various colours.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

Emérgency. *s.*

1. Sudden occasion; unexpected casualty.

Most of our rarities have been found out by casual *emergency*, and have been the works of time and chance rather than of philosophy.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

2. Bringing to light.

The *emergency* of colours, upon coalition of the particles of such bodies, as were neither of them of the colour of that mixture whereof they are ingredients, is very well worth our attentive observation.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

3. Pressing necessity; exigence.

In any case of *emergency*, he would employ the whole wealth of his empire, which he had thus amassed together in his subterraneous exchequer.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Of Lord Somers, indeed, we can scarcely be said to know anything at all. That he was a person of unimpeachable integrity, a judge of great capacity and learning, a firm friend of liberty, a cautious and safe counsellor in most difficult *emergencies*, all are ready to acknowledge.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Lord Chatham.*

Schomberg, who had remained on the northern bank, and who had thence watched the progress of his troops with the eye of a general, now thought that the *emergency* required from him the personal exertion of a soldier.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xvi.

Emérgent. *adj.*

1. Rising out of that which overwhelms or obscures it.

Love made my *emergent* fortune once more look
Above the main. *B. Jonson.*

Immediately the mountains huge appear
Emergent. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 285.

2. Rising into view, notice, or honour.

Is't not
A perfect act and absolute in law?
Seal'd and deliver'd before witnesses?
The day and date *emergent.*
B. Jonson, Staple of News.

The man that is once hated, both his good and his evil deeds oppress him; he is not easily *emergent.*—*Id., Discoveries.*

3. Proceeding or issuing from anything.

The Stoicks held a fatality, and a fixed unalterable course of events; but then they held also, that they fell out by a necessity *emergent* from and inherent in the things themselves, which God himself could not alter.—*South, Sermons.*

4. Sudden; unexpectedly casual.

She composed certain prayers, herself, upon *emergent* occasions.—*Bacon, Collectanea of Queen Elizabeth.*

All the lords declared, that, upon any *emergent* occasion, they would mount their servants upon their horses.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Christ was of that infinite wisdom and knowledge, as to enact laws of that universal compliance with all the conditions of man, that there can be no new *emergent* inconvenience unforeseen by him, that should at any time make the obligation of them to cease.—*South, Sermons*, vii. 117.

5. Constituting an Issue in the way of difference of opinion.

The foundation of this jurisprudence [the canon law] is laid on the decrees of councils, and the rescripts or decretal letters of popes to questions propounded upon *emergent* doubts relative to matters of discipline and ecclesiastical œconomy.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, ch. vii. pt. 2.

Emérgently. *adv.* In an emergent manner; casually.

Of that which was necessary Christ left in his ministers a power of government, and that which was not primely necessary, but *emergently* and contingently came to be useful and fit, he only left in his ministers a power to persuade.—*Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium*, ii. 234. (Ord MS.)

Emérit. *adj.* Same as Emerited. *Rare.*

The *emerit* ancient warbling priests, and you,
Nothing beyond collect or ballad do. *Cartwright, On the Birth of the Princess Elizabeth.* (Rich.)

Emérited. *adj.* [Lat. *emeritus.*] Allowed to have done sufficient public service.

I had the honour to lay one of the first foundation stones of that royal structure, erected for the reception and encouragement of *emerited* and well-deserving seamen.—*Evelyn*, iii. vii. § 15.

Émerods. *s.* Painful swellings of the hemorrhoidal veins; piles.

He destroyed them, and smote them with *emerods.*—1 *Samuel*, v. 6.

Emérsion. *s.*

1. Act of rising out of any fluid.

They demonstrate or set forth by their baptism, that is, by their immersion into the water, and their *emersion* out of the same, their death and resurrection.—*Knatchbull, Annotations upon some difficult Texts in all the Books of the New Testament*, p. 207: 1693.

2. Reappearance of a star after having been obscured by its too near approach to the sun.

The time was in the heliacal *emersion*, when it becomes at greatest distance from the sun.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Émery. *s.* [Lat. *smyris*; Fr. *esmeril.*] See extract.

Emery is an iron ore, considerably rich. It is found in the island of Guernsey, in Tuscany, and many parts of Germany. It has a near relation to the magnet. The lapidaries cut the ordinary gems on their wheels by sprinkling the wetted powder over them; but it will not cut diamonds. It is useful in cleaning and polishing steel.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Emétic. *adj.* Having the quality of provoking vomiting.

Various are the temperaments and operations of herbs; some purgative, some *emetick*, and some sudorifick.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Emétic. *s.* Medicine provoking vomiting.

There is a vast deal of propriety, as well as pleasantry, in the weapons Garth [in his Dispensary] has given to his warriours. They are armed much in character, with caustics, *emeticks*, &c.—*J. Warton, Essay on Pope.*

Emétically. *adv.* In such a manner as to provoke to vomiting.

It has been complained of, that preparations of silver have produced violent vomits; whereas we have not observed duly refined silver to work *emetically*, even in women and girls.—*Boyle.*

Émeu. *s.* See Emu.

Émicant. *adj.* [Lat. *emicans, -antis*, pres. part. of *emico*; from *e* = out, and *mico* = shine, glitter.] Flashing. *Rare.*

Which *emicant* did this and that way dart.
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation. (Rich.)

Emicátion. *s.* Sparkling; flying off in small particles (as sprightly liquors).

Iron, in aqua fortis, will fall into ebullition with noise and *emication*, as also a crass and fumid exhalation.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Emíction. *s.* [Lat. *emictio*; from *mingo* = void urine.] Voiding of urine; what is voided by the urinary passages.

Gravel and stone grind away the flesh, and effuse the blood apparent in a sanguine *emiction.*—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

Émigrant. *s.* One who emigrates.

All these *emigrants* were to receive pay and subsistence for some years at the publick expence.—*Robertson.*

In these expeditions the northern *emigrants* were attended by their poets.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, i. diss. 1.

Emígrate. *adj.* Wandering; roving; migratory. *Rare.*

But let our souls *emigrate* meet,
And in abstract embraces greet;
(Till that the Fates permit) let's live
Intranced by love intuitive.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 228.

Émigrate. *v. n.* Remove from one place to another.

They don't *emigrate*, till they could earn their livelihood in some way at home.—*Ibid.*

The surplus parts of this plethorick body always must *emigrate.*—*Pownall, Treatise on the Study of Antiquities*, p. 60: 1782.

Emigráting. *verbal abs.* Act of one who emigrates.

A man who stays at home, gains nothing by his neighbour's *emigrating.*—*Conversation in Boswell's Life of Johnson*, in 1778.

Emigrátion. *s.* Change of habitation; removal from one place to another.

We find the originals of many kingdoms either by victories, or by *emigrations*, or intestine commotions.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Éminence. *s.*

1. Loftiness; height; summit; highest part; part rising above the rest.

They must be smooth, almost imperceptible to the touch, and without either *eminence* or cavities.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.*

2. Place where one is exposed to general notice.

A satire or libel on one of the common stamp, never meets with that reception as what is aimed at a person whose merit places him upon an *eminence*, and gives him a more conspicuous figure.—*Addison, Spectator.*

3. Exaltation; conspicuousness; state of being exposed to view; reputation; celebrity; fame; preferment; greatness.

You've too a woman's heart, which ever yet
Affected *eminence*, wealth, sovereignty.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 3.

He deserv'd no such return
From me, whom he created what I was,
In that bright *eminence*: and with his good
Upbraided none. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 42.

4. Supreme degree.

Whatever pure thou in the body enjoy'st,
And pure thou wert created, we enjoy
In *eminence.* *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 622.

5. Notice; distinction.

Let your remembrance still apply to Banquo;
Present him *eminence* both with eye and tongue.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 2.

Éminency. *s.*

1. Same as Eminence.

Alterations are attributed to the powerfullest under princes, where the *eminency* of one obscureth the rest.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

These two were men of *eminency*, of learning as well as piety.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Mountains abound with different vegetables, every vertex or *eminency* affording new kinds.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

2. Title given to cardinals.

The late most grievous cruelties, and most bloody slaughters perpetrated upon the inhabitants of the vallies of Piedmont, within the duke of Savoy's dominions, occasioned the writing of the enclosed letters to his majesty, and these other to your *eminency.*—*Milton, Letters of State to Cardinal Mazarine.*

Éminent. *adj.* [Lat. *eminens, -entis*, pres. part. of *emineo* = stand out prominently or eminently.]

1. High; lofty.

Thou hast built unto thee an *eminent* place.—*Ezekiel*, xvi. 24.

2. Dignified; exalted; conspicuous; remarkable.

Rome for your sake shall push her conquests on,
And bring new titles home from nations won,
To dignify so *eminent* a son.
Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

She is *eminent* for a sincere piety in the practice of religion.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Éminently. *adv.* In an eminent manner.

1. Conspicuously; in a manner that attracts observation.

Lady, that in the prime of earliest youth,
Wisely hast shunn'd the broad way and the green,
And with those few art *eminently* seen,
That labour up the hill of heavenly truth.
Milton, Sonnets, ix.

2. In a high degree.

All men are equal in their judgement of what is *eminently* best.—*Dryden.*

That simplicity, without which no human performance can arrive to perfection, is no where more *eminently* useful than in this.—*Swift.*

Émir. *s.* [Arabic, *amír* = commander.—in its present form, the one in which it most nearly approaches an English word, the accent is as here given, and as in the line from Byron; the spelling also is with an *e-*: but where the word is used as an Eastern term, *Amír* or *Ameér* is its form; as in 'the *Ameers* of Scinde.']

Commander; chief; noble: (as used in works

upon Turkey, Persia, Arabia, and Mahometan countries in general).

We may here bring in the *emirs* into the number of religious men, because they are of the race of Mahomet, who, for distinction sake, wear about their heads turbans of a deep sea-green.—*Sir P. Rycaut, State of the Ottoman Empire.*

An *emir* by his garb of green. *Byron, Giaour.*

The book of Job shows that, long before letters and arts were known to Ionia, these vexing questions were debated with no common skill and eloquence, under the tents of the Idumean *emirs*; nor has human reason, in the course of three thousand years, discovered any satisfactory solution of the riddles which perplexed Eliphaz and Zophar.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Ranke's History of the Popes.*

Émissary. *s.* [Lat. *emissarius*.—see Emit.]

1. One sent out on private messages; spy; secret agent.

Clifford, an *emissary* and spy of the King's, fled over into Flanders with his privity.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

The Jesuits send over *emissaries*, with instructions to personate themselves members of the several sects amongst us.—*Swift.*

Boniface VIII., at the instigation of some *emissaries* from Scotland, claimed that monarchy as paramount lord, and interposed, though vainly, the sacred panoply of ecclesiastical rights to rescue it from the arms of Edward I.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, ch. vii. pt. 2.

2. That which emits or sends out.

Wherever there are *emissaries*, there are absorbent vessels in the skin; and, by the absorbent vessels, mercury will pass into the blood.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Émissary. *adj.* Looking about; prying.

You shall neither eat nor sleep,
No, nor forth your window peep,
With your *emissary* eye,
To fetch in the forms go by.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

[This word (*emissary*) is adopted from the Latin *emissitius*, which is applied by Plautus to the eye, as the reverend Mr. Whalley long since observed on the passage in B. Jonson; and which, he might have added, is literally adopted by a better writer than the facetious bard.—*Johnson.*]

Emíssion. *s.* Act of sending out; vent.

Tickling causeth laughter: the cause may be the *emission* of the spirits, and so of the breath by a flight from titillation.—*Bacon.*

Populosity necessarily requireth transmigration and *emission* of colonies.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Affection, in the state of innocence, was happily pitched upon its right object; it flamed up in direct fervours of devotion to God, and in collateral *emissions* of charity to its neighbour.—*South, Sermons.*

With a special application in *Optics*, as applied to one of the leading hypotheses as to the nature of light, and as contrasted with the doctrine of Undulations; in which case its construction is often *adjectival*.

Two hypotheses of the nature of the luminiferous medium were thus brought under consideration; the one representing light as matter emitted from the luminous object, the other, as undulations propagated through a fluid. These two hypotheses remained in presence of each other during the whole of the last century, neither of them gaining any material advantage over the other, though the greater part of mathematicians, following Newton, embraced the *emission* theory.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas.*

Emissítious. *adj.* Prying; narrowly examining. *Rare.*

Malicious mass-priest, cast back those *emissitious* eyes to your own infamous chair of Rome.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy*, p. 184.

Emíssive. *adj.* Consisting of emission, or thing emitted.

The other two theories equally suppose the non-existence of a vacuum; according to the *emissive* or corpuscular theory, the vacuum is filled by the matter itself of light, heat, &c.; according to the etherial, it is filled by the all-penetrating ether.—*Grove, Correlation of Physical Forces.*

Emít. *v. a.* [Lat. *emitto* = send out; pass. part. *emissus*; *emissio*, *-onis*.]

1. Send forth; let go; give vent to.

The soil being fruitful and rich, *emits* steams consisting of volatile and active parts.—*Arbuthnot, On the Effects of Air on human Bodies.*

2. Let fly; dart.

Pay sacred rev'rence to Apollo's song,
Lest, wrathful, the far-shooting god *emit*
His fatal arrows. *Prior.*

3. Issue out juridically.

That a citation be valid, it ought to be decreed and *emitted* by the judge's authority, and at the instance of the party.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

By this Act of Uniformity, there was an end put to all the liberty and licence which had been practised in all churches from the time of his majesty's return, and by his declaration that he had *emitted* afterwards.—*Lord Clarendon, Life*, ii. 296.

Emítted. *part. adj.* Given out as an emission.

With regard to heat as with regard to light, a fluid medium was necessarily assumed as the vehicle of the property. During the last century, this medium was supposed to be an *emitted* fluid. And many of the ascertained laws of heat, those which prevail with regard to its radiation more especially, were well explained by this hypothesis.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas.*

Emíttent. *s.* One who emits, or gives out. *Rare.*

They did it [bleeding one animal into another, or transfusion of blood] yesterday before the Society very successfully, upon a bull-mastiff and a spaniel; the former being the *emittent*, the other the recipient.—*Boyle, Works*, vol. vi. p. 237. (Rich.)

Emmántle. *v. a.*

1. Cover as with a mantle.

The world, and this, which by another name men have thought good to call heaven (under the pourprise and bending cope whereof all things are *emmanteled* and covered), believe wee ought in all reason to be a God, eternal, unmeasurable, without beginning, and likewise endless.—*Holland, Translation of Pliny*, b. i. ch. i. (Rich.)

2. Place round as in fortification.

Besides the walls that he caused to be built and *emmantelled* about other towns.—*Holland, Translation of Pliny*, b. xxix. ch. i. (Rich.)

Emménagogue. *s.* [Gr. ἐμμήνια = menstruation, ἄγω = lead, bring forward.] Medicine that promotes menstruation.

Emmenagogues are such as produce a plethora, or fulness of the vessels, consequently such as strengthen the organs of digestion, so as to make good blood.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Émmet. *s.* [A.S. *æmet*.] Ant.

When cedars to the ground fall down by the weight of an *emmet*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

The parsimonious *emmet*, provident
Of future. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 484.

Emmέw. *v. a.* Mew or coop up. *Rare.*

This outward sainted deputy,
Whose settled visage and deliberate word,
Nips youth i' the head, and follies doth *enmew*,
As falcon doth a fowl, is yet a devil.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

Emmóve. *v. a.* Excite; rouse; put into emotion. *Rare.*

One day, when him high courage did *emmove*,
He pricked forth. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*
Her humblesse low . . .
Did much *emmove* his stout heroick heart. *Ibid.*

Emóllient. *adj.* [Lat. *emolliens*, *-entis*, pres. part. of *emollio* (*mollis* = soft) = soften.] Softening.

Diureticks are decoctions, emulsions, and oils of *emollient* vegetables, so far as they relax the urinary passages: such as relax ought to be tried before such as stimulate.—*Arbuthnot.*

Emóllient. *s.* Medicine with an emollient action.

Emollients ought to be taken in open air, to hinder them from perspiring, and on empty stomachs.—*Arbuthnot.*

Emollítion. *s.* Act of softening.

Lassitude is remedied by bathing, or anointing with oil and warm water: the cause is, for that all lassitude is a kind of contusion and compression of the parts, and bathing and anointing give a relaxation or *emollition*.—*Bacon.*

Powerful menstruums are made for its *emollition*, whereby it may receive the tincture of minerals.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Emóllitive. *adj.* and *s.* Emollient.

They enter likewise into those *emollitive* or lenitive plastres, which are devised for the sores of the head.—*Holland, Translation of Pliny*, xxxvi. 21. (Rich.)

The misselto is a great *emollitive*; for it softeneth, discusseth, and resolveth also hard tumours.—*Ibid.* xxiv. 4. (Rich.)

Emólument. *s.* [Lat. *emolumentum*.] Profit; advantage.

Let them consult how politick they were, for a temporal *emolument* to throw away eternity.—*South, Sermons.*

Nothing gives greater satisfaction than the sense of having dispatched a great deal of business to publick *emolument*.—*Tatler.*

Emoluméntal. *adj.* Useful; yielding profit.

Who receive and promote his dictates in all that is laudable and truly *emolumental* of this nature.—*Evelyn, Preface.*

Emótion. *s.* [Lat. *emotio*, *-onis*; from *motus*, pass. part. of *moveo* = move.] Disturbance of mind; vehemence of passion, either pleasing or painful.

I will appeal to any man who has read this poet, whether he finds not the natural *emotion* of the same passion in himself which the poet describes in his feigned persons.—*Dryden.*

And yet when she had first seen him, she had addressed him even with *emotion*. — *Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, b. iv. ch. iv.

Emótive. *adj.* Having the character of an emotion.

To him display the wonders of their frame,
His own contexture, where eternal art
Emotive pants within the alternate heart.
Brooke, Universal Beauty, b. iv. (Rich.)

Empaínt. *v. a.* Paint; set off by means of colour. *Rare.* (spelt with *i.*)

Never yet did insurrection want
Such water-colours to *impaint* his cause.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. v. 1.

Empaír. *v. a.* [Fr. *empirer* = make worse.] Diminish; injure; make worse; lessen in quantity, value, or excellence.

Wend with me, that ye may see and know
How fortune will your ruin'd name repaire,
And knights of maidenhead, whose praise she would *empaire*. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, v. 4, 34.

Spelt with *i.*

To change any such law, must needs, with the common sort, *impair* and weaken the force of those grounds whereby all laws are made effectual.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

That soon refresh'd him weary'd, and repair'd
What hunger, if aught hunger had *impair'd*,
Or thirst. *Milton, Paradise Regained*, iv. 591.

Nor was the work *impair'd* by storms alone,
But felt the approaches of too warm a sun. *Pope.*

Empaír. *v. n.* Be lessened or worn out.

His [land] encreased, but mine did *empaire*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 4, 8.

Spelt with *i.*

Flesh may *impair*, quoth he, but reason can repair. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Empaír. *s.* Diminution; decrease. *Rare.* (spelt with *i.*)

The ladies think it a most desperate *impair* to their quickness of wit.—*B. Jonson, Epicœne.*

A loadstone, kept in undue position, that is, not lying on the meridian, or with its poles inverted receives in longer time *impair* in activity and exchange of faces, and is more powerfully preserved by sight than dust of steel.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Empaírer. *s.* One who, or that which, impairs. (spelt with *i.*)

Immoderate labour and immoderate study are equally the *impairers* of health.—*Bishop Warburton.*

Empaírment. *s.* Diminution; injury. (spelt with *i.*)

Cold and moist are the qualities which worke an *impairement* in the reasonable part.—*Carew, Trial of Wits*: 1594.

His posterity, at this distance, and after so perpetual *impairement*, cannot but condemn the poverty of Adam's conception, that thought to obscure himself from his Creator in the shade of the garden.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Empále. *v. a.* [Fr. *empaler*.]

1. Fence with a pale; enclose; shut in; fortify.

Round about her work she did *empale*,
With a fair border wrought of sundry flowers.
Spenser.

All that dwell near enemies *empale* villages, to save themselves from surprize.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

How happy's he, which hath due place assign'd
T' his beasts, and disafforested his mind!
Empal'd himself to keep them out, not in;
Can sow, and dares trust corn, where they have been.
Donne.

The English *empaled* themselves with their pikes and therewith bare off their enemies.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

2. Put to death by spitting on a stake fixed upright.

Who can bear this, resolved to be *empal'd*?
His skin flead off, and roasted yet alive? *Southerne.*

Let them each be broken on the rack;
Then, with what life remains, *empal'd* and left
To writhe at leisure round the bloody stake.
Addison, Cato.

Nay, I don't believe they will be contented with hanging; they talk of *empaling*, or breaking on the wheel.—*Arbuthnot*

Empálement. *s.*

1. Punishment of empaling.
2. In *Heraldry.* Conjunction of coats of arms paleways.

Two coats of arms, containing *empalements* of Cannynge, and of his friends or relations.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, ii. 154.

3. In *Botany.* Cup or outmost part of a flower, encompassing the petals or the parts interior to them; calyx.

It [the lupine] has a papilionaceous flower, out of whose *empalement* rises the pale, which afterwards turns into a pod.—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.*

Empánel. *v. a.* [see Pannel.] Enter the names of a jury on a parchment schedule or roll of paper; summon to serve on a jury.

I shall not need to *empannel* a jury of moralists or divines, every man's own breast sufficiently instructing him.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Empáradise. See Imparadise.

All my souls be
Emparadis'd in you, in whom alone
I understand and grow. *Donne, Poems*, p. 20.

Empárk. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *emparcher.*] Enclose as with a fence or pale; shut in; impound.

The wild boar of the forest, wilder than the wilderness itself, that will not be held nor *emparked* within any laws or limits.—*Bishop King, Vitis Palatina*, p. 32: 1614.

Empárlance. *s.* Parley. *Obsolete.*

That damzell loudly him bespake,
And shew'd that with his lord she would *emparlaunce* make. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, iv. 50.

Empássion. *v. a.* Move with passion; affect strongly; throw off from equanimity.

That yet those sights *empassion* me full near.
Spenser.

Being *empassioned* more effectually with the death, bloodshed, and bitter passion of our Saviour, when we see that story fully and lively represented unto us in colours or work by a skilful hand.—*Bishop Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 254.

Empássionate. *adj.* Strongly affected.

The Briton prince was sore *empassionate.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 9, 46.

Empáste. *v. a.* Knead, or make into dough or paste; paste; concrete as into paste. *Rare.*

Now is he total gules; horridly trick'd
With blood of fathers, mothers, daughters, sons,
Bak'd and *impasted* with the parching streets.
Shakespear, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Empátronize. *v. a.* Invest with the character, rank, or power of feudal seignior: *Rare* or *obsolete.* (spelt with *i.*)

The ambition of the French king was to *impatronize* himself in the duchy.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Empáwn. *v. a.* Pawn; pledge. (spelt with *i.*)

Therefore take heed how you *impawn* our person.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 2.

Empeách. *v. a.* [so generally spelt with *i* that it is entered as Impeach (q. v.), though that is the less correct form. See also remarks under En-.]

That be be not endomaged or *empeched* by his adversaries.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 73.

There was no bar to stop, nor foe him to *empeach.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 8, 34.

Empeárl. *v. a.* Form as, or decorate with, or as with, pearls. *Rare.* (spelt with *i.*)

Innumerable as the stars of night
Or stars of morning, dewdrops which the sun
Impearls on every leaf and every flower.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 745.

Empeíral. *adj.* See Empiric.

Empeóple. *v. a.* Form into a people or community of people.

He wonder'd much and gan enquire ...
What unknowen nation there *empeopled* were?
Spenser.

Spelt with *i.*

Thou hast helped to *impeople* hell.
Beaumont, Psyche, xvi. 19.

Empéril. *v. a.* Endanger.

His person to *emperil* so in fight.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 4, 10.

Spelt with *i.*

Will I *imperil* the innocence and candour of the author, by this calumny?—*B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady.*

The civil polity, and authority of the magistrate, is hereby endamaged and *imperilled.*—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning.*

Empérished. *part. adj.* Decayed; perished; destroyed. *Rare.*

I deem thy brain *emperished* be
Through rusty eld, that hath rotted thee.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, February.

Émperor. *s.* [Fr. *empereur*; Lat. *imperator* (from *impero* = command) = commander.—With this, under the Roman empire, the proper name *Cæsar* nearly corresponded: hence, the special title of the emperor of Austria is *Kaiser*, or *Keysar.* Word for word, though the origin is denied by many eminent authorities, *Tsar*, or *Czar*, is the same word in a Slavonic form, through a Byzantine medium. Thus far the common term (*Emperor*) runs parallel with the proper name (*Cæsar*); the emperor of Austria being the typical or Roman, the emperor of Russia an approximate or Greek, Cæsar. The French title has grown out of the *Empire*, as opposed to the Republic, which it superseded. The other applications of the term, i.e. to the highest magistrates of Morocco, Brazil, China, and Hayti, are purely arbitrary.] Highest royal title.

Charles the *emperor*,
Under pretence to see the queen his aunt,
Makes visitation. *Shakespear, Henry VIII.* i. 1.

Ducange and Gibbon supposed that he [Joannes II.] was the first sovereign of Trebizond who assumed the imperial title; but the discovery of the chronicle of Panaretos enabled Fallermayer to restore the title of *emperor* to the earlier princes.—*Finlay, Mediæval Greece and Trebizond*, ch. iii. § 1.

Émpery. *s.* Empire; sovereignty; dominion. *Obsolete.*

Take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land;
Not as protector, steward, substitute,
But as successively from blood to blood,
Your right of birth, your *empery*, your own.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 7.

Émphasis. *s.* [Gr.] Remarkable stress laid upon a word or sentence; particular force impressed by style or pronunciation.

O, that brave Cæsar!—
Be chok'd with such another *emphasis.*
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 5.

These questions have force and *emphasis*, if they be understood of the antediluvian earth.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Emphátic. *adj.* Having emphasis.

In proper and *emphatick* terms, thou didst paint the blazing comet's fiery tail.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

First, such a system must necessarily be imperfect; because though the *emphatic* word in each sentence may easily be pointed out in writing, no variety of marks that could be invented—not even musical notation—would suffice to indicate the different tones in which the different *emphatic* words should be pronounced; though on this depends frequently the whole force, and even sense of the expression. Take, as an instance, the words of Macbeth in the witches' cave, when he is addressed by one of the spirits which they raise, 'Macbeth! Macbeth! Macbeth!' on which he exclaims, 'Had I three ears I'd hear thee;' no one would dispute that the stress is to be laid on the word 'three;' and thus much might be indicated to the reader's eye; but if he had nothing else to trust to, he might chance to deliver the passage in such a manner as to be utterly absurd; for it is possible to pronounce the *emphatic* word 'three,' in such a tone as to indicate that 'since he has but two ears he cannot hear.' Again, the following passage, 'Is a candle brought to be put under a bushel, or under a bed?' I have heard so pronounced as to imply that there is no other alternative: and yet the emphasis was laid on the right words.—*Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. iv. ch. ii. § 2.

Emphátical. *adj.*

1. Momentous.

When the mind is once drooping, things which before passed away as matters of course and casualty, are now drawn within the compass of presages and *emphatical* evils.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, ch. xxviii.

2. Positive; striking.

It is commonly granted that *emphatical* colours are light itself, modified by refractions.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

3. Decided.

Where he endeavours to dissuade from carnivorous appetites, how *emphatical* is his reasoning!—*Garth.*

Emphátically. *adv.* In an emphatic manner.

1. Strongly; forcibly; in a striking manner.

How *emphatically* and divinely does every word proclaim the truth that I have been speaking of!—*South, Sermons.*

2. Preeminently.

Geoffrey Chaucer, among the most remarkable of poets, was in nothing more remarkable than in being most *emphatically* an English poet.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. vii.

Coming, of necessity, into frequent contact with them all, monarchs can easily master the knowledge of their several prerogatives and functions; so that this becomes like heraldry and etiquette, wherein they are all great proficients, *emphatically* a royal branch of knowledge.—*Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III.*

3. According to appearance. *Rare.*

What is delivered of the incurvity of dolphins, must be taken *emphatically*, not really, but in appearance, when they leap above water, and suddenly shoot down again.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Emphrénsy. *v. a.* Madden. *Rare.*

Is it a ravenous beast, a covetous oppressour? his tooth like a mad dog's envenomes and *emphrensies.*—*Bishop Hall, St. Paul's Combat.* (Rich.)

Emphyséma. *s.* [Gr. = puffing out.] In *Pathology.* Presence of air in the tissues; permanent dilatation of the air-cells of the lungs.

Emphysema is a light puffy humour, easily yielding to the pressure of the finger, arising again in the instant you take it off.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Emphysématous. *adj.* Having the character of emphysema.

The signs of a gangrene are these: the inflammation loses its redness, and becomes duskish and livid; the tenseness of the skin goes off, and feels to the touch flabby or *emphysematous*; and vesications, filled with ichor of different colours, spread all over it.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Empícture. *v. a.* ? Endow with the character, or picture, of anything. *Rare.* (spelt with *i.*)

His pallid face *impictured* with death
She bathed oft. *Sir P. Sidney, Astrophel and Stella.*

Empiérce. *v. a.* Pierce. *Rare.*

The weapon bright,
Taking advantage of his open jaw,
Ran through his mouth with so importune might,
That deep *empierc'd* his darksome hollow maw,
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Empiérced. *part. adj.* Driven so as to pierce. *Rare.* (spelt with *i.*)

Time may come, when deep *impierced* sting
Shall prick your heart; and it shall melt with sorrowing. *Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul*, i. 3, 34.

Empiércing. *part. adj.* Piercing; penetrating. (spelt with *i.*)

He feels those secret and *impiercing* flames.
Drayton, Moyses: 1604.

Émpire. *s.*

1. Imperial power; supreme dominion; sovereign command; command over anything.

Assert, ye fair ones, who in judgement sit,
Your ancient *empire* over love and wit. *Rowe.*

2. Region over which dominion is extended: (especially by an Emperor).

Sextus Pompeius
Hath given the dare to Cæsar, and commands
The *empire* of the sea.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 2.

A nation extended over vast tracts of land, and numbers of people, arrives in time at the ancient name of kingdom, or modern of *empire.*—*Sir W. Temple.*

Empíric. *s.*

1. One of a sect of the ancient physicians, who formed for themselves rules and methods on their own practice and experience, and not on any knowledge of natural causes, or the study of good authors.

Galen mentions in his time but three sects of physicians; *Empericks*, [*Empiricks*,] Methodists, and Dogmaticks.—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 244.

2. Trier; experimenter; quack.

The name of Hippocrates was more effectual to persuade such men as Galen, than to move a silly *empirick.*—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

That every plant might receive a name, according unto the diseases it cureth, was the wish of Paracelsus; a way more likely to multiply *empiricks* than herbalists.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Such an aversion and contempt for all manner of innovators, as physicians are apt to have for *empiricks*, or lawyers for pettifoggers.—*Swift.*

With the *accent* on the *first* syllable.

To prostitute our past-cure malady
To *empiricks*; or to dissever so
Our great self and our credit.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, ii. 1.

The illiterate writer, *emp'rick*-like applies
To each disease unsafe chance remedies;
The learn'd in school, whence science first began,
Studies with care the anatomy of man. *Dryden.*

[It may be added, that the word was formerly written, improperly, *emperick*; long before Dryden's time, as in the Proceedings against the Jesuit Garnet, 1606, &c., whence perhaps the accent on the first syllable of the word, which, however, is not peculiar to Dryden; for Shakspeare uses it. But it is not to be defended. The etymon is the Gr. πεῖρα, experiment; whence our word was originally *empeiral*, and the quacks were called 'empeirall practicks, who use the medicines which they call narcoticall, &c.' (Harmar's Translation of Beza, p. 421: 1587.)—*Todd.*]

Empíric. *adj.*

1. Versed in experiments.

By fire
Of sooty coal, the *empirick* alchymist
Can turn, or holds it possible to turn,
Metals of drossiest ore to perfect gold.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 439.

2. Known only by experience; practised only by rote, without rational grounds.

The most sovereign prescription in Galen is but *empiric* to this preservative.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

In extremes, bold counsels are the best;
Like *empirick* remedies, they last are try'd,
And by the event condemn'd or justify'd. *Dryden.*

Empírical. *adj.* Same as Empiric.

We see that the science of medicine, if it be destitute and forsaken by natural philosophy, it is not much better than an *empirical* practice.—*Bacon, Advancement of Learning.* (Ord MS.)

No popular *empirical* means so probable.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 484.

Empírically. *adv.* In an empirical manner.

We shall *empirically* and sensibly deduct the causes of blackness from originals, by which we generally observe things denigrated.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Empíricism. *s.* Dependence on experience without knowledge or art; quackery.

Paracelsus was the father of *empiricism.*—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iv. 21.

Mere *empiricism* without some foundation in nature.—*Pownall, Treatise on the Study of Antiquities*, p. 152.

Emplåster. *s.* Same as Plaster.

Let us lay on the sovereign *emplaisters* of the most precious and meritorious mercy of our Blessed Redeemer.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 79.

All *emplasters*, applied to the breasts, ought to have a hole for the nipples.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Emplåster. *v. a.* Cover with a plaster; (*figuratively*) hide.

They must be cut out to the quick, and the sores *emplastered* with tar.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Emplástic. *adj.* Same as Plastic.

Resin, by its *emplastick* quality, mixed with oil of roses, perfects the concoction.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Emplastick applications are not sufficient to defend a wound from the air.—*Arbuthnot, On the Effects of Air on human Bodies.*

Emplastrátion. *s.* See extract. *Obsolete.*

Of *emplastration* or grafting with the scutcheon. The manner of grafting by way of emplastre or scutcheon, may seem also to have come from inoculation: and this devise agreeeth best with those trees which have thick barkes, as namely figtrees.—*Holland, Translation of Pliny*, xvii. c. 16. (Rich.)

Empleád. *v. a.* Indict; prefer a charge against; accuse.

To terrify and torture them, their tyrannous masters did often *emplead*, arrest, cast them into prison, and thereby consume them to worse than nothing.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Antiquity thought thunder the immediate voice of Jupiter, and *empleaded* them of impiety that referred it to natural casualties.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Since none the living villains dare *emplead*,
Arraign them in the persons of the dead.
Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

Spelt with *i*.

The honour of God seemeth violated by these invasions, since even the law of God is said to be *impleaded* by such aspersions.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, pt. i. p. 127.

Righteousness in a judicial sense imports as much as a legal discharge, whereby the person *impleaded* becomes right in the court, or righteous.—*Norris, On the Beatitudes*, p. 91.

Empleáder. *s.* One who empleads; accuser; one who indicts another.

Ye envious and deadly malicious, ye *impleaders* and action-threateners, how long shall the Lord suffer you in his house, in which dwelleth nothing but peace and charity!—*Harmar, Translation of Beza's Sermons*, p. 176: 1587.

Emplóy. *v. a.* [Fr. *employer*.]

1. Busy; keep at work; exercise.

For thrice, at least, in compass of the year,
Thy vineyard must *employ* the sturdy steer
To turn the glebe. *Dryden, Virgil's Georgics.*

With *about*.

Jonathan and Jahaziah were *employed about* this matter.—*Ezra*, x. 15.

Our reason is often puzzled, because of the imperfection of the ideas it is *employed about.*—*Locke.*

The labour of those who felled and framed the timber *employed about* the plough, must be charged on labour.—*Id.*

With *in*.

Their principal learning was applied to the course of the stars, and the rest was *employed in* displaying the brave exploits of their princes.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Jesus Christ is furnished with superiour powers to the angels, because he is *employed in* superiour works, and appointed to be the Sovereign Lord of all the visible and invisible worlds.—*Watts.*

With *on* or *upon*.

Labour in the beginning gave a right of property, wherever any one was pleased to *employ* it *upon* what was common.—*Locke.*

This is a day in which the thoughts of our countrymen ought to be *employed on* serious subjects.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

With *to*. *Rare.*

The money was *employed to* the making of gallies.—2 *Maccabees*, iv. 20.

The proper business of the understanding is not that which men always *employ* it *to.*—*Locke.*

2. Use as an instrument.

The cleanly cheese-press she could never turn,
Her awkward fist did ne'er *employ* the churn.
Gay, Pastorals.

3. Occupy.

To study nature will thy time *employ*;
Knowledge and innocence are perfect joy. *Dryden.*
Why, whilst we struggle in this vale beneath,
With want and sorrow, with disease and death,
Do they more bless'd perpetual life *employ*
In songs of pleasure, and in scenes of joy? *Prior.*

Emplóy. *s.*

1. Business; object of industry.

We are obliged by duty to keep ourselves in constant *employ.*—*Guardian*, no. 158.

Present to grasp, and future still to find,
The whole *employ* of body and of mind. *Pope.*

2. Public office.

Lest animosities should obstruct the course of justice, if one of their own number had the distribution of it, they have always a foreigner for this *employ.*—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

The honours and the burdens of great posts and *employs* were joined together.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Emplóyable. *adj.* Capable of being used; proper for use.

The objections made against the doctrine of the chymists, seem *employable* against this hypothesis.—*Boyle.*

Emplóyer. *s.*

1. One who uses or causes to be used.

That man drives a great trade, and is owner or *employer* of much shipping, and continues and increases in trade.—*Sir J. Child, Discourse on Trade.*

2. One who sets others to work.

Troilus, the first *employer* of panders.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 2.

Emplóyment. *s.*

1. Business; object of industry; object of labour.

Creatures who have the labours of the mind, as well as those of the body, to furnish them with *employments.*—*Guardian* no. 158.

2. Business; state of being employed.

They shall sever out men of continual *employment.*—*Ezekiel*, xxxix. 14.

3. Office; post of business.

If any station, any *employment* upon earth, be honourable, theirs was.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Leaders on each side, instead of intending the publick weal, have their hearts wholly set to get or to keep *employments.*—*Swift.*

4. Business intrusted.

Call not your stocks for me; I serve the king,
On whose *employment* I was sent to you.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 2.

Emplúnge. *v. a.* Plunge, *Rare.*

When she was thus inshipp'd, and woefully
Had cast her eyes about to view that hell
Of horrour, whereinto she was so suddenly *emplung'd*,
She spies a woman sitting with a child
Sucking her breast, which was the captain's wife.
Daniel, Hymen's Triumph.

Spelt with *i*.

He *implunged* himself in much just hatred for his unjust dealing.—*Fuller, History of the Holy War* p. 22.

Detestable crimes, which we finde the wicke have often been *implunged* into.—*Hewyt, Sermon* p. 10.

Empócket. *v. a.* Put in pocket. *Rare.* (spelt with *i*.)

The vulgar sort stood staring with their hand *impocketed.*—*Carleton, Memoirs*, p. 57.

Empoíson. *v. a.* Poison: (of which it is the *rarer* form).

Leaving no means unattempted of destroying his son, that wicked servant of his undertook to *empoison* him.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Mushrooms cause the incubus, or mare in the stomach, therefore the surfeit of them may suffocate and *empoison.*—*Bacon.*

Empoisoning the beholders with wanton looks, and all manner of wicked examples.—*Harmar, Translation of Beza's Sermons*, p. 187: 1587.

One doth not know
How much an ill word may *empoison* liking.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 1.

The whole earth appears unto him blasted with a curse, *empoisoned* with the venom of the serpent.—*Situation of Paradise, &c.* p. 62: 1683.

Empoísoner. *s.* Poisoner.

He is vehemently suspected to have been the *empoisoner* of his wife, thereby to make vacant his bed.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Empoísonment. *s.* Practice of destroying by poison.

It were dangerous for secret *empoisonments.*—*Bacon.*

Empórium. *s.* [Gr. ἐμπόριον.] Place of merchandize; mart; town of trade; commercial city.

No village shall stand above six, seven, or eight miles from a city, except those *emporiums* which are by the sea side, general staples, marts, as Antwerp, Venice, &c.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, to the reader, p. 61.

I take the prosperous estate of this great *emporium* to be owing to those instances of charity.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Poetry, divinity, politics, physics, have each their adherents and adversaries, each little guild supporting a defensive and offensive war for its own special domain; while the domain of history is as a free *emporium*, where all these belligerents peaceably meet and furnish themselves; and sentimentalist and utilitarian, sceptic and theologian, with one voice advise us; examine history, for it is philosophy teaching by experience.—*Carlyle, Miscellanies, On History.*

That wonderful *emporium* [Manchester], which in population and wealth far surpasses capitals so much renowned as Berlin, Madrid, and Lisbon, was then a mean and ill built market town, containing under six thousand people. It then had not a single press. It now supports a hundred printing establishments. It then had not a single coach. It now supports twenty coachmakers.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iii.

Empóverish. *v. a.* Make poor.

Since they might talk better as they lay together, they *empoverished* their clothes to enrich their bed, which, for that night, might well scorn the shrine of Venus.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Yours sounds aloud, and tells us you excel
No less in courage than in singing well;
While, unconcern'd, you let your country know,
They have *empoverish'd* themselves, not you.
Waller.

For sense of honour, if it *empoverisheth* a man, is, in his esteem, neither honour nor sense.—*South, Sermons.*

Empóverisher. *s.* That which empoverishes.

They destroy the weeds, and fit the land for after-crops, being an improver and not an *empoverisher* of land.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Empóverishment. *s.* Making poor; state of poverty.

Being paid as it is, now some, and then some, it is no great burden unto her, nor any great *empoverishment.*—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

All appeals for justice, or appellations for favour or preferment to another country, are so many grievous *empoverishments.*—*Swift, View of the present State of Affairs in Ireland.*

Empówer. *v. a.* Invest with power; authorize; commission; give power or authority for any purpose; enable.

You are *empowered*, when you please, to give the final decision of wit.—*Dryden, Dedication of the Translation of Juvenal's Satires.*

The government shall be *empowered* to grant commissions to all Protestants whatsoever.—*Swift.*

Does not the same power that enables them to heal, *empower* them to destroy?—*Baker, Reflections on Learning.*

'You are perfectly *empowered* to take me where you please,' said I, 'my conduct, when I am out, will be regulated by my feelings.'—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. ii. ch. iii.

Émpress. *s.* Female invested with imperial dignity; wife of an emperor; female sovereign; (*figuratively*) mistress.

Let your nimble feet
Tread subtile circles, that may always meet
In point to him; and figures, to express
The grace of him, and his great *emperess.*
B. Jonson.

Yet, London, *empress* of the northern clime,
By an high fate thou greatly didst expire. *Dryden.*

Wisdom, thou say'st, from heav'n receiv'd her birth;
Her beams transmitted to the subject earth:
Yet this great *empress* of the human soul,
Does only with imagin'd power controul,
If restless passion, by rebellious sway,
Compels the weak usurper to obey. *Prior.*

In the following it has both significations; Irene being the *wife* of an emperor, whom she survived, and succeeded as *head* of the *empire.*

The *empress* Irene had no children. . . . The *empress* Irene was no sooner established on the throne than a civil war broke out.—*Finlay, Mediæval Greece and Trebizond*, ch. iii. § 3.

Emprise. *s.* [Fr.] Enterprise. *Obsolete.*

Noble minds, of yore, allied were
In brave pursuit of chivalrous *emprise.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

A double conquest must you make,
If you atchieve renown by this *emprise.* *Fairfax.*

Empt. *v. a.* Empty. *Colloquial* or *provincial.*

Certain droppes of this oyle taken with the broth of some fat foule, it doeth *empt* away the humour that causeth the payne.—*Frampton, Joyfull Newes*, 5. (Ord MS.)

Émptier. *s.* One who, or that which, empties.

Hail, hail, plump paunch, O the founder of taste,
For fresh meats, or powder'd, or pickle, or paste,
Devourer of broil'd, bak'd, roasted, or sod;
And *emptier* of cups, be they even or odd.
B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

The *emptiers* have emptied them out, and marred their vine-branches.—*Nahum*, ii. 2.

Émptiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Empty.

1. Void; vacuum; unreality.

His coffers sound
With hollow poverty and *emptiness.*
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. i. 3.

Nor could another in your room have been,
Except an *emptiness* had come between. *Dryden.*

'Tis this which causes the graces and the loves to take up their habitations in the hardest marble, and to subsist in the *emptiness* of light and shadow.—*Id., Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.*

2. Unsatisfactoriness; inability to fill up the desires; vanity; unsubstantial character.

O frail estate of human things,
Now to our cost your *emptiness* we know. *Dryden.*

Form the judgement about the worth or *emptiness* of things here, according as they are or are not of use, in relation to what is to come after.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

3. Vacuity of head; want of knowledge.

Eternal smiles his *emptiness* betray,
As shallow streams run dimpling all the way.
Pope.

Show me any such poetry in any one of the fifteen forthcoming combinations of show and *emptiness*, yclept Annuals.—*Lamb, Letter to Barton.*

Émption. *s.* [Lat. *emptio, -onis*; from *emptus*, pass. part. of *emo* = buy.] Act of purchasing; purchase; buying.

There is a dispute among the lawyers, whether Glaucus his exchanging his golden armour with the brazen one of Tydides, was *emption* or commutation.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Émpty. *adj.* [A.S. *æmtig*; in the German *leer*, in the Norse languages *töm*, is the equivalent to the word in its English sense, its English sense being exceptional. The meaning in Germany and Scandinavia is *connected with, or relating to, an ampt*; *ampt* meaning *court, office, jurisdiction.* For an office to be held by one person, it must have been left *empty* by another, so that *ampt* = void to fill up, or vacancy; *vacuus* in Latin having a like import, and meaning not only *empty*, but *open*, or *at leisure to receive.* A connection with the Latin *emo*, so that an *ampt*, or *place*, is *id quod emptum est*, is probable.]

1. Containing nothing.

a. Simply.

I did never know so full a voice issue from so *empty* a heart; but the saying is true, the *empty* vessel makes the greatest sound.—*Shakespear, Henry V.* iv. 4.

The pit was *empty*, there was no water in it.—*Genesis*, xxxvii. 24.

If you have two vessels to fill, and you *empty* one to fill the other, you gain nothing by that: there still remains one vessel *empty*.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

b. By being *left*, or *made, void.*

Himself he frees by secret means unseen,
His shackles *empty* left, himself escaped clean.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Mr. Boyle has shewed, that air may be rarified above ten thousand times in vessels of glass; and the heavens are much *emptier* of air than any vacuum we can make below.—*Sir I. Newton.*

2. Unsatisfactory; unable to fill the mind or desires; vague.

Pleas'd in the silent shade with *empty* praise.
Pope.

3. Wanting anything to carry; unburdened; unfreighted.

When ye go, ye shall not go *empty*.—*Exodus*, iii. 21.

They beat him, and sent him away *empty*.—*Mark*, xii. 3.

Yet all the little that I got, I spent;
And still return'd as *empty* as I went.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil.

4. Hungry.

My falcon now is sharp and passing *empty*,
And till she stoop, she must not be full-gorg'd,
For then she never looks upon her lure.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew. iv. 1.

5. Wanting head; ignorant; unskillful; unfurnished with materials for thought.

His answer is a handsome way of exposing an *empty*, trifling, pretending pedant; the wit lively, the satire courtly and severe.—*Felton, Dissertation on reading the Classicks.*

6. Unfruitful; barren.

Seven *empty* ears blasted with the east wind.—*Genesis*, xli. 27.

7. Wanting substance; wanting solidity; vain.

The god of sleep there hides his heavy head,
And *empty* dreams on every leaf are spread.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

As the *first element* in a *compound*, especially when the second element is participial in form.

How comes it that so many worthy and wise men depend upon so many unworthy and *empty-headed* fools?—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

He alleges that the satyrs carried platters full of fruit in their hands; but if they had been *empty-handed*, had they been ever the larger satyrs?—*Dryden, Dedication of the Translation of Juvenal's Satires.*

Émpty. *v. a.* Evacuate; exhaust; deprive of that which was contained in it.

The Euxine sea is conveniently situated for trade, by the communication it has both with Asia and Europe, and the great navigable rivers that *empty* themselves into it.—*Arbuthnot.*

Émpty. *v. n.* Become empty.

The chapel *empties*; and thou may'st be gone
Now, sun. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

Empúrple. *v. a.* Make of a purple colour. *Rare.*

Oft from the forrest wildings he did bring,
Whose sides *empurpled* were with smiling red.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 7, 17.

Spelt with *i.*

Now in loose garlands, thick thrown off, the bright
Pavement, that like a sea of jasper shone,
Impurpled with celestial roses smil'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 362.

Empúzzle. *v. a.* Puzzle. *Rare.*

It hath *empuzzled* the enquiries of others to apprehend, and enforced them into strange conceptions to make out.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Empyéma. *s.* [Gr. ἐμπύημα.] Collection of purulent matter, or pus: (this latter word translating the Gr. πύον).

An *empyema*, or a collection of purulent matter in the breast, if not suddenly cured, doth undoubtedly impel the patient into a phthisical consumption.—*Harvey.*

There is likewise a consumption from an *empyema*, after an inflammation of the lungs; which may be known from a weight upon the diaphragm, oppression of the lungs, a difficulty of breathing, and inability to lie on one side, which is that which is sound.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Empýreal. *adj.* [see Empyreum.] Formed of the element of fire; pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven.

It is easy to say much in exalting this happy state of solitude, all the space between earth and the *empyreal* heaven, the seat of the blessed, being the scope we have to extend our thoughts upon.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, pt. i. p. 321: 1648.

Now went forth the morn,
Such as in highest heav'n, array'd in gold
Empyreal. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 12.

Go, soar with Plato to th' *empyreal* sphere,
To the first good, first perfect, and first fair. *Pope.*

With the *accent* on the *third* syllable.

But *empyreal* forms, howe'er in fight
Gash'd and dismember'd, easily unite. *Tickell.*

Empyréan. *s.* Highest heaven where the pure element of fire is supposed to subsist. See Empyreum.

The Almighty Father from above,
From the pure *empyrean*, where he sits
High thron'd above all height, bent down his eye.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 56.

Under his burning wheels
The stedfast *empyrean* shook throughout,
All but the throne itself of God. *Ibid.* vi. 832.

The *empyrean* rung
With hallelujahs. *Ibid.* vii. 633.

Empyréan. *adj.* Empyreal. See Empyreum.

The clouds
Disparting wide in midway sky, withdrew
Their airy veil, and left a bright expanse
Of *empyrean* flame.
Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, b. ii.

Empyréum. *s.* [Gr. ἐμπυραῖον; the *-e-* in the English form representing the dipthong *αι*. The same is the case in both Empyrean and Empyreal; so that, in each, the vowel has the same quantity, and ought to have the same accent. The difference, as given in the entries, rests solely on the authority of Milton. Etymologically, neither word is unexceptionable; both the *-n* (when *adjectival*, or preceded by *a*) and the *-l* being Latin rather than Greek elements.] Empyrean.

Through all the spheres
Of musick's heaven; and seat it there on high
In th' *empyræum* of pure harmony.
Crashaw, Musick's Duel.

Empyreúma. *s.* [Gr. ἐμπύρευμα, from πῦρ = fire.] Flavour or smell, from the burning of any matter in boiling or distillation.

The hopes of an elixir insensibly evaporate, and vanish to air, or leave in the recipient a foul *empyreuma.*—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Empyreumátic. *adj.* Having the taste or smell of burnt substances.

It [the whisky] was strong, but not pungent, and was free from the *empyreumatick* taste or smell.—*Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland.*

Empyreumátical. *adj.* Same as Empyreumatic.

Empyreumatical oils distilled by strong fires in retorts, may be brought to emulate essential oils drawn in limbicks.—*Boyle.*

Empýrical. *adj.* Containing the combustible principle of coal. *Rare.*

Of these and some other *empyrical* marks, I shall say no more, as they do not tell us the defects of the soils.—*Kirwan, On Manures*, p. 81.

Empyrósis. *s.* pl. *empyroses.* [Gr. ἐμπύρωσις] Conflagration; general fire. *Rare.*

The former opinion that held these cataclisms and *empyroses* universal, was such as held that it put a total consummation unto things in this lower world,

especially that of conflagration.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Ému. *s.* [According to the first extract, a word that came from the Portuguese; probably, however, through a Dutch medium, and from an original belonging to one of the numerous languages of the Indian Archipelago. The spelling with the simple *-u* seems to be the English representation of the French *ou*; the pronunciation, in England at least, being *-ew*; *emeu* rhyming to *seamew*. In favour of *-eu* are the authorities of the old ornithologists in general, of some of the newer ones, and of the previous editions of this dictionary, wherein, however, it stands as a simple entry (*Emeu*) without any extract to support it. *Emu*, meanwhile, is the spelling of the British Museum, the Zoological Gardens, and the chief Australian authorities.]

The original application of this term was lax; denoting, at first (as may be seen from the following extract), a Cassowary. The Rhea, too, has been called the American emeu. At present the name is conveniently limited to the Australian genus Dromæus, which, as far as geographical distribution goes, is eminently natural.

Although many of the facts known with respect to the cassowary of the East Indies may, perhaps, be equally applicable to that of New Holland, yet as they have not been verified by comparison, we shall confine our notices of them to our account of the first species, which we shall designate by the name of *emu*, which was originally bestowed upon it by the Portuguese. The first *emu* seen in Europe was brought over by the Dutch, to whom the king of Cidaio, in the island of Java, made a present of it at the time of the first navigation to the Indies in the year 1597. Though this bird does not easily bear the voyage, there have been always some *emus* in Europe ever since that period. Of the New Holland cassowary, the bill of which is depressed, while that of the other is compressed laterally, M. Vieillot has formed a separate genus, under the name of *emou* or Dromaius. This cassowary is tolerably common in the environs of Botany Bay and Port Jackson. It is very wild, and runs faster than a greyhound. Its flesh is not so ill-flavoured as that of the *emu*, and has a taste somewhat resembling that of beef.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

The only vocal sound the *emu* has been heard to utter is a low booming or pumping noise, which we know is produced in the female by means of the expansion and contraction of a large membranous bag, surrounding an oblong opening through the rings of the trachea; but whether this peculiarity of structure is also to be found in the male I am not aware.—*Gould, Birds of Australia.*

In the *emeu* it is interesting to observe that each clavicle commences by a distinct ossification, and long continues separate from the scapula; it does not reach the sternum, but holds the same relative situation as the continuous acromial or clavicular process of the scapula in the other struthious birds. —*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, ii. 66.

Émulate. *v. a.* [Lat. *æmulatus*, preterite part. of *æmulor*; *æmulatio, -onis*; *æmulus.*]

1. Rival; propose as one to be equaled or excelled; imitate with hope of equality, or superior excellence; equal (i.e. when the rivalry is successful).

I see how thy eye would *emulate* the diamond.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

I would have
Him *emulate* you: 'tis no shame to follow
The better precedent. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

Those fair ideas to my aid I'll call,
And *emulate* my great original.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

What though no weeping loves thy ashes grace,
Nor polish'd marble *emulate* thy face? *Pope.*

We see no new-built palaces aspire,
No kitchens *emulate* the vestal fire. *Id.*

2. Resemble. *Latinism.*

It is likewise attended with a delirium, fury, and an involuntary laughter, the convulsion *emulating* this motion.—*Arbuthnot.*

Émulate. *adj.* Ambitious; desirous to rival or excel. *Rare.*

Thereto prick'd on by a most *emulate* pride.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 1.

Emulátion. *s.*

1. Rivalry; desire of superiority.

The apostle exhorts the Corinthians to an holy and general *emulation* of the charity of the Macedonians, in contributing freely to the relief of the poor saints at Jerusalem.—*South, Sermons.*

2. In a *bad* sense. Envy; desire of depressing another; contest; contention; discord.

There was neither envy nor *emulation* amongst them.—1 *Maccabees*, viii. 16.

Idolatry, witchcraft, hatred, variance, *emulations*, wrath, strife.—*Galatians*, v. 20.

What madness rules in brainsick men,
When for so light and frivolous a cause,
Such factious *emulations* shall arise!
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 1.

Émulative. *adj.* Inclined to emulation; rivaling; disposed to competition.

Nor can a fairer kindred title move
His *emulative* age to glory's love
Than Edward, laureate prince.
T. Warton, Verses on the Birth of the Prince of Wales, 1762.

Émulator. *s.* Rival; competitor; one who is jealous of another.

In superiours it quencheth jealousy, and layeth their competitors and *emulators* asleep.—*Bacon, Essays.*

I'll tell thee, Charles; it is the stubbornest young fellow of France; full of ambition, an envious *emulator* of every man's good parts.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, i. 1.

A youth at first despised and slighted by the experience and haughtiness of his jealous *emulators*; but after bowed and kneeled to, by all that drew breath under the wing of the Roman eagle.—*Fell-tham, Resolves*, ii. 85.

Shenaar, signifieth, Dens Æmuli, the tongue of the envious, or *emulator*, the same with Dens Theoninus.—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 444: 1654.

Émulatory. *adj.* Arising out of, or connected with, emulation or rivalry.

Whether some secret and *emulatory* brawles passed between Zipporah and Miriam, or whether now that Jethro and his family was joyned with Israel, there were surmises of transporting the government to strangers; the exceptions were frivolous. — *Bishop Hall, Contemplations, Aaron and Moses.* (Ord MS.)

Émulatress. *s.* Female emulator. *Rare.*

Historiographers should be very precise, true, and unpassionate: neither profit or fear, rancour or affection, should make them to tread awry from the truth, whose mother is history; the *emulatress* of time, the depository of actions, the witness of things past, and advertiser of things to come.—*Skelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, p. 16.

Émule. *v. a.* Emulate. *Rare.*

He, sitting me beside in that same shade,
Provoked me to play some pleasant fit; ...
Yet, *æmuling* my pipe, he took in hond
My pipe, before that *æmuled* of many,
And plaid thereon; for well that skill he cond.
Spenser, Colin Clout.

Whom *emuling* I deftly learn'd to sing.
Edwards, Sonnet, Canons of Criticism, p. 296: 1758.

Emúlgent. *adj.* [Lat. *emulgens, -entis*, pres. part. of *emulgeo* = milk out.] In *Anatomy.* See extract.

Emulgent vessels are the two large arteries and veins which arise, the former from the descending trunk of the aorta, or great artery; the latter from the vena cava. They are both inserted into the kidneys; the *emulgent* arteries carrying blood with the serum to them, and the *emulgent* veins bringing it back again, after the serum has been separated therefrom by the kidneys.—*Harris.*

Emúlgent. *s.* Emulgent vessel.

It doth furnish the left *emulgent* with one vein.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Émulous. *adj.*

1. Rivaling; engaged in competition.

What the Gaul or Moor could not effect,
Nor *emulous* Carthage, with her length of spite,
Shall be the work of one. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

Like *emulous* courtiers, that gape and vie for the next preferment. — *Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

One of those great controversies which were agitated between the *emulous* schools of Sammai and Hillel.—*Id., Cases of Conscience.*

May we live so far
From difference, or *emulous* competition,
That all the world may say, although two bodies,
We have one mind.
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Prophetess.

She is in perpetual diffidence, or actual enmity with her, but always *emulous* and suspectful of her. —*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

2. Desirous of superiority; desirous to rise above another; desirous of any excellence possessed by another: (with *of* before the *object* of emulation).

By fair rewards our noble youth we raise
To *emulous* merit, and to thirst of praise. *Prior.*

Good Howard, *emulous of* the Grecian art. *Id.*

The regular course of quiet and contented industry is unsettled; habits of wasteful and *emulous* expenditure are introduced.—*Southey, Naval History of England*, ch. v.

His [Sir R. Walpole's] predecessors, both whig and tory, had paid court with *emulous* munificence to the wits and the poets.—*Macaulay, Essays, Walpole's Letters.*

3. Contentious.

Whose glorious deeds, but in these fields of late,
Made *emulous* missions 'mongst the gods themselves,
And drave great Mars to faction.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.

Émulously. *adv.* In an emulous manner; with the desire of excelling or outgoing another.

So tempt they him, and *emulously* vie
To bribe a voice, that empires would not buy.
Granville.

Of friendship's fairest fruits, the fruit most fair
Is virtue kindling at a rival fire,
And *emulously* rapid in her race.
Young, Night Thoughts, ii.

Emúlsion. *s.* [Lat. *emulsio, -onis*; from the same root as *emulgeo.* See Emulgent.] In *Pharmacy.* Draught (generally white and like milk) prepared from mild oily substances, such as almonds.

The aliment is dissolved by an operation resembling that of making an *emulsion*; in which operation the oily parts of nuts and seeds, being gently ground in a marble mortar, and gradually mixed with some watery liquor, or dissolved into a sweet, thick, turbid, milky liquor, resembling the chyle in an animal body.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Emúnctories. *s.* [Lat. *emunctorium.*] Parts of the body where anything excrementitious is separated or collected, to be in readiness for ejectment.

Superfluous matter deflows from the body unto their proper *emunctories.*—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

There are receptacles in the body of man, and *emunctories* to drain them of superfluous choler.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

Discoursing of the lungs, I shew that they are the grand *emunctory* of the body; that the main end of respiration is continually to discharge and expel an excrementitious fluid out of the mass of blood.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

The regimen in quinsies, which proceed from an obstruction of the glands, must be to use such warm liquors as relax those glands, such as, by stimulating, open the *emunctories* to secern the humour.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Emuscátion. *s.* [Lat. *muscus* = moss.] Clearing from moss. *Rare.*

The most infallible art of *emuscation* is taking away the cause by dressing with lime.—*Evelyn*, ii. vii. § 8.

En-. Inseparable element in certain compounds, in all of which it is a prefix. Followed by *b*, *p*, or *m*, it becomes *em*, as may be seen from the preceding entries. It is the French *en*, which is itself formed from the Latin *in*.

In respect to its import and the extent to which it affects our orthography, the following somewhat lengthy remarks must be excused on the strength of the importance of the entries under both En- and In-; between which there is much confusion, and in the details whereof some considerable alteration will be made. Many words, in the previous editions, are entered under both; some of them being spelt, at the present time, differently from what the authority of Johnson recommended. In others the examples and the entry are at variance. Johnson seems to have favoured the spelling with *i*; many of the words which are spelt with *e* beginning, in his dictionary, with *i*; the converse being comparatively rare. In Todd and Richardson we have similar double entries. Nor will this be wholly avoided in the present edition, though the anomalies will be fewer. Todd seems to have favoured *e*. His

strictures, however, upon his principal and predecessor, carry us but a little way. He remarks that if Johnson had looked more closely to the origin of the several words than he did, he might have been more uniform. *Enquire* and *entire* are from the French; *integrity* and *inquire* from the Latin. This may be found in Johnson's own preface. Nor does the remark touch the real difficulties of the question; the chief of which lie in those compounds wherein the second element is neither Latin nor French, but English; such as *bold*, *bitter*, and others, giving ? *embolden* or ? *imbolden*, ? *embitter* or ? *imbitter*, or both, as the case may be. Richardson, whose principle of giving his extracts in their original spelling is one of many useful points in his dictionary, enters each word according to the examples he finds of it. He regrets, however, the want of uniformity, and, after quoting Ben Jonson as evidence that even in the time of Elizabeth the confusion between *e* and *i* in pronunciation was common, and after drawing attention to the difference between the negative and augmentative prefixes, adds that 'it might avoid confusion if the *augmentatives* were always written with *e*.' This is a different principle from Todd's; being logical, or determined by the meaning of the word, rather than etymological, or determined by its origin. How much commoner the use of the prefix under notice is than any dictionary shows, or any lexicographer would think it worth while showing, is suggested by the following extract: —'*En*, in composition, was used by our old writers more lavishly than now. Skelton appears to have wantoned in such compounds. In the very short space of six pages, in Mr. Chalmers's edition of the Poets, the following occur; of which (as they have not been met with elsewhere) the bare enumeration must suffice; viz. *en*craumpysh (i. e. *en*cramp), *en*sowk, *en*hack, *en*hard, *en*crisp, *en*galaxy, *en*lozenge, *en*pave, *en*vaut, *en*bulion, *en*glase, *en*crown, *en*tacle, *en*sand, *en*turf, *en*grape, *en*gush, *en*swymm, *en*silure (*en*silver), *en*glister, *en*verdure, *en*brethe, *en*beauty, *en*bud, *en*picture, *en*flore, *en*vive.' (*Rich.*)

The difference, suggested by Richardson, between the negative and the augmentative *in-* gives us the first element in our criticism; the word Augmentative being borrowed from the Latin grammarians. '*In*,' writes Facciolati, 'in compositione multiplicem vim habet, modo enim *intendit auget*que, ut *increpo*, *insono*, *infractus*; modo (idque sæpius) negat privatque, ut *insanus*, *ineptus*; modo *contra* significat, ut *insulto*; modo *intro*, ut *ingredior*; modo *intus*, ut *inædifico*, *inambulo*; modo *supra*, ut *immineo*.'

Here we have, at least, three powers for *in*:—

1. The ordinary one of *in*clusion; in which the word is simply the prepositional and adverbial *in*.

2. The Negative, which has probably a different origin.

3. The Augmentative, or Intensive; both terms being exceptionable, the latter, perhaps, the least so. This is the use that gives us *instruction* from *struo*, and others. To generalize the import of this would require a longer induction than has yet been accomplished; one, however, which belongs to Latin rather than to English philology. What touches us are the facts that:

1. The English *in-* and the Latin *in-*, when simply inclusive, coincide; the *in-* in *income*, being the *in-* in *in-clude*.

2. The Latin *in-*, when negative, is the English *un-*, as *in-cognitus*, *un-known*.

3. The *in-* intensive, or augmentative, *has no equivalent in English*; the inference from this want of coincidence being that whenever *in-*, with an intensive power, is combined with an English root, the word is hybrid; i.e. neither wholly Latin nor wholly English, but one of which the parts were put together on English ground, each element belonging to a different language.

The next complication arises from the French *en-*. In the French the Latin *in-* not only becomes *en-*, but the use of it as an intensive element is largely increased. Meanwhile the Italian follows the Latin, and keeps to *in-*; a point of minor importance, but one which must not be wholly overlooked.

To apply all this, it would seem that, in the first instance at least, we should ask in each particular word, how it was made up, whether by prefixing to an English root the Latin or the French form; the one giving *imbitter* and *imbolden*, the other *embitter* and *embolden*. But the answer is impossible. Even if the history of every word were known, there may have been two concurrent formations, or the original one may have undergone a change since its coinage. Fortunately, however, it is certain, that in the great majority of cases it was the *French* prefix that was adopted, i.e. the form in *em-*. The presumptions arising out of the practical contact of that language with the English favour this view. The general spelling does the same. Hence, *as a rule*, the editor suggests that *in hybrid words* the syllable *en-* be considered the prefix; the only exceptions being certain words in which, despite of their origin, the spelling with *i* has taken too firm root to admit of alteration. In *Impeach*, which is wholly French, this is, perhaps, the case. At any rate it is left as it was found. *Ensurance*, instead of *Insurance*, is the entry of the previous editions.

So much for the *en-* augmentative. For the *en-* inclusive, or rather for the question as to whether it has any existence, see En-wrap.

Enáble. *v. a.* Make able; empower; supply with strength or ability.

I thank Christ Jesus our Lord, who hath *enabled* me, for that he counted me faithful, putting me into the ministry.—1 *Timothy*, i. 12.

His great friendship with God might *enable* him, and his compassion might incline him.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

He points out to him the way of life, strengthens his weakness, restores his lapses, and *enables* him to walk and persevere in it.—*Rogers.*

Enáblement. *s.* Ability; power to do a thing; act of enabling.

Learning hath no less power and efficacy in *enablement* towards martial and military virtue and prowess.—*Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, b. i.

They owe much of these furtherances and *enablements* to the civil discipline and politick literature of courts.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, p. 118: 1648.

Enábling. *part. adj.* Giving power; investing with power or authority; empowering: ('*enabling* powers' is now common in speaking of the authority of companies, by their bylaws, to act in certain matters with a certain discretion).

Enáct. *v. a.*

1. Act; perform; effect. *Obsolete.*

In true balancing of justice, it is flat wrong to punish the thought or purpose of any before it be *enacted*.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Valiant Talbot, above human thought,
Enacted wonders with his sword and lance.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 1.

2. Establish by law; decree, or Act, of the legislature.

It is *enacted* in the laws of Venice,
If it be proved against an alien,
He seeks the life of any citizen,
The party, 'gainst the which he doth contrive,
Shall seize on half his goods.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

The senate were authors of all counsels in the state; and what was by them consulted and agreed, was proposed to the people, by whom it was *enacted* or commanded.—*Sir W. Temple.*

3. Represent as a dramatic actor; act, in its theatrical sense. *Obsolete.*

And what did you *enact*?—I did *enact* Julius Cæsar.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, iii. 2.

Enáctive. *adj.* Having power to establish or decree.

An *enactive* statute regardeth only what shall be, but a declarative regardeth what is and what hath been.—*Archbishop Bramhall, Schism guarded and beaten back*, p. 271: 1658.

Enáctment. *s.* Thing enacted; order or official act conveying or embodying it.

It was but reasonable that every conspiracy against the administration should be detected and punished; yet what terrible slaughters succeeded in consequence of its *enactment* [the lex lesæ majestatis]; proscriptions, stranglings, poisonings, in almost every family of distinction.—*Goldsmith, Citizen of the World.*

Enáctor. *s.* One who enacts.

The great Author of our nature, and *enactor* of this law of good and evil, is highly dishonoured.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Enácture. *s.* Purpose; determination; decree. *Rare.*

What to ourselves in passion we propose,
The passion ending, doth the purpose lose:
The violence of either grief or joy
Their own *enactures* with themselves destroy.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 2.

Enámbush. *v. a.* Hide in ambush; hide with hostile intention. *Rare.*

They went within a vale, close to a flood, whose stream
Us'd to give all their cattle drink, they there *enambush'd* them.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.

Enámel. *s.* [Fr. *émail.*]

1. Process, or its result, of painting on some fireproof substance, and subsequently fixing the colour by firing.

There are various sorts of coloured glasses, pastes, *enamels*, and factitious gems.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

He [Sir W. Hamilton] left him her portrait in *enamel*, calling him his dearest friend, the most virtuous, loyal, and truly brave character he had ever known.—*Southey, Life of Nelson*, i. 188.

Used *metaphorically.*

Down from her eyes welled the pearles round,
Upon the bright *enamel* of her face;
Such honey drops on springing flowers are found,
When Phœbus holds the crimson morn in chace.
Fairfax.

2. Of the teeth. See Ivory.

Enámel. *v. a.* [see last extract.] Variegate with colours, properly with colours fixed by firing.

Must I, alas!
Frame and *enamel* plate, and drink in glass?
Donne.

[*Enamel.*—French, *esmail*, *émail*, amel or enamel. (Cotgrave.) Italian, *smalto*; German, *schmelz*, *schmelzglas*, smalt, colours produced by the melting of glass with a metallic oxide. German, *schmelzen*, to melt. Italian, *smaltare*; Spanish, *esmaltar*, to enamel. Perhaps the loss of the final *t* in French *esmailler* has arisen from the influence of Dutch *maelen*, to paint; *maeler van glas*, encaustes; *maelerie*, *maelie*, encaustum, enamel; *maelëren*, to enamel. (Kilian.)—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Enámel. *v. n.* Practise the use of enamel.

Though it were foolish to colour or *enamel* upon the glasses of telescopes, yet to gild the tubes of them may render them more acceptable to the users, without lessening the clearness of the object.—*Boyle.*

Enámeling. *verbal abs.* Process or act of one who enamels.

The colouring of furs; *enameling*, and anealing.—*Sir W. Petty, Sprat's History of the Royal Society*, p. 286.

Enámorádo. *s.* [Spanish.] One deeply in love.

An *enamorado* neglects all other things to accomplish his delight.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 74.

Enámoráto. *s.* ? Approximate Italian form of the preceding; ? approximate form of the same as a Spanish word: (the true Italian is *innamorato*, the Spanish, *-ado*).

To own the truth, I look upon enthusiasm, in all other points but that of religion, to be a very necessary turn of mind, as indeed it is a view which nature seems to have marked, with more or less strength, in the tempers of most men. No matter what the object is, whether business, pleasure, or the fine arts; who ever pursues them to any purpose, must do so con amore; and *enamoratos*, you know, of every kind, are all enthusiasts.—*Melmoth, Fitzosborne, Letter* 1. (Ord MS.)

Enámour. *v. a.* Inflame with love; make fond: (often with *of* before the *thing* or *person* loved).

My Oberon! What visions have I seen!
I thought I was *enamour'd of* an ass.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iv. 1.

He, on his side,
Leaning half-rais'd, with looks of cordial love,
Hung over her *enamour'd*.
Milton, Paradise Lost. v. 13.

'Tis hard to discern whether is in the greatest errour, he who is *enamour'd of* all he does, or he whom nothing of his own can please.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting*.

Enárch. *v. a.* Arch.

Enárched. *part. adj.* Arched.

And in a porch bilt of square stones,
Full mightily *enarched* enviton,
Where the domes and ples of the town
Were executed, and lawes of the king.
Lydgate, The Story of Thebes, pt. ii. (Rich.)

Enarrátion. *s.* Explanation; exposition; narration. *Rare.*

St. Augustine in his *enarration* upon this psalm, according to his wont, betakes him to an allegorical exposition.—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 77.

I might further yet confirm this truth by an anatomical *enarration* of the several compounding parts of these limbs.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 68.

Enarthrósis. *s.* [Gr., from ἄρθρον = joint.] Insertion of one bone into another to form a joint.

Enarthrosis is where a good round head enters into a cavity, whether it be cotyla, or profound cavity, as that of os coxæ, receiving the head of the os femoris; or glene, which is more shallow, as in the scapula, where it receives the humerus.—*Wiseman, Surgery*.

Enáscent. *adj.* Taking birth; incipient; beginning to develop.

But he begins with explaining, *in* a comparison, by *by* comparison; in which you just get the first glympse, as it were, of an *enascent* equivocation.—*Warburton, On several occasional Reflections*, pt. ii. (Rich.)

Enáte. *adj.* [Lat. *e* = out, and *natus* = born, from the root of *na-scor* = be born; pres. part. *nascens, -entis*.] Growing out.

Osteologers have very well observed, that the parts appertaining to the bones, which stand out at a distance from their bodies, are either the adnate or the *enate* parts, either the epiphyses, or the apophyses of the bones.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 176.

Encáge. *v. a.* Shut up as in a cage; coop up; confine.

Like Bajazet *encag'd*, the shepherd's scoff,
Or like slack-sinew'd Samson, his hair off.
Donne, Poems, p. 145.

And more than life I lov'd my liberty,
And much suspected all that would engage
My heart to their own sect, and free-born soul *encage*.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, i. 2, 121.

Spelt with *i*.

He suffer'd his kinsman March,
Who is, if every owner were right plac'd,
Indeed, his king, to be *incag'd* in Wales,
There without ransom to lie forfeited.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iv. 3.

Encálendar. *v. a.* Register in, or as in, a calendar, especially that of the Saints of the Church.

For saints preferred,
Of which we find these four have been,
And with their leader still to live *encalender'd*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxiv.

Encámp. *v. n.* Pitch tents; halt for a time in a march; settle in a temporary habitation.

He *encamped* at the mount of Gôd.—*Exodus*, xiii. 5.

Encámp. *v. a.* Form an army into a regular camp; order to encamp.

The people were *encamped* against Gibbethon.—1 *Kings*, xvi. 15.

Some of the men belonging to the fleet, in an excursion up the country, had fallen in with one of Alexander's soldiers, and learnt from him, that the king was *encamped* only five days' march from the sea: by him Nearchus was brought to the governor, who hastened to the camp with the joyful tidings.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. liv.

Encámping. *verbal abs.* Place where tents are pitched; camp.

In such and such a place shall be my camp, [in the margin, *encamping*.]—2 *Kings*, vi. 8.

The French knew how to make war with the English, by not putting things to the hazard of a battle, but wearing them by long sieges of towns and strong fortified *encampings*.—*Bacon*.

Encámpment. *s.* Act of encamping, or pitching tents; camp; tents pitched in order.

Their enemies served to improve them in their *encampments*, weapons, or something else.—*Grew*.

When a general bids the martial train
Spread their *encampment* o'er the spacious plain,
Thick rising tents a canvass city build. *Gay, Trivia*.

Encánker. *v. a.* Corrode; corrupt; canker. *Rare.*

What needeth me for to extoll his fame
With my rude pen *encankered* all with rust?
Skelton, Elegy on the Earl of Northumberland.

Encáse. *v. a.* Enclose or hide as in a case or cover.

You would *encase* yourself, and I must credit you,
So much my old obedience compels from me.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Little Thief.

It remains to speak of Lord Chatham as a private man, and he appears to have been in all respects exemplary and amiable. His disposition was exceedingly affectionate. The pride, bordering upon insolence, in which he showed himself *encased* to the world, fell naturally from him, and without any effort to put it off, as he crossed the threshold of his own door. To all his family he was simple, kindly, and gentle.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Lord Chatham*.

Encaústic. *adj.* (often, perhaps oftenest, used *substantivally*.) [Gr. ἐγκαυστικός; Fr. *encaustique*; from καίω = burn.] Belonging to the art of painting on earthenware in which the colours are burnt in; coarser kind of enamel.

But what interested them more than the gallery or the rich saloons, or even the baronial hall, was the chapel. . . . The walls and vaulted roofs painted in *encaustic* by the first artists of Germany, and representing the principal events of the second Testament, produced an effect that stifled them into silence.—*Disraeli the younger, The young Duke*, b. ii. ch. iv.

Encáve. *v. a.* Hide as in a cave. *Rare.*

Do but *encave* yourself,
And mark the fleers, the gibes, and notable scorns,
That dwell in ev'ry region of his face;
For I will make him tell the tale anew.
Shakespear, Othello, iv. 1.

Encávern. *v. a.* Enclose in, or as in, a cavern. *Rare.* (spelt with *i*.)

The Lid creeps on along, and, taking Thrushel, throws
Herself among the rocks, and so *incavern'd* goes.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. (Ord MS.)

Encháfe. *v. a.* Enrage; irritate; provoke. *Rare.*

Enchafed. *part. adj.* Chafed into rage.

The wind-shak'd surge, with high and monstrous main,
Seems to cast water on the burning bear,
I never did like molestation view
On the *enchafed* flood. *Shakespear, Othello*, ii. 1.

Enchaín. *v. a.*

1. Fasten with a chain; hold in chains; bind; hold in bondage.

What should I do? while here I was *enchain'd*,
No glimpse of godlike liberty remain'd.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

2. Link together.

The one contracts and *enchains* his words, speaking pressingly and short; the other delights in long-breathed accents.—*Howell*.

Enchaínment. *s.* Connection by means of a chain; fastening; linking; concatenation.

And we shall see such a connection and *enchainment* of one fact to another, throughout the whole, as will force the most backward to confess, that the hand of God was, of a truth, in this wonderful defeat.—*Bishop Warburton, On Julian's Attempt to rebuild the Temple*, ii. 3.

Enchánt. *v. a.* [Fr. *enchanter*.]

1. Give efficacy to anything by songs of sorcery.

And now about the cauldron sing,
Like elves and fairies *in* a ring,
Enchanting all that you put in.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.

2. Subdue by, or as by, charms or spells; fascinate.

Arcadia was the charmed circle, where all bad spirits for ever should be *enchanted*.—*Sir P. Sid*

John thinks them all *enchanted*: he enquires if Nick had not given them some intoxicating potion.—*Arbuthnot*.

Enchánted. *part. adj.* Acted on, influenced, or formed, by enchantment or magic.

These powerful drops thrice on the threshold pour,
And bathe with this *enchanted* juice her door;
That door where no admittance now is found,
But where my soul is ever hov'ring round.
Granville.

Enchánter. *s.* One who enchants or charms; magician; sorcerer.

Such phasms, such apparitions, are excellencies which men applaud in themselves, conjured up by the magick of a strong imagination, and only seen within that circle in which the *enchanter* stands.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

Gladio, by valour and stratagem, put to death tyrants, *enchanters*, monsters, and knights.—*Spectator*.

Arden, that black *enchanter*, whose dire arts
Enslav'd our knights, and broke our virgin hearts.
Granville.

Enchánting. *part. adj.* Charming.

One whom the musick of his own vain tongue
Doth ravish, like *enchanting* harmony.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, i. 1.

Enchántingly. *adv.* In an enchanting manner.

He's gentle; never school'd, and yet learn'd: full of noble device; of all sorts *enchantingly* beloved.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, i. 1.

Enchántment. *s.*

1. Magical charms; spells; incantation; sorcery.

The Turks thought that tempest was brought upon them by the charms and *enchantments* of the Persian magicians.—*Knolles, History of the Turks*.

2. Irresistible influence; overpowering delight.

Warmth of fancy will carry the loudest and most universal applause, which holds the heart of a reader under the strongest *enchantment*.—*Pope, Preface to Translation of Homer's Iliad*.

Enchántress. *s.*

1. Sorceress; woman versed in magical arts.

Fell banning hag! *enchantress*, hold thy tongue.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. v. 3.

I have it by certain tradition, that it was given to the first who wore it by an *enchantress*.—*Tatler*.

2. Woman whose beauty or excellencies give irresistible influence.

From this *enchantress* all these ills are come:
You are not safe till you pronounce her doom.
Dryden.

Enchárge. *v. a.* Entrust with; give in charge to. *Rare.*

We know that the evil spirits cannot be more full of malice to work our harm, than the blessed angels are full of charity, and well-wishing to mankind; and the evil are only let loose to tempt us by a permission of the Almighty, whereas the good are by a gracious delegation from God *encharged* with our custody.—*Bishop Hall, Soliloquies*, § 8.

Encháse. *v. a.*

1. Partially enclose anything in another body, so as to be fixed, but not hid: (applied chiefly to *jewels*).

We *enchase* our discourse with bitter language as with pearls, and never think we reprove except we be contumelious.—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 8.

Like polish'd ivory, beauteous to behold;
Or Parian marble, when *enchas'd* in gold.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid

2. Adorn by work akin to that of the jeweler, such as fretting, raising, or embossing; engraving.

My ragged rimes are all too rude and base,
Her heavenly lineaments for to *enchase*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 12, 23.

A mazer yrought of the maple ware,
Wherein is *enchased* many a fair sight
Of bears and tigers.
Id., Shepherd's Calendar, August.

When was old Sherwood's head more quaintly curl'd,
Or look'd the earth more green upon the world,
Or nature's cradle more *enchas'd* and purl'd?
B. Jonson.

3. Applied to the gems or objects used, rather than to the workmanship.

What see'st thou there? King Henry's diadem,
Enchas'd with all the honours of the world!
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. i. 2.

They houses burn, and household gods deface,
To drink in bowls which glitt'ring gems *enchase*.
Dryden.

Encheár. *v. a.* Cheer. *Rare.*

And on his soveraine throne gan strait dispose
Himselfe, more full of grace and majestie,
That mote *encheare* his friends, and foes might terrifie. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.* (Rich.)

Encheáson. *s.* [N.Fr. *enchaison*; Lat. *occasio*.] Occasion. *Rare.*

Certes, said he, well mote I shame to tell
The fond *encheason* that me hither led.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Encheck. *v. a.* Checker. *Rare.*

The upper garment of the stately queen
Is rich gold tissue on a ground of green;
Where th' artful shuttle rarely did *encheck*
The cangeant-colour of a mallard's neck.
Sylvester, Du Bartas. (Ord MS.)

Enchirídion. *s.* [Gr. from ἐν = in, and χείρ = hand.] Little book which one may carry in the hand; manual; handbook.

As witnesseth Bartholinus in his *enchiridion* of natural philosophy.—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 152.

Enchórial. *adj.* [Gr. ἐγχώριος; from ἐν = in, and χῶρος = place.] Native; indigenous; popular; demotic: (chiefly used in *Egyptology*). See extract; also Hieratic and Hieroglyphic.

It is remarkable that the translation of a gospel into Coptic introduced a Greek alphabet into the Coptic language. Though for all religious purposes the scribes continue to use the ancient hieroglyphics, in which we trace the first steps by which pictures are made to represent words and syllables rather than letters, yet for the common purposes of writing they had long since made use of the *enchorial* or common hand, in which the earlier system of writing is improved by the characters representing only letters. But, as the hieroglyphics were also always used for carved writing on all subjects, and the common hand only used on papyrus with a reed pen, the latter became wholly an indistinct running hand. . . . It was only on the ancient hieroglyphics thus falling into disuse that the Greeks of Alexandria, almost for the first time, had the curiosity to study the principles on which they were written. Clemens Alexandrinus, who thought no branch of knowledge unworthy of his attention, gives a slight account of them, nearly agreeing with the results of our modern discoveries. He mentions the three kinds of writing; first, the *hieroglyphic*; secondly, the *hieratic*, which is nearly the same, but written with a pen, and less ornamental than the carved figures; and, thirdly, the epistolographic, or common alphabetic writing, now usually called the *enchorial*. He then divides the hieroglyphic into the alphabetic and the symbolic; and lastly, he divides the symbolic characters into the imitative, the figurative, and the allegorical.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. xiv.

Encírcle. *v. a.* Surround; environ; enclose in a ring or circle.

There let them all *encircle* him about,
And, fairy-like, to-pinch the unclean knight.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.

Encírclet. *s.* Small circle; ring. *Rare.*

In whose *encirclets* if ye gaze,
Your eyes may tread a lover's maze. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Encleár. *v. a.* Clear. *Rare.*

While light of lightnings flash
Did pitchy cloudes *encleare*.
Sir P. Sidney, Psalm 87. (Rich.)

Enclític. *s.* [Gr. ἐγκλιτικός; from root of κλίνω = slope.] In *Grammar*. Particle which throws back the accent upon the foregoing syllable.

It is observed too often that men of wit do so much employ their thoughts upon fine speculations, that things useful to mankind are wholly neglected; and they are busy in making emendations upon some *encliticks* in a Greek author, while obvious things, that every man may have use for, are wholly overlooked.—*Tatler*, no. 18.

This diversity between the contradistinctive pronouns and the *enclitic*, is not unknown even to the English tongue. When we say, 'Give me content,' the me in this case is a perfect *enclitic*. But when we say, 'Give mé content, give him his thousands,' the me and him are no longer *enclitics*; but as they stand in opposition, and assume an accent of their own, and so become the true ὀρθοτονούμεναι, i.e. uprightly accented.—*Harris, Hermes*, b. i. ch. v.

Encloíster. *v. a.* Shut up in, or as in, a cloister.

The Gentiles appropriated the name of a temple to this notion of *encloistering* a deity by an idol.—*Mede, Churches*, p. 65: 1638.

Enclóse. *v. a.*

1. Part off, or separate, from common ground by a fence.

As much land as a man tills, and can use the product of, so much he by his labour *encloses* from the common.—*Locke.*

2. Environ; encircle; surround; encompass; shut in between other things; include.

The peer now spreads the glitt'ring forfex wide
T' *enclose* the lock, now joins it to divide. *Pope.*

Enclósed. *part. adj.* Fenced; laid out in enclosures, closes, or fields (as 'an *enclosed* country'); contained; (in the second extract) private.

The protector caused a proclamation to be set forth against enclosures, commanding that they who had *enclosed* lands, accustomed to lie open, should lay them open again.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Adultery itself, in its principle, is many times nothing but a curious inquisition after, and envying of, another man's *enclosed* pleasures.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.* (Ord MS.)

Enclóser. *s.* One who encloses or separates common fields into several distinct properties.

If God had laid all common, certainly
Man would have been th' *encloser*; but since now
God hath inpal'd us, on the contrary,
Man breaks the fence. *G. Herbert.*

Enclósing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who encloses; enclosure.

The fourth row a beryl, and an onyx, and a jasper: they shall be set in gold in their *enclosings*.—*Exodus*, xxviii. 20.

For *enclosing* of land, the usual way is with a bank set with quick.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Enclósure. *s.*

1. Act of enclosing or environing anything.

The membranes are for the comprehension or *enclosure* of all these together.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.*

2. Separation of common grounds into distinct possessions; land enclosed.

Enclosures began to be frequent, whereby arable land was turned into pasture.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Touching *enclosures*, a company of lands enclosed are thereby improved in worth two or three parts at the least.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

'Tis not the common, but the *enclosure* must make him rich.—*South, Sermons.*

3. Appropriation of things common.

I know we use to call this talkativeness a feminine vice; but to speak impartially, I think, though we have given them the *enclosure* of the scandal, they have not of the fault: and he that shall appropriate loquacity to women, may perhaps sometimes need to light Diogenes's candle to seek a man.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.* (Ord MS.)

Let no man appropriate what God hath made common; that is against justice and charity, and by miraculous accidents God hath declared his displeasure against such *enclosure*.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

4. State of being shut up in any place, or of being encompassed or environed.

This expresses particularly the *enclosure* of the waters within the earth.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

For the young, during its *enclosure* in the womb, there are formed membranes enveloping it, called secundines.—*Ray.*

5. Space enclosed; space comprehended within certain limits.

And all, that else this world's *enclosure* base
Hath great or glorious in mortal eye,
Adorns the person of her majesty.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

They are to live all in a body, and generally within the same *enclosure*; to marry among themselves, and to eat no meats that are not prepared their own way.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Encloúd. *v. a.* Cloud. *Rare.*

The heavens on every side *enclowded* bee.
Spenser, Translation of the Culex (Gnat) of Virgil. (Rich.)

Encláster. *v. a.* Cluster. *Rare.*

What bands, *enclustered*, near to thee abide,
Drummond, Flowers of Sion, no. 33. (Ord MS.)

Encoách. *v. a.* Enclose in a coach. *Rare.*

Like Phaëton *encoach'd* in burnish'd gold.
Sir J. Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, sign. l. 3.

Encóffin. *v. a.* Enclose in a coffin. *Rare.*

His body rested here in quietness, until the dissolution, when for the gain of the lead in which it was *encoffined*, it was taken up and thrown into the next water.—*Weever, Ancient Funeral Monuments of Great Britain, Ireland, and Islands adjacent.*

Encólden. *v. a.* Make cold; chill. *Rare.*

The hands and feet are by degrees *encoldened* to a fashionable clay.—*Felltham, Resolves*, i. 47. (Ord MS.)

Encómberment. *s.* Encumbrance: (this latter being the *commoner* word).

The best advizement was, of bad, to let her
Sleepe out her fill, without *encomberment*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 8, 38.

Encómiast. *s.* [Gr. ἐγκωμιαστής.] Panegyrist; proclaimer of praise; praiser.

The Jesuits are the great *encomiasts* of the Chinese.—*Locke.*

Most of the learned and ingenious men of that age appear to have courted the favours of this polite and popular *encomiast*.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 392.

Encomiástic. *adj.* Panegyrical; laudatory; containing praise; bestowing praise.

Of his [Golding's] original poetry, I recollect nothing more than an *encomiastick* copy of verses prefixed to Barret's Alvearie published in 1580.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 414.

It may be affirmed, without any *encomiastic* fervour, that he [Cowley] brought to his poetic labours a mind replete with learning, and that his pages are embellished with all the ornaments which books could supply.—*Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Cowley.*

Encomiástic. *s.* Panegyric. *Rare.*

I thank you, Mr. Compass, for your short *encomiastick*.—It is much in little, sir.—*B. Jonson, Magnetic Lady.*

Encomiástical. *adj.* Same as Encomiastic.

When Sixtus Quintus began his *encomiastical* oration of the Jacobine that killed the French king, &c.—*Dean King, Sermon*, 5 Nov. 1608, p. 15.

Encómion. *s.* [Gr.] Panegyric.

The people (after the manner of their hyperbolical flattering) applauded him with this blasphemous *encomion*, that he spake like a god, and not like a man.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 157: 1626.

But these puling lovers! I cannot but laugh at them, and their *encomions* of their mistresses.—*Brewer, Comedy of Lingua*, ii. 2: 1657.

Encómium. *s.* [Latin form of the preceding.] Panegyric; praise; elogy.

How eagerly do some men propagate every little *encomium* their parasites make of them!—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

A vile *encomium* doubly ridicules;
There's nothing blackens like the ink of fools. *Pope.*

Encómmon. *v. a.* Make common. *Rare.*

That their mysteries might not come to be *encommoned* by the vulgar.—*Felltham, Resolves.* (Ord MS.)

Encómpass. *v. a.* Enclose; encircle; shut in; surround; environ.

Look how this ring *encompasseth* thy finger;
Ev'n so thy breast encloseth my poor heart.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 2.

Two strong ligaments *encompass* the whole head of the femur.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Poetick fields *encompass* me around,
And still I seem to tread on classick ground.
Addison.

Encómpassment. *s.* Circumlocution; remote tendency of talk.

Finding
By this *encompassment* and drift of question,
That they do know my son, come you more near.
Shakespear, Hamlet, ii. 1.

Encóre. *interj.* [Fr. = again, once more.] Word used at public shows when an actor of any kind is desired by the audience to do the same thing again: (often used *substantivally*; as, 'They gave him three *encores*').

To the same notes thy sons shall hum or snore,
And all thy yawning daughters cry *encore*.
Pope, Dunciad.

Encóre. *v. a.* Call on a singer or speaker for the repetition of a song or speech.

Dolly, in her master's shop,
Encores them, as she twirls her mop.
Whitehead, Apology for Laureats.

On Christmas day a great family gathering took place. All the Crawleys from the Rectory came to dine. Rebecca was as frank and fond of Mrs. Bute, as if the other had never been her enemy, affectionately interested in the dear girls, and surprised at the progress which they had made in music since her time; and insisted upon *encoring* one of the duets out of the great song-books which Jim, grumbling,

had been forced to bring under his arm from the Rectory.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair*, ch. xlv.

Encoúnter. *s.* [Fr. *encontre*; Lat. *contra* = against, face to face.]

1. Hostile meeting; conflict; clash; meeting generally.

Thou hast beat me out
Twelve several times, and I have nightly since
Dreamt of *encounters* 'twixt thyself and me.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 5.

Let's leave this keen *encounter* of our wits,
And fall something into a slower method.
Id., Richard III. i. 2.

The peaking cornuto comes to me in the instant of our *encounter*, after we had spoke the prologue of our comedy.—*Id., Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

Two black clouds
With heav'n's artillery fraught, come rattling on
Over the Caspian; then stand front to front,
Hovering a space, till winds the signal blow
To join their dark *encounter* in mid air.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 714.

Pallas th' *encounter* seeks; but ere he throws,
To Tuscan Tiber thus address'd his vows:
O sacred stream, direct my flying dart,
And give to pass the proud Halesus' heart.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

2. Accosting; transient or unexpected address.

But in what habit will you go along?—
Not like a woman; for I would prevent
The loose *encounters* of lascivious men.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 7.

Three parts of Brutus
Is ours already, and the man entire,
Upon the next *encounter*, yields him ours.
Id., Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

3. Casual incident; occasion. *Rare.*

An equality is not sufficient for the unity of character: 'tis further necessary, that the same spirit appear in all sort of *encounters*.—*Broome, View of Epick Poesy.*

Encoúnter. *v. a.*

1. Meet face to face; front.

If I must die,
I will *encounter* darkness as a bride,
And hug it in mine arms.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

Thou stronger may'st endure the flood of light;
And, while in shades I cheer my fainting sight,
Encounter the descending excellence. *Dryden.*

2. Meet in a hostile manner; rush against in conflict.

Putting themselves in order of battle, they *encountered* their enemies.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

3. Meet with reciprocal kindness.

See, they *encounter* thee with their hearts' thanks.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 4.

4. Come to close quarters; confront.

Our wars
Will turn into a peaceful comick sport,
When ladies crave to be *encounter'd* with.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 2.

Which way soever we turn, we are *encountered* with clear evidences and sensible demonstrations of a Deity.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

5. Oppose; oppugn.

Certain philosophers of the Epicureans and of the Stoicks *encountered* him.—*Acts*, xvii. 18.

Jurors are not bound to believe two witnesses, if the probability of the fact does reasonably *encounter* them.—*Sir M. Hale.*

6. Meet by accident.

I am most fortunate, thus accidentally to *encounter* you: you have ended my business, and I will merrily accompany you home.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, iv. 3.

Encoúnter. *v. n.*

1. Rush together in a hostile manner; conflict.

Let belief and life *encounter* so,
As doth the fury of two desperate men,
Which, in the very meeting, fall and die.
Shakespear, King John, iii. 1.

Five times, Marcius,
Have I fought with thee; so often hast thou beat me:
And wouldst do so, I think, should we *encounter*
As often as we eat. *Id., Coriolanus*, i. 10.

2. Engage; fight; confront: (with *with*).

Both the wings of his fleet had begun to *encounter with* the Christians.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Those who have the most dread of death, must be content to *encounter with* it, whether they will or no.—*Archbishop Wake.*

Encoúnterer. *s.*

1. Opponent; antagonist; enemy. *Obsolete.*

The lion will not kick with his feet, but he will strike such a stroke with his tail, that he will break the back of his *encounterer* with it.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

The doctrines of the reformation have kept the field against all *encounterers*.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. One who loves to accost others.

Oh, these *encounterers!* so glib of tongue,
They give a coasting welcome ere it comes;
And wide unclasp the tables of their thoughts
To every ticklish reader.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 5.

Encoúrage. *v. a.*

1. Animate; incite to anything.

They *encourage* themselves in an evil matter.—*Psalms*, lxiv. 5.

2. Give courage to; support the spirits; inspirit; embolden.

Kinds of music *encourage* men, and make them warlike, or make them soft and effeminate.—*Bacon.*

3. Raise confidence; make confident.

I doubt not but there are ways to be found, to assist our reason in this most useful part; and this the judicious Hooker *encourages* me to say.—*Locke.*

Encoúragement. *s.*

1. Incitement to any action or practice; incentive; increase of confidence.

Such strength of heart
Thy conduct and example gives; nor small
Encouragement, Godolphin, wise and just. *Philips.*

2. Favour; countenance; support.

For when he dies, farewel all honour, bounty,
All generous *encouragement* of arts.
Otway, Orphan.

The reproach of immorality will lie heaviest against an established religion, because those who have no religion will profess themselves of that which has the *encouragement* of the law.—*Rogers.*

Encoúrager. *s.* One who supplies incitements to anything; favourer.

He would have women follow the camp, to be spectators and *encouragers* of noble actions.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 537.

Live then, thou great *encourager* of arts,
Live ever in our thankful hearts. *Dryden.*

As the pope is a master of polite learning, and a great *encourager* of arts; so at Rome those arts immediately thrive, under the encouragement of the prince.—*Addison.*

Encówl. *v. a.* Make a monk (wearer of a cowl) of anyone: (the extent of the rule according to which the *cowl* indicated the *monk* is suggested by the exception taken to it in the proverb, 'Cucullus non facit monachum' = the cowl does not make the monk). *Rare.*

He soon became *encowl'd*,
At Malroyse, in the land whereof he had been king.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxiv. 1143. (Ord MS.)

Encrádle. *v. a.* Lay in a cradle.

Begin from first, where he *encradled* was
In simple cratch, wrapt in a wad of hay.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love.

Encrímson. *v. a.* Give a crimson colour to anything.

Encrímsoned. *part. adj.* Having a crimson colour.

Grief and blushes, aptly understood,
In bloodless white and the *encrimson'd* mood.
Shakespear, Lover's Complaint.

Encrísp. *v. a.* Make crisp; curl. *Rare.*

Encrísped. *part. adj.* Curled. *Rare.*

Hairs *encrisped*, yellow as the gold.
Skelton, Poems, p. 18.

Encroách. *v. n.* [Fr. *accrocher*; from *croc* = hook.]

1. Make invasions upon the right of another. See Hook (*By hook or by crook*).

Those Irish captains of counties have *encroached* upon the queen's freeholders and tenants.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

2. Advance gradually and by stealth upon that to which one has no right: (with *on* before the *subject*).

This hour is mine; if for the next I care, I grow too wide,
And do *encroach upon* death's side. *G. Herbert.*

Tisiphone, let loose from under ground,
Before her drives diseases and affright;
And every moment rises to the sight,
Aspiring to the skies, *encroaching on* the light.
Dryden.

Encroách. *s.* Gradual advance; advance by stealth.

I cannot imagine that those hereticks who err fundamentally, and by consequence damnably, took their first rise, and began to set up with a fundamental errour; but grew into it by insensible *encroaches*, and gradual insinuations.—*South, Sermons*, iv. 370.

Encroácher. *s.* One who encroaches; one who seizes the possession of another by gradual and silent means; one who makes slow and gradual advances beyond his rights.

An *encroacher* upon the publick liberty.—*Dr. Spenser, Sermon at Cambridge*, 28 *June*, 1660, p. 18.

The bold *encroachers* on the deep
Gain by degrees huge tracts of land,
Till Neptune, with one general sweep,
Turns all again to barren strand. *Swift.*

Full dress creates dignity, augments consciousness, and keeps at distance an *encroacher*.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

Encroáching. *part. adj.* Having the character of that which encroaches.

The superstition that riseth voluntarily, and by degrees mingleth itself with the rites, even of every divine service, done to the only true God, must be considered of as a creeping and *encroaching* evil.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

They fabled how the serpent, whom they call'd
Ophion, with Eurynome, the wide-
Encroaching Eve perhaps, had first the rule
Of high Olympus. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 580.

Th' *encroaching* ill you early should oppose;
Flatter'd, 'tis worse, and by indulgence grows.
Dryden.

Next, fenc'd with hedges and deep ditches round,
Exclude th' *encroaching* cattle from thy ground.
Id.

Encroáchment. *s.*

1. Unlawful advance upon the rights of another man.

But this usurper his *encroachment* proud
Stays not on man: to God his tow'r intends
Siege, and defiance. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 72.

If it be a man's known principle to depart from his right, ill men will make unjust *encroachments* upon him.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. Infringe upon the domain or rights of another.

As a man had a right to all he could employ his labour upon, so he had no temptation to labour for more than he could make use of: this left no room for controversy about the title, nor for *encroachment* on the right of others.—*Locke.*

The ancient Romans made many *encroachments* on the sea, and laid the foundations of their palaces within the very borders of it.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

The people, since the death of Solon, had already made great *encroachments*.—*Swift.*

The southern current in skirting the Coromandel coast brings with it quantities of sand, which it deposits, in tranquil weather, and this being carried by the wind, is piled in heaps from Point Pedro to Hambangtotte. Hence at the latter point hills are formed of such height and dimensions, that it is often necessary to remove buildings out of their line of *encroachment*.—*Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon*, pt. i. ch. i.

Encrýstalize. *v. a.* [Gr. κρύσταλλος = ice.] In the following extract, freeze.

We hear of some *enchristal'd*, such as have
That which produced their death become their grave.
Cartwright, On the great Frost. (Rich.)

Encúmber. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *encombrer*.]

1. Clog; load; impede; burden by mortgage. See Encumbrance.

We have, by this many years' experience, found that exceeding great good, not *encumbered* with any notable inconvenience.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Entangle; embarrass; obstruct.

The verbal copier is *encumbered* with so many difficulties at once, that he can never disentangle himself.—*Dryden.*

The god awak'd,
And thrice in vain he shook his wing,
Encumber'd in the silken string. *Prior.*

Encúmbrance. *s.*

1. Clog; load; impediment.

Philosophers agreed in despising riches, at best considering them as unnecessary *encumbrances* of life.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Dead limbs are an *encumbrance* to the body, instead of being of use to it.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

2. Burden upon an estate.

In respect of the *encumbrances* of a living, consider whether it be sufficient for his family, and to maintain hospitality.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Encýclic. *adj.* [Gr. ἐγκυκλικός = circular; from κύκλος = circle.] Circular.

With the contested empire on the death of Leo, the religious contests broke out in new fury. Zeno

. . . was driven from the throne by Basiliscus. . . . With Basiliscus, the anti-Chalcedonian party rose to power. An imperial *encyclic* letter branded with an anathema the whole proceedings at Chalcedon, and the letter of Pope Leo, as tainted with Nestorianism.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iii. ch. i.

Often, like Encyclical, used *substantivally* for an *encyclic* or *encyclical letter*; the same being the case with Circular, its Latin translation.

Encýclical. *adj.* Same as Encyclic.

This council was not received in patriarchal sees, which is evident from Photius's *encyclical* epistle to the patriarch of Alexandria.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Encýclopede. *s.* Same as Encyclopedia.

They are so vigorous for the evidence of sense, that they scarce allow any other, but make the most sublimated knowledge a tumult of phantasms; all thought, local motion; all reason, mechanism; and the whole *encyclopede* of arts and sciences but a brisker circulation of the blood!—*Mannyngham, Discourses*, p. 54: 1681.

Encyclopédia. *s.* [Gr. ἐγκυκλοπαιδεία; from ἐν = in, and κύκλος = circle, παιδεία = instruction, science, of which the root is παῖς = child, παιδός, whence παιδεύω = instruct, bring up, educate, and παιδεία = education, training.] Circle of knowledge; round of learning.

In this *encyclopædia* and round of knowledge, like the great wheels of heaven, we must observe two circles, that while we are daily carried about, and whirled on by the swing and rapt of the one, we may maintain a natural and proper course in the sober wheel of the other.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

This art may justly claim a place in the *encyclopædia*, especially such as serves for a model of education for an able politician.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

(See further examples under Encyclopedical.)

Encyclopédian. *s.* (used also *adjectivally.*) Circle of knowledge; round of learning.

Let them have that *encyclopædian*, all the learning in the world, they must keep it to themselves.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 131.

Encyclopédic. *adj.* Relating to, having the nature of, consisting in, or constituted by, an encyclopedia.

The downfall of learning and eloquence after the death of Boethius in 524 was inconceivably rapid. His contemporary, Cassiodorus, . . . by very indifferent compilations and that *encyclopedic* method which Heeren observes to be the usual concomitant of declining literature, superseded the use of the great ancient writers.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe, in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. i. ch. i. § 3.

Encyclopédical. *adj.* (used also *substantivally.*) Same as preceding.

Two things, as we saw, are celebrated of Diderot. First, that he had the most *encyclopedical* head ever seen in the world; second, that he talked as never man talked; . . . with regard to the *encyclopedical* head, suppose it to mean that he was of such vivacity as to admit, and look upon with interest, almost all things which the circle of existence could offer him; in which sense the exaggerated laudation of *encyclopedism* is not without its fraction of meaning. . . . Your true *encyclopedical* is the Homer, the Shakspeare; every genuine poet is a living, embodied, real *encyclopedia*, in more or fewer volumes. . . . But the truth is, as regards Diderot, this saying of the *encyclopedical* head comes mainly from his having edited a bookseller's *Encyclopedia*.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Diderot.*

Encyclopédism. *s.* Encyclopedic character.

(For example see extract under preceding entry.)

Encyclopédist. *s.* One who assists in compiling books which illustrate the whole round of learning: (its chief special-application being to the *authors* of the *French* Encyclopedia).

It became the only resource of the reader, in many cases where explanation was wanted, to have recourse to Chambers's Dictionary, in four large volumes folio; or to the *Encyclopædia* Britannica, now in eighteen large volumes quarto; or to the still more stupendous performance of the French *encyclopedists.—Hutton, Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary*, pref.: 1796.

Such boldness on the part of the government caused even the inquisition to tremble. That once omnipotent tribunal, . . . instead of extirpating unbelievers by hundreds or by thousands, . . . was reduced to such pitiful straits, that between 1746 and 1759, it was only able to burn ten persons; and between 1759 and 1788, only four persons. The extraordinary diminution during the latter period, was partly owing to the great authority wielded by Aranda, the friend of the *encyclopædists* and of other French sceptics.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. i.

Six centuries later, Abelard might have been an *encyclopædist*, Lanfranc a cabinet minister, and Roger Bacon a scientific chemist.—*C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England*, ch. xxxvi.

Encyclopédy. *s.* Same as Encyclopedia. *Rare.*

Every science borrows from all the rest, and we cannot attain any single one without the *encyclopædy.—Glanville.*

Encýst. *v. a.* [Gr. κύστις = bladder.] In *Physiology.* Enclose in a cyst.

Encýsted. *part. adj.* Enclosed in a vesicle or cyst.

Encysted tumours borrow their names from a cyst or bag in which they are contained.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

End. *s.* [A.S. *ende.*]

1. Extremity of the length of anything materially extended (of bodies having equal dimensions the extremity of breadth is *side*); extremity in general; limit; termination or conclusion of an action (in which case, i. e. when not used materially, it is opposed to *beginning*).

Jacob had made an *end* of commanding his sons.—*Genesis*, xlix. 33.

Jonathan put forth the *end* of the rod that was in his hand, and dipt it in a honeycomb.—1 *Samuel*, xiv. 27.

Behold, the day groweth to an *end.—Judges*, xix. 9.

At the *end* of two months she returned.—*Ibid.* xi. 30.

Better is the *end* of a thing than the *beginning* thereof.—*Ecclesiasticus*, vii. 8.

Yet vainly most their age in study spend:
No *end* of writing books, and to no end.
Sir J. Denham.

The extremity and bounds of all bodies we have no difficulty to arrive at; but when the mind is there, it finds nothing to hinder its progress into this endless expansion: of that it can neither find, nor conceive any *end.—Locke.*

The causes and designs of an action are the beginning: the effects of these causes, and the difficulties met with in the execution of these designs, are the middle; and the unravelling and resolution of these difficulties, are the *end.—Broome, View of Epick Poesy.*

2. Death; fate; decease; ultimate state; final doom.

Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the *end* of that man is peace.—*Psalms*, xxxvii. 37.

If the world's age and death be argu'd well
By the sun's fall, which now tow'rds earth doth bend,
Then we might fear that virtue, since she fell
So low as woman, should be near her *end. Donne.*

I determined to write the life and the *end*, the nature and the fortunes, of George Villiers.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Remember Milo's *end*,
Wedg'd in that timber which he strove to rend.
Lord Roscommon.

Unblam'd through life, lamented in thy *end.*
Pope.

3. Point beyond which no progression can be made; final determination; conclusion of debate or deliberation.

My guilt be on my head, and there's an *end.*
Shakespear, Richard II. v. 1.

They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man, and are at their wits' *end.—Ibid.* cvii. 27.

4. Cause of death; destroyer.

Take heed you dally not before your king,
Lest he that is the supreme King of kings,
Confound your hidden falsehood, and award
Either of you to be the other's *end.*
Shakespear, Richard III. ii. 1.

5. Consequence; conclusive event; conclusion.

Her only *end* is never-ending bliss
Which is, the eternal face of God to see,
Who last of *ends*, and first of causes is;
And to do this, she must eternal be.
Sir J. Davies.

O, that a man might know
The *end* of this day's business ere it come!
But it sufficeth that the day will end.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, v. 1.

The *end* of these things is death.—*Romans*, vi. 21.

6. Purpose; intention; thing intended; final design or cause.

Wisdom may have framed one and the same thing to serve commodiously for divers *ends*, and of those *ends* any one may be sufficient cause for continuance, though the rest have ceased.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

All those things which are done by him, have some *end* for which they are done; and the *end* for which they are done, is a reason of his will to do them. —*Ibid.*

There was a purpose to reduce the monarchy to a republick, which was far from the *end* and purpose of that nation.—*Lord Clarendon.*

Life, with my Indamora, I would choose;
But, losing her, the *end* of living lose.
Dryden.

I have lov'd!
What can thy *ends*, malicious beauty, be?
Can he who kill'd thy brother, live for thee? *Id.*

Heav'n, as its instrument, my courage sends;
Heav'n ne'er sent those who fight for private *ends.*
Id.

For when success a lover's toil attends,
Few ask if fraud or force attain'd his *ends.* *Pope.*

Others are apt to attribute them to some false *end* or intention.—*Addison, Spectator.*

7. Fragment; broken piece.

Thus I clothe my naked villainy
With old odd *ends*, stol'n forth of Holy Writ,
And seem a saint. *Shakespear, Richard III.* i. 3.

On (sometimes written *an*) *end.* Upright; erect: (as, 'His hair stands *on end*').

This stone which I have set up *on* an *ende.—Genesis*, xxviii. 22: Transl. of 1572.

Stay'st thou to vex me here?
A slave, that, still *an end*, turns me to shame!
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 4.

What will that girl do?—Sure no harm at all, sir,
For she sleeps most *an end.*
Massinger, Very Woman.

End. *v. a.*

1. Bring to an end; terminate; conclude; finish.

They have *ended* all my harvest.—*Ruth*, ii. 21.

He would in one battle *end* quarrel with them, either win or lose the empire.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

2. Destroy; put to death.

The lord of Stafford dear to-day hath bought
Thy likeness; for instead of thee, King Harry,
This sword hath *ended* him.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. v. 3.

End. *v. n.* Come to an end; be finished; terminate; conclude; cease; fail.

Our laughing, if it be loud and high, commonly *ends* in a deep sigh; and all the instances of pleasure have a sting in the tail.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

The one seem'd woman to the waist, and fair;
But *ended* foul in many a scaly fold.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 650.

The angel *ended*, and in Adam's ear
So charming left his voice. *Ibid.* vi ii. 51.

His starry helm unbuckled shew'd him prime
In manhood where youth *ended. Ibid.* xi. 245.

Then ease your weary Trojans will attend,
And the long labours of your voyage *end.*
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

His sovereignty, built upon either of these titles, could not have descended to his heir, but must have *ended* with him.—*Locke.*

End-all. *s.* Complete termination.

That but this blow
Might be the be-all and the *end-all* here.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 7.

Endámage. *v. a.* [Fr. *endommager.*] Injure; do mischief, prejudice, or harm to anything.

Nor aught he car'd whom he *endamaged*
By tortous wrong, or whom bereav'd of right.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

It cometh sometime to pass, that a thing unnecessary in itself doth notwithstanding appear convenient to be still held, even without use, lest, by reason of that coherence which it hath with somewhat most necessary, the removal of the one should *endamage* the other.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Where your good word cannot advantage him,
Your slander never can *endamage* him.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 2.

When an erroneous opinion is published, the publick is *endamaged*, and therefore it becomes punishable by the magistrate.—*South, Sermons.*

Endámagement. *s.* Damage; loss; injury.

See that Curius have no *endamagement* or hurt.—*Huloet.*

These flags of France that are advanced here,
Have hither march'd to your *endamagement.*
Shakespear, King John, ii. 1.

Endámaging. *verbal abs.* Injury; damage.

That which was the *endamaging* only of their estates.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.*

Endánger. *v. a.*

1. Put into hazard; bring into peril.

Then shall ye make me *endanger* my head to the king.—*Daniel*, i. 10.

The interest *endangered* is our title to heaven.—*Rogers.*

Volatile salts never exist in an animal body: the heat required to make them volatile, *endangers* the animal.—*Arbuthnot.*

That which so much thou tak'st to heart, was done
Purely to save thy credit, much indeed
Endangered by thy wilfulness and haste.
H. Taylor, Philip van Artevelde, iv. 5.

2. Incur the danger, or run the risk, of; hazard.

He that turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inwards, *endangereth* malign ulcers.—*Bacon.*

Endángerment. *s.* Hazard; peril.

[He] bade his servant to invent
Which way he enter might without *endangerment.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 2, 20.

Wherefore serves our happy redemption, and the liberty we have in Christ, but to deliver us from calamitous yokes, not to be lived under without the *endangerment* of our souls, and to restore us in some competent measure to a right in every good thing both of this life, and the other?—*Milton, Tetrachordon.*

Endárk. *v. a.* Render dark. *Rare.*

Endárked. *part. adj.* Darkened. *Rare.*

I count it a deed-royal in the kingly David, who began to warm his joys again when the infant's blood was cold; as if the breath which the child lost had disclouded his *endarked* heart.—*Felltham, Resolves.* (Ord MS.)

Endeár. *v. a.* Make dear.

a. In the sense of *beloved.*

All those instances of charity which usually *endear* each other, sweetness of conversation, frequent admonition, all significations of love must be expressed towards children.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

b. As the opposite to *cheap.*

Whereas... the excesse of newe buildings and erections hath daily more and more encreased, and is still like to do so; whereby and by the immoderate confluence of people thither, our said city [of London] and the places adjoyning, are and daily will be more and more pestred, all victualls and other provisions *endeared*, &c.—*King James the First's Proclamation concerning Buildings*, 1618, *Rymer's Fœdera*, i. 107.

Endeárment. *s.*

1. Cause of love; means by which anything is endeared.

No kisses; no *endearments.*—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Woman Pleased.*

2. State of being endeared; state of being loved.

Is not the separate property of a thing the great cause of its *endearment* amongst all mankind?—*South, Sermons.*

Endeávour. *s.* Labour directed to some certain end; effort to obtain or avoid.

My studied purposes went
Beyond all man's *endeavours.*
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

Heav'n doth divide
The state of man in divers functions,
Setting *endeavour* in continual motion.
Id., Henry V. i. 2.

Here their appointment we may best discover,
And look on their *endeavour.*
Id., Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 10.

I take imitation of an author to be an *endeavour* of a later poet to write like one who has written before him on the same subject.—*Dryden.*

The bold and sufficient pursue their game with more passion, *endeavour*, and application, and therefore often succeed.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Endeávour. *v. n.* [Fr. *endevoir*; from *devoir* = owe, be due, duty.] Labour to a certain purpose; work for a certain end.

I could wish that more of our country clergy would *endeavour* after a handsome elocution.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Of old, those met rewards who could excel;
And those were prais'd who but *endeavour'd* well.
Pope.

Endeávour. *v. a.* Attempt; essay.

To pray'r, repentance, and obedience due,
Though but *endeavour'd* with sincere intent,
Mine ear shall not be slow, mine eye not shut.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 192.

Endeávourer. *s.* One who endeavours.

He appears an humble *endeavourer*, and speaks honestly to no purpose.—*Rymer, View of the Tragedies of the last Age.*

Endémial. *adj.* Endemic. *Obsolete.*

Solenander, from the frequency of the plants springing up in any region, could gather what *endemial* diseases the inhabitants were subject to.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

An *endemial* disease is what is common to the people of the country.—*Arbuthnot, On the Effects of Air on human Bodies.*

Endémic. *adj.* Peculiar to a people or region. See Epidemic.

We may bring a consumption under the notion of a pandemick, or *endemick*, or rather a vernacular disease to England.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

Endémical. *adj.* Same as Endemic.

The place seemed to be healthful; but they speak much of the Colica Austriaca as an *endemical* and local disease, very hardly yielding unto good medicines.—*Browne, Travels in Europe*, p. 156: 1685.

Endénize. *v. a.* Same as Endenizen. *Rare.*

It [the English tongue] hath been beautified and enriched out of other good tongues, by enfranchising and *endenizing* strange words.—*Camden, Remains.*

Spelt with *i.*

All sorts of people, foreign-bred,
As natives there *indenized.* *G. Sandys.*

Endénizen. *v. a.* Make as a denizen; naturalize.

It is virtue that gives glory; that will *endenizen* a man every where.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Spelt with *i.*

Grammar he hath enough to make terminations of those words, which his authority hath *indenizened.* *Sir T. Overbury, Characteristics*, sign. H. 7.

Endérmic. *adj.* [Gr. δέρμα = skin.] In *Medicine.* Consisting of something to be applied to the skin, and to be absorbed by it. (A dressing of a blistered surface with this view is said to be applied according to the '*endermic* method.' Hence the *adverb*, 'applied *endermically*.') *Endermatic* is less common.

Endíctment. *s.* See Indictment.

Énding. *s.* [A.S. *endung.*]

1. Conclusion; consequence.

The times also of the Highest have plain beginnings in wonders and powerful works, and *endings* in effects and signs.—2 *Esdras*, ix. 6.

2. Termination of life.

If these men do not die well, it will be a black matter for the king that led them to it.—The king is not bound to answer the particular *endings* of his soldiers.—*Shakespear, King Henry V.* iv. 1.

Yet happy were my death, mine *ending* blest,
If this I could obtain; that, breast to breast,
Thy bosom might receive my yielded spright.
Fairfax.

3. Cessation of any action.

The fight was deep imprinted in their hearts,
Who saw this bloody fray to *ending* brought.
Fairfax.

4. End of words (as employed for *rhymes*).

I can find out no rhyme to lady but baby, an innocent rhyme; for scorn, horn, a hard rhyme; for school, fool, a babbling rhyme; very ominous *endings.* No, I was not born under a rhyming planet.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 2.

Endíte. *v. a.* [Fr. *enditer.*—see Indict.] Draw up; compose; write; relate. (spelt with *i.*)

Your battles they hereafter shall *indite*,
And draw the image of our Mars in fight. *Waller.*

How shall Filbert unto me *indite*,
When neither I can read nor he can write? *Gay.*

Hear how learn'd Greece her useful rules *indites*,
When to repress, and when indulge our flights!
Pope.

Endíter, and **Endítor.** *s.* One who endites. *Rare.*

Himself will be acknowledged, by all that read him, the basest and hungriest *enditer*, that could take the boldness to look abroad.—*Milton, Colasterion.*

A clear and real distinction between *enditors*, triers, and judges.—*Sadler, Rights of the Kingdom*, p. 182: 1649.

Spelt with *i.*

He that wilfully strives to fasten some sense of his own upon it, other than the very nature of the place will bear, must needs take upon him the person of God, and become a new *inditer* of scripture. ... If he then that abases the prince's coin deserves to die, what is his desert, that, instead of the tried silver of God's word, stamps the name and character of God upon Nehushtan, upon base brazen stuff of his own?—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 14.

Éndive. *s.* [Lat. *intybum.*] Cultivated kitchen-garden plant so called, of the genus Cichorium. See Chicory.

Endive, or succory, is of several sorts; as the white, the green, and the curled.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Éndless. *adj.* Having no end; immortal.

But after labours long, and sad delay,
Brings them to joyous rest, and *endless* bliss.
Spenser.

None of the heathens, how curious soever in searching out all kinds of outward ceremonies, could ever once endeavour to resemble herein the church's care for the *endless* good of her children.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

All the priests and friars in my realm,
Shall in procession sing her *endless* praise.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 6.

This worthy Roman
Was such another piece of *endless* honour.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Bon

As it is pleasant to the eye to have an *endless* prospect, so it is some pleasure to a finite understanding to view unlimited excellencies.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Nothing was more *endless* than the common method of comparing eminent writers by an opposition of particular passages in them.—*Pope, Preface to the Translation of Homer's Iliad.*

Éndlessly. *adv.* In an endless manner.

Though God's promise has made a sure entail of grace to all those who humbly seek, yet it no where engages that it shall importunately and *endlessly* renew its assaults on those who have often repulsed it.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Éndlessness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Endless.

The tropick circles have,
Yea, and those small ones, which the poles engrave,
All the same roundness, evenness, and all
The *endlessness* of the equinoctial.
Donne, Poems, p. 248.

It is to be feared... that the *endlessness* and ill fruits of these contentions... tend mainly to the encrease of atheism.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

Éndlong. *adv.* In a straight line; continuously. See Headlong.

[He] gave him then a shielde of silver white,
A crosse *endlong* and overthwart full perfect.
Hardyng, Chronicle of England.

[He] takes in hond
To seeke her *endlong* both by sea and lond.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 10, 19.

Then spurring at full speed, ran *endlong* on,
Where Theseus sat on his imperial throne. *Dryden.*

Endóctrine. *v. a.* [Fr. *endoctriner*; Lat. *doctrina.*] Instruct; initiate. *Rare.*

Ptolemeus Philadelphus was *endoctrined* in the science of good letters by Strabo.—*Donne, History of the Septuagint*, p. 2: 1663.

Éndogen. *s.* See Exogenous.

Endógenous. *adj.* See Exogenous.

Endórse. *v. a.* [Fr. *endorser*; Lat. *dorsum* = back.] (spelt with *i.*)

1. Cover on the back. *Rare.*

Chariots, or elephants *indors'd* with towers
Of archers. *Milton, Paradise Regained*, iii. 329.

2. In *general.* Register on the back of a writing; superscribe.

A French gentleman speaking with an English of the law salique, the English said that was meant of the women themselves, not of males claiming by women. The French gentleman said, Where do you find that gloss? The English answered, Look on the backside of the record of the law salique, and there you shall find it *endorsed.*—*Bacon, Apophthegms.*

Upon credential letters was *endorsed* this superscription, To the king who hath the sun for his helmet.—*Howell.*

All the letters I can find of yours I have fastened in a folio cover, and the rest in bundles *endorsed.*—*Swift, Letter to Pope.*

3. *Specially.* Write on the back of a bill of exchange; hence, subscribe to an opinion; write one's self a supporter, or advocate, of any doctrine; approve.

Kelly is particularly directed to *indorse* the bill.—*Report of Committee of the House of Commons on Layer*, p. 63: 1722.

Endórsement. *s.*

1. Superscription; writing on the back

As this collection will grow daily, I have digested it into several bundles, and made proper *endorsements* on each particular letter.—*Tatler*, no. 164.

2. In *Commerce.* Name of the proprietor or endorser of a bill of exchange.

His *endorsement* on a foreign bill (which is not usually made payable to the bearer) would not have entitled him to have received the money, nor have been a sufficient discharge, except the bill had been made payable to him.—*Report of Committee of House of Commons on Layer*, p. 63: 1722.

3. Ratification.

The *endorsement* of supreme delight,
Writ by a friend, and with his blood. *G. Herbert.*

Endórser. *s.* Proprietor of a bill of exchange, who, transferring it to some other, or rendering it payable to the order of some other, or making it serve as an acquittance or receipt, writes his name on the back of it.

Endórsing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who endorses. (spelt with *i*.)

Endorsing, or *Indorsing*, in law, implies the writing on the back side of a deed, instrument, &c., by the *endorser*, something relating to the matters contained therein.—*Rees, Encyclopædia*, in voce.

Endosmose, and **Endosmosis.** *s.* See Exosmosis.

Endóss. *v. a.* [Fr. *endosser*, for *endorser*.—See Endorse.] Strictly this means put on the *back* of anyone or anything; thence put on that part of anything which shows conspicuously, as the front or *face* of a shield, or the bark of a tree: (in the previous editions it is rendered by *engrave* and *carve*). *Rare.*

They *endossed* on their armours.
Knight of the Sea, p. 145.

He gave me arms in field to fight,
Gave me a shield, in which he did *endoss*
His dear Redeemer's badge upon the boss.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 11, 53.

Her name in every tree I will *endoss*.
Id., Colin Clout.

Endów. *v. a.* [Fr. *endouer*; from Lat. *dos*, *dotis* = dowry.]

1. Supply with a portion.

He shall surely *endow* her to be his wife.—*Exodus*, xxii. 16.

2. Supply with any external goods.

An alms-house I intend to *endow* very handsomely for a dozen superannuated husbandmen.—*Addison, Spectator.*

3. Furnish with any excellence.

I at first with two fair gifts
Created him *endow'd*; with happiness
And immortality; that fondly lost,
This other serv'd but to eternize woe.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 59.

Among those who are the most richly *endowed* by nature, and accomplished by their own industry, how few are there whose virtues are not obscured!—*Addison.*

God did never command us to believe, nor his ministers to preach any doctrine contrary to the reason he hath pleased to *endow* us with.—*Swift.*

4. Constitute the fortune of anyone.

I do not think
So fair an outward, and such stuff within,
Endows a man but him. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, i. 1.

Endówer. *v. a.* Endow; enrich with a portion.

This once renowned church . . . was gloriously decked with the jewels of her espousals, richly clad in the tissues of learning, and frankly *endowered*.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 142: 1653.

Endówment. *s.*

1. See extract.

Endowment [is] the bestowing or assuring of dower on a woman. It is sometimes used metaphorically for the settling a provision upon a parson, or building of a church or chapel; and the severing a sufficient portion of tithes, &c. for a vicar, towards his perpetual maintenance, where the benefice is appropriated.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

A chapel will I build, with large *endowment*.
Dryden.

2. Gift of nature: (in this sense it is commonly *plural*).

By a desire of fame, great *endowments* are not suffered to lie idle and useless to the publick.—*Addison.*

If providence shews itself even in the blemishes of these creatures, how much more does it discover itself in their several *endowments*, according to the condition in which they are posted!—*Id.*

3. State of being endowed. (spelt with *i* and *ue*.—see Endue.)

Solomon's experience should disabuse all men in relying upon the virtue of their spirit, when we see that his so singular *inducment* with the Holy Spirit was not security against the danger of this presumption.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, pt. i. p. 170: 1648.

Endrénch. *v. a.* Drench; drown. *Rare.* (spelt with *i*.)

My hopes lie drown'd; in many fathoms deep
They lie *indrench'd*.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 1.

If in this flesh, where thou *indrench'd* dost lie,
Poore soule, thou canst reare up thy limed wings,
Carry my thoughts up to the sacred skie.
Jones, Musicall Dreame: 1609.

Endrúdge. *v. a.* Make a slave or drudge of. *Rare.*

A slave's slave goes in rank with a beast: such is every one that *endrudgeth* himself to any known sin.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 29.

Endué. *v. a.* [from *indue*, from Lat. *induo* = put on as a garment (*vestis*), and thus in many cases nearly synonymous with Invest.] Clothe; invest (in the *primary* sense of the term).

Like a faerie knight himself he drest,
For every shape on him he could *endew*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 7, 40.

Thou losel base,
Thou hast with borrowed plumes thyself *endewed*.
Ibid. v. 3, 20.

Endué. *v. a.* [from *endow*.] Endow; invest (in the *secondary* sense of the term). [The confusion (which is to be excused rather than imitated) exhibited in the extract from Todd is sufficiently common at the present time. The key to it is in the extension given to such words as *invest*, and the similarity of import between that word and *indue*.] *Rare.*

Endue them with thy holy Spirit.—*Book of Common Prayer.*

Wisdom was Adam's instructor in Paradise: wisdom *endued* the fathers, who lived before the law, with the knowledge of holy things.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Returne from whence ye came, and rest a while,
Till morrow next, that I the Elfe subdew,
And with Sansfoy's dead dowry you *endew*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 4, 51.

With what ease,
Endu'd with regal virtues as thou art,
Might'st thou expel this monster from his throne.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 97.

Every Christian is *endued* with a power, whereby he is enabled to resist and conquer temptations.—*Bishop Tillotson.*

Spelt with *i*.

The angel, by whom God *indued* the waters of Bethesda with supernatural virtue, was not seen; yet the angel's presence was known by the waters.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

These banish'd men that I have kept withal,
Are men *indu'd* with worthy qualities.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 4.

His powers, with dreadful strength *indu'd*.
Chapman.

[In the following passage of Genesis,

'Leah said, God hath *endued* me with a good dowry.' (Genesis, xxx. 20.)

it seems incorrectly printed for *endow*, Dr. Johnson says. But *endue* was formerly used in the sense also of 'investing' with other powers and advantages than those of the mind; though Dr. Johnson gives the definition only as it applies to mental excellencies. Not such was the opinion of Barret, who, in his dictionary of 1580, renders *indued* by *præditus*, applying it to the ornaments of honour and fortune as well as of wit and virtue. In short, *endue* is to clothe, to invest as with clothes. And Spenser uses it, with the very phrase in question, 'to *endue* with a *dowry*.' Nor is the pretended misprint to be found only in our present version of the Bible. It is *endued* in other versions long before it. In Bishop Wilson's Bible, published in 1785, the word, however, is changed into *endowed*. The editors of the Bible which the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge has lately caused to be published with a selection of annotations by those accomplished scholars, have neither regarded the word as incorrect, nor unwarrantably dismissed it from the text.—*Todd.*]

Endúrable. *adj.* Tolerable; sufferable.

In revolutions men live fast: the experience of years is crowded into hours: old habits of thought and action are violently broken; and novelties, which at first sight inspire dread and disgust, become in a few days familiar, *endurable*, attractive.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ix.

Endúrance. *s.*

1. Continuance; lastingness.

Some of them are of very great antiquity and continuance, others more late and of less *endurance*.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

2. Patience; sufferance.

Great things of small
One can create; and in what place soe'er
Thrive under evil, and work ease out of pain,
Through labour and *endurance*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 259.

Their fortitude was most admirable in their patience and *endurance* of all evils, of pain, and of death.—*Sir W. Temple.*

3. State of suffering.

I would fain know whether that man takes a rational course to preserve himself, who refuses the *endurance* of these higher troubles, to secure himself from a condition infinitely more miserable?—*South, Sermons.*

He, who grown aged in this world of woe,
In deeds, not years, piercing the depths of life,
So that no wonder waits him; nor below
Can love, or sorrow, fame, ambition, strife,
Cut to his heart again with the keen knife
Of silent, sharp, *endurance*.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 5.

4. Delay; procrastination. *Obsolete.*

I should have ta'en some pains to bring together
Yourself and your accusers, and have heard you,
Without *indurance* further.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. v. 1.

Endúre. *v. a.* [Fr. *endurer*; Lat. *durare*.]

1. Bear; sustain; support unbroken; bear with patience; tolerate; put up with.

The gout haunts usually the easy and the rich, the nice and the lazy, who grow to *endure* much, because they can *endure* little.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Both were of shining steel, and wrought so pure,
As might the strokes of two such arms *endure*.
Dryden.

I wish to die, yet dare not death *endure*.
Id., Aurengzebe.

2. ? Continue in. *Obsolete.*

The deer *endureth* the womb but eight months, and is complete at six years.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Endúre. *v. n.*

1. Last; remain; continue.

Doth the crown *endure* to every generation?—*Proverbs*, xxvii. 24.

Labour not for the meat which perisheth, but for that meat which *endureth* unto everlasting life.—*John*, vi. 27.

By being able to repeat measures of time, or ideas of stated length of duration in our minds, we can imagine duration, where nothing does really *endure* or exist.—*Locke.*

2. Brook; bear; admit.

Our great English lords could not *endure* that any kings should reign in Ireland but themselves; nay, they could hardly *endure* that the crown of England should have any power over them.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

For how can I *endure* to see the evil that shall come unto my people? Or how can I *endure* to see the destruction of my kindred?—*Esther*, viii. 6.

Endúrer. *s.* One who can bear or endure; sustainer; sufferer.

They are very valiant and hardy; for the most part great *endurers* of cold, labour, hunger, and all hardiness.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

I'll fit you with my scholars, new practitioners,
Endurers of the time.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Nice Valour.

Endúring. *verbal abs.* Act or state of that which endures; capable of sustaining.

The hardness of bodies is caused chiefly by the jejuneness of the spirits, and their imparity with the tangible parts, which make them not only hard, but fragile, and less *enduring* of pressure.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Taking into the city all such things as they thought needful for the *enduring* of the siege, they destroyed all the rest.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Endúringly. *adv.* Lastingly.

Already at the end of the first Punic war some eminent Romans were in their full manhood, whose names are *enduringly* associated with the events of the second.—*Arnold, History of Rome*, ch. xlii.

Éndwise. *adv.* Erectly; uprightly; on end.

A rude and unpolished America, peopled with slothful and naked Indians, living in pitiful huts and cabins, made of poles set *endwise*.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Énecate. *v. a.* [Lat. *necatus*, pass. part. of *neco* = kill.] Kill. *Rare.*

Some plagues partake of such a pernicious degree of malignity, that, in the manner of a most presentaneous poison, they *enecate* in two or three hours, suddenly corrupting or extinguishing the vital spirits.—*Harvey, On the Plague.*

Énemy. *s.* [Fr. *ennemi*.]

1. Foe; hostile person; opponent; antagonist.

All the statutes speak of English rebels and Irish *enemies*, as if the Irish had never been in condition of subjects, but always out of the protection of the law.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

I say unto you, love your *enemies*.—*Matthew*, v. 44.

Bold is the critick, who dares prove
These heroes were no friends to love;
And bolder he who dares aver,
That they were *enemies* to war.
Prior.

The *enemy* thinks of raising threescore thousand men for the next summer.—*Addison, Present State of the War.*

2. In *Theology.* The Tempter; the Evil Spirit; Satan.

Defend us from the danger of the *enemy.*—*Book of Common Prayer.*

O cunning *enemy*, that, to catch a saint,
With saints dost bait thy hook.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

Energétic. *adj.* [Gr. ἐνεργητικός; from ἐν = in, and ἔργον = work.]

1. Forcible; active; vigorous; powerful in effect; efficacious.

These miasms entering the body, are not so *energetick* as to venenate the entire mass of blood in an instant.—*Harvey.*

2. Operative; active; working; not at rest.

If then we will conceive of God truly, and, as far as we can, adequately, we must look upon him not only as an eternal Being, but also as a Being eternally *energetick.*—*Grew.*

Energétical. *adj.* Same as Energetic.

That *energetical* powerful instrument, the Gospel of Christ, which is the power of God unto salvation, even to every Jew, nay, and Heathen.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 563.

Energétically. *adv.* In an energetic manner.

Against and above which [the Church of Christ] the cardinals of Rome do most *energetically* oppose and advance themselves.—*Potter, Interpretation of the Number* 666, p. 140: 1647.

Enérgic. *adj.* [Fr. *énergique.*] Powerful in effect.

Drive Thraldom, with malignant hand,
To curse some other destined land,
By Folly led astray;
Ierne bear on azure wing,
Energic let her soar and sing
Thy universal sway. *Swift, Ode on Science.*

O Musick, sphere-descended maid!—
Arise, as in that elder time,
Warm, *energick*, chaste, sublime!
Collins, Ode on the Passions.

Enérgical. *adj.* Vigorous; active; powerful in effect. *Rare.*

The learned and moderate of the reformed churches abhor the foppery of such conceits, and confess our polity to be productive of more *energical* and powerful preachers than any church in Europe.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 85: 1653.

Énergize. *v. a.* Endue, invest, or inspire, with energy; give energy; excite action.

As all energies are attributes, they have reference of course to certain *energizing* substances.—*Harris, Hermes*, i. 9.

It is less the purpose of our present meeting to feast the ravished ear with the enchanting sounds of harmony, (which afford indeed the purest of the pleasures of the senses,) than to taste those nobler exercises of *energizing* love, of which flesh and blood, the animal part of us, can no more partake than it can inherit heaven.—*Bishop Horsley.*

Énergizer. *s.* That which energizes, occasions, or causes.

Every energy is necessarily situate between two substantives; an *energizer* which is active, and a subject which is passive.—*Harris, Hermes*, i. 9.

Énergy. *s.* [Gr. ἐνέργεια.]

1. Force; vigour; efficacy; influence; power (actual or possible).

They are not effective of any thing, nor leave no work behind them, but are *energies* merely; for their working upon mirrours, and places of echo, doth not alter any thing in those bodies.—*Bacon.*

God thinketh with operation infinitely perfect, with an omnipotent as well as an eternal *energy.*—*Grew.*

Whether with particles of heav'nly fire
The God of nature did his soul inspire;
Or earth, but new divided from the sky,
And pliant still, retain'd th' ethereal *energy.*
Dryden.

Beg the blessed Jesus to give an *energy* to your imperfect prayers, by his most powerful intercession.—*Bishop Smalridge.*

2. Faculty; operation.

Matter, though divided into the subtilest parts, moved swiftly, is senseless and stupid, and makes no approach to vital *energy.*—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

How can concussion of atoms beget self-consciousness, and powers and *energies* that we feel in our minds?—*Bentley.*

3. Strength of expression; force of signification; spirit; life.

Who did ever, in French authors, see
The comprehensive English *energy?*
Lord Roscommon.

Swift and ready and familiar communication is made by speech; and, when animated by elocution, it acquires a greater life and *energy*, ravishing and captivating the hearers.—*Holder.*

Many words deserve to be thrown out of our language, and not a few antiquated to be restored on account of their *energy* and sound.—*Swift.*

The next quality of style to be noticed is what may be called *energy*; the term being used in a wider sense than the 'Ενέργεια of Aristotle, and nearly corresponding with what Dr. Campbell calls vivacity; so as to comprehend every thing that may conduce to stimulate attention,—to impress strongly on the mind the arguments adduced,—to excite the imagination, and to arouse the feelings. This *energy* then, or vivacity of Style, must depend (as is likewise the case in respect of perspicuity) on three things: 1st, the choice of words, 2d, their number, and 3d, their arrangement.—*Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. iii. ch. ii. § 1.

Énervate. *v. a.* [Lat. *enervatus* = deprived of nerve.] Weaken; deprive of force; emasculate.

Great empires, while they stand, do *enervate* and destroy the forces of the natives which they have subdued, resting upon their own protecting forces.—*Bacon.*

Sheepish softness often *enervates* those who are bred like fondlings at home.—*Locke.*

Énervate. *adj.* Weakened; deprived of force.

On each *enervate* string they taught the note
To pant, or tremble, through an eunuch's throat.
Pope.

Away, *enervate* bards, away,
Who spin the courtly, silken lay!
Dr. Warton, Ode on West's Pindar.

They lull themselves in an *enervate* and cowardly dissipation, and, instead of being happy, are only indolent.—*Johnson, Sermons*, no. 14. (Ord MS.)

Enervàted. *part. adj.* Enfeebled.

Footmen exercise themselves, whilst their *enervated* lords are softly lolling in their chariots.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Énervating. *part. adj.* Causing enervation; weakening; relaxing.

"Tis the grandson of Monmouth, young Coningsby. .. They tell me he is a lively lad.' .. 'I hope he does not dream of inheritances,' said Sidonia. "Tis the most *enervating* of visions.'—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, b. iv. ch. xi.

Énervátion. *s.* Act of weakening; state of being weakened; loss of nerve in the sense of vital stimulus.

This colour of meliority and preheminence is a sign of *enervation* and weakness.—*Bacon, Table of Colours of Good and Evil.*

Enérve. *v. a.* Weaken; break the force of; crush. *Rare.*

We shall be able to solve and *enerve* their force.—*Sir K. Digby.*

Such object hath the pow'r to soft'n and tame
Severest temper, smooth the rugged'st brow,
Enerve, and with voluptuous hope dissolve.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 163.

Enfeéble. *v. a.* Weaken; enervate; deprive of strength.

I've belied a lady,
The princess of this country; and the air on't
Revengingly *enfeebles* me.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, v. 2.

Some employ their time in affairs below the dignity of their persons; and being called by God, or the republic, to bear great burdens, do *enfeeble* their understandings by sordid and brutish business.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

Sure, nature form'd me of her softest mould,
Enfeebled all my soul with tender passions,
And sunk me even below my own weak sex.
Addison, Cato.

Enfélon. *v. a.* Invest with the character of a felon; fill with fierceness.

Enféloned. *part. adj.* Full of fierceness; inclined to cruelty.

With that, like one *enfelon'd* or distraught,
She forth did roam whither her rage her bore,
With frantick passion and with furie fraught.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 8, 48.

Enfeóff. *v. a.*

1. In *Law.* Invest with any dignities or possessions.

If the eldest son *enfeoff* the second, reserving homage, and that homage paid, and then the second son dies without issue, it will descend to the eldest as heir, and the seignory is extinct.—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Common Law of England.*

2. Give up entirely; surrender.

The skipping king ...
Grew a companion to the common streets,
Enfeoff'd himself to popularity.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 2.

Enfeóffment. *s.* Act of enfeoffing; instrument or deed by which one is invested with possessions.

(For example see extract under Feoffee.)

Enfétter. *v. a.* Hold, or bind, in fetters; enchain.

His soul is so *enfetter'd* to her love,
That she may make, unmake, do what she list.
Shakespear, Othello, ii. 3.

Enféver. *v. a.* Produce fever. *Rare.*

Enfévering. *part. adj.* Causing fever or feverishness.

In vain the purer stream
Courts him, as gently the green bank it laves,
To blend the *enfevering* draught with its pellucid waves. *Seward, Sonnets.*

Enfiérce. *v. a.* Make fierce. *Rare.*

Abashed now, not fighting so;
But, more *enfierced* through his currish play,
Him sternly grypt. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, ii. 8.

Enfiláde. *s.* [Fr.] Straight passage; narrow rank or line (chiefly in *Strategics*).

The trees have swelled out beyond the line traced for them, and destroyed the *enfilade*, by advancing into the walks, or retiring from them.—*Swinburne, Travels through Spain*, let. 38.

Enfiláde. *v. a.* Fire on a body of soldiers so as to rake it in the direction of its length.

The avenues, being cut through the wood in right lines, were *enfiladed* by the Spanish canon.—*Expedition to Carthagena.*

Enfíre. *v. a.* Fire; set on fire; kindle. *Rare.*

So hard those heavenly beauties he *enfir'd*
As things divine, least passions do impress.
Spenser, Hymn on heavenly Love.

As for his holy sisters at Bruxells, the touch of whom hath so much *enfired* his ghostly zeal, I intended no quarrel to them in particular.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy*, p. 63.

Enflésh. *v. a.* Harden; establish in any practice; incorporate. *Rare.*

Vices which are habituated, inbred, and *enfleshed* in him.—*Florio, Translation of Montaigne's Essays*, p. 173: 1613.

Enfórce. *v. a.*

1. Give strength to; strengthen; invigorate; make or gain by force.

The idle stroke, *enforcing* furious way,
Missing the mark of his misaimed sight,
Did fall to ground. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Sometimes with lunatick bans, sometimes with prayers
Enforce their charity. *Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 3.

2. Drive; put in act by violence. *Rare.*

Sker away as swift as stones
Enforced from the old Assyrian slings.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 7.

3. Instigate; provoke; urge on; animate.

Fear gave her wings, and rage *enforc'd* my flight
Through woods and plains. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

4. Urge with energy.

All revoke
Your ignorant election; *enforce* his pride,
And his old hate to you.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 3.

He prevailed with him by *enforcing* the ill consequence of his refusal to take the office, which would be interpreted to his dislike of the court.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

To avoid all appearance of disaffection, I have taken care to *enforce* loyalty by an invincible argument.—*Swift.*

5. Compel; constrain.

For competence of life I will allow you,
That lack of means *enforce* you not to evil.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. v. 5.

A just disdain conceived by that queen, that so wicked a rebel should prevail against her, did move and almost *enforce* her to send over that mighty army.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

6. Press with a charge. *Rare.*

In this point charge him home, that he affects
Tyrannick power: if he evade us there,
Enforce him with his envy to the people,
And that the spoils got on the Antiates
Was ne'er distributed.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 3.

7. Prove; evince; show beyond contradiction.

Which laws in such case we must obey, unless there be reason shewed, which may necessarily *enforce* that the law of reason, or of God, doth enjoin the contrary.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Enfórce. *s.* Power; strength. *Rare.*

He now defies thee thrice to single fight,
As a petty enterprise of small *enforce.*
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1222.

Enfórcedly. *adv.* By violence; not voluntarily; not spontaneously; by choice.

If thou didst put this sour cold habit on,
To castigate thy pride, 'twere well; but thou

Do'st it *enforcedly*; thou'dst courtier be,
Wert thou not beggar.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

Enfórcement. *s.*

1. Act of violence; compulsion; force offered.
He that contendeth against these *enforcements*, may easily master or resist them.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*
2. Sanction; that which gives force to a law.
The rewards and punishments of another life, which the Almighty has established as the *enforcements* of his law, are of weight enough to determine the choice.—*Locke.*
3. Motive of conviction; urgent evidence.
The personal descent of God himself, and his assumption of our flesh to his divinity, was an *enforcement* beyond all the methods of wisdom that were ever made use of in the world.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*
4. Pressing exigence.
More than I have said,
The leisure and *enforcement* of the time
Forbids to dwell on. *Shakespear, Richard III.* v. 3.

Enfórcer. *s.* One who enforces; compeller; one who effects by violence.
When a man tumbles a cylinder or roller down an hill, 'tis certain that the man is the violent *enforcer* of the first motion of it.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

Enfórcible. *adj.* Capable of being enforced.
Grounded upon plain testimonies of Scripture, and *enforcible* by good reason.—*Barrow, Sermon* vi. *Works* i. 71. (Ord MS.)

Enfórcive. *s.* That which has a constraining power. (spelt with *i*.)
After those omnipotent *inforcives* to a virtuous life, if we take a prospect of both worlds, it would be hard to know which were the heathen.—*Allestree, Forty Sermons*, b. ii. (Ord MS.)

Enfórm. *v. a.* Fashion; direct. *Rare.*
He knew the diverse went of mortal ways,
And in the minds of men had great insight;
Which with sage counsel, when they went astray,
He could *enforme*, and then reduce aright.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 6, 3.

Enfoúlder. *v. a.* [Fr. *fouldroyer*.] Light up by lightning.

Enfoúldered. *part. adj.* Lit up by lightning. *Obsolete.*
Heart cannot think what outrage and what cries,
With foul *enfouldred* smoake and flashing fire,
The hell-bred beast threw forth unto the skies.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Enfránchise. *v. a.* [see Franchise.]

1. Admit to the privileges of one invested with a franchise.
The English colonies, and some septs of the Irishry, *enfranchised* by special charters, were admitted to the benefit of the laws.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*
Romulus was the natural parent of all those people that were the first inhabitants of Rome, or of those that were after incorporated and *enfranchised* into that name, city, or government.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*
The incorporating a man into any society, or body politick. For example, he that is by charter made denizen of England, is said to be *enfranchised*: and so is he that is made a citizen of London, or other city, or burgess of any town corporate, because he is made partaker of those liberties that appertain to the corporation.—*Cowell.*
2. Set free from slavery, prison, constraint, or disability.
Men, forbearing wine, come from drinking healths to a draught at a meal; and, lastly, to discontinue altogether; but if a man have the fortitude and resolution to *enfranchise* himself at once, that is the best.—*Bacon, Essays.*
If they won a battle, prisoners became slaves, and continued so in their generations, unless *enfranchised* by their masters.—*Sir W. Temple.*
3. Naturalize.
These words have been *enfranchised* amongst us. —*Watts.*

Enfránchisement. *s.* Investiture of the privileges of a franchise.
His coming hither hath no farther scope,
Than for his lineal royalties, and to beg
Enfranchisement immediate on his knees.
Shakespear, Richard II. iii. 3.
To make me captive, where *enfranchisement*
Cannot be gotten.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 1.
That false *enfranchisement* with ease is found:
Slaves are made citizens by turning round.
Dryden, Persius's Satires.

Enfreéze. *v. a.* Congeal with cold. *Rare.*
Yet to augment the anguish of my smart,
Thou hast *enfrozen* her disdainful breast,
That no one drop of pity there doth rest.
Spenser, Hymn on heavenly Love.

Enfróward. *v. a.* Make perverse or ungovernable. *Rare.*
The multitude of crooked and side respects, which are the only clouds that eclipse the truth from shining more lightly on the face of the world, and the only pricks which so *enfroward* men's affections as not to consider and follow what were for the best, do cause that this chief unity findeth small acceptation.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

Engáge. *v. a.* [Fr. *engager*.]

1. Make liable for a debt to a creditor.
I have *engag'd* myself to a dear friend,
Engag'd my friend to his mere enemy,
To feed my means.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.
2. Pawn; stake.
They most perfidiously condemn
Those that *engag'd* their lives for them.
Butler, Hudibras.
3. Enlist; bring into a party.
All wicked men are of a party against religion: some lust or interest *engageth* them against it.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*
4. Embark in an affair.
So far had we *engaged* ourselves, unfortunate souls, that we listed not to complain, since our complaints could not but carry the greatest accusation to ourselves.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
5. Attach; make adherent.
Good nature *engages* everybody to him.—*Addison.*
6. Induce; win by pleasing means; gain.
To ev'ry duty he could minds *engage*,
Provoke their courage, and command their rage.
Waller.
His beauty these, and those his blooming age,
The rest his house and his own fame *engage*.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.
So shall I court thy dearest truth,
When beauty ceases to *engage*;
So thinking on thy charming youth,
I'll love it o'er again in age. *Prior.*
7. Bind by any appointment or contract.
We have been firm to our allies, without declining any expence to which we had *engaged* ourselves, and we have even exceeded our engagement.—*Bishop Atterbury.*
8. Seize by the attention: (as 'He was deeply *engaged* in conversation').
9. Employ; hold in business.
For I shall sing of battles, blood, and rage,
Which princes and their people did *engage*.
Dryden.
10. Encounter; fight.
Our little fleet was now *engag'd*.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.
The army was *engag'd* before the cannon was turned, or the ground made choice of upon which they were to fight.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*, b. ix.
The rebel knave, who dares his prince *engage*,
Proves the just victim of his royal rage. *Pope.*

Engáge. *v. n.*

1. Contend; fight.
Upon advertisement of the Scots army, the earl of Holland was sent with a body to meet and *engage* with it.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
2. Embark in any business; enlist.
'Tis not indeed my talent to *engage*
In lofty trifles, or to swell my page
With wind and noise. *Dryden, Persius's Satires.*
3. Warrant; guarantee; bet.
I'll *engage* he'll rise in his profession, for he can cringe and flatter with the best. — *Gray's Inn Journall*, no. 6. (Ord MS.)
I can also help you to a lady who is as deaf, tho' not so old, as yourself; you'll be pleased with one another, I'll *engage*, tho' you don't hear one another. —*Pope, Letter to Swift*, Sept. 14, 1725. (Ord MS.)

Engágedly. *adv.* In a way bespeaking attachment to a party.
Far better it were for publick good there were more (deserving the name of Johannes de Indagine) progressive pioneers in the mines of knowledge, than controverters of what is found: it would lessen the number of conciliatours; which cannot themselves now write, but as *engagedly* biassed to one side or other.—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 233: 1654.

Engágement. *s.*

1. Obligation by contract.
We have, in expence, exceeded our *engagements*.—*Bishop Atterbury.*
'You see, child,' (says she) 'what Fortune hath thrown in your way, and I hope you will not withstand your own preferments.'—Leonora sighing, 'begged her not to mention any such thing, when she knew her *engagements* to Horatio.'—'*Engagements* to a fig,' cry'd the aunt, 'you should thank heaven on your knees that you have it yet it in your power to break them.'—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*
Now, after these confessions and compliments, I suggest a waltz.—No one is waltzing now.—When the quadrille, then, is finished?—Then I am engaged. —After your *engagement*?—Oh, impossible! That is indeed making a business of pleasure. I have just refused a similar request of your fellow-steward. We damsels shall soon be obliged to carry a book to enrol our *engagements* as well as our bets, if this system of reversionary dancing be any longer encouraged.—*Disraeli the younger, The young Duke*, b. ii. ch. iii.
2. Adherence to a party or cause; partiality.
This practice may be obvious to any who impartially, and without *engagement*, is at the pains to examine.—*Swift.*
3. Employment of the attention.
Play, either by our too constant or too long *engagement* in it, becomes like an employment or profession.—*Rogers.*
4. Fight; conflict; battle.
Our army, led by valiant Torrismond,
Is now in hot *engagement* with the Moors.
Dryden.
He [the French admiral] tacked, and would not venture an *engagement*.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his own Time.*
5. Obligation; motive.
This is the greatest *engagement* not to forfeit an opportunity.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

Engáger. *s.* One who signs a particular engagement; one who embarks in an affair. *Rare.*
Rash motions have lost noble enterprises and their *engagers*. — *Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 125: 1653.
He [Sir W. Davenant] contrives to set up an opera, wherein serjeant Maynard and several citizens were *engagers*.—*Aubrey, Anecdotes*, ii. 308.
We may safely give leave to the covenanter, the *engager*, and the rest of a schismatical people, to pretend as high as they can, whilst we are sure we are as much as they can pretend to.—*Ellis, Sermon*, 29 May, 1661, p. 39.

Engáging. *part. adj.* Having the power of engaging attention; pleasing: (as, 'an *engaging* manner').

Engaól. *v. a.* Imprison; confine.
The British mountaineer who first uprear'd
A mouse-trap, and *engaol'd* the little thief.
Translation of Holdsworth's Muscipula, p. 5: 1715.

Engallánt. *v. a.* Make a gallant of anyone; invest with the character of a gallant; set off gallantly. *Rare.*
If you could but endear yourself to her affections, you were eternally *engallanted*.—*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

Engárboil. *v. a.* Mix up with Garboils; disorder; disturb. *Rare.*
It is strange, that for wishing, advising, and in his own particular using and ensuing that moderation, thereby not to *engarboil* the church, and disturb the course of piety, he should so, by you and yours, be blamed, accused, and traduced for a Papist and an Arminian; calumniated almost in every ordinary by your means, for a dangerous driver at popery and sedition.—*Bishop Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 80.

Engárland. *v. a.* Encircle with a garland. *Rare.*
Let us rather plant more laurels for to *engarland* the poets' heads.—*Sir P. Sidney, Defence of Poesy.*

Engárrison. *v. a.* Protect by a garrison.
Those strangers were no otherwise engaged, than as they that would hold fair correspondence with the citizens where they were *engarrisoned*.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.
Neptune with a guard doth *engarrison* her strongly.—*Howell.*
Every man has corrupt sinful habits that have overspread, and, as it were, *engarrisoned* themselves in the most inward parts of his soul.—*South, Sermons*, vii. 51.

Engém. *v. a.* Ornament, or colour, as if be gems. *Rare.*
The sun is fair when he with crimson crown
And flaming rubies leaves his eastern bed,
Fair is Theumanties in her christal goun,
When clouds *engemm'd* shew azure, green, and red.
Drummond, Poems, no. 39. (Ord MS.)

Engénder. *v. a.* [Fr. *engendrer*.]

1. Beget between different sexes.
This bastard love is *engendered* betwixt lust and idleness.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
2. Produce; form.
Again, if souls do other souls beget,
'Tis by themselves, or by the body's pow'r:

For by themselves, what doth their working let
But they might souls *engender* ev'ry hour?
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

3. Excite; cause; produce.
Say, can you fast? Your stomachs are too young,
And abstinence *engenders* maladies.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, iv. 3.
It unloads the mind, *engenders* thoughts, and animates virtue.—*Addison.*

4. Bring forth; develop.
Vice *engenders* shame, and folly broods o'er grief.
—*Prior.*

Spelt with *i*.
High conceits *ingendering* pride.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 809.

Engénder. *v. n.* Be caused; be produced; breed.
Thick clouds are spread, and storms *engender* there. *Dryden*

Spelt with *i*.
The council of Trent, and the Spanish inquisition, *ingendering* together, brought forth those catalogues and expurging indexes.—*Milton, Areopagitica.*

Engénderer. *s.* One who engenders, begets, breeds. (spelt with *i*.)
The *ingenderers* and ingendered.
Sir J. Davies, Witte's Pilgrimage, sign. O. i.

Engíld. *v. a.* Gild; adorn. *Rare.*
Fair Helena, who more *engilds* the night
Than all yon fiery o's and eyes of light.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.

Énginе. *s.* [Fr. *engin*; Lat. *ingenium* = wit, power of contrivance; whence, in the French, thing contrived. Gin = snare, is a further reduction of this word.]

1. Mechanical complication, in which various movements and parts concur to one effect; instrument in general; tool.
The sword, the arrow, the gun, with many terrible *engines* of death, will be well employed.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*
In all *engines* it must be considered, what weight every beam is to carry.—*Adams.*
He takes the scissars, and extends
The little *engine* on his fingers' ends. *Pope.*

Specially.

a. Military contrivance.
This is our *engine*, towers that overthrows;
Our spear that hurts, our sword that wounds our foes. *Fairfax.*

b. Instrument of torture; rack.
O most small fault,
How ugly didst thou in Cordelia show!
Which, like an *engine*, wrench'd my frame of nature
From the fix'd place. *Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 4.

c. Fire-engine.
Some cut the pipes, and some the *engines* play;
And some, more bold, mount ladders to the fire.
Dryden.

2. Any means used to bring to pass, or to effect; machination: scheme.
Prayer must be divine and heavenly, which the devil with all his *engines* so violently opposeth.—*Bishop Duppa, Rules and Helps of Devotion.*
Nor did he 'scape
By all his *engines*, but was headlong sent
With his industrious crew to build in hell.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 749.

3. Agent for another (especially one who has no will of his own, being a *thing* rather than a person); tool (in the *bad* sense).
They had th' especial *engines* been, to rear
His fortunes up into the state they were. *Daniel.*

Engineér. *s.* One who manages engines; one who directs the artillery of an army.
For 'tis the sport to have the *engineer*
Hoist with his own petard.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 4.
An author, who points his satire at a great man, is like the *engineer* who signalized himself by this ungenerous practice.—*Addison.*

Engineéring. *verbal abs.* Work, craft, skill, business, or profession; practice of an engineer.
It has already been shown that the natives of Ceylon received their earliest instruction in *engineering* from the Brahmans, who attached themselves to the followers of Wijayo and his immediate successors. . . . Of military *engineering* the Singhalese had a very slight knowledge.—*Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon*, pt. iv. ch. vi.

Énginery. *s.*

1. Act of managing artillery.
They may descend in mathematicks to fortification, architecture, *enginery*, or navigation.—*Milton, Tractate on Education.*

2. Engines of war; artillery.
We saw the foe
Approaching, gross and huge, in hollow cube
Training his dev'lish *enginery*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 551.

3. Any device or contrivance.
The fraudful *enginery* of Rome.
Shenstone, Economy.

Énginous. *adj.* Ingenious; contriving; inventive. *Rare.*
Then wrought her wit
With her broke vow, her goddess' wrath, her fame,—
All tools that *enginous* despair could frame.
Marlowe and Chapman, Hero and Leander.

Engírd. *v. a.* Gird.
Let cruel Discord bear thee company,
Engirt with snakes. *Gascoigne, Jocasta*: 1577.
My heart is drown'd with grief,
My body round *engirt* with misery.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

Engírt. *v. a.* Engird. *Rare.*
A lily prison'd in a gaol of snow; . . .
So white a friend *engirts* so white a foe.
Shakespear, Venus and Adonis.
He who call'd with thought to birth
Yon tented sky, this laughing earth,
And dress'd with springs and forests tall,
And pour'd the main, *engirting* all.
Collins, Ode on the Poetical Character.

Englád. *v. a.* Make glad; gladden. *Rare.*
The lark upon the somer's day, . . .
Mounteth on high, with hir melodious lay,
Of the sun shine *engladded* with the light.
Skelton, Poems, p. 26.

Englaímed. *adj.* Made clammy. *Rare.*
His tongue *engleymed*, and his nose black.—*Liber Festivalis*, fol. 16. b.

Énglish. *v. a.* Translate into English.
The hollow instrument terebra, we may *english* piercer.—*Bacon.*
We find not a word in the text can properly be rendered anise, which is what the Latins call anethum, and properly *englished* dill.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Énglishry. *s.* State or privilege of being an Englishman: (an old *law* expression: *Irishry* was thus used in Elizabeth's time for being Irish).
Though eight years had elapsed since an arm had been lifted up in the conquered island against the domination of the *Englishry*, the unhappy children of the soil who had been suffered to live, submissive and obscure, on their hereditary fields, were threatened with a new and severe inquisition into old offences.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxv.

Englút. *v. a.* [Fr. *engloutir*.] *Rare.*

1. Swallow up.
Neither my place, nor ought I heard of business,
Hath rais'd me from my bed; nor doth the general
Take hold on me: for my particular grief
Engluts and swallows other sorrows.
Shakespear, Othello, i. 3.
Certainly, thou art so near the gulf,
Thou needs must be *englutted*. *Id. Henry V.* iv. 3.
How many prodigal bits have slaves and peasants
This night *englutted!* *Id., Timon of Athens*, ii. 2.
Whose grieved minds, which choler did *englut*,
Against themselves turning their wrathful spight.
Spenser.

2. Glut; pamper; fill up.
Being once *englutted* with vanity, he will straightway loath all learning.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Engóre. *v. a.* Pierce; prick; gore. *Rare.*
As savage bull, whom two fierce mastives bait,
When rancour doth with rage him once *engore*,
Forgets with wary ward them to await,
But with his dreadful horns them drives afore.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Engórge. *v. a.* [Fr. *engorger*, from *gorge* = throat.] Swallow; devour; gorge.
That is the gulf of greediness, they say,
That deep *engorgeth* all this world its prey.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
With pleasures cloy'd, *engorged* with the fill.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 425.

Engórge. *v. n.* Devour; feed with eagerness and voracity; riot.
Nor was it wonder that he thus did swell,
Who had *engorged* and drunken was with Hell.
Beaumont, Psyche, xv. 293: 1651.

Spelt with *i*.
Greedily she *ingorg'd* without restraint,
And knew not eating death!
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 791.

Engórged. *part. adj.* Gulped down.
Then fraught with rancour, and *engorged* ire,
He cast at once him to avenge for all.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Engórgement. *s.* In *Medicine.* Plethoric condition.
(For example see extract under Infarction.)

Engráff. *v. a.* Graft; unite. *Obsolete.*
You have been so much *engraffed* to Falstaff.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. ii. 2.

Spelt with *i*.
Nor are the ways alike in all
How to *ingraff*, how to inoculate.
May, Translation of Virgil.

Engráffment. *s.* Implantation, as of a graft; that which is engrafted. *Rare.*
Thus the relations between men and men are changed, we may be obliged to act against those very instincts, which, from their deep *engraffment* have (though improperly) been called the laws of nature.—*Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 425.

Engráft. *v. a.* Graft, q. v. (spelt with *i*.)
For a spur of diligence, we have a natural thirst after knowledge *ingrafted* in us.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*
All his works on me,
Good, or not good, *ingraft*; my merit those
Shall perfect, and for these my death shall pay.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 34.
As next of kin, Achilles' arms I claim;
This fellow would *ingraft* a foreign name
Upon our stock. *Dryden.*

Engráft. *adj.* Engrafted. (spelt with *i*.)
'Tis great pity that the noble Moor
Should hazard such a place as his own second,
With one of an *ingraft* infirmity.
Shakespear, Othello, ii. 3.

Engráfted. *part. adj.* Grafted; inserted into that to which it does not belong.
Receive with meekness the *engrafted* word, which is able to save your souls.—*James*, i. 21.
All filthiness and superfluity of naughtiness must be first laid aside, that we may be fitted to receive with meekness this *engrafted* word: which shews it cannot import any thing which is by nature always in us.—*Whitby.*

Spelt with *i*.
Ingrafted love he bears to Cæsar.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

Engraíl. *v. a.* [Fr. *engréler*.]

1. Spot as with hail; variegate. *Rare.*
Æacides then shews
A long lance, and a caldron, new, *engrail'd* with twenty hues.
Chapman, Translation of Homer's Iliad.

2. In *Heraldry.* Notch; indent.
Polwheel beareth a saltier *engrail'd*. — *Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Engraín. *v. a.* [see Grain = branch.] Dye deep; dye in grain.

Engraíned. *part. adj.* Dyed in grain.
Seest how fresh my flowers bene spread
Dyed in lilie white and crimson red,
With leaves *engrain'd* in lusty grain?
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, February.

Spelt with *i*.
Ingrain'd habits, dy'd with often dips,
Are not so soon discoloured.
Marston, Scourge of Villainy, i. 4: 1599.
'Tis an *ingrained*, rational, and judicious sorrow.
—*Norris, Letter on his Niece's Death.*

Engrápple. *v. n.* Close with; contend with; hold on each other. *Rare.*
There shall young Hotspur, with a fury led,
Engrapple with thy son, as fierce as he. *Daniel.*

Spelt with *i*.
Look how two lions fierce . . . at one another fly,
And with their armed paws *ingrappled* dreadfully.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xii.

Engrásp. *v. a.* Seize; hold fast in the hand; gripe. *Rare.*
Now gan Pyrocles wax as wood as he,
And him affronted with impatient might;
And both together fierce *engrasped* be,
Whiles Guyon standing by, their uncouth strife does see. *Spenser.*

Engráve. *v. a.* pass. part. *engraved* or *engraven*. [Fr. *engraver*.]

1. Picture by incisions in any material.
Her ivory forehead, full of bounty brave,
Like a broad table, did itself dispread,
For love his lofty triumphs to *engrave*,
And write the battles of his great godhead.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
O'er all, the heav'n's refulgent image shines;
On either gate were six *engraven* signs.
Addison, Translation from Ovid.

2. Impress deeply; imprint.
It will scarce seem possible, that God should *engrave* principles, in men's minds, in words of uncertain signification.—*Locke.*

Engráve. *v. a.* [from *grave* = tomb.] Bury; inter.

The sixth had charge of them now being dead,
In seemly sort their corses to *engrave*,
And deck with dainty flowers their bridal bed.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
So both agree their bodies to *engrave*. *Ibid.*
[They] did end their honest life,
And lye here *engraved* under the marble stone.
Ashmole, Antiquities of Berkshire, ii. 348.

Engrávement. *s.* Work of an engraver. *Rare.*
We being the offspring of God ought not to think that the Godhead is like unto gold, or silver, or stone, the *engravement* of art and man's device.—*Barrow, Exposition on the Decalogue.*

Engráver. *s.* One who engraves; cutter in stone or other matter.
All manner of work of the *engraver*.—*Exodus*, xxv. 35.
Images are not made in the brain itself, as the pencil of a painter or *engraver* makes the images in the table, but are imprinted in a wonderful method in the soul.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Engrávery. *s.* Engraving: (this latter the *commoner*).
Some handsome *engraveries* and medals.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 210.

Engráving. *s.* Work of an engraver; picture or mark engraved.
With the work of an engraver in stone, like the *engravings* of a signet, shalt thou engrave the two stones with the names of the children of Israel.—*Exodus*, xxviii. 11.

Engreát. *v. a.* Same as Engreaten. *Rare.* (spelt with *i*.)
It appeareth, that there is, in all things, a desire to dilate and to *ingreat* themselves.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 174: 1622.
As some are gentle and benign, so some others, to *ingreat* themselves, might strain more than the strong will bear.—*Archbishop Abbot, Speech in Rushworth's Collectanea*, i. 455.

Engreáten. *v. a.* Make great. *Rare.*
As sin is grievous in its own nature, so it is much *engreatened* by the circumstances which attend it.—*Jeremy Taylor, Contemplations.* (Ord MS.)
The things of this world, through their vanity, which swell and blows them up, seem to extend and *engreaten* them; yet, they are in themselves contemptible and little.—*Ibid.* (Ord MS.)

Engriéve. *v. a.* Grieve. *Rare.*
Aches, and hurts, and corns, do *engrieve* either towards rain, or towards frost.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Engriéved. *part. adj.* Grieved.
The gnawing anguish, and sharp jealousy,
Which his sad speech infixed in my breast,
Rankled so sore, and fester'd inwardly,
That my *engrieved* mind could find *no* rest.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Engróss. *v. a.* [Fr. *gros* = great.]
1. Make big, thick, bulky, fat, or coarse; enlarge; increase in bulk.
But more happy he than wise,
Of that sea's nature did him not avise;
The waves thereof so slow and sluggish were,
Engross'd with mud, which did them foul agriees
That every weighty thing they did upbear.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Not sleeping, to *engross* his idle body;
But praying, to enrich his watchful soul.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 7.
Though pillars, by channeling, be seemingly *engrossed* to our sight, yet they are truly weakened in themselves.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*
2. Seize in the gross; seize, take possession of, or keep, any commodity for the sake of selling at a high price; monopolize the whole of anything. See last extract.
If thou *engrossest* all the griefs as thine,
Thou rob'st me of a moiety.
Shakespear, All's well that end's well, iii. 2.
Those two great things that so *engross* the desires and designs of both the nobler and ignobler sort of mankind, are to be found in religion; namely, wisdom and pleasure.—*South, Sermons.*
A dog, a parrot, or an ape,
Or some worse brute in human shape,
Engross the fancies of the fair. *Swift.*
They listened always very attentively to my discourses on these heads, but especially to that part which related to the buying negroes; which was a trade, at that time, not only not far entered into, but, as far as it was, had been carried on by the assientos, or permission of the kings of Spain and Portugal, and *engrossed* from the public; so that few negroes were bought, and those excessive dear.—*De Foe, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*
3. Copy in a large hand.
Here is th' indictment of the good lord Hastings,
Which in a set hand fairly is *engross'd*.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 6.

[*Engross.*—1. French, *grossoyer*, to write fair, or in great (Fr. *gros*) and fair letters. (Cotgrave.) Opposed to the *minute* or small characters of the original draught, hence called *minutes* of a proceeding. French, *grosse*, Dutch, *gros*, a notarial copy. Le notaire garde *la minute* et en delivre *la grosse*, keeps the minutes and delivers the engrossed copy. 2. In the earlier period of our history the *engrossing* of commodities was regarded as an odious social offence, and was jealously guarded against by the municipal law. The meaning of the word is misunderstood by Blackstone, who explains it as 'the getting into our possession, or buying up, *large* quantities of corn, or other dead victuals.' The real gist of the offence was what was considered an unfair *engrossing* or enhancing of the price by buying up what would otherwise have been brought to market by the producers themselves. French, *engrossir*, to greaten, increase, enlarge. (Cotgrave.) From signifying the buying up of a commodity in order to increase the price, *engross* is metaphorically applied to any invidious occupation of a matter which ought to be shared with other competitors. Thus we speak of a favoured visitor engrossing all the attention of the host.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Engróss. *v. n.* Be employed in engrossing.
A clerk, foredoom'd his father's soul to cross,
Who pens a stanza when he should *engross*. *Pope.*

Engrósser. *s.* One who engrosses: (especially as a purchaser of *large quantities* of any commodity, in order to sell it at a price which the actual, or approximate, monopoly of it has raised).
Ye *engrossers* and regraters, ye sellers with false weights and with false measures ... will ye never leave to content yourselves with honest and lawful gain?—*Harmar, Translation of Beza's Sermons*, p. 176: 1587.
Should ye set an oligarchy of twenty *engrossers* over it, to bring a famine upon our minds again, when we shall know nothing but what is measured to us by the bushel?—*Milton, Areopagitica.*
A new sort of *engrossers*, or forestallers, having the feeding and supplying this numerous body of workmen in the woollen manufactures, out of their warehouses, set the price upon the poor landholder.—*Locke.*

Engróssing. *verbal abs.* In *Commerce.* Buying up of any commodity in the gross, or forestalling the market.
(For examples see extract from Wedgwood under Engross, also under Forestalling and Regrating.)

Engróssment. *s.*
1. Appropriation of things in the gross; exorbitant acquisition.
Our thighs are packt with wax, our mouths with honey:
We bring it to the hive; and, like the bees,
Are murder'd for our pains! This bitter taste
Yield his *engrossments* to the dying father.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.
Those held their immoderate *engrossments* of power and favour by no other tenure than presumption.—*Swift.*
2. Copy of a written instrument.
Which clause, being approved by all parties, was in the king's presence entered in the bill that his majesty had signed; and being afterwards added to the *engrossment*, it was again thus reformed.—*Lord Clarendon, Life*, ii. 495.

Enguárd. *v. a.* Protect; defend; surround as guards. *Rare.*
A hundred knights! yes, that on ev'ry dream
He may *enguard* his dotage with their pow'rs,
And hold our lives at mercy.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 4.

Engúlf. *v. a.* Cast into a gulf.
They might suffice to make us advised to keep rather the known and beaten way with safety, than upon every giddy and brainless warrant to *engulph* ourselves in those passages, wherein so many have perished before us.—*Sir J. Hayward, Answer to Doleman*, ch. viii.: 1623.
Seeing myself engaged, yea and *engulfed* in so many anguishes and perplexities.—*Translation of Boccalini*, p. 36: 1626.
My thoughts shall be
Almost *engulf'd* in an infinity.
J. Hall, Poems, p. 35: 1646.
Luxury *engulphs* the soul in such base pleasures, and makes it like the worst of devils.—*Hewyt, Sermons*, p. 206: 1658.

Spelt with *i*.
Southward through Eden went a river large,
Nor chang'd his course, but through the shaggy hill
Pass'd underneath *ingulf'd*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 223.
Him who disobeys,
Me disobeys, breaks union, and that day,
Cast out from God and blessed vision, falls
Into utter darkness deep *ingulf'd*. *Ibid.* v. 611.
If we adjoin to the lords, whether they prevail or not, we *ingulf* ourselves into assured danger.—*Sir J. Hayward.*
That we *ingulf* not ourselves too deeply in the businesses and pleasures of this life.—*Bishop Hopkins, Exposition on the Lord's Prayer, &c.*, p. 264.
The river flows redundant;
Then rowling back, in his capacious lap
Ingulfs their whole militia, quick immerst. *Philips.*

Enhálse. *v. a.* Embrace. See Halse.

Enhánce. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *hausser, enhausser.*—from Latin *ante*, before, *in antea*, en avant, forwards, were formed Provençal *anz, ans*, before, *enant, enans*, forwards, and thence *enansar*, to put forwards, to advance, exalt, *enhance*. (Wedgwood, in voce.)]
1. Lift up; raise on high.
Both of them high at once their hands *enhanc'd*,
And both at once their huge blows down did sway.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
2. Raise; advance; heighten in price.
The desire of money is everywhere the same; its vent varies very little, but at its greatest scarcity *enhances* its price, and increases the scramble.—*Locke.*
3. Raise in esteem.
The remembrance of the difficulties we now undergo, will contribute to *enhance* our pleasure.—*Bishop Atterbury.*
The want of what we may call personality, none of the characters having name, except Comus himself, who is a very indefinite being, and the absence of all positive attributes of time and place *enhance* the ideality of a fiction by a certain indistinctness not unpleasing to the imagination.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries.*
4. Aggravate; increase from bad to worse.
To believe or pretend that whatever our hearts incite is the will of God within us, is the principle of villainy that hath acted in the children of disobedience, *enhanced* and improved with circumstances of greater impudence than the most abominable heathens are guilty of.—*Hammond.*
The relation which those children bore to the priesthood, contributed to *enhance* their guilt, and increase their punishment.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Enháncement. *s.*
1. Increase; augmentation of value.
Their yearly rents are not improved, the landlords making no less gain by fines than by *enhancement* of rents.—*Bacon.*
2. Aggravation; increase of ill.
Jocular slanders have, from the slightness of the temptation, an *enhancement* of guilt.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Enháncer. *s.* One who enhances; (chiefly by *raising* the *price* of a thing)
In such cases we must be so affected as that we grudge to ourselves our own gain, that we be not in the first file of *enhancers*.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

Enháppy. *v. a.* Render happy. *Rare.*
What better than at once to see our kingdom *enhappied*, and Christ advanced?—*Sermon by J. Symonds, Epistle dedicatory*, ¶ 3: 1641.

Enhárbour. *v. a.* Dwell in; inhabit. *Rare.*
O true delight, *enharbouring* the brests
Of those sweet creatures with the plumy crests.
W. Browne.

Enhárden. *v. a.* Embolden; encourage.
I am naturally bashful; nor hath conversation, age, or travel, been able to effront or *enharden* me.—*Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici.*
France useth ... to *enharden* one with confidence; for the gentry of France have a kind of loose becoming boldness, &c.—*Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel*, p. 192: 1642.

Enharmónic. *adj.* Term applied to the last of the three divisions of music by the ancients; and applied also to the manner of so disposing the voice in singing, as to render the melody more affecting.
In passing from one song to another, she [Leonora Baroni] shews sometimes the divisions of the *enharmonick* and chromatick species with so much air and sweetness, that every hearer is ravished with that delicate and difficult mode of singing.—*T. Warton, from M. Maugars, Notes on Milton.*

Enígma. *s.* [Gr. αἴνιγμα; Lat. *ænigma.*] Riddle.
The dark *enigma* will allow
A meaning; which, if well I understand,
From sacrilege will free the god's command.
Dryden.
A custom was amongst the ancients of proposing an *enigma* at festivals, and adjudging a reward to him that solved it.—*Pope.*

Enigmátic. *adj.* Having the character of an enigma; obscure; ambiguously described.
An *enigmatick* foe, whose ammunition
Is nothing else but want of all provision.
Beaumont, Psyche, ix. 53.

Enigmátical. *adj.* Same as Enigmatic.
Your answer, sir, is *enigmatical*.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, v. 4.
Faith here is the assent to those things which come to us by nearing, and are so believed by adherence, or dark *enigmatical* knowledge, but hereafter are seen or known demonstratively.—*Hammond.*

Enigmátically. *adv.* In an enigmatic manner.
Homer speaks *enigmatically*, and intends that these monsters are merely the creation of poetry.—*Broome.*

Enígmatist. *s.* One who deals in obscure and ambiguous matters; maker of riddles or enigmas.
That I may deal more ingenuously with my reader than the above-mentioned *enigmatist* has done, I shall present him with a key to my riddle.—*Addison, Whig Examiner.*

Enísle. *v. a.* Encircle; surround; make an island of anything. *Rare.* (spelt with *i.*)
Inisled in his arms, he clips her for his own.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xviii. (*isle of Oxney.*)
Gambia's wave *inisles*
An oozy coast, and pestilential ill
Diffuses wide. *Dyer.*

Enjoín. *v. a.* [from Fr. *enjoindre.*] Direct; order; prescribe: (it is more authoritative than *direct*, and less imperious than *command*).
To satisfy the good old man,
I would bend under any heavy weight
That he 'll *enjoin* me to.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, v. 1.
Monks and philosophers, and such as do continually *enjoin* themselves.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
This garden tend, our pleasant task *enjoin'd*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 205.
It endeavours to secure every man's interest, by *enjoining* that truth and fidelity be inviolably preserved.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*
Spelt with *i.*
Laws do not only teach what is good, but they *injoin* it; they have in them a certain constraining force.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Enjoín. *v. q.* [from *join.*] Join. *Rare.*
To be *enjoyned* with you in bands of indissoluble love and amity.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.* (Ord MS.)

Enjoínment. *s.* Direction; command.
Critical trial should be made by publick *enjoinment*, whereby determination might be settled beyond debate.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Enjoínt. *v. a.* Unite; form a junction. (spelt with *i.*)
The Ottomites, reverend and gracious,
Steering with due course towards the isle of Rhodes,
Have there *injointed* them with an after fleet.
Shakespear, Othello, i. 3.

Enjóy. *v. a.* [Fr. *jouir, enjouir.*]
1. Feel or perceive with pleasure; have a pleasing sense of; be delighted with: (often followed by *self*; in which case, according to the previous editions, the meaning is *please, exhilarate, glad, gladden, delight.* It is submitted that the ordinary imports meet all such cases).
Creatures are made to *enjoy themselves*, as well as to serve us.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*
When a man shall, with a sober, sedate, diabolical rancour, look upon and *enjoy himself* in the sight of his neighbour's sin and shame, can he plead the instigation of any appetite in nature?—*South, Sermons.*
I could *enjoy* the pangs of death,
And smile in agony. *Addison, Cato.*
2. Obtain possession or fruition of.
Edward the Saint, in whom it pleased God, righteous and just, to let England see what a blessing sin and iniquity would not suffer it to *enjoy*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Enjóy. *v. n.* Live in happiness.
Then I shall be no more!
And Adam, wedded to another Eve,
Shall live with her *enjoying*, I extinct.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 827.

Enjóyable. *adj.* Capable of enjoyment; yielding enjoyment.
The evening of our days is generally the calmest and the most *enjoyable* of them.—*Pope, Letters.*

Enjóyer. *s.* One who has fruition or possession.
It [the beatific vision] relates to an intrinsick worth, and some proportionateness in the *enjoyer*.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, pt. ii. p. 31: 1654.
They were the greatest *enjoyers*, and the greatest abusers of mercy that ever lived.—*South, Sermons*, viii. 365.

Enjóyment. *s.* Pleasure; happiness; fruition.
His hopes and expectations are bigger than his *enjoyments*.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Enkíndle. *v. a.*
1. Set on fire; inflame; put in a flame; rouse passions.
Edmund *enkindle* all the sparks of nature
To quit this horrid act.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 7.
Fearing to strengthen that impatience,
Which seem'd too much *enkindled*.
Id., Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.
2. Incite to any act or hope.
Do you not hope your children shall be kings,
When those that gave the thane of Cawder to me,
Promis'd no less to them?—That, trusted home,
Might yet *enkindle* you unto the crown.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 3.
To *enkindle* the enthusiasm of an artist on the theme over which he had achieved the most facile mastery; to set loose the heart of the rustic poet, and imbue his speech with the freedom of his native hills;... to conduct these brilliant developments to the height of satisfaction, and then to shift the scene by the magic of a word, were among her nightly successes.—*Talfourd, Memoirs of Lamb.*
But where the nation has been merely *enkindled* for a while by a great man's spirit, the light passes away with him who communicated it; and the nation when he is gone is like a dead body, to which magic power had, for a moment, given unnatural life: when the charm has ceased, the body is cold and stiff as before.—*Arnold, History of Rome*, ch. xlii.

Enknót. *v. a.* Bind as with a knot. *Rare.* (spelt with *i.*)
John Stafford, archbishop of Canterbury, when the land was more replenished with silver; *inknotteth* that priest in the greater excommunication that should consecrate 'poculum stanneum.'—*Fuller, History of the Holy War*, p. 131.

Enláce. *v. a.* Lace.
Ropes of pearl her neck and breast *enlace*.
P. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, vii. 10.

Enlaid. *part. adj.* Worked in Enlay. (spelt with *i.*)
Here clouded canes midst heaps of toys are found,
And *inlaid* tweezer cases strow the ground. *Gay.*

Enlápidate. *v. a.* [Lat. *lapis, -idis* = stone.] Petrify. *Rare.* (spelt with *i.*)
Some natural springs will *inlapidate* wood.—*Bacon.*

Enlárd. *v. a.* Grease; baste. *Rare.*
That were to *enlard* his fat-already pride.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 3.

Enlárge. *v. a.*
1. Make greater in quantity or appearance.
The wall, in lustre and effect like glass,
Which o'er each object casting various dyes,
Enlarges some and others multiplies. *Pope.*
2. Increase anything in magnitude; extend; exaggerate.
Where there is something both lasting and scarce, and so valuable to be hoarded up, there men will not be apt to *enlarge* their possessions of land.—*Locke.*
If I should describe the kitchen-grate, the prodigious pots and kettles, the joints of meat turning on the spits, with many other particulars, perhaps I should be hardly believed; at least a severe critic would be apt to think I *enlarge* a little, as travellers are often suspected to do.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels*, pt. ii. ch. iv. (Ord MS.)
3. Dilate; expand.
O ye Corinthians, our mouth is open unto you, our heart is *enlarged*.—2 *Corinthians*, vi. 11.
4. Set free from limitation.
Though she appear honest to me, yet at other places she *enlargeth* her mirth so far, that there is shrewd construction made of her.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.
5. Extend to more purposes or uses.
It hath grown from no other root than only a desire to *enlarge* the necessary use of the word of God, which desire hath begotten an errour, *enlarging* it farther than soundness of truth will bear.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
6. Amplify; aggrandize.
This is that science which would truly *enlarge* men's minds, were it studied.—*Locke.*
7. Release from confinement.
Enlarge the man committed yesterday,
That rail'd against our person.
Shakespear, Henry V. ii. 2.
8. Diffuse in eloquence.
They *enlarged* themselves upon this subject with all the invidious insinuations they could devise.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Enlárge. *v. n.*
1. Expatiate; speak in many words.
They appointed the Chancellor of the Exchequer to *enlarge* upon any of those particulars.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
This is a theme so unpleasant, I delight not to *enlarge* on it; rather wish the memory of it were extinct.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*
2. Be further extended.
The caliphs obtained a mighty empire, which was in a fair way to have *enlarged*, until they fell out among themselves.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

Enlárged. *part. adj.* Having broad and comprehensive views.
Could the mind, as in number, come to so small a part of extension or duration as excluded divisibility, that would be the indivisible unit, or idea by repetition of which it would make its more *enlarged* ideas of extension and duration.—*Locke.*
They undervalue the accomplishments of the rhetorician, without despising them; and they are extremely suspicious of any *enlarged* or general views upon so serious a subject as the law.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Lord Chief Justice Gibbs.*

Enlárgedly. *adv.* In an enlarged manner.
Justification is taken two ways in Scripture: 'strictè magis, et extensivè;' precisely, for the remission of sins by the only merits and satisfaction of Christ, accepted for us, and imputed to us; and *enlargedly*, for that act of God, and the necessary and immediate concomitants unto and consequents upon that, the whole and entire state and quality and condition of man regenerate, changed; by which a sinner, guilty of death, is acquitted, cleansed, made just in himself, reconciled unto God, appointed to walk, and beginning to walk, in holiness and newness of life.—*Bishop Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 172.

Enlárgement. *s.*
1. Increase; augmentation; farther extension.
The king afterwards enlarged the constant obedience of the city, with *enlargement* both of liberties and of revenues.—*Sir J. Hayward.*
The ocean, which so long our hopes confin'd,
Could give no limits to his vaster mind:
Our bounds' *enlargement* was his latest toil,
Nor hath he left us pris'ners to our isle. *Waller.*
There never were any islands, or other considerable parcels of land, amassed or heaped up; nor any *enlargement*, or addition of earth, made to the continent by the mud that is carried down into the sea by rivers.—*Woodward.*
The commons in Rome generally pursued the *enlargement* of their power by more set quarrels of one entire assembly against another.—*Swift.*
The Greek tongue received many *enlargements* between the time of Homer and that of Plutarch.—*Id.*
2. Release from confinement or servitude.
Lieutenant,
At our *enlargement* what are thy due fees?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iv. 6.
If thou altogether holdest thy peace at this time, then shall there *enlargement* and deliverance arise to the Jews from another place.—*Esther*, iv. 14.
3. Magnifying representation.
And all who told it added something new;
And all who heard it made *enlargements* too. *Pope.*
4. Expatiating speech; copious discourse.
He concluded with an *enlargement* upon the vices and corruptions which were got into the army.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Enlárger. *s.* One who enlarges, increases, or dilates anything; amplifier.
We shall not contentiously rejoin, but confer what is in us unto his name and honour, ready to be swallowed in any worthy *enlarger*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Enlárging. *verbal abs.* Enlargement; extension.
There was an *enlarging* and a winding about still upward to the side chambers.—*Ezekiel*, xli. 7.

Enláy. *v. a.* Diversify with different bodies inserted into the ground or substratum: (spelt with *i*, and in some cases *accented* like the *substantive*).
They are worthy
To *inlay* heaven with stars.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, v. 5.
Look, how the floor of heaven
Is thick *inlaid* with patines of bright gold.
Id., Merchant of Venice, v. 1.
Sea-girt isles,
That like to rich and various gems *inlay*
The unadorned bosom of the deep.
Milton, Comus, 21.
A sapphire throne, *inlaid* with pure
Amber, and colours of the showery arch.
Id., Paradise Lost, vi. 758.

Énlay. *s.* Matter enlaid; matter cut to be enlaid. See En- inclusive. (spelt with *i* in extract, and *accented* like the *verb*.)

Under foot the violet,
Crocus and hyacinth with rich *inlay*,
Broider'd the ground. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 700.

Enláyer. *s.* One who enlays. (spelt with *i*.)

The swelling bunches, which are now and then found on the old trees, afford the *inlayer* pieces curiously chombletted.—*Evelyn, Sylva*, b. i. ch. xviii. § 5.

Enláying. *verbal abs.* Act of one who enlays. (spelt with *i*.)

The timber bears a great price with the cabinet makers, when large, for *inlaying*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Enlengthen. *v. a.* Lengthen; produce; elongate. *Rare.*

Enlengthened. *part. adj.* Elongated. *Rare.*

The effluvium passing out in a smaller thread and more *enlengthened* filament, it stirreth not the bodies interposed.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*, 84. (Ord MS.)

Enlight. *v. a.* Illuminate; supply with light; enlighten. *Rare.*

Wit from the first has shone on ages past,
Enlights the present, and shall warm the last.
Pope.

Enlighten. *v. a.*

1. Illuminate; supply with light.

God will *enlighten* my darkness.—*Psalms*, xviii. 28.

As one sun shineth to the whole world, so there is no faith but this one published, the brightness whereof must *enlighten* all that come to the knowledge of the truth.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

2. Quicken in the faculty of vision.

His eyes were *enlightened*.—1 *Samuel*, xiv. 27.
Love never fails to master what he finds;
The fool *enlightens*, and the wise he blinds.
Dryden.

3. Instruct; furnish with increase of knowledge.

'Tis he who *enlightens* our understanding, corrects our wills, and enables us to subdue our affections to the law of God.—*Rogers*.

Whether they owed their seats to the patronage of a peer, or to the suffrages of their fellow-countrymen, they equally *enlightened* Parliament by their eloquence, and guided the national councils by their statesmanship.—*T. Erskine May, Constitutional History of England*, ch. vi.

4. Illuminate with divine knowledge.

Those who were once *enlightened*.—*Hebrews*, vi. 4.

Enlightened. *part. adj.* Supplied with light; intelligent.

This doctrine is so agreeable to reason, that we meet with it in the writings of the *enlightened* heathens.—*Spectator*.

But it may justly be said, with the second of Attic orators, that sense is always more important than eloquence; and no one can doubt that *enlightened* men in all ages will hang over the works of Mr. Burke, and dwell with delight even upon the speeches that failed to command the attention of those to whom they were addressed.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Burke*.

Without passions or imagination himself, and steering his own course through life by the mere calculations of an *enlightened* selfishness, one half of the broad map of humanity was to him [Hobbes] nothing but a blank.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, ii. 111.

Enlightener. *s.* One who enlightens (either in the *primary* sense of that word or *figuratively*); illuminator; instructor; informant.

O, sent from heaven,
Enlightener of my darkness! gracious things
Thou hast reveal'd. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 270.

It represented the sun, the great *enlightener* of the universe.—*Adam Smith, History of Astronomy*, § 4.

Spelt with *i*.

The two great lights, or luminaries, *inlighteners*, as the word signifies, are the sun, which inlightens us by day; and the moon, which inlightens us by night.—*Bishop Patrick, Paraphrases and Commentaries on the Old Testament, Genesis*.

Is it possible to suppose them [the Apostles] to be deserted by this *inlightener*, when they sat down to the other part of the work; to frame a rule for the lasting service of the church?—*Bishop Warburton, Doctrine of Grace*.

Enlightening. *verbal abs.* Illumination.

Every one may perceive the tumult and the successive *enlightenings* of her mind.—*Spence, On the Odyssey*, 57. (Ord MS.)

Enlightenment. *s.* Illumination; intelligence.

Their laws, if inferior to modern jurisprudence, did not fall short of the *enlightenment* of the age in which Parliament designed them.—*T. Erskine May, Constitutional History of England*, vol. i. ch. vi.

Enlink. *v. a.* Chain; connect; link. *Rare.*

Enlinkt to waste and desolation.
Shakespear, Henry V. iii. 3.

Enlist. *v. a.* Bind over to military service.

They [the Romans] even, it is said, allowed the Carthaginians to levy soldiers in their dominions, that is to *enlist*, as they had been wont in times long past, Lucanian, or Samnite, or Bruttian mercenaries.—*Arnold, History of Rome*, ch. xlii.

Enlistment. *s.* Raising of soldiers: (their names being entered on a *list*).

In England with *enlistment* instead of conscription this supply was always precarious.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. viii.

Enlive. *v. a.* Enliven. *Rare.*

This dissolved body shall be raised out of the dust, and *enlived* with this very soul wherewith it is now animated.—*Bishop Hall, Select Thoughts*, § 30.

Prince of the orchard, fair as dawning morn,
Fenc'd with the law, and ripe as soon as born,
That apple grew; which this soul did *enlive*,
Till the then climbing serpent, that now creeps
For that offence for which all mankind weeps,
Took it. *Donne, Poems*, p. 296.

See, see! the darts by which we burn'd
Are bright Loÿsa's pencills turn'd:
With which she now *enliveth* more
Beauties than they destroyed before.
Lovelace, Lucasta, p. 19.

Enliven. *v. a.* Make quick; make alive; animate; make vigorous, active, or vivacious.

These great orbs thus radically bright,
Primitive founts and origins of light,
Enliven worlds denied to human sight. *Prior.*

In a glass-house, the workmen often fling in a small quantity of fresh coals, which seems to disturb the fire, but very much *enlivens* it.—*Swift*.

Enlivener. *s.* One who, or that which, enlivens, animates, puts in motion, or invigorates.

But fire, th' *enlivener* of the general frame,
Is one, its operation still the same:
Its principle is in itself; while ours
Works, as confederates war, with mingled pow'rs.
Dryden.

Enlivening. *part. adj.* Quickening; life-giving.

There warm'd alike by Sol's *enlivening* power,
The weed, aspiring, emulates the flower. *Shenstone.*

Enlivening. *verbal abs.* That which makes cheerful.

The good man is full of joyful *enlivenings*.—*Fellthan, Resolves*, i. 84.

Enlúmine. *v. a.* [Fr. *enluminer*.] Illumine; illuminate; enlighten. *Obsolete.*

For having yet, in his deducted spright,
Some sparks remaining of that heav'nly fire,
He is *enlumined* with that goodly light,
Unto like goodly semblance to aspire. *Spenser.*

Enmárble. *v. a.* Turn to marble; harden. *Rare.*

Thou dost *enmarble* the proud heart of her,
Whose love before their life they do prefer. *Spenser.*

Enmésh. *v. a.* Catch or entangle in, or as in, the meshes of a net; entangle; entrap. *Rare.*

So will I turn her virtue into pitch;
And out of her own goodness make the net,
That shall *enmesh* them all. *Shakespear, Othello*, ii. 3.

Énmity. *s.*

1. Unfriendly disposition; aversion; malevolence.

Their being forced to their books, in an age at *enmity* with all restraint, has been the reason why many have hated books.—*Locke*.

2. Contrariety of interests or inclinations; mutual malignity.

They shall within this hour,
On a dissension of a doit, break out
To bitterest *enmity*. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, iv. 4.

Between thee and the woman I will put
Enmity; and between thine and her seed.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 179.

From the first it had been clear that England alone could protect his company against the *enmity* of Spain; and it was now clear that Spain would be a less formidable enemy than England.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiv.

3 State of opposition.

Know ye not that the friendship of the world is *enmity* with God?—*James*, iv. 4.

4. Malice; mischievous attempts; inclemency.

I abjure all roofs and chuse
To wage against the *enmity* o' th' air.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 4.

He who performs his duty in a station of great power, must needs incur the utter *enmity* of many, and the high displeasure of more.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

[From *enemy*; as if *enemity, inamity*, Dr. Johnson says. The fact is, that our word was formerly written *enimitie*, or *enemitie*, as in Barret's Alveary, 1580; and in Sherwood's old dictionary, where it is translated the Fr. *inimitié*, and in the more ancient French it was *ennemistié*; Latin, *inimicitia*.—*Todd*.]

Ennéw. *v. a.* Make new. *Rare.*

Our natural tongue is rude,
And hard to be *ennew'd*
With polish'd termes. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 236.

Ennóble. *v. a.*

1. Raise from commonalty to nobility.

Many fair promotions
Are given daily to *ennoble* those,
That scarce some two days since were worth a noble.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 3.

2. Dignify; aggrandize; exalt; raise.

God raised up the spirit of this great person, and *ennobled* his courage and conduct with the entire overthrow of this mighty host.—*South, Sermons*.

But such blemishes are lost in the majestic simplicity, the holy calm, that *ennoble* many of these short compositions.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*.

3. Elevate; magnify.

None so lovely, sweet and fair,
Or do more *ennoble* love. *Waller.*

4. Make famous or illustrious.

The Spaniards could not as invaders land in Ireland, but only *ennobled* some of the coasts thereof with shipwrecks.—*Bacon*.

Ennóblement. *s.*

1. Act of raising to the rank of nobility.

He added during parliament, to his former creations, the *ennoblement* or advancement in nobility of a few others.—*Bacon*.

2. Exaltation; elevation; dignity.

The eternal wisdom enriched us with all *ennoblements*, suitable to the measures of an unstraitened goodness.—*Glanville*.

Ennui. *s.* [French.] Weariness; fastidiousness; disgust.

The only fault of it is insipidity; which is apt now and then to give a sort of *ennui*, which makes one form certain little wishes, that signify nothing.—*Gray, Letters*.

Enodátion. *s.* [Lat. *enodatio, -onis*; from *nodus* = knot.] Act of untying a knot; solution of a difficulty.

Scarcely any thing that way proved too hard for him for his *enodation* or decision.—*Dr. Sclater, Sermon at Funeral of A. Wheelock*, 1654.

Enórm. *adj.* [Fr. *énorme*; Lat. *enormis*; *e* = out, out of, *norma* = rule.] *Rare.*

1. Irregular; deviating from rule.

Full lightly it ascends into the clear
And subtile air, devoid of cloudy storm,
Where it doth steady stand, all uniform,
Pure, pervious, immix'd, . . . nothing *enorm*.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, i. 2, 22.

2. Deviating from right; wicked.

That they may suffer such punishment as so *enorm* and unlawful actions have justly deserved.—*Sir C. Cornwallis, Letter to King James I., Supplement to Cabala*, p. 99.

Enórmity. *s.*

1. Deviation from rule or right; depravity; corruption.

We shall speak of the particular abuses and *enormities* of the government.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

That this law will be always sufficient to bridle or restrain *enormity*, no man can warrant.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

There are many little *enormities* in the world, which our preachers would be very glad to see removed; but at the same time dare not meddle with them, for fear of betraying the dignity of the pulpit.—*Addison, Guardian*.

2. Atrocious crime; crime exceeding the common measure; flagitious villainy.

It is not a bare speculation that kings may run into *enormities*; the practice may be proved by example.—*Swift*.

We know that, during the growth of this atrocious system, this new misery . . . this new *enormity*, this birth of a portentous age, this pest which no man can approve whose heart is not seared or whose understanding has not been darkened, there has been

a great diminution of mortality, and that this diminution has been greater in the manufacturing towns than any where else.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Southey's Colloquies on Society.*

Enórmous. *adj.* [Lat. *enormis.*]

1. Irregular; out of rule; not regulated by any stated measure.

Nature here
Wanton'd, as in her prime; and play'd at will
Her virgin fancies, pouring forth more sweets,
Wild above rule, or art, *enormous* bliss!
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 294.

2. Excursive beyond the limits of a regular figure.

The *enormous* part of the light in the circumference of every lucid point, ought to be less discernible in shorter telescopes than in longer, because the shorter transmit less light to the eye.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

3. Disordered; confused.

I shall find time
From this *enormous* state, seeking to give
Losses their remedies.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 2.

4. Exceeding in bulk the common measure: (always used with some degree of *dislike*, or *horror*, or *wonder*).

[Our word was formerly written *enormious*, as well as *enormous*. It is so in Cockeram's vocabulary; and thus used by Jeremy Taylor, 'the *enormious* additions of their artificial heights.' (Artificial Handsomeness, p. 60.)—*Todd.*]

Enórmously. *adv.* In an enormous manner; beyond measure.

One who could ever espouse a notion so *enormously* absurd and senseless, as that the world was framed by chance.—*Woodward.*

Enórmousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Enormous; immeasurable excess.

When those who have no opportunity to examine our faith, see the *enormousness* of our works, what should hinder them from measuring the master by the disciples?—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Enoúgh. *adv.* [A.S. *genoh.*]

1. In a sufficient degree; in a degree that gives satisfaction. (Sometimes it notes a slight *augmentation* of the positive degree: as 'I am ready *enough* to quarrel;' that is, 'I am rather quarrelsome than peaceable.' Sometimes it notes *diminution*; as, 'The song is well *enough*;' that is, 'not quite well, though not much amiss.')

With *sufficiently* as its equivalent.

I am apt *enough* to think, that this same binarium of a stronger and a weaker, like unto masculine and feminine, doth hold in all living bodies.—*Bacon.*

It is sometimes pleasant *enough* to consider the different notions which different persons have of the same thing.—*Addison.*

They are now in prison at Florence; and, as it is said, treated hardly *enough.*—*Id., Travels in Italy.*

With *sufficient* as its equivalent.

Some great defects and main errours in his nature, customs, and proceedings, he had *enough* to do to save and help, with a thousand little industries and watches.—*Bacon.*

'Tis *enough* for me to have endeavoured the union of my country, whilst I continued in publick employments.—*Sir W. Temple.*

The indolency and enjoyment we have, sufficing for our present happiness, we desire not to venture the change, being content, and that is *enough.*—*Locke.*

When there was not room *enough* for their herds, they by consent separated, and enlarged their pasture.—*Id.*

I will not quarrel with the present age: it has done *enough* for me, in making and keeping you two my friends.—*Pope.*

Why wouldst thou go, with one consent they cry,
When thou hadst gold *enough*, and Emily? *Dryden.*

2. *Interjectional.* Exclamation noting fullness or satiety.

Macbeth, beware Macduff!
Beware the thane of Fife! Dismiss me.—*Enough.*
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.

Henceforth I'll bear
Affliction, till it do cry out itself,
Enough, enough, and die. *Id., King Lear*, iv. 6.

Enoúnce. *v. a.* [Lat. *enuncio.*] Declare.

Listen to your Maker's voice
Mellifluous, which aloud the mild award
Enounces through your regions.
Bally, Day of Judgement.

He does not fear to *enounce* himself with shouts of exultation.—*Adam Smith.*

Enów. *adv.* Same as Enough.

The earth hath since born *enow* bleeding witnesses, that it was no want of true courage.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The walls of the church there are *enow* contented to build: the marbles are polished, the roofs shine with gold, the altar hath precious stones to adorn it, and of Christ's ministers no choice at all.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Man hath hellish foes *enow* besides,
That, day and night, for his destruction wait.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 504.

My conquering brother will have slaves *enow*,
To pay his cruel vows for victory. *Dryden.*

There are at Rome *enow* modern works of architecture to employ any reasonable man.—*Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.*

Enpiérce. *v. a.* See Empierce.

I am too sore *enpierced* with his shaft.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, i. 4.

Enquícken. *v. a.* Make alive; quicken. *Rare.*

He hath not yet *enquickened* men generally with this deiform life; but it hath lyen dead to them, or they to it; that influx being rather suspended than absolutely destroyed, but as the soul to its body, or any part of her body that is numb and dead.—*Dr. H. More, Notes on Psychozoia.*

Enquíre. *v. a.* See Inquire.

Enráce. *v. a.* [Fr. *enraciner.*] Implant; enroot. *Obsolete.*

Who can aread what creature mote she be,
Whether a creature, or a goddess graced
With heavenly gifts from heaven first *enraced.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 10, 25.

Enráge. *v. a.* [Fr. *enrager.*] Irritate; provoke; make furious; exasperate.

The justice of their quarrel should not so much encourage as *enrage* them, being to revenge the dishonour done to their king.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Enraíl. *v. a.* Enclose within rails; rail in. *Rare.* (spelt with *i.*)

In things indifferent, what the whole church doth think convenient for the whole, the same if any part do wilfully violate, it may be reformed and *inrailed* again, by that general authority whereunto each particular is subject.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Enraíled. *part. adj.* Railed in.

Where fam'd St. Giles's ancient limits spread,
An *inrail'd* column rears its lofty head;
Here to seven streets seven dials count the day,
And from each other catch the circling ray. *Gay.*

Enrámplish. *v. a.* [derived by the editor from Fr. *remplir*; and translated *cover.*] Embroider profusely. *Rare.*

And on the ix day of the seid monethe were the justys roiaulx in the kyngis palace of Westmester; and as hit was prepared and fournyshed it was the most tryhumphant place that ever I sayed. Furst, to see the kyngis grace and the qwenys soo richely empairelled, his house and stage couvred with riche clothe of Arras blew, *enramplished* with fleurs de lis of gold.—*Account of the Creation of Henry Duke of York* (A.D. 1494), in *Letters and Papers illustrative of the Reigns of Richard III. and Henry VII.*, edited by *J. Gardner.*

Enránge. *v. a.*

1. Place regularly; put into order. *Rare.*

In their jaw
Three ranks of iron teeth *enranged* were.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

As fair Diana, in fresh summer's day,
Beholds her nymphs *enrang'd* in shady wood. *Ibid.*

2. Rove over. *Rare.*

As this day I was *enraunging* it, [the forest,]
I chaunst to meet this knight.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 2, 9.

Enránk. *v. a.* Place in orderly ranks; rank. *Rare.*

No leisure had he to *enrank* his men.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 1.

Enrápt. *adj.* Thrown into an ecstasy; transported with enthusiasm.

I myself
Am, like a prophet, suddenly *enrapt*
To tell thee that this day is ominous.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, v. 3.

In the following extract? *enwrapt* = involved; see remarks under Enwrap.

Nor hath he been so *enrapt* in those studies as to neglect the polite arts of painting and poetry.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Enrápture. *v. a.* Transport (with pleasure).

As long as the world has such lips and such eyes,
As before me this moment *enraptured* I see,
They may say what they will of their orbs in the skies,
But this earth is the planet for you, love, and me.
Moore, Irish Melodies.

Enráptured. *part. adj.* Thrown into rapture.

Oft gazing on her shade, the *enraptur'd* fair
Decreed the substance well deserv'd her care.
Shenstone.

Enrávish. *v. a.* Throw into ecstasy; transport with delight; ravish.

What wonder,
Frail men, whose eyes seek heavenly things to see,
At sight thereof so much *enravish'd* be? *Spenser.*
Which cannot but *enravish* every ingenuous breast.—*Halliwell, Saving of Souls*, p. 53.

Enrávishing. *part. adj.* Causing rapture. *Rare.*

They cannot put their blood and spirits into the *enravishing* emotions of sensitive love and joy.—*Scott, Works*, ii. 124.

Enrávishment. *s.* Ecstasy of delight.

They contract a kind of splendour from the seemingly obscuring vail, which adds to the *enravishments* of her transported admirers.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Enrégister. *v. a.* Enroll; register.

Him to behold, is on His works to look,
Which He hath made in beauty excellent;
And in the same, as in a brazen book,
To read *enregistered* in every nook
His goodness, which His beauty doth declare.
Spenser, Hymn of heavenly Beauty.

All he could do was to *enregister* at length all those privy seals for the vindication of himself to his successors for ever.—*Wharton, Specimen of Burnet's Errors*, p. 101.

Spelt with *i.*

He hath himself written and *inregistered* his own proper faults.—*Donne, History of the Septuagint*, p. 217.

Enrheúm. *v. n.* Have rheum through cold. *Rare.*

The physician is to enquire where the party hath taken cold or *enrheumed.*—*Harvey.*

Enrích. *v. a.*

1. Make wealthy; make opulent.

The king will *enrich* him with great riches, and will give him his daughter.—1 *Samuel*, xvii. 25.

2. Fertilize; make fruitful.

See the sweet brooks in silver mazes creep,
Enrich the meadows, and supply the deep.
Sir R. Blackmore.

3. Store; supply with augmentation of anything desirable.

There is not any one among them that could ever *enrich* his own understanding with any certain truth, or ever edify others therein.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Enríchment. *s.* Augmentation of wealth; amplification; improvement by addition.

I have procured a translation of that book into the general language, not without great and ample additions, and *enrichment* thereof.—*Bacon, Advertisement touching a Holy War.*

It is a vast hinderance to the *enrichment* of our understandings, if we spend too much of our time and pains among infinites and unsearchables.—*Watts, Logick.*

Enrídge. *v. a.* Form with longitudinal protuberances or ridges.

Enrídged. *part. adj.* Running in ridges.

He had a thousand noses,
Horns whelk'd and wav'd like the *enridged* sea:
It was some fiend. *Shakespear, King Lear*, iv. 6.

Enríng. *v. a.* Bind round; encircle.

Ivy so
Enrings the barky fingers of the elm.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iv. 1.

Enrípen. *v. a.* Ripen; mature; bring to perfection. *Rare.*

The summer, how it *enripen'd* the year;
And autumn, what our golden harvests were.
Donne.

Enríve. *v. a.* Cleave. *Rare.*

The wicked shaft . . . . . .
Stay'd not, till through his curat it did glide,
And made a griesly wound in his *enriven* side.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 8, 34.

Enróbe. *v. a.* Dress; clothe; habit; invest.

Her mother hath intended,
That, quaint in green, she shall be loose *enrob'd*,
With ribands pendant, flaring 'bout her head.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 6.

Enróll. *v. a.*

1. Insert in a roll, list, or register.

There be *enrolled* amongst the king's forces about thirty thousand men of the Jews.—1 *Maccabees*, x. 36.

We find ourselves *enrolled* in this heavenly family as servants, and as sons.—*Bishop Sprat.*

Heroes and heroines of old,
By honour only were *enroll'd*
Among their brethren of the skies;
To which, though late, shall Stella rise. *Swift.*

2. Record; leave in writing. (spelt with *i.*)
Laws, which none shall find
Left them *inroll'd*; or what the Spirit within
Shall on the heart engrave.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 522.

3. Involve; wrap; roll up in anything.
From his infernal furnace forth he threw
Huge flames, that dimmed all the heaven's light,
Enroll'd in duskish smoke and brimstone blue.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Enróllment. *s.* Register; writing in which anything is recorded; record.
The king himself caused them to be enrolled, and testified by a notary publick; and delivered the *enrolments*, with his own hands, to the bishop of Salisbury. — *Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Enroót. *v. a.* Fix by the root; implant deep; root. *Rare.*
He cannot so precisely weed this land,
As his misdoubts present occasion:
His foes are so *enrooted* with his friends,
That, plucking to unfix an enemy,
He doth unfasten so and shake a friend.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

Enroúnd. *v. a.* Environ; surround; encircle; enclose. *Rare.*
Upon his royal face there is no note
How dread an army hath *enrounded* him.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. chorus.

Ens. See Entity.

Ensáfe. *v. a.* Render safe. *Rare.*
Ireland is not yet delivered; England is not altogether settled and *ensafed.—Sermon by W. Bell, M.A.*, p. 11: 1650.
Spelt with *i.*
This is the way how kingly names may be
Insaf'd, and from distractive terrors free.
Felltham, Resolves, i. 16.

Ensámpial. *s.* Ensample; example. *Rare.*
It is doctrinal oonli, . . . or it is historial *ensampial* of the now bifore seid moral conuersacion.—*Bishop Pecock, Repressor, edited by C. C. Babington*, pt. iii. ch. iv.

Ensámple. *s.* [see Example.] Example; pattern; subject of imitation.
Such life should be the honour of your light;
Such death, the sad *ensample* of your might.
Spenser, Sonnets.
Such as would be willing to make use of our *ensamples* to do the same thing, where there is not the same necessity, may not be able to vouch our practice for their excuse.—*Bishop Sanderson.*

Ensámple. *v. a.* Exemplify; show by example; give as a copy. *Rare.*
I have followed all the ancient poets historical: first, Homer, who, in the person of Agamemnon, *ensampled* a good governour and a virtuous man.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Ensánguine. *v. a.* Smear with gore; suffuse with blood.

Ensánguined. *part. adj.* Soaked or stained with blood.
With cruel tournament the squadrons join;
Where cattle pastur'd late, now scatter'd lies
With carcasses and arms the *ensanguin'd* field,
Deserted. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 652.

Enschédule. *v. a.* Insert in a schedule or writing.
You must buy that peace
With full accord to all our just demands;
Whose tenours and particular effects
You have, *enscheduled* briefly, in your hands.
Shakespear, Henry V. v. 2.

Enscónce. *v. a.* Cover as with a sconce or fort; secure; conceal.
She shall not see me: I will *ensconce* me behind the arras.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.
Convey him to the sanctuary of rebels,
Nestorius' house, where our proud brother has
Ensconc'd himself.
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Coronation.
A sort of errour to *ensconce*
Absurdity and ignorance. *Butler, Hudibras.*
Among the fortunate, who had already succeeded in bowing to their hostess, were two gentlemen, who *ensconced* in a good position surveyed the scene, and made their observations on the passing guests. —*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, b. viii. ch. i.
Spelt with *i.*
I would wish you to retire and *insconce* yourself in your study.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Woman-Hater.*

Enscróll. *v. a.* Enter on a scroll. (spelt with *i.* *Rare.*
Your answer had not been *inscrolled.*
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 7.

Enseál. *v. a.* Impress; mark as with a seal; seal. *Rare.*
Climb'd mountains, where the wanton kidling dallies,
Then with soft steps *enseal'd* the meeken'd vallies.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 1.

Enseám. *v. a.* [from *seam* in *sewing.*] Sew up; enclose by a seam or juncture of needlework. *Rare.*
A name engraved in the revestiary of the temple, one stole away, and *enseamed* it in his thigh.—*Camden.*

Enseám. *v. a.* [from *ensemble* = together; *ensembler* = gather together.] Collect. *Rare.*
And bounteous Trent, that in himself *enseams*
Both thirty sorts of fish, and thirty sundry streams.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 11, 35.

Enseám. *v. a.* [from *seam* = lard.] Grease. *Rare.*

Enseámed. *part. adj.* Greasy. *Rare.*
The rank sweat of an *enseamed* bed.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 4.

Enseár. *v. a.* Sear; cauterize; stanch or stop with fire. *Rare.*
Ensear thy fertile and conceptious womb;
Let it no more bring out t' ingrateful man.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

Enseárch. *v. n.* Search; try to find. *Obsolete.*
The property whereof, [the understanding,] is to espye, seek for, *ensearch*, and find out.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 201. b.

Enseárch. *s.* Search. *Obsolete.*
I pray you make some good *ensearche* what my poor neighbours have loste, and bid them take no thought therfor; for an I shold not leave myself a spone, ther shal no poore neighbour of mine bere no losse by any chaunce happened in my house.—*Sir T. More, Letter to his wife after the burning of his house*: 1528.

Ensémble. *s.* [Fr.—the pronunciation of the word in the extract being unknown, it is difficult to say whether it is English at all: at present *tout ensemble* = the whole together, is simply French. *Ensémble*, as a purely English word, like *assemble* or *resemble*, would be a useful one.] General result of the bringing together and grouping of several elements for some object seen as a whole.
We may see in successive steps the groups of those figures and facts only which are immediately local and temporary; but the *ensemble* of the piece will be hid from us and unintelligible. — *Pownall, Treatise on the Study of Antiquities*, p. 81: 1782.

Ensháde. *v. a.* Mark with different gradations of colours. *Rare.* (spelt with *i.*)
Lily white *inshaded* with the rose. *W. Browne.*

Ensheáthe. *v. a.* Sheathe. *Rare.*
But at this period the hairs retract into the cavities formed at their base among their cellular tissue; the terminal half *ensheaths* itself in the half situated next the base, as it by degrees returns into the cavity.—*Lindley, Introduction to Botany*, ii. 221.

Enshéll. *v. a.* Hide in a shell. *Rare.*
Aufidius, hearing of our Marcius' banishment,
Thrusts forth his horns again into the world,
Which were *inshell'd* when Marcius stood for Rome,
And durst not once peep out.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 6.

Enshélter. *v. a.* Place under shelter. (spelt with *i.*)
If that the Turkish fleet
Be not *inshelter'd* and embay'd, they are drown'd.
Shakespear, Othello, ii. 1.

Enshiéld. *v. a.* Shield; cover; protect. *Rare.*

Enshiéld. *part. adj.* Enshielded: (another reading being *inshelled*). *Rare.*
These black masks
Proclaim an *enshield* beauty, ten times louder
Than beauty could display.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

Enshíp. *v. a.* Ship. (spelt with *i.*)
See them safely brought to Dover; where, *inshipp'd*,
Commit them to the fortune of the sea.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. v. 1.
These fierce men
Rent hair and veil, and carried her by force
Into their ship: . . . . . .
When she was thus *inshipp'd*, and woefully
Had cast her eyes about, ...
She spies a woman sitting with a child.
Daniel, Hymen's Triumph.

Enshríne. *v. a.* Place in, or as in, a shrine for keeping; preserve and secure as a thing sacred.
Warlike and martial Talbot, Burgundy
Enshrines thee in his heart.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 2.
He seems
A phœnix, gaz'd by all, as that sole bird,
When, to *enshrine* his reliques in the sun's
Bright temple, to Egyptian Thebes he flies.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 271.
The sots combine
With pious care a monkey to *enshrine.*
Tate, Translation of Juvenal's Satires
Fair fortune next, with looks serene and kind,
Receives 'em, in her ancient fane *enshrin'd.*
Addison.

Énsiform. *adj.* [Lat. *ensiformis*; from *ensis* = sword, and *forma* = form.] Sword-shaped: (applied in *Anatomy* to the cartilage in which the breastbone ends *Xiphoid* (ξίφος = sword, -ειδης = having the shape of), from the Greek, is a synonym, the two exactly translating one another).
Eight pairs of ribs directly join the sternum, which consists of seven bones and an *ensiform* cartilage.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, p. 447.

Énsign. *s.* [Fr. *enseigne.*]
1. Flag or standard of a regiment; signal in general.
He will lift up an *ensign* to the nations from far. —*Isaiah*, v. 26.
The Turks still pressing on, got up to the top of the walls with eight *ensigns*, from whence they had repulsed the defendants.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*
Men taking occasion from the qualities, wherein they observe often several individuals to agree, range them into sorts, in order to their naming; under which individuals, according to their conformity to this or that abstract idea, come to be ranked as under *ensigns.—Locke.*

2. Badge; mark of distinction, rank, or office; symbol.
Princes that fly, their sceptres left behind,
Contempt or pity, where they travel, find;
The *ensigns* of our pow'r about we bear,
And ev'ry land pays tribute to the fair. *Waller.*
The marks or *ensigns* of virtues contribute, by their nobleness, to the ornament of the figures; as the decorations belonging to the liberal arts, to war, or sacrifices.—*Dryden.*
Receive this ring, the *ensign* of kingly dignity, and of defence of the Catholic faith; and as you are this day solemnly invested in the government of this earthly kingdom, so may you be sealed with that spirit of promise which is the earnest of an heavenly inheritance, and reign with Him who is the blessed and only Potentate, to whom be glory for ever and ever.—*Order of the Coronation of Her Majesty.*

3. Officer of foot who carries the flag.
O! may I see her soon dispensing
Her favours on some broken *ensign.*
Swift, The Progress of Marriage.

Ensígn. *v. a.* Mark with some sign; distinguish by an ornament: (as in *Heraldry*).
Henry but join'd the roses, that *ensign'd*
Particular families; but this hath join'd
The rose and thistle. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

Énsignbearer. *s.* One who carries the flag; ensign.
If it be true that the giants ever made war against heaven, he had been a fit *ensignbearer* for that company.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Énsigncy. *s.* Place and quality of the officer of foot who carries the flag.
It is, perhaps, one of the curious anomalies which pervade many parts of our system, that an *ensigncy* should exist in the engineer department, there being no colours to be carried in that corps, while the colours of the artillery battalions are borne by the second lieutenants.—*Rees, Cyclopædia, Ensign.*

Ensínew. *v. a.* Brace up, in the way of nerve or sinew. (spelt with *i.*)
All members of our cause, both here and hence,
That are *insinewed* to this action,
Acquitted by a true substantial form.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

Enskied. *part. adj.* Placed in heaven; made immortal.
I hold you as a thing *ensky'd*, and sainted;
By your renouncement, an immortal spirit;
And to be talk'd with in sincerity
As with a saint.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, i. 5.

Ensky. *v. a.* Raise to, or place in, the skies. *Rare.*

Ensláve. *v. a.* Reduce to servitude; deprive of liberty; make over to another as his slave or bondman.

The conquer'd also, and *enslav'd* by war,
Shall, with their freedom lost, all virtue lose.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 797.

No man can make another man to be his slave, unless he hath first *enslaved* himself to life and death, to pleasure or pain, to hope or fear: command those passions, and you are freer than the Parthian king.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

A man, not having the power of his own life, cannot by compact, or his own consent, *enslave* himself to any one, nor put himself under the absolute arbitrary power of another, to take away life when he pleases.—*Locke.*

While the balance of power is equally held, the ambition of private men gives neither danger nor fear, nor can possibly *enslave* their country.—*Swift.*

Enslávement. *s.* State of servitude; slavery; abject subjection.

The children of Israel, according to their method of sinning, after mercies, and thereupon returning to a fresh *enslavement* to their enemies, had now passed seven years in cruel subjection.—*South.*

Ensláver. *s.* One who reduces others to a state of servitude.

What indignation in her mind,
Against *enslavers* of mankind! *Swift.*

Ensnáre. *v. a.*

1. Entrap.

Why strew'st thou sugar on that bottled spider,
Whose deadly web *ensnareth* thee about?
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 3.

Spelt with *i.*

By long experience Durfey may no doubt
Insnare a gudgeon, or perhaps a trout;
Though Dryden once exclaim'd in partial spite;
He fish!—because the man attempts to write.
Fenton.

2. Entangle in difficulties or perplexities.

That the hypocrite reign not, lest the people be *ensnared.*—*Job,* xxxiv. 30.

Spelt with *i.*

That which in a great part, in the weightiest causes belonging to this present controversy, hath *insnared* the judgements both of sundry good and of some well-learned men, is the manifest truth of certain general principles, whereupon the ordinances that serve for usual practice in the church of God are grounded.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Ensnárer. *s.* One who ensnares.

These *ensnarers* and catchers of men.—*Sermon by E. Hickeringhill, M. A.,* p. 37: 1681.

Ensnárl. *v. a.* ? Entangle. *Rare.*

They in awayt would closely him *ensnarle,*
Ere to his den he backward could recoyle.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 9, 9.

Ensóber. *v. a.* Make sober; compose. *Rare.*

God sent him sharpnesses and sad accidents to *ensober* his spirits.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons,* p. 170.

Ensórdid. *adj.* Sordid. *Rare.*

What a monster is vice, either in her bared skin, or her own *ensordid* rags!—*Felltham, Resolves,* i. 4.

Ensphére. *v. a.*

1. Place in a sphere.

In thy little chaos all's *enspher'd,*
And though abridg'd, yet in full greatness rear'd.
J. Hall, Poems, p. 54: 1646.

2. ? Compare to a sphere.

One shall *ensphere* thine eyes, another shall
Impearl thy teeth. *Carew, Poems,* p. 95.

Enspírit. *v. a.* Animate; actuate; fill with life and vigour; enliven; invigorate; encourage; endow with spirit. (spelt with *i.*)

It has pleased God to *inspirit* and actuate all his evangelical methods by a concurrence of supernatural strength, which makes it not only eligible but possible; easy and pleasant to do whatever he commands us.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

A discreet use of becoming ceremonies renders the service of the church solemn and affecting, *inspirits* the sluggish, and inflames even the devout worshipper.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Let joy or ease, let [illegible]ence or content,
And the gay conscience of a life well spent,
Calm every thought, *inspirit* every grace,
Glow in thy heart, and smile upon thy face. *Pope.*

The courage of Agamemnon is *inspirited* by love of empire and ambition.—*Id., Preface to the Iliad.*

Enstámp. *v. a.* Fix a mark by impressing it. *Rare.*

Nature hath *enstamped* upon the soul of man the certainty of a Deity.—*Hewyt, Sermons,* p. 194: 1658.

Money *enstamped* upon with the figure of a lamb.—*Gregory, Notes on Passages in Scripture,* p. 51.

Enstóck. *v. a.* Fix in, or as in, the stocks. *Rare.*

Not that (as Stoicks) I intend to tye,
With iron chains of strong Necessity,
Th' Eternal's hands, and his free feet *enstock*
In Destinie's hard diamantine rock.
Sylvester, Du Bartas. (Ord MS.)

Enstýle. *v. a.* Name; call; style. *Rare.*

Herself to *enstile*
The Stonendge's best-belov'd, first wonder of the isle. *Drayton, Polyolbion,* iii.

That renowned ile,
Which all men beauty's garden-plot *enstyle.*
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals.

Ensué. *v. a.* Follow; pursue.

Eschew evil, and do good; seek peace, and *ensue* it.—*Psalms,* xxxiv. 14.

But now these Epicures begin to smile,
And say, my doctrine is more safe than true;
And that I fondly do myself beguile,
While these receiv'd opinions I *ensue.*
Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul.

Ensué. *v. n.* [Fr. *ensuivre* = follow.] Follow.

a. As a *consequence* to *premises.*

Let this be granted, and it shall hereupon plainly *ensue,* that the light of Scripture once shining in the world, all other light of nature is therewith in such sort drowned, that now we need it not.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

b. As in a *train of events,* or course of time.

With mortal heat each other shall pursue;
What wars, what wounds, what slaughter shall *ensue!* *Dryden.*

Then grave Clarissa graceful wav'd her fan;
Silence *ensu'd,* and thus the nymph began. *Pope.*

Ensúing. *part. adj.* Following.

The man was noble;
But with his last attempt he wip'd it out,
Destroy'd his country, and his name remains
To the *ensuing* age abhorr'd.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 3.

Ensúrance. *s.* Exemption from hazard, obtained by the payment of a certain sum.

There will be no *ensurance* here to make you amends, as there is in the case of fire.—*Lord Halifax.*

Ensúrancer. *s.* One who undertakes to ensure (as a *party* to an *ensurance*).

The vain *ensurancers* of life,
And they who most perform'd, and promis'd less,
Even Short and Hobbes, forsook th' unequal strife.
Dryden.

Ensúre. *v. a.*

1. Make certain, secure, or sure.

It is easy to entail debts on succeeding ages, but how to *ensure* peace for any term of years is difficult enough.—*Swift.*

2. Exempt anything from hazard by paying a certain sum, on condition of being reimbursed for miscarriage; guarantee or promise reimbursement of any miscarriage for a certain reward stipulated.

A mendicant contracted with a country fellow for a quantity of corn, to *ensure* his sheep for that year.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. Bind by agreement, or contract, to marry one another; engage. *Obsolete.*

There grew such a secret love between them, that at the length they were *insured* together, intending to marry.—*Sir W. Cavendish, Life of Wolsey.*

I marvel not a little of thy folly, that wouldst thus entangle and *ensure* thyself with a foolish girl yonder in the court, Anne Bulleine.—*Ibid.*

Ensúrer. *s.* One who ensures.

a. By making *contract* of *ensurance.*

Let it be tried, and I will once set up the *ensurer's* office, that whatever goes out on that voyage, shall never miss to come home with gain.—*Hammond, Works,* iv. 481.

b. In *general.* (spelt with *i.*)

O temperance!—thou prolonger of life, thou *insurer* of pleasure, thou promoter of business, thou guardian of the person, thou preserver of the understanding, thou parent of every intellectual improvement and every moral virtue!—*Hay, Essay on Deformity,* p. 25.

Entáblature. *s.* In *Architecture.* Portion of an order above the columns, consisting of the architrave, frieze, and cornice; uppermost projecting courses of a wall, on which the roof rests.

Must not the whole *entablature,* with its projections, be so proportioned, as to seem great, but not heavy, light, but not little?—*J. Warton, Essay on Pope.*

Entáckle. *v. a.* Supply with instruments of sailing. *Rare.*

Your storm-driven shyp I repaired new,
So well *entackled,* what wind soever blow,
No stormy tempest your barge shall o'erthrow.
Skelton, Poems, p. 26.

Entaíl. *s.* [from Fr. *taillé* = cut.] In *Law.* Rule of descent settled for any estate; estate itself.

Which declares a fine duly levied by tenant in tail to be a complete bar to him and his heirs, and all other persons claiming under such *entail.*—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

Entaíl. *v. a.*

1. Settle the descent of any estate so that it cannot be by any subsequent possessor bequeathed at pleasure.

I here *entail*
The crown to thee and to thine heirs for ever.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. i. 1

Had Richard unconstrain'd resign'd the throne,
A king can give no more than is his own:
The title stood *entail'd,* had Richard had a son.
Dryden.

2. Fix inalienably upon any person or thing.

None ever had a privilege of infallibility *entailed* to all he said.—*Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies.*

The intemperate and unjust transmit their bodily infirmities and diseases to their children, and *entail* a secret curse upon their estates.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Entaíl. *s.* (*Intail* the better spelling.) [from Italian *intaglio.*] Intaglio. *Rare.*

Well [it] appeared to have been of old
A work of rich *entail,* and curious mold,
Woven with anticks and wild imagery.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Entaíl. *v. a.* (*Intail* better.) Carve; cut.

Golden bends, which were *entail'd*
With curious antickes. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

The mortal steel dispiteously *entail'd,*
Deep in their flesh, quite through the iron walls,
That a large purple stream adown their giambeaux falls. *Ibid.*

Entáme. *v. a.* Tame. *Rare.*

'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your bugle eyeballs, and your cheek of cream,
That can *entame* my spirits to your worship.
Shakespear, As you like it, iii. 5.

Entángle. *v. a.* Enwrap; lose in multiplied involutions; twist, or confuse in such a manner that a separation cannot easily be made; involve; ensnare.

Now all labour
Mars what it does, yea very force *entangles*
Itself with strength.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 12.

The Pharisees took counsel how they might *entangle* him in his talk.—*Matthew,* xxii. 15.

No man that warreth *entangleth* himself with the affairs of this life.—2 *Timothy,* ii. 4.

He knew not how to wrestle with desperate contingencies, and so abhorred to be *entangled* in such.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

The duke, being questioned, neither held silence as he might, nor constantly denied it, but *entangled* himself in his doubtful tale.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

I suppose a great part of the difficulties that perplex men's thoughts, and *entangle* their understandings, would be easily resolved.—*Locke.*

Entánglement. *s.*

1. Involution of anything intricate or adhesive.

The sad, dangerous, and almost fatal *entanglements* of this corporeal world.—*Dr. H. More, Preexistence of the Soul,* pref.: 1647.

It is a truth both clear from scripture, and ratified by the experience of all believers, that there was never any one, were his *entanglements* in sin never so great, his corruptions never so raging, but, if he was enabled to wait upon mercy in an earnest constant use of prayer for the removal of his sin, became in the end a conqueror.—*South, Sermons,* vi. 459.

The force of temptation, the *entanglements* of the flesh.—*Ibid.* vii. 230.

2. Perplexity; puzzle.

The most improved spirits are frequently caught in the *entanglements* of a tenacious imagination.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

There will be no greater *entanglements,* touching the notion of God and his providence.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.*

It is to fence against the *entanglements* of equivocal words, and the art of sophistry, that distinctions have been multiplied.—*Locke.*

Entónder. *v. a.* Make tender or soft. *Rare.*

Virtue alone *entenders* us for life;
I wrong her much; *entenders* us for ever.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

Énter. *v. a.* [Fr. *entrer*.]

1. Go or come into any place.
   I, with the multitude of my redeem'd,
   Shall *enter* heaven, long absent.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 260.
   A king of repute and learning *entered* the lists against him.—*Bishop Atterbury.*
2. Initiate in a business, method, or society.
   They of Rome are *enter'd* in our counsels,
   And know how we proceed.
   Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 2.
   He is an excellent fish, ... and he is also excellent to *enter* a young angler, for he is a greedy biter.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*
   The eldest being thus *entered*, and [then] made the fashion, it would be impossible to hinder them.—*Locke.*
3. Set down in writing as an entry.
   Master Fang, have you *enter'd* the action?—It is *enter'd*.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 1.
   Agues and fevers are *entered* promiscuously, yet in the few bills they have been distinguished.—*Graunt, Observations on the Bills of Mortality.*

Énter. *v. n.*

1. Come in; go in.
   Be not slothful to go and to *enter* to possess the land.—*Judges*, xviii. 9.
2. Penetrate mentally; make intellectual entrance.
   He is particularly pleased with Livy for his manner of telling a story, and with Sallust for his *entering* into internal principles of action.—*Addison, Spectator.*
3. Be initiated in.
   O pity and shame, that those who to live well *Enter'd* so fair, should turn aside!
   Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 629.
   As soon as they once *entered* into a taste of pleasure, politeness, and magnificence, they fell into a thousand violences, conspiracies, and divisions.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*
4. Engage in.
   Gentlemen did not care to *enter* upon business till after their morning draught.—*Tatler.*

Enter-. Element in composition, from the Fr. *entre*; Lat. *inter* = between. See Inter-.

Énterdeal. *s.* Reciprocal transactions. *Obsolete.*
   For he is practis'd well in policy,
   And thereto doth his cunning most apply;
   To learn the *enterdeal* of princes strange,
   To mark th' intent of counsels, and the change
   Of states. *Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.*

Énterer. *s.* One who enters (by making a *beginning*).
   Who dreams of nature free from nature's strife?
   Who dreams of perfect happiness below?—
   The hope-flush'd *enterer* on the stage of life,
   The youth to knowledge unchastis'd by woe.
   Seward, Letters, i. 185: 1786.

Éntering. *verbal abs.* Entrance.
   It is laid waste, so that there is no house, no *entering* in.—*Isaiah*, xxiii. 1.

Enterláce. *v. a.* Interlace; intermingle.
   This lady walked outright, till she might see her enter into a fine close arbour: it was of trees, whose branches so lovingly *enterlaced* one another, that it could resist the strongest violence of the sight.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Enterláced. *part. adj.* Intermingled.
   Also in those daunces were *enterlaced* ditties of wanton love or ribaudrye, with frequent remembrance of the most vile idols.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 63.

Entermíse. *s.* [Fr. *mis* = placed.] Mediation: (the two words, French and Latin, nearly translating each other). *Rare.*
   He redressed all discontentment by the *entermise* of his ambassadour.—*Time's Storehouse*, 743. (Ord MS.)
   In the year 1334, by *entermise* of their ambassadors, truce was taken for two years and a half.—*Ibid.* (Ord MS.)

Enterpárlance. *s.* Parley; mutual talk; conference.
   During the *enterparlance* the Scots discharged against the English, not without breach of the laws of the field.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Enterpleáder. *s.* Interpleader. See extract.
   Enterpleader [is] the discussing of a point incidentally falling out, before the principal cause can take end. For example: two several persons, being found heirs to land by two several officers in one county, the king is brought in doubt whether livery ought to be made; and therefore, before livery be made to either, they must *enterplead*; that is, try between themselves who is the right heir.—*Cowell.*

Énterprise. *s.* [Fr. *pris*, pass. part. of *prendre* = take.] Undertaking of hazard; arduous attempt.
   Now is the time to execute mine *enterprises* to the destruction of the enemies.—*Judith*, ii. 5.
   The day approach'd, when fortune should decide
   Th' important *enterprise*, and give the bride.
   Dryden.

Enterprise. *v. a.*

1. Undertake; attempt; essay. *Obsolete.*
   Nor shall I to the work thou *enterprisest*
   Be wanting, but afford thee equal aid.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 270.
   Princes were only chiefs of those assemblies, by whose consultations and authority the great actions were resolved and *enterprised*.—*Sir W. Temple.*
   An epick poem, or the heroick action of some great commander, *enterprised* for the common good and honour of the Christian cause, and executed happily, may be as well written now as it was of old by the heathens.—*Dryden.*
   Haste then, and lose no time:
   The business must be *enterpris'd* this night;
   We must surprise the court in its delight. *Id.*
2. Receive; entertain. *Obsolete.*
   In goodly garments, that her well became,
   Fair marching forth in honourable wise,
   Him at the threshold met, and well did *enterprise*.
   Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Énterpriser. *s.* One who undertakes enterprises; one of an enterprising character.
   They commonly proved great *enterprisers* with happy success.—*Sir J. Hayward, Life and Raigne of King Edward VI.*
   Wit makes an *enterpriser*; sense a man.
   Young, Night Thoughts, viii.

Énterprising. *part. adj.* Having a disposition for, or tendency to, enterprise.
   Marcellus, afterwards so famous, was at this time nearly fifty years old, and in his natural character seems greatly to have resembled Flaminius. Like him he was a brave and hardy soldier, open in his temper, active and *enterprising* in the highest degree; but so adventurous and imprudent that, even in old age, he retained the thoughtlessness of a boy, and perished at sixty, by plunging into a snare which a stripling might have expected and shunned.—*Arnold, History of Rome*, ch. xlii.

Entertaín. *v. a.* [Fr. *tenir* (Lat. *tenere*, from *teneo*) = hold.]

1. Converse with; talk with.
   His head was so well stored a magazine, that nothing could be proposed which he was not readily furnished to *entertain* any one in.—*Locke.*
2. Treat at the table.
   You shall find an apartment fitted up for you, and shall be every day *entertained* with beef or mutton of my own feeding.—*Addison, Spectator.*
3. Receive hospitably.
   Heav'n, set ope thy everlasting gates,
   To *entertain* my vows of thanks and praise.
   Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 9.
   Be not forgetful to *entertain* strangers; for thereby some have *entertained* angels unawares.—*Hebrews*, xiii. 2.
4. Keep in one's service.
   How many men would you require to the furnishing of this which you take in hand? And how long space would you have them *entertained*?—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*
   You, sir, I *entertain* for one of my hundred; only I do not like the fashion of your garments.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, iii. 6.
5. Keep up.
   They have many hospitals well *entertained*.—*Bishop Burnet, Travels*, p. 49. (Ord MS.)
6. Reserve in the mind.
   This purpose God can *entertain* towards us.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*
7. Admit with satisfaction.
   Reason can never permit the mind to *entertain* probability, in opposition to knowledge and certainty.—*Locke.*
8. Please; amuse, divert.
   In gardens, art can only reduce the beauties of nature to a figure which the common eye may better take in, and is therefore more *entertained* with.—*Pope, Preface to Translation of Homer's Iliad.*

Entertaín. *s.* [Fr. *entretien*.] Entertainment. *Obsolete.*
   But need, that answers not to all requests,
   Bade them not look for better *entertayne*.
   Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 8, 27.
   After all her princely *entertayne*. *Ibid*, v. 9, 37.
   Your *entertain* shall be
   As doth befit our honour and your worth.
   Shakespear, Pericles, i. 1.

Entertaíner. *s.* One who entertains.

a. By *keeping others* in his *service*.
   He was, in his nature and constitution of mind not very apprehensive or forecasting of future events afar off, but an *entertainer* of fortune by the day.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

b. By *hospitality* in the reception of *guests*.
   [They] proved ingrateful and treacherous guests to their best friends and *entertainers*.—*Milton, Observations on the Art of Peace.*
   It is little the sign of a wise or good man to suffer temperance to be transgressed, in order to purchase the repute of a generous *entertainer*.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

c. By *receiving sincerely* and *reverentially*.
   We draw nigh to God, when, upon our conversion to him, we become the receptacles and *entertainers* of his good Spirit.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 89.
   Righteousness is immortal, and will immortalize the *entertainers* of it.—*Cudworth, Sermons*, p. 89.

d. By *pleasing, diverting*, or *amusing*.
   Then did the third pageant present themselves unto him, ... but he thought he saw all the forenamed *entertainers* at once, ... leap, plunge, and drown themselves in puddles.—*Nash, Terrors of the Night*: 1594.

Entertaíning. *part. adj.*

1. Amusing: (as 'an *entertaining* companion, conversation, visit,' and the like).
2. Supporting; productive. *Rare.*
   When we hear or read a description of a very pleasant country, such as the Bermuda Islands, where the sky is serene and clear, the air temperate and healthy, the earth fruitful and *entertaining*, where there are walks of oranges, and woods of cedar trees; though we have no probable prospect of ever going to dwell there, yet we can't chuse but often think, and sometimes dream of it, and wish ourselves the happiness of so pleasant an abode.—*Norris, Practical Discourses*, 202. (Ord MS.)

Entertaíningly. *adv.* In an entertaining manner.
   My conversation, says Dryden very *entertainingly* of himself, is dull and slow, my humour saturnine and reserved: In short, I am none of those who endeavour to break jests in company, or make repartees.—*J. Warton, Essay on Pope.*

Entertaínment. *s.* [N.Fr. *entretenement*.]

1. Treatment at the table; convivial provision.
   Arrived there, the little house they fill,
   Ne look for *entertainment* where none was;
   Rest is their feast, and all things at their will;
   The noblest mind the best contentment has.
   Spenser, Faerie Queen.
   With British bounty in his ship he feasts
   Th' Hesperian princes, his amazed guests,
   To find that watry wilderness exceed
   The *entertainment* of their great Madrid. *Waller.*
2. Hospitable reception.
   His office was to give *entertainment*,
   And lodging unto all that came and went.
   Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 10, 37.
   Mrs. Towwouse ... began to rail at those who brought the fellow to her house; telling her husband, they were very likely to thrive, who kept a house of *entertainment* for beggars and thieves.—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*
3. Reception; admission.
   I am next to consider that simplicity of manners, which should always accompany the sincere *entertainment* and practice of the precepts of the Gospel.—*Bishop Sprat, Sermons*: 1676.
   It is not easy to imagine how it should at first gain *entertainment*, but much more difficult to conceive how it should be universally propagated.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*
4. State of being in pay as soldiers or servants.
   Have you an army ready, say you?—A most royal one. The centurions and their charges distinctly billeted, already in the *entertainment*, and to be on foot at an hour's warning.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, iv. 3.
5. Amusement; diversion.
   Because he that knoweth least is fittest to ask questions, it is more reason, for the *entertainment* of the time, that he ask me questions than that I ask you.—*Bacon, New Atlantis.*
   Passions ought to be our servants, and not our masters; to give us some agitation for *entertainment*, but never to throw reason out of its seat.—*Sir W. Temple.*
6. Dramatic performance; lower comedy.
   A great number of dramatick *entertainments* are not comedies, but five-act farces.—*Gay.*
7. Conversation.
   The queen desires you to use some gentle *entertainment* to Laertes, before you fall to play.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, v. 2.
8. Payment of soldiers or servants. *Obsolete.*
   The *entertainment* of the general, upon his first

arrival, was but six shillings and eight pence.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

The captains did covenant with the king to serve him with certain numbers of men, for certain wages and *entertainments.—Ibid.*

Drawing out the war in Gallia,
For which thou late triumph'st; dissembling long
That Sacrovir to be an enemy,
Only to make thy *entertainment* more.
B. Jonson, Sejanus.

Entertíssued. *adj.* Interwoven or intermixed with various colours or substances.

The sword, the mace, the crown imperial,
The *entertissued* robe of gold and pearl.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 1.

Enthírst. *v. a.* Make thirsty. *Rare.* (spelt with *i.*)

Using our pleasure, as the traveller doth water, not as the drunkard wine, whereby he is inflamed and *inthirsted* the more.—*Bishop Hall, Christian Moderation,* § 8.

Enthráll. *v. a.* Reduce to the condition of, or treat as, a thrall or bondsman; enslave.

His courtiers represented that the king was *enthralled* by the dominant party, which had become superior to the throne itself, and, in order to recover his just prerogative, it was necessary to break up the combination.—*T. Erskine May, Constitutional History of England,* ch. i.

Spelt with *i.*

The Turk has sought to extinguish the ancient memory of those people which he has subjected and *inthralled.—Sir W. Raleigh.*

She soothes, but never can *inthral* my mind:
Why may not peace and love for once be joyn'd?
Prior.

Enthrállment. *s.* Servitude; slavery.

Moses and Aaron, sent from God to claim
His people from *enthralment,* they return
With glory and spoil back to their promis'd land.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 170.

Enthrill. *v. a.* Thrill in the sense of pierce; penetrate. *Rare.*

A dart we saw how it did light
Right on her breast, and therewithal pale Death
Enthrilling it to reave her of her breath.
Sackville, Induction to Mirrour for Magistrates.

Enthróne. *v. a.*

1. Place on a regal seat.

Mercy is above this scepter'd sway;
It is *enthroned* in the hearts of kings;
It is an attribute to God himself.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

2. Invest with sovereign authority.

This pope was no sooner elected and *enthroned,* but that he began to exercise his new rapines.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

One, chief, in gracious dignity *enthron'd,*
Shines o'er the rest. *Thomson, Seasons, Summer.*

Enthróned. *part. adj.* Seated on a throne; regal.

Henry III. . . . in disinheriting and seizing on his subjects' possessions, without judicial course, . . . bred most intestine trouble twixt him and his barons, although sometime discontinued, yet not extinguished even till his declining days of *enthroned* felicity.—*Selden, Illustrations of Drayton, Polyolbion,* xvii.

Enthrónize. *v. a.* Enthrone. *Rare.*

Right princely virtue, fit to reign,
Enthroniz'd in her spirit remain.
Sir J. Davies, Hymns of Astræa, xxii.: 1622.

With what grace
Doth mercy sit *enthroniz'd* on thy face!
J. Hall, Poems, p. 78: 1646.

Enthúnder. *v. n.* Make a noise like thunder. *Rare.*

Against them all she proudly did *enthunder,*
Until her masts were beaten over-board.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 850.

Enthúsiasm. *s.* [Gr. ἐνθουσιασμός.]

1. Heat of imagination; violence of passion; confidence of opinion.

It [*enthusiasm*] makes us give a stronger assent to the conclusion than the evidence of the premises will warrant; then, reason begins to be betrayed; and then *enthusiasm* properly commences.—*Bishop Warburton, Letter to Hurd, Letters,* 40.

2. Elevation of fancy; exaltation of ideas.

Imaging is, in itself, the very height and life of poetry, which, by a kind of *enthusiasm,* or extraordinary emotion of soul, makes it seem to us that we behold those things which the poet paints.—*Dryden, Preface to Translation of Juvenal's Satires.*

He [Cowley] was the first who imparted to English numbers the *enthusiasm* of the greater ode, and the gaiety of the less.—*Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Cowley.*

3. Belief of private revelation; confidence of divine favour or communication.

Enthusiasm is founded neither on reason nor divine revelation, but rises from the conceits of a warmed or overweening brain.—*Locke.*

[About half a century before Dryden's work, the word was written, like its Greek original, 'enthusiasmos,' and defined 'poetical fury.' (Vide Cockeram's Vocabulary.) Flecknoe, upon whom Dryden exercised his satire, uses our word in the plural; which is not very common. 'With thy *enthusiasms* come.' (Invocation of Silence.)—*Todd.*]

Enthúsiast. *s.*

1. One of a hot imagination, or violent passions; one of elevated fancy, or exalted ideas.

Her little soul is ravish'd, and so pour'd
Into loose extasies, that she is plac'd
Above herself, Musick's *enthusiast.*
Crashaw, Musick's Duel.

At last divine Cecilia came,
Inventress of the vocal frame;
The sweet *enthusiast,* from her sacred store,
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds,
And added length to solemn sounds,
With nature's mother wit, and arts unknown before.
Dryden.

Chapman seems to have been of an arrogant turn, and an *enthusiast* in poetry.—*Pope, Preface to Translation of Homer's Iliad.*

2. One who imagines a private revelation; one who has a confidence of his intercourse with God.

Enthusiasts pretend that they have the gift of prophecy by dreams.—*Pagit, Hæresiographia,* p. 29: 1654.

Let an *enthusiast* be principled that he or his teacher is inspired, and acted by an immediate communication of the Divine Spirit, and you in vain bring the evidence of clear reasons against his doctrine.—*Locke.*

Enthusiástic. *adj.* Elevated in fancy; exalted in ideas; vehemently hot in any cause.

An *enthusiastick* or prophetick style, by reason of the eagerness of the fancy, doth not always follow the even thread of discourse.—*Bishop Burnet.*

At last, sublim'd
To rapture and *enthusiastic* heat,
We feel the present Deity. *Thomson.*

Enthusiástic. *s.* Enthusiast.

The dervis and other santoons, or *enthusiasticks,* being in the croud, express their zeal by turning round.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia,* p. 326.

Enthusiástical. *adj.* Same as Enthusiastic.

He pretended not to any seraphick *enthusiastical* raptures, or inimitable unaccountable transports of devotion.—*Calamy.*

Did ever you, or any body else, ever see such a place as heaven? For God's sake, therefore, leave these *enthusiastical* whimsies, and talk like men.—*Goodman, Winter's Evening Conference,* p. 133.

Enthymem. *s.* [Gr. ἐνθύμημα (from ἐν = in, and θυμός = mind) = something kept in the mind rather than expressed.] Argument consisting only of an antecedent and consequential proposition; syllogism where one premiss is suppressed,

Playing much upon the simple or lustrative argumentation, to induce their *enthymems* unto the people, they take up popular conceits.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

What is an *enthymem?* quoth Cornelius.—Why, an *enthymem,* replied Crambe, is when the major is indeed married to the minor, but the marriage kept secret.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

There are various abridged forms of argument which may be easily expanded into regular syllogisms; such as, 1st. the *enthymeme* (the word *enthymeme* is employed in a different sense from this, by Aristotle, in Rhet. b. i.), which is a syllogism with one premiss suppressed. As all the terms will be found in the remaining premiss and conclusion, it will be easy to fill up the syllogism by supplying the premiss that is wanting, whether major or minor: e.g. 'Cæsar was a tyrant; therefore he deserved death.' 'A free nation must be happy; therefore the English are happy.' This is the ordinary form of speaking and writing. It is evident that *enthymemes* may be filled up hypothetically. It is to be observed, that the *enthymeme* is not strictly syllogistic; i.e. its conclusiveness is not apparent from the mere form of expression, till the suppressed premiss shall have been, either actually or mentally supplied. The expressed premiss may be true, and yet the conclusion false.—*Whately, Elements of Logic,* b. ii. ch. iv. § 7, and note.

'Cogito; ergo sum,'—this famous *enthymem* of the Cartesian philosophy, veiled in rather formal language, that was to him, and must be to us all, the eternal basis of conviction, which no argument can strengthen, which no sophistry can impair, the consciousness of a self within, a percipient indivisible ego. Gassendi imputed to Descartes that, on his fundamental *enthymem,* 'Cogito, ergo sum,' he supposed a knowledge of the major premiss, 'Quod cogitat, est.'—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries,* pt. iii. ch. iii. § 86, 104.

Enthymemátical. *adj.* Having the form of an enthymem.

Encountered as they may be with handy stroke of syllogism, or *enthymematical* conclusion.—*Tooker, Fabrique of the Church,* p. 63: 1604.

Entíce. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *enticer* = excite, provoke.] Allure; draw by blandishments or hopes to something sinful or destructive; attract.

The readiest way to entangle the mind with false doctrine, is first to *entice* the will to wanton living.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

If a man *entice* a maid that is not betrothed, he shall surely endow her to be his wife.—*Exodus,* xxii. 16.

For ills to ills superlative
Are easily *enticed,*
And entertain amendment,
As the Gergesites did Christ.
Warner, Albion's England.

So sang the syrens, with enchanting sound,
Enticing all to listen, and be drown'd. *Granville.*

Entícement. *s.*

1. Act or practice of alluring (to *ill*).

Suppose we that the sacred word of God can at their hands receive due honour, by whose *enticement* the holy ordinances of the church endure every where open contempt?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

And here to every thirsty wanderer,
By sly *enticement* gives his baneful cup,
With many murmurs mixt. *Milton, Comus,* 524.

2. Means by which one *is* allured (to *ill*); blandishment; allurement.

Beware of them, Diana; their promises, *enticements,* oaths, tokens, and all these engines of lust, are not the things they go under: many a maid hath been seduced by them.—*Shakespear, All's well that ends well,* iii. 5.

In all these instances we must separate intreaty and *enticements* from deceit or violence.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

Entícer. *s.* One who entices or allures: (generally in a *bad* sense).

Rose-coloured cheeks are of themselves potent *enticers.—Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy,* p. 475.

A mincing gait, a decent and an affected pace, are most powerful *enticers.—Ibid.* p. 477.

These writers . . . traduce her as the *enticer* of her husband into the basest idolatries.—*Coventry, Philemon,* conv. 3.

Entícing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who, or that which, entices; process by which anything is enticed.

The third and last sign that I shall mention, of a temptation's attaining its full hour or maturity, is a more than usual restlessness and importunity in its *enticings* or instigations.—*South, Sermons,* vi. 269.

Entícingly. *adv.* In an enticing manner.

She strikes a lute well,
Sings most *enticingly.*
Beaumont and Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant.

Entíre. *adj.* [Fr. *entier*; Lat. *integer.*]

1. Whole; undivided; unbroken; complete in its parts; full; comprising all requisites in itself.

The church of Rome hath rightly considered that publick prayer is a duty *entire* in itself, a duty requisite to be performed much oftener than sermons can be made.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Spelt with *i.*

The lawful power of making laws, to command whole politick societies of men, belongeth so properly unto the same *intire* societies, that for any prince to exercise the same of himself, and not either by express commission immediately and personally received from God, or else by authority derived at the first from their consent upon whose persons he imposes laws, it is no better than mere tyranny.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Unmingled; unallayed.

Wrath shall be no more
Thenceforth, but in thy presence joy *entire.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 264.

3. Impartial.

They were therefore trusted with arbitrary power, because it was foreseen that juries were not like to be *entire.—Lord Clarendon, Life,* ii. 240.

4. Firm; sure; solid; fixed; sincere; honest.

Love is not love,
When it is mingled with respects that stand
Aloof from the *entire* point.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.

He run a course more *entire* with the king of Arragon, but more laboured and officious with the king of Castile.—*Bacon.*

Entire and sure the monarch's rule must prove,
Who founds her greatness on her subjects' love.
Prior.

No man had ever a heart more *entire* to the king, the church, or his country; but he never studied the easiest ways to those ends.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

5. ? Interior; internal. [If this explanation be true, we have in the extract a fresh word, one derived ultimately from *in*, but more immediately connected with *interior*. The details, however, have not been sufficiently examined to justify a separate entry. Supposing the two words to exist, it is clear that their several senses may run into one another; in which case, the complication which occurs in Endow and Indue, and in several other words, presents itself. Under Entireness the explanation *intimacy* is Johnson's; and this, given as it is without any reference to *in*, is evidence in favour of the connection. *Entirely*, too, as used in Spenser, may mean the '*inner* man.']

Casting flakes of lustfull fire,
From his false eyes, into their hearts and parts *entire.* *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, iv. 8, 48.

Entírely. *adv.* In an entire manner; in the whole; without division; completely; fully.

Euphrates, running, sinketh partly into the lakes of Chaldea, and falls not *entirely* into the Persian sea.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Here finish'd he, and all that he had made
View'd and beheld! all was *entirely* good.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 549.

Chyle may be said to be a vegetable juice in the stomach and intestines; as it passeth into the lacteals it grows still more animal, and when it has circulated often with the blood, it is *entirely* so.—*Arbuthnot.*

General consent *entirely* altered the whole frame of their government.—*Swift.*

? (*Derivation* and *exact import* doubtful.) See remarks under Entire, 5.

Which when his pensive lady saw from far,
Great woe and sorrow did her soul assay,
As weening that the sad end of the war,
And gan to highest God *entirely* pray.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Entíreness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Entire.

1. Totality; completeness; fullness.

But I
Should injure nature, virtue, and destiny,
Should I divide and discontinue so
Virtue, which did in one *entireness* grow.
Donne, Poems, p. 246.

Doting antiquaries ... more admire the rust or fragments of coins, than their splendour or *entireness.*—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 216: 1654.

In an arch, each single stone, which, if severed from the rest, would be perhaps defenceless, is sufficiently secured by the solidity and *entireness* of the whole fabrick, of which it is a part.—*Boyle.*

Spelt with *i*.

So shall all times find me the same:
You this *intireness* better may fulfill,
Who have the pattern with you still. *Donne.*

2. Intimacy. See Entire, 5.

True Christian love may be separated from acquaintance, and acquaintance from *entireness.*—*Bishop Hall.*

A little friendship with such is enough; the less communion with any of God's enemies, the more safety; and sure I am, that those who affect a familiar *entireness* with such, bewray either too much boldness, or too little conscience.—*Junius, Sin stigmatized*, p. 777.

Entírety. *s.* [N.Fr. *entierté.*] Completeness.

Sometime the attorney thrusteth into the writ the uttermost quantity; or else setteth down an *entierty*, where but a moiety was to be passed.—*Bacon, Office of Alienation.*

This is the natural and regular consequence of the union and *entirety* of their interest.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

Éntitative. *adj.* Considered by itself as a pure entity; abstracted from all circumstances. *Rare.*

Metaphysicians have here a noble field for their abstracted flights, whether, according to Durandus, there be any divine concourse in sin? Whether, with others, moral evil has any real essence, or real efficient cause, or only deficient? Whether there be any pure evil? Whether it be a privation of being, or a real positive being? Whether it has not some natural good for its subject, and so the *entitative* material act of sin be physically or morally good?—*Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 340.

Éntitatively. *adv.* See extract.

A thing is said to be taken or considered *entitatively*, or 'secundum entitatem,' when considered nakedly, and precisely, according to what it is in itself, without any thing intrinsick; as, Peter, *entitatively* taken, is Peter as a thing, a substance, a man, &c., without any regard to his being a lord, a husband, learned, &c.—*Chambers.*

Entítle. *v. a.*

1. Designate by means of a title; give a title or discriminative appellation to anything; superscribe, or prefix as a title.

Besides the Scripture, the books which they call ecclesiastical were thought not unworthy to be brought into public audience, and with that name they *entitled* the books which we term Apocryphal. —*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Next favourable thou,
Who highly thus to *entitle* me vouchsaf'st,
Far other name deserving.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 169.

This cave carrieth the name of the Centum Cameræ: it is *entitled* to Nero; and here, they say, he kept his prisoners.—*Bishop Burnet, Travels*, 213. (Ord MS.)

How ready zeal for party is to *entitle* christianity to their designs, and to charge atheism on those who will not submit.—*Locke.*

We have been *entitled*, and have had our names prefixed at length to whole volumes of mean productions.—*Swift.*

2. Give a claim to anything.

But we, descended from your sacred line,
Entitled to your heav'n and rites divine,
Are banish'd earth. *Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.*

God discovers the martyr and confessor without the trial of flames and tortures, and will hereafter *entitle* many to the reward of actions which they had never the opportunity of performing.—*Addison, Spectator.*

He *entitled* himself to the continuance of the divine protection and goodness, by humiliation and prayer.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Hardly even is the penitent sinner saved; thus difficult is that duty, by which alone he can be reconciled to his Creator, and *entitled* to the mercies of the gospel.—*Rogers.*

This is to *entitle* God's care how and to what we please.—*Locke.*

Éntity. *s.* [L.Lat. *entitas*, from *ens*, *-entis*, pres. part. of *esse* = to be; equivalent to the Greek ὤν, ὄντος, whence Ontology. Its root, or at least a simpler form of it, *ens* = thing being, can scarcely be considered an English word, though it is by no means uncommon in works relating to logic. It generally, however, is used in combination with some other word which is, for the most part, Latin also. Milton, in his Vacation Exercise, has *entium ens*. The phrase *ens rationis* is the commonest, meaning an object existing only as a mental, or as an approximation to a mental, image. Of the derivations from *ens* the use is irregular; chiefly because two other words are sufficiently allied to it to create complications—*Exist* and *Be*. The former, from the more definite character of its elements (*ex* = out, and *sto* = stand) suggests a notion of reality which is wanting in the root of *ens*; whilst *Being*, though connected with *am*, *is*, and the other congeners of *ens*, by the artificial system of our common grammars, is from a wholly different root, that of the Lat. *fui*, and the Gr. φύω, wherein a notion of '*becoming*' or '*growing so as to become*' anything is suggested. Besides which the termination *-ing* is ambiguous. Only when it means a 'thing in existence' does it correspond with the *ens*. When a verbal abstract, as from *be-ung*, it answers to *entio*, if such a word exists.

Neither does *ens*, when compared with the Greek ὤν, run exactly parallel to it. Though both are not only participles, but participles from the same root, they differ in the fact of the Latin wanting, the Greek having, an article. Hence, the Latin equivalent to τὸ ὄν = the existent, is not to be got out of *ens*. For further remarks on this point, see Exist.

For the last two syllables in *ent-ity* to have their full import, *entity* should differ from an *ens*, as *cast-itas*, *fatu-itas*, and others differ from *cast-us*, *fatu-us*, &c The difference, however, is generally overlooked, and the negative compound *non-entity*, which is far commoner than the simpler term, means *non-ens*, or *id quod non est.*]

1. Ideal conception. (In the first of the following extracts we might read *entia rationis* instead; neither would the evidence of their imaginary character be much impaired if 'abstract' were omitted. We could *not* write *existences*; the word would suggest too much of a notion of reality: we might do so, however, in the second. In both the word is *plural*, a fact which indicates its departure from its proper abstract character.)

The words Nominalist and Realist came into use about the end of the twelfth century.... Scotus and his disciples were the great maintainers of realism. If there were no substantial forms, he argued, that is, nothing real, which determines the mode of being in each individual, men and brutes would be of the same substance; for they do not differ as to matter, nor can extrinsic accidents make a substantive difference. There must be a substantial form of a horse, another of a lion, another of a man.... These reasonings ... were met by Ockham with others which sometimes appear more refined and obscure. He confined reality to objective things, denying it to the host of abstract *entities* brought forward by Scotus. He makes a universal to be a 'particular intention ... of the mind itself capable of being predicated of many things, not for what it properly is itself, but for what those things are; so that, in so far as it has this capacity, it is called universal, but, inasmuch as it is one form really existing in the mind, it is called singular.'—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. i. ch. iii.

The conception, under which the Church holds her place in that connection, represents the combined result of two distinct but harmonious ideas. The first of these is that developed by Coleridge with so much depth and power, the idea of a national clerisy as a part inherent in every well-constituted body politic; a class, that is to say, whose function it shall be, by study and by the communication of its results, to sustain and to propagate the sense of the unseen world, of a living supreme Intelligence of truth, of beauty either in matter wholly imaginative or mixed, and of all those incorporeal *entities* which form the required counterpoise to our material necessities, and prevent us from being wholly absorbed in our efforts to supply them.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. vi. sect. 1. § 3.

2. Character of existence.

Where *entity* and quiddity,
The souls of defunct bodies fly. *Butler, Hudibras.*

God's decrees of salvation and damnation, both Romish and reformed, affix to men's particular *entity*, absolutely considered, without any respect to demeanours.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

3. The following denies a *process* to be an entity; the doctrine of the editor being that the contemplation of a process, as a mode, gives us the nearest approach to one, the mind being rather an *ens*, and the necessity for drawing a distinction between the simpler form and the derivative being recognized. With a word dealing in the exhibition of minuter shades of meaning the distinction is needed.

Idealism assumes that minds are *entities*; that ideas are *entities*; and that ideas exist in minds. ... Let it be granted that its belief—mind is an *entity*, is a belief proved by the inconceivableness of its negation to invariably exist (which is not the fact; for mind is conceivable as not an *entity*, but a process); let it be granted that it has the like authority for the belief—ideas are *entities* (which is not the fact; for ideas are conceivable as phases of the process, mind); and let it be granted, that for its belief—ideas exist in the mind, &c.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology.*

4 Sensible amount; enough to constitute a reality.

All eruptions of air, though small and slight, give an *entity* of sound, which we call crackling, puffing, and spitting; as in bay salt and bay leaves cast into the fire.—*Bacon.*

This notion of reality, for which the congeners of Existence are better suited, seems to be implied in the following.

Dear hope! earth's dowry and heaven's debt,
The *entity* of things that are not yet:
Subt'lest, but surest being. *Crashaw.*

5. In the following the simple sense seems complicated by the connection of *en-* with *in-*, superadded to the association of ideas suggested by *ex.*

Where we were when the foundations of the earth were laid, when the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy, he must answer who asked it; who understands *entities* of preordination, and beings yet unbeing; who hath in his intellect the ideal existencies of things, and *entities* before their extances.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, iii. 25.

In the next, *inherent quality* might be substituted.

Fortune is no real *entity*, nor physical essence, but a mere relative signification.—*Bentley.*

Entoil. *v. a.* Bring into toils or nets. *Rare.*

He cut off their land forces from their ships, and *entoiled* both their navy and their camp with a greater power than theirs, both by sea and land.—*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

Entómb. *v. a.* Put into a tomb; bury.

Processions were first begun for the interring of holy martyrs, and the visiting of those places where they were *entombed.—Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

I think I could, with far less pain and reluctancy, suffer my body to be buried alive in the cold earth, than so stark and stupid a conceit to *entomb* my soul.—*Dr. H. More, Notes on Psychathanasia.*

They, within the beast's vast womb,
The choice and flower of all their troops *entomb.*
Sir J. Denham.

Et sepulcri immemor struis domos.
We build us houses where we should *entomb* us.
Byron, Don Juan.

Spelt with *i.*

What commandment had the Jews for the ceremony of odours used about the bodies of the dead, after which custom, notwithstanding, our Lord was contented that his own most precious blood should be *intombed?—Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Mighty heroes' more majestick shades,
And youths *intomb'd* before their fathers' eyes.
Dryden.

Entómbment. *s.* Burial; state of being shut up in a tomb.

The strictest imprisonment is far more tolerable than being shut up by a lazy humour from profitable employment; this enchaineth a man hand and foot; this is beyond any imprisonment; it is the very *entombment* of a man, quite sequestering him from the world, and debarring him from any valuable concerns therein.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. iii. ser. xix.

Many thousands have had their *entombment* in the waters.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 16: 1660.

Entomológical. *adj.* Connected with Entomology.

My main object has been to draw attention to the fact, that the great obstacles which Nature has placed against the too rapid dispersion of animal life should be more strictly taken into account (as a matter of positive reality) than it is, during our investigations into *entomological* geography.—*T. V. Wollaston, On the Variation of Species*, ch. v.

Entomólogist. *s.* Investigator in Entomology.

(For examples see extracts under next entry.)

Entomólogy. *s.* [Gr. ἔντομον = insect, λόγος = word, principle.] Study of the natural history of insects.

Nothing would recommend *entomology* more than some neat plates, that should well express the generic distinctions of insects, according to Linnæus.—*White, Natural History of Selbourne*, p. 91.

After the works of Ray, Lister, and Petwer, the ntelligent *entomologists* of our own country, ... the name of Bradley ought perhaps to have been introduced.... The works of Reaumur in France contributed materially to facilitate the study of *entomology* on the continent.... These papers immediately preceded the publication of the first work which the celebrated Linnæus presented to the world.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce.

This definition and nomenclature of the bee's trophi are indispensable for conveying the results of such comparisons as those which enabled the venerable Kirby to enrich *entomology* with so valuable an accession of knowledge as is contained in his Monographia Apum Angliæ, a work which the young *entomologist* may take as a model.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. xvii.

Entomóstracan. *s.* and *adj.* Belonging to, or member of, the class Entomostraca.

Entomóstracon. *s.* pl. *entomostraca.* [Gr. ἔντομον = insect, ὄστρακον = shell.] In *Zoology.* Member of a class of crustaceous animals represented in the English fauna by the water-flea and other small animals like it, and falling into numerous divisions and subdivisions. For a more general import, see Malacostracon.

When we come to the coal-measures, the *Malacostraca* disappear; but we then find the gigantic *entomostracan* called the king-crab; thence down to the lowest strata in which any trace of animal life has been found, the crustaceous class is exclusively represented by *entomostracous* species, and more particularly by a peculiar form of *Entomostraca*, which became extinct before the coal-measures were deposited.... The distinction between the *Entomostraca* and *Malacostraca*, in the numerical character of the segments of the body, is of the first importance in determining the affinities of those ancient extinct crustacea, called Trilobites.... Professor Emmerich regards the Trilobites as a peculiar order, connecting the *Malacostraca* with the *Entomostraca*, but more nearly related to the latter. He thinks them allied to the *Malacostraca* by their crust-like shell, and by their not possessing simple eyes together with compound ones; but this combination is rare even in the *Entomostraca.* He deems the Xiphosura and the Phyllopoda to be the two orders of *Entomostraca* to which the Trilobites are united by the nearest characters of affinity.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy.*

Entomóstracous. *adj.* Belonging to, or connected with, the Entomostraca.

(For example see extract under preceding entry.)

Entortilátion. *s.* [Fr. *entortillement*; from Lat. *tortilis* = capable of being twisted.] Turning into a circle or round figure.

Willing that those which should work in the borders [of the table.] raisings, flowries, and wrappings, *entortilations*, and such like, should amuse themselves only for beautifying and decoration: and what was to be plain should answer to the measure and dimension; and that in all these things they should be exquisitely careful.—*Donne, History of the Septuagint*, p. 47: 1633.

Entówer. *v. a.* Confine in the Tower. *Rare.*

An earl of Warwick, after the *entowering* of Henry the VI., brought him back again.—*Drummond, Answer*, 214. (Ord MS.)

Entozóic. *adj.* Relating to, connected with, or constituted by, Entozoa.

In both the infusorial and *entozoic* classes the body assumes a more perfect linear and bilateral form as the species advance in the scale of organisation.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. xi.

Entozoólogist. *s.* Investigator of the natural history of the entozoa.

This great *entozoologist* [Rudolphi], who devoted the leisure of a long life to the successful study of the present uninviting class, divided the parenchymatous entozoa here associated in the class Sterelmintha, into four orders.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy.*

Entozóon. *s.* plur. *entozoa.* [Gr. ἐντός = within, ζῶον = animal.] In *Zoology.* Intestinal worm.

The geographical distribution of the human Cestoidea is, likewise, opposed to the doctrine of their spontaneous origin. The organic particles, or alimentary mucus of a Swiss and Dutchman, are not so distinct in their nature as to account for the difference in their tapeworms. Yet no Swiss, that never left his native mountains ever had a Tænia solium, and no Dutchman, the constant resident of his swamps, ever had a Bothriocephalus latus. But a native of either of these countries may be infested by the tapeworm peculiar to another region, if he sojourn there, just as the English sailor may be attacked by the Guinea-worm, if he visits the tropical regions where that *entozoon* is common. The great anatomist Soemmering suffered from a Bothriocephalus latus. Now he was a German; but it was ascertained that he paid occasional visits to a friend in Switzerland.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. iv.

In no class of animals has the origin from equivocal generation been more strenuously contended for than in regard to the *entozoa.* The great entozoologists Rudolphi and Bremser were advocates of this doctrine.... The advocates for the equivocal generation of the *entozoa* adduce the fact, that herbivorous mammals are not less subject to *entozoa* than carnivorous ones; and how, they inquire, could the ova of *entozoa* be preserved in the water that serves as the drink of such animals? Or how, having become dried in the air, could such ova afterwards resume the requisite vitality for embryonic development?—*Ibid.* lect. vi.

Entraíl. *v. a.* Interweave. *Rare.*

Over him, art striving to compare
With nature, did an arbor green dispred,
Framed of wanton ivy, flow'ring fair,
Through which the fragrant eglantine did spread,
His pricking arms *entrail'd* with roses red.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

A little wicker basket,
Made of fine twigs *entrailed* curiously,
In which they gather'd flowers. *Id., Prothalamium.*

Éntrails. *s.* [Fr. *entrailles.*]

1. Intestines; bowels.

The *entrails* are all without bones; save that a bone is sometimes found in the heart of a stag.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

I tear that harden'd heart from out her breast,
Which with her *entrails* makes my hungry hounds
a feast. *Dryden.*

2. Internal parts in general.

The earth hath lost
Most of her ribs as *entrails*; being now
Wounded no less for marble than for gold.
B. Jonson.

He had brought to light but little of that treasure that lay so long hid in the dark *entrails* of America —*Locke.*

Entrámmel. *v. a.* Entangle; trammel.

They were meant for accusations, but are most pitiful failings, *entrammelled* with fictions and ignorance.—*Bishop Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 104: 1693.

Éntrance. *s.*

1. Power of entering into a place.

Whence are you, sir? Has the porter his eyes in his head, that he gives *entrance* to such companions? Pray, get you out.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, iv. 5.

Where diligence opens the door of the understanding and impartially keeps it, truth is sure to find both an *entrance* and a welcome too.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Act of entering.

The reason that I gather he is mad,
Is a mad tale he told to-day at dinner,
Of his own door being shut against his *entrance.*
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, iv. 3.

All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players;
They have their exits and their *entrances.*
Id., As you like it, ii. 7.

3. Passage by which a place is entered; avenue.

He charged them to keep the passages of the hilly country; for by them there was an *entrance* into Judea.—*Judith*, iv. 7.

Palladio did conclude that the principal *entrance* was never to be regulated by any certain dimensions, but by the dignity of the master.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

4. Initiation; commencement.

This is that which, at first *entrance*, balks and cools them: they want their liberty.—*Locke.*

5. Intellectual ingress; knowledge.

He that travelleth a country before he hath some *entrance* into the language, goeth to school, and not to travel.—*Bacon, Essays.*

6. Act of taking possession of an office or dignity.

From the first *entrance* of this king to his reign, never was king either more loving, or better beloved.—*Sir J. Hayward, Life and Raigne of King Edward VI.*

7. Beginning of anything.

St. Augustine, in the *entrance* of one of his sermons, makes a kind of apology.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

The earl of Holland we have had occasion to mention before in the first *entrance* upon this discourse. —*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Entrance. *v. a.* Put into a trance.

With delight I was *entranced*, and carried so far from myself, as that I am sorry that you ended so soon.—*Spenser.*

Adam, now enforc'd to close his eyes,
Sunk down, and all his spirits became *entranc'd.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 419.

And I so ravish'd with her heav'nly note,
I stood *entranc'd*, and had no room for thought;
But, all o'erpower'd with ecstasy of bliss,
Was in a pleasing dream of paradise. *Dryden.*

Entráp. *v. a.* Ensnare; catch in a trap or snare; involve unexpectedly in difficulties or distresses; entangle.

Take heed, mine eyes, how ye do stare
Henceforth too rashly on that guileful net;
In which, if ever eyes *entrapped* are,
Out of her bands ye by no means shall get.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Entreásure. *v. a.* Lay up in, or as in, a treasury.

So he [the jeweller] *entreasures* princes' cabinets,
As thy wealth will their wished libraries.
Chapman, On B. Jonson's Sejanus.

Spelt with *i.*

There is a history in all men's lives,
Figuring the nature of the times deceas'd;
The which observ'd, a man may prophesy,
With a near aim, of the main chance of things
As yet not come to life, which in their seeds
And weak beginnings lie *intreasured.*
Shakespear, Henry IV., Part II. iii. 1.

Entreát. *v. a.*

1. Petition; solicit; importune.

Isaac *entreated* the Lord for his wife.—*Genesis,* xxv. 21.

2. Prevail upon by solicitation.

The Lord was *entreated* of him, and Rebecca his wife conceived.—*Genesis,* xxv. 21.

It were a fruitless attempt to appease a power, whom no prayers could *entreat,* no repentance reconcile.—*Rogers.*

3. Treat, or use, well or ill.

Whereas thy servant worketh truly, *entreat* him not evil.—*Ecclesiasticus,* vii. 20.

Well I *entreated* her, who well deserv'd:
I call'd her often; for she always serv'd:
Use made her person easy to my sight,
And ease insensibly produc'd delight. *Prior.*

4. Entertain; amuse. *Obsolete.*

My lord, We must *entreat* the time alone.—
God shield I should disturb devotion.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 1.

5. Entertain; receive. *Obsolete.*

The garden of Proserpine this hight,
And in the midst thereof a silver seat,
With a thick arbour goodly overdight,
In which she often us'd, from open heat,
Herself to shroud, and pleasures to *entreat.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Entreát. *v. n.*

1. Offer a treaty or compact. *Obsolete.*

Alexander was the first that *entreated* of true peace with them.—1 *Maccabees,* x. 47.

2. Treat; discourse. *Obsolete.*

The most admirable mystery of nature is the turning of iron, touched with the loadstone, toward the north pole, of which I shall have farther occasion to *entreat.*—*Hakewill.*

3. Make a petition.

They charged me, on pain of their perpetual displeasure, neither to speak of him, *entreat* for him, or any way sustain him.—*Shakespear, King Lear,* iii. 3.

The Janizaries *entreated* for them, as valiant men.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Entreát. *s.* Entreaty. *Obsolete.*

This is he,
For whom I thwarted Soliman's *entreats,*
And for whose exile I lamented thus.
Tragedy of Solimun and Perseda: 1599.

Entreátance. *s.* Petition; entreaty; solicitation. *Obsolete.*

These two *entreatance* made they might be heard,
Nor was their just petition long deny'd. *Fairfax.*

Entreáter. *s.* One who makes a petition. (spelt with *i.*)

Yet are they no advocates of ours, but petitioners and *intreaters* for us.—*Fulke, Comment upon the Rhemish Testament,* p. 825: 1617.

Entreátful. *adj.* Full of entreaty. (spelt with *i.*)

Humble prayers and *intreatful* teares.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 10, 6.

Entreátive. *adj.* Treating; pleading.

Oft have I season'd savoury periods
With sugar'd words; ...
And oft embellish'd my *entreative* phrase
With smelling flowers of vernant rhetorick.
Brewer, Comedy of Lingua, i. 1: 1657.

Entreáty. *s.*

1. Petition; prayer; solicitation; supplication; request.

If my weak oratory
Can from his mother win the Duke of York,
Anon expect him here; but if she be
Obdurate to mild *entreaties,* God forbid
We should infringe the holy privilege
Of blessed sanctuary.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 1.

2. Reception: entertainment. *Obsolete.*

If those cunning palates hither come,
They shall find guests' *entreaty* and good room.
B. Jonson, Epicœne.

Entremets. *s.* [French.] Small dishes set between the main dishes at table.

Chards of beet are plants of white beet transplanted, producing great tops, which, in the midst, have a large white main shoot, which is the true chard used in pottages and *entremets.*—*Mortimer. Husbandry,*

Entrénch. *v. n.* [from Fr. *trancher* = cut.] Invade; encroach; cut off part of what belongs to another: (with *on*). (spelt with *i.*)

Durst he, who does but for my pleasure live,
Intrench on love, my great prerogative?
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

We are not to *intrench upon* truth in any conversation, but least of all with children.—*Locke.*

Entrénch. *v. a.* [see preceding entry.] Cut.

It was this very sword *entrenched* it.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, ii. 1.

Spelt with *i.*

Those who care not whose living faces they *intrench* with their petulant styles.—*B. Jonson, Volpone,* dedication.

Entrénch. In *Strategics.* See Intrench.

Entrepót. *s.* [French.] Magazine; warehouse.

[They] employed a multitude of shipping, and settled many rich and flourishing colonies, as well as many *entrepots* and out distant factories.—*Pownall, Treatise on the Study of Antiquities,* p. 68: 1782.

Entrúst. *v. a.* Confide. (spelt with *i.*)

With *with.*

His majesty had a solicitous care for the payment of his debts; though in such a manner that none of the duke's officers were *intrusted with* the knowledge of it.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

With *to.*

Receive my counsel, and securely move;
Intrust thy fortune *to* the pow'rs above.
Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

Are not the lives of those, who draw the sword
In Rome's defence, *intrusted to* our care?
Addison, Cato.

He composed his billet-doux, and at the time appointed went to *intrust* it *to* the hands of his confidant.—*Arbuthnot.*

Éntry. *s.*

1. Passage by which anyone enters a house.

Some there are that know the resorts and falls of business, that cannot sink into the main of it; like a house that hath convenient stairs and *entries,* but never a fair room.—*Bacon.*

A strait long *entry* to the temple led,
Blind with high walls, and horror over head.
Dryden.

2. Act of entrance; ingress.

Bathing and anointing give a relaxation or emollition; and the mixture of oil and water is better than either of them alone, because water entereth better into the pores, and oil after *entry* softeneth better.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The lake of Constance is formed by the *entry* of the Rhine.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

By the *entry* of the chyle and air into the blood, by the lacteals, the animal may again revive.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

3. Act of registering or setting down in writing.

A notary made an *entry* of this act.—*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

The accounts of the East India Company were more obscure. The committee reported that they had sate in Leadenhall Street, had examined documents, had interrogated directors and clerks, but had been unable to arrive at the bottom of the mystery of iniquity. Some most suspicious *entries* had been discovered, under the head of special service. The expenditure on this account had, in the year 1693, exceeded eighty thousand pounds.—*Macaulay, History of England,* ch. xxi.

4. Act of entering publicly into any city.

The day being come, he made his *entry*: he was a man of middle stature and age, and comely.—*Bacon.*

5. In *Law.* See extract.

By help of such confederacies, parties were enabled to make violent *entries* upon the lands they claimed, which the law itself could hardly be said to discourage. ... If a man was disseised of his land, he might enter upon the disseisor, and reinstate himself without course of law. In what case this right of *entry* was taken away, or tolled, as it was expressed, by the death or alienation of the disseisor, is a subject extensive enough to occupy two chapters of Littleton. What pertains to our inquiry, is that by an *entry,* in the old law-books, we must understand an actual repossesssion of the disseisee, not a suit in ejectment, as it is now interpreted, but which is a comparatively modern proceeding. The first remedy, says Britton, of the disseisee is to collect a body of his friends, and without delay to cast out the disseisors, or at least to maintain himself in possession along with them. This *entry* ought indeed ... to be made peaceably; and the justices might assemble the posse comitatus, to imprison persons entering on lands by violence; ... but these laws imply the facts that made them necessary.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages,* ch. viii. pt. 3.

Entúne. *v. a.* Tune; chant.

They sung hymns and sonnets ... *entuned* in a solemn and mournful note.—*Hakewill, Apology,* p. 429.

Entwíne. *v. a.* Twine, twist, or wreathe together. (spelt with *i.*)

This opinion, though false, yet *intwined* with a true, that the souls of men do never perish, abated the fear of death in them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The vest and veil divine,
Which wand'ring foliage and rich flow'rs *intwine.*
Dryden.

Entwínement. *s.* Union; conjunction.

Like a mixture of roses and woodbines in a sweet *entwinement.*—*Bishop Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams,* p. 81: 1693.

Entwíst. *v. a.* Wreath round or together.

So doth the woodbine the sweet honeysuckle
Gently *entwist.*
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iv. 1

Enúcleate. *v. a.* [Lat. *enucleatus,* pass. part. of *enucleo*; *nucleus.*] Solve; clear; disentangle.

Elucidating what was obscure, *enucleating* what was hard.—*Dr. Sclater, Sermon at the Funeral of A. Wheelock:* 1654.

Enúmerate. *v. a.* [Lat. *enumeratus,* pass. part. of *enumero*; *enumeratio, -onis.*] Reckon up singly; count over distinctly; number.

You must not only acknowledge to God that you are a sinner, but must particularly *enumerate* the kinds of sin whereof you know yourself guilty.—*Archbishop Wake, Preparation for Death.*

Besides *enumerating* the gross defect of duty to the queen, I shew how all things were managed wrong.—*Swift.*

Enumerátion. *s.* Act of numbering or counting over; number told out.

Whosoever reads St. Paul's *enumeration* of duties, must conclude, that well nigh the business of Christianity is laid on charity.—*Bishop Sprat, Sermons.*

The chymists make spirit, salt, sulphur, water, and earth their five elements, though they are not all agreed in this *enumeration* of elements.—*Watts, Logick.*

We may add, ... that in the license granted by James I., in 1603, to Burbage, Shakespeare, and their associates, they are authorized to play 'comedies, tragedies, histories, interludes, morals, pastorals, stage-plays, and other like,' and that exactly the same *enumeration* is found in the patent granted to the Prince Palatine's players in 1612; in a new patent granted to Hemings and Condell in 1620; and, also, in Charles I.'s grant to Hemings and Condell in 1625.—*Craik, History of English Literature,* i. 459.

Enúmerative. *adj.* Reckoning up singly; counting over.

Being particular and *enumerative* of the variety of evils which have disordered his life.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Dying,* iii. § 5.

Enúnciate. *v. a.* [Lat. *enunciatus,* pass. part. of *enuncio*; *enunciatio, -onis*; *nuncius* = messenger.] Declare; proclaim; relate; express.

I know that there is such a man as Plato, though in the mean time I cannot tell what he is, nor what are all the truths that may be *enunciated* concerning him.—*Bishop Barlow, Remains,* p. 553.

Enunciátion. *s.*

1. Declaration; public attestation; open proclamation.

Preaching is to strangers and infants in Christ, to produce faith; but this sacramental *enunciation* is the declaration and confession of it by men in Christ, declaring it to be done, and owned, and accepted, and prevailing.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

2. Intelligence; information.

It remembers and retains such things as were never at all in the sense; as the conceptions, *enunciations* and actions of the intellect and will.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

3. Expression in writing.

A few changes have been made in the *enunciations* of this book, chiefly in those of the subsidiary propositions which Euclid introduced for the sake of the rest; they are expressed here in the manner that seemed best adapted to the new notation.—*Playfair, Elements of Geometry,* pref.

4. Manner of utterance.

Without a graceful and pleasing *enunciation* all your elegancy of style in speaking is not worth one farthing.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Enúnciative. *adj.* Declarative; expressive.

Esdras, Nehemias, Ezechiel, and Daniel, although

they were prophets; yet be their works compact in form of narrations, which by orators be called *enunciative*, and only perteineth to histories; wherein is expressed a thing done, and persons named.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 205.

This presumption only proceeds in respect of the dispositive words, and not in regard of the *enunciative* terms thereof.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Enúre. *v. a.* [see last extract.]

1. Habituate; make ready or willing by practice and custom; accustom: (with *in*, *to*, and *with*.)

That it may no painful work endure,
It *to* strong labour can itself *enure*.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.

England was a peaceable kingdom, and but lately *enured to* the mild and goodly government of the Confessor.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

I like your late English hexameters so exceeding well that I also *enure* my pen sometimes *in* that kind; which I find, indeed, as I have often heard you defend in word, neither so hard nor so harsh but it will easily and fairly yield itself to our mother tongue.—*Id., Letter to Gabriel Harvey.*

Spelt with *i*.

Because they so proudly insult, we must a little *inure* their ears *with* hearing, how others, whom they more regard, are accustomed to use the self-same language with us.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

If there might be added true art and learning, there would be as much difference, in maturity of judgement, between men *therewith inured*, and that which now men are, as between men that are now, and innocents.—*Ibid.*

The forward hand, *inur'd to* wounds, makes way
Upon the sharpest fronts of the most fierce. *Daniel.*
Then cruel, by their sport *to* blood *inur'd*
Of fighting beasts, and men to beasts expos'd.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 102.

For state, as Sovran King; and to *inure*
Our prompt obedience. *Id., Paradise Lost*, viii. 239.

They, who had been most *inured to* business, had not in their lives ever undergone so great fatigue for twenty days together.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

We may *inure* ourselves by custom to bear the extremities of weather without injury.—*Addison, Guardian.*

2. Commit. *Obsolete.*

He gan that ladie strongly to appele
Of many hainous crimes by her *enured*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 9, 39.

[*Enure.*—From French *heur*, hap, fortune, chance, was formed English *ure*, fortune, destiny, the experience of good or evil.

'Now late hire come, and liche as God your *ure*
For you disposeth, taketh your aventure.'
(Lidgate, corrected from Halliwell.)

'And nane suld duell with him bot thai
That wald stand with him to the end,
And take the *ure* that God wald send.'
(The Bruce, viii. 405.)

Hence to *have in ure, to put in ure*, or *to enure*, is to experience, to practise, to take effect.

'Salomon
Tellith a tale—whether in dede done
Or mekely feined to our instruccion
Let clerkes determine, but this I am sure
Moche like what I myself *have had in ure*.'
(Chaucer. Rem. Love. 158.)

'He gan that lady strongly to appeal
Of many heinous crimes by her *inured*.'
(Faerie Queen in Richardson.)

Inured to arms, practised in arms. To *enure* to the advantage of some one, in legal language, is to take effect to his advantage. The French *heur* is not to be confounded with *heure*, hour, moment, being derived (as conclusively established by Diez) from Latin *augurium*, Portuguese *agouro*, Provençal *augur, agur*, Catalonian *ahuir*, augury, omen; whence Provençal *bonäur, maläur*, good, evil fortune; Italian *sciagurato, sciaurato* (exauguratus), ill-omened, unlucky; *sciagura, sciaura*, ill fortune, disaster; Old French *bienaureiz*, fortunate.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Enúre. *v. n.* In *Law*. Come into use or power; have effect; be available.

Richard III. is always called, 'in deed and not in right, king of England.' Nor was this merely ounded on his usurpation as against his nephew. For that unfortunate boy is little better treated, and in the act of resumption, Henry VII., while Edward IV. is styled 'late king,' appears only with the denomination of 'Edward his son, late called Edward V.' And was his son really illegitimate, as an usurping uncle pretended? Or did the crime of Richard, though punished in him, *enure* to the benefit of Henry? These were points, which, like the fate of the young princes in the Tower, he chose to wrap in discreet silence.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, ch. viii. pt. 3.

Spelt with *i*.

The decree of deprivation doth not *inure*, till a judicial sentence passeth further on us.—*Bishop of Norwich, Letter in* 1690, in *Life of Kettlewell*, Appendix, p. iv.

Enúrement. *s.* Practice; habit; use; custom; frequency. (spelt with *i*.)

If iron will acquire by mere continuance a secret appetite, and (as I may term it) an habitual inclination to the site it held before; then how much more may we hope, through the very same means, education being nothing else but a constant plight and *inurement*, to induce by custom good habits into a reasonable creature! — *W. Wotton, Essay on the Education of Children.*

Envále. *v. a.* Place or enclose in a vale. *Rare.*

What fountain send they forth
That finds a river's name, though of the smallest worth,
But it *invales* itself?
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiv. (Ord MS.)

Envással. *v. a.* Make over to another as his slave. *Rare.*

[They] subject and *envassal* themselves unto a base and new upstart servant of theirs.—*Translation of Boccalini*, p. 93: 1626.

But well I wote thou'lt not *envassal* me.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, ii. 1, 1, 23.

[He] doth not fondly hug this and that particular created good thing, and *envassal* himself unto it.—*Cudworth, Sermons*, p. 65.

Envaúlt. *v. a.* Enclose, or cover up, in a vault.

Since Anna, whose bounty thy merits had fed,
Ere her own was laid low, had exalted thy head;
And since our good queen to the wise is so just
To raise heads for such as are humbled in dust,
I wonder, good man! that you are not *envaulted*;
Prithee! go and be dead, and be doubly exalted.
Swift.

Enveíl. *v. a.* Veil. *Rare.* (spelt with *i*.)

Her eyes *invayl'd* with sorrowe's clouds,
Scarce see the light;
Disdain hath wrapt hers in the shrouds
Of loathed night. *W. Browne.*

Envélop. *v. a.* [Fr. *envelopper*.]

1. Enwrap; cover; invest with some integument; hide; surround.

The best and wholesom'st spirits of the night
Envelope you, good provost.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iv. 2.

A cloud of smoke *envelopes* either host,
And all at once the combatants are lost:
Darkling they join adverse, and shock unseen,
Coursers with coursers justing, men with men.
Dryden.

It is but to approach nearer, and that mist that *enveloped* them will remove.—*Locke.*

2. Line; cover on the inside.

His iron coat all overgrown with rust,
Was underneath *enveloped* with gold,
Darkened with filthy dust. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Envelópe. *s.* [French as thus accented; but English when **Envélop.**]

1. Wrapper; outward case; integument; cover.

A letter from the king of Spain was given to his daughter by the Spanish ambassador, and she tore the *envelope*, and let it fall.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his own Time*, an. 1671.

Send these to paper-sparing Pope;
And, when he sits to write,
No letter with an *envelope*
Could give him more delight. *Swift.*

When I write to a great man at the court end, he opens with surprise upon a naked note, such as Whitechapel people interchange, with no sweet degrees of *envelope*. I never enclosed one bit of paper in another, nor understood the rationale of it. Once only I sealed with borrowed wax, to set Walter Scott a wondering, signed with the imperial quartered arms of England, which my friend Field bears in compliment to his descent, in the female line, from Oliver Cromwell. It must have set his antiquarian curiosity upon watering.—*Lamb, Letters to Barton.*

2. Crust; cover in general.

The earth, falling in temperature, must contract. Hence the solid crust at any time existing, is presently too large for the shrinking nucleus; and being unable to support itself, inevitably follows the nucleus. But a spheroidal *envelope* cannot sink down into contact with a smaller internal spheroid without disruption: it will run into wrinkles, as the rind of an apple does when the bulk of its interior decreases from evaporation. As the cooling progresses and the *envelope* thickens, the ridges consequent on these contractions must become greater; rising ultimately into hills and mountains: and the later systems of mountains thus produced must not only be higher, as we find them to be, but they must be longer, as we also find them to be.—*Herbert Spencer, First Principles*, § 118.

Envélopment. *s.* Perplexity; entanglement.

They have found so many contrary senses in the same text, that it is become difficult to see any sense at all, through their *envelopements*.—*Search, Freewill, &c.*, pref.: 1763.

Envénom. *v. a.*

1. Taint with poison; poison; impregnate with venom: (never used of the *person* to whom poison is given, but of the *draught, meat*, or *instrument* by which it is conveyed).

The treacherous instrument is in thy hand,
Unbated and *envenom'd*. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, v. 2.

One of that order, which *envenoms* even poison itself, and makes the Roman religion much more malignant and turbulent than otherwise it would be.—*Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants a safe Way to Salvation*, dedic.

On the question of slavery opinion has of late years been peculiarly *envenomed*, and attempts have been made by the predominant slaveholding interest to suppress the agitation of the question of emancipation by force; but these efforts have been only partially successful, and have met with much resistance.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. viii.

2. Make odious.

Oh, what a world is this, when what is comely
Envenoms him that bears it!
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 3.

3. Enrage; exasperate.

With her full force she threw the pois'nous dart,
And fix'd it deep within Amata's heart;
That thus *envenom'd* she might kindle rage,
And sacrifice to strife her house and husband's age.
Dryden.

Envénomed. *part. adj.* Tainted with poison; impregnated with venom.

Alcides, from Œchalia crown'd
With conquest, felt the *envenom'd* robe, and tore,
Through pain, up by the roots Thessalian pines.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 542.

He would very frequently let fly an *envenomed* arrow.—*Tatler*, no. 260.

Nor with *envenomed* tongue to blast the fame
Of harmless men. *Philips.*

Envérmeil. *v. a.* Colour with, or as with, vermilion.

That lovely dye
That did thy cheek *envermeil*.
Milton, Ode on the Death of a fair Infant.

Énviable. *adj.* Deserving envy; such as may excite envy.

They, in an *enviable* mediocrity of fortune, do happily possess themselves. — *Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Énvier. *s.* One who envies another; maligner; one who desires the downfall of another.

Men had need beware how they be too perfect in compliments; for that *enviers* will give them that attribute, to the disadvantage of their virtues.—*Bacon, Essays.*

They ween'd
To win the mount of God, and on his throne
To set the *envier* of his state, the proud
Aspirer. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 87.

All preferments in church and state were given by him, all his kindred and friends promoted, and all his enemies and *enviers* discountenanced. — *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Envígour. *v. a.* Invigorate. *Rare.*

Faith cheers up his drooping hopes, brings him again to his wonted solace, *envigors* his shrunk nerves, and to a bright flame blows his dying fire.—*Felltham, Resolves*, 24. (Ord MS.)

Spelt with *i*.

Those favours which *invigoured* learning, and nourished men of desert and worth.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 3: 1653.

Envíllage. *v. n.* Turn into a village. *Rare.* (spelt with *i*.)

There on a goodly plaine (by time throwne downe)
Lies buried in his dust some auncient towne;
Who now *invillaged*, there's only seene
In his vaste ruines what his state has beene.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 2.

Énvious. *adj.* Infected with envy; pained by the excellence or happiness of another.

A man of the most *envious* disposition that ever infected the air with his breath, whose eyes could not look right upon any happy man, nor ears bear the burden of any man's praise.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace,
To silence *envious* tongues.
Shakespear, Henry VIII., ii. 2.

With *against*.

Be not thou *envious against* evil men.—*Proverbs*, xxiv. 19.

With *at*.

Neither be thou *envious at* the wicked.—*Proverbs*, xxiv. 19.

With *of*.

Sure you mistake the precept, or the tree;
Heav'n cannot *envious of* his blessings be. *Dryden.*

Énviously. *adv.* In an envious manner; with malignity; with *ill*-will excited by another's good.

How *enviously* the ladies look,
When they surprise me at my book!
And sure as they're alive at night,
As soon as gone will shew their spight. *Swift.*

Envíron. *v. a.* [Fr. *environner*.]

1. Surround; encompass; encircle; involve.

The Canaanites and all the inhabitants of the land shall hear of it, and shall *environ* us round.—*Joshua*, vii. 9.

The country near unto the city of Sultania is on every side *environed* with huge mountains.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Since she must go, and I must mourn, come, night,
Environ me with darkness whilst I write. *Donne.*

Gregory could not disguise to himself that so popular, so powerful a sovereign had never *environed* the papal territories on every side.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. x. ch. iv.

2. Surround in a hostile manner; besiege; hem in.

Methought a legion of foul fiends
Environed me, and howled in mine ears.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 4.

3. Enclose; invest.

The soldier, that man of iron,
Whom ribs of horrour all *environ*. *Cleaveland.*

[It should be added that the original is Greek, ἐν, in, and γῦρος, a circle, whence the Latin gyrus; and thus the French used the adverb *environ* for about; in which way Chaucer also employs it. 'About the king ystondin *environ* Attendance, Diligence, &c.' (Court of Love, ver. 1031.) He uses also the verb *environ* to surround. Barret calls *environ* 'a French word made of the Latin, quasi in gyro.' (Alv. 1580.) And Cotgrave gives us the old French verb *engyronner*, the same, he says, as *environner*.—*Todd.*]

Envíronment. *s.* Surrounding.

As with every inanimate object whose state has been altered by an alteration in the *environment*, the alteration undergone by the object does not tend to produce in it a secondary alteration, in anticipation of some secondary alteration of the *environment*.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, pt. iii. ch. v.

Envírons. *s.* [French, and often pronounced as such; in which case it is not an English word: with its pronunciation Anglicized and used in the plural number, it is a convenient term.] Neighbourhood, or neighbouring places round about.

When you go to Genoa, pray observe carefully all the *environs* of it.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Hitherto Mr. Shenstone had no conception of an whole, or of disposing his *environs* on any consistent plan, and giving it its present beautiful and picturesque appearance.—*Graves, Recollections of Shenstone*, p. 51.

Énvoy. *s.* [Fr. *envoye*.]

1. Public minister sent from one power to another.

Now the Lycian lots conspire
With Phœbus; now Jove's *envoy* through the air
Brings dismal tidings. *Sir J. Denham.*

Perseus sent *envoys* to Carthage, to kindle their hatred against the Romans.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

2. Public messenger, in dignity below an ambassador.

A gentleman, who was *envoy* from some German prince, whose dead father had been a companion to the knights of the most noble order of the Garter, made an address to his majesty, with a letter and return of the George and Garter.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 29.

We have mentioned Cæsar Borgia.... On two important occasions Machiavelli was admitted to his society.... From some passages in The Prince, and perhaps also from some indistinct traditions, several writers have supposed a connection between those remarkable men much closer than ever existed. The *envoy* has even been accused of prompting the crimes of the artful and merciless tyrant.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Machiavelli.*

3. Messenger, in general.

The watchful sentinels at ev'ry gate,
At ev'ry passage to the senses wait;
Still travel to and fro' the nervous way,
And their impressions to the brain convey;
Where their report the vital *envoys* make,
And with new orders are commanded back.
Sir W. Blackmore.

(A *French* rather than an English *word*; often preceded by the *definite article*.)

Generally an address to either a whole composition or some part of it, with which it is supposed to be sent into the world. (In being addressed to the *book*, rather than to a patron, it differs from a *dedication*; and in being written by the *author*, rather than by one of his friends, from a *recommendatory poem*. It generally comes at the end of a work though not necessarily; since the first two lines of Ovid's Tristia give in fact, though not in name, a genuine *l'envoy*:

'Parve, nec invideo, sine me, liber, ibis in urbem
Hei mihi! quod domino non licet ire tuo.'

It is found, too, more frequently in poetry than in prose, though, again, not exclusively.)

Tragical tales, [in prose,] translated by Turbenville in time of his troubles out of sundrie Italians, with the argument and *l'envoy* to each tale. Lond. 1587.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 475.

It will be seen ... that the Blind Minstrel is a vigorous versifier.... As a specimen of his graver style we may give his *envoy* or concluding lines:

'Go, noble book, fulfillit of good sentence,
Suppose thou be barren of eloquence:
Go, worthy book, fulfillit of suthfast deed;
But in language of help thou hast great need.'
—*Craik, History of English Literature*, i. 390.

Énvoyship. *s.* Office of an envoy.

Cain paid all due reverence to this lunar *envoyship*.—*Coventry, Philemon*, conv. 3.

Envy. *v. a.* [Fr. *envier*; Lat. *invideo*.]

1. Hate, or feel discontented with, another for his excellence, happiness, or success.

A woman does not *envy* a man for fighting courage, nor a man a woman for her beauty.—*Collier, Essay on Envy.*

2. Grieve or repine, accompanied by a desire for their possession, at any qualities of excellence, power, or success in another.

I have seen thee fight,
When I have *envied* thy behaviour.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 6.

Envy thou not the oppressor, and chuse none of his ways.—*Proverbs*, iii. 31.

You cannot *envy* your neighbour's wisdom, if he gives you good counsel; nor his riches, if he supplies you in your wants; nor his greatness, if he employs it to your protection.—*Swift.*

3. Grudge; impart unwillingly; withhold maliciously.

Jonson, who, by studying Horace, had been acquainted with the rules, seemed to *envy* others that knowledge.—*Dryden.*

Énvy. *v. n.* Feel envy.

And Moses said, *Enviest* thou for my sake?—*Numbers*, xi. 29.

With *at*.

In seeking tales and informations
Against this man, whose honesty the devil
And his disciples only *envy at*,
Ye blew the fire that burns ye.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. v. 2.

He that loves God is not displeased at accidents which God chuses, nor *envies at* those gifts he bestows.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Who would *envy at* the prosperity of the wicked, and the success of persecutors?—*Id., Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

Énvy. *s.*

1. Pain felt and malignity conceived at the sight, or repining accompanied by desire for the possession, of the excellence or happiness of another.

Envy is a repining at the prosperity or good of another, or anger and displeasure at any good of another which we want, or any advantage another hath above us.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Envy, to which th' ignoble mind's a slave,
Is emulation in the learn'd or brave. *Pope.*

He [Wharton] had a peculiar way of disarming opponents which moved the *envy* of all the duellists of his time. His friends said that he had never given a challenge, that he had never refused one, that he had never taken a life, and yet that he had never fought without having his antagonist's life at his mercy.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

With *of*.

All the conspirators, save only he,
Did that they did in *envy of* great Cæsar.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, v. 5.

With *to*.

Many suffered death merely in *envy to* their virtues and superiour genius.—*Swift.*

2. Rivalry; competition.

You may see the parliament of women, the little *envies* of them to one another.—*Dryden, Essay on Dramatick Poesy.*

3. Malice; malignity.

Madam, this is a meer distraction;
You turn the good we offer into *envy*.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 1.

4. Public odium; ill repute; invidiousness.

Edward Plantagenet should be shewed unto the people; to discharge the king of the *envy* of that opinion and bruit, how he had been put to death privily.—*Bacon.*

5. Thing envied.

We are grown out of humour with the English constitution itself; this is become the object of the animosity of Englishmen. This constitution in former days used to be the *envy* of the world; it was the pattern for politicians; the theme of the eloquent; the meditation of the philosopher in every part of the world.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Hallam's Constitutional History.*

Énvying. *verbal abs.* Ill will; malice.

Envyings, murders, drunkenness, revellings, and such like.—*Galatians*, v. 21.

Enwállow. *v. a.* Wallow; sink. *Rare.*

So now all three one sencelesse lumpe remaine,
Enwallow'd in his owne blacke bloudy gore.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 11, 14.

Enweáve. *v. a.* [preterite, *inwove* or *inweaved*; pass. part. *inwoven* (less properly *inwove*), *inweaved*.] Mix anything in weaving, so that it forms part of the texture. (spelt with *i*.)

A fair border, wrought of sundry flowers,
Inwoven with an ivy winding trail. *Spenser.*

Down they cast
Their crowns, *inwove* with amaranth and gold.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 351.

Enwheél. *v. a.* Encompass; encircle.

Hail to thee, lady! and the grace of heav'n,
Before, behind thee, and on every hand
Enwheel thee round. *Shakespear, Othello*, ii. 1.

Spelt with *i*.

Heaven's grace *inwheel* ye!
And all good thoughts and prayers dwell about ye!
Abundance be your friend! and holy Charity
Be ever at your hand to crown ye glorious!
Beaumont and Fletcher, Pilgrim.

Enwínd. *v. a.* Wind round; encircle.

There sat we down upon a garden mound,
Two mutually enfolded; Love, the third
Between us, in the circle of his arms
Enwound us both. *Tennyson.*

Enwómb. *v. a.*

1. Make pregnant.

Me then he left *enwombed* of this child,
This luckless child, whom thus ye see with blood.
Spenser, Faerie Queen

I'm your mother;
And put you in the catalogue of those
That were *enwombed* mine.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, i. 3.

2. Bury; hide as in a womb.

Or as the Africk Niger stream *enwombs*
Itself into the earth, and after comes,
Having first made a natural bridge to pass
For many leagues, far greater than it was;
May't not be said, that her grave shall restore
Her greater, purer, finer than before?
Donne, Poems, p. 218.

Enwoód. *v. a.* Hide in woods. *Rare.* (spelt with *i*.)

He got out of the river, and *inwooded* himself, so as the ladies lost the marking his sportfulness.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Enwráp. *v. a.* Involve.

For another man to yield such unlawful aid, is no better than a foul affront of publick justice, and *enwraps* the agent in a partnership of crime.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

In thy fear, my God, is hope, and love, and confidence, and peace, and every limb and ingredient of happiness *encrapped*.—*Donne, Devotions*, p. 135.

Spelt with *i*.

And over them Arachne high did lift
Her cunning web, and spread her subtil net,
Inwrapped in foul smoak. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

This, as an amber drop *inwraps* a bee,
Covering discovers your quick soul; that we
May in your through-shine front our hearts' thoughts see. *Donne.*

The case is no sooner made than resolved; if it be made not *inwrapped*, but plainly and perspicuously. —*Bacon.*

The possibility of the word in the following extracts being an error for *enrap* =

enrapture has been suggested. Either sense will suit; but *enwrap* is the better word.

> This pearl she gave me, I do feel 't and see 't;
> And though 'tis wonder that *enwraps* me thus,
> Yet 'tis not madness.
> *Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, iv. 3.

Spelt with *i*.

> For if such holy song
> *Inwrap* our fancy long,
> Time will run back, and fetch the age of gold.
> *Milton, Ode on the Nativity*, 133.

[The length of the observations upon the prefix **En-, -f** which the necessity as suggested under that entry is the excuse, made it necessary to divide the criticism. It is only the En- augmentative that has been disposed of. The En- inclusive is considered here; i.e. under the last word of the series which illustrates it.

Enwrap is (1) purely English, as opposed to Latin, Norman, French, or Italian; is (2) rarely spelt otherwise than with *i*; and is (3) a word wherein the inclusive import of the prefix is eminently evident. Entwine (intwine) and Enweave (inweave) imply *intermixture* and *inclusion* only so far as the two terms suggest each other. But Enwrap, like Engrave and Entomb, conveys the notion of *inclusion pure and simple*; meaning *in a wrapping, in a grave, in a tomb*. Engulf only approaches this accuracy in the way of the expression of inclusion; Enthrone may mean *on* or *in*, according as the regal chair is like an *elbowchair* or a *woolsack*.

Taking, then, *En*(or *in*)*wrap*, and *En*(or *in*)*tomb*, as typical words, and asking how they ought to be spelt, there is no doubt as to two questions: (1) whether the *In-* is English; (2) whether it is inclusive; both being answered in the affirmative. This being the case, they apparently constitute a precedent and analogy for others. But is the combination English? In respect to its elements taken separately, Yes; in respect to the order of their arrangement, or sequence, No.

Whoever looks back upon the pages which immediately precede this, will find that the *In-* inclusive, like the *In-* intensive, has been ignored as an English prefix. He will also find that in nearly all the preceding instances the composition has given *Verbs with the accent on the second syllable*. This is important. Few Substantives have begun with *En-*, and no words wherein the prefix is accented.

The only *true compounds of the English* In- are *Nouns*; and these, *when dissyllabic*, are accented on the *first syllable*. Such are Income and Inlet, the typical words of the class.

It is submitted that the rule which covers the most details is the following, founded upon the difference between the Adverb and the Preposition. The import of the Adverb is modal in its most general sense; i.e. as when we say a man *goes in* or *enters* (without naming the thing entered), or *goes out* or *makes an exit* (without naming what he goes out from). In Latin this would be *ingreditur* and *egreditur*, simply. The import of the Preposition, modal also, superadds the name of the object that determines the mode, and tells us *what* he went *in* (*to*), or *what* he went *out* (*from*). It always implies a Substantive in an oblique case, which, in grammatical language, it governs. Hence the rule in English (the details of its application in Latin being, though important in a Latin grammar, irrelevant here), that whilst the Adverb may *either precede or follow the Verb*, the Preposition *must precede* the Noun it governs, or, in other words (except for certain rare and exceptional rhetorical cases), *follow* the Verb. Thus, whilst we say either 'This is *badly* done,' or 'This is done *badly*,' we can only say 'This comes *from* London,' not, '*from-comes* London,' or even '*from-comes from London*.' That between '*badly* done' and '*done* badly' there is a shade of difference in the way of import is not denied. It is only asserted that, as a matter of formal grammar, the two combinations are equally English, while the other is pronounced to be formally impossible.

This, however, carries us but a short way, inasmuch as both *badly* and *from* are extreme cases. The real complication arises from the fact of most of the Prepositions being equivocal or ambiguous. Deprive a Preposition of its case, or, in other words, use it indefinitely and without naming an object, and it becomes an Adverb. To *go in* is to *enter*; to *go up* is to *ascend*. To *fall into a pit* is Prepositional; to *fall in with a person* is to *agree with him*, or to *meet him*, and Adverbial. Yet *in* is originally Prepositional, just as truly as *badly* is Adverbial. Now the extent to which each particular Preposition is also Adverbial varies with the word.

From, as has just been stated, is the least Adverbial of any, being wholly Prepositional. We cannot even say *come from*, *fall from*, or the like. In other words, it never enters into such combinations as those which give *come to*, *lay by*, or *sink in*. The reason for this, probably, lies in the existence of an Adverbial equivalent in *forth*, and its congeners; *go forth* being an approximate equivalent to the Latin *egredi* and *progredi*.

To is in a different category; being more Adverbial, or less Prepositional, by one degree. We can say *go tó*, *fall tó*, and the like; in which there is, generally, a slight change of import: but we cannot say *tó-flight*, *tó-come*; though the Germans can, e.g. *zuflucht* = refuge.

With *In*, the word under notice, we can do what was done with *to*, and one thing more. We can say *come in*, *fall in*, *lay in*, and the like; and we can also say *ínc*ome and *ínlet*. But these words are Nouns, not Verbs, and they are (as aforesaid) accented in a different manner from En(in)grave, and En(in)tomb. The second element, however, is either a Verb in form, or a Verbal, *income* = incoming. Compare this with the Latin *in* in *incido* and *ingredior*. In '*incidit in* Scyllam' we have it twice over; once as an Adverb, and again as a Preposition. In '*ingreditur* tectum' we have it, subject to certain observations which will appear under Into, as both.

Out (it is only necessary to notice the words which illustrate the rule) stands to *In* as *In* to *To*. It goes one degree further in the direction of the Adverb. It gives *fall oút* (= quarrel); *oútlet* (analogous to *ínlet*); and, in addition to these, *oút-vóte*, whereof the result is a Verb with an accent on the last syllable. The same is the case with *over*, *under*, and others; *loók óver*, *óverthrów*, *óverthrow*, *óverlook*, *undertáke*, *undertáking*, and the like.

1. To recapitulate. It is only *as Adverbs* that words like *to*, *in*, &c., enter into composition.

2. The extent to which they do so varies with the word.

3. In doing it there are three degrees; (1) the first giving *only* a Verb, *followed* by the Adverb; (2) the second *the preceding combination*, with the addition of one constituted by a *prefix* and a *Noun*; (3) the third *both* the preceding combinations, with the addition of words like *óverloók* and *oút-vóte*.

4. *In* belongs to the second class. Hence, the only true compounds of *in-* are words like Income and Inlet.

By a slight extension of these remarks, we may clear the ground in another direction, and save some notices which would otherwise be given under In-. Here we have, in a few formations, the Latin *in-*, in *in-nocens*, used instead of the English *un-*; i.e. applied as a prefix to words of English origin. Though this is simply bad writing, it is not in the category with the compounds under notice. Between *in-* and *un-* there is no confusion either of sound or spelling; so that no question as to the propriety or practicability of removing or recasting them exists.

If what has been said be true—and the only objection that lies against it is the improbable doctrine that though such formations as *ingrave* are impossible *now*, they may have been current in an earlier stage of the language, combined with the fact that in the allied languages they actually exist (*eingehen* = go-in, in-go, &c., in German)—it follows that, except as derivatives from the Latin, Italian, and Spanish, no compound in *In* exists in accurate English; and such, on the whole, is the fact. Still there are a few outlying cases. A Verb standing in the same relation to *ínc*ome as *survéy* does to *súrvey* might perhaps be defended by the writer who resorted to it. Again, *Inbreeding* (how it was sounded is known only to the coiner) has been seen by the editor in a work which, in respect to its matter, is preeminently critical. It means (*in-and-*)*in-breeding*. Whether good or bad, however, the principle that gives it is one which is wholly different from those under consideration. Finally, *Indebted* is, probably, suggested by *in debt*. *Iagtagelse* = notice (*in-heed-taking*) is a good Danish word so formed. See also Intrench.

The principle suggested by *ínc*ome and *incóme*, except that it is reversed in its application; is the justification for the entry of *énlay* as a Noun.

That the compounds of *in-*, with an English verb to follow, are numerous, has already been seen; and though many of them were made carelessly after the loose analogy of the French *en-*, or for the sake of the metre, there is little doubt that in many the notion of inclusion was intended. The barbarous form *inwent* exists, and, unless the editor's memory deceives him, in a recognized authority.

Lastly, there are certain words wherein the general character is Latin, though the exact Latin word would be difficult to find in any good author. Such are the words in *-ate*. Hence, whilst *endoctrine* is entered under *en-*, *indoctrinate* begins with an *i*.

To conclude. Some of the words spelt with *e* are as undoubtedly and as generally sounded with *i*, as Jem is pronounced Jim. In one of these, *Impeach*, the phonetic principle has prevailed; thereby con-

stituting a precedent for similar recognitions of the actual sound as opposed to the historical Etymology. To spell, however, the whole with *i* would be objectionable. To alter the spelling of each word as it changed, would be to recognize the phonetic principle beyond the likelihood of its being adopted. As it is, a near approach to uniformity is obtained at the price of a slight departure from the actual representation of the sound; it being always remembered that, in cases like the present, the spelling goes far towards determining the sound.

Enwrápment. *s.* Covering; wrapper.

The whole paragraph should be thus translated: they wreathed together a foliature of the fig-tree, and made themselves *enwrapments*, i. e. they wrapped themselves up in them.—*Shuckford, Creation and Fall of Man*, p. 203.

Enwreáthe. *v. a.* Surround as with a wreath. (spelt with *i*.)

Bind their resplendent locks *inwreath'd* with beams. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 361.
Nor less the palm of peace *inwreathes* thy brow. *Thomson.*

Enwroúght. *adj.* Adorned with work. (spelt with *i*.)

Next Camus, reverend sire, went footing slow,
His mantle hairy, and his bonnet sedge,
Inwrought with figures dim, and on the edge
Like to that sanguine flower, inscrib'd with woe.
Milton, Lycidas, 103.

Éocene. *adj.* [Gr. Ἠώς = the goddess of the dawn or morn, and καινός = new.—This is not only a word of recent coinage, but a successful one; the department of scientific enquiry to which it belongs being geology. It was suggested by Sir C. Lyell, along with two others, Miocene and Pliocene, to denote the age of certain tertiary deposits as measured by the proportion borne, in their fossils, of the existing to the extinct species. Where the existing, recent, or new (καινός) species were decidedly preponderating (say two thirds of the whole), the division was *Pliocene* (πλέον or πλεῖον = more). Where there were nearly or less than half, it was *Miocene* (μείων = less). Where there were not only less than half, but so few as merely to suggest the *dawn* of the present Fauna and Flora, it was *Eocene*. Pleistocene (Gr. πλεῖστος = most) and *Post*-Pliocene have since been engrafted on this stock, denoting the beds in which the extinct species are so few and exceptional as to give us the exact opposite of the Eocene period, i.e. the wane of the extinct Fauna and Flora.]

In *Geology*. Oldest group of the tertiary formation.

We trace the progressive diminution of the existing species of gastropodous Mollusca by their fossil shells through the descending strata of the tertiary periods of geology, beyond which such indications become very doubtful and obscure. In the oldest tertiary deposits, not more than three and a half per cent. of the remains of any class of Mollusca have been identified with species now living. From this fact, which indicates the dawn of the existing state of the testaceous fauna, the term *Eocene* is applied to these strata: in the superimposed or Miocene tertiary beds there are about seventeen per cent. of fossil shells, identical with recent species; in the deposits of a third or Pliocene era from thirty-five to forty per cent.; and, in still more modern Pleistocene formations, the older tertiary shells have almost disappeared, and the number of species identical with those now living is from ninety to ninety-five per cent.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. xxiii.

Éollan. *adj.* [Lat. *Æolus* = god of the winds.] Specially applied to a musical instrument, the chords of which vibrate under the simple action of the wind.

From poetry and musick united, we have a right to expect pathos, sentiment, and melody, and in a word every gratification that the tuneful art can bestow. But in sweetness of tone the best singer is not superior, and scarcely equal, to an *eolian* harp, to Vischer's hautboy, or to Giardini's violin.—*Beattie, Essay on Poetry and Musick*, pt. i.

Eólipile. *s.* [Lat. *pila* = ball.] Ball or sphere in which water is heated, and from which the rarefied air escapes through a pipe.

Considering the structure of that globe, the exterior crust, and the waters lying round under it, both exposed to the sun, we may fitly compare it to an *eolipile*, or an hollow sphere with water in it, which the heat of the fire rarefies, and turns into vapours and wind.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Ep-, Eph-, Epi-. Three forms taken by the Greek preposition, ἐπί = on, upon; the first being used before a vowel, the second before an aspirate, and the third before a consonant. Its proper power in composition is adverbial, in which case it has considerable latitude of import, meaning not only superposition, but addition—Epicyle, for instance, meaning not anything *on a cycle*, or circle, but a *cycle*, or circle, *in addition*. Hence, by an easy transition, it takes the power which it has in *Epi*logue, = an address *after*, as opposed to a *Pro*logue, or address *before*, a dramatic representation.

*Pro*logues and *Epi*logues are λόγοι which precede or follow something else; and not somethings that precede or follow a λόγος. If they were this, the construction would be prepositional. Is it *ever* so? On the first view it seems hazardous to ignore such an example as *epitaph*, which so evidently means something *on a tomb*, rather than a *tomb on*, or *superficial to*, or *in addition to*, anything else. But as the origin of the word is in the adjective ἐπιτάφιος, rather than in ἐπί + τάφον, the prepositional character is doubtful; and *epitaph* is the most plausible example that can be given. *Epidermis* = a skin on a skin, and *Epiphyte* = a plant on a plant, are merely curious from their apparent ambiguity.

Épact. *s.* [Gr. ἐπακτός = brought on; from = ἐπί on, ἄγω = lead.] See extracts.

As the cycle of the moon serves to shew the *epacts*, and that of the sun the dominical letter, throughout all their variations; so this Dionysian period serves to shew these two cycles both together, and how they proceed or vary all along, till at last they accomplish their period, and both together take their beginning again, after every 532d year.—*Holder, Discourse concerning Time.*

A number, whereby we note the excess of the common solar year above the lunar, and thereby may find out the age of the moon every year. For the solar year consisting of 365 days, the lunar but of 354, the lunations every year get 11 days before the solar year; and thereby, in 19 years, the moon completes 20 times 12 lunations, or gets up one whole solar year; and having finished that circuit, begins again with the sun, and so from 19 to 19 years. For the first year afterwards the moon will go before the sun but 11 days; the second year 22 days; the third, 33 days; but 30 being an entire lunation, cast that away, and the remainder 3 shall be that year's *epact*, and so on, adding yearly 11 days. To find the *epact*, having the prime or golden number given, you have this rule:—

'Divide by three; for each one left add ten:
Thirty reject: the prime makes *epact* then.'
Harris.

Epagóge. *s.* (the final *e* sounded.) See Induction.

Epagógic. *adj.* [Gr. ἐπαγωγή; from ἐπί = on, and ἄγω = lead, bring.] Inductive; the two words nearly translating each other. See Induction.

Epaulét. *s.* [Fr. *epaulette*; which formerly signified the wing of a gown, doublet, &c.] Ornament for the shoulder; shoulderknot.

Their old vanity was dazzled and seduced by military liveries, cockades, and *epaulets*.—*Burke.*

Epaúlment. *s.* [Fr. *épaule* = shoulder.] See extract.

Epaulment [is], in fortification, a sidework made either of earth thrown up, of bags of earth, gabions, or of fascines and earth. It sometimes denotes a semibastion and a square orillion, or mass of earth faced and lined with a wall, designed to cover the cannon of a casemate.—*Harris.*

Epenétic. *adj.* [Gr. ἐπαινητικός; ἐπαινέω = praise.] Laudatory; panegyrical. *Rare.*

In whatever kind of poetry, whether the epick, the dramatick, . . . the *epœnetick*, the bucolick, or the epigram.—*Phillips, Theatrum Poeticum*, pref.

Ephémeral. *adj.* [Gr. ἐπί = on, for, ἡμέρα = day.] Diurnal; beginning and ending in a day; shortlived.

This was no more than a meer bubble or blast; and like an *ephemeral* fit of applause.—*Sir H. Wotton, Life of Duke of the Buckingham.*

He was far from the conceit of a deambulatory, hebdomatical, or peradventure *ephemeral*, office.—*Bishop Morton, Episcopacy asserted*, p. 142.

Ephemérides. *s.* [from *ephemeris*, being in fact the plural of it; though formerly *ephemerides* was used as a noun of the singular number.] Astronomical tables showing the state of the heavens for every day at noon.

Let him make an *ephemerides*, read Suisset the calculator's works, Scaliger de emendatione temporum, and Petavius his adversary, till he understand them.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 281.

In the *singular*. Account of the daily motions and situations of the planets.

When casting up his eyes against the light,
Both month, and day, and hour he measur'd right;
And told more truly than the *ephemeris*:
For art may err, but nature cannot miss.
Dryden, Nun's Tale.

Ephémerist. *s.* One who, consulting the stars, or studying either Astronomy or Astrology, uses an Ephemeris or Ephemerides.

The night before, he was discoursing of and slighting the art of foolish astrologers, and genethliacal *ephemerists*, that pry into the horoscope of nativities.—*Howell.*

Ephémerous. *adj.* Beginning and ending in a day.

The *ephemerous* tale that does its business, and dies in a day.—*Burke, Reflections on the French Revolution.*

An old word revived by Burke. 'An *ephemerous* monster' occurs in Annotations on Glanville, &c., in 1682, p. 12.—*Todd.*

Ephésian. *s.* [*Ephesus* = the Asiatic city so called.] In the time of Shakespear this was a familiar term, the import of which is not exactly explained.

Speak from thy lungs military; art thou there?
It is thine host, thine *Ephesian* calls.—*Shakespear Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 5.

Ephiáltes. *s.* Nightmare.

The *ephialtes*, or night mare, is called by the common people witch-riding.—*Brand, Observations on popular Antiquities.*

Éphod. *s.* [Hebrew.] Ornament worn by the Hebrew priests.

He made the *ephod* of gold, blue, and purple, and scarlet, and fine twined linen.—*Exodus*, xxxix. 2.

Array'd in *ephods*: nor so few
As are those pearls of morning dew
Which hang on herbs and flowers. *G. Sandys.*

Épic. *adj.* [Gr. ἐπικός; Lat. *epicus*; Fr. *épique*, from Gr. ἔπος = word, heroic poem.] Heroic, as applied to a poem.

Holmes, whose name shall live in *epick* song,
While musick numbers, or while verse has feet.
Dryden.

The *epick* poem is more for the manners, and the tragedy for the passions.—*Id.*

Épic. *s.* Epic poem.

He [Mr. M'Pherson] brought forward his counterfeit *epicks*, [the alleged poems of Ossian,] whose manifold defects and deformities were not so much pardoned for the beauties, thinly scattered, which they contained, as from the persuasion that they were the works of an ancient artist.—*Campbell, On the Ecclesiastical and Literary History of Ireland*, p. 170.

Epicéde. *s.* [Gr. ἐπικήδιος (ἐπί = on, κῆδος = funeral solemnity); Fr. *épicède*; Lat. *epicedium*; which is, itself, sometimes used.] Funeral discourse or song.

We are yet in hope of somewhat to come forwarde, to the inistymable glory of the land, namely his worthy works de Antiquitate Britannica, et de illustribus viris, with hys epigrams and *epicedes*.—*Bale, Dedication of Leland's Itinerary*: 1549.

Epicedes and obsequies upon the deaths of sundry personages.—*Donne, Poems*, p. 240.

Epicédian. *adj.* Relating to, consisting in, or constituted by, an Epicede; elegiac; mournful. *Rare.*

[The] *epicedian* song [is] a song sung ere the corps be buried.—*Cockeram.*

Épicene. *adj.* [Lat. *epicœnus*, from the Gr. κοινός = common.] Common; of both kinds: (chiefly used in *Grammar*, in which case it applies to those names of animals which are the same for both sexes. It is the name of a play of Jonson's (Epicœne, or the Silent Woman) in which the point lies in the fact of a man passing for a woman. It is sometimes, also, applied to eunuchs and hermaphrodites).

Of the *epicene* gender hees and shees,
Amphibion Archy is the chief.
B. Jonson, Masques.

All pretty fellows are also excluded to a man, as well as all inamoratas, or persons of the *epicene* gender, who gaze at one another in the presence of ladies.—*Tatler*, no. 27.

Épicure. *s.* Follower of Epicurus; one given wholly to luxury.

Then fly false thanes,
And mingle with the English *epicures.*
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 3.

The *epicure* buckles to study, when shame, or the desire to recommend himself to his mistress, shall make him uneasy in the want of any sort of knowledge.—*Locke.*

Epicuréan. *s.* One of the sect of Epicurus.

Certain philosophers of the *Epicureans* and of the stoicks encountered him.—*Acts*, xvii. 18.

I keep but a man and a maid ever ready to slander and steal;
I know it and smile a hardset smile, like a stoic, or like
A wiser *Epicurean*, and let the world have its way.
Tennyson, Maud, iv. 4.

Epicuréan. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to the sect of Epicurus.

Academicks old and new, with those
Surnamed Peripateticks, and the sect
Epicurean. *Milton, Paradise Regained*, iv. 278.

2. Luxurious; contributing to luxury.

Tie up the libertine in a field of feasts,
Keep his brain fuming; *epicurean* cooks,
Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 1.

This ignominious dissoluteness, or rather, if we may venture to designate it by the only proper word, blackguardism of feeling and manners, could not but spread from private to public life. The cynical sneers, the *epicurean* sophistry, which had driven honour and virtue from one part of the character, extended their influence over every other.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Hallam's Constitutional History.*

Épicurism. *s.*

1. Luxury; sensual enjoyment; gross pleasure.

The darts of devoutlessness, *epicurism*, and unmercifulness.—*Bishop of Chichester, Two Sermons*, sign. b. viii.: 1576.

This our court, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn; *epicurism* and lust
Make it a tavern or a brothel.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 4.

There is not half so much *epicurism* in any of their most studied luxuries, as a bleeding fame at their mercy.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Some good men have ventured to call munificence, the greatest sensuality, a piece of *epicurism.*—*Calamy, Sermons.*

2. Doctrine of Epicurus.

Infidelity, or modern Deism, is little else but revived *Epicureism*, Sadducism, and Zendicism.—*Waterland, Charge*, p. 75: 1732.

The first book of the Enquiry ends with a sentence far remote from irreligion and *Epicurism.*—*J. Warton, Essay on Pope.*

[The learned Waterland, to distinguish this more pointedly, writes the word *epicureism*; and the accent on *epicurism* in this sense, should be on the third syllable. This usage of the word is modern. Dr. Johnson takes no notice whatever of it.—*Todd.*]

Épicurize. *v. n.* Become an epicure, or have a tendency towards epicurism (in any of its senses); devour like an epicure; play the epicure.

He thriftily improves the objects of his cruelty, spending them by degrees, and *epicurizing* on their pain.—*Fuller, Holy State*, p. 446: 1648.

These evil demons did, as it were, deliciate and *epicurize* in them.—*Halliwell, Melampronœa*, p. 101.

Épicurízing. *part. adj.* Tending towards the doctrine of Epicurus.

The tree of knowledge mistaken for the tree of life. . . . *Epicurizing* philosophy, Antinomian liberty, under the pretence of free grace and a gospel spirit.—*Cudworth, Sermons*, p. 87.

Epicýcle. *s.* [Gr. ἐπί = on, κύκλος = circle.] In *ancient Astronomy.* Smaller circle whose centre is in the circumference of a greater; circlet round the circumference of which a planet was supposed to roll, while the centre was carried along a deferent, or larger circle, of which the earth formed the centre.

In regard of the *epicycle*, or lesser orb, wherein it moveth, the motion of the moon is various and unequal.—*Sir T. Browne.*

How they will wield
The mighty frame; how build, unbuild, contrive
To save appearances; how gird the sphere
With centric and eccentric, scribbled o'er;
Cycle and *epicycle*, orb in orb.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 82.

We shall remark, however, that Ptolemy does not speak of the *epicycles* in which the ancients supposed the planets moved, as having any real existence, but only as a theory invented 'to save the appearances.'—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. xiii.

Epidémic. *adj.* [Gr. ἐπί = on, δῆμος = people; Fr. *épidémique.*]

1. In *Medicine.* Invading or attacking the occupants of a district as a disease or murrain, and passing from one country to another, whether by contagion or infection, or carried by the atmosphere. (In this their comparatively *transitory* character, the Epidemic diseases are contrasted with the Endemic, or those which, from being connected with either the soil or certain local conditions, are fixed more or less permanently *in* the district.)

It was conceived not to be an *epidemick* disease, but to proceed from a malignity in the constitution of the air, gathered by the predispositions of seasons.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

They could do nothing against the Insubrians, owing to an unusually rainy season, which filling all the streams, made the country about the Po impracticable, and occasioned *epidemic* diseases among the soldiers.—*Arnold, History of Rome*, ch. xlii.

The few cases of cholera at Southampton, and the fierce little outburst at Epping, may very probably not be the precursors of an immediate *epidemic* attack, but they are, or should be, a warning to all people, professional or other, to put themselves and their patients in a position of defence, and to furbish up the old and examine the new weapons by which it is proposed to meet the disease. The hint becomes the more significant from the marked similarity of the cholera-track of the present year to that which has on former occasions been followed, after a twelvemonth's interval, by a regular invasion of *epidemic* cholera.—*Saturday Review*, Oct. 21, 1865.

2. Generally prevailing; affecting great numbers.

He ought to have been busied in losing his money, or in other amusements equally laudable and *epidemick* among persons of honour.—*Swift.*

His [Lord Wharton's] rank and abilities made him so conspicuous that in him we are able to trace distinctly the origin and progress of a moral taint which was *epidemic* among his contemporaries.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

Epidémic. *s.* Epidemic disease.

The other fatal *epidemics*, such as the plague, yellow fever, and small pox, have been, in general, the calamities more particularly, though not exclusively, connected with large towns, camps, or other congregations of men.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce.

Epidémical. *adj.* Same as Epidemic.

1. Applied to *diseases.* See Epidemic, 1.

As the proportion of acute and *epidemical* diseases shews the aptness of the air to sudden and vehement impressions, the chronical diseases shew the ordinary temper of the place.—*Graunt, Observations on the Bills of Mortality.*

2. General; universal.

That great *epidemical* council, wherein every one from the peer to the plebeian hath an inclusive vote.—*Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel*, p. 219: 1642.

They're citizens o' th' world, they're all in all;
Scotland's a nation *epidemical.* *Cleaveland.*

There seems to be some informality *epidemical.* You direct yours to me in Mitre Court; my true address is Mitre Court Buildings.—*Lamb, Letter to Manning.*

Epidémiológical. *adj.* Connected with, or relating to, Epidemiology.

Epidémiólogy. *s.* Doctrine of epidemic diseases; method of investigating them. (This is given rather as the *basis* of the preceding than as a current word; the preceding being a word of *recent coinage*, as the name of the Epidemiological Society, instituted in 1843 for the investigation of the nature of epidemics.)

Epiderm. *s.* Epidermis: (in the following extract both forms are used).

The integument in the nematoid parasites of the human subject, and in almost all the order, is more or less smooth: it consists of a thin compact *epidermis*, and of a fibrous corium firmly attached to the outer transverse muscular fibres. The *epiderm* is homogeneous; i.e. it does not show the nucleated cellular structure.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. vi.

Epidérmal. *adj.* Epidermic.

Its usual plan is to insinuate itself between the *epidermal* membranes of the leaf, close to one of the edges.—*Kirby and Spence, Introduction to Entomology*, ii. 477. (Ord MS.)

The branch of anatomy which treats of the skeleton of vertebrate animals is designated Osteology, because in anthropotomy it relates exclusively to the bones and teeth. But the skeleton, according to its etymological signification of hard and dry parts, might apply to the hair and nails, and, indeed, the entire *epidermal* system.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. ii.

Epidérmic. *adj.* Relating to, or connected with, the epidermis.

Epidermic [means] relating to the epidermis; *epidermoid*, though introduced by Bichat and in general use, is ill-constructed. It should be *epidermatoid.*—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary.*

Epidérmis. *s.* [Gr. ἐπί = on, and δέρμα = skin.] Cuticle; scarfskin.

It [the skin of the negro] is more or less black according to the deposition of the pigment . . . is found in the common cells of the mucous layer of the *epidermis*, and not in special pigment cells, whilst the *dermis* of the negro is like that of the European. . . . According to Flourens' former opinion, there was said to exist between the *epidermis* and *dermis* an organ absent in the white, which contained the colouring matter: he has, however, now adopted the prevailing opinion that there is no difference in the structure of the skin between white and black men, a deposition of pigment also taking place in the former, though in lesser quantity. . . . Krause says that freckles and brown moles in the skin of Europeans are in structure like the *epidermis* of the negro.—*Collingwood, Translation of Waitz's Anthropology*, pt. i. sec. 2.

The clothing membrane, or *epidermis*, as it is called, varies much in texture in different plants, and even in different parts of the same plant. . . . It is the increased thickness and hardened texture of the *epidermis* which gives the leathery or woody leaves of evergreen plants their peculiar appearance and consistence, and enables them to withstand external influences so long. Young shoots, when they emerge from the bud, are clothed with a delicate *epidermis*. . . . The *epidermis*, in addition to its varied texture, presents us with a number of peculiar appendages; . . . of these . . . hairs are the most common.—*Henfrey, Rudiments of Botany*, ch. i. sect. 5.

Epidérmoid. *adj.* Resembling the epidermis.

(For example see extract under Epidermis).

Epigástric. *adj.* Relating to, or constituted by, the upper part of the abdomen.

A minute portion of the small-pox virus introduced into the system, will, in a severe case, cause, during the first stage, rigors, heat of skin, accelerated pulse, furred tongue, loss of appetite, thirst, *epigastric* uneasiness, vomiting, headache, pains in the back and limbs, muscular weakness, convulsions, &c.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology.*

Epigástrium. *s.* [Gr. ἐπί = on, γαστήρ = belly.] In *Anatomy.* Upper and middle part or region of the abdomen, nearly coinciding with the pit of the stomach.

Pathologists have divided the abdomen into certain regions. . . . These regions are marked out by means of imaginary lines, drawn in horizontal and vertical directions. The horizontal lines, four in number, divide this cavity into three zones. The highest of these lines pass over the xiphoid cartilage; the second, by the margin of the tenth rib; the third, by the anterior and superior spine of the ilia; and the fourth, by the superior margin of the pubis: thus giving three zones, the *epigastric*, the umbilical, and the *hypogastric.* For the sake of additional precision, each of these zones is divided into segments by vertical lines, also four in number. . . . The vertical lines, . . . dividing the horizontal lines very nearly at right angles, give us nine regions on the anterior and lateral aspects of the abdomen, and six posterior regions. The anterior regions are the *epigastric*, umbilical, *hypogastric*, and right and left inguinal; the lateral regions are the right and left hypochondriac, and right and left

iliac. . . . The form of the abdomen, although necessarily in some measure changed by marked variation of its bulk, may, nevertheless, be much altered without any decided difference in its size. Thus, it is somewhat changed in severe diseases of the respiratory passages, when the entrance of air into the lungs is obstructed; the *epigastrium* and hypochondria being then pressed inwards and upwards. —*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine, Abdomen.*

Epiglóttis. *s.* [Gr. ἐπί = upon, γλωττίς = aperture of the windpipe.] In *Anatomy.* Cartilage which covers the aperture of the windpipe. (*Epiglottic* and *Epiglottidean* are derivatives.) *Technical* or *scientific.*

(For example see extract under Larynx.)

Épigram. *s.* [Lat. *epigramma*; from Gr. ἐπί = on, γράμμα = writing = Lat. *superscriptio.*] Verses ending in a point or sting.

A college of witcrackers cannot flout me out of my humour: dost thou think I care for a satire or an *epigram*? —*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 4.

What can be more witty than the *epigram* of Moore upon the name of Nicolaus, an ignorant physician, that had been the death of thousands?—*Peacham, Of Poetry.*

I writ
An *epigram* that boasts more truth than wit. *Gay.*

His invective was unsparing and hard to be endured, although he was a less eminent master of sarcasm than his son, and rather overwhelmed his antagonist with the burst of words and vehement indignation, than wounded him by the edge of ridicule, or tortured him with the gall of bitter scorn, or fixed his arrow in the wound by the barb of *epigram.*—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Lord Chatham.*

[In our old lexicography, '*epigram* or *superscription*,' (Huloet.) Cotgrave, nearly a century afterwards, retained, in his translation of the French *épigramme*, this classical meaning; calling it, 'a short poem, wittily taxing a particular person or fault; also a title, inscription, or superscription.'—*Todd.*]

Epigrammátic. *adj.* Suitable to, belonging to, constituted by, or having the character of, an epigram.

He is every where above conceits of *epigrammatick* wit and gross hyperboles: he maintains majesty in the midst of plainness; he shines, but glares not; and is stately, without ambition.—*Addison.*

He has none of those little points and puerilities that are so often to be met with in Ovid; none of the *epigrammatick* turns of Lucan; none of those swelling sentiments which are so frequent in Statius and Claudian; none of those mixt embellishments of Tasso.—*Id.*

These things are far indeed from being unimportant. . . . They show upon what kind of grounds the fabric of a great man's professional fame, as well as the purity of his moral character, were assailed by the unprincipled violence of party at the instigation of their ignorance, skulking behind a signature made famous by *epigrammatic* language and the boldness of being venturesome in the person of a printer, who gained by allowing dastardly slander to act through him with a vicarious courage.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Lord Mansfield.*

Epigrammátical. *adj.* Same as Epigrammatic.

Our good *epigrammatical* poet, old Godfrey of Winchester, thinketh no ominous forespeaking to lie in names.—*Camden.*

Epigrámmatist. *s.* One who writes or makes epigrams.

Such a customer the *epigrammatist* Martial meets withal, one who, after he had walked through the fairest streets twice or thrice, cheapening jewels, plate, rich hangings, came away with a wooden dish. —*Peacham.*

The *epigrammatist* [Martial] speaks the sense of their drunken principles.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Dying*, ii. § 1.

A jest upon a poor wit, at first might have had an *epigrammatist* for its father, and been afterwards gravely understood by some painful collector. —*Pope.*

Among the buffoon poets of this age, is also to be reckoned John Heywood, styled the *epigrammatist*, from the six centuries of epigrams, or versified jokes, which form a remarkable portion of his works.—*Craik, History of the English Language and Literature*, i. 431.

Epigraph. *s.* [Gr. ἐπιγραφή; Fr. *épigraphe.*] Title; inscription.

[Dr. Johnson gives the Greek anglicized in *epigraphe*, a word of four syllables, as he places the accent on the second. But I take *epigraph* to be an old English word, merely with the superfluous final *e*, as was formerly common, and intended, like *paragraph* or *autograph*, to be pronounced in three syllables.—*Todd.*]

Épilepsy. *s.* [Gr. ἐπίληψις = seizing, laying hold on.] Convulsion, or convulsive motion of the whole body, or of some of its parts, with a loss of sense; falling sickness; fits (in which sense the application of the word, in *Medicine*, is limited to those that depend upon disease of the brain, as opposed to *hysterical* and other fits of a less formidable character).

My lord is fell into an *epilepsy*:
This is the second fit. *Shakespear, Othello*, iv. 1.

Melancholy distempers are deduced from spirits drawn from that cacochymia; the phrenitis from cholerick spirits, and the *epilepsy* from fumes.—*Sir J. Floyer, Preternatural State of the animal Humours.*

Epilepsy [is a] sudden loss of sensation and consciousness, with spasmodic contraction of the voluntary muscles, quickly passing into violent convulsive distortions, attended and followed by sopor, recurring in paroxysms often more or less regular. *Epilepsy* has been noticed by all the ancient writers; but by none so fully and accurately as by Aretæus. The sudden and frightful seizure of which it consists, induced them to refer it to supernatural causes; and hence originated several of the names which have been applied to it.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Epiléptic. *adj.* Convulsed; suffering from, or subject to, epilepsy.

A plague upon your *epileptick* visage!
Smile you my speeches, as I were a fool?
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 2.

Epiléptic. *s.* Person afflicted with, or subject to, epileptic fits.

*Epileptick*s ought to breathe a pure air, unaffected with any steams, even such as are very fragrant.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

With respect to the mental condition of *epileptics* during the intervals of their attacks, Dr. Reynolds concludes from his own observations:—1. That epilepsy does not necessarily involve any mental change. 2. That considerable intellectual impairment exists in some cases; but that it is the exception, and not the rule. 3. That women suffer more frequently and more severely than men. 4. That the commonest failure is loss of memory; and that this, if regarded in all degrees, is more frequent than integrity of that faculty. 5. That apprehension is more often found preserved than injured. 6. That ulterior mental changes are rare. 7. That depression of spirits and timidity are common in the male sex, but not in the female; that excitability of temper is found in both. —*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Epiléptical. *adj.* Having the nature of, or disordered as by, an epilepsy: (Epileptic *commoner*).

In the previous use of some extatical solemnities, he became frantick and *epileptical.*—*J. Spencer, Vanity of vulgar Prophecies*, p. 36: 1665.

Epílogism. *s.* [Gr. ἐπιλογισμός.] Addition in the way of chronological computation; excess in reckoning; intercalation. *Rare.*

Some reckon the *epilogism* from Cyrus: some from the seventh, others from the twentieth of Artaxerxes Longimanus; accordingly ending the weeks, some at the profanation of the temple by Antiochus, &c.—*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 156: 1650.

The Greek and Hebrew making a difference of two thousand years, . . . this *epilogism* must be detracted from the Hebrew, or superadded to the Greek.—*Ibid.* p. 171.

Epilogístic. *adj.* Having the nature of an epilogue.

These lines are an *epilogistic* palinode to the last elegy.—*T. Warton*, in his edition of *Milton's smaller Poems.*

Epílogize. *v. n.* [in the extract the *u* is intrusive, having been introduced either for the sake of preventing the *g* being sounded as *j*, or from the noun.] Speak an epilogue.

The dances ended, the spirit *epiloguizes.*—*Stage-Direction in Milton's Comus.*

Epílogize. *v. a.* Utter as an epilogue.

I was rude enough to interrupt the laugh of applause with which the charming companion of my new acquaintance was *epiloguizing* his witty raillery. —*Student*, i. 143: 1750.

Epílogue. *s.* [Gr. ἐπίλογος; Lat. *epilogus.*] Poem or speech at the end of a play.

If it be true that good wine needs no bush, 'tis true that a good play needs no *epilogue*; yet to good wine they do use good bushes, and good plays prove the better by the help of good *epilogues.*—*Shakespear, As you like it*, epilogue.

Are you mad, you dog?
I am to rise and speak the *epilogue.*
Dryden, Tyrannick Love.

Epinícial. *adj.* Relating to, connected with, or produced in honour of, a victory. *Rare.*

The spoils won in battle were carried in triumph, while an *epinicial* song was chanted.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, dissertation. (Ord MS.)

Epinícion. *s.* [Gr. ἐπινίκιον, from ἐπί = upon, and νίκη = victory.] Song of triumph. *Rare.*

They distinguish between the trisagion and *epinicion*, or triumphal hymn.—*Christian Antiquities*, ii. 118.

I certainly did not mean, that the Saxon minstrels had ever sung a triumphal *epinicion* on Hengist's massacre.—*T. Warton, Rowley Enquiry*, p. 69.

Epíphany. *s.* [Gr. ἐπιφανεία = manifestation; from φαίνω = show.] Church festival, celebrated on the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifested to the world by the appearance of a star, which conducted the magi.

And through thy poor birth, where first thou
Glorified'st poverty,
And yet soon after riches didst allow,
By accepting kings' gifts in the *Epiphanie*,
Deliver, and make us to both ways free.
Donne, Poems, p. 343.

From Christmas to *Epiphany*, the church's design, in all her proper services, is to set forth the humanity of our Saviour, and to manifest him in the flesh; but from the *Epiphany* to Septuagesima Sunday, especially in the four following Sundays, she endeavours to manifest his divinity, by recounting to us in the Gospels some of his first miracles and manifestations of his deity.—*Wheatley, Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer.*

Epíphytal. *adj.* Epiphytic: (the latter the *better* word).

Of the *epiphytal* class only one is found so far north as South Carolina.—*Lindley, The Vegetable Kingdom, Orchidaceæ.*

Épiphyte. *s.* [Gr. φύτον = plant, thing growing.] In *Botany.* Plant growing on another. (There is some unsteadiness in the use of this word, as well as in that of Parasite. Sometimes the two are strongly contrasted: a *parasite* being a plant which not only grows on another, but absorbs and assimilates its juices so as to be fed or nourished by it; while an *epiphyte* simply grows on it. The distinction is convenient. In the extract, however, it is suggested that an *epiphyte* may find nourishment as well as support, it only being denied that direct nourishment is the special object of the attachment.)

Epiphytes do not grow in earth; apparently because the peculiar organization of their roots renders them impatient of having those parts covered; and they prefer the branches of a tree to rocks, not perhaps because of any peculiar food which they find on trees, but because wood is a bad conductor of heat, and because they find shade among branches, while rocks conduct heat more rapidly, and are exposed to more dryness or more wetness. If rocks are soft, shaded, and so placed as to be exposed to no sudden changes of temperature, then *epiphytes* will grow as well on them as on trees.—*Lindley, Theory and Practice of Horticulture*, b. ii. ch. xv.

Epiphýtic. *adj.* Having the nature of an epiphyte.

As the leaves [of the Palmyra palm] nearest the ground begin to decay from the larger trees, a portion of their stalks still remain attached to the trunk. Grasping these, convolvuli, ipomœas, and other climbing plants, ascend in great variety, and clothe the palm with festoons of flowers and verdure. The cavities on the stem become also receptacles for *epiphytic* plants, which germinate and flourish there in infinite profusion.—*Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon*, pt. ix. ch. vi.

Episcopacy. *s.* Form of church government consisting in the superintendence of one clergyman over others; bishops as a body.

The bishops durst not contest with the assembly in jurisdiction; so that there was little more than the name of *episcopacy* preserved.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Prelacy itself cannot be proved by prescription, since *episcopacy* is not prescribed by any time whatsoever.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Hall, bishop of Norwich, had published a Humble Remonstrance in defence of *Episcopacy*, to which in 1641 five ministers, whose names [Stephen Marshall, Edmund Calamy, Thomas Young, Matthew Newcomen, William Spurstow] made the first letters of the

celebrated word Smectymnuus, gave the answer. Of this answer, a confutation was attempted by the learned Usher; and to the confutation Milton published a reply.—*Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Milton.*

While Charles was oppressing the people, Falkland was a resolute champion of liberty. He attacked Strafford. He even concurred in strong measures against *episcopacy.—Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Hallam's Constitutional History.*

Episcopal. *adj.* [see Bishop.] Belonging to, or vested in, a bishop; constituted by the institution of bishops: (generally opposed to Presbyterian).

The plot of discipline sought to erect a popular authority of elders, and to take away *episcopal* jurisdiction.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The apostle commands Titus not only to be a pattern of good works himself, but to use his *episcopal* authority in exhorting every rank and order of men.—*Rogers.*

Episcopal. *s.* Adherent to, or partisan of, episcopacy: (Episcopalian *commoner*).

And the dissenting *episcopals*, perhaps discontented to such a degree, as, upon some fair unhappy occasion, would be able to shake the firmest loyalty which none can deny theirs to be.—*Swift, Letter on the Sacramental Test*, iv. 42. (Ord MS.)

Episcopálian. *adj.* Episcopal.

The discipline was chiefly *episcopalian.—Hughes, Continuation of Hume and Smollet's History of England.*

Episcopálian. *s.* Same as Episcopal, *s.*

This offended the *episcopalians.—Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. iii.

Episcopálity. *s.* Episcopal character. *Rare.*

To whom the canons of the apostles give the power of sentence or constitution; Eusebius out of Egesippus, the throne of *episcopalitie.—Bishop Hall, Noah's Dove.* (Ord MS.)

Episcopally. *adv.* In an episcopal manner; by episcopal authority.

The necessity of the sacrament, and the invalidity of ecclesiastical functions when performed by persons who were not *episcopally* ordained, were entertained by many with great applause.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his own Time.*

Episcopárian. *adj.* Episcopal. *Rare.*

The pretended strictness and severity of the then established church government was not so effectual a remedy against all liberty in opinion and practice, as was the *episcoparian* government then lately thrown out of doors.—*Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses*, ii. 305. (Ord MS.)

Epíscopate. *s.* Bishopric; office and dignity of a bishop.

These great qualities at length conducted you so deservedly to the *episcopate.—Arnald, Commentary on the Apocrypha.*

Épiscopy. *s.* Survey; search. *Rare.*

If the censor, in his moral *episcopy*, being to judge most in matters not answerable by writ or action, could not use an instrument so gross and bodily as jurisdiction is, how can the minister of the gospel manage the corpulent and secular trial of bill and process in things merely spiritual?—*Milton, Reason of Church Government.*

Épisode. *s.* [Fr.; from Gr. ἐπεισόδιον.] Incidental narrative, or digression in a poem, separable from the main subject, yet rising naturally from it.

The poem hath no other *episodes* than such as naturally arise from the subject.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Of *episodes* [in the Paradise Lost], I think there are only two, contained in Raphael's relation of the war in heaven, and Michael's prophetic account of the changes to happen in this world. Both are closely connected with the great action: one was necessary to Adam as a warning, the other as a consolation.—*Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Milton.*

Faithfully adhering to the truth, which he does not suffer so much as an ornamental *episode* to interrupt, and equally studious to avoid the bolder figures of poetry, it is not surprising that Daniel should be little read.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries.*

Episódic. *adj.* Contained in an episode; pertaining to an episode.

I discover the difference between the *episodick* and principal action, as well as the nature of episodes.—*Notes on the Odyssey.*

Episódical. *adj.* Same as Episodic.

Episodical ornaments, such as descriptions and narrations, were delivered to us from the observations of Aristotle.—*Dryden.*

Epispástic. *adj.* and *s.* [Gr. σπάω = draw.] In *Medicine.* Acting as, or that which acts as, a blister.

The matter ought to be solicited to the lower parts, by fomentations, bathing, *epispasticks*, and blistering.—*Arbuthnot.*

Epístle. *s.* [Gr. ἐπιστολή; Lat. *epistola*; A.S. *epistol.*] Letter.

When loose *epistles* violate chaste eyes,
She half consents, who silently denies. *Dryden.*

Epístler. *s.* *Obsolete.*

1. Writer of letters.

But what needs the man to be so furiously angry with the good old *epistler*, for saying, that the Apostle's charge (Let every one have his own wife) is general to all?—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy*, p. 272.

The young *epistler* is yours to the antipodes, or at least to the centre of the earth!—*Echard, Grounds and Occasions of the Contempt of the Clergy and Religion enquired into*, p. 37.

2. One who at the communion table, in the service of our church, reads the epistle. *Rare.*

The principal minister using a decent cope, and being assisted with the gospeller and *epistler.—Ecclesiastical Constitutions and Canons*, § 24.

Epístolary. *adj.*

1. Relating to letters; suitable to letters.

Scarce allowing the author one *epistolary* compliment.—*Mannyngham, Discourses*, p. 63: 1681.

The first of our countrymen, however, who published a set of his own letters, though not in English, was Roger Ascham, who flourished about the time of the Reformation; and, when that mode of writing had been cultivated by the best scholars in various parts of Europe, was celebrated for the terseness of his *epistolary* style.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iv. 54.

We must confess that, if the *epistolary* style of Lord Byron was artificial, it was a rare and admirable instance of that highest art which cannot be distinguished from nature.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Moore's Life of Lord Byron.*

2. Transacted by letters.

I shall carry on an *epistolary* correspondence between the two heads.—*Addison.*

Epístolet. *s.* Little epistle. *Rare*, and probably *coined.*

You see thro' my wicked intention of curtailing this *epistolet* by the above device of large margin.—*Lamb, Letter to Barton.*

Epistólic. *adj.* Having the character of an epistle.

Some, when they write to their friends, are all affection; some are wise and sententious; some shew their powers for efforts of gaiety; some write news, and some write secrets; but to make a letter without affection, without wisdom, without gaiety, without news, and without a secret, is, doubtless, the great *epistolick* art.—*Johnson, Letter to Mrs. Thrale*, Oct. 27, 1777. (Ord MS.)

Epistólical. *adj.* Same as preceding.

I have an *epistolical* dissertation on John Malelas (for so he should be called, not Malela) in Dr. Mill's hands.—*Bentley, Letters*, p. 154.

Epístolize. *v. n.* Write letters.

There are some, who in liew of letters, write homilies; preach when they should *epistolize.—Howell, Familiar Letters*, i. i. 1.

Whence this proceeds I know not, unless it be from a charming kind of virtue that your letters carry with them to work upon my spirits, which are so full of facete and familiar friendly strains, and so punctual in answering every part of mine, that you may give the law of *epistolizing* to all mankind.—*Ibid.* iv. 27.

Very, very tired! I began this epistle, having been *epistolising* all the morning, and very kindly would I end it, could I find adequate expressions to your kindness.—*Lamb, Letter to Miss Fryer.*

Epístolizer. *s.* One who epistolizes.

Some modern authors there are who have exposed their letters to the world, but most of them, I mean among your Latin *epistolisers*, go freighted with mere Bartholomew ware, with trite and trivial phrases only, listed with pedantic shreds of schoolboy verses.—*Howell, Familiar Letters*, b. i. let. 1. (Ord MS.)

Epístrophe. *s.* [Gr.] In *Rhetoric.* Figure which concludes each member of a sentence with the same affirmation: (as, 'Since concord was *lost*, friendship was *lost*, fidelity was *lost*, liberty was *lost*, all was *lost*').

Épitaph. *s.* [Fr. *épitaphe*; Gr. τάφος = tomb.—see Ep-.] Inscription upon a tomb.

Live still, and write mine *epitaph.*
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

Some thy lov'd dust in Parian stones enshrine,
Others immortal *epitaphs* design;
With wit and strength, that only yields to thine.
Smith.

Épitaph. *v. a.* Describe, notice, or commemorate in an epitaph. *Rare.*

In particular he [Gabriel Harvey] plumed himself on having reformed the barbarism of English verse, by having set the example of modelling it after English hexameters. 'If I never deserve any better remembrance,' he exclaims in one of his pamphlets, 'let me be *epitaphed* the inventor of English hexameters.'—*Craik, History of the English Language* i. 477.

Épitaph. *v. n.* Write or speak after the manner of an epitaph. *Rare.*

The commons, in their speeches, *epitaph* upon him, as on that pope, 'He lived as a wolfe, and died as a dogge.'—*Bishop Hall, Heaven upon Earth*, lect. xviii. (Ord MS.)

Epitáphian. *adj.* Pertaining to an epitaph. *Rare.*

Like that doughty centurion Afranius in Lucian; who to imitate the noble Pericles in his *epitaphian* speech, stepping up after the battle to bewail the slain Severianus, falls into a pitiful condolement to think of those costly suppers and drinking banquets, which he must now taste of no more.—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*

Epithalámium. *s.* [Gr. ἐπιθαλάμιον, from θάλαμος = bed.—in Spenser, who also wrote a *Prothalamium*, the form is that of the original Greek, Epithalamion; in which case it is opposed to Prothalamium.] Nuptial song in praise of marriage, and of the bride and bridegroom.

I presume to invite you to these sacred nuptials, the *epithalamium* sung by a crowned muse.—*G. Sandys, Paraphrase on the Psalms of David, and the Hymns dispersed throughout the Old and New Testament.*

They embarked with their musical instruments in several barges, and coming under the galleries of the Royal Charles, sang the various carols, sonnets, madrigals, canzoni, and *epithalamiums* that had been composed in honour of her nuptials.—*Strickland, Lives of the Queens of England, Catharine de Braganza.*

Epithálamy. *s.* Anglicized form of Epithalamium. *Rare.*

He shew'd us how for sins we ought to sigh,
And how to sing Christ's *epithalamys.*
Poem on Donne's Death, Donne's Poems: 1650.

Epithélial. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, or consisting of, Epithelium.

(For example see extract under next entry.)

Epithélium. *s.* [?] In *Anatomy.* Cuticle or scarfskin of the mucous surfaces of the body of animals, to which it bears the same relation that the epidermis does to the cutaneous.

The entire alimentary canal consists of three tunics,—an external, fine, membranous, or peritoneal layer; a compact muscular coat composed of a layer of longitudinal and a layer of circular fibres, most developed at the two extremes of the canal; and an internal mucous coat, the chitinous *epithelium* of which is thickest at the pharynx and the rectum. Between the muscular and *epithelial* coats, in the intestinal division, there is a white spongy layer of tissue, composed of aggregated cells, compared by Ramdohr to transuded chyle, and which is sometimes the seat of gastric glands. . . . Uric acid has been detected in these [the Malpighian] tubes: they have no proper *epithelial* lining, but are filled with cells, disposed in rows: these cells contain mucus and numerous fine granules, which impart a yellowish or greenish colour to the tubes.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. xvii.

Épithem. *s.* [Gr. ἐπίθεμα.] In *Medicine.* Light dressing, applied externally.

Epithems, or cordial applications, are justly applied unto the left breast.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Cordials and *epithems* are also necessary, to resist the putrefaction and strengthen the vitals.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Épithet. *s.* [Gr. ἐπίθετον (from ἐπί = on, and θέω, τίθημι = put, place); Fr. *épithète.*]

1. Adjective denoting any quality good, or bad: (as, 'The *verdant* grove, the *craggy* mountain's *lofty* head;' often equivalent to Expletive, which it nearly translates).

It is the just *epithete* of the world, which Julius Scaliger gives unjustly to London, 'torva peregrinis.'—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 203.

I affirm with phlegm, leaving the *epithets* of false, scandalous, and villainous to the author.—*Swift.*

Epithets, in the rhetorical sense, denote, not every adjective, but those only which do not add to the sense, but signify something already implied in the noun itself; as, if one says, 'the glorious sun;' on the other hand, to speak of the 'rising' or 'meri-

dian sun' would not be considered as, *in* this sense, employing an *epithet*. It is a common practice with some writers to endeavour to add force to their expressions by accumulating high-sounding *epithets*, denoting the greatness, beauty, or other admirable qualities of the things spoken *of*; but the effect is generally the reverse of what is intended.—*Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. iii. ch. ii. §. 4.

A prince [Henry III.] to whom the *epithet* of worthless seems best applicable.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, ch. viii. pt. 2.

2. Title; name.

The *epithet* of shades belonged more properly to the darkness than the refreshment.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

3. Phrase; expression.

For which of my good parts did you first suffer love for me?—Suffer love! a good *epithet*: I do suffer love indeed; for I love thee against my will.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 2.

Épithet. *v. a.* Entitle; describe the quality of. *Rare.*

Never was a town better *epitheted*.—*Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 566.

Epithumétical. *adj.* [Gr. ἐπιθυμία = desire.] Sensual. *Rare.*

By the girdle, the heart and parts which God requires and divided from the inferior are *epithumeticall* organs; implying thereby a memento unto purification and cleannesse of heat, which is commonly defiled from the concupiscence and affection of those parts.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*, p. 267. (Ord MS.)

Epítome. *s.* [Gr. ἐπιτομή (from τέμνω = I cut, τομή = cutting); Fr. *épitome*.—in English the final *e* is sounded, so that the word is a quadrisyllable.] Abridgement; abbreviature; compendious abstract; compendium.

This is a poor *epitome* of yours,
Which, by th' interpretation of full time,
May shew like all yourself.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 3.

Epitomes are helpful to the memory, and of good private use; but set forth for public monuments, accuse the industrious writers of delivering much impertinency.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

It would be well, if there were a short and plain *epitome* made, containing the most material heads.—*Locke.*

Such abstracts and *epitomes* may be reviewed in their proper places.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

The intimate acquaintance with all the varieties of life forced on him by his position in the midst of a moving *epitome* of the world, which vividly reflected them all, failed to teach him distrust or discretion.—*Talfourd, Memoirs of C. Lamb.*

Epítomist. *s.* Same as Epitomizer.

Both this Brennus, and another famous captain Britomarus, whom the *epitomist* Florus and others mention.—*Milton, History of England.*

Epítomize. *v. a.* Abstract; contract into a narrow space; diminish by amputation; curtail.

Who did the whole world's soul contract, and drove
Into the glasses of your eyes;
So made such mirrours and such spies,
That they did all to you *epitomise*.
Donne, Poems, p. 10.

If the ladies take a liking to such a diminutive race, we should see mankind *epitomised*, and the whole species in miniature.—*Addison.*

We have *epitomised* many particular words, to the detriment of our tongue.—*Id., Spectator.*

Epítomize. *v. n.* Make an epitome or abstract.

But, above all, Alfred served in the great army of learning himself as a translator. His translations do not pretend to servile accuracy: sometimes he expands to explain a difficulty, or inserts a fuller account from his own knowledge or from the report of travellers at his court; more often he *epitomizes* as if he were giving the truth of the paragraph that had just been read to him.—*C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England*, ch. ii.

Epítomizer. *s.* Abridger; abstracter; writer of epitomes.

When that *epitomizer* of Trogus had to the full described and set out king Ptolomy's riot, as a chief engine and instrument of his overthrow, he adds fiddling and dancing.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 496.

Dion Cassius, or his *epitomizer* Xiphiline, will help you out.—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 272.

Epizóon. *s.* pl. *epizoa*. [Gr. ζῶον = animal.] In *Zoology*. Member of the class Epizoa, a division of the Crustacea consisting of parasites which infest the eyes, gills, and other parts of fishes; those on the eyes of the sprat and the gills of the salmon being the best known.

The *epizoa* are of distinct sexes: the male appears always to retain his freedom, and is, perhaps on that account, singularly smaller than the female.... You will not unfrequently find adhering to the eye of the sprat an *epizoon* or lernæa.... The *epizoa* differ from one another in their mode of adhering to the fish they infest: some stick fast by a suctorial mouth; others by processes that grow from the head; but the most common mechanism of adhesion in this singular class is a circular sucker, developed upon the confluent extremities of a pair of obscurely jointed tubular feet—the third thoracic limbs of the larva—as in the Lerneopoda of the shark, the Achtheres of the perch, and the Tracheliastes of the chub.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. xiii.

Epizoótic. *adj.* Epidemic disease attacking the lower animals.

It has been observed also, that shortly before, or during, or soon after the prevalence of these epidemic catarrhs, *epizootic* diseases have raged; various species of brutes, and of birds, have been extensively affected with sickness; while, on some occasions, prodigious swarms of insects have made their appearance.—*Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. xlix.

Epoch. *s.* [Gr. ἐποχή; from ἐπέχειν = stop, rest.] Time at which a new computation is begun; time from which dates are numbered; memorable period.

These are the practices of the world, since the year sixty; the grand *epoch* of falsehood, as well as debauchery.—*South, Sermons.*

Some lazy ages, lost in sleep and ease,
No action leave to busy chronicles:
Such, whose supine felicity but makes
In story chasms, in *epoches* mistakes.
Dryden, Astræa Redux.

Their several *epochs* or beginnings, as from the creation of the world, from the flood, from the first Olympiad, from the building of Rome, or from any remarkable passage or accident, give us a pleasant prospect into the histories of antiquity and of former ages.—*Holder, Discourse concerning Time.*

Time is always reckoned from some known parts of this sensible world, and from some certain *epochs* marked out to us by the motions observable in it.—*Locke.*

Épocha. *s.* Same as preceding.

Moses distinctly computes by certain intervals, memorable æras and *epochas*, or terms of time.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Time, by necessity compell'd, shall go
Through scenes of war, and *epochas* of woe. *Prior.*

Épode. *s.* [Gr. ἔπῳδος = addition or supplement to an ode (ᾠδή = song, lyric composition), supplementary ode.—the *-e* is advantageously retained, as the pronunciation is *épōd*, not *épŏdd* as in derivatives from ὁδός = way.] An Anglicized form of the Greek direct, or of the Greek derived through the Latin, in which language the word is adopted. (The only *English* epodes which are other than this, belong to the so called *Pindaric* odes of the seventeenth century. See Pindaric.)

1. In the *Greek* sense. Stanza, following the Strophe and Antistrophe in lyrical poems, and concluding the metrical or musical system.

Strophe, antistrophe, or *epode*, ... were a kind of stanzas framed only for the musick.—*Milton, Preface to Samson Agonistes.*

2. In the *Latin* sense. Poems of Horace so called, or poems of their character: (the most prominent *distinction* between which and the odes, in the Horatian poems, consists in the *metre*, which is *Iambic* in the epodes, but never in the odes).

Epónym. *s.* [Lat. *eponymus*; Gr. ἐπώνυμος, from ὄνυμα = name.] As a word coming into current use in works on mythology and primitive history, it means the hypothetical individual who is assumed as the person from whom any race or tribe took its name, e.g. *Hellen* is an *eponymos* of the *Hellenes*. (The Greek and Latin forms *Eponymos* and *Eponymus* (plural *eponymi*) both occur. *Eponymic, Eponymous*, and *Eponymy* are congeners.)

If the citizen lived at so late a day that the attempt to trace back his own line to its divine founder became presumptuous and useless, he could still take refuge in the legends which traced the origin of his city, his tribe, or his clan, to some one of the glorious beings who were free from the doom of old age or death. Every country, every autonomous town, nay, even many a hamlet, thus had its *eponymous* hero.... The fifty sons of Lycaon supplied *eponyms* for as many Arcadian townships.—*Cox, Tales of Thebes and Argos*, introd. p. 2 and note.

Thucydides was somewhat prone to believe in *epônymi*—that is, he had no objection to say that Italy was named after Italos, king of the Sikels.—*Ibid.*

Epopeé. *s.* [Gr. ἐποποιία (from ἐπός = discourse, ποιέω = make); Fr. *épopée*.] Epic poem.

Tragedy borrows from the *epopee*, and that which borrows is of less dignity, because it has not of its own.—*Dryden, Preface to Translation of Virgil.*

In France the Trouvères had in the last century begun their inexhaustible, immeasurable *epopées*.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ix. ch. ix.

Epulátion. *s.* [Lat. *epula* = feast.] Banquet; feast.

Contented with bread and water, when he would dine with Jove, and pretended to *epulation*, he desired no other addition than a piece of cheese.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Epulótic. *s.* [Gr. ἔπουλος = ulcer, abscess, sore, or wound scarred over.] In *old Medicine*. Dressing for a sore. *Obsolete.*

The ulcer, incarned with common sarcoticks, and the ulcerations about it were cured by ointment of tuty, and such like *epuloticks*.—*Wiseman, On Inflammation.*

Epyórnis. *s.* [Gr. αἰπύς = lofty, ὄρνις = bird: a coined word.—The enormous eggs of the bird to which it applies being well known, and no other name of a more English character being likely to become current, it is entered on the principle which admitted Hippopotamus, and which admits Dinornis and others. Its etymology is exceptionable, the *-y-* in *æpy-* being neither (*exactly*) the root, nor the connecting vowel. By an etymological fiction it would be convenient to spell it Epiornis; *epi* = in excess, and *epiornis* being the bird of which the ornithological characteristics are in excess. The reasons for this are not purely etymological. Write *epyornis*, and chances are that it will be made a trisyllable, and the second syllable be sounded *-yawn*.] Bird so called.

The hugest known egg of a bird is that of the extinct *æpyornis* of Madagascar; ... the contents are computed to equal those of six ostrich's eggs, and a hundred and forty-eight hen's eggs.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, ii. 256.

Equability. *s.* Evenness; uniformity of temper.

There is also moderation in toleration of fortune in every sorte, which of Tully is called *equabilitie*.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 188.

For the celestial bodies, the *equability* and constancy of their motions argue them ordained by Wisdom.—*Ray.*

The *equability* of the temperature of the air rendered the Asiaticks lazy.—*Arbuthnot, On the Effects of Air on human Bodies.*

Few will hesitate to acknowledge that he has more fancy and tenderness than Waller, but less choice, less judgement and knowledge where to stop, less of the *equability* which never offends, less attention to the unity and thread of his little pieces.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. iii. ch. v.

Équable. *adj.* Equal to itself; even; uniform in respect to form, motion, or temperature.

He would have the vast body of a planet to be as elegant and round as a factitious globe represents it; to be every where smooth and *equable*, and as plain as elysian fields.—*Bentley.*

The style of Drayton is sustained with extraordinary ability on an *equable* line, from which he seldom much deviates, neither brilliant nor prosaic: few or no passages could be marked as impressive, but few are languid or mean.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. iii. ch. v.

Équably. *adv.* In an equable manner; uniformly; in the same tenor; evenly; equally to itself.

If bodies move *equably* in concentrick circles, and the squares of their periodical times be as the cubes of their distances from the common centre, their centripetal forces will be reciprocally as the squares of the distances.—*Cheyne.*

Équal. *adj.* [Lat. *æquālis*; *æqualitas*, *-ātis*]

1. Like another in bulk, excellence, or any other quality that admits comparison; neither greater nor less; neither worse nor better.

If thou be among great men, make not thyself *equal* with them.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxxii. 9.

Equal lot
May join us; *equal* joy, as *equal* love.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 881.

Although there were no man to take notice of it, every triangle would contain three angles *equal* to two right angles.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

2. Adequate to any purpose.

The Scots trusted not their own numbers, as *equal* to fight with the English.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

3. Even; uniform; level; parallel; proportionate.

He laughs at all the vulgar cares and fears,
At their vain triumphs, and their vainer tears;
An *equal* temper in his mind he found,
When fortune flatter'd him, and when she frown'd.
Dryden.

It is not permitted me to make my commendations *equal* to your merit.—*Id., Fables*, dedication.

4. Indifferent; impartial; neutral; just; equitable. *Latinism*: (*æquus* = just; *iniquus* (*in* + *æquus*) = unjust. The extract from Jonson is even more of a translation (*pauci quos æquus amavit Jupiter*) than the professed one from Dryden.)

Some few,
Whom *equal* Jove hath lov'd.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

Is not my way *equal*? are not your ways unequal?—*Ezekiel*, xviii. 25.

Each to his proper fortune stand or fall;
Equal and unconcern'd I look on all:
Rutilians, Trojans, are the same to me,
And both shall draw the lots their fates decree.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

5. Being upon the same terms.

They made the married, orphans, widows, yea and the aged also, *equal* in spoils with themselves.—2 *Maccabees*, viii. 30.

Équal. *s.*

1. One not inferior or superior to another.

He is enamoured on Hero: I pray you, dissuade him from her: she is no *equal* for his birth.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 1.

He would make them all *equals* to the citizens of Rome.—2 *Maccabees*, ix. 15.

2. One of the same age.

I profited in the Jews' religion above many my *equals* in mine own nation.—*Galatians*, i. 14.

3. Equality; level (by which it has, probably, been superseded).

Thou that presum'st to weigh the world anew,
And all things to an *equall* to restore,
Instead of right, me seems, great wrong dost shew,
And far above thy force's pitch to soar.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 2, 34.

Équal. *v. a.*

1. Make one thing or person equal to another.

What shall I *equal* to thee, that I may comfort thee, O virgin daughter of Zion?—*Lamentations*, ii. 13.

2. Rise to the same state with another person.

And will she yet abase her eyes on me, ...
O me whose all not *equals* Edward's moiety.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 2.

I know nobody so like to *equal* him, even at the age he wrote most of them, as yourself.—*Trumbull, Letter to Pope.*

3. Recompense fully; answer in full proportion.

She sought Sicheus through the shady grove,
Who answer'd all her cares, and *equall'd* all her love. *Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.*
Nor you, great queen, these offices repent,
Which he will *equal*, and perhaps augment. *Ibid.*

Equálity. *s.*

1. Evenness; uniformity; constant tenour; equability.

Measure out the lives of men, and periodically define the alterations of their tempers, conceive a regularity in mutations, with an *equality* in constitutions, and forget that variety which physicians therein discover.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

2. Likeness with regard to any quantities compared.

Equality of two domestick powers,
Breeds scrupulous faction.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 3.

According to this *equality* wherein God hath placed all mankind, with relation to himself, in all the relations between man and man there is a mutual dependance.—*Swift.*

Equalizátion. *s.* Bringing to, state of, equality.

Our scheme of *equalization* requires, that accordingly as any individual on the scale, our depressing powers should counteract and balance his ascending powers.—*Cumberland, Observer*, no. 43. (Ord MS.)

I have never conceived, or can conceive, that the connexion is strengthened by making the major part of the inhabitants of your country believe, that their ease, and their satisfaction, and their *equalization* with the rest of their fellow-subjects of Ireland, are things adverse to the principles of that connexion.—*Burke, Letter on the Affairs of Ireland.*

Équalize. *v. a.*

1. Make even.

To *equalise* accounts, we will allow three hundred years, and so long a time as we can manifest from the Scripture.—*Sir T. Browne.*

2. Run parallel with; rival.

A prince, who had he not been hindered with domestical discords, would have *equalized* Cæsar himself.—*Fuller, History of the Holy War*, p. 204.

That would make the moved body, remaining what it is, in regard of its bigness, to *equalise* and fit a thing bigger than it is.—*Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies.*

3. Make equal; reduce to a condition of equality.

The Virgin they do at least *equalize* to Christ.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. v.

No system of instruction will completely *equalize* natural powers; and yet it may be of service towards their improvement. A youthful Achilles may acquire skill in hurling the javelin under the instruction of a Chiron, though the master may not be able to compete with the pupil in vigour of arm.—*Whately, Elements of Logic*, pref.

Office of itself does much to *equalise* politicians. It by no means brings all characters to a level; but it does bring high characters down and low characters up towards a common standard. In power the most patriotic and most enlightened statesman finds that he must disappoint the expectations of his admirers.... On the other hand, power turns the very vices of the most worthless adventurer, his selfish ambition, his sordid cupidity, his vanity, his cowardice, into a sort of public spirit.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiv.

Équally. *adv.* In an equal manner.

1. In the same degree with another person or thing; alike.

The covetous are *equally* impatient of their condition, *equally* tempted with the wages of unrighteousness, as if they were indeed poor.—*Rogers.*

2. Evenly; equably; uniformly.

If the motion of the sun were as unequal as of a ship, sometimes slow, and at others swift; or, if being constantly *equally* swift, it yet was not circular, and produced not the same appearances, it would not help us to measure time more than the motion of a comet does.—*Locke.*

3. Impartially.

We shall use them,
As we shall find their merits and our safety
May *equally* determine.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3.

4. In just proportion.

What I give, let *equally* be rendered
For my soul's health.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Spanish Curate.

Équalness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Equal: (Equality *commoner*).

Let me lament ... that our stars
Unreconcileable should have divided
Our *equalness* to this.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 1.

Equanímity. *s.* [Lat. *æquanimitas*.] Evenness of mind, neither elated nor depressed.

That is a kinde of doggish stupiditie, rather than Christian *equanimitie*, as one well saith.—*Gataker, True Contentment*, 164. (Ord MS.)

This watch over a man's self, and the command of his temper, I take to be the greatest of human perfections ... I do not know how to express this habit of mind, except you will let me call it *equanimity*. It is a virtue which is necessary at every hour, in every place, and in all conversations.—*Tatler.*

Equánimous. *adj.* Even; not dejected; not elated. *Rare.*

Out of an *equanimous* civility to his many worthy friends.—*Bishop Gauden, Life of Bishop Brownrigg*, p. 219: 1660.

Equátion. *s.*

1. In *Arithmetic.* Equivalence of two quantities differently expressed, as 9 − 4 = 5.

2. In *Algebra.* Same as the preceding, except that some element is expressed generally and symbolically, the solution of the problem thus involved being founded on the properties of numbers.

Thus, 9 − 4 = 5, is an equation expressing the equality of 9 − 4 and 5; and $a+b-c=d$ is an equation denoting that the difference between the sum of $a+b$ and c is equal to d; the quantities between which the sign = is placed being called the two sides of the *equation*.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce.

3. Average.

By an argument taken from the *equations* of the times of the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, it seems that light is propagated in time, spending in its passage from the sun to us about seven minutes of time.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

Equátor. *s.* [Lat.] In *Geography.* See last extract. A *proper*, rather than a common, *name*; hence, generally preceded by the definite article.

By reason of the convexity of the earth, the eye of man, under the *equator*, cannot discover both the poles; neither would the eye, under the poles, discover the sun in the *equator*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

On the other side the *equator*, there is much land still remaining undiscovered.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

The *equator* on the earth, or equinoctial in the heavens, is a great circle, whose poles are the poles of the world. It divides the globe into two equal parts, the northern and southern hemispheres. It passes through the east and west points of the horizon; and at the meridian is raised as much above the horizon as is the complement of the latitude of the place. Whenever the sun comes to this circle, it makes equal days and nights all round the globe, because he then rises due east, and sets due west, which he doth at no other time.—*Harris.*

Equatórial. *adj.* Pertaining to the equator; taken at the equator.

The planets have spheroidical figures, and obliquities of their *equatorial* to their ecliptick planes.—*Cheyne.*

Equatórial. *s.* Astronomical instrument so constructed as to retain a celestial object within the field of view, while above the horizon.

The idea of applying clockwork to *equatorials* is much earlier than the time of Passemant. Hooke, in his 'Animadversions on the First Part of the Machina Celestis of Hevelius (1674), proposes to mount his quadrant on a polar axis; and he describes 'the watchwork which is to make it move round in the same time with the diurnal revolution of the earth.' Passemant was born only in 1702.—*Smith and Grant, Translation of Arago's Popular Astronomy*, b. xiii. ch. viii. note.

Équery. *s.* [Fr. *escurie*; L.Lat. *scuria*, or *scura* = stable for a horse (*equus*).] Officer who has the care of horses.

Quick and active as an *equerry*, smooth and eloquent as a master of the ceremonies.—*Tatler*, no. 19.

Equéstrian. *adj.* [Lat. *equestris*.]

1. Having the habit of riding on horseback.

An *equestrian* lady appeared upon the plains.—*Spectator.*

2. Belonging to the rank of equites in Rome.

It had always been his favourite system, to strengthen the power of the senate by a close union with the *equestrian* order.—*Lord Lyttelton.*

A sort of *equestrian* order, who by the spirit of that middle situation, are the fittest for preventing things from running to excess.—*Burke.*

Equiángular. *adj.* Having equal angles.

An equilateral figure inscribed in a circle is always *equiangular*; but an *equiangular* figure inscribed in a circle is not always equilateral.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Equibálance. *v. a.* Balance equally.

In Mahomet, who subdued Constantinople and the eastern empire, the passions of amorousness and ambition were almost *equibalanced*.—*Christian Religion's Appeal to the Bar of Reason*, p. 48 (Ord MS.)

Equicrúral. *adj.* Having two equal legs or sides. See Isosceles. *Rare.*

We successively draw lines from angle to angle, until seven *equicrural* triangles be described.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Équicrure. *adj.* [Lat. *crus*, *crūris* = leg.] Same as Equicrural. *Rare.*

An *equicrure* triangle goes upon a certain proportion of length and breadth.—*Sir K. Digby, Operations and Nature of Man's Soul.*

Equidístance. *s.* Equal distance or remoteness.

The collateral *equidistance* of cousin-german from the stock whence both descend, hath in it no such appearance of inequality.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, p. 334.

The Antœci are also opposite, but vary neither in meridian nor *equidistance* from the horizon respecting either hemisphere.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 5.

Equidístant. *adj.* Separated by the same distance.

Into our reason flow, and there doe end
All, that this natural world doth comprehend;
Quotidian things, and *equidistant* hence,
Shut in, for man, in one circumference.
Donne, Poems, p. 240.

The fixt stars are not all placed in the same concave superficies, and *equidistant* from us, as they seem to be.—*Ray.*

Equidístantly. *adv.* At the same distance.

The liver, seated on the right side, by the subclavian division *equidistantly* communicates unto either arm.—*Sir T. Browne.*

A circle drawn *equidistantly* from these describeth the equator.—*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 282: 1650.

Equidiúrnal. *adj.* See Equinoctial.

Equifórmity. *s.* Uniform equality.

No diversity or difference, but a simplicity of parts and *equiformity* of motion.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Equiláteral. *adj.* [Lat. *latus, -eris* = side.] Having all sides equal.

Circles or squares, or triangles *equilateral*, which are all figures of equal lines, can differ but in greater or lesser.—*Bacon.*

Trifling futility appears in their twelve signs of the zodiack and their aspects: why no more aspects than diametrically opposite, and such as make *equilateral* figures?—*Bentley.*

Equiláteral. *s.* Side exactly corresponding to another.

Opposite to this castle is erected the sepulcher of Balsaman's beloved queen, in the high way as we passed: 'tis of four *equilaterals* raised above eight yards high, the material stone well squared, and very apparent and comely.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 200.

Equilíbrate. *v. a.* [Lat. *libra* = balance; *poise* = weight being its English equivalent.] Balance equally; keep even with equal weight on each side. *Rare.*

The bodies of fishes are *equilibrated* with the water in which they swim.—*Arbuthnot, On the Effects of Air on human Bodies.*

Here, as wherever there are antagonistic actions, we see rhythmical divergences on opposite sides of the medium state—changes which *equilibrate* each other by their alternate excesses.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology.*

Equilibrátion. *s.* Equipoise; equilibrium; act of keeping the balance even.

The accession of bodies upon, or secession thereof from the earth's surface, perturb not the *equilibration* of either hemisphere.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

In so great a variety of motions, as running, leaping, and dancing, nature's laws of *equilibration* are observed.—*Sir J. Denham.*

Thus from the persistence of force follow, not only the various direct and indirect *equilibrations* going on around, together with that cosmical *equilibration* which brings evolution under all its forms to a close; but also those less manifest *equilibrations* shown in the re-adjustments of moving equilibria that have been disturbed.—*Herbert Spencer, First Principles.*

Equilíbrious. *adj.* Equally poised.

'Tis a great instance of the Divine Wisdom, that our faculties are made in so regular and *equilibrious* an order.—*Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls*, p. 110.

Our rational and sensitive propensions are made in such a regular and *equilibrious* order, that proportionably as the one does increase in activity, the other always decays.—*Scott, Christian Life*, i. 3.

Equilíbriously. *adv.* In equipoise.

Some truths seem almost falsehoods, and some falsehoods almost truths; wherein falsehood and truth seem almost *equilibriously* stated, and but a few grains of distinction to bear down the balance.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, iii. 3.

Equilíbrist. *s.* One who balances a thing equally. *Rare.*

A monkey has lately performed there [at the Haymarket in 1763], both as a rope-dancer, and an *equilibrist*, such tricks as no man was thought equal to, before the Turk appeared in England.—*Granger, Biographical History of England*, b. iv. ch. xii.

Equilíbrium. *s.* [Lat.] Equipoise; equality of weight.

Things are not left to an *equilibrium*, to hover under an indifference whether they shall come to pass, or not come to pass.—*South.*

Health consists in the *equilibrium* between those two powers, when the fluids move so equally that they don't press upon the solids with a greater force than they can bear.—*Arbuthnot.*

The phrase unstable *equilibrium* is one used in mechanics to express a balance of forces of such kind, that the interference of any further force, however minute, will destroy the arrangement previously subsisting; and bring about a totally different arrangement. Thus, a stick poised on its lower end is in unstable *equilibrium*: however exactly it may be placed in a perpendicular position, as soon as it is left to itself it begins, at first imperceptibly, to lean on one side, and with increasing rapidity falls into another attitude. Conversely, a stick suspended from its upper end is in stable *equilibrium*: however much disturbed, it will return to the same position.—*Herbert Spencer, First Principles*, ch. xiii. § 109.

Plural in *-a.*

In every diversely moving aggregate, there results a comparatively early dissipation of motions which are smaller and much resisted; followed by long-continuance of the larger and less-resisted motions; and so there arise dependent and independent moving *equilibria*. Hence also may be inferred the tendency to conservation of such moving *equilibria*; since, whenever the new motion given to the parts of a moving *equilibrium* by a disturbing force, is not of such kind and amount that it cannot be dissipated before the pre-existing motions (in which case it brings the moving *equilibrium* to an end) it must be of such kind and amount that it can be dissipated before the pre-existing motions (in which case the moving *equilibrium* is re-established).—*Ibid.*

In the *Latin ablative.*

It is in *equilibrio*
If deities descend or no. *Prior.*

Equínal. *adj.* Relating to a horse.

Bearing an *equinal* shape.—*Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 175: 1635.

Équine. *adj.* [Lat. *equinus, equus* = horse.] Relating to, connected with, or constituted by, horses.

This is connected with the *equine* group, consisting of the horses, quaggas, and zebras.—*Swainson, Natural History and Classification of Quadrupeds.*

Equinécessary. *adj.* Needful in the same degree.

For both to give blows and to carry,
In fights, are *equinecessary*. *Butler, Hudibras.*

Equinóctial. *adj.* (used also *substantivally.*)

1. Pertaining to, or connected with, the equinox: (as '*equinoctial* gales').

Thrice the *equinoctial* line
He circled; four times cross'd the car of night
From pole to pole, traversing each colure.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 64.

In like manner, when astronomy took the form of a speculative science, words were invented to denote distinctly the conceptions thus introduced. Thus the sun's annual path among the stars, in which not only solar, but also all lunar eclipses occur, was termed the ecliptic. The circle which the sun describes in his diurnal motion, when the days and nights are equal, the Greeks called the equidiurnal (ἰσημερινός,) the Latin astronomers the *equinoctial*, and the corresponding circle on the earth was the equator. The ecliptic intersected the *equinoctial* in the *equinoctial* points.—*Whewell, Novum Organon renovatum*, p. 262.

2. Being near the equinoctial line; having the properties of things near the equator.

In vain they covet shades and Thracia's gales,
Pining with *equinoctial* heat. *Philips.*

Equinóctially. *adv.* With an equinoctial character.

They may be refrigerated inclanately, or somewhat *equinoctially*; that is, towards the eastern and western points.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Équinox. *s.* [Lat. *nox, noctis* = night.]

1. Time when the nights and days are of equal length: (hence, generally preceded by the *definite article*).

Equinoxes are the precise times in which the sun enters into the first point of Aries and Libra; for then, moving exactly under the equinoctial, he makes our days and nights equal. This he doth twice a year, about the 21st of March and 23rd of September, which therefore are called the vernal and autumnal *equinoxes*.—*Harris.*

'Twas now the month in which the world began,
If March beheld the first created man;
And since the vernal *equinox*, the sun
In Aries twelve degrees or more had run. *Dryden.*

2. Equinoctial gale. *Poetical.*

The passage yet was good; the wind, 'tis true,
Was somewhat high, but that was nothing new,
No more than usual *equinoxes* blew. *Dryden.*

3. Equality; even measure. *Improper.*

Do but see his vice;
'Tis to his virtue a just *equinox*,
The one as long as th' other.
Shakespear, Othello, ii. 3.

Equinúmerant. *adj.* Having the same number; consisting of the same number.

This talent of gold, though not *equinumerant*, nor yet equiponderant, as to any other; yet was equivalent to some correspondent talent in brass.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Equíp. *v. a.* [Fr. *équiper*; from the older form of *ship.*]

1. Fit a ship for sea.

People who *equipped* ships for the war against Troy.—*Bishop Patrick, Paraphrases and Commentaries on the Old Testament, Judges*, v. 14.

2. Furnish, or accoutre, generally.

The country are led astray in following the town; and *equipped* in a ridiculous habit, when they fancy themselves in the height of the mode.—*Addison, Spectator.*

They whose plight is best and hearts are stout,
Be mustered suddenly, *equipped*, and armed.
H. Taylor, Philip van Artevelde, iv. 3.

Équipage. *s.* [Fr. *équipage.*]

1. Accoutrements; furniture.

A huge neat's tongue he in his right hand held,
His left was with a good black pudding fill'd:
With a grave look, in this odd *equipage*
The clownish mimic traverses the stage. *Prior.*

I cannot forbear mentioning the prodigious extravagance of the Roman ladies in the article of jewels. Pliny the elder says, he saw Lollia Paulina with an *equipage* of this kind, amounting to 322,916*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* of our money.—*Melmoth, Translation of Pliny's Letters.* (Ord MS.)

2. Furniture for a horseman.

Equipage [is] furniture or provision for horsemanship, especially in triumphs or tournaments.—*Bullokar.*

3. Carriage of state; vehicle.

Winged spirits, and chariots wing'd
From th' armory of God; where stand of old
Myriads, between two brazen mountains lodg'd
Against a solemn day harness'd at hand,
Celestial *equipage!* *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 199.

4. Attendance; retinue.

How could I rear the Muse on stately stage,
And teach her tread aloft in buskin fine,
With queint Bellona in her *equipage?*
Spenser, Shepherd's Calender, December.

Soon as thy dreadful trump begins to sound,
The god of war, with his fierce *equipage*,
Thou dost awake, sleep never he so sound.
Id., Faerie Queen.

When the spirit of wandering takes him, he is attended by his female and their *equipage* of children.—*Swift, On giving Badges to the Poor.*

Think what an *equipage* thou hast in air,
And view with scorn two pages and a chair. *Pope.*

Équipage. *v. a.* Accoutre; attend; supply or furnish with an equipage, equipment, or retinue.

She forth issued with a goodly train
Of squires and ladies, *equipaged* well,
And entertained them right fairly, as befel.
Spenser, Faerie Queen

We shall all be mounted, *equipaged*, and in better order to-morrow.—*Wodroephe, French and English Grammar*, p. 214: 1623.

Equipéndency. *s.* [Lat. *pendeo* (pres. part. *pendens, -entis*) = hang.] Act of hanging in equipoise; not determined either way.

The will of man, in the state of innocence, had an entire freedom, a perfect *equipendency* and indifference to either part of the contradiction, to stand or not to stand.—*South, Sermons*, i. 57.

Equípment. *s.* Act of equipping or accoutring; furniture, habiliments, or apparatus, necessary for military or other purposes.

The *equipment* of the fleet was hastened by De Wit.—*Hume*, vi. 454. (Ord MS.)

William sent another fleet to protect the galleons; but it arrived too late for that service, and the nation loudly exclaimed against the tardiness of the *equipment*.—*Smollett, History of England*, i. 299. (Ord MS.)

Équipoise. *s.* [Fr. *poids* = weight.] Equality of weight; equilibration; equality of force.

In the temperate zone of our life there are few bodies at such an *equipoise* of humours, but that the prevalency of some one indisposeth the spirits.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

From that moment the Scotch aristocracy began

to decline; and, the *equipoise* to the clergy being removed, the Church became so powerful, that, during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, it was the most effectual obstacle to the progress of Scotland.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. ii.

Equipóllence. *s.* Equality of force or power.

He maketh so proud pretence,
That in his *equipollence*
He judgeth him equivalent
With God Omnipotent. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 173.

Equipóllency. *s.* Same as Equipollence.

There is no *equipollency* between these.—*Paley, Natural Theology*, ch. xi.

Equipóllent. *adj.* [Lat. *polleo* (pres. part. *pollens, -entis*) = be of avail; *equipollent* and *equivalent* being nearly of the same import. In *Logic*, however, *equipollent* has a technical meaning denoting the same thing under a different name.] Having equal power or force; equivalent.

Votary resolution is made *equipollent* to custom, even in matter of blood.—*Bacon, Essays.*

It may be doubtful yet, whether here be not excepted not only fornication itself, but other causes *equipollent*, and proportional to fornication.—*Milton, Tetrachordon.*

Equipóllently. *adv.* Equivalently; of the same force.

Both the spirit of God and the power of God St. Paul doth *equipollently* express by the power of the Holy Ghost.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. i. ser. xxxiv.

Equipónderant. *adj.* [Lat. *pondus, -eris* = weight.] Being of the same weight.

Their lungs may serve to render their bodies *equiponderant* to the water.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

A column of air, of any given diameter, is *equiponderant* to a column of quicksilver of between twenty-nine and thirty inches height.—*Locke.*

Equipónderate. *v. n.* Weigh equal to anything.

The heaviness of any weight doth increase proportionably to its distance from the centre: thus one pound A at D, will *equiponderate* unto two pounds at B, if the distance A D is double unto A B.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.*

Equipóndious. *adj.* Equilibrated; equal on either part. *Rare.*

The Scepticks affected an indifferent *equipondious* neutrality, as the only means to their ataraxia.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Équitable. *adj.* Just; due to justice; loving justice or equity.

It seems but *equitable* to give the artists leave to name them as they please.—*Boyle, Sceptical Chymist.*

The next question will be, whether it is more reasonable and more *equitable* that the minority should be bound by the act of the majority, or the contrary? The answer to this question is obvious. It is plainly most consistent with reason, that the sentiments of the majority should prevail and conclude the whole; because it is not so likely that a greater number of men should be mistaken, when they concur in their judgment, as that a smaller number should be mistaken. And this is likewise most consistent with equity; because, in general, the greater number have a proportionally greater interest that the purposes of the society should succeed well, and have more at stake if those purposes should miscarry or be disappointed.—*Rutherford, Institutes of Natural Law*, ii. 1, § 1.

Équitableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Equitable; justness.

Demonstrating both the *equitableness* and practicableness of the thing.—*Locke.*

Equitátion. *s.* [Lat. *equus* = horse.] Riding on horseback; management of a horse.

I have lately made a few rural *equitations* to visit some seats, gardens, &c.—*Letter, dated in* 1728, *Nichols's Illustrations of Literary History*, iv. 497.

This day we were to begin our *equitation*, as I said; for I would needs make a word too. It is remarkable, that my noble, and to me most constant friend, the earl of Pembroke, has since hit upon the very same word. The title of the first edition of his lordship's very useful book was, in simple terms, 'A method of breaking horses, and teaching soldiers to ride.' The title of the second edition is, 'Military *equitation*.'—*Boswell, Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides.*

Équity. *s.*

1. Justice; right; honesty.

Foul subordination is predominant,
And *equity* exil'd your highness' land.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

Christianity secures both the private interests of men and the publick peace, enforcing all justice and *equity*.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

2. Impartiality.

Liking their own somewhat better than other men's, even because they are their own, they must in *equity* allow us to be like unto them in this affection.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. In *Law*. Rules of decision observed by the Court of Chancery, or Equity, as distinct from the literal maxims of law.

In the court of Chancery there are two distinct tribunals; the one ordinary, being a court of common law; the other extraordinary, being a court of *equity*.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

Used *adjectivally*; as, '*equity* draughtsman.'

Equívalence. *s.* Equality of power or worth.

Must the servant of God be assured that which he nightly prays for shall be granted? Yes, either formally or by way of *equivalence*, either that or something better.—*Hammond.*

That there is any *equivalence* or parity of worth betwixt the good we do to our brother, and the good we hope for from God, all good Protestants do deny.—*Bishop Smalridge.*

Equívalence. *v. a.* Equiponderate; be equal to.

Whether the transgression of Eve seducing did not exceed Adam seduced, or whether the resistibility of his reason did not *equivalence* the facility of her seduction, we shall refer to schoolmen.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Equívalency. *s.* Same as Equivalence.

Civil causes are equivalent unto criminal causes, but this *equivalency* only respects the careful and diligent admission of proofs.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Equívalent. *adj.* [Lat. *valeo* (pres. part. *valens, -entis*) = be worth.—see Equipollent.]

1. Equal in value.

Things
Well nigh *equivalent*, and neighb'ring value,
By lot are parted. *Prior.*

2. Equal in any excellence.

No fair to thine
Equivalent, or second! which compell'd
Me thus, though importune perhaps, to come
And gaze, and worship thee.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 609.

3. Equal in force or power.

The dread of Israel's foes, who, with a strength *Equivalent* to angel's, walk'd their streets,
None offering fight. *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 342.

4. Having the same cogency or weight.

The consideration of publick utility is, by very good advice, judged at the least *equivalent* to the easier kind of necessity.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

5. Having the same import or meaning.

The use of the word minister is brought down to the literal signification of it, a servant; for now to serve and to minister, servile and ministerial, are terms *equivalent*.—*South, Sermons.*

Equívalent. *s.* Thing of the same weight, dignity, or value.

The slave without a ransom shall be sent;
It rests for you to make th' *equivalent*. *Dryden, Translation of first book of Homer's Iliad.*

Fancy a regular obedience to one law will be a full *equivalent* for their breach of another.—*Rogers.*

Equívalently. *adv.* In an equal manner; equipollently.

Insufficient am I
His grace to magnify,
And laude *equivalently*. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 88.

We seldom in kind, or *equivalently*, are ourselves clear of that which we charge upon others.—*Barrow, Sermon on St. Matthew*, vii. 1.

Equívocacy. *s.* Equivocal character.

It is unreasonable to ascribe the *equivocacy* of this forme unto the hatching of a toade.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*, p. 120. (Ord MS.)

Equívocal. *adj.* [Lat. *voco* = call; *vocalis*.]

1. Of doubtful signification; meaning different things; standing for different notions.

Words of different significations, taken in general, are of an *equivocal* sense; but being considered with all their particular circumstances, they have their sense restrained.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

The greater number of those who held this were misguided by *equivocal* terms.—*Swift.*

2. Uncertain; doubtful; happening different ways.

Equivocal generation is the production of plants without seed, or of insects or animals without parents in the natural way of coition between male and female; which is now believed never to happen, but that all bodies are univocally produced.—*Harris.*

There is no such thing as *equivocal* or spontaneous generation; but all animals are generated by animal parents of the same species with themselves.—*Ray.*

Those half-learn'd witlings, num'rous in our isle
As half-form'd insects on the banks of Nile;
Unfinish'd things one knows not what to call,
Their generation's so *equivocal*.
Pope, Essay on Criticism.

Equívocal. *s.* Ambiguity; word of doubtful meaning.

Shall two or three wretched *equivocals* have the force to corrupt us?—*Dennis.*

Equívocally. *adv.* In an equivocal manner.

1. Ambiguously; in a doubtful or double sense.

Words abstracted from their proper sense and signification, lose the nature of words, and are only *equivocally* so called.—*South, Sermons.*

2. By uncertain or irregular birth; by equivocal generation; by generation out of the stated order.

No insect or animal did ever proceed *equivocally* from putrefaction, unless in miraculous cases; as in Egypt by the Divine judgements.—*Bentley.*

Equívocalness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Equivocal; ambiguity; double meaning.

A language of a philosophical institution, or a real character, would be by much the most easy; as being free from all anomaly, *equivocalness*, redundancy, and unnecessary grammatications.—*Dalgarno, Didascalocophus*, p. 52: Oxf. 1680.

Distinguish the *equivocalness* or lassitude of the word, and then point out that determinate part which is the ground of my demonstration.—*Norris.*

The *equivocalness* of the title gave a handle to those that came after to understand it of a form of faith composed by Athanasius.—*Waterland, History of the Athanasian Creed.*

Equívocate. *v. n.* Use words of double meaning; use ambiguous expressions; mean one thing and express another.

They were allowed, and taught by the Jesuits, to *equivocate* upon oath.—*Proceedings against Garnet*, sign. V. 3: 1606.

Not only Jesuits can *equivocate*.
Dryden, Hind and Panther.

Equívocate. *v. a.* Render capable of a double interpretation.

He *equivocated* his vow by a mental reservation.—*Sir G. Buck, History of King Richard III.* p. 142: 1646.

Equivocáting. *part. adj.* Using words of double meaning.

My soul disdain'd a promise; . . .
But yet your false *equivocating* tongue,
Your looks, your eyes, your ev'ry motion promis'd:
But you are ripe in frauds, and learn'd in falsehoods.
Smith.

Equivocátion. *s.* Ambiguity of speech; double meaning.

Reproof is easily misapplied, and, through *equivocation*, wrested.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The offences of the casuistry [of the Jesuits], as charged by their adversaries, are very multifarious. One of the most celebrated is the doctrine of *equivocation*: the innocence of saying that which is true in a sense meant by the speaker, though he is aware that it will be understood otherwise.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. iii. ch. iii.

Equívocator. *s.* One who uses ambiguous language; one who uses mental reservation.

Here's an *equivocator* that could swear in both the scales against either scale; yet could not equivocate to Heaven.—*Shakespear, Macbeth*, ii. 3.

The second rank is of liars, and *equivocators*, as Apollo Pythius, and the like.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 43.

A secret liar or *equivocator* is such a one as by mental reservations, and other tric . ., deceives him to whom he speaks, being lawfully called to deliver all the truth.—*Fuller, Holy State*, p. 390.

Équivoque. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Equivocation; double meaning.

I know your *equivokes*;
You're grown the better fathers of 'em o' late.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass.

2. Expression where a word has at once different meanings; quibble.

I have by me the following unprinted lines on Miss M.'s dancing, 1743; which, making allow-

ance for the *equivoque* in the last stanza, are not bad:—

'Accomplish'd maid, my trivial rhyme
Must do thy graces wrong,
Who dost not only dance in *time*,
But steal, like *time*, along.'

Graves, Recollections of Shenstone, p. 42.

I know not whether the love of fame increases as we advance in age: sure I am, that the force of friendship does. I loved you almost twenty years ago; I thought of you as well as I do now; better was beyond the power of conception; or, to avoid an *equivoque*, beyond the extent of my ideas.—*Lord Bolingbroke, Letter to Swift.* (Ord MS.)

Éra. *s.* [Lat. *æra.*] Account of time; epoch.

From the blessings they bestow
Our times are dated, and our *eras* move:
They govern, and enlighten all below,
As thou dost all above. *Prior.*

Mr. Hallam appears to have begun with the reign of Henry the Seventh, as the period at which what is called modern history, in contradistinction to the history of the middle ages, is generally supposed to commence. He has stopped at the accession of George the Third, 'from unwillingness,' as he says, 'to excite the prejudices of modern politics, especially those connected with personal character.' These two *eras*, we think, deserved the distinction on other grounds.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Hallam's Constitutional History.*

Erádiate. *v. n.* [Lat. *radiatus*, pass. part. of *radio*, from *radius* = ray; *radiatio, -onis.*] Shoot like a ray.

A kind of life *eradiating* and resulting both from intellect and Psyche.—*Dr. H. More, Notes on Psychozoia.*

Eradiátion. *s.* Emission of radiance.

He first supposeth some *eradiation* and emanation of spirit, or secret quality, or whatsoever, to be directed from our bodies to the blood dropped from it.—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 288.

Erádicable. *adj.* Capable of being eradicated.

Erádicate. *v. a.* [Lat. *eradicatus*, pass. part. of *eradico*, from *radix* = root.]

1. Pull up by the root.

He suffereth the poison of Nubia to be gathered, and aconite to be *eradicated*, yet this not to be moved.—*Sir T. Browne.*

2. Completely destroy; end; cut off.

If a gouty person can bring himself entirely to a milk diet, he may so change the whole juices of his body as to *eradicate* the distemper.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

If vice cannot wholly be *eradicated*, it ought at least to be confined to particular objects.—*Swift, Examiner.*

Eradicátion. *s.* Act of tearing up by the root; state of being torn up by the roots.

They affirm the roots of mandrakes give a shriek upon *eradication*, which is false below confutation.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Be true and sincere to thy best hopes, and interest, by a perfect *eradication* of all thy exorbitant lusts and corruptions.—*Hallywell, Melampronœa*, p. 105.

Erádicative. *s.* Medicine which cures radically.

Thus sometimes *eradicatives* are omitted, in the beginning requisite; as in violent motions of the matter, especially to the more noble parts: then, how absurd to rest in lenitives!—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 88: 1654.

Erase. *v. a.* [Lat. *erasus*, pass. part. of *erado* = scrape, rub out.]

1. Destroy; expunge.

The fourth corrector made the most alterations; he went over the whole of the text, adding the breathings and accents to the Greek, and *erasing* whatever displeased him.—*Horne, Introduction to the Critical Knowledge and Study of the Holy Scriptures*, vol. iv. ch. xv.

2. In *Heraldry.* See extracts.

The heads of birds, for the most part, are given *erased*; that is, plucked off.—*Peacham, On Blazoning.*

When a portion of any animal is cut clean off it is said to be couped, but when it is ragged or torn it is said to be *erased.*—*Cussans, Grammar of Heraldry.*

Erástianism. *s.* Doctrine of, or akin to that of, Erastus, a schismatic of the fourth century whose heresy consisted in the subordination of the ecclesiastical to the secular power. A *proper* rather than a *common* term, but conveniently used as the latter.

Their religion was stigmatized as *Erastianism.*—*Hume, England*, vii. 41. (Ord MS.)

Erásure. *s.* Scraping out; obliteration.

Tischendorf and Tregelles, in their separate examinations of several thousands of corrections and *erasures*, differed in hardly a single case respecting the original reading.—*Horne, Introduction to the Critical Knowledge and Study of the Holy Scriptures*, vol. iv. ch. xv.

Érbium. *s.* In *Chemistry.* Metal so called. See extract.

Erbium and *terbium* ... are the names given by Mosander to two new metals, the oxides of which accompany yttria. When the solution of a salt of yttrium, as hitherto prepared, is mixed with successive small portions of alkali, a series of precipitates is obtained: of which the first, when heated to redness, becomes yellow or orange, the succeeding ones exhibit, when heated, a paler yellow, approaching to white, and the last remains quite pure when ignited. These latter appear to be the pure oxide of yttrium; whilst the first precipitates are composed chiefly of the oxide of *erbium* with oxide of *terbium* and yttrium, and, in the intermediate ones, oxide of terbium predominates.—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry*, p. 402.

Ere. *adv.* [comparative of root *eh* = soon.] Before; sooner than: (sometimes improperly written *or*).

The lions ... brake all their bones in pieces *or* ever they came to the bottom of the den.—*Daniel*, vi. 24.

The mountain trees in distant prospect please,
Ere yet the pine descended to the seas;
Ere sails were spread new oceans to explore.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid.

The birds shall cease to tune their ev'ning song,
The winds to breathe, the waving woods to move,
And streams to murmur, *ere* I cease to love. *Pope.*

Ere. *prep.* Before.

Our fruitful Nile
Flow'd *ere* the wonted season.
Dryden, All for Love.

Eréct. *v. a.* [Lat. *erectus*, pass. part. of *erigo* = raise up; *erectio, -onis.*]

1. Raise; build; establish.

Great difference there is between their proceedings who *erect* a new commonwealth, which is to have neither regimen nor religion the same that was, and theirs who only reform a decayed estate.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

He suffers seventy-two distinct nations to be *erected* out of the first monarchy, under distinct governours.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

He *erected* there an altar.—*Genesis*, xxxiii. 20.

Happier walls expect,
Which, wand'ring long, at last thou shalt *erect.*
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

There are many monuments *erected* to benefactors to the republick.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

2. Elevate; exalt; lift up.

Woe unto me, should sin my soul infect,
Who dare not now, though innocent, *erect*
My downcast looks. *G. Sandys, Job*, p. 17.

I, who am a party, am not to *erect* myself into a judge.—*Dryden, Fables*, preface.

I am far from pretending infallibility: that would be to *erect* myself into an apostle.—*Locke, Essay for the Understanding of St. Paul's Epistles.*

All the little scramblers after fame fall upon him, and have recourse to their own invention, rather than suffer him to *erect* himself into an author with impunity.—*Addison.*

3. Raise consequences from premises.

From fallacious foundations and misapprehended mediums, men *erect* conclusions no way inferrible from the premises.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Men being too hasty to *erect* to themselves general notions and ill-grounded theories, find themselves deceived in their stock of knowledge.—*Locke.*

Malebranche *erects* this proposition, of seeing all things in God, upon their ruin.—*Id.*

4. Animate; encourage.

Why should not hope
As much *erect* our thoughts as fear deject them?
Sir J. Denham.

Eréct. *v. n.* Rise upright.

The trefoil against rain swelleth in the stalk, and so standeth more upright; for by wet, stalks do *erect*, and leaves bow down.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Eréct. *adj.* [Lat. *erectus*, pass. part. of *erigo* = raise up; *erectio, -onis.*]

1. Upright; not leaning; not prone.

Two of far nobler shape, *erect* and tall,
Godlike *erect*, with native honour clad
In naked majesty, seem'd lords of all.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xiv. 288.

2. Bold; confident; unshaken; vigorous; free from depression.

Let no vain fear thy generous ardour tame;
But stand *erect*, and sound as loud as fame.
Glanville.

That vigilant and *erect* attention of mind, which in prayer is very necessary, is wasted or dulled.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Eréctable. *adj.* Capable of being erected. *Rare.*

While living, the short-eared owl is capable of creating a series of feathers on each side the head, but which in dead specimens are scarcely obvious. These *erectable* feathers, that form the auricles when alive, are scarcely longer than the rest, and are always depressed in a dead bird.—*Montague, Ornithological Dictionary.* (Ord MS.)

Erécted. *adj.* Aspiring; generous; noble; sublime.

Having found in him a mind of most excellent composition, a piercing wit, quite void of ostentation, high *erected* thoughts seated in a heart of courtesy.—*Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, b. i.

Eréctile. *adj.* Capable of being erected: (chiefly used in *Physiology*).

Erectile tissue, ... [a] structure which is eminently vascular, and copiously supplied with organic or ganglial nerves, possesses, beyond all others, that vital property which is obscurely evinced by several other textures, and which was denominated the turgor vitalis, or vital turgescence, by Hebenstriet, Schlosser, Reil, and Ackermann.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Eréction. *s.*

1. Act of raising, or state of being raised, upward; act of building, establishing, founding, or settling.

The first thing which moveth them thus to cast up their poison, are certain solemnities usual at the first *erection* of churches.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

It must needs have a peculiar influence upon the *erection*, continuance, and dissolution of every society.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Elevation; exaltation of sentiments.

Her peerless height my mind to high *erection* draws up.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

3. Act of rousing; excitement to attention.

Starting is an apprehension of the thing feared, and in that is a shrinking, and likewise an inquisition what the matter should be; and in that it is a motion of *erection*: so that when a man would listen suddenly he starteth; for the starting is an *erection* of the spirits to attend.—*Bacon.*

Eréctness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Erect; uprightness of posture or form.

We take *erectness* strictly as Galen defined it: they only, sayeth he, have an erect figure, whose spine and thigh-bone are carried on right lines.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Nor do any persons certainly better deserve the name of men, than such as allow their reason a full employment, and think not the *erectness* of man's stature a sufficient distinction of him from brutes.—*Bishop Stillingfleet, Origines Sacræ*, i. 1.

Eréctor. *s.* One who erects, raises, constructs, or causes to be raised or made.

Rehoboam's young counsellors were, in some relation, the *erectors* of Jeroboam's calves.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, pt. i. p. 94: 1648.

A teacher of learning, and *erector* of schools.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 21: 1653.

Éremitage. *s.* Hermitage. See Eremite.

But of his end he could find nothing, nor ever should have known aught, if good fortune had not offered to his view an old physician, who had in his custody a leaden box, which, as he affirmed, was found in the ruins of an old *eremitage*, as it was a-repairing.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, p. 136.

Éremite. *s.* [N.Fr. *ermite*; Lat. *eremita*; from Gr. ἐρημος = a wilderness.—Hermit is the same word, thoroughly Anglicized; i.e. reduced to a dissyllable, having the *-i-* short, and having an *h-* prefixed. With such a parallel, it is scarcely worth while to refine upon the presence or absence of the final *-e.*] Hermit: (of which it is the *older form*; at present the translation of the Greek ἐρημιτης).

Antonius the *eremite* findeth a fifth commodity not inferiour to any of those four.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Instead of total seclusion from the habits and pursuits of men, the Cœnobites sweep the streets of the great cities in armed bodies, displaying an irregular valour which sometimes puts to shame the languid patriotism of the imperial soldiery. Even the *eremites*, instead of shrouding themselves in the remotest wilderness, and burying themselves in the darkest and most inaccessible caverns, mount their pillars in some conspicuous place, even in some place of public resort.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iii. ch. i.

Eremítical. *adj.* Relating to, or having the character of, a hermit.

The austere and *eremetical* harbinger of Christ, it seems, preached there oft, and was heard gladly.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

They have multitudes of religious orders, *eremetical* and cenobetical.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

When we descried him [Dr. Johnson] from above, he had a most *eremetical* appearance.—*Boswell, Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides.*

Eremítish. *adj.* Eremitical. *Rare.*

Solitary men have fewest provocations to evill, but again fewest incitations to good. So much as doing good is better than not doing evill, will I account Christian good fellowship better than an *eremitish* and melancholike solitarinesse.—*Bishop Hall, Meditations*, 90. (Ord MS.)

Érethism. *s.* [Gr. ἐρεθισμός, from ἐρεθίζω = irritate.] In *Medicine.* See extract.

Erethism, in pathology, has been generally understood, since the time of Hippocrates, as implying a state of irritation or excitement of a part, different from, or short of, the inflammatory condition, although often passing into it.... Many modern pathologists employ it as synonymous with orgasm, or simply an exalted state of the vital actions of a part; and others attribute to it more of a morbid import, viewing it as an early stage, and lesser grade, of many acute diseases, especially those that are febrile or inflammatory. The most familiar illustration of this state, according to the former class, is the act of blushing. According to the latter class, the ravenous appetite attendant sometimes upon debility and various affections of the digestive organs, proceeds from *erethism* of these parts, or, in other words, from an excited state of the nerves of the organ, with increased circulation and secretion or exhalation from the villous surface.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Érgat. *v. n.* [Lat. *ergo* = therefore.] Draw conclusions according to the forms of logic. *Rare.*

Little doth it concern us what the schoolmen *ergat* in their schools.—*Hewyt, Sermons*, p. 178: 1658.

Érgo. *adv.* [Latin.] Therefore: (a term in Logic, denoting *consequently*: often used in jocular argumentation).

Cornelius told him that he was a lying rascal; that an 'universale' was not the object of imagination, and that there was no such thing in reality, or 'à parte rei.' But I can prove, quoth Crambe, that there are clysters 'à parte rei,' but clysters are 'universales:' *ergo*, &c.—*Arbuthnot and Pope, Martinus Scriblerus.*

If black and white horses are devised, pyed horses shall pass by such devise; but black and white horses are devised; *ergo*, the plaintiff shall have the pyed horses.—*Fortescue, Specimen of Scriblerus's Reports.*

Ergot. *s.* Vegetable disease consisting in the growth of a black hornlike fungus, commonest on the rye or Secale: (whence called *Secale cornutum* = horned, both in *Pathology* and *Pharmacy*, meaning *spurred rye*).

(For example see extract under next entry.)

Érgotism. *s.* See extract.

Ergotism [is] a cachectic state of body, variously complicated, caused by diseased or unripe grain. Diseased, unripe, or damaged grain of any kind is injurious to the animal economy, according to the quantity consumed.... Rye is most frequently productive of injurious effects in the northern countries of Europe, the disease in it giving rise to the *ergot*, or spur, being the chief cause. But wheat, rice, or any other grain, either similarly diseased, or prematurely cut down, or damaged by the mode of keeping,... will occasion dangerous diseases.... But the disorders produced by other kinds of diseased or unwholesome grain are, in many respects, similar to those consequent upon the use of spurred rye.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Érgotism. *s.* [from *ergo.*] Conclusion logically deduced. *Rare.*

States are not governed by *ergotisms.*—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, ii. 4.

Érigible. *adj.* Capable of being erected.

The teeth of the blue Acanthurus are crenated; and on each side the base of tail there is a very strong spine, which, as in most others of the present genus, is *erigible* at the pleasure of the animal, in an horizontal direction, from the channel in which it lies.—*Shaw, Zoology*, iv. 378.

Éristic. *adj.* Controversial.

So many *eristick* writings.—*Life of Firman*, p. 20: 1698.

Éristical. *adj.* [Gr. ἔρις.] Same as Eristic.

To what purpose should he or any man write *eristical* books?—*Bishop Parker, Reproof of the Rehearsal, &c.*, p. 125: 1673.

Érmelin. *s.* Ermine.

Silver skins,
Passing the hate spot *ermelins.* *Sir P. Sidney.*

Érmine. *s.* Animal so called; its fur. See Miniver and Stoat.

Ermine is the fur of a little beast, about the bigness of a weasel, called Mus Armenius; for they are found in Armenia.—*Peacham, On Blazoning.*

Érmined. *adj.* Clothed with ermine.

Arcadia's countess, here in *ermin'd* pride,
Is there Pastora by a fountain's side. *Pope.*

Eróde. *v. a.* [Lat. *erodo* (*e* = out, and *rodio*) = gnaw, pass. part. *erosus*; *erosio*, *-onis.*] Canker, or eat away; corrode.

It hath been anciently received, that the sea-air hath antipathy with the lungs, if it cometh near the body, and *erodeth* them.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The blood, being too sharp or thin, *erodes* the vessel.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Erogate. *v. a.* [Lat. *erogatus*, pass. part. of *erogo*, from *e* = out, and *rogo* = ask; *erogatio*, *-onis.*] Deal out, distribute, or grant as a due. *Obsolete.*

To the acquiring of science belongeth understanding and memory, which as a treasury hath power to retain, and also to *erogate* and distribute when opportunity happeneth.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 198.

No man can supererogate, till he have first *erogated.* In plainer terms, no man can have any thing to spare to bestow upon others, (for this they mean by supererogating,) till he hath done all that he is bound to do for himself.—*Bishop Patrick, Answer to the Touchstone*, p. 119.

Erogátion. *s.* Act of giving or bestowing as a due. *Rare.*

Some think such manner of *erogation* not to be worthy the name of liberality.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 108. b.

Touching the wealth of England, it never also appeared so much by publick *erogations* and taxes, which the Long Parliament raised.—*Howell, Familiar Letters*, iv. 47.

Erósion. *s.* Act of eating; state of being eaten away; canker; corrosion.

As sea-salt is a sharp solid body, in a constant diet of salt meat, it breaks the vessels; produceth *erosions* of the solid parts, and all the symptoms of the sea-scurvy.—*Arbuthnot.*

Erótic. *adj.* [Gr. ἐρωτικός, from ἔρως, ἔρωτος = love; Fr. *érotique.*] Relating to the passion of love; prurient.

If he be born when Mars and Venus are in conjunction, he will undountedly be inclined to love and *erotick* melancholy.—*Chilmead, Translation of Ferrand's Essay on Love Melancholy*, p. 150: 1640.

One would think that an *erotic* ode is the very last place in which one would expect any talk about heavenly things.—*Saturday Review*, Oct. 21, 1865.

Erótical. *adj.* Same as Erotic.

Jason Pratensis, who writes copiously of this *erotical* love, doth place and reckon it among the affections of the brain.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy* p. 452..

Err. *s.* Name of the eighteenth letter in the English alphabet.

Err. *v. n.* [Lat. *erro*, pres. part. *errans*, *-antis*, pass. part. *erratus.*]

1. Miss the right way; stray; deviate from any purpose.

We have *erred* and strayed like lost sheep.—*Book of Common Prayer.*

I will not lag behind, nor *err*
The way, thou leading. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 266.

But *errs* not nature from this gracious end,
From burning suns, when livid deaths descend. *Pope.*

2. Commit errors; mistake.

It is a judgement maim'd and most imperfect,
That will confess perfection so could *err*,
Against all rules of nature. *Shakespear, Othello*, i. 3.

Do they not *err* that devise evil?—*Proverbs*, xiv. 22.

The Muses' friend, unto himself severe,
With silent pity looks on all that *err.* *Waller.*

3. Rove or wander irregularly, or at haphazard. *Latinism.*

A storm of strokes, well meant, with fury flies,
And *errs* about their temples, ears, and eyes.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

Err. *v. a.* Cause to err. *Rare.*

Sometimes he [the devil] tempts by covetousness, drunkenness, pleasure, pride, &c. *errs*, dejects, saves, kills, protects, and rides some men as they do horses.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 50.

Érrableness. *s.* Liableness to error; liableness to mistake. *Rare.*

We may infer, from the *errableness* of our nature, the reasonableness of compassion to the seduced.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Errand. *s.* [root of *err.*] Message; something to be told or done by a messenger; mandate; commission.

Servants being commanded to go, shall stand still, till they have their *errand* warranted unto them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

I have an *errand* for your private ear.—
So now your *errand.*
H. Taylor, Philip van Artevelde, iv. 4.

Errant. *adj.* [Lat. *errans*, *-antis*, pres. part. of *erro.*]

1. Wandering; roving; rambling.

It is thought that there are just seven planets, or *errant* stars, in the lower orbs of heaven; but it is now demonstrable unto sense, that there are many more.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Chief of domestick knights, and *errant*,
Either for chartel or for warrant.
Butler, Hudibras.

2. Arrant: (the logical connection here seems to be with *at large* (as bailiffs or knights), *current*, *thoroughgoing*, *thorough*).

Good impertinence:
Thy company, if I slept not very well
Anights, would make me an *errant* fool with questions. *B. Jonson, Cataline.*

3. Deviating from a certain course.

Knots, by the conflux of meeting sap.
Infect the sound pine, and divert his grain,
Tortive and *errant* from his course of growth.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

4. In *Law.* Itinerant: (applied to *judges* who go the *circuit*, and to *bailiffs at large*).

Our judges of assize are called justices *errant*, because they go no direct course, but this way and that way from one town to another, where their sittings be appointed; and so is a bailiff at large called a bailiff *errant.*—*Butler, English Grammar*: 1633.

5. In *Chivalry*, giving *knights errant* rather than *knight-errants.* See, also, next entry.

Érrantry. *s.* Errant state; condition of one at large, as of a bailiff or knight: (whence common as the *second element* in a compound preceded by *knight*, giving *knight-errantry.*)

After a short space of *errantry* upon the seas, he got safe back to Dunkirk.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Errátic. *adj.*

1. Wandering; eccentric; *euphemistic* for strange, queer, wild.

The earth, and each *erratick* world,
Around the sun their proper centre whirl'd.
Sir R. Blackmore.

2. Irregular; changeable.

They are incommoded with a slimy mattery cough, stink of breath, and an *erratick* fever.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

Errátical. *adj.* Same as Erratic.

Fifteen days he remained quietly at home, without giving any argument, or seconding his former vanities; in which time past many pleasant encounters between him and his two gossips, the curate and barber, upon that point which he defended, to wit, that the world needed nothing so much as knights errant, and that the *erratical* knighthood ought to be again renewed therein.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, p. 11. b.

Errátically. *adv.* In an erratic manner; without rule; without any established method or order.

They come not forth in generations *erratically*, or different from each other, but in specifical and regular shapes.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Errátum. *s.* pl. *errata*, which is commonest. [Lat.] Clerical error; error of the press; (in the *plural*) list of errors occurring in a printed book, and inserted at the beginning or end.

If he meet with faults besides those that the *errata* take notice of, he will consider the weakness of the author's eyes.—*Boyle.*

Errhíne. *s.* [Gr. ἐῤῥινον, from ἐν = in, and ῥίς, ῥινός = nostril.] In *Medicine.* What is snuffed up the nose, to occasion sneezing.

We see sage or betony bruised, sneezing powder, and other powders or liquors, which the physicians call *errhines*, put into the nose to draw phlegm from the head.—*Bacon.*

Érring. *part. adj.* Erratic; uncertain; perplexed with error.

The restored church contended indeed against the prevailing immorality, but contended feebly, and with half a heart. It was necessary to the decorum of her character that she should admonish her *erring* children; but her admonitions were given in a somewhat perfunctory manner.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ii.

Erróneous. *adj.*

1. Wandering; unsettled.

They roam
Erroneous and disconsolate, themselves
Accusing, and their chiefs improvident. *Philips.*

This circle, by being placed here, stopped much of the *erroneous* light, which otherwise would have disturbed the vision.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

2. Irregular; deviating from the right road.

If the vessels, instead of breaking, yield, it subjects the person to all the inconveniencies of *erroneous* circulation; that is, when the blood strays into the vessels destined to carry serum or lymph.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

3. Mistaken; misled by error; not conformable to truth; physically false.

Their whole counsel is condemned, as having either proceeded from the blindness of those times, or from negligence, or from desire of honour and glory, or from an *erroneous* opinion that such things might be for a while.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

A wonderful *erroneous* observation that walketh about, is commonly received, contrary to all the true account of time and experience.—*Bacon.*

Erróneously. *adv.* In an erroneous manner; by mistake; not rightly.

The minds of men are *erroneously* persuaded, that it is the will of God to have those things done which they fancy.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

I could not discover the lenity of this sentence; but conceived it, perhaps, *erroneously*, rather to be rigorous than gentle.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

Erróneousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by erroneous; physical falsehood; inconformity to truth.

The phænomena may be explained by his hypothesis, whereof he demonstrates the truth, together with the *erroneousness* of ours.—*Boyle, New Experiments physico-mechanical touching the Spring of the Air.*

Érror. *s.*

1. Mistake; involuntary deviation from truth.

Oh, hateful *errour*, melancholy's child!
Why dost thou shew to the apt thoughts of men
The things that are not?
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, v. 3.

Errour is a mistake of our judgement, giving assent to that which is not true.—*Locke.*

2. Blunder; act or assertion in which a mistake is committed.

He look'd like nature's *errour*, as the mind
And body were not of a piece design'd,
But made for two, and by mistake in one were join'd. *Dryden.*

3. Irregular course. *Latinism.*

The rest of his journey, his *errour* by sea, the sack of Troy, are not put as the argument of the work.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

What brought you living to the Stygian state?
Driv'n by the winds and *errours* of the sea;
Or did you Heaven's superiour doom obey?
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

4. In *Theology.* Sin.

Blood he offered for himself, and for the *errours* of the people.—*Hebrews*, ix. 7.

5. In *Law.* Title of a writ so called.

An *errour* in pleading, or in the process; and the writ, which is brought for remedy of this oversight, is called a writ of *errour*, which lies to redress false judgement given in any court of record.—*Cowell.*

Erse. *s.* Language of the Highlands of Scotland; Irish, of which it is another form.

After all that has been done for the instruction of the Highlanders, the antipathy between their language and literature still continues; and no man that has learned only *Erse* is, at this time, able to read. The *Erse* has many dialects, and the words used in some islands are not always known in others.—*Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland.*

There are, I believe, no *Erse* manuscripts. None of the old families had a single letter in *Erse* that we heard of.—*Id., Letter to Boswell.*

It is very well known, that the *Earse* dialect of the Gaelic was never written nor printed until Mr. Macfarlane, late minister of Killinoir, Argyleshire, published, in 1754, a translation of Baxter's Call to the Unconverted.—*Shaw, Enquiry into the Authenticity of the Poems ascribed to Ossian*, p. 8.

Erst. *adv.* [superlative form of root whereof *ere* (*eher*) is the comparative.]

1. At first; at the beginning; originally; formerly; long ago.

Sir knight, if knight thou be,
Abandon this forestalled place at *erst*,
For fear of further harm, I counsel thee.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Fame that her high worth to raise,
Seem'd *erst* so lavish and profuse,
We may justly now accuse
Of detraction from her praise. *Milton, Arcades*, 8.

The future few or more, howe'er they be,
Were destin'd *erst*, nor can by fate's decree
Be now cut off. *Prior.*

2. Before; till then; till now.

The Rhodians, who *erst* thought themselves at great quiet, were now overtaken with a sudden mischief.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

As signal now in low dejected state,
As *erst* in highest, behold him.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 338.

Érstwhile. *adv.* Till then; till now; aforetime.

Those thick and clammy vapours which *erstwhile* ascended in such vast measures, and had filled the vault of heaven with smoke and darkness, must at length obey the laws of their nature and gravity, and so descend again in abundant showers.—*Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls*, p. 142.

Eructate. *v. a.* [Lat. *eructatus*, pass. part. of *eructo*; *eructatio, -onis.*] Belch; hiccup; throw up air from the stomach; (less properly) vomit, i.e. throw up solid or fluid matter.

They would make us believe in Syracusa, now Messina, that Ætna in times past hath *eructated* such huge gobbets of fire, that the sparks of them have burnt houses in Malta, above fifty miles off, transported hither by a direct strong wind.—*Howell, Familiar Letters*, i. i. 27.

Eructátion. *s.* Act of belching; matter belched.

He was to receive immediate benefit either by *eructation*, or expiration, or evomition.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 4.

The signs of the functions of the stomach being depraved, are *eructations*, either with the taste of the aliment, acid, inodorous, or fetid.—*Arbuthnot.*

Thermæ, are hot springs, or fiery *eructations*; such as burst forth of the earth during earthquakes. —*Woodward.*

Érudite. *adj.* [Lat. *eruditus*; *eruditio, -onis.*] Learned.

With the fore-mentioned treasures of *erudite* pamphlet-tracts, there appeared a far more considerable collection of valuable little treatises.—*Critical History of Pamphlets*, p. 6; 1715.

Erudition. *s.* Learning; knowledge obtained by study and instruction.

Fam'd be thy tutor, and thy parts of nature;
Thrice fam'd beyond all *erudition*.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 3.

The earl was of good *erudition*, having been placed at study in Cambridge very young.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

To your experience in state affairs you have also joined no vulgar *erudition*, which all your modesty is not able to conceal; for to understand critically the delicacies of Horace, is a height to which few of our noblemen have arrived.—*Dryden.*

Some gentlemen, abounding in their university *erudition*, fill their sermons with philosophical terms.—*Swift.*

It [Drayton's Polyolbion] contains a topographical description of England, illustrated with a prodigality of historic and legendary *erudition*.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, iii. 5.

Érúginous. *adj.* [Lat. *æruginosus*; *ærugo* = verdigris.] Partaking of the substance and nature of copper.

Copperas is a rough and acrimonious kind of salt, drawn out of ferreous and *eruginous* earths, partaking chiefly of iron and copper; the blue of copper, the green of iron.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Agues depend upon a corrupt incinerated melancholy, or upon an adust stibial or *eruginous* sulphur.—*Harvey.*

Eruption. *s.* [Lat. *eruptio, -onis*, from *rumpo* (pass. part. *ruptus*) = break.]

1. Act of breaking or bursting forth from confinement: (especially from volcanoes).

In part of Media there are *eruptions* of flames out of plains.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Finding themselves pent in by the exterior earth, they pressed with violence against that arch, to make it yield and give way to their dilatation and *eruption*.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Upon a signal given, the *eruption* began; fire and smoke, mixed with several unusual prodigies and figures, made their appearance.—*Addison, Guardian.*

2. Sudden excursion of an hostile kind.

Thither, if but to pry, shall be perhaps
Our first *eruption*, thither or elsewhere;
For this infernal pit shall never hold
Celestial spirits in bondage.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 655.

3. Violent exclamation.

To his secretary, whom he laid in a pallet near him for natural ventilation of his thoughts, he would, in the absence of all other ears and eyes, break out into bitter and passionate *eruptions*.—*Sir H. Wotton, Life of Buckingham.*

It did not run out in voice or indecent *eruptions*, but filled the soul, as God the universe, silently and without noise.—*South.*

4. In *Medicine.* Breaking-out.

An *eruption* of humours, in any part, is not cured merely by outward applications, but by alterative medicines.—*Dr. H. More, Government o the Tongue.*

Unripe fruits are apt to occasion foul *eruptions* on the skin.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Her death was worthy of her life. She was to give a brilliant entertainment to all the foreigners at Paris: the day before it took place, a dreadful *eruption* broke out on her complexion. She sent for the doctors in despair. 'Cure me against to-morrow,' she said, 'and name your own reward.' 'Madame, it is impossible to do so with safety to your health.' 'Au diable with your health!' said the duchesse, 'what is health to an *eruption*?'—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Pelham*, ch. lii.

Erúptive. *adj.*

1. Bursting forth.

'Tis listening fear, and dumb amazement all,
When to the startled eye the sudden glance
Appears far south *eruptive* through the cloud.
Thomson, Seasons, Summer.

The Alp's snow summit nearer heaven is seen
Than the volcano's fierce *eruptive* crest,
Whose splendour from the black abyss is flung,
While the scorch'd mountain, from whose burning breast
A temporary torturing flame is wrung,
Shines for a night of terror, then repels
Its fire back to the hell from whence it sprung,
The hell which in its entrails ever dwells.
Byron, Prophecy of Dante, iii.

2. In *Medicine.* Exhibiting diseased eruption.

I mentioned to you the striking effects produced by the spirit of sea-salt in all our putrid diseases of the worst kind; I mean the *eruptive* fevers, the petechial fever, the jail-distemper, and the malignant sore throat.—*Sir W. Fordyce, On the Muriatic Acid*, p. 1.

Erysípelas. *s.* [Gr.] In *Medicine.* Red eruption of the skin, generally accompanied with vesication of the affected part and sympathetic fever; rose; St. Anthony's fire.

An *erysipelas* is generated by a hot serum in the blood, and affects the superficies of the skin with a shining pale red, or citron colour, without pulsation or circumscribed tumour, spreading from one place to another.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

The disease was measles: it was scarlet fever: it was spotted fever: it was *erysipelas*.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

Erysipélatous. *adj.* Having the nature of an erysipelas.

When a person, who for some years had been subject to *erysipelatous* fevers, perceived the usual forerunning symptoms to come on, I advised her to drink tar-water.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 6.

Erythéma. *s.* [Gr.] In *Medicine.* Morbid redness of the skin, terminating in scales and occasionally in gangrene; rash. (*Erythematous* is a derivative.)

The varieties of *erythema* and of erysipelas have been confounded together by many writers,—a circumstance almost unavoidable, when it is considered that several states of the one are merely modifications of certain forms of the other; distinctions between them being rather conventional and artificial, than essential, distinct, and unvarying.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine*, in voce.

Escaláde. *s.* [Fr.] Act of scaling the walls of a fortification.

In Geneva one meets with the ladders, petard, and other utensils, which were made use of in their famous *escalade*.—*Addison.*

The work of glory still went on
In preparations for a cannonade
As terrible as that of Ilion,
If Homer had found mortars ready made;
But now, instead of slaying Priam's son,
We only can but talk of *escalade*,
Bombs, drums, guns, bastions, batteries, bayonets, bullets;
Hard words, which stick in the soft Muses' gullets.
Byron, Don Juan, vii. 78.

Escálop. *s.*

1. Same as Scallop.

The shells of those cockles, *escalops*, and periwinkles, which have greater gravity, were enclosed in stone.—*Woodward.*

2. Inequality of margin; indenture.

The figure of the leaves is divided into jags and *escalops*, curiously indented round the edges.—*Ray.*

Escapáde. *s.* [Fr.] Swerving motion of a horse; freak; wild or erratic adventure.

He with a graceful pride,
While his rider every hand survey'd,
Sprung loose, and flew into an *escapade*;
Not moving forward, yet with every bound
Pressing, and seeming still to quit his ground.
Dryden, Conquest of Grenada.

Escápe. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *échaper.*]

1. Obtain exemption from; obtain security from; fly; avoid.

Since we cannot *escape* the pursuit of passions, and perplexity of thoughts, there is no way left but to endeavour all we can either to subdue or divert them.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Had David died sooner, how much trouble had he *escaped*, which by living he endured in the rebellion of his son.—*Archbishop Wake.*

2. Pass unobserved by one.

Men are blind with ignorance and errour: many things may *escape* them, in many they may be deceived.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The reader finds out those beauties of propriety in thought and writing, which *escaped* him in the tumult and hurry of representing.—*Dryden, Don Sebastian*, preface.

Escápe. *v. n.* Fly; get out of danger; avoid punishment or harm.

Escape for thy life; look not behind thee, neither stay thou in all the plain: *escape* to the mountain, lest thou be consumed.—*Genesis*, xxi. 17.

Benhadad, the king of Syria, *escaped* on a horse.—1 *Kings*, xx. 20.

They *escaped* all safe to land.—*Acts*, xxvii. 44.

Escápe. *s.*

1. Flight; act of getting out of danger.

I would hasten my *escape* from the windy storm and tempest.—*Psalms*, lv. 7.

He enjoyed neither his *escape* nor his honour long; for he was hewn in pieces.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Men of virtue have had extraordinary *escapes* out of such dangers as have enclosed them, and which have seemed inevitable.—*Addison, Guardian.*

2. Excursion; sally.

We made an *escape*, not so much to seek our own,
As to be instruments of your safety.
Sir J. Denham, Sophy.

3. In *Law.* Violent or privy evasion out of some lawful restraint.

If the sheriff, upon a capias directed unto him, takes a person, and endeavours to carry him to gaol, and he in the way, either by violence or by flight, breaks from him, this is called an *escape.*—*Cowell.*

4. Excuse; subterfuge; evasion.

St. Paul himself did not despise to remember whatsoever he found agreeable to the word of God among the heathen, that he might take from them all *escape* by way of ignorance.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

5. Oversight; mistake.

In transcribing there would be less care taken, as the language was less understood, and so the *escapes* less subject to observation.—*Brerewood, Enquiries touching the Diversities of Languages and Religion through the chief Parts of the World.*

Escápement. *s.* Part of the movement in a clock or watch by which the circular is changed to a vibrating motion.

Escáper. *s.* One who gets out of danger.

Let none go forth nor escape out of the city, [in the margin, let no *escaper* go].—2 *Kings*, ix. 15.

Escáping. *verbal abs.* Avoidance of danger.

None escaped, [in the margin, there was not an *escaping*].—2 *Chronicles*, xx. 24.

That there should be no remnant nor *escaping.*—*Ezra*, ix. 14.

Escárp. *v. a.* [Fr. *escarper*; from *escarpe* = outward slope of the rampart.] In *Fortification.* Slope down.

The glasis was all *escarped* upon the live rock.—*Carleton, Memoirs*, p. 132.

Escárpe. *s.* In *Fortification.* See extract. (Escarpment *commoner.*)

Escarpe, or scarp, ... relates to the exterior slope of each defence, while ... the interior slope of every excavation beyond or facing the *escarpe* is designated the counterscarp.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce.

Eschalót. *s.* Same as Shallot.

Eschalots are now from France become an English plant.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Éschar. *s.* [N.Fr. *escar*; Gr. ἐσχάρα = scab.] Hard crust or scar made by hot applications.

When issues are made, or bones exposed, the *eschar* should be cut out immediately.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Escharótic. *adj.* Caustic; having the power to sear or burn the flesh.

Now in respect to the virtues of cedar, besides that it heats and dries powerfully, it has likewise this particular and remarkable quality, that, after the nature of septick and *escharotick* medicines, it corrodes and consumes the flesh in a very short time, if applied to a living body.—*Grecnhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 272.

Escharótic. *s.* Escharotic application.

An eschar was made by the catharetick, which we thrust off, and continued the use of *escharoticks.*—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Escharoticks applied of ash-ashes, or blistering plaster.—*Sir F. Floyer.*

Escheát. *s.* [N.Fr. *escheat*, from *escheoir*, and that from the Latin *cadere* = fall.] See first extract.

Escheat [is] any lands, or other profits, that fall to a lord within his manor by forfeiture, or the death of his tenant, dying without heir general or especial. *Escheat* is also used sometimes for the place in which the king, or other lord, has *escheats* of his tenants. Thirdly, *escheat* is used for a writ, which lies where the tenant, having estate of fee-simple in any lands or tenements holden of a superiour lord, dies seised, without heir general or especial.—*Cowell.*

If the king's ordinary courts of justice do not protect the people, if he have no certain revenue or *escheats*, I cannot say that such a country is conquered.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Escheát. *v. n.* Fall to the lord of the manor by forfeiture, or for want of heirs.

In the last general wars there, I knew many good freeholders executed by martial law, whose lands were thereby saved to their heirs, which should have otherwise *escheated* to her majesty.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

As the bishops cannot devise by will, all they die possessed of *escheats* to the king.—*Swinburne, Travels through Spain*, p. 322.

Escheát. *v. a.* Forfeit.

Infidelity cannot forfeit their inheritance to others; no more than enmity professed by Jews to Christian religion can *escheat* their goods to the crowns under which they live.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

Escheátable. *adj.* Liable to escheat, or be escheated.

The custom of Kent is that gavelkind land is not forfeitable nor *escheatable* for felony; for they have an old saying, 'The father to the bough, and the son to the plough.'—*Bacon, Use of the Law*, iv. 12. (Ord MS.)

Escheáted. *part. adj.* Forfeited.

He would forbear to alienate any of the forfeited *eschented* lands in Ireland, which should accrue to the crown by reason of this rebellion.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Escheátor. *s.* Officer anciently appointed in every county to enquire into the escheats of the king, and certify them into the Exchequer.

At a Bartholomew fair at London an *escheator* of the city arrested a clothier, and seized his goods.—*Camden, Remains.*

The chancellor accordingly related the whole matter, which consisted of four alleged grievances; namely, that sheriffs and *escheators*, notwithstanding a statute, are continued in their offices beyond a year; that the Scottish marches were not well kept; that the statute against wearing great men's liveries was disregarded; and lastly that the excessive charges of the king's household ought to be diminished, arising from the multitude of bishops and of ladies who are there maintained at his cost.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, ch. viii. pt. 3.

Eschéw. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *eschever.*] Fly; shun.

She was like a young fawn, who, coming in the wind of the hunters, doth not know whether it be a thing or no to be *eschewed.*—*Sir P. Sidney.*

So let us, which this change of weather view,
Change eke our minds, and former lives amend;
The old year's sins forepast let us *eschew*,
And fly the faults with which we did offend.
Spenser.

Of virtue and vice, men are universally to practise the one, and *eschew* the other.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Escort. *s.* Guard from place to place; attendance.

The extent of an *escort* is usually proportioned either to the dignity of the person attended, if it be meant as a compliment, or, if of treasure, according to the sum and the dangers lying in the way.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce.

Escórt. *v. a.* [Fr. *escorter.*] Convoy; guard from place to place.

They were both *escorted* to the city of Canterbury.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, i. diss. 2.

Escót. *v. a.* Pay a man's reckoning; support. See Scot.

What, are they children? Who maintains them?
How are they *escoted?* *Shakespear, Hamlet*, ii. 2.

Escoút. *s.* Same as Scout.

They were well entrenched, having good *escout* abroad, and sure watch within.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Escuage. *s.* [Fr. *escu* = shield.] See extract.

Escuage, that is, service of the shield, is either uncertain or certain. *Escuage* uncertain is likewise two-fold: first, where the tenant by his tenure is bound to follow his lord, going in person to the king's wars so many days. The days of such service seem to have been rated by the quantity of the land so holden: as, if it extend to a whole knight's fee, then the tenant was bound thus to follow his lord forty days. A knight's fee was so much land as, in those days, was accounted a sufficient living for a knight; and that was six hundred and eighty acres, as some think, or eight hundred as others, or 15*l.* per annum. Sir Thomas Smith saith, that census equestris is 40*l.* revenue in free lands. If the land extend but to half a knight's fee, then the tenant is bound to follow his lord but twenty days. The other kind of this *escuage* uncertain is called Castleward, where the tenant is bound to defend a castle. *Escuage* certain is where the tenant is set at a certain sum of money, to be paid in lieu of such uncertain services.—*Cowell.*

Escuage, which was the commutation for the personal service of military tenants in war, having rather the appearance of an indulgence than an imposition, might reasonably be levied by the king. It was not till the charter of John that *escuage* became a parliamentary assessment; the custom of commuting service having grown general, and the rate of commutation being variable. None but military tenants could be liable for *escuage.*—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, ch. viii. pt. 2.

Esculent. *adj.* [Lat. *esculentus.*] Good for food; eatable.

I knew a man that would fast five days; but the same man used to have continually a great wisp of herbs that he smelled on, and some *esculent* herbs of strong scent, as garlick.—*Bacon.*

Since the truths we are to attend to are scientific truths, governed by precise and homogenous relations, we must not found our scientific classification on casual, indefinite, and unconnected considerations. We must not, for instance, be satisfied with dividing plants, as Dioscorides does, into aromatic, *esculent*, medicinal and vinous; or even with the long prevalent distribution into trees, shrubs, and herbs; since in these subdivisions there is no consistent principle.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, ii. 115.

Esculent. *s.* That which is esculent.

This cutting off the leaves in plants, where the root is the *esculent*, as radish and parsnips, it will make the root the greater, and so it will do to the heads of onions; and where the fruit is the *esculent*, by strengthening the root, it will make the fruit also the greater.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Escútcheon. *s.* [N.Fr. *escusson*; Lat. *scutum* = shield.] Shield of a family; picture of the ensigns armorial; hatchment affixed to a mansion.

There be now, for martial encouragement, some degrees and orders of chivalry, and some remembrance perhaps upon the *escutcheon.*—*Bacon, Essays.*

Escutcheon is a French word, from the Latin scutum, leather; and hence cometh our English word buckler, lethe in the old Saxon signifying leather, and buck or bock a back or stag; of whose skins, quilted close together with horn or hard wood, the ancient Britons made their shields.—*Peacham.*

Spelt *escocheon.*

The addition of the *escocheon* of Edward the Confessor to his own, although used by the family of Norfolk for many years, and justified by the authority of the heralds, was a sufficient foundation for an impeachment of high treason.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 9.

Escútcheoned. *adj.* Having an escutcheon or hatchment.

For what, gay friend! is this *escutcheon'd* world,
Which hangs out Death in one eternal night?
Young, Night Thoughts, ii. 2.

Esloín. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *esloigner*; Lat. *longus* = long, far.] Remove to a distance; banish; withdraw.

I'll tell thee now (dear love) what thou shalt do
To anger Destiny, as she doth us:
How I shall stay, though she *esloigne* me thus,
And how posterity shall know it too.
Donne, Poems.

Your pontificians, though *esloigned* from us in the way of God's worship, yet their persons are out neighbours.—*Bishop Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 215.

Esóphagus. *s.* [Lat., Gr.] In *Anatomy.* Gullet. (*Esophageal* and other allied words are congeners.)

The gullet; a long, large, and round canal, that descends from the mouth, lying all along between the windpipe and the joints of the neck and back, to the fifth joint of the back, where it turns a little to the right, and gives way to the descending artery; and both run by one another, till at the ninth the *œsophagus* turns again to the left, pierces the midriff, and is continued to the left orifice of the stomach.—*Quincy.*

Wounds penetrating the *œsophagus* and aspera arteria, require to be stitched close, especially those of the *œsophagus*, where the sustenance and saliva so continually presseth into it.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

When [hiccup] follows a meal, either frequently or habitually, chronic inflammation of the stomach, especially about the cardiac orifice, or even of the *œsophagus* or duodenum, should be suspected; or irritation of the pancreas or biliary ducts, or worms in the alimentary canal may exist.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Esotéric. *adj.* [Lat. *esotericus* = inward.] Secret; mysterious: (applied to the double doctrine of the ancient philosophers, the public or *exoteric*, the secret or *esoteric*; the former that which they openly professed and taught to the world, the latter confined to a small number of chosen disciples; chiefly with reference to the *Platonic* and *Cabalistic* doctrines).

(For example see extract under Exoteric.)

Ésotery. *s.* Mystery; secresy. *Rare.*

The ancients, delivering their lectures by word of mouth, could adapt their subjects to their audience, reserving their *esoteries* for adepts, and dealing out exoteries only to the vulgar.—*Note in Search's Freewill*, p. 172.

Espálier. *s.* [Fr. *espalier.*] Tree planted and cut so as to join others, or run laterally, supported by, or intertwined with, stakes.

Plant your fairest tulips in places of shelter, and under *espaliers.—Evelyn, Calendarium hortense.*

Behold Villario's ten years' toil complete,
His arbours darken, his *espaliers* meet. *Pope.*

I have mixed in my *espaliers* as many rose and jassamin trees as I can cram in.—*Lady M. W. Montague, Letters*, July 26, 1753.

Espécial. *adj.* Special; principal; chief.

They had th' *especial* engines been, to rear
His fortunes up.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

Espécially. *adv.* In an especial manner; principally; chiefly; particularly; in an uncommon degree above any other.

I somewhat marvel, that they *especially* should think it absurd to oppose church government, a plain matter of action, unto matter of faith, who know that themselves divide the gospel into doctrine and discipline.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

This delight children take in doing of mischief, but more *especially* the pleasure they take to put any thing to pain that is capable of it, I cannot persuade myself to be any other than a foreign and introduced disposition.—*Locke.*

Providence hath planted in all men a natural desire and curiosity of knowing things to come; and such things *especially* as concern our particular happiness, or the general fate of mankind.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Espécialness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Especial; state or quality of being especial.

Your precious diamond in *especialness.*—*Loe, Sermons*, p. 25: 1614.

Ésperance. *s.* [French.] Hope. A word of *early* use, but *never naturalized.*

To be worst,
The lowest, most dejected things of fortune,
Stands still in *esperance*, lives not in fear.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 1.

Yet there is a credence in my heart,
An *esperance* so obstinately strong,
That doth invert th' attest of eyes and ears.
Id., Troilus and Cressida, v. 2.

Espíal. *s.* [Fr. *espier.*]

1. Spy; scout; one sent to bring intelligence.

And in a night when Saul and his army were at rest, and that David, by an *espyal*, knew they were all fast on sleepe; [he] took with him a certaine of the most assured and valyant personages of his hoste.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 157.

As he march'd along,
By your *espials* were discovered
Two mightier troops.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 3.

She had some secret *espials* to look abroad of graceful youths, to make Plantagenets.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

There is a kind of followers likewise, which is dangerous, being indeed *espials*; which enquire the secrets of the house, and bear tales of them to others.—*Id., Essays*, 48.

The intelligences that princes study to attain, are procured by divers means; some are brought by report, some vented by conversation and sounding, some by means of *espials.—Sir W. Raleigh, Arts of Empire*, ch. xxv.

2. Observation; detection; discovery.

A man may, as it were on a mountain or a place of *espyal*, behold on every side far off.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 74, b.

Those four garrisons, issuing forth at such convenient times, as they shall have intelligence or *espial* upon the enemy, will drive him from one side to another.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

After the *espial* of this boy [who had stolen several things, and confessed,] my lord revealed the same unto the council.—*Cavendish, Life of Wolsey.*

Espíer. *s.* Spy.

Ye covetous misers, . . . ye crafty *espiers* of the necessity of your poor brethren to make your gain of their pain, your commodity of their calamity!—*Harmar, Translation of Beza's Sermons*, p. 175: 1587.

Espinel. *s.* Same as Spinelle, gem or precious stone so called.

Here [at Pegu] is store of gold, silver, lead, and iron; smaragds, topazes, rubies, saphyres, garnets, emeralds, *espinels*, and cats-eyes.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 359.

Espionage. *s.* [French, and generally sounded as such; Anglicized, and sounded with *i* as in *espial*, it would be useful. The thing, however, is comparatively rare.] Spy system; secret watching.

Esplanáde. *s.* [Fr.] In *Fortification.* See Glacis.

Espoúsal. *adj.* Used in the act of espousing or betrothing.

The ambassador put his leg, stript naked to the knee, between the *espousal* sheets; that the ceremony might amount to a consummation.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Espoúsal. *s.*

1. Act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other; act or ceremony of betrothing: (generally *plural*).

I remember thee, the kindness of thy youth, the love of thine *espousals.—Jeremiah*, ii. 2.

Whether it is necessary or requisite there should be a witnessed contract, or *espousals* of the parties to be married before the solemnization of the marriage?—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

We find that Samson's wife remained with her parents a considerable time after her *espousal.—Stackhouse, History of the Bible*, b. viii. ch. i.

When we came nearer this appearance, who should it be but Monsieur Guardeloop, mine and Ramble's French taylor, attended by others, leading one of Madam Depingle's maids to the church, in order to their *espousals.—Tatler*, no. 7.

2. Adoption; protection.

If political reasons forbid the open *espousal* of his cause, pity commands the assistance which private fortunes can lend him.—*Lord Orford.*

Espoúse. *v. a.* [Fr. *espouser.*]

1. Contract or betroth to another: (with *to*).

Deliver me my wife Michal, which I *espoused to* me.—2 *Samuel*, iii. 14.

With *with.*

He had received him as a suppliant, protected him as a person fled for refuge, and *espoused* him *with* his kinswoman.—*Bacon.*

2. Marry; wed.

They soon *espous'd*; for they with ease were join'd,
Who were before contracted in the mind. *Dryden.*

3. Adopt; take to one's self.

In gratitude unto the duke of Bretagne for his former favours, he *espoused* that quarrel, and declared himself in aid of the duke.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

4. Maintain; defend.

Their gods did not only interest themselves in the event of wars, but also *espoused* the several parties in a visible corporeal descent.—*Dryden, Dedication to Translation of Juvenal's Satires.*

The city, army, court, *espouse* my cause.
Id., Spanish Friar.

Men *espouse* the well-endowed opinions in fashion, and then seek arguments either to make good their beauty, or varnish over their deformity.—*Locke.*

The righteousness of the best cause may be overbalanced by the iniquities of those that *espouse* it.—*Bishop Smalridge.*

The cause of religion and goodness, which is the cause of God, is ours by descent, and we are doubly bound to *espouse* it.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Espoúsed. *part. adj.* Married; wedded.

With flowers, garlands, and sweet-smelling herbs, *Espoused* Eve deck'd first her nuptial bed.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 709.

Espoúser. *s.* One who maintains or defends a point.

As wooers and *espousers*, having commission or letters of credence to treat of a marriage.—*Bishop Gauden, Hieraspistes*, p. 156: 1653.

The *espousers* of that unauthorised and detestable scheme have been weak enough to assert, that there is a knowledge in the elect, peculiar to those chosen vessels.—*Allen, Sermon before the University of Oxford, 19th July*, 1761, p. 11.

Espý. *v. a.* [Fr. *espier.*]

1. See things at a distance.

Few there are of so weak capacity but publick evils they easily *espy*; fewer so patient as not to complain, when the grievous inconveniences thereof work sensible smart.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Discover a thing intended to be hid.

He who before he was *espied* was afraid, after being perceived was ashamed, now being hardly rubbed upon, left both fear and shame, and was moved to anger.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

3. See unexpectedly.

As one of them opened his sack, he *espied* his money.—*Genesis*, xlii. 27.

4. Discover as a spy.

Moses sent me to *espy* out the land, and I brought him word again.—*Joshua*, xiv. 7.

Espý. *v. n.* Watch; look about.

Stand by the way and *espy*; ask him that fleeth what is done?—*Jeremiah*, xlvii. 19.

Espý. *s.* Spy.

The same day there was an *espie* taken, whom they which tooke him thought to have been a Turke, howbeit he was found to be one of their own men.—*Knolles, History of the Turks*, 1189. (Ord MS.)

The muster-master general having given my lord-lieutenant one thousand pounds for his consent to enjoy that office, after he had got her majesty's orders for a patent, thought a check upon his office would be a troublesome *espy* upon him.—*Swift, Character of the Earl of Wharton.* (Ord MS.)

Esquíre. *s.* [N.Fr. *escuier*, from *escu*, a shield.]

1. Armour-bearer or attendant on a knight.

The hero in this distress was generally in armour, and in a readiness to fight any man he met with. . . . A lover of this kind had always about him a person of second value, and subordinate to him. . . . This trusty companion was styled his *esquire.—Tatler*, no. 19.

2. Title of honour immediately below that of knight. See extracts.

What are our English dead?—
Sir Richard Ketley, Davy Gam *esquire.*
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 8.

Those to whom this title is now of right due, are all the younger sons of noblemen, and their heirs male for ever; the four *esquires* of the king's body; the eldest sons of all baronets; so also of all knights of the Bath, and knights bachelors, and their heirs male in the right line; those that serve the king in any worshipful calling, as the serjeant chirurgeon, serjeant of the ewry, master cook, &c., such as are created *esquires* by the king with a collar of S. S. of silver, as the heralds and serjeants at arms. The chief of some ancient families are likewise *esquires* by prescription: those that bear any superiour office in the commonwealth, as high sheriff of any county, who retains the title of *esquire* during his life, in respect of the great trust he has had of the posse comitatus. He who is a justice of the peace has it during the time he is in commission, and no longer. Utter barristers, in the acts of parliament for poll-money, were ranked among *esquires.—Blount.*

The appellation of *esquire* is the most notoriously abused of any class amongst men. . . . I will undertake, that if you read the superscriptions to all the offices in the kingdom, you will not find three letters directed to any but *esquires.* I have myself a couple of clerks, and the rogues make nothing of leaving messages upon each other's desk: one directs to Degory Goosequill, *esquire*; to which the other replies by a note to Nehemiah Dashwell, *esquire*, with respect! In a word, it is now 'populus armigerorum,' a people of *esquires.—Tatler*, no. 19.

The houses of the gentry were not more plentifully supplied. Few knights of the shire had libraries so good as may now perpetually be found in a servants' hall, or in the back parlour of a small shopkeeper. An *esquire* passed among his neighbours for a great scholar, if Hudibras and Baker's Chroni-

cle, Tarlton's Jests and the Seven Champions of Christendom, lay in his hall window among the fishing rods and fowling pieces.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iii.

Esquíre. *v. a.* Attend as an esquire: (a *colloquial expression*, in the last century, denoting a gentleman attending a lady in public; and of much the same value as the ridiculous *chaperon* of the present day).

Esquíreship. *s.* Rank, state, condition, or title, of esquire.

They make the dignitie of *esquireship* successorie. —*Time's Storehouse.* (Ord MS.)

Éssart and **Essárt.** Same as Assart.

Essáy. *v. a.*

1. Attempt; try; endeavour.

While I this unexampled task *essay*,
Pass awful gulfs, and beat my painful way,
Celestial dove, divine assistance bring.
Sir R. Blackmore.

No conquest she, but o'er herself desir'd;
No arts *essay'd*, but not to be admir'd. *Pope.*

2. Make experiment of; (especially) try the value and purity of metals; assay.

The standard in our mint being now settled, the rules and methods of *essaying* suited to it should remain unvariable.—*Locke.*

Essay. *s.* (*essáy* in extracts from Smith and Roscommon.) [see Assay.]

1. Attempt; endeavour.

Fruitless our hopes, though pious our *essays*;
Yours to preserve a friend, and mine to praise.
Smith.

2. Loose sally of the mind; irregular undigested piece or composition.

My *essays*, of all my other works, have been most current.—*Bacon.*

Yet modestly he does his work survey,
And calls his finish'd poem an *essay*.
Poem to Lord Roscommon.

3. Trial; experiment.

This treatise prides itself in no higher a title than that of an *essay*, or imperfect attempt at a subject. —*Glanville.*

He wrote this but as an *essay*, or taste of my virtue.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 2.

Repetitions wear us into a liking of what, possibly, in the first *essay*, displeased us.—*Locke.*

4. First taste of anything; first experiment.

Translating the first of Homer's Iliads, I intended as an *essay* to the whole work.—*Dryden, Fables*, pref.

5. In *Metallurgy*. Same as Assay.

Éssayer. *s.* One who writes essays.

A thought in which he hath been followed by all the *essayers* upon friendship, that have written since his time.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 68.

Éssayist. *s.* Writer of essays.

I make, says a gentleman *essayist* of our author's age, as great difference between Tacitus and Seneca's style and his [Cicero's], as musicians between Trenchmore and Lachrymæ. — *B. Jonson, Masques.*

Such are all the *essayists*, even their master Montaigne.—*Id., Discoveries.*

In 1752 he [Johnson] was almost entirely occupied with his Dictionary. The last paper of his Rambler was published March 2, this year; after which, there was a cessation for some time of his talents as an *essayist*.—*Boswell, Life of Johnson.*

Éssence. *s.* [see Existence.]

1. Distinctive nature of a being or substance. See last extract.

One thinks the soul is air; another, fire;
Another, blood diffus'd about the heart;
Another saith, the elements conspire,
And to her *essence* each doth give a part.
Sir J. Davies.

I could wish the nature of a spirit were more unknown to me than it is, that I might believe its existence, without meddling at all with its *essence*.— *Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.*

He wrote the nature of things upon their names: he could view *essences* in themselves, and read forms without the comment of their respective properties. —*South, Sermons.*

Essence is but the very nature of any being, whether it be actually existing or no: a rose in winter has an *essence*; in summer it has existence also.— *Watts, Logick.*

In the Aristotelian phraseology, Genus and Differentia are of the *essence* of the subject; by which, as we have seen, is really meant that the properties signified by the genus and those signified by the differentia, form part of the connotation of the name denoting the species. Proprium and Accidens, on the other hand, form no part of the *essence*, but are predicated of the species only accidentally. Both are accidents, in the wider sense in which the accidents of a thing are opposed to its *essence*; though, in the doctrine of the predicables, Accidens is used for one sort of accident only, proprium being another sort. Proprium, continue the schoolmen, is predicated Accidentally, indeed, but necessarily; or, as they further explain it, signifies an attribute which is not indeed part of the *essence*, but which flows from, or is a consequence of, the *essence*, and is, therefore, inseparably attached to the species; e.g. the various properties of a triangle, which, though no part of its definition, must necessarily be possessed by whatever comes under that definition. —*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, b. ii. ch. vii. § 7.

2. Formal existence; that which makes anything to be what it is.

The visible church of Jesus is one in outward profession of those things, which supernaturally appertain to the very *essence* of Christianity, and are necessarily required in every particular Christian man.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. Existence; quality of being.

In such cogitations have I stood, with such a darkness and heaviness of mind, that I might have been persuaded to have resigned my very *essence*.— *Sir P. Sidney.*

I would resign my *essence*, that he were
As happy as my love could fashion him.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Spanish Curate.

4. Being; existent person.

As far as gods, and heav'nly *essences*
Can perish. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 138.

5. Species of existent being.

Here be four of you, as differing as the four elements; and yet you are friends: as for Eupolis, because he is temperate, and without passion, he may be the fifth *essence*.—*Bacon.*

6. Constituent substance.

For spirits, when they please,
Can either sex assume, or both; so soft
And uncompounded is their *essence* pure;
Nor tied or manacled with joint or limb.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 423.

7. Cause of existence.

She is my *essence*; and I leave to be,
If I be not by her fair influence
Foster'd, illumin'd, cherish'd, kept alive.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

8. In *Medicine*. Chief properties or virtues of any simple or composition collected in a narrow compass.

9. Perfume; odour; scent.

Our humble province is to 'tend the fair;
To save the powder from too rude a gale.
Nor let th' imprison'd *essences* exhale.
Pope, Rape of the Lock.

Éssence. *v. a.* Perfume; scent. *Rare.*

Socrates himself, when he went to a feast, was content to be smugged up and *essenced* in his pantouffles.—*Felltham, Resolves*, ii. 52.

Éssenced. *part. adj.* Scented.

The husband rails, from morning to night, at *essenced* fops and tawdry courtiers.—*Addison, Spectator.*

There of the farded fop and *essenc'd* beau,
Ferocious, with a Stoic's frown disclose
Thy manly scorn, averse to tinsel pomp.
Shenstone, Economy.

Essénti al. *adj.* [Lat. *essentialis*.]

1. Necessary to the constitution or existence of anything.

The discipline of our church, although it be not an *essential* part of our religion, should not be rashly altered, as the very substance of our religion will be interested in it.—*Bacon.*

This power cannot be innate and *essential* to matter; and if it be not *essential*, it is consequently most manifest it could never supervene to it, unless impressed and infused into it by an immaterial and divine power.—*Bentley*

And if each system in gradation roll,
Alike *essential* to th' amazing whole,
The least confusion but in one, not all
That system only, but the whole must fall. *Pope.*

2. Important in the highest degree; principal.

Judgement's more *essential* to a general
Than courage. *Sir J. Denham, Sophy.*

3. Pure; highly rectified; subtilely elaborated; extracted so as to contain all the virtues of its elemental parts contracted into a narrow compass.

The juice of the seed is an *essential* oil or balm, designed by nature to preserve the seed from corruption.—*Arbuthnot.*

Essénti al. *s.*

1. Existence; being.

His utmost ire to the height enrag'd,
Will either quite consume us, or reduce
To nothing this *essential*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 95.

2. Nature; first or constituent principles.

The plague of sin has even altered his nature, and eaten into his very *essentials*.—*South, Sermons.*

3. Chief point; that which is in any respect of great importance.

In *essentials* and fundamentals they agree, holding one faith.—*Bishop Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 113.

Essentiálity. *s.* Essential nature or character; first or constituent principles.

The soul supplies the body in the *essentialities* of it and indispensable obedience.—*Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium*, i. (Ord MS.)

I have sometimes wondered how a people, whose genius seems wholly turned to singing and dancing, and prating to vanity and impertinence; who lay so much weight upon modes and gestures, whose *essentialities* are generally so very superficial; who are usually so serious upon trifles, and so trifling upon what is serious, have been capable of committing such solid villanies; more suitable to the gravity of a Spaniard, or the silence and thoughtfulness of an Italian.—*Swift, Examiner*, no. 33.

Essséntially. *adv.* In an essential manner; by the constitution of nature; really; according to the true state of things.

Body and spirit are *essentially* divided, though not locally distant.—*Glanville.*

All sin *essentially* is, and must be, mortal.— *South.*

Knowledge is that which, next to virtue, truly and *essentially* raises one man above another.—*Addison, Guardian.*

Esséntialness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Essential; state or quality of being essential.

The *essentialness* of frequent parliaments to the happiness of this kingdom might be inferred to you.—*Lord Digby, Speeches in Parliament*, p. 12: 1641.

Esséntiate. *v. n.* Become of the same essence.

'Tis an axiom in natural philosophy, What comes nearest the nature of that it feeds, converts quicker to nourishment, and doth sooner *essentiate*.—*B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

Esséntiate. *v. a.* Invest with essential characters.

If Mr. Descartes' notion be admitted, 'twill be irrational to admit a vacuum, since any space, that is pretended to be empty, must be acknowledged to have the three dimensions, and consequently all that is necessary to *essentiate* a body. — *Boyle, Free Enquiry into the vulgar and received Notion of Nature*, p. 291. (Ord MS.)

Essoín. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *essoiner*.] In *Law*. Excuse; release.

Away, with wings of time; I'll not *essoin* thee;
Denounce these fiery judgements I enjoin thee.
Quarles, History of Jonah, sign. G. 3: 1620.

Essoín. *s.* In *Law*. Excuse upon just cause of absence for him who is summoned, or sought for, to appear and answer to an action real, or to perform suit to a court-baron.

From every work he challenged *essoin*,
For contemplation sake; yet otherwise
His life he led in lawless riotise.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

She seems to have given a bad impression of her claims by putting in frequent *essoins*.—*C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England*, ch. xxxiii.

Used *adjectivally*.

Formerly the first general return day of the term was called the *essoign* day, because the court sat to receive essoigns; but when essoigns were no longer allowed to be cast, i.e. obtained, in personal actions, the court discontinued such sittings.—*Wharton, Law Lexicon*, in voce.

Estáblish. *v. a.* [Fr. *établir*, pres. part. *établissant*; Lat. *stabilio, stabilis*.]

1. Settle firmly; fix unalterably.

I will *establish* my covenant with him for an everlasting covenant.—*Genesis*, xvii. 19.

2. Settle in any privilege or possession; confirm.

Soon after the rebellion broke out, the Presbyterian sect was *established* in all its forms by an ordinance of the lords and commons.—*Swift.*

3. Make firm; ratify.

Every vow, and every binding oath to afflict the soul, her husband may *establish* it, or her husband may make it void.—*Numbers*, xxx. 13.

4. Fix or settle in an opinion.

So were the churches *established* in the faith.— *Acts*, xvi. 5.

5. Form or model.
He appointed in what manner his family should be *established*.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
6. Found; build firmly; fix immovably.
For he hath founded it upon the seas, and *established* it upon the floods.—*Psalms*, xxiv. 12.
7. Make a settlement of any inheritance.
We will *establish* our estate upon
Our eldest Malcolm, whom we name hereafter
The prince of Cumberland.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 4.

Estáblished. *part. adj.* Settled firmly.
The Normans never obtained this kingdom by such a right of conquest, as did or might alter the *established* laws of the kingdom.—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Common Law of England.*

Estáblisher. *s.* One who establishes.
Some allow them as the first founders and *establishers* of them.—*Hooker, Discourse of Justification*, § 12.
The from-ever and for-ever *Establisher* of all estates.—*Stafford, Niobe*, pt. ii. p. 51.
I reverence the holy fathers as divine *establishers* of faith.—*Lord Digby.*

Estáblishment. *s.*
1. Settlement; fixed state.
All happy peace, and goodly government,
Is settled there in sure *establishment.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
2. Confirmation of something already done; ratification.
He had not the act penned by way of recognition of right; as, on the other side, he avoided to have it by new law; but chose rather a kind of middle way, by way of *establishment.*—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*
3. Form; model of a government or family; foundation; fundamental principle; settled law: (often preceded by *the*, and meaning the *Established Church*).
Now come into that general reformation, and bring in that *establishment* by which all men should be contained in duty.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*
The sacred order to which you belong, and even the *establishment* on which it subsists, have often been struck at; but in vain.—*Bishop Atterbury.*
4. Household, retinue, or system of expenditure kept up for a certain purpose: (in the following extract it is considered by Johnson to mean the *allowance*, *income*, or *salary*, for the maintenance thereof).
His excellency, who had the sole disposal of the emperour's revenue, might gradually lessen your *establishment.*—*Swift.*
5. Settled, fixed, or final rest.
Whilst we set up our hopes and *establishment* here, we do not seriously consider that God has provided another and better place for us.—*Archbishop Wake.*

Estafét. *s.* [Spanish, *estafeta*; Fr. *estafier*, *estafette*.] Military courier.
An *estafet* was despatched on the part of our ministers at the Hague, requiring Marshal Bender to suspend his march.—*Sir B. Boothby, Letter to the Right Honourable Edmund Burke*, p. 84.

Estáte. *s.* [N.Fr. *estat*; modern form, *état*.]
1. General interest; business of the government; public.
Many times the things adduced to judgement may be meum et tuum, when the reason and consequence thereof may reach to point of *estate*: I call matters of *estate* not only the parts of sovereignty, but whatsoever introduceth any great alteration, or dangerous precedent, or concerneth manifestly any great portion of people.—*Bacon, Essays.*
2. Condition of life, with regard to prosperity or adversity; condition; circumstances in general.
Thanks to giddy chance,
She casts us headlong from our high *estate.*
Dryden.
Truth and certainty are not at all secured by innate principles; but men are in the same uncertain, floating *estate* with as without them.—*Locke.*
3. Fortune; possession: (generally meant of possessions in *land*, or realities).
She accuses us to the king, as though we went about to overthrow him in his own *estate.*—*Sir P. Sidney.*
Go, miser! go: for lucre sell thy soul;
Truck wares for wares, and trudge from pole to pole,
That men may say, when thou art dead and gone,
See what a vast *estate* he left his son!
Dryden, Persius's Satires.
The most plausible distinction alleged by Spelman, that the heriot is by law due from the personal *estate*, but the relief from the heir, seems hardly applicable to that remote age, when the law of succession as to real and personal *estate* was not different.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, ch. viii. pt. 1.
I am indeed surprised at Brady's position, that the English had suffered an indiscriminate deprivation of their lands. Undoubtedly there were a few left in almost every county, who still enjoyed the *estates* which they held under Edward the Confessor, free from any superiority but that of the crown, and were denominated, as in former times, the king's thanes. Cospatric, son perhaps of one of that name who had possessed the earldom of Northumberland, held forty-one manors in Yorkshire, though many of them are stated in Doomsday to be waste. Inferior freeholders were probably much less disturbed in their *estates* than the higher class.—*Ibid.* ch. viii. pt. 2.
4. Rank; quality.
Who hath not heard of the greatness of your *estate?* Who seeth not that your *estate* is much excelled with that sweet uniting of all beauties?—*Sir P. Sidney.*
5. Person of high rank. *Obsolete.*
She is a dutchess, a great *estate.*—*Bishop Latimer.*
Herod, on his birth-day, made a supper to his lords, high captains, and chief *estates* of Galilee.—*Mark*, vi. 21.
6. Approximate equivalent to House of Parliament in certain countries.
In the autumn of 1696 the *estates* of Scotland met at Edinburgh.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxii.

Estáte. *v. a.*
1. Establish; fix.
Sir, I demand no more than your own offer,
And I will *estate* your daughter, in what I
Have promised.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.
Some of them thought that Christ descended to that place of Hades, where the souls of all the faithful from the death of the righteous Abel to the death of Christ were detained, and there, dissolving all the power by which they were detained below, translated them into a far more glorious place, and *estated* them in a condition far more happy in the heavens above.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. v.
2. Settle as a fortune.
Why hath thy queen
Summon'd me hither?—
A contract of true love to celebrate,
And some donation freely to *estate*
On the blest lovers. *Shakespear, Tempest*, iv. 1.

Estáted. *part. adj.* Possessed of, or qualified for anything through, an estate.
Out of only fifteen thousand families of lords and *estated* gentlemen, I suppose one in thirty to be tolerably educated.—*Swift, Of the Education of Ladies*, xiv. 239. (Ord MS.)

Esteém. *v. a.* [Fr. *estimer*; Lat. *æstimo*.]
1. Set a value, whether high or low, upon anything.
The worth of all men by their end *esteem*,
And then due praise, or due reproach them yield.
Spenser.
A knowledge in the works of nature they honour, and *esteem* highly profound wisdom; howbeit this wisdom saveth not.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
I preferred her before sceptres and thrones, and *esteemed* riches nothing in comparison of her.—*Wisdom*, vii. 8.
2. Compare; estimate by proportion.
Besides, those single forms she doth *esteem*,
And in her balance doth their values try.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.
3. Prize; rate high; regard with reverence.
Who would not be loved more, though he were *esteemed* less?—*Dryden.*
4. Hold in opinion; think; imagine.
One man *esteemeth* one day above another; another *esteemeth* every day alike.—*Romans*, xiv. 6.

Esteém. *v. n.* Consider as to value: (with *of*). *Rare.*
Many would little *esteem of* their own lives, yet for remorse of their wives and children, would be withheld from that heinous crime.—*Spenser.*

Esteém. *s.*
1. High value; reverential regard.
Who can see,
Without *esteem* for virtuous poverty,
Severe Fabricius, or can cease t' admire
The ploughman consul in his coarse attire?
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.
I am not uneasy that many, whom I never had any *esteem* for, are likely to enjoy this world after me.—*Pope.*
2. Reckoning; estimate; account.
We lost a jewel of her; and our *esteem*
Was made much poorer by it.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, v. 3.

Esteémable. *adj.* Capable of being, or liable to be, esteemed: (Estimable *commoner*).
Homer allows their characters *esteemable* qualities.—*Pope, Iliad*, vi., *Note on* v. 390.

Esteémer. *s.* One who esteems; one who highly values, or sets a high rate upon, anything.
Rabbi Aaron Ben-Netas, a person not unlearned in their law, and one who wanted nothing but Christianity to render him acceptable to equal *esteemers*; to whose free communication I owe many of these remarks.—*L. Addison, Account of the present State of the Jews*, p. 14.
This might instruct the proudest *esteemer* of his own parts, how useful it is to talk and consult with others.—*Locke.*

Esthétics. *s.* [Gr. *αἰσθητικος*, relating to *αἰσθησις* = perception.—see Chromatics. This comparatively new word is German in respect to its derivation, i.e. if it had not been invented in Germany it would, probably, have had no existence in England. It began by meaning the doctrine of Perception in psychology generally. It was then limited to the doctrine of Taste, or the perception of beauty in art. For a further refinement see Callisthenics.
In the matter of form it is, however, by no means German, but Greek. The *c* in German, where the fiction of taking words of Greek origin through a Latin medium is not recognized, is *k*. The *ä* or *ae* German only partially coincides with the Greek *αι* and Latin *æ*. The German form, though spelt *ästhetik* or *aesthetik*, is sounded as though written *ästetik*; the adjectival derivative being *ästhetisch*, with a *c* of a wholly different origin. Neither is there in German any form ending in *s*. See also Æ.]
Theory of the criticism of beauty in art; doctrine of taste.
These general premisses . . . form (or rather might form) a body of doctrine, which is properly the art of life, in its three departments, morality, prudence or policy, and *æsthetics*; the right, the expedient, the beautiful or noble, in human conduct and works. To this art (which, in the main, is unfortunately *still* to be created) all other arts are subordinate; since its principles are those which must determine whether the special aim of any particular art is worthy and desirable, and what is its place in the scale of desirable things. Every art is thus a joint result of laws of nature disclosed by science, and of the general principles of what has been called teleology, or the doctrine of ends; which, borrowing the language of the German metaphysicians, may also be termed, not improperly, the principles of practical reason.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. iv. b. ii. § 6.
What does the astonished reader make of this little sentence from Schiller's *æsthetic* letters? . . . The *Æsthetic* Letters ['Briefe über die *ästhetische* Erziehung des Menschen'], in which this and many far deeper matters come into view, will one day deserve a long chapter to themselves. . . . We have already undertaken to present our readers, on a future occasion, with some abstract of the *æsthetic* letters, one of the deepest, most compact pieces of reasoning we are anywhere acquainted with: by that opportunity the general character of Schiller, as a philosopher, will best fall to be discussed.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Schiller.*
Whence may it proceed that you have a man educated and in all points equipt, without ever coming upon certain wants which only philosophy can meet? I am convinced it is entirely attributable to the *æsthetic* direction you have taken through the whole romance. Within the *æsthetic* temper there arises no want of those grounds of comfort which are drawn from speculation: such a temper has self-subsistence, has infinitude within itself; only when the sensual and the moral in man strive hostilely together need help be sought of pure reason. A healthy poetic nature wants, as you yourself say, no moral law, no rights of man, no political metaphysics.—*Schiller, Extract from Correspondence*, translated in the essay just quoted.

Éstimable. *adj.* Capable of being esteemed or estimated (in the *good* sense of the word); valuable; worthy of esteem, honour, or respect.
A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man,
Is not so *estimable* or profitable
As flesh of muttons, beefs, or goats.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 3.
You lost one who gave hopes of being, in time, every thing that was *estimable* and good.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Éstimable. *s.* That which is worthy of particular notice and regard. *Rare.*

The queen of Sheba, among presents unto Solomon, brought some plants of the balsam tree, as one of the peculiar *estimables* of her country.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 50.

Éstimate. *v. a.* [Lat. *æstimo.*] Rate; adjust the value of; judge of anything by its proportion to something else; value; calculate; compute.

When a man shall sanctify his house to the Lord, then the priest shall *estimate* it whether it be good or bad: as the priest shall *estimate* it, so shall it stand.—*Leviticus*, xxvii. 14.

It is by the weight of silver, and not the name of the piece, that men *estimate* commodities and exchange them.—*Locke.*

Éstimate. *s.* Valuation; value; computation; calculation; assignment of proportional value; comparative judgement.

I'd love
My country's good, with a respect more tender,
More holy and profound, than mine own life,
My dear wife's *estimate*, her womb's increase,
The treasure of my loins.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 3.

The only way to come to a true *estimate* upon the odds betwixt a publick and a private life, is to try both.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Outward actions can never give a just *estimate* of us, since there are many perfections of a man which are not capable of appearing in actions.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Upon a moderate *estimate* and calculation of the quantity of water now actually contained in the abyss, I found that this alone was full enough to cover the whole globe to the height assigned by Moses.—*Woodward.*

Estimátion. *s.*

1. Act of adjusting proportional value; valuation; computation; calculation.

If a man shall sanctify unto the Lord some part of a field of his possession, then thy *estimation* shall be according to the seed.—*Leviticus*, xxvii. 16.

2. Opinion; judgement.

In our own *estimation* we account such particulars more worthy than those that are already tried and known.—*Bacon.*

I speak not this in *estimation*
As what I think might be, but what I know
Is ruminated, plotted, and set down.
Shakespear, King Henry IV. Part I. i. 3.

3. Esteem; regard; honour.

Crimes there were laid to his charge many, the least whereof being just, had bereaved him of *estimation* and credit with men.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

A plain reason of the publick honours due to the magistrate is, that he may be in due *estimation* and reverence.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Éstimative. *adj.*

1. Having the power of comparing and adjusting the preference.

We find in animals an *estimative* or judicial faculty, an appetition or aversation, and locomotive faculty answering the will.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

The errour is not in the eye, but in the *estimative* faculty, which mistakingly concludes that colour to belong to the wall, which indeed belongs to the object.—*Boyle.*

2. Approximately valued.

The honour I bear to this excellency in a wife moves me to rank her disposition, in the first place, as a jewel of that unvaluable richness, not *estimative* but intrinsical, that no other foil either of art or nature need be sought out to set this forth.—*Sir C. Wandesforde, Instruction to his Son*, § 83: about 1640.

Éstimator. *s.* Valuer; esteemer of things.

What a man does in such a case, no equal *estimator* of things will impute to choice or malice.—*Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium*, ii. 513. (Ord MS.)

If we were just *estimatours* of things, it ought not to be less than a great incommodity to the body which we mean to prevent by the loss of a spiritual benefit, or the omission of a duty.—*Id., Great Exemplar of Sanctity and holy Life.* (Ord MS.)

Éstival. *adj.* [Lat. *æstivalis*, relating to, or connected with, (*æstas*) summer.]

1. Pertaining to the summer.

The trees were so placed, that their arms shot into one another, and were so closely interwoven, that the vernant and *estival* sunbeams could not pierce their rare embroidery.—*Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 211.

2. Continuing for the summer.

Beside vernal, *estival*, and autumnal, made of flowers, the ancients had also hyemal garlands.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 92.

Estivátion. *s.*

1. Place in which to pass the time of summer.

Let it be turned to a grotta, or place of shade, or *estivation.*—*Bacon, Essays*, 45.

2. In *Botany.* Arrangement in which the unexpanded leaves of the flower are presented in the bud (which burst in *summer*), as opposed to Vernation or arrangement of the leaves of a branch (which burst in *spring*; Lat. *ver*).

The manner in which the flower-buds open, technically called their *æstivation*, is a feature of some importance in distinguishing tribes of plants. The petals are sometimes so folded that their margins just meet—the *æstivation* is then valvate; in some flowers they overlap each other like tiles—it is then imbricate; in other instances they are doubled inwards at the edges, or induplicate; while in many they are twisted or contorted.—*Sowerby, British Wild Flowers*, introd.

Estóp. *v. a.* In *Law.* Bar; place under estoppel.

If the party be indicted by a wrong name, and plead to that indictment by that name, he shall not be received after to plead misnomer, for he is concluded and *estopped* by his plea by that name.—*Sir M. Hale, Historia Placitorum Coronæ*, pt. ii. ch. xxv.

The general rule is that an indenture *estops* all who are parties to it, while a deed-poll only *estops* the party who executes it.—*Wharton, Law Lexicon*, p. 273.

Estóppel. *s.* In *Law.* Conclusive admission which cannot be denied or controverted.

There are three kinds of *estoppel*, viz. by matter of record, by matter in writing, and by matter in pais.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce.

Estóvers. *s.* [N.Fr. *estoveir* = be needful.] In *Law.* Necessaries in the way of fuel, &c., allowed by law.

The Saxon word bote is of the same signification with the French *estovers*; and therefore house bote is a sufficient allowance of wood, to repair, or burn in, the house.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

Estránge. *v. a.*

1. Keep at a distance; withdraw.

Had we not only cut off their corruptions, but also *estranged* ourselves from them in things indifferent, who seeth not how greatly prejudicial this might have been to so good a cause?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

They know it is our custom of simple reading, not for conversion of infidels *estranged* from the house of God, but for instruction of men baptized, bred, and brought up in the bosom of the church.—*Id.*

See, she weeps:
Thinks me unkind, or false, and knows not why
I thus *estrange* my person from her bed. *Dryden.*

2. Alienate; divert from its original use or possessor.

They have *estranged* this place, and have burnt incense in it to other gods.—*Jeremiah*, xix. 4.

He had offered his services to the Court, had pretended to be *estranged* from the Whigs, and had promised to act as a spy upon them; that he had thus obtained admittance to the royal closet, had vowed fidelity, had been promised large pecuniary rewards, and had procured blank passes which enabled him to travel backwards and forwards across the hostile lines.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ix.

3. Alienate from affection; turn from kindness to malevolence or indifference.

How comes it now, my husband, oh, how comes it,
That thou art thus *estranged* from thyself?
Thyself I call it, being strange to me.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, ii. 2.

They are all *estranged* from me through their idols.—*Ezekiel*, xiv. 5.

Adam, *estrang'd* in look, and alter'd style,
Speech intermitted, thus to Eve renew'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1132.

I came to grieve a father's heart *estrang'd*;
But little thought to find a mistress chang'd.
Dryden.

I do not know, to this hour, what it is that has *estranged* him from me.—*Pope.*

4. Withdraw or withhold.

They were not *estranged* from their lust.—*Psalms*, lxxviii. 30.

We must *estrange* our belief from every thing which is not clearly and distinctly evidenced.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Estrángedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Estranged; state of being estranged.

Disdaining to eat with one, being the greatest token of *estrangedness* or want of familiarity one with another.—*Prynne, Vindication of Four Questions*, p. 2: 1645.

Estrángement. *s.* Alienation; distance; removal; voluntary abstraction.

Desires . . . by a long *estrangement* from better things, come at length perfectly to loath, and fly off from them.—*South, Sermons.*

One would be apt to suspect, the prevailing contempt of God's word, and *estrangement* from his house, to a degree that was never known in any Christian country, must take its rise from the irreligion and bad example of those who are styled the better sort.—*Bishop Berkeley, Discourse addressed to Magistrates.*

Estráy. *v. n.* [N.Fr. *estraier.*] Stray; wander.

This nymph one day, surcharg'd with love and grief,
Which commonly (the more the pity) dwell
As inmates both together, walking forth
With other maids to fish upon the shore;
Estrays apart, and leaves her company,
To entertain herself with her own thoughts,
Daniel, Hymen's Triumph.

Estráy. *s.* Creature wandered beyond its limits; stray.

Estray signifies any beast not wild, found within any lordship, and not owned by any man; for in this case, it being cried, according to law, in the market towns adjoining, if it be not claimed by the owner in a year and a day, it is the lord's of the soil. —*Cowell.*

Éstreat. *s.* In *Law.* True copy of an original document under which fines, &c., are levied.

Estreats of fines, at the quarter-sessions, are to be made by the justices, and to be double.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce.

Estreát. *v. a.* Levy fines, &c., under an estreat.

If, as divines tell us, the poor be God's receivers, then they seem to have a title, as well by justice as by charity, to the amerciaments that are *estreated* upon trespasses against their Lord.—*Boyle, Free Discourse against customary Swearing*, p. 112.

Estrépement. *s.* [N.Fr. *estrepier.*] See extract.

Estrepement [is] spoil made by the tenant for term of life upon any lands or woods, to the prejudice of him in the reversion.—*Cowell.*

Éstrich, and **Éstridge.** *s.* Ostrich.

To be furious,
Is to be frighted out of fear; and, in that mood,
The dove will peck the *estridge.*
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.

The peacock, not at thy command, assumes
His glorious train; nor *estrich* her rare plumes.
G. Sandys.

Éstuance. *s.* Heat; warmth. *Rare.*

Averroes restrained his hilarity, and made no more thereof than Seneca commendeth and was allowable in Cato; that is, a sober incalescence, and regulated *estuance* from wine.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Éstuary. *s.* [Lat. *æstuarium*; *æstuo* = boil.] Arm of the sea; mouth of a lake or river in which the tide comes up.

Among the solitary birds, which frequent the *estuaries* of rivers, the hern and the cormorant are of too much consequence to be overlooked.—*Gilpin.*

Soon after which the river swells into a great *estuary*, and in sight forms the Bristol channel.—*Skrine, Tour of South Wales.*

The globular heads are so buoyant as to float lightly on the water, and the uppermost spines acting as sails, they are thus carried across narrow *estuaries*, to continue the process of embanking on newly-formed sand bars.—*Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon*, pt. i. ch. i.

Éstuate. *v. a.* Swell and fall reciprocally; boil; be in a state of violent commotion.

And thus he often doth with the worst and vilest of men, whose lusts, though they *estuate* and boil within, and are like the raging sea, raging and rolling in their hearts, yet God sets bounds to their proud waves.—*Bishop Hopkins, Exposition of the Lord's Prayer*, p. 150.

Estuátion. *s.* State of boiling; reciprocation of rise and fall; agitation; commotion.

Rivers and lakes, that want fermenting parts at the bottom, are not excited unto *estuations*; therefore some seas flow higher than others.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The motion of the will is accompanied with a sensible commotion of the spirits, and an *estuation* of the blood.—*Norris.*

Ésture. *s.* Violence; commotion. *Rare.*

The seas retain
Not only their outrageous *esture* there,
But supernatural mischief they expire.
Chapman, Translation of Homer's Odyssey.

Esúrient. *adj.* [Lat. *esuriens, -entis.*] Hungry; voracious.

To the end that he might advance his *esurient* genie in antiquities.—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 147: an. 1660.

Ésurine. *adj.* Corroding; eating. *Rare.*

Over much piercing is the air of Hampstead, in which sort of air there is always something *esurine* and acid.—*Wiseman.*

Et Cétera. *s.* [Lat.] Common expression in our language, denoting *others of the like kind*, or *the rest*, or *so on.*

Then a pretty Thomasine,
And then another Catharine,
And then a long *et cætera.* *Cowley, Ballad.*

[It] is indeed the self-same case
With those that swore *et cæteras.*
Butler, Hudibras, i. ii.

I have by me an elaborate treatise on the aposiopesis called an *et cætera*, it being a figure much used by some learned authors, particularly by the great Littelton, who, as my lord chief justice Coke observes, had a most admirable talent at an &c.—*Addison, Tatler*, no. 133.

Etch. *v. a.* [German, *ätzen.*]

1. Engrave by means of drawing lines with a needle through a thin coat of varnish to the surface of the plate, and afterwards deepening them with aqua fortis.

All the illustrations, which were formerly *etched* on copper, have been newly *etched* on steel.—*Mrs. Jameson, Sacred and Legendary Art*, preface.

2. Sketch; draw; delineate.

There are many empty terms to be found in some learned writers, to which they had recourse to *etch* out their systems.—*Locke.*

Etch. *v. n.* Practise etching.

Swanevelt painted landscape at Rome: ... he *etched* in the manner of Waterloo, but with less freedom.—*Gilpin, Essay on Prints*, p. 109.

Etch. *v. n.* Edge; hitch.

When we lie long awake in the night, we are not able to rest one quarter of an hour without shifting of sides, or at least *etching* this way and that way, more or less.—*Ray.*

Etch. *s.* (sometimes used *adjectivally.*) Eddish.

When they sow their *etch* crops, they sprinkle a pound or two of clover on an acre.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Where you find dunging of land makes it rank, lay dung upon the *etch*, and sow it with barley.—*Ibid.*

Étching. *s.* Impression from an etched plate. See Etch, *v. a.* 1.

Their *etchings* of trees are decidedly superior to those which have been produced on the continent.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce.

Eteóstic. *s.* [Gr. ἔτος, -εος = year, στιξ = rank, order, row, series.] Chronogram, q.v. and Chronogrammatical.

Those hard trifles, anagrams,
Or *eteosticks*, or your finer flams
Of eggs and halberds. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

Etérnal. *adj.* [Lat. *æternus.*] Without beginning or end. See Everlasting.

The *eternal* God is thy refuge.—*Deuteronomy*, xxxiii. 27.

Etérnal. *s.*

1. One of the appellations of the Godhead.

The law whereby the *Eternal* himself doth work.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. That which is endless and immortal.

All godlike passion for *eternals* quench'd. *Young.*

Etérnalist. *s.* One who holds the existence of the world eternal.

I would ask the *eternalists* what mark is there that they could expect to desire of the novelty of a world, that is not found in this? Or what mark is there of eternity that is found in this?—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Etérnally. *adv.* In an eternal manner.

That which is morally good, or evil, at any time, or in any case, must be also *eternally* and unchangeably so, with relation to that time and to that case.—*South, Sermons.*

Etérne. *adj.* Eternal; perpetual; endless. *Obsolete.*

We ought in all our haps rejoice,
Because the eye *eterne* all things foreseeth.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 384.

The Cyclops' hammers fall
On Mars's armour, forg'd for proof *eterne.*
Shakespear, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Etérnify. *v. a.* Make eternal. *Rare.*

True Fame, the trumpeter of heaven, that doth desire inflame
To glorious deeds, and by her power *eternifies* the name. *Mirrour for Magistrates*, p. 553.

Etérnity. *s.* Duration without beginning or end. See also under Eval.

Thy immortal rhyme
Makes this one short point of time,
To fill up half the orb of round *eternity.* *Cowley.*

By repeating the idea of any length of duration which we have in our minds, with all the endless addition of number, we come by the idea of *eternity.*—*Locke.*

Etérnize. *v. a.*

1. Make endless.

I with two fair gifts
Created him endow'd; with happiness,
And immortality; that fondly lost,
This other serv'd but to *eternize* woe.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 57.

2. Immortalize.

Mankind by all means seeking to *eternize* himself, so much the more as he is near his end, doth it by speeches and writings.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

And well beseems all knights of noble name,
That covet in th' immortal book of fame
To be *eternized*, that same to haunt.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Both of them are set on fire by the great actions of heroes, and both endeavour to *eternize* them.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Éther. *s.* [Gr. αἰθηρ; Lat. *æther.*]

1. Element more fine and subtile than air; hypothetical atmosphere.

The parts of other bodies are held together by the eternal pressure of the *ether*, and can have no other conceivable cause of their cohesion and union.—*Locke.*

The iatromathematical school could explain to their own satisfaction how motions, once begun, were transferred and modified; but in many organs of the living frame there seemed to be a power of beginning motion, which is beyond all mere mechanical action. This led to the assumption of a principle of a higher kind, though still material. Such a principle was asserted by Frederick Hoffmann. ... According to him, the reason of the greater activity of organized bodies lies in the influence of a material substance of extreme subtilty, volatility, and energy. This is, he holds, no other than the *ether*, which, diffused through all nature, produces in plants the bud, the secretion and motion of the juices, and is separated from the blood and lodged in the brain of animals. From this, acting through the nerves, must be derived all the actions of the organs in the animal frame; for when the influence of the nerve upon the muscle ceases, muscular motion ceases also.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, ii. 186.

The prevailing hypothesis of a luminiferous *ether*, in other respects not without analogy to that of Descartes, is not in its own nature entirely cut off from the possibility of direct evidence in its favour. It is well known that the difference between the calculated and the observed times of the periodical return of Encke's comet, has led to a conjecture that a medium capable of opposing resistance to motion is diffused through space. If this surmise should be confirmed, in the course of ages, by the gradual accumulation of a similar variance in the case of the other bodies of the solar system, the luminiferous *ether* would have made a considerable advance towards the character of a vera causa, since the existence would have been ascertained of a great cosmical agent, possessing some of the attributes which the hypothesis assumes: though there would still remain many difficulties, and the identification of the *ether* with the resisting medium would even, I imagine, give rise to new ones. At present, however, this supposition cannot be looked upon as more than a conjecture; the existence of the *ether* still rests on the possibility of deducing from its assumed laws a considerable number of the phenomena of light.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, xiv. iii. § 6.

2. Matter of the highest regions above.

There fields of light and liquid *ether* flow,
Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below.
Dryden.

3. In *Chemistry.* Light and highly volatile fluid resulting from the distillation of alcohol with sulphuric acid.

The term *ether* originally applied to ... the volatile liquid produced by the action of sulphuric acid upon common alcohol, is now extended to a large class of compounds formed by the action of acids on alcohols.—*Ure, Dictionary of Chemistry*, in voce.

Éthéreal. *adj.*

1. Formed of ether.

Man feels me, when I press th' *ethereal* plains.
Dryden.

2. Celestial; heavenly.

Go, heav'nly guest, *ethereal* messenger,
Sent from whose sov'reign goodness I adore.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 646.

Thrones and imperial pow'rs, offspring of heav'n,
Ethereal virtues! *Ibid.* ii. 310.

Such as these, being in good part freed from the entanglements of sense and body, are employed, like the spirits above, in contemplating the Divine Wisdom in the works of nature: a kind of anticipation of the *ethereal* happiness and employment.—*Glanville.*

Vast chain of being, which from God began,
Natures *ethereal*, human; angel, man. *Pope.*

Éthéreous. *adj.* Ethereal.

Behold the bright surface
Of this *ethereous* mould, whereon we stand.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 472.

Éthic. *adj.* Moral; delivering precepts of morality: (whence Pope entitled part of his works '*Ethick* Epistles').

Éthical. *adj.* Moral; treating on morality.

It is no narrow and niggardly encomium to say he [Pope] is the great poet of reason, the first of *ethical* authors in verse.—*T. Warton, Essay on Pope.*

In an *ethical* work, for instance, one may be treating of virtue, while discussing all or any of these questions; 'Wherein virtue consists?' 'Whence our notions of it arise?' 'Whence it derives its obligations?' &c.; but if these questions were confusedly blended together, or if all of them were treated of, within a short compass, the most just remarks and forcible arguments would lose their interest and their utility, in so perplexed a composition.—*Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. i. ch. i. § 2.

The first original work of any reputation in *ethical* philosophy since the revival of letters, and which, being apparently designed in great measure for the chair of the confessional, serves as a sort of link between the class of mere casuistry and the philosophical systems of morals which were to follow, is by Dominic Loto, a Spanish Dominican ... who played an eminent part in the deliberations of the Council of Trent.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. ii. ch. iv. sect. 1. § 2.

Éthically. *adv.* In an ethical manner; according to the doctrines of morality.

My subject leads me not to discourse *ethically*, but Christianly of the faults of the tongue.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Law travels over much of the same ground as ethics, and guides its course nearly according to their dictates. If this be the case, then it is clear that ... the lawgiver has the same need to be *ethically* instructed as the individual man. ... The lawgiver then, that is, the legislative mind of the nation, must be *ethically* instructed; which implies that it must be enlightened by religion, upon the basis of which alone it is, that moral science can be effectually reared.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. ii. § 69.

Éthics. *s.* Doctrine of morality; system of morality.

I will never set politicks against *ethics*; for true *ethics* are but as a handmaid to divinity and religion.—*Bacon.*

If the atheists would live up to the *ethicks* of Epicurus himself, they would make few or no proselytes from the Christian religion.—*Bentley.*

The fourth book [of Bacon's Novum Organon] relates to the constitution, bodily and mental, of mankind. ... Logic and *ethics* are the grand divisions, correlative to the reason and the will of man. ... It is here to be remarked that the sciences of logic and *ethics*, according to the partitions of Lord Bacon, are far more extensive than we are accustomed to consider them. Whatever concerned the human intellect came under the first; whatever related to the will and the affections of the mind fell under the head of *ethics.*—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. iii ch. iii. § 54.

The science of *ethics*, in the third quarter of the seventeenth century, seemed to be cultivated by three very divergent schools—by that of the theologians, who went no farther than revelations, or at least than the positive law of God, for moral distinctions—by that of the Platonic philosophers, who sought them in eternal and intrinsic relations; and that of Hobbes and Spinosa, who reduced them all to selfish prudence. A fourth theory, which, in some of its modifications, has greatly prevailed in the last two centuries, may be referred to Richard Cumberland, afterwards Bishop of Peterborough.—*Ibid.* pt. iv. ch. iv. § 13.

Éthiop. *s.* Native of Ethiopia, and, as such, supposed to be black. A *proper*, rather than a *common*, name, except in combination. See next entry.

Éthiops. *s.* Old chemical name for several *black* powders, e.g. *æthiops* animalis, vegetabilis, antimonialis, per se, &c. (In all or most of these, the second element of the combination is Latin as well as the first: when Anglicized it *follows* the substantive, e.g. *æthiops* mineral, or sulphuret of mercury.)

Éthmoid. *adj.* [Gr. ἠθμός = sieve or sifter, -ειδης = -like.] In *Anatomy.* Name of one of the bones of the head: (called also *cribriform*, the Latin equivalent of ethmoid).

One horizontal plate receives the olfactory nerves, which perforate that plate with such a number of small holes that it resembles a sieve, whence the bone is named cribriform or *ethmoid* bone.—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary*, in voce.

Ethnic. *adj.* Heathen; pagan; not Jewish; not Christian.

Such contumely as the *ethnick* world durst not offer him, is the peculiar insolence of degenerated Christians.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

I shall begin with the agreement of profane, whether Jewish or *ethnick*, with the Sacred Writings.—*Grew.*

Ethnical. *adj.* [Gr. ἐθνικός.] Heathen; pagan.

Lest I might seem to have no measure in raking up this *ethnical* dunghill, I will now leave the theology of the original of demons.—*Mede, Apostasy of the latter Times*, p. 19: 1641.

Ethnicism. *s.* Heathenism; paganism.

A hallowed temple, free from taint
Of *ethnicism*, makes his muse a saint.
B. Jonson, Epigrams.

Ethnics. *s.* Heathens; not Jews; not Christians.

The first Jupiter of the *ethnicks* was then the same Cain, the son of Adam.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

First, it is to be observed, that although the Jews and *Ethnicks* derided both the Apostles and the rest of the Christians, for preaching and believing in him who was crucified upon the cross; yet all, both Apostles and Christians, were so far from being discouraged from their profession by the ignominy of the cross, as they rather rejoiced and triumphed in it.—*Ecclesiastical Constitutions and Canons.*

Ethnógrapher. *s.* Investigator in Ethnology.

Ethnográphic. *adj.* Relating to Ethnology.

Ethnográphical. *adj.* Same as Ethnographic.

Ethnógraphy. *s.* Same as Ethnology.

Ethnológical. *adj.* Pertaining to ethnology.

Between the extremes brought out by the above comparison lie subjects for *ethnological* notice of cranial diversity, seemingly inexhaustible.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, ii. 564.

Ethnólogist. *s.* Investigator in ethnology.

To define and classify all the races of man as we find them distributed over the face of the earth, after the manner in which we classify the lower animals in the wild state, is probably an achievement which the *ethnologist* will never accomplish.—*Crawfurd, On the Commixture of Races*, in *Transactions of the Ethnological Society.*

(See also under Etiology.)

Ethnólogy. *s.* [Gr. λόγος = word, principle.] The study denoted by the term being comparatively new, it is the opinion of the editor that the exact import of it has yet to be definitely fixed. Nor is he certain that it will be determined on etymological principles; the chances being that the usage of the most important writers on the subject, rather than its theoretical merits, will fix it. In the translation of Heeren's Researches upon certain Nations of Antiquity, ἔθνος exactly coincides with the word *nation*, its application being political. Thus, he says that history may be written either *ethnologically*, as the history of Greece, Rome, or England, or *synchronistically*, as the history of the tenth or twelfth century. This is true; but the current meaning of the word translates ἔθνος by *race* rather than *nation*; while *race* itself, when compared with *variety* and *species*, is a very indefinite term.

Ethnology, at present, means, in the first instance at least, *the study, or science, of the varieties of man*, or his natural (physical) history, with special reference to the manner in which one division of mankind differs from another. The present writer has contrasted it with Anthropology, or the investigation of the characteristics of man in general, as opposed to those of the lower animals; admitting that, as a generic name for the two departments thus coordinated, Anthropology would be, subject to two objections, a good term; perhaps the best. The objections are (1) the want which would be thus created for some name for the section or division thus left unnamed, and (2) the little necessity, in a new study, for a term which would be vague rather than general. As it is, Ethnology has been extended beyond its original import. Hence, supposing it to become unduly general, it would be etymologically objectionable. But this is the case with Geometry as applied to anything beyond the simple measurement of the earth. Probably it would have been best for Ethno*graphy* to have kept its ground, and for Ethno*logy* and Ethno*graphy* to have stood in the same, or nearly the same, relation to one another as Geo*graphy* and Geo*logy*. Prichard used Ethnography in his *earlier* writings. In the *earlier* writings, too, of Crawfurd, Ethnology never occurs, while Ethnography is rare. The form in *-logy* was French, and took currency in England after the formation of the Ethnological Society, which, after the practice of societies in general, took the most comprehensive term it could find—a bad precedent. Even now, many of those who use Ethnology prefer to write Ethno*graphical*, rather than Ethno*logical*, philology; a matter which has often to be written about. In respect to their congeners, Ethno*graphy* (like Geo*graphy*) gives Ethno*grapher*; Ethno*logy* (like Geo*logy*), Ethno*logist*.

To find that anthropology fifty and even three hundred and fifty years ago meant anatomy, while it now means the natural history of the human race, is of no more value than to know that the poetical English word Harbinger is derived from the very unpoetical word for a Dutch tavern-keeper; that Hamburgh, designating a variety of the vine, is a corruption of Alhambra, or that Jerusalem artichoke comes from the Italian word for a sunflower. From wordcatchers, then, we appeal to common sense. Any one of the three words under consideration would be good enough had we no choice, and whether they are composed of the Greek words which signify man or people, and a writing or a discourse, seems in common sense a matter of perfect indifference. A scientific term, however carefully selected, will never contain the definition of a science. Substantially, geography and geology have etymologically equivalent elements, but they express two distinct sciences. So it is with astronomy and astrology, the one expressing a grand science and the other a great delusion. Chemistry and the search for the Philosopher's stone have the same etymology. Of the three words, *ethnography*, *ethnology*, and *anthropology*, the most eligible is the one in most familiar use, and the shortest. They are all too long; and in this sense the last, which exceeds the two first, is the most inconvenient by a whole syllable, or, to use a commercial phrase, by twenty per cent. . . . For ourselves, we should have preferred *ethnography* to *ethnology*. It was first employed nearly forty years ago by the late eminent Italian geographer Balbi; whereas, the first use of the word *ethnology* was by the French as late as 1839, when they formed the Ethnological Society of Paris. A few years later, following the French, we established the Ethnological Society of London. In the troubles of the last French Revolution, the Ethnological Society of Paris, without becoming extinct, became moribund, and then a new Society was formed, which gave the first example of an Anthropological Society. This was the example which was imitated two years and a half ago in London.—*Ethnological Journal*, October, 1865, *Ethnography, Ethnology, and Anthropology.*

The fourth theme of anthropology is that of *ethnography* or *ethnology*, the object of which is an investigation into the affinities of various peoples and tribes. Closely allied with it is the history of mankind; and it seems arbitrary whether this branch of knowledge be considered as a separate part of anthropology, or belonging to *ethnology*.—*Translation* (by *J. F. Collingwood*) *of Introduction to Anthropology*, by *T. Waitz*: 1863.

Ethológical. *adj.* Connected with, constituted by, constituting, or relating to, ethology.

A science of ethology founded on the laws of psychology, is therefore possible; though little has yet been done, and that little not at all systematically, towards forming it. The progress of this important but almost imperfect science will depend on a double process: first, that of deducing theoretically the *ethological* consequences of particular circumstances of position, and comparing them with the recognised results of common experience; and secondly, the reverse operation; increased study of the various types of human nature that are to be found in the world.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, vi. 5, § 8.

Ethólogy. *s.* See extracts.

The laws of the formation of character are . . . derivative laws, resulting from the general laws of mind; and are to be obtained by deducing them from those general laws; by supposing any given set of circumstances, and then considering what, according to the laws of mind, will be the influence of those circumstances on the formation of character. . . . A science is thus formed, to which I would propose to give the name of *ethology*, or the science of character; from ἦθος, a word more nearly corresponding to the term 'character' as I here use it, than any other word in the same language. The name is perhaps etymologically applicable to the entire science of our mental and moral nature; but if, as is usual and convenient, we employ the name psychology for the science of the elementary laws of mind, *ethology* will serve for the ulterior science which determines the kind of character produced, in conformity to those general laws, by any set of circumstances, physical and moral. According to this definition, *ethology* is the science which corresponds to the art of education; in the widest sense of the term, including the formation of national or collective character as well as individual. . . . The science of *ethology* may be called the exact science of human nature; for its truths are not, like the empirical laws which depend on them, approximate generalizations, but real laws. . . . While on the one hand psychology is altogether, or principally, a science of observation and experiment, *ethology*, as I have conceived it, is, as I have already remarked, altogether deductive. The one ascertains the simple laws of mind in general, the other traces their operation in complex combinations of circumstances. *Ethology* stands to psychology in a relation very similar to that in which the various branches of natural philosophy stand to mechanics. The principles of *ethology* are properly the middle principles, the 'axiomata media' (as Bacon would have said) of the science of mind: as distinguished, on the one hand from the empirical laws resulting from simple observation, and on the other from the highest generalizations.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, vi. 5, §§ 4, 5.

I would not here undertake to decide what other hypothetical or abstract sciences similar to political economy, may admit of being carved out of the general body of the social science; . . . social phenomena are in a sufficiently close and complete dependence, in the first resort, on a peculiar class of causes, to make it convenient to create a preliminary science of those causes; postponing the consideration of the causes which act through them, or in concurrence with them, to a later period of the inquiry. There is however among these separate departments one which cannot be passed over in silence. . . . I allude to what may be termed Political *Ethology*, or the theory of the causes which determine the type of character belonging to a people or to an age.—*Ibid.* vi. 9, § 3.

Etiolátion. *s.* [?] See extract.

Plants are sometimes affected by a disease which entirely destroys their verdure and renders them pale. This is called *etiolation*, and may arise merely from the want of the agency of light, by which the extrication of oxygen is effected and the leaf rendered green. And hence it is that plants placed in dark rooms, or between great masses of stone, or in the clefts of rocks, or under the shade of other trees, look always peculiarly pale. But if they are removed from such situations and exposed to the action of light, they will again recover their green colour. *Etiolation* may also ensue from the depredations of insects nestling in the radicle and consuming the food of the plant, and thus debilitating the vessels of the leaf so as to render them insusceptible of the action of light.—*Loudon, Encyclopædia of Gardening*, § 892.

Etiológical. *adj.* Connected with, dependent on, or consisting in, Etiology. Its bearing upon the language of science, especially with reference to the prefix *pal-*, may be seen in the extract; also under Paleontology.

I have already stated . . . that the class of sciences which I designate as *palætiological* are those in which the object is to ascend from the present state of things to a more ancient condition, from which the present is derived by intelligible causes. As conspicuous examples of this class we may take geology, glossology, or comparative philology, and comparative archæology. These provinces of knowledge might perhaps be intelligibly described as histories; the history of the earth,—the history of languages,—the history of arts. But these phrases would not fully describe the sciences we have in view. . . . These sciences are to treat of causes as well as of effects. Such researches might be termed philosophical history; or,

in order to mark more distinctly that the causes of events are the leading object of attention, *ætiological* history. But since it will be more convenient to describe this class of sciences by a single appellation, I have taken the liberty of proposing to call them the *palæætiological* sciences. While *palæontology* describes the beings which have lived in former ages without investigating their causes, and *ætiology* treats of causes without distinguishing historical from mechanical causation; *palætiology* is a combination of the two sciences; exploring, by means of the second, the phenomena presented by the first. The portions of knowledge which I include in this term are *palæontological ætiological* sciences. All these sciences are connected by this bond;—that they all endeavour to ascend to a past state, by considering what is the present state of things, and what are the causes of change. . . . Another science, cultivated with great zeal and success in modern times, compares the languages of different countries and nations, and, by an examination of their materials and structure, endeavours to determine their descent from one another: this science has been termed comparative philology, or *ethnography*; and by the French linguistique, a word which we might imitate in order to have a single name for the science, but the Greek derivative glossology appears to be more convenient in its form. The progress of the arts (architecture and the like); how one stage of the culture produced another; and how far we can trace their maturest and most complete condition to their earliest form in various nations;—are problems of great interest belonging to another subject, which we may for the present term comparative archæology.—A philological writer, in a very interesting work (Mr. Donaldson, in his New Cratylus), expresses his dislike of this word, and suggests that I must mean *palæ-ætiological*. I think the word is more likely to obtain currency in the more compact and euphonious form in which I have used it. It has been adopted by Mr. Winning, in his Manual of Comparative Philology, and more recently, by other writers.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, b. x. ch. i. and note.

Etiólogy. *s.* [Gr. *αἰτιολογία*; from *αἰτία* = cause, and *λόγος* = word, principle.] Doctrine of efficient, as opposed to final, causes. See also Teleology.

The fourth way of amplification is by frequent *etiologies*, or giving reasons for what we say.—*Instructions for Oratory*, p. 80: 1682.

I have not particulars enough to enable me to enter into the *etiology* of this distemper.—*Arbuthnot, On the Effects of Air on human Bodies.*

Those modes by which one term in the natural series of events is derived from another,—the forms of historical causation,—the kinds of connexion between the links of the infinite chain of time,—are very various; nor need we attempt to enumerate them. But these kinds of causation being distinguished from each other, and separately studied, each becomes the subject of a separate *ætiology*. Thus the causes of change in the earth's surface, residing in the elements, fire and water, form the main subject of geological *ætiology*. The *ætiology* of the vegetable and animal kingdoms investigates the causes by which the forms and distribution of species of plants and animals are effected. The study of causes in glossology leads to an *ætiology* of language, which shall distinguish, analyse, and estimate the causes by which certain changes are produced in the languages of nations; in like manner we may expect to have an *ætiology* of art, which shall scrutinise the influences by which the various forms of art have each given birth to its successor.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, ii. 274.

Etiquétte. *s.* [Fr.; Gr. *ἠθικά* = matters connected with morals.] System of rules, generally of an artificial character, for propriety of behaviour in society; rigid adherence to such; ceremony.

Without hesitation kiss the slipper, or whatever else the *etiquette* of that court requires.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

The Infanta Maria Josepha has reason to envy every country wench she sees roaming at liberty; for confinement, *etiquette*, and celibacy, are likely to be her lot during life.—*Swinburne, Travels through Spain*, p. 358.

Etymóler. *s.* Etymologist.

Laws there must be; and 'lex à ligando,' saith the *etymologer*: it is called a law from binding.—*Dr. Griffith, Fear of God and the King*, p. 82: 1660.

Etymológical. *adj.* Relating to etymology; relating to the derivation of words.

Excuse this conceit, this *etymological* observation.—*Locke.*

It is sufficient, in *etymological* inquiries, if the senses of kindred words be found such as may easily pass into each other, or such as may both be referred to one general idea.—*Johnson.*

Etymólogist. *s.* One who investigates the derivation of words.

It may be, curious *etymologists* (let them lose their wages who work in difficult trifles) seek to reap what was never sown, whilst they study to make those words speak reason, which are only voces ad placitum, imposed at pleasure.—*Fuller, History of the Holy War*, p. 168.

I close this section with an apology for Chaucer, Gower, and Occleve; who are supposed by the severer *etymologists* to have corrupted the purity of the English language.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, ii. 59.

Etymólogize. *v. a.* Give the etymology of a word.

Breeches, quasi bear-riches; when a gallant bears all his riches in his breeches.—Most fortunately *etymologized!*—*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

Etymólogy. *s.* [Lat. *etymologia*; from Gr. *ἔτυμος* = true, real, and *λόγος* = word, discourse.]

1. Descent or derivation of a word from its original; deduction of formations from the radical word; analysis of compound words into primitives.

Consumption is generally taken for any universal diminution and colliquation of the body, which acceptation its *etymology* implies.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

When words are restrained by common usage, to a particular sense, to run up to *etymology*, and construe them by dictionary, is wretchedly ridiculous.—*Collier, Short View of the Immorality and Profaneness of the English Stage.*

Pelvis is used by comick writers for a looking-glass, by which means the *etymology* of the word is visible, and pelvidera will signify a lady who looks in her glass.—*Addison, Spectator.*

If the meaning of a word could be learned by its derivation or *etymology*, yet the original derivation of words is oftentimes very dark.—*Watts, Logic.*

2. Part of grammar which delivers the inflections of nouns and verbs: (as opposed to Orthography and Syntax).

Étymon. *s.* Origin; primitive word.

Blue hath its *etymon* from the High Dutch blaw; from whence they call himmel-blue, that which we call sky-colour or heaven's blue.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

The etymologist, therefore, whoever he were, hath deceived himself in assigning the *etymon* of this word Assyria, while he forgeth this distinction between it and Syria.—*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 179: 1650.

Eu-. [Gr. *εὖ* = well.] Prefix in composition, suggesting the notion of goodness, its opposite being *dys-*, as may be seen by the compounds beginning with that syllable.

Eúcharist. *s.* [Gr. *χάρις* = grace.] Act of giving thanks; sacramental act in which the death of our Redeemer is commemorated with a thankful remembrance; sacrament of the Lord's supper.

Himself did better like of common bread to be used in the *eucharist*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Some receive the sacrament as a means to procure great graces and blessings, others as an *eucharist* and an office of thanksgiving for what they have received.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

From the litany let us pass to the fourth service, that of the holy communion. This service is most assuredly of a highly joyful character, and peculiarly adapted to music, for it is called by a name which no other part of the prayer-book bears—the *Eucharist*, which is 'giving thanks.' The parts of the communion service which are commanded by the rubrics to be sung (of course where there is a choir, so that they can be fitly sung) are these:—First, the Nicene Creed, then the hymn, Ter Sanctus, which begins, 'Holy, holy, holy, Lord God of hosts,' immediately before the consecration of the elements; and lastly, the hymn, Gloria in Excelsis, or Glory be to God on high, which occurs at the close of the service.—*Bennett, Principles of the Book of Common Prayer, considered in a Series of Lecture Sermons*, sermon xiii.

Eucharístic. *adj.* Relating to the sacrament of the supper of the Lord; connected with thanksgiving.

The *eucharistick* bread being neither hypostatically united with the Divinity, nor being the medium through which any such supernatural tendency of the Divine Presence appears to us, adoration directed toward it cannot fail of being palpable idolatry.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. ii.

The Reformation awakened new controversies, or gave increased importance to old ones, concerning the *eucharistic* sacrament, the communion of the laity in both kinds, and the alleged substantial change and real presence in the consecrated *elements*; also as to the nature and operation of grace and good works, and the theory of original sin, regeneration, justification, and predestination.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. iv.

Eucharístical. *adj.* Same as Eucharistic.

The act of this *eucharistical* supper.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 294.

The latter part was *eucharistical*, which began at the breaking and blessing of the bread.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

It would not be amiss to put it into the *eucharistical* part of our daily devotions: we praise thee, O God, for our limbs and senses.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

It is not, therefore, to be expected that a hundred years before his time our church music should have spirited movement enough to convey sentiments of gratitude and thanksgiving, though it might serve to accompany in slow and solemn tones the strains of penitence and supplication; and therefore Dr. Aldrich did judiciously in putting the music, which was originally set to a *eucharistical* hymn of thanksgiving to a penitential one, to which, it is evident, the supplicatory strain was much better adapted.—*Mason, Essays on English Church Music.*

Eúchologue. *s.* [Gr. *λόγος* = word, principle.] Euchology. *Rare.*

That it was so, will be easily evident from this recollection out of their own *euchologues*.—*Gregory.* (Ord MS.)

Euchólogy. *s.* Formulary of prayers; liturgy.

He did not frame an entirely new prayer, in words of his own conception, but took out of the ancient *euchologies*, or prayer-books of the Jews, what was good and laudable in them.—*Bishop Bull, Works*, ii. 556.

Eúcrasy. *s.* [Gr. *εὐκρασία*; *κράσις* = temperature.] Well-proportioned mixture of qualities, on the strength of which a body is said to be in a good state of health.

The *eucraise* or good temperature of the body.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, ch. xxxiv.

Eúctical. *adj.* [Gr. *εὐκτικός* = having a tendency, or relating, to *εὐχή* = prayer.] Containing acts of thanksgiving; eucharistic.

The *euctical* or eucharistical offering must consist of three degrees, or parts; the offering of the heart, of the mouth, of the hand.—*Mede, Discourse upon Offerings*, b. i. disc. 49.

Eudiómeter. *s.* [Fr. *eudiomètre*; from Gr. *εὔδιον* = clear sky, and *μέτρον* = measure.] See extract.

Eudiometer is the name of any apparatus subservient to the chemical examination of the air. It means a measure of purity, but is employed merely to determine the proportion of oxygen.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*, in voce.

Euhémerism. *s.* [Gr. *Εὐήμερος*, Lat. *Euhemerus*, an early speculator upon the origin of the polytheistic mythology of Greece, whose doctrine was that it arose exclusively, or in the main, out of the deification of dead heroes.] A proper, rather than a common, name, in respect to its origin, but used, especially in recent works on mythology, in a general sense. In the following extract spelt without the *h*. (*Euhemerize*, *Euhemerist*, and *Euhemeristic* are congeners.)

In this legend, as I have related it, Daphnê is not changed bodily into a plant; and more than one reviewer has fastened on this version a charge of needlessly thrusting in a purely modern sentiment. By one writer it is spoken of as a piece of *euemerism*; by another it is denounced as degrading the myth from a genuine to an artificial state.—*Cox, Tales of the Gods and Heroes*, p. 290.

Eulógically. *adv.* In a manner which conveys a eulogy: (Eulogistically *commoner*; and *better*, as showing the relation to *eulogize* rather than to the immediate congeners of Logic).

Give me leave *eulogically* to enumerate a few of those many attributes, which have deservedly been given that glorious planet.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 387.

Eúlogist. *s.* One who eulogizes or praises; panegyrist; encomiast.

Such bigotry was sure to find its *eulogist*. . . . The *eulogistic* language addressed to these holy bigots raises our indignation.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. vii.

Eulogístic. *adj.* Having the character of a eulogy.

(For example see extract under preceding entry.)

Eulógium. *s.* [Lat. from Gr. *εὐλόγιον*.] Older form of Eulogy.

Notwithstanding the extravagant *eulogium* which you have heard of the French king's house, I will venture to affirm, that the king of England is better, I mean more comfortably, lodged.—*Smollett, Travels through France and Italy.* (Ord MS.)

I shall not accompany those writings with *eulogiums*, but leave them to speak for themselves.—*Steele, Spectator*, no. 461. (Ord MS.)

Eúlogize. *v. a.* Commend; praise.

Those
Who *eulogize* their country's foes.
Huddesford, Satirical Poems.

Eúlogy. *s.* [Gr. λόγος = word, speech.] Encomium; praise; panegyric.

Many brave young minds have oftentimes, through hearing the praises and famous *eulogies* of worthy men, been stirred up to affect the like commendations.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

If some men's appetites find more melody in discord, than in the harmony of the angelic quires; yet even these seldom miss to be affected with *eulogies* given themselves.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Eúnuch. *s.* [Gr. *εὔνουχος*; Lat. *eunuchus*.] One who is castrated or emasculated.

It hath been observed by the ancients, that much of Venus doth dim the sight; and yet *eunuchs*, which are unable to generate, are nevertheless also dimsighted. —*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Eúnuch. *v. a.* Make a eunuch. *Rare.*

They *eunuch* all their priests; from whence 'tis shewn,
That they deserve no children of their own.
Creech, Translation of Lucretius.

Eúnuchate. *v. a.* Make a eunuch. *Rare.*

It were an impossible act to *eunuchate* or castrate themselves.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Eúnuchism. *s.* State of a eunuch.

That *eunuchism*, not in itself, but for the kingdom of heaven, is better than it, we doubt not; but when these two are reduced to their subjects their value is according to their use.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy*, p. 54.

This voluntary *eunuchism* is not to be understood literally, as it was by Origen.—*Texts of Papists concerning Celibacy examined*, pt. ii. 782.

Eúpathy. *s.* [Gr. πάθος = suffering, passion, feeling.] Right feeling.

In Laertius we read recorded for a Stoick sentiment, that as the vitious man had his *πάθη*, or perturbations; so, opposed to these, had the virtuous his *εὐπαθείαι*, his *eupathies* or well-feelings, translated by Cicero constantiæ. The three chief of these were Will, defined rational desire; Caution, defined rational aversion; and Joy, defined rational exultation. To these three principal *eupathies* belonged many subordinate species.—*Harris, Three Treatises*, note on Treatise III.

Eupépsy. *s.* [Gr. πέπτω = cook, digest.] Good digestion. (*Eupeptic* the adjective. The compounds in *dys-* commoner.)

An age merely mechanical! *Eupepsy* its main object.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Signs of the Times.*

Euphemism. *s.* [Gr. *εὐφημισμός*; *εὐφημίω* (φημί = speak) = literally speak well, but, in its original sense, use words of good omen, or avoid unlucky expressions.] In *Rhetoric.* Way of describing an offensive thing by an inoffensive expression.

Akin to litotes is *euphemism*, which may be applied to the same purpose. When it is said of the martyr St. Stephen, that 'he fell asleep,' instead of he died, the *euphemism* partakes of the nature of metaphor, intimating a resemblance between sleep and the death of such a person.... A Roman expressing a strong dislike to a person or thing, would say 'valeat,' fare it well: which is a kind of ironical *euphemism*.—*Beattie, Elements of Moral Science*, § 866. (Ord MS.)

Euphónic. *adj.* Having euphony as its result; causing harmony in language.

These abbreviations are generally the result of a *euphonic* process.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, Elements of Comparative Philology.*

Euphónious. *adj.* According to the laws of euphony; harmonious; smooth-sounding.

Euphonious languages are not necessarily easy of acquirement. The Fin, in which it is rare to find two concurrent consonants in the same syllable, is too fine and delicate for remembrance. The mind wants consonantal combinations, or something equally definite to lay hold of.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, Elements of Comparative Philology.*

Euphony. *s.* [Gr. φωνή = voice.] Agreeable sound; contrary to harshness.

Had the Grecians been as careless of *euphony* and polishing their words in the terminations, as they have been in the initial syllables, their language had been as much inferiour to some others in *euphony*, as now it is esteemed more pleasant and graceful.—*Dalgarno, Didascalocophus*, p. 114: Ox. 1680.

In verse there is more care of *euphony* in every part.—*Instructions for Oratory*, p. 138: Ox. 1682.

Euphrasy. *s.* Herb so called; eyebright: (Euphrasia officinalis, a plant supposed to clear the sight).

Then purg'd with *euphrasy*, and rue,
The visual nerve; for he had much to see;
And from the well of life three drops instill'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 414.

Euphuism. *s.* [Gr. εὖ = well, φυή = nature, temper.] Affected and pedantic manner of using words which was in vogue at the end of the sixteenth century: ('England and his *Euphues*' being the title of a well-known and influential work by the early dramatist Lyly).

The singular affectation known by the name of *euphuism* was, like some other celebrated absurdities, the invention of a man of true genius, John Lyly, noticed above as a dramatist and poet—the first part of whose prose romance Euphues appeared in 1578 or 1579. 'Our nation,' says Sir Henry Blount, in the preface to a collection of some of Lyly's dramatic pieces, which he published in 1632, 'are in his debt for a new English which he taught them. "Euphues and his England" began first that language; all our ladies were then his scholars; and that beauty in court which could not parley *euphuism*—that is to say, who was unable to converse in that pure and reformed English which he had formed his work to be the standard of—was as little regarded as she which now there speaks not French.' ... The discourse of Sir Piercie Shafton, in 'The Monastery,' is rather a caricature than a fair sample of *euphuism*.... Perhaps, indeed, our language is, after all, indebted to this writer and his *euphuism* for not a little of its present euphony. From the strictures Shakespear, in 'Love's Labour's lost,' makes Holofernes pass on the mode of speaking of his *euphuist*, Don Adriano de Amado, 'a man of fire-new words, fashion's own knight, that hath a mint of phrases in his brain—one whom the music of his own vain tongue doth ravish like enchanting harmony'—it should almost seem that the now universally adopted pronunciation of many of our words are first introduced by such persons as this refining 'child of fancy.' 'I abhor such fanatical fantasms, such insociable and point device companions, such rackers of orthography as to speak dout, fine, when he should say doubt; det, when he should pronounce debt d, e, b, t, not d, e, t, he clepeth a calf, cauf, half, hauf; neighbour vocatur, nebour, neigh, abbreviated ne; this is abhominable (which he would call abominable), it insinuateth me of insanie.' Here, however, the all-seeing poet laughs rather at the pedantic schoolmaster than at the fantastic knight; and the *euphuistic* pronunciation which he makes Holofernes so malignantly criticise, was most probably his own and that of the generality of his educated contemporaries.—*Craik, History of the English Language*, i. 471-3.

Euphuist. *s.* One who affects Euphuism.

(For example see extract under preceding entry.)

Euphuistic. *adj.* Having the character of Euphuism.

(For example see extract under Euphuism.)

Eurythmy. *s.* [Gr. ῥυθμός = rhythm.] Harmony; regular and symmetrical measure. *Rare.*

From these three ideas or designs, viz. orthography, scenography, and profile, it is that *eurythmy*, 'majestica' and 'venusta species ædificii,' do result.—*Evelyn, Parallel of the ancient Architecture with the modern.*

Eútaxy. *s.* [Gr. τάξις = arrangement.] Established order. *Rare.*

This ambition made Absalom rebel; nay, it endangered a crack in the glorious *eutaxy* of heaven, which could not be expiated but by the dejection of Lucifer that first quickened it.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 134: 1653.

Euthanásia. *s.* [Gr. θάνατος = death.] Easy happy death.

Let me prescribe and commend to thee, my son, this true spiritual means of thine happy *euthanasia*, which can be no other than this faithful disposition of the labouring soul, that can truly say, I know whom I have believed.—*Bishop Hall, The Comforter.*

I ask not to live, O Hebe! give me but gentle death; *euthanasia, euthanasia*, that is all I implore. —*Tatler*, no. 44.

A recovery, in my case, and at my age, is impossible: the kindest wish of my friends is *euthanasia*. —*Arbuthnot.*

Our life cannot be pronounced happy, till the last scene is closed with ease and resignation: the mind still continuing to preserve its usual dignity, and falling into the arms of death, as a wearied traveller sinks into rest. This is that *euthanasia* which Augustus often desired, which Antoninus Pius enjoyed, and for which every wise man will pray.—*Lord Orrery on Swift*, p. 165.

Evácate. *v. a.* Evacuate. *Rare.*

Dry air opens the surface of the earth to disincarcerate venene bodies, or to *evacate* them.—*Harvey, On the Plague.*

Evácuant. *adj.* and *s.* In *Medicine.* Having the power to produce evacuation; medicine used for that purpose.

(For example see extract under Excernent.)

Evácuate. *v. a.* [Lat. *evacuatus*, pass. part. of *evacuo*; *evacuatio, -onis*; *vacuus* = empty.]

1. Make empty; make void; nullify.

The defect, though it would not *evacuate* a marriage, after cohabitation and actual consummation; yet it was enough to make void a contract.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

There is no good way of prevention but by *evacuating* clean, and emptying the church.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

They rise again indeed to life, and so the first death is *evacuated*.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. vi.

The Holy Ghost then is described as a person distinct from the person of the Father, whose power he is, and distinct from the person of the Apostle, in whom he worketh, and consequently neither of the Socinian figures can *evacuate* or enervate the doctrine of his proper and peculiar personality.—*Ibid.* art. viii.

If the prophecies recorded of the Messiah are not fulfilled in Jesus of Nazareth, it is impossible to know when a prophecy is fulfilled, and when not, in any thing or person whatsoever, which would utterly *evacuate* the use of them.—*South.*

2. Specially applied to *emptying a place of one's self and followers.* Quit, as an army quits any country or district.

As this neutrality was never observed by the emperour, so he never effectually *evacuated* Catalonia. —*Swift.*

3. In *Medicine.* Void as excrement; get rid of from the bowels.

Boerhaave gives an instance of a patient, who by a long use of whey and water, and garden fruits, *evacuated* a great quantity of black matter, and recovered his senses.—*Arbuthnot.*

Evácuate. *v. n.* Practise a system of evacuation. *Rare.*

If the malady continue, it is not amiss to *evacuate* in a part in the forehead.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy.*

Evácuating. *part. adj.* Effecting evacuations.

(For example see extract under Excernent.)

Evacuátion. *s.*

1. Emptying, real or approximate; discharge; emission.

Consider the vast *evacuations* of men that England hath had by assistances lent to foreign kingdoms.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

2. Abolition; nullification.

Popery hath not been able to re-establish itself in any place, after provision made against it by utter *evacuation* of all Romish ceremonies.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. Practice of clearing the body by physic.

The usual practice of physick among us, turns in a manner wholly upon *evacuation*, either by bleeding, vomit, or some purgation.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Evácuator. *s.* One who evacuates, makes void, or annuls.

Take heed, be not too busy in imitating any father in a dangerous expression, or in excusing the great *evacuators* of the law.—*Hammond, Works*, i. 175.

Evácuatory. *adj.* Evacuant.

If medicines of the *evacuatory* kind were to be joined with the bark, they would, unless very gentle in their operation, frustrate the good effects of the principal remedy.—*Falconer, Hunter's Georgical Essays*, iv. 525. (Ord MS.)

Eváde. *v. a.* [Lat. *evado*.]

1. Elude; avoid; escape by artifice, subterfuge, or stratagem.

In this point charge him home, that he affects
Tyrannick power: if he *evade* us there,
Inforce him with his envy to the people.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 3

If thou covet death, as utmost end
Of misery, so thinking to *evade*
The penalty pronounc'd, doubt not but God
Hath wiselier arm'd his vengeful ire, than so
To be forestall'd. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 1020.

He might *evade* the accomplishment of these afflictions he now gradually endureth.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Our question thou *evad'st*; how didst thou dare To break hell bounds? *Dryden, State of Innocence.*

2. Escape or elude by sophistry.

My argument evidently overthrows all that he brings to *evade* the testimonies of the fathers.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

We have seen how a contingent event baffles man's knowledge, and *evades* his power.—*South, Sermons.*

Evade. *v. n.*

1. Escape; slip away. *Rare.*

Unarm'd they might
Have easily, as spirits, *evaded* swift
By quick contraction, or remove.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 595.

With *from*.

His wisdom, by often *evading from* perils, was turned rather into a dexterity to deliver himself from dangers, than into a providence to prevent.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

2. Practise sophistry or evasions.

The ministers of God are not to *evade* or take refuge in any of these two forementioned ways.—*South, Sermons.*

Evagátion. *s.* [Fr. *évagation*; Lat. *evagor.*] Act of wandering; excursion; ramble; deviation.

I shall make a circle hither again; taking perchance both universities in my line homewards. You married men are deprived of these *evagations.*—*Sir H. Wotton, Letters, Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 579: 1638.

These long chains of lofty mountains, which run through whole continents east and west, serve to stop the *evagation* of the vapours to the north and south in hot countries.—*Ray.*

Éval. *adj.* Respecting the duration of time. *Rare.*

Every one at all skilled in the Greek language knows that *αἰων*, age, and *αἰώνιος, eval*, improperly everlasting, do not convey the ideas of a proper *eternity.—Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury*, p. 67: 1791.

Evaluátion. *s.* Exhaustive valuation.

Before applying the doctrine of chances to any scientific purpose, the foundation must be laid for an *evaluation* of the chances, by possessing ourselves of the utmost attainable amount of positive knowledge.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic.*

Evanéscence. *s.* Disappearance; end of appearance.

Like light transmitted from room to room, they lose their strength and splendour, and fade at last in total *evanescence.—Johnson, Rambler*, no. 156.

The image of misery was perhaps originally suggested to some poet by the conduct of his patron, by the daily contemplation of splendour which he never must partake, by fruitless attempts to catch at interdicted happiness, and by the sudden *evanescence* of his reward when he thought his labours almost at an end.—*Ibid.* no. 163.

Evanéscent. *adj.* Vanishing; imperceptible; lessening beyond the perception of the senses.

The canal grows still smaller and slenderer, so as that the *evanescent* solid and fluid will scarce differ.—*Arbuthnot.*

Evángel. *s.* Gospel; good tidings. *Obsolete.*

Surely much rather might the heavenly ministry of the *evangil* bind herself about with far more piercing beams of majesty and awe, by wanting the beggarly help of halings and amercements in the use of her powerful keys.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government.*

Evangélic. *adj.* Consonant to the doctrine of the gospel.

Sworn to the laws of God and *evangelick* truth.—*Milton, Eiconoclastes.*

Evangélical. *adj.*

1. Contained in the gospel.

Those *evangelical* hymns, they allow not to stand in our liturgy.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Agreeable to the gospel.

God will indeed judge the world in righteousness; but 'tis by an *evangelical*, not a legal righteousness, and by the intervention of the man Christ Jesus, who is the Saviour as well as the judge of the world.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Often used *substantivally*; an 'evangelical' meaning a preacher or professor of doctrines preeminently evangelical.

Evangélically. *adv.* In an evangelical manner; according to the revelation of the gospel.

It appears that acts of saving grace are *evangelically* good, and well-pleasing to God.—*Bishop Barlow, Remains*, p. 432.

Evángelism. *s.* Promulgation of the gospel.

Thus was this land saved from infidelity, through the apostolical and miraculous *evangelism.—Bacon, New Atlantis.*

Evángelist. *s.*

1. Writer of the history of our Lord Jesus.

Each of these early writers ascribe to the four *evangelists* by name their respective histories.—*Addison.*

2. Promulgator of the Christian laws.

Those to whom he first entrusted the promulgating of the gospel, had instructions; and it were fit our new *evangelists* should show their authority.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Evángelistary. *s.* Selection from the gospels, to be read as a lesson in divine service.

The Saxons had . . . kept the day, as it seemeth by their *evangelistary*, where the rubrick to the gospel is, This the Gospel for Childmas or Childermas day.—*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 119: 1650.

In the following extract, which is from the previous editions, the context is such that, except for the authority of Porson, we should think that the *evangelistaries* and *lectionaries* were the *writers* of certain matters connected with the *evangels* and *lessons*, rather than the *evangels* and *lessons* themselves. Which is really meant is not beyond doubt. Porson might possibly make a case in favour of the words in question meaning *copyists* rather than *copies*; but, even then, *transfuse* is a strange word in a question between book and book.

The criticks complain that the *evangelistaries* and lectionaries have often transfused their readings into the other manuscripts.—*Porson, Letters to Travis*, p. 230.

Evangelizátion. *s.* Conversion of anything or anyone to the doctrine of the gospel; attribution of an evangelical character to anything.

The *evangelization* of the native superstitions was the first object of these latitudinarian missionaries. Balder took the place of Christ; Nanna of the Virgin.—*Translation of Gejer's History of Sweden.*

Evángelize. *v. a.* Instruct in the gospel, or law of the gospel.

Angels' renowne, and men's *evangeliz'd.*
Wits' Pilgrimage, l. 2.

None can be a better evangelist than the beloved physician, and none so complete a physician, as he who is frequently conversant in the Word of God, and able to *evangelize.—Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 256.

The Spirit
Pour'd first on his apostles, whom he sends
To *evangelize* the nations; then, on all
Baptiz'd, shall them with wonderous gifts endue.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 497.

Evángely. *s.* Good tidings; message of pardon and salvation; gospel. *Obsolete.*

The whole *evangelye* of Christe.—*Confutation of Nicholas Shaxton*, sign. H. iiii.: 1546.

Good Lucius,
That first received Christianity,
The sacred pledge of Christ's *evangely.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Evánid. *adj.* [Lat. *evanidus.*] Faint; weak; evanescent. *Rare.*

Where there is heat and strength enough in the plant to make the leaves odorate, there the smell of the flower is rather *evanid* and weaker than that of the leaves.—*Bacon.*

The decoctions of simples, which bear the visible colours of bodies decocted, are dead and *evanid*, without the commixtion of alum, argol, and the like.—*Sir T. Browne.*

I put as great difference between our new lights and ancient truths, as between the sun and an *evanid* meteor.—*Glanville.*

Evánish. *v. n.* Vanish. *Rare.*

Riches being momentary and *evanishing.—Drummond, Works*, p. 222.

[They] wonder at the tale
Of horrid apparition, tall and ghastly,
That walks at dead of night, or takes his stand
O'er some new-open'd grave: and, strange to tell!
Evanishes at crowing of the cock. *Blair, Grave.*

Eváporable. *adj.* Easily dissipated in fumes or vapours.

Such cordial powders as are aromatick, their virtue lies in parts that are of themselves volatile, and easily *evaporable.—Grew.*

Eváporate. *v. n.* Fly away in vapours or fumes; waste insensibly as a volatile spirit; pass off in vapour.

Our works unhappily *evaporated* into words; we should have talked less, and done more.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

This vapour falling upon joints which have not heat enough to dispel it, cannot be cured otherwise than by burning, by which it *evaporates.—Sir W. Temple.*

The enemy takes a surer way to consume us, by letting our courage *evaporate* against stones and rubbish.—*Swift.*

Eváporate. *v. a.*

1. Drive off in vapours.

Hast thou afforded us no means to *evaporate* these smokes, to withdraw these vapours?—*Donne, Devotions*, 304: 1624.

Convents abroad are so many retreats for the speculative, the melancholy, the proud, the silent, the politick, and the morose, to spend themselves, and *evaporate* the noxious particles.—*Swift.*

2. Give vent to; let out in ebullition or sallies.

My lord of Essex *evaporated* his thoughts in a sonnet to be sung before the queen.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Eváporate. *adj.* Dispersed in vapour.

How still the breeze! save what the filmy threads
Of dew *evaporate* brushes from the plain.
Thomson, Seasons, Autumn.

Evaporátion. *s.* Act of going off, or causing to go off, in fumes or vapours; process effecting the same.

Those waters, by rarefaction and *evaporation*, ascended.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

They are but the fruits of adusted choler, and the *evaporations* of a vindictive spirit.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

Evaporations are at some times greater, according to the greater heat of the sun; so wherever they alight again in rain, 'tis superiour in quantity to the rain of colder seasons.—*Woodward.*

Evásion. *s.* Escape; excuse; subterfuge; sophistry; artifice; artful means of eluding or escaping.

We are too well acquainted with those answers;
But his *evasion*, wing'd thus swift with scorn,
Cannot outfly our apprehensions.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

In vain thou striv'st to cover shame with shame;
Thou by *evasions* thy crime uncover'st more.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 841.

Evásive. *adj.* Practising, or containing, an evasion; sophistical; dishonestly artful; slippery.

Evasive arts will, it is feared, prevail, so long as distilled spirits of any kind are allowed.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 107.

Evásively. *adv.* In an evasive manner.

I answered *evasively*, or at least indeterminately.—*Bryant.*

Eve. *s.*

1. Even; evening.

Such sights as youthful poets dream
On summer *eves* by haunted stream.
Milton, L'Allegro.

O, nightingale, that on yon bloomy spray
Warblest at *eve*, when all the woods are still.
Id., Sonnet to the Nightingale.

2. Vigil or fast to be observed before a festival; day before any important action (as the 'eve of a battle'); time immediately preceding any important action.

Let the immediate preceding day be kept as the *eve* to this great feast.—*Bishop Duppa, Rules and Helps of Devotion.*

Evéction. *s.* [Lat. *vectus*, pass. part. of *veho* = carry; *evectio, -onis.*] Exaltation.

His [Joseph's] being taken out of the dungeon represented Christ's resurrection, as his *evection* to the power of Egypt next to Pharoah, signified the session of Christ at the right hand of the Father.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. v.

Even. *s.* [A.S. *æfen.*]

1. Evening.

At *even* the quails came up, and covered the camp; and in the morning the dew lay round about the host.—*Exodus*, xvi. 13.

Th' unerring sun by certain signs declares,
What the late *ev'n*, or early morn prepares.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

The pale purple *even*
Melts around thy flight;
Like a star of heaven,
In the broad daylight,
Thou art still unseen, but yet I hear thy shrill delight.
Shelley, Ode to a Skylark.

2. Eve (in the sense of *vigil*). *Rare.*
A table of the vigils, &c. The *evens* or vigils before the Nativity of our Lord, the Purification, &c.—*Tables prefixed to the Book of Common Prayer.*

Even. *adj.* [A.S. *efen.*]

1. Level; not rugged; not unequal; smooth: (opposed to *rough*).
To see a beggar's brat in riches flow,
Adds not a wrinkle to my *even* brow.
Dryden, Persius's Satires.
The present face of Rome is much more *even* and level than it was formerly.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*
The superficies of such plates are not *even*, but have many cavities and swellings, which, how shallow soever, do a little vary the thickness of the plate.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

2. Uniform; equal to itself.
Constancy is natural to persons of *even* tempers and uniform dispositions.—*Tatler*, no. 192.

3. Level (in the sense of *parallel*).
Lay thee *even* with the ground.—*Luke*, xix. 44.

4. Not having inclination any way; not leaning to any side; not having any part higher or lower than the other.
When Alexander demanded of one what was the fittest seat of his empire, he laid a dry hide before him, and desired him to set his foot on one side thereof; which being done, all the other parts of the hide did rise up; but when he did set his foot in the middle, all the other parts lay flat and *even*.—*Sir J. Davies.*

5. Without anything owed (either *good* or *ill*); out of debt; square.
We reckon with your several loves,
And make us *even* with you: . . .
Henceforth be earls. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 7.
Mahomet met a little offend with the harmes done unto him by the Venetians, and perceiving that the island of Eubea was, for the commodious situation and strength thereof, the chiefe place from whence they wrought him all these wrongs, and whither they afterwards retired againe, as unto a most sure place of refuge, determined with himselfe at once to be *even* with them for all, and to imploy his whole forces both by sea and land for the gaining of that place.—*Knolles, History of the Turks*, p. 405. (Ord MS.)
The publick is always *even* with an author who has not a just deference for them: the contempt is reciprocal.—*Addison.*

6. Calm; not subject to elevation or depression; equable.
Do not stain
The *even* virtue of our enterprise.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.
Desires compos'd, affections ever *ev'n*,
Tears that delight, and sighs that waft to heav'n.
Pope.

7. Capable of being divided into whole numbers (4 = twice two, as distinguished from 5 = twice two and a half): (opposed to *odd*).
Let him tell me whether the number of the stars be *even* or odd.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*
What verity there is in that numeral conceit, in the lateral division of man by *even* and odd, ascribing the odd unto the right side, and *even* unto the left.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

8. Used to denote the *same rank* or *situation*. *Obsolete.*
Wicliffe: 'his *even* servant fell down, and prayed him,' i.e. fellow servant. (St. Matt. xviii.) So Chaucer calls a fellow Christian 'an *even* Christian.' The same expression is common in our old books, and was not wholly disused in Shakspeare's time: one of his clowns, in Hamlet, employs it.—*Todd.*

Even. *v. a.*

1. Make even.
With the ships, the number is *even'd*.
Stanyhurst, Virgil's Æneid, b. i.: 1582.
Remove prejudice, *even* the balance, and hold it even.—*Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants a safe Way to Salvation*, iii. § 86.

2. Make level.
This temple Xerxes *evened* with the soil, which Alexander is said to have repaired.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*
Beat, roll, and mow carpet-walks and cammomile; for now the ground is supple, and it will *even* all inequalities.—*Evelyn.*

3. Make out of debt; put in a state in which either good or ill is fully repaid.
Nothing can, or shall content my soul,
Till I am *even'd* with him, wife for wife.
Shakespear, Othello, ii. 1.

Even. *v. n.* Equal to. *Rare.*
A like strange observation taketh place here as at Stonehenge, that a redoubled numbering never *eveneth* with the first.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Even. *adv.* [see Every.]

1. Word of *strong assertion*. Verily.
Even so did those Gauls possess the coasts.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*
Thou wast a soldier
Even to Cato's wish; not fierce, and terrible
Only in strokes. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, i. 4.

2. Notwithstanding; though it was so that.
All I can say for those passages is, that I knew they were bad enough to please *even* when I wrote them.—*Dryden.*

3. Likewise; not only so, but also.
Here all their rage, and *ev'n* their murmurs cease,
And sacred silence reigns, and universal peace.
Pope.

4. So much as.
Books give the same turn to our thoughts that company does to our conversation, without loading our memories, or making us *even* sensible of the change.—*Swift.*
But if I be dear to some one else,
Then I should be to myself more dear;
Shall I not take care of all that I think,
Yea *even* of wretched meat and drink?
Tennyson, Maud.

5. Word of *exaggeration* in which a secret comparison is implied: (as, '*even* the great,' that is, 'the great *like* the mean').
Nor death itself can wholly wash your stains,
But long contracted filth *ev'n* in the soul remains.
Dryden.
I have made several discoveries, which appear new, *even* to those who are versed in critical learning.—*Addison, Spectator.*

6. Term of *concession*.
Since you refined the notion, and corrected the malignity, I shall *e'en* let it pass.—*Collier, Essay on Friendship.*

Evéne. *v. n.* [Lat. *evenio* = happen.] Happen; come to pass.
How often and frequently doth it *evene*, that after the love of God hath gained the dominion and upper-hand in the soul of man, that he is resolved to live well and religiously; in a small time after, do his lusts and evil concupiscence rally up themselves, and make a fresh assault more violent than the former!—*Hewyt, Sermons*, p. 83: 1658.

Évener. *s.* One who reconciles or makes even. *Rare.*
Hail, *evener* of old and new,
Hail, buildor bold of Christës bour!
Hymn to the Virgin, MS. cited by *Warton* in *History of English Poetry.*

Évenfall. *s.* Evening.
Alas for her that met me,
That heard me softly call,
Came glimmering through the laurels
At the quiet *evenfall*,
In the garden by the turrets
Of the old manorial hall.
Tennyson, Maud, xxiv. 11.

Évenhand. *s.* Parity of rank or degree. *Obsolete.*
Whoso is out of hope to attain to another's virtue, will seek to come at *even-hand* by depressing another's fortune.—*Bacon.*

Évenhanded. *adj.* Impartial; equitable: (often connected with *justice*).
Evenhanded justice
Commends th' ingredients of our poison'd chalice
To our own lips. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 7.

Évenhandedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Evenhanded.
(For example see extract under Evidence.)

Évening. *s.*

1. Close of day.
The devil is now more laborious than ever, the long day of mankind drawing towards an *evening*, and the world's tragedy and time near at an end.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

2. Latter end of life.
He was a person of great courage, honour, and fidelity, and not well known till his *evening*.—*Lord Clarendon, Of the Earl of Northampton.*

Often used *adjectivally*. When there is a true compound, *even* is the usual form.
Let my prayer be as the *evening* sacrifice.—*Psalms*, cxli. 2.
It shall come to pass that at *evening* time it shall be light.—*Zechariah*, xiv. 7.

Évenly. *adv.* In an even manner.

1. Equally; uniformly; in an equipoise.
In an infinite chaos nothing could be formed; no particles could convene by mutual attraction; for every one there must have infinite matter around it, and therefore must rest for ever, being *evenly* balanced between infinite attractions.—*Bentley.*

2. Levelly; without asperities.
A palish clearness, *evenly* and smoothly spread; not overthin and washy, but of a pretty solid consistence.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

3. Impartially; without favour or enmity.
You serve a great and gracious master, and there is a most hopeful young prince: it behoves you to carry yourself wisely and *evenly* between them both.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

Évenness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Even.

1. State of being even.
Her feet were placed upon a cube, to shew stability, and in her lap she held a perpendicular or level, as the ensign of *evenness* and rest.—*B. Jonson, Part of the King's Entertainment.*

2. Uniformity; regularity.
The ether most readily yieldeth to the revolutions of the celestial bodies, and the making them with that *evenness* and celerity is requisite in them all.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*
A crooked stick is not straitened, unless it be bent as far on the clear contrary side, that so it may settle itself at the length in a middle estate of *evenness* between both.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. Calmness; freedom from perturbation; equanimity; impartiality; equal respect.
More imperious and impatient of contradiction than becomes the calmness and unpassionate *evenness* of the true philosophical spirit.—*Bishop Sprat, History of the Royal Society*, p. 33.
Though he appeared to relish these blessings as much as any man, yet he bore the loss of them, when it happened, with great composure and *evenness* of mind.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Évensong. *s.*

1. Form of worship used in the evening.
If a man were but of a day's life, it is well if he lasts till *evensong*, and then says his compline an hour before the time.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

2. Time of the evensong, i.e. evening.
He tun'd his notes both *evensong* and morn.
Dryden.

Évent. *s.* [Lat. *eventus.*]

1. Incident; anything that happens (*good* or *bad*).
There is one *event* to the righteous, and to the wicked.—*Ecclesiastes*, ix. 2.
(For another example see extract under Effort.)

2. Consequence of an action; conclusion; upshot.
Two spears from Meleager's hand were sent;
With equal force, but various in th' *event*;
The first was fixt in earth, the second stood
On the boar's bristled back, and deeply drank his blood. *Dryden.*

Évent. *v. n.* [Fr. *éventer* = burst forth.] Break forth. *Rare.*
O that thou saw'st my heart, or didst behold
The place from whence that scalding sigh *evented.*
B. Jonson, Case is altered.

Évent. *v. a.* [Fr. *éventer* = fan.] Fan; cool; air. *Rare.*
And as Phœbus throws
His beams abroad, though he in clouds be closed,
Still glancing by them till he find opposed
A loose and rorid vapour that is fit
T' *event* his searching beams, and useth it
To form a tender twenty-coloured eye,
Cast in a circle round about the sky.
Marlowe and Chapman, Hero and Leander.

Événterate. *v. a.* [Lat. *venter* = belly.] Rip up; open by ripping the belly.
In a bear, which the hunters *eventerated*, or opened, I beheld the young ones, with all their parts distinct.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Éventful. *adj.* Full of events or incidents; full of changes of fortune.
Last scene of all,
That ends this strange *eventful* history,
Is second childishness.
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 7.

Éventide. *s.* Time of evening.
A swarm of gnats at *eventide*,
Out of the fens of Allan do arise,
Their murmuring small trumpets sounding wide.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Isaac went out to meditate at *eventide*.—*Genesis*, xxiv. 63.

Eventilátion. *s.* [Lat. *ventilo* = fan; *ventus* = wind.] Act of ventilating.
Now for the nature of this heat, it is not a destructive violent heat, as that of fire, but a generative gentle heat joined with moisture, nor needs it air for *eventilation*.—*Howell, Familiar Letters*, i. 35, p. 273.
It [vital flame] requires constant *eventilation*, through the trachea and pores of the body, for the discharge of a fuliginous and excrementitious vapour.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 205.

Éventual. *adj.* Happening in consequence of anything; consequential.

Creating a new paper currency, founded on an *eventual* sale of the church lands.—*Burke.*

Evéntually. *adv.* In the event, last result, or consequence.

Hermione has but intentionally, not *eventually*, disobliged you, and hath made your flame a better return, by restoring you your own heart.—*Boyle, Discourse on Seraphick Love.*

Evéntuate. *v. n.* Come out as a result. Either *new* or *revived*; and perhaps *American* rather than *English.*

Éver. *adv.* [see Either and Every.]

1. At any time.

Men know by this time, if *ever* they will know, whether it be good or evil which hath been so long retained.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. At all times; always; without end.

I see things may serve long, but not serve *ever.*
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, ii. 2.

Riches, fineless, is as poor as winter,
To him that *ever* fears he shall be poor.
Id., Othello, iii. 3.

Blinded greatness, *ever* in turmoil,
Still seeking happy life, makes life a toil. *Daniel.*

For ever (sometimes *For ever and a day*). Eternally; in perpetuity.

His master shall bore his ear through with an aul, and he shall serve him *for ever.*—*Exodus*, xxi. 6.

For ever, and *for ever*, farewell, Cassius.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, v. 1.

I know a lord who values no lease, though for a thousand years, nor any estate that is not *for ever* and *ever.*—*Sir W. Temple.*

Men are like a company of poor insects, whereof some are bees, delighted with flowers and their sweetness; others beetles, delighted with other kinds of viands; which having enjoyed for a season, they cease to be, and exist no more *for ever.*—*Locke.*

The meeting points the fatal lock dissever
From the fair head, *for ever* and *for ever.* *Pope.*

Ever and anon. At one time and another; now and then.

So long as Guyon with her communed,
Unto the ground she cast her modest eye;
And *ever and anon*, with rosy red,
The bashful blood her snowy cheeks did dye.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The fat ones would be *ever and anon* making sport with the lean, and calling them starvelings.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

He lay stretch'd along,
And *ever and anon* a silent tear
Stole down and trickled from his hoary beard.
Dryden.

3. In any degree.

Let no man fear that harmful creature *ever* the less, because he sees the apostle safe from that poison.—*Bishop Hall.*

For a mine undiscovered, neither the owner of the ground or any body else are *ever* the richer.—*Collier, Essay on Pride.*

It suffices to the unity of any idea, that it be considered as one representation or picture, though made up of *ever* so many particulars.—*Locke.*

There must be somewhere such a rank as man;
And all the question, wrangle *e'er* so long,
Is only this, if God has plac'd him wrong?
Pope, Essays.

4. Word of *enforcement* or *aggravation*: ('As soon as *ever* he had done it').

That *ever* this fellow should have fewer words than a parrot, and yet the son of a woman.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 4.

They brake all their bones in pieces, or *ever* they came at the bottom of the den.—*Daniel*, iv. 24.

That purse in your hand, as a twin brother, is as like him as *ever* he can look.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

As soon as *e'er* the bird is dead,
Opening again, he lays his claim
To half the profit, half the fame. *Prior.*

The title of duke had been sunk in the family *ever* since the attainder of the great duke of Suffolk.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Ever a. Any.

I am old, I am old.—I love thee better than I love *e'er a* scurvy young boy of them all.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 4.

Évergreen. *adj.* Verdant throughout the year.

The juice, when in greater plenty than can be exhaled by the sun, renders the plant *evergreen.*—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Évergreen. *s.* Plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons.

Some of the hardiest *evergreens* may be transplanted, especially if the weather be moist and temperate.—*Evelyn.*

I find you are against filling an English garden with *evergreens.*—*Addison, Spectator.*

Everlásting. *adj.* Lasting or enduring without end; perpetual; immortal: (differing from Eternal when the two words are taken strictly; *Everlasting* applying to that which has no end, *Eternal* to that which has neither end nor beginning; *Eternal* is oftener treated as a synonym of *Everlasting*, than *Everlasting* of *Eternal*).

Whether we shall meet again, I know not;
Therefore our *everlasting* farewell take.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, v. 1.

The *everlasting* life, both of body and soul, in that future state, whether in bliss or woe, hath been added.—*Hammond.*

And what a trifle is a moment's breath,
Laid in the scale with *everlasting* death!
Sir J. Denham.

Everlásting. *s.*

1. Eternity; eternal duration, whether past or future.

From *everlasting* to *everlasting* thou art God.—*Psalms*, xc. 2.

We are in God through the knowledge which is had of us, and the love which is born towards us, from *everlasting.*—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. With the *definite article.* The Eternal Being.

O, that this too too solid flesh would melt,
Thaw, and resolve itself into a dew!
Or that the *Everlasting* had not fix'd
His canon 'gainst self-slaughter.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 2.

3. Applied, somewhat laxly, to more than one object of an unusually permanent character. It is one of the names of the cloth called Durance, now, with the object named, obsolete. It is also the popular name of one, or more than one, of the native plants of the natural order Compositæ, limited in general to the Antennaria margaritacea; but applied, according to the district, to several of the Gnaphaliums, as well as to the Centaurea Cyanus, Bluebottle, or Cornflower.

Everlásting-pea. *s.* Flower so called of the genus Lathyrus, the two native plants being L. sylvestris and L. latifolius.

In the *everlasting-pea* the midrib is prolonged as a tendril,—*Henfrey, Rudiments of Botany.*

Everlástingly. *adv.* Eternally; without end.

I'll hate him *everlastingly*,
That bids me be of comfort any more.
Shakespear, Richard II. iii. 2.

Many have made themselves *everlastingly* ridiculous.—*Swift.*

Everlástingness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Everlasting; perpetuity; indefinite duration; permanence; continuance; persistence.

O Lord, Thou that dwellest in *everlastingness.*—2 *Esdras*, viii. 20.

He hath called us to *everlastingness.*—*Stapleton, Fortress of the Faith which Protestants call Papistry*, fol. 39, b: 1565.

Nothing could make me sooner to confess,
That this world had an *everlastingness*,
Than to consider that a year is run
Since both this lower world's, and the sun's sun
Did set. *Donne, Poems*, p. 223.

A perpetuity (as I may so say) that is circumscribed: an *everlastingness* that lasts as long as the thing of which it is affirmed.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 191.

Evermóre. *adv.* Always; eternally.

It govern'd was, and guided *evermore*,
Through wisdom of a matron grave and hoare.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Sparks by nature *evermore* aspire,
Which makes them now to such a highness flee.
Sir J. Davies.

With *for.*

Religion prefers those pleasures which flow from the presence of God *for evermore*, infinitely before the transitory pleasures of this world.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Evérse. *v. a.* Overthrow; subvert; destroy. *Rare:*

The foundation of this principle is totally *eversed* by the ingenious commentator upon immaterial beings.—*Glanville.*

Evérsion. *s.* Overthrow.

Supposing overturnings of their old errour to be the *eversion* of their well-established governments.—*Jeremy Taylor, Cases of Conscience.*

Evért. *v. a.* [Lat. *verto* = turn, pass. part. *versus.*]

1. Destroy; overthrow.

I shall say nothing so consonant unto reason, which (by the conceit of a strange reason) he will not seek to *evert*; yea, and take a pride too in it.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 5: 1626.

A process is valid, if the jurisdiction of the judge is not yet *everted* and overthrown.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

2. In *Botany* and *Medicine.* Turn outwards: (generally used as the participial adjective, *everted*).

Every. *art.* [The elements of this word are, in the first place, *ever* and *each*; the latter being so much disguised as to make its reality, on the first view, problematical. The older form, *everich*, however, shows that a *k* has been softened down, whilst *such* and *which*, as compared with the Scotch *swilk* and *whilk*, explain the loss of the *l*, *each* being the A.S. *ælc.*

But this is itself a compound; and not only that, but one in which the *ev-* in *ever* reappears: *ælc* = the root of *ev-er* in a contracted form + *like.* See Such and Which. Hence, in *every*, the same root appears twice; the result being four elements in three syllables.

The *ev-*, in *ev-er*, is the *ev-* in *ev-en*; for which see Either. The notion at the bottom of all its meanings is *time*, or *continuance*; a notion which is clear enough in *ever*, and not very obscure in *even.* When we say '*even* though you are tired you must go on,' and the like, we mean that, notwithstanding certain reasons to the contrary, reasons in favour of your resting or stopping, the original necessity of proceeding still *continues.* And in the word under notice *ever the like* means so long as the *likeness* lasts the necessity of going on with it exists also. That *ever* and *even* are in the same relation to one another as *there* and *then*, cannot here be shown in detail. All that is noted is the fact of the *r* and *n* being no parts of the original root.

In import, *any*, *each*, and *every* are allied. All mean both *one* and *all.* *Any* is simply a derivative of *ane* = one; but any *one* individual taken from a class *indifferently*, and said to have certain qualities, tells us that those qualities are shared by the class in general. *Each*, which, as far as the element *the like* goes, is singular, suggests plurality, inasmuch as a series of individuals is taken in order. *Every*, in which the singular element *the like* also enters, differs from *each* only in giving less prominence to selection of the individual. Hence, *any* takes its meaning from the notion of *indifference*; *each* from that of *ordinality*; and *every* from that of *collectiveness.*

But *every* is never used alone. *Any* and *each* can be used alone; but *every* must be followed by either a substantive or *one*, as *every man*, *every one.* This induced the editor to treat it in his grammar as an article, rather than as an ordinary pronoun, and as such it is, accordingly, entered here.]

Each; each one of all.

All the congregation are holy, *every* one of them.—*Numbers*, xvi. 3.

He proposeth unto God their necessities, and they their own requests for relief in *every* of them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The virtue and force of *every* of these three is shrewdly allayed.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

Everyday. *adj.* Common; occurring on any day.

Men of genius forget things of common concern, which make no slight impression on *everyday* minds.—*Shenstone.*

He was a plain, business-like speaker; a man of *every-day* talents in the House; a clear, easy, fluent, and, from much practice, as well as strong and natural sense, a skilful debater.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Mr. Dundas.*

Éverywhere. *adv.* In all places; in each place.

The substance of the body of Christ was not *every-where* seen, nor did it *every-where* suffer death; *every-where* it could not be entombed: it is not *every-where* now, being exalted into heaven.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

If I send my son abroad, how is it possible to keep him from vice, which is *every-where* so in fashion?—*Locke.*

'Tis no-where to be found, or *every-where.* *Pope.*

Everywhéreness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Everywhere; ubiquity (which latter term translates it, being from the Latin *ubique* = everywhere). *Rare.*

By which sayings the divine Immensity is as fully expressed as by the artificial term ubiquity, that is, *everywhereness.*—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra,* b. iv. ch. viii. (Ord MS.)

Évesdrop. *v. n.* Play the Eves- (or Eaves-) dropper. (For remarks upon verbs of this kind, i.e. compounds preceded by a substantive, see editor's preface.)

'Tis not to listen at the doors of parliament, or to *evesdrop* the council-chamber.—*Archbishop Sancroft, Sermons,* p. 155.

Évesdropper. *s.* [the common spelling is *eaves*, which serves to distinguish the word from *eve* = evening; but the refinement, however, if such be the explanation of the spelling, is unnecessary, there being no chance of confusion when the origin of the word from the A.S. *efese* is known, wherein there is not only no *a*, but wherein the *s* belongs to the root and is not the sign of the plural number.] Person who skulks about a house to listen.

What makes you listening there? Get farther off; I preach not to thee, thou wicked *evesdropper.*—*Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

Do but think how becoming your function it is to be disguised like a slave, and an *evesdropper,* under the women's windows.—*Id., Don Sebastian.*

Évict. *v. a.* [Lat. *evinco.*]

1. Dispossess of by a judicial course.

The law of England would speedily *evict* them out of their possession, and therefore they held it the best policy to cast off the yoke of English law.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

The great landowners *evicted* their tenantry, who were thus thrown upon the country, houseless and landless, but free.—*C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England,* ch. xxxiv.

2. Take away by a sentence of law.

His lands were *evicted* from him.—*King James's Declaration.*

3. Prove; evince. *Obsolete.*

I do not desire to be equal to those that went before; but to have my reason examined with theirs, and so much faith to be given them, or me, as those shall *evict.*—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Évicted. *part. adj.* ? Proved.

I suffered myself to be over-intreated to abate somewhat of that *evicted* composition.—*Bishop Hall, Specialties of his Life.*

Éviction. *s.*

1. Dispossession or deprivation by a definitive sentence of a court of judicature.

If any of the parties be laid asleep, under pretence of arbitrament, and the other party doth cautiously get the start at common law, yet the pretorian court will set back all things, and no respect had to *eviction* or dispossession.—*Bacon.*

2. Proof; evidence; certain testimony.

These, these are excellent and irrefragable proofs and *evictions* of your calling and election.—*Bishop Hall, Remains,* p. 285.

A plurality of voices carries the question in all our debates, but rather as an expedient for peace than an *eviction* of the right.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Évidence. *s.*

1. State of being evident; clearness; indubitable certainty; notoriety; testimony; proof.

I had delivered the *evidence* of the purchase unto Baruch.—*Jeremiah,* xxxii. 16.

Had Smith been the only offender, it might have been expected that he would have been gladly sacrificed as an *evidence* of Elizabeth's *evenhandedness.*—*Froude, History of England, Reign of Elizabeth,* ch. vii.

2. Witness; one who gives evidence.

To swear he saw three inches through a door,
As Asiatick *evidences* swore.
Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

There are books extant, which they must needs allow of as proper *evidence*; even the mighty volumes of visible nature, and the everlasting tables of right reason.—*Bentley.*

Évidence. *v. a.*

1. Prove; evince.

The horses must be *evidenced* by good testimonies to have been bred in Ireland.—*Sir W. Temple.*

If they be principles evident of themselves, they need nothing to *evidence* them.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

These things the Christian religion requires, as might be *evidenced* from texts.—*Id.*

2. Show; make discovery of.

Thou on earth hadst prosper'd, which thy looks
Now also *evidence.* *Milton, Paradise Lost,* x. 360.

Although the same truths be elicited and explicated by the contemplation of animals, yet they are more clearly *evidenced* in the contemplation of man.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Évident. *adj.* Plain; apparent; notorious.

It is *evident,* in the general frame of nature, that things most manifest unto sense have proved obscure unto the understanding.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

They are incapable of making conquests upon their neighbours, which is *evident* to all that know their constitutions.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Children minded not what was said, when it was *evident* to them that no attention was sufficient.—*Locke.*

Evidéntial. *adj.* Affording evidence or proof.

If it might be allowed me, I would fain distinguish all miracles into providential and *evidential* ones: Those should be *evidential* ones, which God enables men to work in order to gain belief, and which they know beforehand they shall work: These are such miracles as Moses and our Saviour wrought, and other prophets, and such as we have all along been speaking of.—*Bishop Fleetwood, Essay on Miracles,* p. 229.

Évidently. *adv.* In an evident manner; apparently; certainly; undeniably.

Laying their eggs they *evidently* prove
The genial pow'r and full effects of love. *Prior.*

The printing private letters is the worst sort of betraying conversation, as it has *evidently* the most extensive ill consequences.—*Pope.*

Evigilátion. *s.* Waking.

The *evigilation* of the animal powers, when Adam awoke.—*Bibliotheca Bibliographica Oxoniensis,* i. 157: 1720.

Évil. *adj.* [A.S. *yfel.*] Having bad qualities of any kind; not good; unhappy; miserable; calamitous; mischievous; destructive; ill.

It is my son's coat; an *evil* beast hath devoured him.—*Genesis,* xxxvii. 20.

He hath brought up an *evil* name upon a virgin.—*Deuteronomy,* xxii. 14.

All the days of the afflicted are *evil.*—*Proverbs,* xv. 15.

We are troubled to think, when our children are *evill,* that we have let them goe too thin clad, and so they have caught cold.—*Gataker, Jeroboam's Son's Decease,* 312. (Ord MS.)

When once a statesman acquires the *evil* reputation of shunning responsibility while he seeks power, there is no preventing the world from tracing every mischief to a source which appears to hide itself only because there is something to conceal.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Lord Mansfield.*

So dark a mind within me dwells,
And I make myself such *evil* cheer,
That if I be dear to some one else,
Then some one else may have much to fear.
Tennyson, Maud.

Évil. *s.* Ill.

1. Wickedness; crime; injury; mischief.

Not in the legions
Of horrid hell can come a devil more damn'd
In *evils* to top Macbeth.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Whoso rewardeth *evil* for good, *evil* shall not depart from his house—*Proverbs,* xvii. 13.

2. Misfortune; calamity.

If we will stand boggling at imaginary *evils,* let us never blame a horse for starting at a shadow.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Evil is what is apt to produce or increase any pain, or diminish any pleasure in us; or else to procure us any *evil,* or deprive us of any good.—*Locke.*

3. Malady; disease: (as 'the *king's evil*').

What's the disease he means?—
'Tis called the *evil.* *Shakespear, Macbeth,* iv. 3.

Évil. *adv.* Ill.

Ah, froward Clarence, how *evil* it beseems thee,
To flatter Henry, and forsake thy brother!
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iv. 7.

It went *evil* with his house.—*Deuteronomy,* vii. 23.

The Egyptians *evil* entreated us, and afflicted us.—*Ibid.* xxvi. 6.

Évildóer. *s.* Malefactor; one who commits evil.

Whereas they speak evil against you as *evildoers,* they may by your good works glorify God.—1 *Peter,* ii. 12.

Évileyed. *adj.* Having an evil eye, i.e. malignant look or intention: (often implying the *power* of *fascination*).

Thou shalt not find me, daughter,
After the slander of most step-mothers,
Eviley'd unto you. *Shakespear, Cymbeline,* i. 2.

Nor can you rationally hope to keep your peace any longer, than whilst the *evil-eyed* factions want power to break it.—*Dean Pierce, Sermon* (29th May, 1661), p. 35.

Évilly. *adv.* In an evil manner.

This act, so *evilly* born, shall cool the hearts
Of all his people, and freeze up their zeal.
Shakespear, King John, iii. 4.

It will be an unhandsome injustice . . . *evilly* to requite their care by thy too curious and impatient spirit.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Dying,* iv. § 1.

Évilminded. *adj.* Malicious; mischievous; malignant; wicked; insidious.

But most she fear'd, that travelling so late,
Some *evilminded* beasts might lie in wait,
And, without witness, wreak their hidden hate.
Dryden.

Évilness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Evil; contrariety to goodness; badness of whatever kind.

The moral goodness and congruity, or *evilness,* unfitness, and unseasonableness of moral or natural actions, falls not within the verge of a brutal faculty.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Évilspeáking. *s.* Slander; defamation; calumny; censoriousness.

Wherefore laying aside all malice and all guile, and hypocrisies and envies, and all *evilspeakings.*—1 *Peter,* ii. 1.

Évilwíshing. *adj.* Wishing evil to; having no good will.

They heard of this sudden going out, in a country full of *evilwishing* minds towards him.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Évilwórker. *s.* One who does wickedness.

Beware of dogs, beware of *evilworkers.*—*Philippians,* iii. 2.

Évince. *v. a.* [Fr. *évincer*; Lat. *evinco* = literally, conquer; *prove* being a common secondary meaning.]

1. Prove; show; manifest; make evident.

Doubt not but that sin
Will reign among them, as of thee begot;
And therefore was law given them, to *evince*
Their natural pravity.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 285.

That religion, teaching a future state of souls, is a probability; and that its contrary cannot, with equal probability, be proved, we have *evinced.*—*South, Sermons.*

The greater absurdities are, the more strongly they *evince* the falsity of that supposition from whence they flow.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

I am—or rather was—a prince,
A chief of thousands, and could lead
Them on where each would foremost bleed;
But could not o'er myself *evince*
The like control. *Byron, Mazeppa,* vii.

A general prevalence of a habit of unfounded distrust can only be rectified, when men, instead of permitting 'the proud feebleness of their understanding' (to use the words of a modern philosopher) to mislead them into judging upon matters on which they are not competent to form an independent judgment, *evince* a disposition to defer to the opinions of guides selected with care and discretion.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion,* ch. x.

2. Conquer; subdue. *Rare.*

Errour by his own arms is best *evinc'd.*
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 235.

Évince. *v. n.* Prove.

The accuser complains, the witness *evinceth,* the judge sentences.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

Évincement. *s.* Proof. *Rare.*

The other argument, which I add as one *evincement* of the former, is, that the Scripture is every

where written with as much eloquence as the chief author thought fit and expedient for his wise ends in publishing it.—*Boyle, Considerations on the Style of the Holy Scriptures*, 29. (Ord MS.)

Evíncible. *adj.* Capable of proof; demonstrable.

Implanted instincts in brutes are in themselves highly reasonable and useful to their ends, and *evincible* by true reason to be such.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Évirate. *v. a.* [Lat. *vir* = man.] Deprive of manhood; emasculate; castrate; geld. *Rare.*

Not to speak of Origen, and some others, that have voluntarily *evirated* themselves. — *Bishop Hall, Christian Moderation*, b. i. § 4.

Evíscerate. *v. a.* [Lat. *viscera* = bowels.] Embowel; draw; deprive of the entrails; search within the entrails.

They did, spider-like, *eviscerate* and spin out themselves and their time.—*Dr. Griffiths, Samaritan Revived*, p. 36: 1660.

These take great pains, and *eviscerate* themselves, as it were, to weave a web, which, when it is ended, is fit for no other use but as an unprofitable thing to be swept away.—*Citation in Echard's Observations*, p. 70: 1696.

Throwing out of account the philosophers who, like Dr. Thomas Brown, quietly *eviscerate* the problem of its sole difficulty.—*Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions on Philosophy and Literature*, p. 586.

Évitable. *adj.* Avoidable; that may be escaped or shunned: (the negative compound *commoner*).

Of divers things evil, all being not *evitable*, we take one; which one, saving only in case of so great urgency, were not otherwise to be taken.—*Hooker.*

Évitate. *v. a.* [Lat. *evitatus*, pass. part. of *evito*; *vito* = avoid.] Avoid; shun; escape. *Rare.*

Therein she doth *evitate* and shun
A thousand irreligious cursed hours,
Which forced marriage would have brought upon her.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5

Evitátion. *s.* Act of avoiding.

In all bodies there is an appetite of union and *evitation*, of solution of continuity.—*Bacon.*

Evíte. *v. a.* Avoid. *Rare.*

'Gainst open shame no text can well be cited,
The blow once given cannot be *evited*. *Drayton.*

The terrours are no way to be *evited*, &c.—*Lord President Forbes, Reflections on Incredulity*, p. 81: 1750.

Evitérnal. *adj.* [Lat. *æviternus*.] Everlasting; having indefinite duration. *Rare.*

This we are sure of, that the angels are truly existing, spirituall, intelligent, powerfull, *eviternall* creatures.—*Bishop Hall, Mystery of Godliness*, § 9. (Ord MS.)

O my soul, thou couldst not be thyself, unless thou knew'st thine originall, heavenly: thine essence, separable; thy continuance, *eviternall*.—*Id., Invisible World*, b. i. (Ord MS.)

Evitérnity. *s.* Duration not infinitely, but indefinitely, long. *Rare.*

There shall we indissolubly, with all the chore of heaven, passe our *eviternity* of blisse in lauding and praising the incomprehensibly glorious majesty of our Creator.—*Bishop Hall, Invisible World.* (Ord MS.)

Our pursuit of knowledge and truth seems infinite and unlimited, by reason of our own infinity and *eviternity* that way.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, 485. (Ord MS.)

Évocate. *v. a.* Call forth. *Rare.*

He [Saul] had already shown sufficient credulity, in thinking there was any efficacy in magical operations to *evocate* the dead.—*Stackhouse, History of the Bible*, b. v. ch. iii.

Evocátion. *s.* Act of calling out.

Would truth dispense, we could be content with Plato, that knowledge were but remembrance, that intellectual acquisition were but reminiscential *evocation*.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Instead of a descent into hell, it seems rather a conjuring up or an *evocation* of the dead from hell. —*Notes to Odyssey.*

Evóke. *v. a.* [Lat. *evoco*, pass. part. *evocatus*.] Call forth.

I had no sooner *evoked* the name of Shakspeare fom the rotten monument of his former editions, than a crew of strange devils, and more grotesque than any of those he laughs at in the old farces, came chattering, mewing, and grinning round about me.—*Bishop Warburton, To Hurd*, let. 6: 1749.

The only business and use of this character, is to open the subject in a long prologue, to *evoke* the devil, and summon the court.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, ii. 362.

Evolátion. *s.* [Lat. *evolatus*, pass. part. of *evolo* = fly off.] Act of flying away.

That spiritual substance, which is imprisoned within us, would fain be flying up to that heaven whence it descended; these walls of flesh forbid that *evolation*, (as Socrates called it of old,) and will not let it out till the God of Spirits (who placed it there) shall unlock the doors, and free the prisoner by death.—*Bishop Hall, Free Prisoner*, § 7.

Evolútion. *s.*

1. Act of unrolling or unfolding.

The spontaneous coagulation of the little saline bodies was preceded by almost innumerable *evolutions*, which were so various that the little bodies came to obvert to each other those parts by which they might be best fastened together.—*Boyle.*

2. Series of things unrolled or unfolded.

The whole *evolution* of ages, from everlasting to everlasting, is so collectedly and presentifickly represented to God at once, as if all things which ever were, are, or shall be, were at this very instant really present.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.*

3. In *War.* See extract.

Evolution [is] the motion made by a body of men in changing their posture, or form of drawing up. And these *evolutions* are doubling of ranks or files, counter-marches, and wheelings.—*Harris.*

4. In *Geometry.* See extract.

The equable *evolution* of the periphery of a circle, or any other curve, is such a gradual approach of the circumference to rectitude, as that all its parts do meet together, and equally evolve or unbend; so that the same line becomes successively a less arch of a reciprocally greater circle, till at last they turn into a straight line.—*Harris.*

5. In *Arithmetic.* Extracting of roots from any given power, being the reverse of Involution.

Evolútional. *adj.* Connecting with, relating to, constituting, or constituted by, evolution.

It is not certain whether the idiots' brains had undergone any local *evolutional* change as the result of education or training. It is certain that they had increased somewhat in size after the general cessation of *evolutional* changes in their form.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology.*

Evólve. *v. a.* [Lat. *evolvo* (pass. part. *evolutus*) = roll out.] Develop.

This little active principle, as the body increaseth and dilateth, *evolveth*, diffuseth, and expandeth, if not his substantial existence, yet his energy.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

With frequent steps I visit yonder seat
Of man, thy offspring; from the tender seeds
Of justice, and of wisdom, to *evolve*
The latent honours of his generous name.
Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, b. ii.

The real state of the case is, that the principles which art involves, science alone *evolves*.—*Whewell, Novum Organon renovatum*, p. 133.

Evomítion. *s.* [Lat. *vomo* = vomit.] Act of vomiting out.

He was . . . to receive immediate benefit either by eructation, or expiration, or *evomition*.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 4.

Evúlsion. *s.* [Lat. *vello* = pluck, pass. part. *vulsus*.] Plucking or tearing out.

From a strict enquiry we cannot maintain the *evulsion*, or biting off any parts.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Ewe. *s.* [A.S.] She-sheep; female to the ram.

Rams have more wreathed horns than *ewes*.—*Bacon.*

Haste the sacrifice;
Sev'n bullocks yet unyok'd, for Phœbus choose;
And for Diana seven unspotted *ewes*.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

Éwer. *s.* [Fr. *aiguière* = vessel for water.] Vessel in which water is brought for washing the hands.

I dreamt of a silver basin and *ewer* to-night.—*Shakespear, Timon of Athens*, iii. 1.

Let one attend him with a silver basin
Full of rosewater, and bestrew'd with flowers;
Another bear the *ewer*; a third a diaper;
And say, wil't please your lordship cool your hands?
Id., Taming of the Shrew, induct. sc. 1.

Ex. *s.* Name of the twenty-fourth letter in the English alphabet.

Ex-. *Ex* is the Latin for *out*, or *out of*, often with a *privative* sense. It is also the Greek ἐξ. In Latin it has two forms, i.e. one consisting of three sounds and two letters, the *cs* (*ks*) being expressed by the compendium *x*, and the other the simply spelt and simply sounded *e*. In Greek, also, it has two forms; one ἐξ, wherein the ξ, letter for letter, is (like the Latin) a compendium for κς; and another, ἐκ. This last is remarkable for being one out of only two Greek words (οὐκ = not, being the other) which end in any consonant except ς, ρ, and ν. Both, however, are exceptional. Besides οὐκ, there are the forms οὐ and οὐχί; whilst ἐκ is only used when it precedes a consonant, ἐξ being used before a vowel. More than this, ἐκ generally precedes the noun it governs, of which it may be considered a part; so that, roughly speaking, neither it nor οὐκ breaks the rule as to no word in Greek ending in κ, or any similar consonant. The Greek ἐξ is spelt in English like the Latin, as in *exogen*. The Greek ἐκ is spelt with *e*, or as *ec*; the doctrine being that it came to us through the Latin. Hence, what applies to the words now coming under notice, applies also to words like Eccentric, and a large proportion of the entries under *ec-*. Confusion in spelling arises out of all this; since in a word like *Exogen*, for example, there is nothing except our knowledge of its history and the nature of its second element to tell us whether it be Greek or Latin.

Over and above the forms in κ and ξ, the Greek has the secondary form ἐξο- = *without* (rather than simply *out*), which is even more purely adverbial than the simpler one. And, corresponding with this, it has ἐνδο- = *within* (from ἐν = *in*), to match. Most of the derivatives are new words framed for scientific purposes. They run, however, in pairs (Exogen, Endogen; Exosmosis, Endosmosis), and are eminently necessary, inasmuch as similar compounds from *in* and *out* in English could not be formed; since it has been seen (see remarks under Enwrap) that those two words by no means run parallel in composition.

For certain questions which arise when the second element of the compound begins with *s* (giving the sound of *eks*+*s*) see remarks under Exult.

Exacerbátion. *s.* Increase of malignity; augmented force or severity; aggravation of a disease; paroxysm.

The patient may strive, by little and little, to overcome the symptom in *exacerbation*; and so, by time, turn suffering into nature.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Watchfulness and delirium, and *exacerbation*, every other day.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Exáct. *adj.* [Lat. *exactus*, pass. part. from *ex* = out, and *ago* = lead, drive, work.]

1. Nice; not failing; not deviating from rule.

All this, *exact* to rule, were brought about,
Were but a combat in the lists left out. *Pope.*

2. Methodical; not negligently performed; strict; punctual.

In my doings I was *exact*.—*Ecclesiasticus*, li. 19.

What if you and I enquire how money matters stand between us?—With all my heart, I love *exact* dealing; and let Hocus audit.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Many gentlemen turn out of the seats of their ancestors, to make way for such new masters as have been more *exact* in their accounts than themselves.—*Spectator.*

Exáct. *v. a.* Require or claim authoritatively or peremptorily as a right; demand; enforce.

Of a foreigner thou mayest *exact* it again; but that which is thine with thy brother, thine hand shall release.—*Deuteronomy*, xv. 3.

Exact of servants to be faithful and diligent.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Let us descend now therefore from this top
Of speculation; for the hour precise
Exacts our parting hence.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 588

Duty,
And justice to my father's soul, *exact*
This cruel piety. *Sir J. Denham, Sophy.*
Years of service past,
From grateful souls *exact* reward at last. *Dryden.*

Exáct. *v. n.* Practise extortion.

The enemy shall not *exact* upon him.—*Psalms*, lxxx. 22.

Exácter. *s.* One who exacts.

a. As one who demands by *authority*.

The poller and *exacter* of fees justifies the common resemblance of the courts of justice to the bush, whereunto while the sheep flies for defence in weather, he is sure to lose part of the fleece.—*Bacon, Essays.*

b. As one who demands *severely, peremptorily*, or *extortionately*.

Light and lewd persons, especially that the *exacter* of the oath did neither use exhortation, nor examining of them for taking thereof, were easily suborned to make an affidavit for money.—*Bacon, Office of Alienation.*

The grateful person being still the most severe *exacter* of himself, not only confesses, but proclaims his debts.—*South, Sermons.*

There is no way to deal with this man of reason, this rigid *exacter* of strict demonstration for things which are not capable of it.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Exácting. *part. adj.* Demanding; imperative; encroaching; having a tendency to claim full, or more than full, dues.

With a temper so *exacting*, he was more likely to claim what he thought due, than to consider what others might award.—*Arnold, History of Rome.*

Exáction. *s.*

1. Act of making an authoritative demand, or levying by force.

If he should break his day, what should I gain
By the *exaction* of the forfeiture?
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

We would leave the seventh year, and the *exaction* of every debt.—*Nehemiah*, x. 31.

2. Extortion; unjust demand; tribute severely levied or collected.

Remove violence and spoil, and execute judgement and justice; take away your *exactions* from my people.—*Ezekiel*, xlv. 9.

They have not made bridges over the rivers for the convenience of their subjects as well as strangers, who pay an unreasonable *exaction* at every ferry upon the least using of the waters.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Exáctitude. *s.* Exactness; accuracy.

Every sentence, every word, every syllable, every letter and point, seem to have been weighed with the nicest *exactitude*.—*Geddes, Prospectus of a new Translation of the Bible*, p. 92.

One thing is very remarkable in these two compositions, that those parts or versicles, which are meant to be pronounced by the priest in a kind of chaunt that frequently varies very little from a monotone, are yet syllabically distinguished by notes of different musical duration, and this with such *exactitude* that if we consider them merely as marks of the length of syllables, and of due pauses, without any reference whatever to music, they may be looked upon as good guides to a speaker, or reciter of those parts of the service.—*Mason, Essays on English Church Music.*

I began to think, after leading the most regular life in the world, and establishing the character for *exactitude* and punctuality, you were like some others I know, beginning to play the fool in your old age, and running your rigs in your grey hairs.—*Emilia Wyndham*, ch. xvi.

Exáctly. *adv.* In an exact manner; nicely; thoroughly.

Both of 'em knew mankind *exactly* well; for both of 'em began that study in themselves.—*Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

Exáctness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Exact.

1. Accuracy; nicety; strict conformity to rule or symmetry.

Of *exactness* of balance and weights.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xlii. 4.

Exactness, even to the partition of a cummin seed.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 546.

2. Regularity of conduct; strictness of manners; care not to deviate.

They think that their *exactness* in one duty will atone for their neglect of another.—*Rogers.*

Exáctor. *s.*

1. One who demands by authority.

As they reposed great religion in an oath, in respect of the actor: so did they likewise, in respect of the *exactor*.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 42.

After which, innumerable forms and shapes of new exactions and *exactors* overspread the land.—*Milton, Eiconoclastes.*

2. One who is severe in his injunctions or demands.

Men that are in health are severe *exactors* of patience at the hands of them that are sick.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Dying*, ii. § 3.

He [Charles I.] was so severe an *exactor* of gravity and reverence in all mention of religion, that he could never endure any light or profane word, with what sharpness of wit soever it was covered.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

It is doubtless a great disgrace to our religion to imagine, as too many superstitious Christians do, that it is an enemy to mirth and cheerfulness, and a severe *exactor* of pensive looks and solemn faces.—*Scott, Christian Life*, i. 4.

3. Extortioner; one who claims more than his due, or claims his due with outrage and severity.

Dispensers against the laws of God, but tyrannous importunators and *exactors* of their own.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

The service of sin is perfect slavery; and he who will pay obedience to the commands of it, shall find it an unreasonable task-master, and an unmeasurable *exactor*.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 27.

Exáctress. *s.* Female exactor. *Rare.*

That were a heavy and hard task, to satisfy Expectation, who is so severe an *exactress* of duties; ever a tyrannous mistress; and most times a pressing enemy.—*B. Jonson, Masques.*

Exácuate. *v. a.* [Lat. *exacuo.*] Whet; sharpen. *Rare.*

He hath done you wrong in a most high degree;
And sense of such an injury receiv'd
Should so *exacuate* and whet your choler,
As you should count yourself an host of men,
Compar'd to him. *B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady.*

Exággerate. *v. a.* [Lat. *exaggeratus*, pass. part. of *exaggero*; *exaggeratio*, *-onis*; from *agger* = mound.]

1. Heap upon; accumulate. *Obsolete*, though the *original import* of the word.

In the great level near Thorny, several oaks and firs stand in firm earth below the moor, and have lain there hundreds of years, still covered by the fresh and salt waters and moorish earth *exaggerated* upon them.—*Sir M. Hale.*

2. Heighten by representation; enlarge by hyperbolical expressions.

He had *exaggerated*, as pathetically as he could, the sense the people generally had, even despair of ever seeing an end of the calamities.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

A friend *exaggerates* a man's virtues, an enemy inflames his crimes.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Exággerated. *part. adj.* Hyperbolically amplified.

If from contemplating the figure of the eminent though narrow-minded lawyer whom we have been surveying, we turn to that of his far more celebrated contemporary, Sir William Grant, we shall find, with some marked resemblances, chiefly in political opinions and *exaggerated* dread of change, a very marked diversity in all the more important features of character, whether intellectual or moral.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen during the Reign of George III., Sir William Grant.*

Exaggerátion. *s.*

1. Act of heaping together; heap; accumulation. *Obsolete.*

Some towns, that were anciently havens and ports, are now, by *exaggeration* of sand between these towns and the sea, converted into firm land.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

2. Hyperbolical amplification.

Exaggerations of the prodigious condescensions in the prince to pass good laws, would have an odd sound at Westminster.—*Swift.*

Exággerator. *s.* One who exaggerates.

So gross an *exaggerator* was not likely to be trusted on a mission which might be ruined by overstatement.—*L. Horner, Translation of Villari's History of Savonarola*, b. ii. ch. v.

Exággeratory. *adj.* Having the character of exaggeration.

Dear princess, said Rasselas, you fall into the common errours of *exaggeratory* declamation, by producing, in a familiar disquisition, examples of national calamities, and scenes of extensive misery, which are found in books rather than in the world.—*Johnson, Rasselas*, ch. xxviii.

Exágitate. *v. a.* [Lat. *exagitatus*, pass. part. of *exagito*; *exagitatio*, *-onis*.]

1. Shake; put in motion.

The warm air of the bed *exagitates* the blood.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Pursue with invectives, reproaches, or accusations.

This their defect and imperfection I had rath lament in such case than *exagitate*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Hence Aristophanes in such a free manner *exagitates* the mysterious solemnities, the horrible secrets attending them, and impudent figures.—*Bishop Lavington, Enthusiasm of Methodists, &c.*, pt. iii. p. 350: 1751.

Exált. *v. a.* [Fr. *exalter*; Lat. *altus* = high.]

1. Raise on high; elevate to joy or confidence

Exalt him that is low, and abase him that is high —*Ezekiel*, xxi. 26.

O magnify the Lord with me, and let us *exalt* his name together.—*Psalms*, xxxiv. 3.

Against whom hast thou *exalted* thy voice, and lift up thine eyes on high?—2 *Kings*, xix. 22.

The covenanters, who understood their own want of strength, were very reasonably *exalted* with this success.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Now, Mars, she said, let fame *exalt* her voice;
Nor let thy conquests only be her choice. *Prior.*

2. Heighten; improve; refine by fire, as in chemistry.

The wild animals have more exercise, have their juices more elaborated and *exalted*; but for the same reason the fibres are harder.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

With chymick art *exalts* the min'ral pow'rs,
And draws the aromatick souls of flow'rs. *Pope.*

They meditate whether the virtues of the one will *exalt* or diminish the force of the other, or correct any of its nocent qualities.—*Watts.*

Exaltátion. *s.*

1. Act of raising on high; elevation to power, dignity, or excellence.

She put off the garments of widowhood, for the *exaltation* of those that were oppressed.—*Judith*, xvi. 8.

The former was an humiliation of Deity, the latter an humiliation of manhood: for which cause there followed an *exaltation* of that which was humbled: for with power he created the world, but restored it by obedience.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Elevated state; state of greatness or dignity.

You are as much esteemed, and as much beloved, perhaps more dreaded, than ever you were in your highest *exaltation*.—*Swift.*

3. In *Physics*. Operation of purifying or perfecting any natural body, its principles, or parts.

The second of these, viz. sanguification, is performed, when the chyle itself is ground over again, and receiving yet farther *exaltations* by a greater solution of the more noble and active principles.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 107.

4. Dignity of a planet in which its powers are increased.

Astrologers tell us, that the sun receives his *exaltation* in the sign Aries.—*Dryden.*

Exálted. *part. adj.* Elevated.

But hear, oh hear, in what *exalted* strains,
Sicilian muses, through these happy plains,
Proclaim Saturnian times, our own Apollo reigns.
Lord Roscommon.

Exáltedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Exalted; state of dignity or greatness.

That the angels and saints should, upon the account of the *exaltedness* of their natures, see and hear from thence what is done or said from one side of the earth to the other, is extremely incredible.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. ii.

The *exaltedness* of some minds, or rather as I shrewdly suspect their insipidity and want of feeling and observation, may make them insensible to these light things.—*Gray, To West*, letter 6.

Exálter. *s.* One who exalts.

a. By *simple elevation*.

Thus her, doubtful of her way,
For game and not for hunger a sea-pie
Spied through this traitorous spectacle, from high,
The seely fish where it disputing lay,
And to end her doubts, and her, bears her away
Exalted she's, but to the *exalter's* good,
(As are, by great ones, men which lowly stood,)
It's raised to be the raiser's instrument and food.
Donne, Poems, p. 303.

Her Majesty never shall be my *exalter*;
And yet she would raise me, I know, by a halter.
Swift.

b. By *praise*.

The Jesuits are the great *exalters* of the pope's supremacy.—*Fuller, Moderation of the Church of England*, p. 479.

Exáltment. *s.* Exaltation. *Rare.*

Sanctity implying a discrimination, a distance, an *exaltment* in nature or use of the thing which is denominated thereby.—*Barrow, Sermons.* (Ord MS.)

Exámen. *s.* [Latin.] Examination; disquisition; enquiry.

This considered together with a strict account, and critical *examen* of reason, will also distract the witty determinations of astrology.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The pure and useful religion needs not fear the most severe *examen.*—*Worthington, Letters to Hartlib*, ep. 4: 1660.

After so fair an *examen*, wherein nothing has been exaggerated.—*Burke, Vindication of natural Society.*

Exáminable. *adj.* Capable of being examined.

The draughts and first laws of the game are positive. But how? Merely ad placitum, and not *examinable* by reason.—*Bacon, Works*, i. 224. (Ord MS.)

Exáminant. *s.* One who is examined. *Rare.*

He brought a certain powder to his mistress, which the *examinant* believes to be the same, and spoke the following words: 'If you do take dis, you will never ail any ding; it will cure you of all diseases;' and abundance more to this purpose, which the *examinant* does not remember.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull*, pt. ii. ch. viii. (Ord MS.)

The examiners shall examine two at a time . . . the *examinants* shall appear before them, in classes of six at a time.—*Dean Prideaux, Articles for the Reformation of the two Universities, Life*, p. 234: 1715.

Exáminate. *s.* Person examined. *Rare.*

In an examination where a freed servant, who having power with Claudius, very saucily had almost all the words, asked in scorn one of the *examinates*, who was likewise a freed servant of Scribonianus; I pray, sir, if Scribonianus had been emperour, what would you have done? He answered, I would have stood behind his chair, and held my peace.—*Bacon.*

Examinátion. *s.* Act of examining by questions or experiment; accurate disquisition.

I have brought him forth, that, after *examination* had, I might have somewhat to write.—*Acts*, xxv. 26.

Different men leaving out or putting in several simple ideas, according to their various *examination*, skill, or observation of the subject, have different essences.—*Locke.*

On the following day he was brought before the Council. The *examination* was conducted by Nottingham with great humanity and courtesy.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xviii.

Exáminator. *s.* Examiner. *Rare.*

An inference, not of power to persuade a serious *examinator.*—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

All other inferiour magistrates to be chosen as the literati in China, or by those exact suffrages of the Venetians, and such again be not eligible, or capable of magistracies, honours, offices, except they be sufficiently qualified for learning, manners, and that by the strict approbation of deputed *examinators.*—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, to the reader.

Exámine. *v. a.*

1. Try an accused or suspected person by interrogatories; interrogate a witness.

All her deserving
Is a reserved honesty, and that
I have not heard *examin'd.*
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, iii. 5.

If we this day be *examined* of the good deed done to the impotent man.—*Acts*, iv. 9.

Let them *examine* themselves whether they repent them truly.—*Church Catechism.*

We ought, before it be too late, to *examine* our souls, and provide for futurity.—*Archbishop Wake, Preparations for Death.*

2. Make enquiry into; search into; scrutinize.

When I began to *examine* the extent and certainty of our knowledge, I found it had a near connexion with words.—*Locke.*

3. Try by experiment or observation; narrowly sift; scan.

To write what may securely stand the test
Of being well read over thrice at least,
Compare each phrase, *examine* ev'ry line,
Weigh ev'ry word, and ev'ry thought refine. *Pope.*

Exáminer. *s.* One who examines.

a. By *interrogation*, as of a criminal or in the matter of evidence.

A crafty clerk, commissioner, or *examiner*, will make a witness speak what he truly never meant.—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Common Law of England.*

b. By *scrutiny*, *search*, or *investigation* generally.

So much diligence is not altogether necessary, but it will promote the success of the experiments, and by a very scrupulous *examiner* of things deserves to be applied.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

Such only, as shall obtain a certificate of approbation from the two *examiners* that examined them, shall be qualified for the said degree.—*Dean Prideaux, Articles for the Reformation of the two Universities, Life*, p. 235.

Exámining. *verbal abs.* Examination.

Command his accusers to come unto thee, by *examining* of whom thyself mayest take knowledge of all these things.—*Acts*, xxiv. 8.

Exámplary. *adj.* [from the English *example* rather than the Latin *exemplum.*] Serving for example or pattern; proposed for imitation. *Rare.*

We are not of opinion that nature, in working, hath before her certain *examplary* draughts or patterns, which subsisting in the bosom of the Highest, and being thence discovered, she fixeth her eye upon them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Exámple. *s.* [Lat. *exemplum.*]

1. Copy or pattern; that which is proposed to be resembled or imitated; precedent; former instance of the like.

So hot a speed, with such advice dispos'd,
Such temp'rate order in so fierce a course,
Doth want *example.* *Shakespear, King John*, iii. 4.

The *example* and pattern of those his creatures he beheld in all eternity.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Of *good.*

Taught this by his *example*, whom I now
Acknowledge my Redeemer ever blest!
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 572.

Applied to *persons.*

Be thou an *example* of the believers.—1 *Timothy*, iv. 12.

As an *admonition* or *warning* against anything.

Sodom and Gomorrah, giving themselves over to fornication, are set forth for an *example*, suffering the vengeance of eternal fire.—*Jude*, 7.

2. Influence which disposes to imitation.

When virtue is present, men take *example* at it; and when it is gone, they desire it.—*Wisdom*, iv. 2.

Example is a motive of a very prevailing force on the actions of men.—*Rogers.*

3. Instance; illustration of a general position by some particular specification.

Can we, for *example*, give the praise of valour to a man, who, seeing his gods prophaned, should want the courage to defend them?—*Dryden, Dedication to Translation of Virgil.*

4. Instance in which a rule is illustrated by an application.

My reason is sufficiently convinced both of the truth and usefulness of his precepts: it is to pretend that I have, at least in some places, made *examples* to his rules.—*Dryden.*

Exámple. *v. a. Rare.*

1. Exemplify; give an instance of.

The proof whereof I saw sufficiently *exampled* in these late wars of Munster.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Men of blemished persons may contain a wise, valiant, learned, liberal, and religious soul, and be in every part most absolute; *exampled* to us in many famous men.—*Sir G. Buck, History of King Richard III.* p. 80.

2. Set an example.

Do villany, do, since you profess to do
Like workmen: I'll *example* you with thievery.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens; iv. 3.

Lidian, you are the pattern of fair friendship
Exampled for your love.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Lover's Progress.

The constancy there observed, by the natives of both sexes, in keeping to their old fashions, *exampled* to them by their predecessors, and by them still continued, is the great praise of this people.—*Terry, Voyage to the East Indies*, p. 218.

Exámpleless. *adj.* Faultless, i. e. having nothing that could be held up as an example or warning: (wrongly formed in extract).

They that durst to strike
At so *exampless*, and unblam'd a life,
As that of the renown'd Germanicus,
Will not sit down with that exploit alone:
'He threatens many, that hath injur'd one.'
B. Jonson, Sejanus.

Exámpler. *s.* Pattern: (Exemplar *commoner*).

She was a myrroure and *exampler* of honoure.—*Bishop Fisher, Sermons*, xiii.

This is a very old word, but now disused, and the Latin *exemplar* is adopted in its stead. Hooker thus writes *examplary*, according to the English form; not *exemplary*. And from *exampler* no doubt our present word *sampler* is formed.—*Todd.*

Exánimate. *adj.* [Lat. *animus* = mind, spirit, soul, breath of life.]

1. Lifeless; dead.

And shiver'd ships which had been wrecked late,
Yet stuck with carcases *exanimate*
Of such, as, having all their substance spent
In wanton joys and lustes intemperate,
Did afterwards make shipwrack violent
Both of their life and fame for ever fowly blent.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 12, 7.

2. Spiritless; depressed.

The grey morn
Lifts her pale lustre on the paler wretch,
Exanimate by love. *Thomson, Seasons, Spring.*

Exanthémata. *s. pl.* (the singular, *exanthema*, less common.) [Gr. ἐξανθήματα.] In *Medicine.* See extract. (*Exanthematous* its adjective.)

The term ἔξανθημα was employed by the ancients to signify any cutaneous eruption, whether acute or chronic, febrile or non-febrile; and a similar extension of its signification is very generally observable among medical writers until the commencement of the last century. The nosologists who wrote about the middle, or towards the close, of that century either differed very remarkably as to the diseases which should be ranged under this order, or did not separate them from other febrile or inflammatory complaints. Sauvages was one of the earliest to make the distinction as to classification, and since he wrote they have been variously classed by authors. The febrile *exanthemata* formed the third order of the third class, in the outline published by me in 1822. I divided them into two sub-orders, viz., (a) those which attack the same person only once, and (b) those which may occur oftener than once; and have referred to a different order, such rashes as erythema, roseola, and urticaria, as are chiefly sympathetic of disorder of the digestive organs.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine, Exanthematous Diseases.*

Exántlate. *v. a.* [Lat. *exantlatus*, pass. part of *exantlo* = pump out, exhaust.] Exhaust, waste away.

By time those seeds are wearied or *exantlated*, or unable to act their parts any longer.—*Boyle, Sceptical Chymist.*

Exantlátion. *s.* Act of drawing out; exhaustion.

What libraries of new volumes after ages will behold, in what a new world of knowledge the eyes of our posterity may be happy, a few ages may joyfully declare; and is but a cold thought unto those, who cannot hope to behold this *exantlation* of truth, or that obscured virgin half out of the pit; which might make some content with a commutation of the time of their lives, and to commend the fancy of the Pythagorean metempsychosis.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, ii. 5.

The prime productions of our society, which . . . have darkly and deeply couched under them the most finished and refined systems of all sciences and arts . . . I do not doubt to lay open by untwisting or unwinding, and either to draw up by *exantlation*, or display by incision.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub*, introd.

Éxarch. *s.* [Gr. ἔξαρχος; Lat. *exarchus*; Fr. *exarque*; from ἀρχή = empire, command.] Viceroy; formerly the representative, in Ravenna, of the Eastern emperors.

The popes without admittance either of the emperours themselves, or of their lieutenants called *exarchs*, ascend not to the throne.—*Proceedings against Garnet*, sign. Oo. 2. b: 1606.

Some who were now under the Lombard dominion paid no regard to his expostulations; a synod at Grado rejected his mandates, and the bishops defied the power of the *Exarch*, through whom Pelagius sought to awe them to submission.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iii. ch. iv.

Exárchate. *s.* Dignity of an exarch; department governed by him.

If we would suppose the pismires had but our understandings, they also would have the method of a man's greatness, and divide their little molehills into provinces and *exarchats.*—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Dying*, iv. § 1.

Pepin, not unobedient to the pope's call, passing into Italy, frees him out of danger, and wins for him the whole *exarchate* of Ravenna.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England.*

Exásperate. *v. a.* [Lat. *exasperatus*, pass. part. of *exaspero* (*asper* = rough); *exasperatio*, *-onis.*]

1. Provoke; enrage; irritate; anger; make furious.

To take the widow
Exasperates, makes mad, her sister Goneril.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 1.

The people of Italy, who run into politicks, have something to *exasperate* them against the king of France.—*Addison.*

2. Heighten a difference; aggravate; embitter.

Many have studied to *exasperate* the ways of death, but fewer hours have been spent to soften that necessity.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, ii. 13.

When ambition is unable to attain its end, it is not only wearied, but *exasperated* at the vanity of its labours.—*Parnel.*

The plaister alone would pen the humour already contained in the part, and so *exasperate* it.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Exásperate. *adj.* Provoked; embittered.

Why art thou then *exasperate*, thou idle immaterial skein of sleive silk?—*Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida*, v. 1.

Matters grew more *exasperate* between the kings of England and France, for the auxiliary forces of French and English were much blooded one against another.—*Bacon.*

Exasperátion. *s.*

1. Aggravation; malignant representation.

My going to demand justice upon the five members, my enemies loaded with all the obloquies and *exasperations* they could.—*Eikon Basilike.*

2. Provocation; irritation; incitement to rage.

That which brings thee to that *exasperation* against them, as to say, that thou wouldst break thine own oath.—*Donne, Devotions*, p. 613: 1625.

Their ill usage and *exasperations* of him, and his zeal for maintaining his argument, disposed him to take liberty.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

3. Exacerbation.

Judging, as of patients in fevers, by the *exasperation* of the fits.—*Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 457: 1633.

Exaúctorate. *v. a.* [Lat. *exauctoratus*, pass. part. of *exauctoro* (*auctor* = author, authority); *exauctoratio*, *-onis*.] Dismiss from service; deprive of a benefice; divest of authority.

As for the defects, I no way presume to interest your majesty in them: let them all fall on myself. Though as I have endeavoured to set down the truth impartially, I hope they will not be so great or many as to *exauctorate* the rest.—*Lord Herbert of Cherbury, History of Henry VIII.* dedication.

We ought to have more regard to reason, and the true nature of things, than to pronounce him an extraordinary officer, who, for ought appears, is impowered to none but acts of ordinary and continual importance to the church; and more reverence for the blessed apostle, than to think he would issue a commission, full fraught with rules of perpetual use, to a temporary delegate, who was perhaps next day to be *exauctorated*, and never to have any exercise of them.—*Archbishop Sancroft, Sermons*, p. 36.

Arch hereticks, in the primitive days of Christianity, were by the church treated with no other punishment than excommunication, and by *exauctorating* and depriving them of their degrees therein.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Less correctly spelt with *th*.

So Samuel, that his sons proved corrupt and were *exauthorated* for their unworthiness, was an allay to his honour and his joys.—*Jeremy Taylor, Apples of Sodom*, 535. (Ord MS.)

God also is the Supreme Judge, and can punish and *exauthorate* whom he pleases and substitute others in their room.—*Id., Ductor Dubitantium.* (Ord MS.)

Exauctorátion. *s.*

1. Dismission from service.

No discharge in that war; no weapon against it, no dismission from it, no vacation or *exauctoration*.—*Bishop Richardson, Choice Observations upon the Old Testament*, p. 327: 1655.

2. Deprivation; degradation.

Deposition, degradation, or *exauctoration*, is nothing else but the removing of a person from some dignity or order in the church, and the depriving him of his ecclesiastical preferments.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

With *th*.

In the *exauthoration* of episcopal office and dignity, in the demolition of churches.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 308.

Exaúthorize. *v. a.* Deprive of, or put from, authority.

Sometimes . . . *exauthorizing* the prince, then hasting and moving forward his proneness to faithless abrogation.—*Selden, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion*, xvii.

Excantátion. *s.* [see Incantation.] Disenchantment by a countercharm.

The don, . . . enchanted in his cage, out of which there was no possibility of getting but by the power of a higher *excantation*.—*Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 277.

Excárnate. *v. a.* [see Incarnate.] Clear from flesh.

The *mate* [of the chirurgeon] shall practise anatomy, and manual operations; make skeletons of the sundry rare animals, which he shall have the opportunity to cut up; *excarnate* bowels; artificially dry the muscles, &c.—*Sir W. Petty, Advice to Hartlib*, p. 14: 1648.

The spleen is most curiously *excarnated*, and the vessels filled with wax, whereby its fibres and vessels are very well seen.—*Grew, Museum.*

Excavate. *v. a.* [Lat. *excavatus*, pass. part. from *ex* = out, and *cavo* = hollow (*cavus* = hollow, *adj.*); *excavatio*, *-onis*.] Hollow; cut into hollows.

Flat theeæ, some like hats, some like buttons, *excavated* in the middle.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Excavátion. *s.* Act of cutting into hollows; hollow formed; cavity: (common in *mining* and *railway* operations).

While our eye measures the eminent and the hollowed parts of pillars, the total object appeareth the bigger; and so, as much as those *excavations* do substract, is supplied by a fallacy of the sight.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Christ was buried, after the manner of the Jews, in a vault made by the *excavation* of the rocky, firm part of the earth.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. iv.

Excavator. *s.* One who works at excavations: (especially in *railway-cutting*).

An intelligent *excavator* had taken better care of them, and laid them [some valuable fossils] aside.—*Sir H. De La Beche, Geological Observer.*

Excecátion. *s.* [Lat. *cæcus* = blind.] Blindness. *Rare.*

Their own wicked hearts will still work and improve their own induration, *excecation*, and irritation to further sinning.—*Bishop Richardson, Choice Observations upon the Old Testament*, p. 359: 1655.

Excédent. *s.* Excess. *Rare.*

In France the population would double in one space of two hundred and fourteen years, if no war, or no contagious disease, were to diminish the annual *excedent* of the births.—*Translation of Humboldt's Political Essays*, i. 82. (Ord MS.)

Exceéd. *v. a.* [Lat. *excedo.*] Go beyond; outgo; excel; surpass.

Solomon *exceeded* all the kings of the earth.—1 *Kings*, x. 23.

Exceéd. *v. n.*

1. Go too far; pass the bounds of fitness.

In your prayers, and places of religion, use reverent postures and great attention, remembering that we speak to God, in our reverence to whom we cannot possibly *exceed*.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

2. Go beyond any limits.

Forty stripes he may give him, and not *exceed*.—*Deuteronomy*, xxv. 3.

Fare you well, sir; these fellows may pray for you, you have made the scholars' commons *exceed* to-day.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit at several Weapons.*

3. Bear the greater proportion.

Justice must punish the rebellious deed;
Yet punish so, as pity shall *exceed*. *Dryden.*

Exceéder. *s.* One who passes the bounds of fitness.

The abuse doth not evacuate the commission; not in the *exceeders* and transgressors, much less in them that exceed not.—*Bishop Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 317.

Exceéding. *part. adj.* Great in quantity, extent, or duration.

He saith, that cities were built an *exceeding* space of time before the great flood.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Used *adverbially*. Exceedingly.

Talk no more so *exceeding* proudly; let not arrogance come out of your mouth.—1 *Samuel*, ii. 3.

The Genoese were *exceeding* powerful by sea, and contended often with the Venetians for superiority.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

The action of the Iliad and that of the Æneid were in themselves *exceeding* short; but are beautifully extended and diversified by the invention of episodes, and the machinery of the gods.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Exceéding. *verbal abs.*

1. That which passes the usual limits.

It is found that there has been a great *exceeding* of late years in the second division, several brevets having been granted for the converting of subalterns into scarf-officers.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 21.

2. Act of excess.

He thought fit to acquaint the house with this circumstance, not doubting but that in case he should be obliged, at this critical juncture, to exceed the number of men granted this year for the sea service the house would provide for such *exceeding*. The Commons immediately drew up an address, assuring his majesty that they would make good such *exceedings* of seamen as he should find necessary to preserve the tranquillity of Europe.—*Smollett, History of England*, ii. 242. (Ord MS.)

Exceédingly. *adv.* In an exceeding manner; in excess; in a great degree; greatly; very much.

They cried out the more *exceedingly*, Crucify him.—*Mark*, xv. 14.

The earl of Surrey, lieutenant of Ireland, was much feared of the king's enemies, and *exceedingly* beloved of the king's subjects.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Excél. *v. a.* [Lat. *excello.*] Outgo in good qualities; surpass; transcend; exceed.

He ended, or I heard no more; for now
My earthly by his heavenly overpower'd,
Which it had long stood under, strain'd to the height
In that celestial colloquy sublime,
As with an object that *excels* the sense,
Dazzled and spent, sunk down, and sought repair
Of sleep. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 452.

She open'd;
But to shut *excell'd* her power. *Ibid.* ii. 883.

Venus her myrtle, Phœbus has his bays;
Tea both *excels*, which you vouchsafe to praise.
Waller.

Excél. *v. n.* Have good qualities in a great degree; be eminent; be great.

Reuben, . . . unstable as water, thou shalt not *excel*.—*Genesis*, xlix. 4.

It is not only in order of nature for him to govern, that is the more intelligent; but there is no less required courage to protect, and, above all, honesty and probity to abstain from injury: so fitness to govern is a perplexed business. Some men, some nations, *excel* in the one ability, some in the other.—*Bacon, Advertisement touching a Holy War.*

Company are to be avoided that are good for nothing; those to be sought and frequented that *excel* in some quality or other.—*Sir W. Temple.*

He match'd their beauties where they most *excel*;
Of love sung better, and of arms as well. *Dryden.*

Let those teach others, who themselves *excel*;
And censure freely, who have written well. *Pope.*

Excellence. *s.*

1. State of abounding in any good quality; preeminence; dignity.

Sudden mind arose
In Adam, not to let the occasion pass
Given him by this great conference to know
Of things above this world, and of their being
Who dwell in heaven, whose *excellence* he saw
Transcend his own so far; whose radiant forms,
Divine effulgence, whose high power, so far
Exceeded human. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 452.

2. Title of honour usually applied to generals of an army, ambassadors, and governors. (Excellency *commoner*.)

They humbly sue unto your *excellence*,
To have a goodly peace concluded of.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. v. 1.

Excellency. *s.*

1. Same as Excellence.

Is it not wonderful, that base desires should so extinguish in men the sense of their own *excellency*, as to make them willing that their souls should be like to the souls of beasts, mortal and corruptible with their bodies?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

I know not why a fiend may not deceive a creature of more *excellency* than himself, but yet a creature.—*Dryden, Juvenal's Satires*, dedication.

I have, amongst men of parts and business, seldom heard any one commended for having an *excellency* in musick.—*Locke.*

2. Point, or detail, in which one excels: (hence used in the *plural*).

The criticisms have been made rather to discover beauties and *excellencies*, than their faults and imperfections.—*Addison.*

3. Title of honour. See Excellence.

Excellent. *adj.* [see remarks under Dependence, which apply to *excellent* as a French rather than an English word: but even in French, the word is no exception to the rule laid down, since *excellent* is there an *adjective*; the participle ending in *-ant*.]

1. Eminent in any good quality.

He is *excellent* in power and in judgement.—*Job*, xxxvii. 23.

Arts and sciences are *excellent*, in order to certain ends.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

2. Eminent for either good or bad.

Elizabeth, who was an *excellent* hypocrite, pretended the utmost reluctance to proceed to the execution of the sentence.—*Hume, History of England*, ch. xlii. (Ord MS.)

Excellently. *adv.* In an excellent manner.

1. Well; in a high degree.

He determines that man was erect, because he

was made with hands, as he *excellently* declareth.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

That was *excellently* observed, says I, when I read a passage in an author, where his opinion agrees with mine.—*Swift.*

2. To an eminent degree, in general.

Comedy is both *excellently* instructive and extremely pleasant; satire lashes vice into reformation; and humour represents folly so as to render it ridiculous.—*Dryden.*

Excépt. *v. a.* Leave out, and specify as left out, of a general precept or position.

But when he saith, All things are put under him, it is manifest, that he is *excepted* which did put all things under him.—1 *Corinthians*, xv. 27.

Excépt. *v. n.* Object; make objections.

A succession which our author could not *except* against.—*Locke.*

Excépt. *prep.* Exclusively of; without inclusion of.

Richard *except*, those whom we fight against,
Had rather have us win than him they follow.
Shakespear, Richard III. v. 3.

God and his Son *except*,
Nought valued he nor fear'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 678.

Excépt. *conj.* Unless; if it be not so that.

It is necessary to know our duty, because 'tis necessary for us to do it; and it is impossible to do it *except* we know it.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Exceptátion. *s.* Exception. *Rare.*

And because David went aside, and was upright with an *exceptation*, once therefore it is said, the Lord was with Jehoshaphat, because he walked in the ways of his father David.—*Allestree, Forty Sermons*, ii. 235. (Ord MS.)

Excépted. *part. adj.* Left out of a general precept or rule; specially excluded.

Adam, behold
The effects, which thy original crime hath wrought
In some to spring from thee, who never touch'd
The *excepted* tree. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 423.

Excépting. *prep.* Without inclusion of; with exception of.

May I not live without controul and awe,
Excepting still the letter of the law?
Dryden, Persius's Satires.

People come into the world in Turkey the same way they do here, and yet, *excepting* the royal family, they get but little by it.—*Collier, Essay on Duelling.*

Excéption. *s.*

1. Exclusion from the things comprehended in a precept or position; exclusion of any person from a general law.

When God renewed this charter of man's sovereignty over the creatures to Noah and his family, we find no *exception* at all; but that Cham stood as fully invested with this right as any of his brethren.—*South, Sermons.*

With *to*.

Let the money be raised on land, with an *exception to* some of the more barren parts, that might be tax free.—*Addison.*

Pleads, in *exception to* all gen'ral rules,
Your taste of follies, with our scorn of fools. *Pope.*

2. Thing excepted or specified in exception.

Every act of parliament was not previous to what it enacted; unless those two, by which the earl of Strafford and sir John Fenwick lost their heads, may pass for *exceptions*.—*Swift.*

With *to*.

Who first taught souls enslav'd, and realms undone,
Th' enormous faith of many made for one:
That proud *exception to* all nature's laws,
T' invert the world and counterwork its cause.
Pope.

3. Objection; cavil: (with *against* or *to*).

He may have *exceptions* peremptory *against* the jurors, of which he then shall shew cause.—*Spenser.*

Revelations will soon be discerned to be extremely conducible to reforming men's lives, such as will answer all objections and *exceptions* of flesh and blood *against* it.—*Hammond.*

I will answer what *exceptions* they can have *against* our account, and confute all the reasons and explications they can give of their own.—*Bentley.*

4. Peevish dislike; offence taken: (sometimes with *to*).

I fear'd to shew my father Julia's letter,
Lest he should take *exceptions to* my love.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 3.

With *at*.

He first took *exception at* this badge,
Pronouncing, that the paleness of this flow'r
Bewray'd the faintness of my master's heart.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 1.

With *against*.

Roderigo, thou hast taken *against* me most just *exception*; but I protest I have dealt most directly in thy affair.—*Shakespear, Othello*, iv. 2.

With *take* and *to*.

He gave sir James Tirrel great thanks; but *took exception to* the place of their burial, being too base for them that were king's children.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

5. In *Law*.

Exception is a stop or stay to an action, being used both in the civil and common law, and in both divided into dilatory and peremptory.—*Cowell.*

Excéptionable. *adj.* Liable to objection.

The only piece of pleasantry in Milton is where the evil spirits rally the angels upon the success of their artillery: this passage I look upon to be the most *exceptionable* in the whole poem.—*Addison.*

Excéptional. *adj.* Constituting an exception to a rule.

In 1853 a bill was introduced to withdraw this *exceptional* privilege; but it was defeated by a masterly speech of Mr. Macaulay.—*T. Erskine May, Constitutional History of England*, vol. i. ch. vi.

In the silk-worm-moths this parthenogenesis is *exceptional*, rather than ordinary: usually the eggs of these insects are fertilized; but if they are not, they are still laid, and some of them produce larvæ.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology.*

Excéptionary. *adj.* Indicative of an exception.

After mentioning the general privation of the 'bloomy flush of life,' the *exceptionary* 'all but' includes, as part of that bloomy flush, an aged decrepit matron.—*Scott, Essays*, p. 263. (Ord MS.)

Excéptioner. *s.* One who makes objections. *Rare.*

Thus much, readers, in favour of the softer spirited christian; for other *exceptioners* there was no thought taken.—*Milton.*

Excéptious. *adj.* Peevish; froward; full of objections; quarrelsome.

They are so supercilious, sharp, troublesome, fierce, and *exceptious*, that they are not only short of the true character of friendship, but become the very sores of society.—*South, Sermons.*

Excéptiousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Exceptious; peevishness.

A froward, malicious *exceptiousness*.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. i. sermon i.

Excéptive. *adj.* Including an exception.

It is to be inferred either by a conjunction causal, illative, *exceptive*, &c.—*Instructions for Oratory*, p. 108: 1682.

A dispensation, improperly so called, is rather a particular and *exceptive* law; absolving and disobliging from a more general command for some just and reasonable cause.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, ch. v. (Ord MS.)

Exceptive propositions will make complex syllogisms, as none but physicians came to the consultation: the nurse is no physician, therefore the nurse came not to the consultation.—*Watts, Logick.*

Excéptless. *adj.* Omitting or neglecting all exception; general; universal. *Rare.*

Forgive my gen'ral and *exceptless* rashness,
Perpetual sober gods! I do proclaim
One honest man.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3

Excéptor. *s.* Objector; one who makes exceptions.

The *exceptor* makes a reflection upon the impropriety of those expressions.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Excérn. *v. a.* Same as Excrete. *Rare.*

That which is dead, or corrupted, or *excerned*, hath antipathy with the same thing when it is alive and sound, and with those parts which do *excern*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Exercise first sendeth nourishment into the parts; and secondly, helpeth to *excern* by sweat, and so maketh the parts assimilate.—*Ibid.*

An unguent or pap prepared, with an open vessel to *excern* it into.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Excérnent. *adj.* In *Physiology.* Connected with excretion.

Medicines which affect the functions of the *excernent* system are called ecritica. . . . In some cases the influence of an *evacuant* over a secreting organ may be remote. . . . The *evacuating* ecritica are used for various purposes.—*Pereira, Elements of Materia Medica*, p. 234.

Excérp. *v. a.* [Lat. *carpo* = pluck.] Pick out.

In your reading *excerp*, and note, in your books, such things as you like.—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 288.

Excérpt. *v. a.* Select.

Possibly he meaneth his own dear words I have *excerpted*.—*Barnard, Life of Heylin*, p. 12: 1683.

Excérpt. *s.* Extract: (often *plural*, in which case it is sometimes the Latin *Excerpta*, the title of a book, and, as such, a *proper*, rather than a *common*, name.

His common-place book was filled with *excerpts* from the year books.—*Lord Campbell, Lives of the Lord-Chancellors, Lord-Commissioner Maynard.*

Excérption. *s.* Extract.

Times have consumed his works, saving some few *excerptions*.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Excérptor. *s.* Picker or culler.

I have not been surreptitious of whole pages together, out of the doctor's printed volumes, and appropriated them to myself without any mark, or asterism, as he has done. I am no such *excerptor*.—*Barnard, Life of Heylin*, p. 12.

Excéss. *s.*

1. More than enough; faulty superfluity.

Amongst the heaps of these *excesses* and superfluities, there is espied the want of a principal part of duty.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Goodness answers to the theological virtue charity, and admits no excess but errour: the desire of power in *excess* caused the angels to fall; the desire of knowledge in *excess* caused man to fall; but in charity there is no *excess*, neither can angel or man come to danger by it.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Members are crooked or distorted, or disproportionate to the rest, either in *excess* or defect.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

2. Exuberance; state of exceeding; comparative exuberance.

Let the superfluous and lust-dieted man,
That braves your ordinance, feel your power quickly!
So distribution shall undo *excess*,
And each man have enough.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 1.

The several rays in that white light retain their colorifick qualities, by which those of any sort, whenever they become more copious than the rest, do by their *excess* and predominance cause their proper colour to appear.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

3. Intemperance; unreasonable indulgence in meat and drink.

It was *excess* of wine that set him on,
And on his more advice we pardon him.
Shakespear, Henry V. ii. 2.

There will be need of temperance in diet; for the body, once heavy with *excess* and surfeits, hangs plummets on the nobler parts.—*Bishop Duppa, Rules and Helps of Devotion.*

4. Transgression of due limits.

[He] the full wrath beside
Of vengeful justice bore for our *excess*.
Milton, Ode on the Circumcision.

A popular sway, by forcing kings to give
More than was fit for subjects to receive,
Ran to the same extremes; and one *excess*
Made both, by striving to be greater, less.
Sir J. Denham.

Hospitality sometimes degenerates into profuseness: even parsimony itself, which sits but ill upon a publick figure, is yet the more pardonable *excess* of the two.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Excéssive. *adj.* Beyond the common proportion of quantity or bulk; beyond due proportion or propriety.

Be not *excessive* toward any.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxxiii. 29.

If panicum be laid below and about the bottom of a root, it will cause the root to grow to an *excessive* bigness.—*Bacon.*

The people's property it is, by *excessive* favour, to bring great men to misery, and then to be *excessive* in pity.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Excéssively. *adv.* In an excessive manner.

1. Exceedingly; eminently; in a great degree.

A man must be *excessively* stupid, as well as uncharitable, who believes there is no virtue but on his own side.—*Addison.*

2. In an intemperate way.

Which having swallow'd up *excessively*,
He soone in vomit up againe doth lay.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 12, 3.

Excéssiveness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Excessive.

Through the *excessiveness* and transcendency of the blessed thing they enjoy, they rave even to the degree of whooping and bellowing.—*Translation of Plutarch's Morals*, ii. 164. (Ord MS.)

Exchánge. *v. a.* Give or quit one thing for the sake of gaining another; give and take reciprocally.

Exchange forgiveness with me, noble Hamlet;
Mine and my father's blood be not upon thee,
Nor thine on me. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, v. 2.

They shall not sell of it, neither *exchange* nor alienate the first fruits.—*Ezekiel*, xlviii. 14.

Words having naturally no signification, the idea must be learned by those who would *exchange* thoughts, and hold intelligible discourse with others. —*Locke.*

Exchange his sheep for shells, or wool for a sparkling pebble or a diamond.—*Id.*

Here then *exchange* we mutually forgiveness,
So may the guilt of all my broken vows,
My perjuries to thee be all forgotten.
Rowe, Jane Shore.

With *for* before the *thing* taken in exchange.

The king called in the old money, and erected *exchanges* where the weight of old money was *exchanged for* new.—*Camden.*

With *with* before the *person* with whom the exchange is made.

Being acquainted with the laws and fashions of his own country, he has something to *exchange with* those abroad.—*Locke.*

Exchánge. *s.*

1. Act of giving and receiving reciprocally.

And thus they parted with *exchange* of harms;
Much blood the monsters lost, and they their arms.
Waller.

They lend their corn, they make *exchanges*; they are always ready to serve one another.—*Addison.*

2. Traffic by permutation.

The world is maintained by intercourse; and the whole course of nature is a great *exchange*, in which one good turn is, and ought to be, the stated price of another.—*South, Sermons.*

3. Form or act of transferring (properly by *bills* or *notes*).

I have bills for money by *exchange*
From Florence, and must here deliver them.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 2.

4. Balance of the money of different nations.

He was skilled in the *exchange* beyond seas, and in all the circumstances and practices thereof.—*Sir J. Hayward, Life and Raigne of King Edward VI.*

5. Thing given in return for something received.

There's my *exchange*; what in the world he is
That names me traitor, villain like he lies.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3.

Spend all I have, only give me so much of your time in *exchange* of it.—*Id., Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

It made not the silver coined go for more than its value in all things to be bought; but just so much as the denomination was raised, just so much less of commodity had the buyer in *exchange* for it.—*Locke.*

6. Thing received in return for something given.

The respect and love which was paid you by all who had the happiness to know you, was a wise *exchange* for the honours of the court.—*Dryden.*

7. Place where merchants meet to negotiate their affairs; place of sale.

He that uses the same words sometimes in one, and sometimes in another signification, ought to pass, in the schools, for as fair a man, as he does in the market and *exchange*, who sells several things under the same name.—*Locke.*

Exchángeable. *adj.* Capable of being exchanged.

Without some article of known *exchangeable* value the interchange of commodities must have been very limited.—*Torrens, On the Production of Wealth.*

Exchánger. *s.* One who exchanges (especially in *money-matters*); one who practises exchange.

Thou oughtest therefore to have put my money to the *exchangers*.—*Matthew*, xxv. 27.

Whilst bullion may be had for a small price more than the weight of our current cash, these *exchangers* generally chuse rather to buy bullion than run the risk of melting down our coin, which is criminal by the law.—*Locke.*

Excheát. *s.* ? Fraudulent exchange. *Rare.*

[He] by my ruins thinks to make them great:
To make one great by other's loss, is bad *excheat.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Excheátor. *s.* Same as Escheator. *Rare.*

These earls and dukes appointed their special officers; as sheriff, admiral, receiver, havener, customer, butler, searcher, comptroller, gager, *excheator*, feodary, auditor, and clerk of the market.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Exchéquer *s.* (often used *adjectivally.*) [see Check.] Treasury; court of law specially cognizant of cases connected with the revenue.

I will be cheater to them both, and they shall be *exchequers* to me.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 3.

Exchequer [is] the court to which are brought all the revenues belonging to the crown. It consists of two parts; whereof one dealeth specially in the hearing and deciding of all cases appertaining to the king's coffers: the other is called the receipt of the *exchequer*, which is properly employed in the receiving and paying of money. It is also a court of record, wherein all causes touching the revenues of the crown are handled.—*Harris.*

He [Montague] became proud even to insolence. Old companions... hardly knew their friend Charles in the great man who could not forget for one moment that he was First Lord of the Treasury, that he was Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, that he had been a Regent of the kingdom, that he had founded the Bank of England and the new East India Company, that he had restored the currency, that he had invented the *exchequer* bills, &c.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiv.

Exchéquer. *v. a.* Institute a process against a person in the court of Exchequer.

Among other strange verbs, the following has arisen in vulgar language, viz. to *exchequer* a man; which is, to institute a process against him, in the court of exchequer, for non-payment of a debt due to the king, and in some other cases.—*Pegge, Anecdotes of the English Language.*

Excípient. *adj.* Taking an exception. *Rare.*

It is a good exception, if such person be a capital enemy, or a conspirator against the party *excipient.* —*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*, 561. (Ord MS.)

Excísable. *adj.* Liable to the duty of excise.

The most material are the general licences which the law requires to be taken out by all dealers in *exciseable* goods. — *Burke, On a Regicide Peace.* (Rich.)

Excíse. *s.* Duty levied on certain articles produced and consumed at home: (often used *adjectivally*, as '*excise* duties, *excise* office').

The people should pay a ratable tax for their sheep, and an *excise* for every thing which they should eat.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Ambitious now to take *excise*
Of a more fragrant paradise. *Cleaveland.*

Excise,
With hundred rows of teeth, the shark exceeds,
And on all trades like Cassawar she feeds. *Marvel.*

Hire large houses, and oppress the poor,
By farm'd *excise*. *Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.*

In Holland, where the number of *dutyable* articles was greater than in any other country, the *excise* was the most important source of the revenue.—*Arthur Young, Political Arithmetic.*

Excíse. *v. a.* Levy excise upon a person or thing.

Home she packs,
Excis'd in all the dialects of her knacks.
Cleaveland, Poems, p. 135: 1659.

In South-sea days, not happier when surmis'd
The lord of thousands, than if now *excis'd.*
Pope, Imitations of Horace.

Excíseman. *s.* Officer who inspects commodities, and rates their excise.

A man like Burns might have divided his hours between poetry and virtuous industry,... but to divide his hours between poetry and rich men's banquets, was an ill-starred and inauspicious attempt. How could he be at ease in such banquets? What had he to do there, mingling his music with the coarse roar of altogether earthly voices; brightening the thick smoke of intoxication with fire lent him from heaven? Was it his aim to enjoy life? To-morrow he must go drudge as an *exciseman.*—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Burns.*

Excísion. *s.* Extirpation; destruction; ruin; act of cutting off; state of being cut off.

O poor and miserable city, what sundry torments, *excisions*, subversions, depopulations, and other evil adventures hath happened unto thee, since thou wert bereft of that noble court of Sapience!—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 197.

Pride is one of the fatalest instruments of *excision.*—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Such conquerours are the instruments of vengeance on those nations that have filled up the measure of iniquities, and are grown ripe for *excision.*—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Excitabílity. *s.* Capability of being excited; proneness to be excited.

This early *excitability* prepared his mind for the religious sentiment that afterwards became so powerfully dominant.—*L. Horner, Translation of Villari's History of Savonarola*, b. i. ch. ii.

Excítable. *adj.* Easy to be excited.

His affections were most quick and *excitable* by their due objects.—*Barrow, Works*, i. 475.

Excítant. *adj.* Animating; stirring up.

The donation of heavenly graces, prevenient, subsequent, *excitant*, adjuvant.—*Bishop Nicholson, Exposition of the Catechism*, p. 60: 1662.

The English affect stimulant nourishment—beef and beer. The French, *excitants*, irritants—nitrous oxide, alcohol, champagne. The Austrians, sedatives—hyoscyamus.—*Coleridge, Table Talk.*

Excítate. *v. a.* Stir up. *Rare.*

The earth, being *excitated* to wrath, in revenge of her children brought forth fame, the youngest sister of the giants.—*Bacon, Sister of the Giants, or Fame.*

Excitátion. *s.*

1. Act of exciting, or putting into motion.

All putrefactions come from the ambient body, either by ingress of the ambient body into the body putrefied, or by *excitation* and solicitation of the body putrefied, by the body ambient.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

It may be safely said that the order of *excitation* is from muscles that are small and frequently acted on, to those which are larger and less frequently acted on.—*Herbert Spencer, The Direction of Motion*, § 90.

2. Act of rousing or awakening.

Here are words of fervent *excitation* to the frozen hearts of others.—*Bishop Hall, Works*, ii. 293.

The original of sensible and spiritual ideas may be owing to sensation and reflection, the recollection and fresh *excitation* of them to other occasions.—*Watts, Logick.*

Excítative. *adj.* Having power to excite.

Admonitory of duty, and *excitative* of devotion.—*Barrow, Exposition on the Creed.*

Excíte. *v. a.*

1. Rouse; animate; stir up; encourage.

The Lacedemonians were more *excited* to desire of honour with the excellent verses of the poet Tirtæus, than with all the exhortations of their captains.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

That kind of poesy which *excites* to virtue the greatest men, is of greatest use to human kind.—*Dryden.*

2. Put into motion; awaken; raise.

Excítement. *s.* Motive by which one is stirred up, animated, or put in action.

How stand I then,
That have a father kill'd, a mother stain'd,
Excitements of my reason and my blood,
And let all sleep? *Shakespear, Hamlet*, iv. 4.

Excíter. *s.* One who, or that which, excites, stirs, or causes motion.

They never punished the delinquency of the tumults and their *excitors.*—*Eikon Basilike.*

Hope is the grand *exciter* of industry.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Excíting. *part. adj.*

1. Stimulating.

The *exciting* character of these early studies must ever be borne in mind if we wish to form a judgment on the religious manifestations of his after life.—*L. Horner, Translation of Villari's History of Savonarola*, b. i. ch. viii.

2. Acting as an immediate and direct, as opposed to a remote and indirect, influence.

Exposure to cold or damp is the *exciting* cause of a catarrh.—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary.*

Excíting. *verbal abs.* Excitation.

Wanting many *excitings* of grace.—*G. Herbert Country Parson*, ch. xxii.

Exclaím. *v. n.* Cry out with vehemence; make an outcry; cry out querulously and outrageously.

This ring,
Which, when you part from, lose, or give away,
Let it presage the ruin of your love,
And be my 'vantage to *exclaim* on you.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

Those who *exclaim* against foreign tyranny, do, to this intestine usurper, make an entire dedition of themselves.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Exclaím. *s.* Clamour; outcry. *Obsolete.*

Alas, the part I had in Glo'ster's blood
Doth more solicit me than your *exclaims*,
To stir against the butchers of his life.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 2.

Exclaímer. *s.* One who exclaims.

I must tell this *exclaimer*, that his manner of proceeding is very strange and unaccountable.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Exclamátion. *s.* Vehement outcry; clamour; outrageous vociferation.

O Musidorus! Musidorus! but what serve *exclamations*, where there are no ears to receive the sound?—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The ears of the people are continually beaten with *exclamations* against abuses in the church.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, dedication.

Exclámatory. *adj.* Practising, containing, having the character of, or consisting in, an exclamation.

Which point I shall conclude with those *exclamatory* words of St. Paul, so full of wonder and astonishment in Rom. xi. 33. 'How unsearchable

are his judgements, and his ways past finding out!' —*South, Sermons*, iv. 346.

Exclúde. *v. a.* [Lat. *excludo* (*ex* = out, and *claudo* = shut); pass. part. *exclusus*; *exclusio*, *-onis*.]

1. Shut out; hinder from entrance or admission.

Fenc'd with hedges and deep ditches round,
Exclude th' incroaching cattle from thy ground.
Dryden, Virgil's Georgics.

Sure I am, unless I win in arms,
To stand *excluded* from Emilia's charms.
Id., Knight's Tale.

Bodies do each singly possess its proper portion, according to the extent of its solid parts, and thereby *exclude* all other bodies from that space.—*Locke.*

Though these three sorts of substances do not *exclude* one another out of the same place, yet we cannot conceive but that they must necessarily each of them *exclude* any of the same kind out of the same place.—*Id.*

If the church be so unhappily contrived as to *exclude* from its communion such persons likeliest to have great abilities, it should be altered.—*Swift.*

2. Debar; hinder from participation; prohibit.

Justice, that sits and frowns where publick laws
Exclude soft mercy from a private cause,
In your tribunal most herself does please;
There only smiles, because she lives at ease.
Dryden.

This is Dutch partnership, to share in all our beneficial bargains, and *exclude* us wholly from theirs.—*Swift.*

3. Not comprehend in any grant or privilege.

They separate from all apparent hope of life and salvation, thousands whom the goodness of Almighty God doth not *exclude*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

4. Dismiss from the womb or egg.

Others ground this disruption upon their continued or protracted time of delivery, wherewith *excluding* but one a day, the latter brood impatient, by a forcible proruption, antedates their period of exclusion.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Exclúsion. *s.*

1. Act of shutting out or denying admission.

In bodies that need detention of spirits, the *exclusion* of the air doth good; but in bodies that need emission of spirits, it doth hurt.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Rejection; not reception in any manner.

If he is for an entire *exclusion* of fear, which is supposed to have some influence in every law, he opposes himself to every government.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

3. Act of debarring from any privilege or participation.

He pretended that he preferred limitations to an *exclusion*; because the one kept up the monarchy still, only passing over one person; whereas the other brought us really into a commonwealth, as soon as we had a popish king over us.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his own Time*: an. 1679.

4. Exception.

There was a question asked at the table, whether the French king would agree to have the disposing of the marriage of Bretagne, with an exception and *exclusion* that he should not marry her himself.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

5. Dismission of the young from the egg or womb.

How were it possible the womb should contain the child, nay, sometimes twins, till they come to their due perfection and maturity for *exclusion*?—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

6. Ejection; emission; thing emitted.

The salt and lixiviated serosity, with some portion of choler, is divided between the guts and bladder, yet it remains undivided in birds, and hath but a single descent by the guts with the *exclusions* of the belly.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Exclúsionist. *s.* One who would debar another from any right or privilege: (its chief *special application* being to the politicians of the reign of Charles II. who would have attempted the passing of an *Exclusion Bill*, depriving James II. of the succession).

The *Exclusionists* had a fair prospect of success.—*Fox, History of the Reign of King James II.*

The great party which, traces its descent through the *Exclusionists* up to the Roundheads continued, during thirty years, in spite of royal frowns and popular clamours, to demand a share in all the benefits of our free constitution for those Irish Papists whom the Roundheads and the *Exclusionists* had considered merely as beasts of chase or as beasts of burden.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xvii.

To have defended the ancient and legal constitution of the realm against a seditious populace at one conjuncture, and against a tyrannical government at another; to have been the foremost champion of order in the turbulent Parliament of 1680, and the foremost champion of liberty in the servile Parliament of 1685; to have been just and merciful to Roman Catholics in the days of the Popish plot, and to *Exclusionists* in the days of the Rye House Plot; to have done all in his power to save both the head of Stafford and the head of Russell; this was a course which contemporaries, heated by passion, and deluded by names and badges, might not unnaturally call fickle, but which deserves a very different name from the late justice of posterity.—*Ibid.* ch. xxi.

Exclúsive. *adj.*

1. Having the power of excluding or denying admission.

They obstacle find none
Of membrane, joint, or limb, *exclusive* bars;
Easier than air with air, if spirits embrace,
Total they mix. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 624.

2. Debarring from participation.

In Scripture there is no such thing as an heir that was, by right of nature, to inherit all, *exclusive* of his brethren.—*Locke.*

3. Not taking into an account or number: (opposed to *inclusive*).

I know not whether he reckons the dross *exclusive* or inclusive with his three hundred and sixty tons of copper.—*Swift.*

4. Epithet applied to persons whose real or affected fastidiousness makes their circle of acquaintance more than ordinarily select: (in this sense the *substantive* is common; e.g. 'an *exclusive*,' 'The *Exclusives*,' a novel so called, published about thirty years ago when the word was recent).

I am sick of Court Circulars. I loathe haut-ton intelligence. I believe such words as fashionable, *exclusive*, aristocratic and the like, to be wicked unchristian epithets that ought to be banished from honest vocabularies.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xlv.

Exclúsively. *adv.*

1. Without admission of another to participation: (sometimes with *to*, properly with *of*).

It is not easy to discern among the many differing substances obtained from the same portion of matter, which ought to be esteemed, *exclusively to* all the rest, its inexistent elementary ingredients; much less what primogenial and simple bodies, convened together, compose it.—*Boyle.*

Ulysses addresses himself to the queen chiefly or primarily, but not *exclusively of* the king.—*Broome, On the Odyssey.*

2. Without comprehension in an account or number; not inclusively.

The first part lasts from the date of the citation to the joining of issue, *exclusively*: the second continues to a conclusion in the cause, inclusively.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Excóct. *v. a.* Boil up; make by boiling.

Salt and sugar, *excocted* by heat, are dissolved by cold and moisture.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Excógitate. *v. a.* Invent; strike out by thinking.

He [Julius Cæsar] did ... *excogitate* most excellent policies and devices to vanquish or subdue his enemies.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 73, b.

He must first think, and *excogitate* his matter; then choose his words, and examine the weight of either.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

The tradition of the origination of mankind seems to be universal; but the particular methods were of that origination, *excogitated* by the heathen, particular.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

This evidence of the dependence of depolarizing stricture upon a doubly-refracting state of particles, thus *excogitated* out of the general theory.—*Whewell, History of the Inductive Sciences*, b. ix. ch. xiii.

Excógitate. *v. n.* Think.

I take it to be my duty ... to meditate, and to *excogitate*, of myself, wherein I may best, by my travels, derive your virtues to the good of your people.—*Bacon, To King James I. on the Laws of England.*

Excogitátion. *s.* Invention.

Wherefore to consideration perteineth *excogitation*, and advisement; to providence, provision, and execution.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 72, b.

When we are alone, we are not always busy; the labour of *excogitation* is too violent to last long; the ardour of enquiry will sometimes give way to idleness or satiety.—*Johnson, Rasselas*, ch. xliii.

Excommune. *v. a.* Eject from a communion. *Rare.*

Poets, indeed, were *excommuned* Plato's commonwealth; but yet Augustus, in the zenith of his empire, cherished them, and sate with them.—*Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 21.

Excommúnicable. *adj.* Liable, or deserving, to be excommunicated.

Perhaps *excommunicable*; yea, and cast out for notorious improbity.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Excommúnicate. *v. a.* Eject from the communion of the visible church by an ecclesiastical censure; interdict from participation in holy mysteries.

What if they shall *excommunicate* me, hath the doctrine of meekness any salve for me then?—*Hammond, Practical Catechism.*

The office is performed by the parish priest at interment, but not unto persons *excommunicated*.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Excommúnicate. *adj.* Excluded from the fellowship of the church.

Thou shalt stand cursed and *excommunicate*;
And blessed shall he be, that doth revolt
From his allegiance to an heretick.
Shakespear, King John, iii. 1.

And when I
Am the recusant, in that resolute state
What hurts it me to be *excommunicate*?
Donne, Poems, p. 77.

Excommúnicate. *s.*

1. One who is excluded from the fellowship of the church.

They [the Druids] sate as judges, and determined all causes emergent, civil and criminal; subjecting the disobedient, and such as made default, to interdicts, and censures; prohibiting them from sacred assemblies; taking away their capacities in honourable offices; and so disabling them, that (as our now outlaws, *excommunicates*, and attainted persons,) they might not commence suit against any man.—*Selden, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion*, ix.

2. One cut off from any advantage.

When thou, poor *excommunicate*
From all the joyes of love, shalt see
The full reward, &c. *Carew, Poems*, p. 19.

Excommunicátion. *s.* Ecclesiastical interdict; exclusion from the fellowship of the church.

As for *excommunication*, it neither shutteth out from the mystical, nor clean from the visible church; but only from fellowship with the visible in holy duties.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

But Pyrrhus, from what motive appears not, retired to Ravenna, recanted his recantation, and declared himself a conscientious Monothelite. The indignant pontiff was not content with the ordinary terrors of *excommunication* against this double renegade. In a full assembly of the clergy of Rome, and of the neighbouring bishops, he heaped the most vehement anathemas on the head of the new Judas, and calling for the consecrated wine on the altar, poured some drops into the ink, and so signed the *excommunication* with the blood of Christ. Is it to be supposed that the blood of the Redeemer was reverenced in a less appalling sense than in later ages, or that the passion of the Pope triumphed not only over Christian moderation, but over the strongest religious law? Theodorus was not satisfied with the *excommunication* of Pyrrhus, he excommunicated Paul also. Paul revenged himself by suppressing the religious worship of the papal envoys at the court, maltreating, and even causing to be scourged some of their attendants.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iv. ch. vi.

Excóriate. *v. a.* Deprive of the skin or scarfskin, either wholly or partially, by rubbing or grazing.

A looseness proves often a fatal symptom in fevers; for it weakens, *excoriates*, and inflames the bowels.—*Arbuthnot.*

Sister Tabby, in her great tenderness, had put me to the torture, squeezing my head under her arm, and stuffing my nose with spirit of hartshorn, till the whole inside was *excoriated*.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphry Clinker.*

Excoriátion. *s.* Loss of skin or scarfskin; act of flaying.

Some four years after the contention betwixt Apollo and Pan, and a little before the *excoriation* of Marsyas.—*Brewer, Lingua*, iii. 5.

Our poets, the John Ketches of the nation,
Have seem'd to lash ye, ev'n to *excoriation*.
Dryden, Prologue to Albion and Albanius.

The pituite secerned in the nose, mouth, and intestines, is not an excrementitious, but a laudable humour, necessary for defending those parts from *excoriations*.—*Arbuthnot*

Used *metaphorically* (with allusion to the difference between taking the fleece and taking the skin of a sheep, or that be-

tween clipping and flaying). Stripping of possessions.

It hath marvellously enhanced the revenues of the crown, though with a pitiful *excoriation* of the poorer sort.—*Howell.*

Excreátion. *s.* [Lat. *exscreatio, -onis*; *ex-screo* = spit out.] Spitting out.

Offend the mouth with ugly *excreations.*
Sylvester, Du Bartas. (Ord MS.)

Excrement. *s.* That which is thrown out as useless, noxious, or corrupted, from the natural passages of the body; superfluity; outward growth.

Why is time such a niggard of his hair, being, as it is, so plentiful an *excrement?*—*Shakespear, Comedy of Errors,* ii. 2.

We see that those *excrements,* that are of the first digestion, smell the worst; as the *excrements* from the belly.—*Bacon.*

It fares with politick bodies as with the physical; each would convert all into their own proper substance, and cast forth as *excrement* what will not so be changed.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

The very hairs of your head are all numbered: God keeps an account even of that stringy *excrement.*—*Bishop Hopkins, Exposition of the Lord's Prayer,* p. 267.

Farce, in itself, is of a nasty scent;
But the gain smells not of the *excrement. Dryden.*

The *excrements* of horses are nothing but hay, and, as such, combustible.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Excreméntal. *adj.* Voided as, forming, consisting of, or having the nature of, excrement; excrementitious; superficial, not internal.

God hath given virtues to springs, fountains, earth, plants, and the *excremental* parts of the basest living creatures.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Full of filthy flegm, stinking, putrid, *excremental* stuff.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy,* p. 566.

That virtue therefore which is but youngling in the contemplation of evil, and knows not the utmost that vice promises to her followers, and rejects it, is but a blank virtue, not a pure; her whiteness is but an *excremental* whiteness.—*Milton, Areopagitica.*

Excrementítious. *adj.* Containing, or having the nature or consisting of, excrement.

The *excrementitious* moisture passeth in birds through a fairer and more delicate strainer than in beasts.—*Bacon.*

Toil of the mind destroys health, by attracting the spirits from their task of concoction to the brain; whither they carry along with them clouds of vapours and *excrementitious* humours.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

The lungs are the grand emunctory of the body; and the main end of respiration is continually to discharge and expel an *excrementitious* fluid out of the mass of blood.—*Woodward.*

An animal fluid no ways *excrementitious,* mild, elaborated, and nutritious.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Excreméntive. *adj.* Connected with excretion or excrement. *Rare.*

It may, indeed, be thought a modesty in nature to cover the *excrementive* parts, which left uncovered, perhaps might offer offence.—*Feltham, Resolves.* (Ord MS.)

Excrementize. *v. n.* Void excrement. *Rare.*

They [Sir C. Sedley, Lord Buckhurst, &c.] being all inflamed with strong liquors, . . . *excrementized* in the street.—*Life of A. Wood,* p. 187: 1663.

Excréscence. *s.* Outgrowth: (which it translates; generally with the notion of *deformity*).

All beyond this is monstrous, 'tis out of nature, 'tis an *excrescence,* and not a living part of poetry.—*Dryden.*

They are the *excrescences* of our souls; which, like our hair and beards, look horrid or becoming, as we cut or let them grow.—*Tatler.*

Tumours and *excrescences* of plants, out of which generally issues a fly or a worm, are at first made by such insects which wound the tender buds.—*Bentley.*

Excréscency. *s.* Same as Excrescence.

We have little more than the *excrescencies* of the Spanish monarchy.—*Addison, Present State of the War.*

Excréscent. *adj.* [Lat. *cresco* = grow; pres. part. *crescens, -entis.*] Growing out of another with preternatural superfluity.

Expunge the whole, or lop th' *excrescent* parts
Of all, our vices have created arts:
Then see how little the remaining sum,
Which serv'd the past, and must the times to come.
Pope.

Excréte. *v. a.* [Lat. *excretus,* pass. part. of *excerno* = separate, pick out.] Send out by excretion.

Some of the mucus thus *excreted* is reabsorbed.—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary, Mucus.*

Excrétion. *s.*

1. Separation of animal substance; ejection of something quite out of the body, as of no further use, which is called excrement.

Upon the use of aloe both in hawks and cormorants, I have sometimes observed bloody *excretions.*—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies,* p. 113.

The symptoms of the *excretion* of the bile vitiated, are a yellowish skin, white hard fæces, loss of appetite, and lixivial urine.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Emetics have been recommended to promote the passage of gall-stones, . . . to promote secretion and *excretion.* In hepatic derangements . . . emetics prove highly serviceable.—*Pereira, Elements of Materia Medica,* p. 240.

2. Thing excreted.

The moss from apple trees is little better than an *excretion.*—*Bacon.*

Excrétive. *adj.* Having the power of separating and ejecting excrements.

A diminution of the body happens by the *excretive* faculty, excerning and evacuating more than necessary.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

Excretory. *adj.* and *s.* Having the quality of separating and ejecting superfluous parts; organ of excretion.

Excretories of the body are nothing but slender slips of the arteries, deriving an appropriated juice from the blood.—*Cheyne.*

Excrúciate. *adj.* Tormented; excruciated.

And here my heart long time *excruciate,*
Amongst the leaves I rested all that night.
Chapman, Translation of Homer's Odyssey.

Excrúciate. *v. a.* [Lat. *cruciatus,* pass. part. of *crucio*; *crux* = cross, rack.] Torture; torment.

Excrúciating. *part. adj.* Racking; torturing; tormenting.

Leave them, as long as they keep their hardness and impenitent hearts, to those gnawing and *excruciating* fears, those whips of the divine Nemesis, that frequently scourge even atheists themselves.—*Bentley.*

Excruciátion. *s.* Torment; vexation.

He that by the oracle was approved for the wisest, confessed, though he knew before he married her, that his Zantippe was a scold insufferable; yet he wittingly did marry her to exercise his patience, that by the practice of enduring her shrewish heats, he might be able to brook all companies; the brawls, the scorns, the sophisms, and the petulancies of rude and unskilful men; the frettings, the thwartings, and the *excruciations* of life.—*Feltham, Resolves,* ii. 57.

Excúlpable. *adj.* Capable of being cleared from the imputation of blame or fault.

How the sons of King Edward came by their deaths: King Richard *exculpable* thereof.—*Sir G. Buck, History of King Richard III.* p. 74: 1646.

Exculpate. *v. a.* Clear from the imputation of a fault.

After these several petitions, manifestly tending to fix all the blame of the maladministration in the latter part of Edward the Third's reign upon the same set of men who had been called to account for it, and punished in the parliament of 1376, and who had gotten themselves *exculpated* in the succeeding parliament.—*Bishop Lowth, Life of Wykeham,* p. 144.

'I *exculpate* him further for his writing against me to Palestine in so hostile a spirit, for men had rumoured that I had levied my army not against the Holy Land, but to invade the Papal States.'—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity,* b. x. ch. iii.

Exculpátion. *s.* Act of clearing from alleged blame.

Abeillard entered on a tedious *exculpation* of himself.—*Berington, History of Abeillard,* p. 199.

Excúlpatory. *adj.* Clearing from imputed fault.

By this fond and eager acceptance of an *exculpatory* comment, Pope testified that whatever might be the seeming or real import of the principles which he had received from Bolingbroke, he had not intentionally attacked religion.—*Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Pope.*

On the arrival of the intelligence from Rome, Frederick for a time restrained his wrath: Peter de Vinea, the great Justiciary of the realm of Naples, pronounced in the presence of Frederick, who wore his crown, a long *exculpatory* sermon to the vast assembly, on a text out of Ovid—'Punishment when merited is to be borne with patience, but when it is undeserved, with sorrow.'—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity,* b. x. ch. iv.

Excúr. *v. n.* Pass beyond limits. *Obsolete.*

His disease was an asthma, oft *excurring* to an orthopnœia; the cause a translation of tartarous humours from his joints to his lungs.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

Excúrsion. *s.* [Lat. *curro* = run; *cursus* = running, course.]

1. Act of deviating from the stated or settled path; ramble.

The Muse whose early voice you taught to sing,
Prescrib'd her heights and prun'd her tender wing;
Her guide now lost, no more attempts to rise,
But in low numbers short *excursions* tries. *Pope.*

2. Expedition into some distant part.

The mind extends its thoughts often even beyond the utmost expansion of matter, and makes *excursions* into that incomprehensible.—*Locke.*

In this sense often used *adjectivally,* and applied to certain railway trains specially put on for the purpose of making excursions; giving '*excursion* train, ticket,' and the like.

3. Progression beyond fixed limits.

The causes of those great *excursions* of the seasons into the extremes of cold and heat, are very obscure.—*Arbuthnot, On the Effects of Air on human Bodies.*

4. Digression; ramble from a subject.

Expect not that I should beg pardon for this *excursion,* till I think it a digression, to insist on the blessedness of Christ in heaven.—*Boyle, Discourse on Seraphick Love.*

I am too weary to allow myself any *excursion* from the main design.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Excúrsion. *v. n.* Make an excursion. *Rare.*

Yesterday I *excursioned* twenty miles; to-day I write a few letters.—*Lamb, Letter to Wordsworth.*

Excúrsionist. *s.* One who makes an excursion: (especially applied to railway travellers by '*excursion* trains'). *Recent.*

Excúrsive. *adj.* Rambling; wandering; deviating.

The first is miscellaneous and *excursive,* but the subjects often lead to an unbecoming licentiousness of language and images.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry,* iv. 31.

Excúrsively. *adv.* In a wandering unsettled manner.

The flesh of animals, which feed *excursively,* is allowed to have a higher flavour than that of those who are cooped up.—*Boswell, Life of Johnson,* i. 35.

Excúrsiveness. *s.* Act of passing beyond usual bounds.

With a sober spirit of inquiry, he [Mr. Bryant] possesses a free *excursiveness* of mind.—*British Critic,* January, 1798.

Excúsable. *adj.* Pardonable; for which some excuse or apology may be admitted.

Though he were already stept into the winter of his age, he found himself warm in those desires, which were in his son far more *excusable.*—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Learned men are *excusable* in particulars whereupon our salvation dependeth not.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Not only that;
That were *excusable,* that and thousands more
Of semblable import.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 4.

For his intermeddling with arms he is the more *excusable,* because many others of his coat are commanders.—*Howell.*

Before the Gospel, impenitency was much more *excusable,* because men were ignorant.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Coningsby had not seen her for the last fortnight. Seeing her now, his heart smote him for his neglect, *excusable* as it really was.—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby,* b. vi. ch. v.

Excúsableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Excusable; capability of being excused.

It may satisfy others of the *excusableness* of my dissatisfaction, to peruse the ensuing relation.—*Boyle.*

Excúsably. *adv.* In an excusable manner; justifiably; reasonably.

Why may not I *excusably* agree with St. Chrysostom or St. Austin in understanding the place?—*Barrow, Treatise on the Pope's Supremacy,* p. 16. (Ord MS.)

Excusátion. *s.* Excuse; plea; apology.

Prefaces, and passages, and *excusations,* and other speeches of reference to the person, are great wastes of time; and though they seem to proceed

of modesty, they are bravery.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Dispatch.*

Excusations, cessions, modesty itself well governed, are but arts of ostentation.—*Id., Essays, Of Vain-Glory.*

Goodness to be admired, that it refuted not his argument in the punishment of his *excusation*.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Excúsator. *s.* Maker of an excuse or excuses; apologist. *Rare.*

He despatched Sir Edward Karne and Dr. Bonner, quality of *excusators*, so they were called, to carry s apology for not paying that deference to the papal authority.—*Hume, History of England*, iii. 318. (Ord MS.)

Excúsatory. *adj.* Pleading excuse; apologetic.

The debate was brought to a conclusion about the plea *excusatory*.—*Bishop Burnet, History of the Reformation*, b. ii.

Excúse. *v. a.* (sounded *excúze.*)

1. Extenuate by, or pardon on account of, an apology; vindicate; justify.

Bad men *excuse* their faults, good men will leave them;
He acts the third crime that defends the first.
B. Jonson.

Accusing or else *excusing* one another.—*Romans*, ii. 15.

Excuse some courtly strains,
No whiter page than Addison's remains. *Pope.*

2. Disengage from an obligation; remit attendance.

I have bought a piece of ground, and I must needs go and see it: I pray thee have me *excused*.—*Luke*, xiv. 19.

Laud attended throughout that whole journey, which he was not obliged to do, and no doubt would have been *excused* from it.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

3. Remit; not exact: (as 'to *excuse* a forfeiture').

4. Weaken or mollify obligation to anything; obtain remission.

Nor could the real danger of leaving their dwellings to go up to the temple, *excuse* their journey.—*South, Sermons.*

5. Throw off imputation by a feigned apology.

Think you that we *excuse* ourselves unto you?—2 *Corinthians*, xii. 19.

Excúse. *s.* (sounded *excúce.*) Plea offered in extenuation; apology; act of excusing or apologizing; cause for which one is excused.

I was set upon by some of your servants, whom because I have in my just defence evil entreated, I came to make my *excuse* to you.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

To requite your postscript of *excuse* for scribbling, I pray you excuse that the preface is not gilt, I writing from Westminster Hall, where we are not so fine.—*Bacon, To Sir G. Villiers.* (Ord MS.)

Heaven put it in thy mind to take it hence,
That thou might'st win the more thy father's love,
Pleading so wisely in *excuse* of it.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

As good success admits no examination, so the contrary allows of no *excuse*, how reasonable or just soever.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

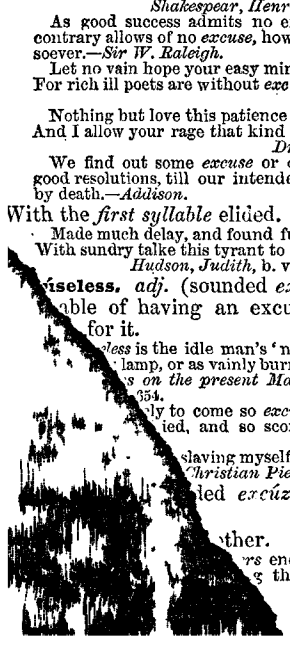
Let no vain hope your easy mind seduce;
For rich ill poets are without *excuse*.
Lord Roscommon.

Nothing but love this patience could produce;
And I allow your rage that kind *excuse*.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

We find out some *excuse* or other for deferring good resolutions, till our intended retreat is cut off by death.—*Addison.*

With the *first syllable* elided.

Made much delay, and found full many a *'skuse*
With sundry talke this tyrant to abuse.
Hudson, Judith, b. v. p. 373. (Ord MS.)



…iseless. *adj.* (sounded *excúceless.*) Incable of having an excuse or apology for it.

…eless is the idle man's 'nihil agendo,' sleep- lamp, or as vainly burning it.—*Whitlock, …s on the present Manners of the Eng-* …554.

…ly to come so *excuseless* to your tor- …ied, and so scorned.—*Hammond,*

…slaving myself is *excuseless*.—*Dr. …Christian Piety.*

…led *excúzer*). One who

…ther.

…rs endeavour to palliate …s them to madness.—

b. By *forgiving* another.

Love is a sufficient excuse and *excuser* of greater errours than are mine.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, pt. ii.

Excúss. *v. a.* [Lat. *excussus*, pass. part. of *excutio* = shake out.]

1. Seize and detain by law.

The person of a man ought not, by the civil law, to be taken for a debt, unless his goods and estate have been first *excussed*.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

2. Shake off.

They could not totally *excuss* the notions of a Deity out of their minds.—*Bishop Stillingfleet, Origines Sacræ*, i. 1.

Excússion. *s.* Seizure by law.

If upon an *excussion* there are not goods to satisfy the judgement, his body may be attached.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Éxecrable. *adj.* Hateful; detestable; accursed; abominable.

For us to change that which he hath established, they hold it *execrable* pride and presumption.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Éxecrably. *adv.* In an execrable manner; cursedly; abominably.

'Tis fustian all, 'tis *execrably* bad;
But if they will be fools, must you be mad?
Dryden, Persius's Satires.

Éxecrate. *v. a.* [Lat. *execratus*, pass. part. of *execro.*] Curse; imprecate ill upon; abominate.

As if mere plebeian noise, dust, clamour, credulity, and confidence were enough to make a goddess; or sufficient either to consecrate or *execrate* any thing as divine, or devilish.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 156.

Extinction of some tyranny, by the indignation of a people, makes way for some form contrary to that which they lately *execrated*.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Execrátion. *s.* Curse; imprecation of evil; object of the same.

Mischance and sorrow go along with you,
And threefold vengeance tend upon your steps!—
Cease, gentle queen, these *execrations*.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.

They shall be an *execration* and an astonishment.—*Jeremiah*, xliv. 12.

For this we may thank Adam! but his thanks
Shall be the *execration*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 736.

The Indians, at naming the devil, did spit on the ground in token of *execration*.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Éxecratory. *s.* Formulary of execrations.

This notice of the ceremony is very agreeable to the *execratory* which is now used by them; wherein they profoundly curse the Christians.—*L. Addison, Account of the present State of the Jews*, p. 179.

Executable. *adj.* Capable of being executed.

The whole project is set down as *executable* at eight millions.—*Edinburgh Review*, January, 1856, p. 244.

Éxecute. *v. a.* [Lat. *ex-secutus*, part. of *ex-sequor* (= *out* + *follow*) = follow up to the end, follow out.]

1. Perform; practise; put in act.

Against all the gods of Egypt I will *execute* judgement.—*Exodus*, xii. 12.

He casts into the balance the promise of a reward to such as should *execute*, and of punishment to such as should neglect their commission.—*South, Sermons.*

The government here is so regularly disposed, that it almost *executes* itself.—*Swift.*

2. Put to death according to form of justice; punish capitally.

Fitzosborn was *executed* under him, or discarded into a foreign service for a pretty shadow of exilement.—*Sir H. Wotton, Characters of Kings of England.*

O Tyburn, could'st thou reason and dispute,
Could'st thou but judge as well as *execute*,
How often would'st thou change the felon's doom,
And truss some stern chief justice in his room!
Dryden.

3. Put to death; kill.

The treacherous Fastolfe wounds my peace,
Whom with my bare fists I would *execute*.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 4.

Éxecute. *v. n.* Perform the proper office.

The cannon against St. Stephen's gate *executed* so well, that the portcullis and gate were broken, and entry opened into the city.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Éxecuter. *s.* [for the spelling with *o* see Executor.]

1. One who performs or executes anything.

My sweet mistress
Weeps when she sees me work, and says such baseness
Had ne'er like *executor*.
Shakespear, Tempest, iii. 1.

Sophocles and Euripides, in their most beautiful pieces, are impartial *executers* of poetick justice.—*Dennis.*

2. Executioner; one who puts others to death.

The sad-ey'd justice, with his surly hum,
Delivers o'er to *executors* pale
The lazy yawning drone.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 1.

Execútion. *s.*

1. Performance; practice.

I wish no better
Than have him hold that purpose, and to put it
In *execution*. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

I like thy counsel: well hast thou advis'd;
And that thou may'st perceive how well I like it,
The *execution* of it shall make known.
Id., Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 3

When things are come to the *execution*, there is no secrecy comparable to celerity.—*Bacon, Essays.*

The excellency of the subject contributed much to the happiness of the *execution*.—*Dryden.*

2. Last act of the law in civil causes, by which possession is given of body or goods.

Sir Richard was committed to the Fleet in *execution* for the whole six thousand pounds.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

3. Capital punishment; death inflicted by forms of law.

Good rest.—As wretches have o'er night,
That wait for *execution* in the morn.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 2.

Laws support those crimes they checkt before,
And *executions* now affright no more.
Creech, Translation of Manilius.

4. Destruction; slaughter.

Brave Macbeth, with his brandish'd steel,
Which smok'd with bloody *execution*,
Carv'd out his passage. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 2.

With *do.*

When the tongue is the weapon, a man may strike where he cannot reach, and a word shall *do execution* both further and deeper than the mightiest blow.—*South, Sermons.*

Ships of such height and strength, that his vessels could *do* no *execution* upon them.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Execútioner. *s.*

1. One who puts in act, or executes: (in this sense Executer is the *commoner* word).

It is a comfort to the *executioners* of this office, when they consider that they cannot be guilty of oppression.—*Bacon.*

The heart of every man was in the hand of God, and he could have made them *executioners* of his wrath upon one another.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

In this case every man hath a right to punish the offender, and be the *executioner* of the law of nature.—*Locke.*

2. One who inflicts capital punishment, or puts to death according to the sentence of the law.

He, born of the greatest blood, submitted himself to be servant to the *executioner* that should put to death Musidorus.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The deluge was not sent only as an *executioner* to mankind, but its prime errand was to reform the earth.—*Woodward.*

3. One who kills or murders.

Is not the causer of the timeless deaths
As blameful as the *executioner*?
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 2.

I would not be thy *executioner*:
I fly thee, for I would not injure thee;
Thou tell'st me there is murder in mine eyes.
Id., As you like it, iii. 5.

4. Instrument by which anything is performed.

All along
The walls, abominable ornaments!
Are tools of wrath, anvils of torments hung,
Fell *executioners* of foul intents. *Crashaw.*

Exécutive. *adj.*

1. Having the quality of executing or performing.

They are the nimblest, agile, strongest instruments, fitted to be *executive* of the commands of the souls.—*Sir M. Hale.*

2. Active; not deliberative; not legislative; having the power to put the laws in force.

The Roman emperours were possessed of the whole legislative as well as *executive* power.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Hobbes confounds the *executive* with the legislative power, though all well instituted states have ever placed them in different hands.—*Swift.*

The Emperor of China has two councils; one, the great council of state—the other a select or privy council; but it cannot be supposed that these councils possess any legal powers, by which the acts of the Emperor are controlled. There are likewise six chief administrative boards, which are, doubtless, merely *executive* departments, consisting of numerous members, but presided over by their proper heads.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. vii. note A.

Exécutive. *s.* In *Politics.* Executive, as opposed to the deliberative or legislative, element of government: (as, 'the king is the head of the *executive*').

The executive power, and the assemblies which form a portion of the legislative, ought both, in a well-constituted state, to be subordinate to the law. The fashionable phrase of modern constitutions, that every citizen is equal before the law, is a mockery of truth and common sense in all states where there is one set of laws or regulations for the government and its officials, and another for the mass of the people as subjected to that government. Until neither rank, or official position, or administrative privileges can be pleaded as a ground of exceptional treatment by the agent of the *executive* in matters of justice, there can be no true civil liberty. The law must be placed above the sovereigns and parliaments as well as above ministers and generals. —*Finlay, History of Greece under the Othoman and Venetian Domination*, ch. i.

Exécutor. *s.* [in this word there is not only a difference of *spelling* but one of *accent* also, regulated in the main, though not wholly (see preceding entry), by the difference of sense.] One who is entrusted to perform the will of a testator.

Let's choose *executors*, and talk of wills;
And yet not so; for what can we bequeath?
Shakespear, Richard II. iii. 2.

Exécutorship. *s.* Office of executor.

As for fishing for testaments and *executorships*, it is yet worse: by how much men submit themselves to meaner persons, than in service.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Riches.*

Exécutory. *adj.*

1. Having authority to put the laws in force; exercising authority.

A vigilant and jealous eye over *executory* and judicial magistracy; an anxious care of publick money: an openness, approaching towards facility, to publick complaint; these seem to be the true characteristicks of a house of commons.—*Burke.*

What person is a king to command *executory* service, who has no means whatsoever to reward it? —*Id.*

2. In *Law.* To be executed or performed at a future period.

Contingent or *executory* remainders are, where the estate is limited to take effect, either to a dubious and uncertain person, or upon a dubious and uncertain event.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

By *executory* devise, a fee, or other less estate, may be limited after a fee.—*Ibid.*

Exécutress. *s.* Executrix.

A will indeed! a crabbed woman's will,
Wherein the devil is an overseer,
And proud dame Eleanor sole *executress.*
Tragedy of King John: 1611.

Exécutrix. *s.* Woman entrusted to perform the will of the testator.

He did, after the death of the earl, buy of his *executrix* the remnant of the term.—*Bacon.*

Besides, mother, you being sole *executrix*, and having the direction and management of the estate, there remained little business, or I might say none, that I could transact, until you had had time to arrange matters to your satisfaction.—*Dickens, Little Dorrit*, ch. v.

Exegésis. *s.* [Gr.; from ἐξ, and ἡγέομαι (= lead) = lead out, direct, explain, expound.] In *Theology.* Exposition; continuous, systematic, and often paraphrastical explanation of any text, especially that of the Scriptures.

Exegesis is a term sometimes used by the learned to signify explication. Several interpreters of the Bible are of opinion that in the passages of the Scripture where we meet with Abba Pater, two words, the first Syriac and the second Greek or Latin, but both signifying the same thing, the second is only an *exegesis* or explanation of the first. —*Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce.

Exegétical. *adj.* Explanatory; expository.

Plainly, throughout the whole word of God, breath, and life, and soul, and spirit, are synonymous, and often made *exegetical* one of another.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 135.

I have here and there interspersed some critical and some *exegetical* notes, fit for learners to know, and not unfit for some teachers to read.—*Walker.*

Exegétically. *adv.* By way of explanation; in an expository manner.

So insufferable a thing is the state of thraldom, very significantly implied in the 'land of Egypt,' and *exegetically* expressed by the 'house of bondage.'—*Dean Pierce, Sermons* (29 May, 1661), p. 5.

This is not added *exegetically*, or by way of exposition.—*Bishop Bull, Works*, i. 200.

The phrase, 'in the form of God,' . . . is used by the apostle with respect unto that other of 'the form of a servant,' *exegetically* continued 'in the likeness of man.'—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. ii.

Exegétics. *s.* [see Chromatics.] Exegesis.

In all Western Aramæa . . . there was but one mode of treating whether *exegetics* or doctrine, the practical.—*Newman, Development of Christian Doctrine*, ch. v.

Exémplar. *s.* Pattern; example to be imitated.

The idea and *exemplar* of the world was first in God.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

They began at a known body, a barleycorn, the weight whereof is therefore called a grain; which ariseth, being multiplied, to scruples, drachms, ounces, and pounds, and then those weights, as they happen to take them, are fixed by authority, and *exemplars* of them publickly kept.—*Holder.*

Best poet! fit *exemplar* for the tribe
Of Phœbus. *Philips.*

He who has learn'd the duty which he owes
To friends and country, and to pardon foes;
Who models his deportment as may best
Accord with brother, sire, or stranger guest;
Who takes our laws and worship as they are,
Nor roars reform for senate, church, and bar;
In practice, rather than loud precept, wise,
Bids not his tongue, but heart, philosophise:
Such is the man the poet should rehearse,
As joint *exemplar* of his life and verse.
Byron, Hints from Horace.

Exémplarily. *adv.* In an exemplary manner.

a. So as to *deserve imitation.*

Be you wisely charitable, and let us be *exemplarily* holy.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 46.

She is *exemplarily* loyal in a high exact obedience. —*Howell.*

b. So as to *act as a warning.*

Some he punisheth *exemplarily* in this world, that we might from thence have a taste or glimpse of his future justice.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

If he had shut the commons house, whilst their champions were *exemplarily* punished, their jurisdiction would probably in a short time have been brought within the due limits.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

c. In *proof.*

These wild dogs, either by diversity of air or soil, vary their species; as *exemplarily* we see in the Indian ounce, which is the product of an European cat.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 114.

Exémplariness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Exemplary; fitness for serving as an exemplar or pattern.

In Scripture we find several titles given to Christ, which import his *exemplariness* as of a prince and a captain, a master and a guide.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Exemplárity. *s.* Fitness for, or worthiness of, imitation.

Sincerity . . . and *exemplarity* . . . are the two things, whereby kings who are in age of government, and princes who are in years of discipline, are most advantaged.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, i. p. 97: 1648.

Of some performances of our Saviour no other, or no so probable, an account can be given, as that they were done for *exemplarity.*—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. iii. ser. 3.

Éxemplary. *adj.*

1. Deserving to be proposed for imitation: (whether *persons* or *things*).

The archbishops and bishops have the government of the church: be not you the mean to prefer any to those places, but only for their learning, gravity, and worth: their lives and doctrine ought to be *exemplary.*—*Bacon.*

If all these were *exemplary* in the conduct of their lives, religion would receive a mighty encouragement.—*Swift.*

2. Fit for giving warning to others.

Had the tumults been repressed by *exemplary* justice, I had obtained all that I designed.—*Eikon Basilike.*

3. Attractive of notice and imitation.

Awaking therefore, as who long had dream'd,
Much of my women and their gods asham'd,
From this abyss of *exemplary* vice
Resolv'd, as time might aid my thought, to rise.
Prior.

When any duty is fallen under a general disuse and neglect, in such a case the most visible and *exemplary* performance is required.—*Rogers.*

4. Illustrating as the proof of a thing.

Exemplary is the coat of George Villiers Duke of Buckingham; five scallop-shells on a plain cross, speaking his predecessors' valour in the holy war.—*Fuller, History of the Holy War*, p. 271.

Exémplary. *s.* Copy of a book or writing.

These latter words, which are evident to be seen in the Greek *exemplaries*, are faire and smooth[ly] left clene out in the Latine translation.—*Martin, Treatise on the Marriage of Priestes*, sign. Ll, i.: 1554.

Whereof doth it come, that the *exemplaries* and copies of many books do vary, but by such means? —*Hunting of Purgatory*, fol. 322, b.: 1561.

I will here insert the tenour and copy of the request made to the king by Demetrius, &c. The *exemplary* of Demetrius his request to the king was this: Great sir, since it hath pleased you to give me commandment to search in all places for all manner of books, &c.—*Donne, History of the Septuagint*, p. 29.

Exemplificátion. *s.* Illustration; case in point; instance.

An ambassadour of Scotland demanded an *exemplification* of the articles of peace.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

A love of vice as such, a delighting in sin for its own sake, is an imitation, or rather an *exemplification* of the malice of the devil.—*South, Sermons.*

No passage in the [Addison's] Campaign has been more mentioned than the simile of the angel, and let it be first inquired whether it be a simile. A poetical simile is the discovery of a likeness between two actions, in their general nature, dissimilar, or of causes terminating by different operations in some resemblance of effect. But the mention of another like consequence from a like cause, or of a like performance by a like agency, is not a simile, but an *exemplification.* . . . When the English are represented as gaining a fortified pass by repetition of attack, and perseverance of resolution; their obstinacy of courage, and vigour of onset, is well illustrated by the sea that breaks with incessant battery the dikes of Holland. This is a simile. But when Addison, having celebrated the beauty of Marlborough's person, tells us that 'Achilles was thus formed of every grace,' here is no simile, but a mere *exemplification.* A simile may be compared to lines converging at a point, and is more excellent as the lines converge from a greater distance; an *exemplification* may be considered as two parallel lines, which run on together without approximation, never far separated, and never joined.—*Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Addison.*

The most vivid *exemplification* of the nationality of the Church, and of the character of its connection with the State in England, is found in the noble and august ceremonial of the coronation of the sovereign.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. vi. § 6.

The last example will have conveyed to any one by whom it has been duly followed, so clear a conception of the use and practical management of three of the four methods of experimental inquiry, as to supersede the necessity of any further *exemplification* of them.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, iii. ix. 4.

Exémplify. *v. a.* Illustrate by example.

This might be *exemplified* even by heaps of rites and customs, now superstitious in the greatest part of the Christian world.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Our author has *exemplified* his precepts in the very precepts themselves.—*Spectator.*

A satire may be *exemplified* by pictures, characters, and examples.—*Pope.*

The verses to Bloomfield are the sweetest in the collection. Religion is sometimes lugged in, as if it did not come naturally. I will go over carefully when I get my seeing, and *exemplify.*—*Lamb, Letter to Barton*, July 7, 1824.

Exémpt. *v. a.* [Lat. *exemptus*, pass. part. of *eximo* = take out.] Grant immunity

Things done well

And with a care, *exempt* themselves fro

Things done without example, in thei

Are to be fear'd. *Shakespear, H*

The religious were not *exempt* among the other soldiers.—*Knol Turks.*

The emperours *exempted* t which they subjected mercha —*Arbuthnot, Tables of anci Measures.*

Exémpt. *adj.*

1. Free by privilege.

Be it my wrong you
But wrong not that

Sh

2. Not subject; not liable.
Do not once hope, that thou canst tempt
A spirit so resolv'd to tread
Upon thy throat, and live *exempt*
From all the nets that thou canst spread.
B. Jonson.
No man, not even the most powerful among the sons of men, is *exempt* from the chances of human life.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

3. Clear; not included.
His dreadful imprecation hear;
'Tis laid on all, not any one *exempt*.
Lee and Dryden, Œdipus.

4. Cut off. *Obsolete.*
Was not thy father, Richard Earl of Cambridge,
For treason executed in our late king's days?
And by his treason stand'st not thou attainted,
Corrupted, and *exempt* from ancient gentry?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 4.

Exémption. *s.* Immunity; privilege; freedom from imposts or burdensome employments.
The like *exemption* hath the writ to enquire of a man's death, which also must be granted freely.—*Bacon.*
The Roman laws gave particuar *exemptions* to such as built ships or traded in corn.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Exemptítious. *adj.* Separable; exceptional. *Rare.*
If motion were loose or *exemptitious* from matter, I could be convinced that it had extension of its own.—*Dr. H. More.*

Exénterate. *v. a.* [Gr. ἔντερα = bowels.] Disembowel; deprive of the entrails; eviscerate (of which it is the Greek translation).
Piso commends a ram's lungs applied hot to the forepart of the head, or a young lamb divided in the back, *exenterated*, &c.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 399.
A toad contains not those urinary parts which are found in other animals to avoid that serous excretion, which may appear unto any that *exenterates* or dissects them.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Exenterátion. *s.* Act of taking out the bowels; emboweling.
Belonius not only affirms that chamelions feed on flies, caterpillars, beetles, and other insects; but upon *exenteration* he found these animals in their bellies.—*Sir T. Browne.*
If we can arrive at this perfection, without *exenteration* or incision, so as to preserve a dead body after the manner aforesaid, it were reasonable to believe it would not only less terrify all scrupulous persons, but likewise be of greater use to the commonwealth.—*Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 121.

Exéquial. *adj.* Relating to funeral rites.
Thetis herself to all our peers proclaims
Heroick prizes and *exequial* games.
Pope, Homer's Odyssey, xxiv.

Éxequies. *s. plur.* [Lat. *exequiæ*.] Funeral ceremonies: (Obsequies *commoner*).
Let's not forget
The noble duke of Bedford late deceas'd,
But see his *exequies* fulfill'd in Rouen.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 2.
The tragical end of the two brothers, whose *exequies* the next successor had leisure to perform.—*Dryden.*

Exéquious. *adj.* Having the character of, or constituting, exequies. *Rare.*
Prepare yourselves to build the funeral pile;
Lay your pale hands to this *exequious* fire.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, b. ii. 3. (Ord MS.)

Exércent. *adj.* Practising; putting into practice; following any calling or vocation. *Rare.*
The judge may oblige every *exercent* advocate to give his patronage and assistance unto a litigant in distress for want of an advocate.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Exercísable. *adj.* Capable of being exercised. *Rare.*
It is natural to see such powers with a jealous eye; and, when stretched in the exercise, they alarm and disgust those over whom they are *exercisable*.—*Hargrave, Judicial Arguments and Collections*, p. 10.

Éxercise. *s.*

1. Exertion or movements of the body; bodily work considered as conducive to the cure or prevention of diseases.
Men ought to beware that they use not *exercise* and a spare diet both: but if much *exercise*, a plentiful diet; if sparing diet, little *exercise*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
The wise for cure on *exercise* depend:
God never made his work for man to mend.
Dryden.

Particular act of such (*plural*).
He is exact in prescribing the *exercises* of his patients, ordering some of them to walk eighty stadia in a day, which is about nine English miles.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

2. Something done as practice.
As a watchful king, he would not neglect his safety, thinking nevertheless to perform all things rather as an *exercise* than as a labour.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

3. Employment frequently repeated.
Children, by the *exercise* of their senses about objects that affect them in the womb, receive some few ideas before they are born.—*Locke.*
Exercise is very alluring and entertaining to the understanding, while its reasoning powers are employed without labour.—*Watts.*

Specially. Habitual action by which the body is formed to gracefulness or agility.
He was strong of body, and so much the stronger as he, by a well-disciplined *exercise*, taught it both to do and to suffer.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
The French apply themselves more universally to their *exercises* than any nation; one seldom sees a young gentleman that does not fence, dance, and ride.—*Addison.*

4. Use; actual application of anything; practice.
The sceptre of spiritual regimen over us in this present world is at the length to be yielded up into the hands of the Father which gave it; that is, the use and *exercise* thereof shall cease, there being no longer on earth any militant church to govern.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Lewis refused even those of the church of England who followed their master to St. Germain's the publick *exercise* of their religion.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*
This saved them from the fate of Spain, by securing to them the *exercise* of those faculties which otherwise would have lain dormant.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. vi.

5. Task; that which one is appointed to perform: (common as applied in *education*, especially *grammatical*).
Patience is more oft the *exercise*
Of saints, the trial of their fortitude,
Making them each his own deliverer,
And victor over all
That tyranny or fortune can inflict.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1287.

6. Educational practice in order to obtain excellence in any particular department; drill: (as, 'the *exercise* of soldiers').
A camp of peace and *exercise* is a camp destined for the *exercise* of all the military duties and functions.—*Rees, Cyclopædia, Camp.*

7. Act of divine worship, whether public or private.
Good sir John, ...
I'm in your debt for your last *exercise*:
Come the next Sabbath, and I will content you.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 2.
Neither shall any minister not licensed, as is aforesaid, presume to appoint or hold any meetings for sermons, commonly termed by some prophecies or *exercises*, in market-towns, or other places.—*Ecclesiastical Constitutions and Canons.*

Éxercise. *v. a.*

1. Employ; engage in employment.
This faculty of the mind, when it is *exercised* immediately about things, is called judgement.—*Locke.*

2. Train by use to any act; make skillful or dexterous by practice; habituate.
Strong meat belongeth to them who, by reason of use, have their senses *exercised* to discern both good and evil.—*Hebrews*, v. 14.
Reason, by its own penetration, where it is strong and *exercised*, usually sees quicker and clearer without syllogism.—*Locke.*
And now the goddess, *exercis'd* in ill,
Who watch'd an hour to work her impious will,
Ascends the roof. *Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.*

3. Keep busy.
He will *exercise* himself with pleasure, and without weariness, in that godlike employment of doing good.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

As a *penal injunction.*
Sore travail hath God given to the sons of man, to be *exercised* therewith.—*Ecclesiastes*, i. 13.
Where pain of unextinguishable fire
Must *exercise* us, without hope of end.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 88.

4. Practise; perform.
A man's body is confined to a place; but where friendship is, all offices are granted to him and his deputy: for he may *exercise* them by his friend.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Age's chief arts, and arms, are to grow wise;
Virtue to know, and, known, to *exercise*.
Sir J. Denham.

5. Exert; put in use; apply for the sake of practice.
The princes of the Gentiles *exercise* dominion over them, and they that are great *exercise* authority upon them.—*Matthew*, xx. 25.
Their consciences oblige them to submit to that dominion which their governours had a right to *exercise* over them.—*Locke.*

6. Practise or use in order to habitual skill.
Meanwhile I'll draw up my Numidian troop
Within the square, to *exercise* their arms.
Addison, Cato.

Éxercise. *v. n.* Use exercise; labour for health or for amusement.
The Lacedemonians were remarkable for the sport, and Alexander the Great frequently *exercised* at it.—*Broome.*

Éxerciser. *s.* One who directs or uses exercise; one who practises or performs an office or duty.
God never granteth any power or authority, but he appointeth also who shall be the lawful *exercisers* and executors of the same.—*Fulke, Against Allen*, p. 488: 1588.
All such possessors and *exercisers* of peculiar jurisdiction shall once in every year exhibit into the public registry of the bishop of the diocese.—*Ecclesiastical Constitutions and Canons.*

Éxercising. *verbal abs.* Practice; drill.
To you such scabb'd harsh fruit is given, as raw
Young soldiers at their *exercisings* gnaw. *Dryden.*

Exercitátion. *s.* Exercise; practice; use.
It were some extenuation of the curse, if 'in sudore vultus tui' were confinable unto corporal *exercitations*.—*Sir T. Browne.*
You use to sharpen and whet your understanding in the *exercitation* of high deeds and gests.—*Donne, History of the Septuagint*, p. 180.
By frequent *exercitations* we form them within us.—*Felton.*
Warburton's Divine Legation is also a splendid instance of this mode of discussion, and of its inability to lead to the truth: in fact, it is an attempt to adopt the mathematical series of proof, in forgetfulness that the mathematician is sure of the truth of his definition at each remove, because he creates it, as he can do, in pure figure and number.... The chief use of this first mode of discussion is to sharpen the wit, for which purpose it is the best *exercitation*.—*Coleridge, Table Talk.*

Exérgue. *s.* [Fr.] In *Numismatics.* See extract.
The words around the border of the coin form what is termed the *legend*; those in the middle the *inscription*; when occupying the lower extremity of the pieces, and separated from the rest by a horizontal line, they are termed the *exergue*.—*Brande, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art, Numismatics.*

Exért. *v. a.*

1. Use with an effort; use with ardour and vehemence; put forth.
When the service of Britain requires your courage and conduct, you may *exert* them both.—*Dryden.*
When the will has *exerted* an act of command upon any faculty of the soul, or member of the body, it has done all that the whole man, as a moral agent, can do for the actual exercise or employment of such a faculty or member.—*South, Sermons.*
Strong virtue, like strong nature, struggles still; *Exerts* itself, and then throws off the ill. *Dryden.*
Nothing less than the deposition of their enemy would content them; nor can it be disputed that herein they were perfectly consistent. They had *exerted* themselves, nine years earlier, to exclude him from the throne, because they thought it likely that he would be a bad king.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ix.

2. Emit; push out.
The stars no longer overlaid with weight,
Exert their heads from underneath the mass,
And upward shoot and kindle as they pass. *Dryden.*
The several parts lay hidden in the piece,
Th' occasion but *exerted* that or this. *Id.*
The orchard loves to wave
With winter winds, before the gems *exert*
Their feeble heads. *Philips.*

Exérted. *part. adj.* Moved to strenuous action; strained.
Whate'er I am, each faculty,
The utmost power of my *exerted* soul,
Preserves a being only for your service. *Rowe.*

Exértion. *s.* Act of exerting; effort.
The constitution of their bodies was naturally so feeble, and so unaccustomed to the laborious *exertions* of industry, that they were satisfied with a proportion of food amazingly small.—*Robertson, History of America*, b. ii.

Exésion. *s.* [Lat. *exesus*, pass. part. of *exedo*, from *edo* = eat.] Act of eating through.

Theophrastus denieth the *exesion* or forcing of vipers through the belly of the dam.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Exestuátion. *s.* [Lat. *æstuo* = boil over.] State of boiling; tumultuous heat; effervescence; ebullition.

Saltpetre is in operation a cold body: physicians and chymists give it in fevers, to allay the inward *exestuations* of the blood and humours.—*Boyle.*

Exfóliate. *v. n.* [Lat. *folium* = leaf.] Shell off; (in *Surgery*) separate, as the diseased part of a bone from the sound part.

Our work went on successfully, the bone *exfoliating* from the edges.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Exfoliátion. *s.* Process by which the corrupted part of the bone separates from the sound.

The bullet stuck in the bishop of Orkney's arm, and shattered it so, that, though he lived some years after that, they were forced to open it every year for an *exfoliation*.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his own Time*: an. 1669.

If the bone be dressed, the flesh will soon arise in that cut of the bone, and make *exfoliation* of what is necessary, and incarn it.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Exfóliative. *s.* That which has the power of procuring exfoliation.

Dress the bone with the milder *exfoliatives*, till the burnt bone is cast off.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Exhálable. *adj.* Capable of being evaporated or exhaled.

The fire may resolve some of the more spirituous and *exhalable* parts, whereof distillation has shewn me that alabaster is not destitute, into vapours.—*Boyle.*

Exhálant. *adj.* and *s.* Having the power of exhaling; that which exhales. (spelt with *e* wrongly in extract.)

As a general rule, he [Dr. Cullen] supposes expectorants to operate ... by increasing the flow of the superficial *exhalents* at large.—*Good.*

Éxhalate. *v. a.* Exhale. *Rare.*

The flitting clouds it ceaselesse *exhalates*.
Sylvester, Du Bartas. (Ord MS.)

Exhalátion. *s.*

1. Act of exhaling or sending out in vapours; emission; evaporation.

In their convivial garlands they had respect unto plants preventing drunkenness, or discussing the *exhalations* from wine.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 91.

2. That which rises in vapours, and sometimes takes the form of meteors.

No nat'ral *exhalation* in the sky,
No 'scape of nature, no distemper'd day,
But they would pluck away its nat'ral cause,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs.
Shakespear, King John, iii. 4.

It is no wonder if the earth be often shaken, there being quantities of *exhalations* within those mines, or cavernous passages, that are capable of rarefaction and inflammation.—*T. Burnet.*

The growing tow'rs like *exhalations* rise,
And the huge columns heave into the skies. *Pope.*

Exhále. *v. a.* [Lat. *exhalo* (*ex* = out, and *halo* = breathe); pres. part. *exhalans*, *-antis*]; pass. part. *exhalatus*; *exhalatio*, *-onis*.]

1. Send or draw out in vapours or fumes.

Yon light is not daylight, I know it well:
It is some meteor that the sun *exhales*,
To be to thee this night a torch-bearer.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 5.

I flattered myself with the hopes that the vapour had been *exhaled*.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Fear freezes minds; but love, like heat,
Exhales the soul sublime to seek her native seat.
Dryden.

2. Draw out.

See, dead Henry's wounds
Open their congeal'd mouths, and bleed afresh!
Blush, blush, thou lump of foul deformity;
For 'tis thy presence that *exhales* this blood
From cold and empty veins, where no blood dwells!
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 2.

Exhálement. *s.* Matter exhaled; vapour.

Nor will polished amber, although it send forth a gross and corporal *exhalement*, be found a long time defective upon the exactest scales.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Exhaúst. *v. a.* [Lat. *exhaustus*, pass. part. of *exhaurio* = draw out.]

1. Drain; diminish; deprive by draining.

Spermatick matter of a vitious sort abounds in the blood, *exhausts* it of its best spirits, and derives the flower of it to the seminal vessels.—*Wiseman.*

2. Draw out totally; draw till nothing is left.

Single men be many times more charitable, because their means are less *exhausted*.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Though the knowledge they have left us be worth our study, yet they *exhausted* not all its treasures: they left a great deal for the industry and sagacity of after-ages.—*Locke.*

With special reference to the *method* of Exhaustion.

The witnesses of whom we are speaking must, from the nature of the case, be of a kind whose credibility falls materially short of certainty: let us suppose, then, the credibility of the witness in the case in question to be nine tenths; that is, let us suppose that in every ten statements which the witness makes, nine on an average are correct, and one incorrect. Let us now suppose that there have taken place a sufficient number of drawings to *exhaust* all the possible combinations, the witness deposing in every one. In one case out of every ten in all these drawings, he will actually have made a false announcement.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, iii. 6.

3. Draw forth. *Rare.*

The babe,
Whose dimpled smiles from fools *exhaust* their mercy. *Shakespear, Timon of Athens*, iv. 2.

4. In *Physics.* Form a vacuum by drawing out air by means of an air-pump.

For exceedingly delicate purposes, the concentration may be performed in the cold, by placing saucers filled with the expressed juice over a basin containing sulphuric acid, putting a glass receiver over them, and *exhausting* the air.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Exhaúst. *adj.* Exhausted. *Rare.*

Intemperate, dissolute, *exhaust* through riot.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 63.

The nursling grove
Seems fair awhile, cherish'd with foster earth;
But when the alien compost is *exhaust*,
Its native poverty again prevails. *Philips.*

Exhaústed. *part. adj.* Deprived of strength; weakened.

Hannibal was arrived in Italy, but with a force so weakened by its losses in men and horses, and by the *exhausted* state of the survivors, that he might seem to have accomplished his great march in vain —*Arnold, History of Rome*, ch. xliii.

Exhaúster. *s.* One who, or that which, draws out totally.

Which of the ancients was this *exhauster* of nature, could explain its phenomena, or tell how things are brought to pass?—*Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 397.

Exhaústible. *adj.* Capable of being exhausted.

His uncle, Mr. Martin, a lieutenant-colonel, left him about two thousand pounds; a sum which Collins could scarcely think *exhaustible*, and which he did not live to exhaust.—*Johnson, Life of Collins.*

Exhaústing. *part. adj.* Wholly or approximately depriving anything of some particular quality: (commonly applied to processes which end in the *loss of strength*).

A series of *exhausting* paroxysms succeeds.—*Mason Good, System of Medicine.*

Exhaústion. *s.*

1. Act of drawing or draining.

Great *exhaustions* cannot be cured with sudden remedies.—*Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 334.

I found, by the long use of two or three physicians, the *exhaustion* of my purse as great as other evacuations.—*Ibid.* p. 561.

2. In *Logic* and *Mathematics.* Method by which a point is proved by showing that any other alternative is impossible, all the elements of an opposite argument being anticipated and exhausted.

The method of *exhaustions* [in mathematics] is a way of proving the equality of two magnitudes, by a reductio ad absurdum; showing that, if one be either greater or less than the other, there will arise a contradiction. The method of *exhaustions* was in frequent use among the ancient mathematicians, as Euclid, Archimedes.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce.

3. In *Physics.* Formation of a vacuum.

One powerful airpump may form and maintain a good vacuum under several receivers, placed upon the flat ground flanges of so many basins, each provided with a stopcock at its side for *exhaustion*.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Extracts.*

Exhaústive. *adj.* Productive of, or characterized by, exhaustion: (most commonly applied to the *method* of Exhaustion).

The *exhaustive* process is often applied to questions unsusceptible of the necessary limitations.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. iii. ch. iv.

Exhaústless. *adj.* Not to be emptied; not to be all drawn off; inexhaustible.

Of heat and light, what everduring stores
Brought from the sun's *exhaustless* golden shores,
Through gulphs immense of intervening air,
Enrich the earth. *Sir R. Blackmore.*

So with superiour boon may your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er ev'ry land, the naked nations clothe,
And be the *exhaustless* granary of a world.
Thomson, Seasons, Spring.

Exhaústment. *s.* Drain; diminution; outgoing. *Rare.*

This bishoprick being already very meanly endowed, in regard of the continual charge and *exhaustments* of the place.—*Bishop Williams, To the Duke of Buckingham, Cabala*, p. 55.

Exheredátion. *s.* Disinheriting.

By the ancient Roman law, the father might pronounce *exheredation* without any cause; but the rigour of this law was restrained, and moderated, by Justinian.—*Chambers.*

Exhereditátion. *s.* [Lat. *heres* = heir; *hereditas*, *-atis* = heirdom.] Disinheriting; disherison.

There are unanswerable dissuasions from punishing to *exhereditation* and loss of life.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 251: 1653.

Exhíbit. *v. a.* [Lat. *exhibitus*, pass. part. of *exhibeo*.]

1. Offer to view or use; offer or propose in a formal or public manner.

If any claim redress of injustice, they should *exhibit* their petitions in the street.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, iv. 4.

He suffered his attorney-general to *exhibit* a charge of high treason against the earl.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

2. Show; display.

One of an unfortunate constitution is perpetually *exhibiting* a miserable example of the weakness of mind and body.—*Pope.*

Exhíbit. *s.* Any paper formally exhibited in a court of law or equity.

File is a thread or wire, whereon writs and other *exhibits* in courts and offices are filed.—*Cowell.*

Exhíbiter. *s.* One who exhibits or proposes anything in a public manner.

He seems indifferent,
Or rather swaying more upon our part,
Than cherishing the *exhibiters* against us.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 1.

Exhibítion. *s.*

1. Act of exhibiting; display; setting forth: (applied of late to *special displays*, so as to be almost as much of a *proper* as a *common* term).

What are all mechanick works, but the sensible *exhibition* of mathematick demonstrations?—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

2. Allowance; salary; pension: (used for *pensions* allowed to scholars at the *university*).

I crave fit disposition for my wife,
Due preference of place and *exhibition*,
As levels with her breeding.
Shakespear, Othello, i. 3.

What maintenance he from his friends receives,
Like *exhibition* thou shalt have from me.
Id., Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 3.

All was assigned to the army and garrisons there, and she received only a pension or *exhibition* out of his coffers.—*Bacon.*

He is now neglected, and driven to live in exile upon a small *exhibition*.—*Swift.*

(See also extract under next entry.)

3. Payment; recompense.

I would not do such a thing for gowns, petticoats, nor caps, nor any petty *exhibition*.—*Shakespear, Othello*, iv. 3.

Exhibítioner. *s.* One who, in our English universities, receives a pension or allowance bequeathed by benefactors for the encouragement of learning.

If in the opinion of the examiners any candidates in the honours division of not more than twenty years of age shall possess sufficient merit, the first among such candidates shall receive an *exhibition* of thirty pounds per annum for the next two years; the second among such candidates shall receive an *exhibition* of twenty pounds per annum for the next two years; and the third shall receive an *ex-*

hibition of fifteen pounds per annum for the next two years; such *exhibitions* to be payable in quarterly instalments, provided that on receiving each instalment the *exhibitioner* shall declare his intention of presenting himself either at the two examinations for B.A., or at the two examinations for B.Sc., or at the preliminary scientific and first M.B. examinations, within three academical years from the time of his passing the matriculation examination.—*Regulations for the Matriculation Examination, University of London*, 1865.

Exhíbitive. *adj.* Representative; displaying.

Truths must have an eternal existence in some understanding; or rather, they are the same with that understanding itself, considered as variously *exhibitive* or representative, according to the various modes of inimitability or participation.—*Norris.*

Exhibitive symbols of Christ's body and blood.—*Waterland, Charge on the Eucharist*, p. 4.

Exhíbitively. *adv.* In an exhibitive manner; representatively.

The trope lies in the verb 'was,' put for 'signify,' or '*exhibitively* signify.'—*Waterland, Charge on the Eucharist*, p. 12.

Exhíbitor. *s.* One who exhibits: (as 'an *exhibitor* at the Great Exhibition').

The *exhibitors* of that shew politickly had placed whifflers armed and linked through the hall.—*Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 245.

Exhíbitory. *adj.* Setting forth; showing.

In an *exhibitory* bill, or schedule, of expences for their removal this year, as it seems, mention is made of carrying the clock from the college-hall to Garsington-house.—*T. Warton, Life of Sir T. Pope*, p. 379.

Exhílarate. *v. a.* [Lat. *hilaris* = merry.] Make cheerful; cheer; fill with mirth; enliven; gladden.

The coming into a fair garden, the coming into a fair room richly furnished, a beautiful person, and the like, do delight and *exhilarate* the spirits much.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Let them thank
Boon nature, that thus annually supplies
Their vaults, and with her former liquid gifts
Exhilarates their languid minds, within
The golden mean confin'd. *Philips.*

Exhílarate. *v. n.* Become glad.

The shining of the sun, whereby all things *exhilarate*, and do fructify, is either hindered by clouds above, or mists below.—*Bacon, Speech in Parliament to the Speaker's Excuse.*

Exhílarating. *part. adj.* Having the power or tendency to exhilarate.

The force of that fallacious fruit,
That with *exhilarating* vapours bland
About their spirits had play'd, and inmost pow'rs
Made err, was now exhal'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1046.

Exhilarátion. *s.* Act of giving gaiety; state of being enlivened.

Exhilaration hath some affinity with joy, though it be a much lighter motion.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Exhórt. *v. a.* [Lat. *hortor*, part. *hortatus*.] Incite by words to any good action.

We beseech you, and *exhort* you by the Lord Jesus, that as ye have received of us how you ought to walk, so ye would abound.—1 *Thessalonians*, iv. 1.

My duty is to *exhort* you to consider the dignity of that holy mystery.—*Book of Common Prayer.*

Designing or *exhorting* glorious war.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 179.

Exhórt. *s.* Exhortation.

Urge those who stand, and those who faint excite;
Drown Hector's vaunts in loud *exhorts* of fight.
Pope, Homer's Iliad, xii.

Exhortátion. *s.*

1. Act of exhorting; incitement to good.

If we will not encourage publick beneficence, till we are secure that no storm shall overturn what we help to build, there is no room for *exhortations* to charity.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Persuasion, therefore, depends on, first, argument, (to prove the expediency of the means proposed,) and secondly, what is usually called *exhortation*, i.e. the excitement of men to adopt those means, by representing the end as sufficiently desirable.—*Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. i. ch. i. § 1.

2. Form of words by which one is exhorted.

I'll end my *exhortation* after dinner.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

Exhórtative. *adj.* Containing exhortation.

Considering St. Paul's style and manner of expression in the preceptive and *exhortative* part of his epistles.—*Barrow, Sermons*, 8.

Exhórtatory. *adj.* Tending to exhort.

There was read at St. Ann's church an *exhortatory* letter to the clergy from the bishop of London.—*Evelyn, Diary*, A. D. 1690.

Exhórter. *s.* One who exhorts or encourages by words.

A most devout *exhorter*, and a most earnest perswader. — *Martyn, Treatise on the Marriage of Priestes*, sign. Aa. 4: 1554.

Exhumátion. *s.* [Lat. *humus* = ground.] Act of disinterring, or removing out of the grave.

Mr. Flecquet says, in his collection of Tracts relative to the *exhumation* in the great church at Dunkirk, that the town became more healthy after the bodies of those who had been buried in it had been taken up.—*Seward, Anecdotes*, v. 288.

Exhúme. *v. a.* Take from out of the ground; disinter.

More than a dozen bodies were thus unnecessarily *exhumed*.—*Watson, History of the Reign of Philip III.*

Exíconize. *v. a.* [Gr. *εἰκών* = image.] Image; figure. *Rare.*

Our faith, if you take in the whole, is no other than what is *exiconized* in the Apostle's creed, included in the Scriptures.—*Hammond, Workes*, ii. 701. (Rich.)

Éxigence. *s.* Demand; want; need.

As men, we are at our own choice, both for time and place and form, according to the *exigence* of our own occasions in private.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Éxigency. *s.* Demand; want; need; pressing necessity; sudden occasion.

While our fortunes exceed not the measure of real convenience, and are adapted to the *exigencies* of our station, we perceive the hand of Providence in our gradual and successive supplies.—*Rogers.*

This dissimulation in war may be called stratagem and conduct; in other *exigencies* address and dexterity.—*Broome.*

You have heard what the present condition and *exigencies* of these several charities are.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Now in such *exigencies* not to need,
Upon my word, you must be rich indeed!
A noble superfluity it craves,
Not for yourself, but for your fools and knaves.
Pope.

If... that man is to be accounted the most perfect orator who (as Cicero lays down) can speak the best and most persuasively on any question whatever that may arise, it may fairly be doubted whether a first-rate man can be a first-rate orator. He may indeed speak admirably in a matter he has well considered; but when any new subject or new point is started in the course of a debate, though he may take a juster view of it at the first glance, on the *exigency* of the moment, than any one else could, he will not fail,—as a man of more superficial cleverness would,—to perceive how impossible it must be to do full justice to a subject demanding more reflection and inquiry.—*Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, introd.

It is therefore now universally held that a government which unnecessarily exceeds its powers ought to be visited with severe parliamentary censure, and that a government which, under the pressure of a great *exigency*, and with pure intentions, has exceeded its powers, ought without delay to apply to Parliament for an act of indemnity.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. i.

Éxigent. *s.*

1. Pressing business; occasion that requires immediate help.

In such an *exigent* I see not how they could have staid to deliberate about any other regiment than that which already was devised to their hands.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, pref.

The council met, your guards to find you sent,
And know your pleasure in this *exigent*. *Waller.*

Prayer and fasting were his certain refuge in all *exigents*.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*

2. In *Law*. Writ issued when the defendant is not to be found, being part of the process leading to an outlawry.

3. End.

These eyes, like lamps whose wasting oil is spent,
Wax dim, as drawing to their *exigent*.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 5.

Éxigent. *adj.* [Lat. *exigens, -entis*, pres. part. of *exigo*; from *ex* = out, and *ago* = drive.] Pressing; requiring immediate aid.

At this *exigent* moment, the loss of a finished man is not easily supplied.—*Burke.*

Éxigible. *adj.* Capable of being demanded.

The paper currencies of North America consisted, not in bank notes payable to the bearer on demand, but in a government paper, of which the payment was not *exigible* till several years after it was issued.—*Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations*, i. 232. (Ord MS.)

Exigúity. *s.* Smallness; diminutiveness; slenderness.

The *exiguity* and shape of the extant particles is now supposed.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

A garment suggesting a coachman's greatcoat, cut out under an *exiguity* of cloth... is not well adapted to conceal deficiencies of contour, &c.—*Silas Marner*, ch. xi.

Exíguous. *adj.* [Lat. *exiguus*.] Small; diminutive; little.

Their subtile parts and *exiguous* dose are consumed and evaporated in less than two hours' time.—*Harvey.*

Protected mice,
The race *exiguous*, uninur'd to wet,
Their mansions quit, and other countries seek.
Philips, Fall of Chloe's Jordan.

Éxile. *s.* (often, in the older poets, with the *accent* on the *second* syllable.)

1. Banishment; state of being banished from one's country.

Our state of bodies would bewray what life
We've led since thy *exile*.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 3.

2. Person banished.

O must the wretched *exiles* ever mourn,
Nor after length of rolling years return?
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

Exíle. *v. a.* Banish; drive from a country; transport.

Foul subordination is predominant,
And equity *exil'd* your highness' land.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

For that offence,
Immediately we do *exile* him hence.
Id., Romeo and Juliet, iii. 1.

They, fettered with the bonds of a long night, lay there *exiled* from the eternal Providence.—*Wisdom*, xvii. 2.

His brutal manners from his breast *exil'd*,
His mien he fashion'd, and his tongue he fil'd.
Dryden.

Arms and the man I sing, who forc'd by fate,
And haughty Juno's unrelenting hate,
Expell'd and *exil'd*. *Id., Virgil's Æneid*

Exíle. *adj.* [Lat. *exilis* = mean.] Small; slender; not full; not powerful.

It were good to enquire what means may be to draw forth the *exile* heat which is in the air; for that may be a secret of great power to produce cold weather.—*Bacon.*

In a virginal, when the lid is down, it maketh a more *exile* sound than when the lid is open.—*Id., Natural and Experimental History.*

Exíled. *adj.* Same as the preceding. *Rare.*

Which (to my *exiled* and slender learning) have made this little treatise against dice-playing, daunc-ing, and vaine playes or enterludes.—*Northbrooke, Against Dicing*: 1677. (Nares by H. and W.)

Exílement. *s.* Banishment.

Fitzosborn was discarded into a foreign service for a pretty shadow of *exilement*.—*Sir H. Wotton, Characters of Kings of England.*

Exílity. *s.* Slenderness; smallness; diminution.

Certain flies, called ephemera, live but a day: the cause is the *exility* of the spirit, or perhaps the absence of the sun.—*Bacon.*

For *exility* of the voice, or other sounds, it is certain that the voice doth pass through solid and hard bodies, if they be not too thick; and through water, which is likewise a very close body, and such an one as letteth not in air.—*Id.*

A body, by being subtilized, can lose nothing of its corporeity; neither can it hereby gain anything but *exility*; for all degrees of subtilty are essentially the same thing.—*Grew.*

It is with great propriety that *subtlety*, which, in its original import, means *exility* of particles, is taken, in its metaphorical meaning, for nicety of distinction.—*Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Cowley.*

Eximious. *s.* [Lat. *eximius* = excellent.] Famous; eminent; conspicuous; excellent.

Who sees not that, in this first and principal mystery of our religion, the Holy Spirit is exhibited to us as a person, that about him, as such, this excellent part of our duty, this *eximious* worship is conversant?—*Barrow, Sermons*, i. 24.

Exínanite. *v. a.* [Lat. *inanis* = empty, void.] Make empty; spoil; weaken; make of no force. *Rare.*

He *exinanited* himself, and took the form of a servant.—*Rhemish Translation of the New Testament, Philippians*, ii. 7.

Exinanition. *s.* Privation; loss; emptiness.

So wert thou, for the great work of our redemption, willing to be led from the mount Tabor to mount Calvary, from the height of that glory, to the

lowest depth of sorrow, pain, *exinanition*.—*Bishop Hall, Mystery of Godliness*, § 3.

Philoponus calls the habituate sinner, of returning the gross habit of sin to a spareness and slenderness of stature, an *exinanition* of that carnal appetite which hath brought in all the grosser joys which hitherto we have fed on.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 478.

If the assumption of the form of a servant be contemporary with his *exinanition*; if that *exinanition* necessarily presupposeth a plenitude as indispensably antecedent to it, if the form of God be also coeval with that precedent plenitude, then must we confess, Christ was in the form of God, before he was in the form of a servant.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. ii.

Diseases of *exinanition* are more dangerous than diseases of repletion.—*G. Herbert, Country Parson*, ch. xxvi.

He is not more impotent in his glory than he was in his *exinanition*.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Exíntricate. *v. a.* Extricate. *Rare.*

A man surprised is even in reason half beaten; being taken at a disadvantage from which he has no way to *exintricate* himself but by the dexterousness of his ingenuity.—*Felltham, Resolves*, ii. 60.

Exíst. *v. n.* [see Existence.] Have a being.

It is as easy to conceive that an Almighty Power might produce a thing out of nothing, and make that to *exist* de novo, which did not *exist* before; as to conceive the world to have had no beginning, but to have *existed* from eternity.—*South, Sermons.*

It seems reasonable to enquire, how such a multitude comes to make but one idea, since that combination does not always *exist* together in nature.—*Locke.*

One year is past, a different scene!
No farther mention of the dean:
Who now, alas, no more is missed
Than if he never did *exist*. *Swift.*
(See also last extract under next entry.)

Exístence. *s.* [*Exist* differs from the so called verbs substantive, *am*, *is*, *was*, *be* (see Am, Be), in never being used as a copula; and from the derivatives of *ens*, so long as they are other than compound, in suggesting the notion of objective or real, rather than subjective or nominal, being (see Entity). The verbal element in *exist* is *sto* = stand, from which *si-sto* is formed by reduplication, the adverbial element being *ex*. In *entity* there is no adverbial element; and the verbal element is *ens*. In *essence*, the verbal element is the same as in *ens*, the adverbial element the same as in the word before us, i.e. the *es* is a modification of *ex*; having nothing to do with the Latin Infinitive *esse*. *Essentia* = *exentia* = Gr. *ἐξουσία*, and, in so far as it denotes an actual power or quality, more nearly allied in import with Existence than with Entity.] State of being; actual possession of being.

The soul, secur'd in her *existence*, smiles
At the drawn dagger, and defies its point.
Addison, Cato.

When a being is considered as possible, it is said to have an essence or nature: such were all things before the creation. When it is considered as actual, then it is said to have *existence* also.—*Watts, Logic.*

What does *existence* relative in time imply? It implies, 1, that we are unable to realise in thought: on the one pole of the irrelative, either an absolute commencement or an absolute termination of time; as on the other, either an infipite non-commencement, or an infinite non-termination of time.—*Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, &c.*, p. 591.

In the first book we found that all the assertions which can be conveyed by language, express some one or more of five different things; *existence*; order in place; order in time; causation; and resemblance. Of these, causation, in our view of the subject, not being fundamentally different from order in time, the five species of possible assertions are reduced to four. The propositions which affirm order in time, in either of its two modes, co-existence and succession, have formed, thus far, the subject of the present book. And we have now concluded the exposition, so far as it falls within the limits assigned to this work, of the nature of the evidence on which these propositions rest, and the processes of investigation by which they are ascertained and proved. There remain three classes of facts: *existence*, order in place, and resemblance; in regard to which the same questions are now to be resolved. Regarding the first of these, very little needs be said. *Existence* in general, is a subject not for our science, but for metaphysics. To determine what things can be recognised as really existing, independently of our own sensible or other impressions, and in what meaning the term is, in that case, predicated of them, belongs to the consideration of 'things in themselves,' from which, throughout this work, we have as much as possible kept aloof. *Existence*, so far as logic is concerned about it, has reference only to phenomena; to actual, or possible, states of external or internal consciousness, in ourselves or others. Feelings of sensitive beings, or possibilities of having such feelings, are the only things the *existence* of which can be a subject of logical induction, because the only things of which the existence in individual cases can be a subject of experience. It is true that a thing is said by us to *exist*, even when it is absent, and therefore is not and cannot be perceived. But even then, its *existence* is to us only another word for our conviction that we should perceive it on a certain supposition; namely, if we were in the needful circumstances of time and place, and endowed with the needful perfection of organs. My belief that the Emperor of China *exists*, is simply my belief that if I were transported to the imperial palace or some other locality in Pekin, I should see him. My belief that Julius Cæsar *existed*, is my belief that I should have seen him if I had been present in the field of Pharsalia, or in the senate-house at Rome. When I believe that stars *exist* beyond the utmost range of my vision, though assisted by the most powerful telescopes yet invented, my belief, philosophically expressed, is, that with still better telescopes, if such *existed*, I could see them, or that they may be perceived by beings less remote from them in space, or whose capacities of perception are superior to mine. The *existence*, therefore, of a phenomenon, is but another word for its being perceived, or for the inferred possibility of perceiving it. When the phenomenon is within the range of present observation, by present observation we assure ourselves of its *existence*; when it is beyond that range, and is therefore said to be absent, we infer its *existence* from marks or evidences. But what can these evidences be? Other phenomena; ascertained by induction to be connected with the given phenomenon, either in the way of succession or of *coexistence*. The simple *existence*, therefore, of an individual phenomenon, when not directly perceived, is inferred from some inductive law of succession or *coexistence*; and is consequently not amenable to any peculiar inductive principles. We prove the *existence* of a thing, by proving that it is connected by succession or *coexistence* with some known thing. With respect to general propositions of this class, that is, which affirm the bare fact of *existence*, they have a peculiarity which renders the logical treatment of them a very easy matter; they are generalizations which are sufficiently proved by a single instance. That ghosts, or unicorns, or sea-serpents *exist*, would be fully established if it could be ascertained positively that such things had been even once seen. Whatever has once happened, is capable of happening again; the only question relates to the conditions under which it happens. So far, therefore, as relates to simple *existence*, the inductive logic has no knots to untie.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, ch. xxiv. § 1.

Exístency. *s.* Existence.

Nor is only the *existency* of this animal considerable, but many things delivered thereof.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

It is impossible any being can be eternal with successive eternal physical changes, or variety of states, or manner of *existency*, naturally and necessarily concomitant unto it.—*Sir M. Hale.*

It is a pleasant story that we forsooth, who are the only imperfect creatures in the universe, are the only beings that will not allow of imperfection. Somebody has taken notice, that we stand in the middle of *existencies*, and are by this one circumstance the most unhappy of all others.—*Tatler*, no. 246.

Exístent. *adj.* Having being; in possession of being or of existence.

Whatsoever sign the sun possessed, whose recess or vicinity defineth the quarters of the year, those seasons were actually *existent*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The eyes and minds are fastened on objects which have no real being, as if they were truly *existent*.—*Dryden.*

Existéntial. *adj.* Having existence.

Enjoying the good of existence . . . and the being deprived of that *existential* good.—*Bishop Barlow, Remains*, p. 483.

Exístible. *adj.* Capable of existing or of existence. *Rare.*

It is evident, that all corporeal and sensible perfections are in some way *existible* in the human mind.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra*, p. 119. (Ord MS.)

Existimátion. *s.* [Lat. *existimatio*, *-onis*, from *existimo* (*ex* + *estimo*) = esteem, think.] Esteem; opinion. *Obsolete.*

As thoughe the whole *existimacion* of theyr wisdome were in jeopardy to be overthrowne, and that ever after they should be counted for very diserdes.—*Sir T. More, Utopia.* (Nares by H. and W.)

How this is to be accounted for I know not; but men's *existimation* follows us according to the company we keep.—*Spectator*, no. 456. (Rich.)

Exísting. *part. adj.* Actual; connected with the time being.

Notwithstanding his narrow-minded notions on political matters, his slavish adherence to the Tory party, his bigoted veneration for *existing* things, and hatred of all disaffection, or even discontent, the courage and perseverance which he displayed . . . was not surpassed by the technical ability which he showed.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Lord Chief Justice Gibbs.*

Éxit. *s.* [from the third person singular of the present tense of Lat. *exeo* (*ex* = out, and *eo* = go) = go out; the meaning being 'he' or 'she goes out,' or 'makes an exit.'] Term set in the margin of plays to mark the time at which the player goes off the stage; act of quitting the stage; act of quitting the theatre of life.

All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players:
They have their *exits* and their entrances,
And one man in his time plays many parts.
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 7

A regard for fame becomes a man more towards the *exit*, than at his entrance into life.—*Swift.*

Many of our old comrades live a short life, and make a figure at their *exit*.—*Id.*

Éxit. *s.* [from Lat. *exitus*, a substantive from the same origin as the preceding = going out; outgoing; outlet.] Passage out of any place; way by which there is a passage out.

In such a pervious substance as the brain, they might find an easy either entrance or *exit*, almost every where.—*Glanville.*

The fire makes its way, forcing the water forth through its ordinary *exits*, wells, and the outlets of rivers.—*Woodward.*

Exítial. *adj.* [Lat. *exitialis*; from *exitium* = destruction.] Destructive; fatal; mortal; deleterious.

Most *exitial* fevers, although not concomitated with the tokens, exanthemata, anthraces, or carbuncles, are to be censured pestilential.—*Harvey, On the Plague.*

Exítious. *adj.* Same as Exitial. *Rare.*

To this end is come that beginning of setting up of images in churches, then judged harmless, in experience proved not only harmfull, but *exitious* and pestilent.—*Homilies against Idolatry*, pt. iii.

Éxode. *s.* [Gr. *ἐξόδιον*.] Interlude, or farce, following a tragedy.

The Romans had three plays acted one after another, on the same subject; the first a real tragedy, the second the Atellane; the third a satire or *exode*, a kind of farce of one act.—*Lord Roscommon.*

Éxodus. *s.* [Gr. *ἔξοδος*.] Departure; journey from a place: (the second book of the Pentateuch is so called, because it describes the *journey* of the Israelites *from Egypt*).

The men of Hamel date all their publick matters especially, from this *exodus*, or going forth of the children, setting it down next to the year of our Lord.—*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 107.

Éxody. *s.* Same as Exodus.

In all probability their years continued to be three hundred and sixty-five days, ever since the time of the Jewish *exody* at least.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Éxogen. *s.* Exogenous plant, tree, or herb. See Exogenous.

Exógenous. *adj.* [Gr. *ἔξω* = out, without, and the root of *γίγνομαι* = be born, become; *γένος* = generation, race: opposed to Endogenous, from *ἔνδον* = within.] In *Botany*. Increasing or growing outwardly, i.e. from the axis or centre to the circumference: (*endogenous* meaning the opposite, or growing inwardly, or with a direction towards the centre rather than the circumference. As the *exogenous* flowering plants have *two* seed-leaves, or cotyledons, and the *endogenous* but *one*, the terms *exogenous* and *dicotyledonous* coincide; as do *endogenous* and *monocotyledonous*).

In its internal structure the stem of flowering plants is subject to two principal and to several subordinate modifications. The former are well illustrated by such plants as the oak and the cane. . . . A transverse slice of the former exhibits a central substance or pith, an external cellular integument

or bark, having often a fibrous lining or liber, an intermediate woody mass, and certain fine lines radiating from the pith to the bark, through the wood, and called medullary rays: this is called the *exogenous* structures. In the cane, on the contrary, neither bark, nor pith, nor wood, nor medullary rays, are distinguishable; but the transverse section exhibits a larger number of holes irregularly arranged, and caused by the section of bothrenchymatous and vascular tissue, and of the mass of woody and cellular substance in which they lie imbedded. This kind of structure is named *endogenous*.... According to Dutrochet and others, the pith does not extend into the root of *exogens*; and it certainly occurs there, when woody, in very small quantity, if at all.... Each zone of the vascular system of an *exogenous* stem being the result of a single year's growth, it should follow that to count the zones apparent in a transverse section is sufficient to determine the age of the individual tree under examination.... In this view of the growth of *endogens* the trunk of such plants must consist of a series of arcs, directed from above inwards, and then from within outwards.... If Mohl's view of the structure of *endogens* be correct, they must after a time lose the power of growing, in consequence of the whole of the lower part of their stems being choked up by the multitude of descending woody bundles. The lower part of their bark, too, must be much harder, that is much more filled with woody bundles, than the upper. The hardness of the exterior of palm stems cannot be owing to the pressure of new matter from within outwards, but to some cause analogous to the formation of heartwood in *exogens*.—*Lindley, Introduction to Botany*, b. i. ch. ii. sect. 11. § 1, 2.

Very few of the genera of plants, or even of the families, can be pronounced with certainty to be kinds. The great distinctions of vascular and cellular, dicotyledonous or *exogenous* and monocotyledonous or endogenous, are perhaps differences of kind; the lines of demarcation which divide those classes seem (though even on this I would not pronounce positively) to go through the whole nature of the plants. But the different species of a genus, or genera of a family, usually have in common only a limited number of characters.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic.*

Éxolete. *adj.* [Lat. *exoletus*; part. of *exolesco* = begin to grow old, or worn out.] Stale. *Rare.*

It is true, what Aristotle said, rain water is new and fresh, that of lakes old and *exolete*.—*Plutarch's Morals*, iii. 460. (Ord MS.)

Exónerate. *v. a.* [Lat. *onus* = burden.] Unload; disburthen; free from any heavy charge.

The glands being a congeries of vessels curled, circumgirated, and complicated, give the blood time to separate through the capillary vessels into the secretory ones, which afterwards all *exonerate* themselves into one common ductus.—*Ray.*

Exonerátion. *s.* Act of disburthening, or discharging.

The body is adapted unto eating, drinking, nutrition, and other ways of repletion and *exoneration*.—*Grew.*

Éxorable. *adj.* [Lat. *oro* = pray.] Capable of being moved by entreaty: (the negative compound Inexorable *commoner*).

I doubt too many of you will be too *exorable* in this point.—*Sir J. Harrington, Apologie of Poetrie.*

He was always *exorable* to offenders.—*Bishop Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams.*

To be patient, *exorable*, and reconcileable to those who give the greatest cause of offence.—*Barrow, Sermons*, i.

If you repent and turn to Him, He is so *exorable* and pitiful, that no tender parent hath more yearning bowels, or more open arms to receive his prodigal and lost son.—*Goodman, Winter Evening Conference*, p. 259.

Exorátion. *s.* Prayer to beg off anything; entreaty in general. *Rare.*

I am blind
To what you do; deaf to your cries; and marble
To all impulsive *exorations*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Love's Cures, v. i. (Rich.)

Exórbitance. *s.* [Lat. *orbis* = orb, sphere.]

1. Act of going out of the track prescribed: (as stars *moving out of* their *spheres*).

All these *exorbitances* in nature serve to foil and set off the general beauty and elegancy of its works.—*J. Spencer, Discourse concerning Prodigies*, p. 133.

2. Enormity; gross deviation from rule or right.

Bewail the lamentable *exorbitances* of their superstitions.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 31.

Curbing their wild *exorbitance* almost in the other extreme.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.*

They riot still,
Unbounded in *exorbitance* of ill.
Garth, Dispensary.

Exórbitancy. *s.* Same as Exorbitance.

I see some degree of this fault cleave to those, who have eminently corrected all other *exorbitancies* of the tongue.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*, p. 40.

The reverence of my presence may be a curb to your *exorbitancies*.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

The people were grossly imposed on, to commit such *exorbitancies* as could not end but in the dissolution of the government.—*Swift, Discourse upon the Contests and Dissensions between the Nobles and Commons in Athens and Rome.*

Exórbitant. *adj.*

1. Going out of the prescribed track; deviating from the course appointed or rule established.

Once more I will renew
His lapsed powers, though forfeit, and enthrall'd
By sin to foul *exorbitant* desire.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 175.

What signifies the fiction of the tortoise riding upon the wings of the wind, but to prescribe bounds and measures to our *exorbitant* passions?—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

These phenomena are not peculiar to earthquakes in our times, but have been observed in all ages, and particularly those *exorbitant* commotions of the waters of the globe.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

2. Anomalous; not comprehended in a settled rule or method.

The Jews, who had laws so particularly determining in all affairs what to do, were notwithstanding continually inured with causes *exorbitant*, and such as their laws had not provided for.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. Enormous; beyond due proportion; excessive.

Their subjects would live in great plenty, were not the impositions so very *exorbitant*; for the courts are too splendid for the territories.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

So endless and *exorbitant* are the desires of men, that they will grasp at all, and can form no scheme of perfect happiness with less.—*Swift.*

Exórbitantly. *adv.* In an exorbitant manner; beyond all bound or rule.

She ... implored his grace not to think her so *exorbitantly* and vainly ambitious, to wish herself a queen.—*Sir G. Buck, History of Richard III.* p. 117.

The same court acting more *exorbitantly*, contrary to law.—*Dr. Hoadly, Sermon*, 30th Jan. 1718, p. 26.

Exórbitate. *v. n.* Deviate; go out of the track or road prescribed. *Rare.*

A wise intermixture of some irregularities puts men upon reflection, and gives them to understand, that Nature's ill-shaped letters at one time are an assurance, that she could not write so fairly and evenly as generally, had she not some Great Master to guide her hand, and bind in the power of some causes apt to *exorbitate* and fly out.—*J. Spencer, Discourse concerning Prodigies*, p. 122: 1665.

The planets sometimes would have approached the sun as near as the orb of Mercury, and sometimes have *exorbitated* beyond the distance of Saturn.—*Bentley.*

Éxorcise. *v. a.* [Gr. ἐξορκίζω; from ὅρκος = oath.] Adjure by some holy name; drive away spirits by certain forms of adjuration; purify from the influence of malignant spirits by religious ceremonies.

I conjure thee, O, thou creature of galbanum, sulphur, &c. that thou be for our defence; and that thou be made a perpetual fumigation, *exorcised*, and consecrated to the safety of us!—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, iii. 1.

And friars, that through the wealthy regions run,
Resort to farmers rich, and bless their halls,
And *exorcise* the beds, and cross the walls. *Dryden.*

Éxorciser. *s.* One who exorcises: (in the extract Exorcist in its second sense).

No *exorciser* harm thee,
Nor no witchcraft charm thee.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iv. 2, song.

Éxorcism. *s.* Form of adjuration or religious ceremony by which evil and malignant spirits are driven away, or raised: (the latter usage is *incorrect*, but common in Shakespear).

Will her ladyship behold and hear our *exorcisms*?—*Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II.* i. 4.

Symptoms supernatural must be only curable by supernatural means: namely, by devout prayers or *exorcisms*.—*Harvey.*

Which out of things familiar, undesign'd,
When least we deem of such, calls up to view
The spectres whom no *exorcism* can bind,
The cold—the changed—perchance the dead—anew,
The mourn'd, the loved, the lost—too many!—yet how few! *Byron, Childe Harold*, iv. 24.

Éxorcist. *s.*

1. One who by adjurations, prayers, or religious acts, drives away malignant spirits.

Then certain of the vagabond Jews, *exorcists*, took upon them to call over them which had evil spirits.—*Acts*, xix. 13.

He who hath had the patience of Diogenes, to make oration unto statues, may more sensibly apprehend how all words fall to the ground, spent upon such a surd and earless generation of men, stupid unto all instruction, and rather requiring an *exorcist* than an orator for their conversion!—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, iii. 6.

2. Enchanter; conjurer; raiser of spirits

Soul of Rome!
Thou, like an *exorcist*, hast conjur'd up
My mortified spirit.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

Is there no *exorcist*
Beguiles the truer office of mine eyes?
Is't real that I see?
Id., All's well that ends well, v. 3.

Exórdial. *adj.* Introductory.

The greatest underweening of this life is to undervalue that, unto which this is but *exordial*, or a passage leading unto it.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, iii. 25.

Prolixity of paragraph and length of sentence are peculiar to Milton. This is seen ... in some of his *exordial* invocations in the Paradise Lost.—*T. Warton, Preface to Milton's smaller Poems.*

If the *exordial* verses of Homer be compared with the rest of the poem, they will not appear remarkable for plainness or simplicity, but rather eminently adorned and illuminated.—*Johnson, Rambler*, no. 158.

Exórdium. *s.* [Lat.] Formal preface; proemial part of a composition; preliminary, or introductory, speech.

Captain Bessus, you are a rank rascal, without more *exordiums*.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, King and No King.*

Nor will I thee detain
With poets fictions, nor oppress thine ear
With circumstance, and long *exordiums* here.
May, Translation of Virgil.

I have been distasted at this way of writing, by reason of long prefaces and *exordiums*.—*Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.*

The *exordium* of the National Covenant, or Confession of Faith, first subscribed in Scotland in 1580, and again on many subsequent occasions, will afford the most apt and complete illustration to my argument. It runs thus:—'We all and every one of us underwritten, protest, &c.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. vii.

Exornátion. *s.* [Lat. *ornatus*, pass. part. of *orno* = adorn.] Ornament; decoration; embellishment.

This *exornation* [amplification] was first devised and ordained to increase causes, and enrich the oration with words and sentences.—*Peacham, Garden of Eloquence*, sign. N. ii. b.: 1577.

It seemeth that all those curious *exornations* should rather cease.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Hyperbolical *exornations*, elegancies, &c., many much affect.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, to the reader, p. 12.

Éxosmose. *s.* [Gr. ἔξω = out, outwards, without, and ὠθέω = impel; in Endosmose, ἔνδον = in, inwards, within.] See extract. (Both words, of recent origin, are common in Physics, *exosmosis* and *endosmosis* being correlative forms. *Exosmotic* and *Endosmotic* are derivatives; *Osmotic*, the general term, being rarer.)

Dutrochet ... found that small bladders of animal and vegetable membrane, being filled with a fluid of greater density than water, securely fastened, and then thrown into water, acquired weight; he also remarked that, if the experiment were reversed, by filling them with water and immersing them in a denser fluid, the contrary took place, and the bladders lost weight.... From these and other experiments, Dutrochet arrived at the inference that, if two fluids of unequal density are separated by an animal or vegetable membrane, the denser will attract the less dense through the membrane that divides them; and this property he calls *endosmose*, when the attraction is from the outside to the inside; and *exosmose* when it operates from the inside to the outside.—*Lindley, Introduction to Botany*, ii. 331.

It has been fully established, that fluids may and do pass into, and out of, the veins in the living body, not by any vital process, but by mere physical imbibition and transudation ... that when the veins are distended to a certain degree with watery fluid, the entrance of more of the same fluid through their sides is impeded or prevented ... and that ... when the veins are comparatively empty, the surrounding serous fluid passes readily into them, or, in common language is absorbed. The

venous absorption is explicable therefore upon the principles of *endosmose* and *exosmose*, as laid down by Dutrochet.—*Dr. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. xvi.

Exossátion. *s.* [Lat. *exossatio, -onis*; from *ex* = out, *os* = bone.] Depriving of bone or its analogue. *Rare.*

Experiment solitary touching the *exossation* of fruits.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*, § 854. (Rich.)

Exósseous. *adj.* Wanting bones; boneless; formed without bones.

Thus we daily observe in the heads of fishes, as also in snails and soft *exosseous* animals, nature near the head hath placed a flat white stone, or testaceous concretion.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Exotéric. *adj.* Public: (applied to the *double doctrine* of certain ancient philosophers). See Esoteric.

The disguise was perfect, so far at least as the *exoteric* exposition of details succeeded in concealing the real or supposed *esoteric* stream of truth, which certainly was sufficiently concealed.—*J. Foster, Essays*, iii.

Among the habitual dwellers in these delicate halls, there was a tacit understanding, a prevalent doctrine that required no formal exposition, no proofs and illustrations, no comment and no gloss; which was indeed rather a traditional conviction than an imparted dogma; that the *exoteric* public were on many subjects the victims of very vulgar prejudices, which these enlightened personages wished neither to disturb nor to adopt.—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby.*

Exotérical. *adj.* Same as Exoteric.

Aristotle was wont to divide his lectures and readings into acroamatical and *exoterical*. Some of them contained only choice matter, and they were read privately to a select auditory; others contained but ordinary stuff, and were promiscuously and in public exposed to the hearing of all that would.—*Sir M. Hale, Golden Remains*, p. 148.

Éxotery. *s.* What is obvious or common. *Rare.*

Reserving their esoteries for adepts, and dealing out *exoteries* only to the vulgar.—*Note in Search's Freewill, &c.*, p. 172.

Exótic. *adj.* Foreign; not produced in our own country; not domestic.

Mr. Selden, the ornament of our nation for *exotick* learning.—*Bishop Morton, Episcopacy asserted*, p. 51.

Some learned men treat of the nature of letters as of some remote *exotick* thing, whereof we had no knowledge but by fabulous relations.—*Holder, Elements of Speech.*

Continue fresh hot-beds to entertain such *exotick* plants as arrive not to their perfection without them.—*Evelyn, Calendarium hortense.*

Having examined the means of fertilization in so many British orchids, belonging to fourteen genera, I was anxious to ascertain whether the *exotic* forms, belonging to quite distinct tribes, equally required insect agency. . . . By the kindness of many friends and strangers I have been enabled to examine fresh flowers of several species belonging to forty-three *exotic* genera, well dispersed through the subfamilies of the vast orchidean series.—*Darwin, Fertilization of Orchids*, ch. v.

Our national sobriety never wandered into these *exotic* extravagances.—*C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England*, ch. xxxiv.

Exótic. *s.* That which is foreign: (generally applied to *plants*, as opposed to *natives*).

Claudian was seated on the other summit, which was barren, and produced, on some spots, plants that are unknown to Italy, and such as the gardeners call *exoticks*.—*Addison, Guardian.*

Exótical. *adj.* Same as Exotic. *Rare.*

How many have we seen, and pitied, which have brought nothing from foreign countries but mis-shapen clothes, or *exotical* gestures, or new games, or affected lispings, or the diseases of the place, or (which is worst) the vices!—*Bishop Hall, Letters to the Earl of Essex*, ep. 8.

Shall they, who have been trained up in so clear a light of the Gospel, begin to cast wanton eyes upon their [the papists'] glorious superstitions? and contrary to the laws of God, and our sovereign, throng to their *exotical* devotions?—*Id., Remains*, p. 31.

Expánd. *v. a.* [Lat. *pando* = open, spread open or out; pass. part. *pansus*; *expansio, -onis.*] Spread; lay open as a net or a sheet; dilate; spread out every way; diffuse.

She useth most the target to fence away the blow, and leaves all other weapons to the Alchoran to propagate and *expand* itself.—*Howell.*

Bellerophon's horse, framed of iron, and placed between two loadstones, with wings *expanded*, hung pendulous in the air.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

An animal growing, *expands* its fibres in the air as a fluid.—*Arbuthnot, On the Effects of Air on human Bodies.*

Along the stream of time thy name
Expanded flies, and gathers all its fame. *Pope.*

Expánd. *v. n.* Spread out; dilate; enlarge.

All gases *expand* in the same quantity by the same increase of temperature.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Expansion.*

Expánded. *part. adj.* Spread out; dilated.

The cumulative experience of numerous observers, since 1839, had led to the conviction that the Argonauta, with the *expanded* arms and shell, was the female form of the species.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. xxiv.

Expánse. *s.* Body widely extended without inequalities.

A murmuring sound
Of waters issued from a cave, and spread
Into a liquid plain; then stood unmov'd,
Pure as the *expanse* of heav'n.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 456.

Bright as th' ethereal glows the green *expanse.*
Savage.

On the smooth *expanse* of crystal lakes,
The sinking stone at first a circle makes;
The trembling surface, by the motion stirr'd,
Spreads in a second circle, then a third;
Wide, and more wide, the floating rings advance,
Fill all the wat'ry plain, and to the margin dance.
Pope.

Expansibílity. *s.* Capacity of extension; possibility of being expanded or spread into a wider surface.

With the rotundity common to the atoms of all fluids, there is some difference in bulk, by which the atoms in one fluid are distinguished from those of another; else all fluids would be alike in weight, *expansibility*, and all other qualities.—*Grew.*

Expánsible. *adj.* Capable of being extended, or spread into a wider surface.

Bodies are not *expansible* in proportion to their weight, or to the quantity of matter to be expanded.—*Grew.*

Expánsion. *s.*

1. State of being expanded into a wider surface or greater space; thing expanded.

And God said, Let there be a firmament, [in the margin, *expansion.*]—*Genesis*, i. 6.

'Tis demonstrated that the condensation and *expansion* of any portion of the air is always proportional to the weight and pressure incumbent upon it.—*Bentley.*

2. Act of spreading out.

The easy *expansion* of the wing of a bird, and the lightness, strength, and shape of the feathers, are all fitted for her better flight.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

3. Extent; space to which anything is extended.

The capacious mind of man cannot be confined by the limits of the world; it extends its thoughts often even beyond the utmost *expansion* of matter, and makes excursions into that incomprehensible inane.—*Locke.*

4. Pure space.

Distance or space, in its simple abstract conception, I call *expansion*, to distinguish it from extension, which expresses this distance only as it is in the solid parts of matter.—*Locke.*

It would for ever take an useless flight,
Lost in *expansion*, void and infinite.
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation.

Expánsive. *adj.* Having the power to spread into a wider surface, or greater space.

The elastick or *expansive* faculty of the air, whereby it dilates itself when compressed, hath been made use of in the common weather glasses.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Used *substantivally.*

Now love in night, and night in love, exhorts
Courtship and dances; all your parts employ,
And suit night's rich *expansive* with your joy.
Marlow and Chapman, Translation of Musæus, Hero and Leander.

Expárte. [Latin = of the one part.] In *Law.* Term signifying what is executed by one side only; and in common conversation sometimes applied to partial narrations, to what is related on one part only of the matter: (generally used *adjectivally*, as 'an *exparte* statement').

Expátiate. *v. n.*

1. Range at large; rove without any prescribed limits.

I have more *exspacyated* in this campe than they did.—*Leland, New Year's Gift*, sign. F. 3, b: 1549.

Religion contracts the circle of our pleasures, but

leaves it wide enough for her votaries to *expatiate* in.—*Addison, Spectator.*

He looks in heav'n with more than mortal eyes,
Bids his free soul *expatiate* in the skies;
Amidst her kindred stars familiar roam,
Survey the region, and confess her home. *Pope.*

Awake, my St. John, leave all meaner things
To low ambition and the pride of kings;
Let us, since life can little more supply
Than just to look about us and to die,
Expatiate free o'er all this scene of man;
A mighty maze! but not without a plan. *Id.*

2. Enlarge upon in language.

They had a custom of offering the tongues to Mercury, because they believed him the giver of eloquence: Dacier *expatiates* upon this custom.—*Broome.*

Expátiate. *v. a.* Let loose; allow to range.

How can a society of merchants have large minds, and *expatiate* their thoughts for great and publick undertakings, whose constitution is subject to such frequent changes, and who every year run the risk of their capital?—*Davenant, Essays on Trade*, ii. 421. (Ord MS.)

Make choice of a subject, which, being of itself capable of all that colours and the elegance of design can possibly give, shall afterwards afford art an ample field of matter wherein to *expatiate* itself.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.*

They were not allowed to *expatiate*, or amplify, or connect, specious arguments together.—*Bishop Sprat, History of the Royal Society*, p. 91.

Expatiátion. *s.* [Lat. *spatiatus*, part. of *spatior* = walk abroad.] Wandering.

Take them from the devil's latitudes and *expatiations*; . . . from the infinite mazes and by-paths of errour.—*Farindon, Sermons*, i. 2: 1647.

Expátiator. *s.* One who enlarges upon in language.

The person intended by Montfaucon as an *expatiator* on the word 'endovellicus,' I presume is Thomas Reinesius.—*Pegge, Anonyma*, p. 201.

Expátriate. *v. a.* [Lat. *patria* = country.] Banish from one's native country.

Lost in these desponding thoughts, Abeillard indulged the romantick wish of *expatriating* himself for ever.—*Berington, History of Abingdon*, p. 187.

Expátriated. *part. adj.* Banished.

This battle is memorable as the first of a long series of battles in which the Irish troops retrieved the honour lost by misfortune and misconduct in domestic war. Some of the exiles of Limerick showed, on that day, under the standard of France, a valour which distinguished them among many thousands of brave men. It is a remarkable fact that, on the same day, a battalion of the persecuted and *expatriated* Huguenots stood firm amidst the general disorder round the standard of Savoy, and fell fighting desperately to the last.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

Expéct. *v. a.*

1. Have a previous apprehension of either good or evil.

We *expected*
Immediate dissolution.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1048.

2. Wait for; attend the coming.

The guards,
By me encamp'd on yonder hill, *expect*
Their motion. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 590.

While, *expecting* there the queen, he rais'd
His wond'ring eyes, and round the temple gaz'd.
Dryden.

False hopes
He cherishes; nor will his fruit *expect*
The autumnal season, but in summer's pride,
When other orchats smile, abortive fail.
Philips, Cider, b. i.

Expéct. *v. n.* Wait; stay.

I will *expect* until my change in death,
And answer at thy call: Thou wilt renew
What thou hast ruin'd, and my fears subdue.
G. Sandys, Paraphrase of the Book of Job, p. 22: 1648.

Expéctable. *adj.* To be expected; to be hoped or feared.

Occult and spiritual operations are not *expectable* from ice; for being but water congealed, it can never make good such qualities.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Expéctance. *s.*

1. Act or state of expecting; expectation.

Satyrs, leave your petulance,
Or else rail upon the moon,
Your *expectance* is too soon;
For before the second cock
Crow, the gates will not unlock.
B. Jonson, Fairy Prince.

This blessed *expectance* must be now my theme.—*Boyle.*

But fie, my wandering muse, how thou dost stray!
Expectance calls thee now another way.
Milton, Vacation Exercise, 54.

2. Something expected.

There is *expectance* here from both the sides,
What further you will do.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 5.

Expéctancy. *s.* Same as Expectance.

Every moment is *expectancy*
Of more arrivance. *Shakespear, Othello*, ii. 1.

Oh, what a noble mind is here o'erthrown!
The *expectancy* and rose of the fair state.
Id., Hamlet, iii. 1.

Expéctant. *adj.* Waiting in expectation.

If it be said that some parishes reverà have not curates, I answer that the supernumerary *expectant* clergy may balance that.—*Bishop Barlow, Remains*, p. 276.

Her majesty has offered concessions, in order to remove scruples raised in the mind of the *expectant* heir.—*Swift.*

Expéctant. *s.* One who waits in expectation of anything; one held in dependence by his hopes.

Scribe was originally the distinctive title of a son of the prophets, and an *expectant* of that sacred function.—*J. Spencer, Vanity of vulgar Prophecies*, p. 36.

An *expectant* of future glory.—*South, Sermons*, vi. 509.

This treatise was agreeable to the whole nation, except those who had employments, or were *expectants.—Swift, To Pope.*

Expectátion. *s.*

1. Act of expecting.

The trees
Should have borne men, and *expectation* fainted,
Longing for what it had not.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 6.

'Tis *expectation* makes a blessing dear.
Congreve.

2. State of expecting either with hope or fear.

Live in a constant and serious *expectation* of that day, when we must appear before the Judge of heaven and earth.—*Rogers, Sermons.*

3. Prospect of anything good to come.

My soul, wait thou only upon God; for my *expectation* is from him.—*Psalms*, lxii. 5.

We love to expect; and when *expectation* is disappointed or gratified, we want to be again expecting.—*Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Butler.*

4. Object of happy expectation; Messiah expected.

Now clear I understand,
What oft my steadiest thoughts have search'd in vain,
Why our great *expectation* should be call'd
The seed of woman. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 376.

5. State in which something excellent is expected from us.

How fit it will be for you, born so great a prince, and of so rare not only *expectation* but proof, to divert your thoughts from the way of goodness.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

You first came home
From travel with such hopes as made you look'd on,
By all men's eyes, a youth of *expectation*;
Pleas'd with your growing virtue I receiv'd you.
Otway.

6. With special application to the theory of probabilities.

What is the reason that in a box where there are nine black balls and one white, we expect to draw a black ball nine times as much (in other words, nine times as often, frequency being the gauge of intensity in *expectation*) as a white? Obviously because the local conditions are nine times as favourable, because the hand may alight in nine places and get a black ball, while it can only alight in one place and find a white ball. . . . It is, in fact, evident, that when once causation is admitted as an universal law, our *expectation* of events can only be rationally grounded on that law.—*J. S. Mill.*

Expéctative. *adj.* Constituting an object of expectation.

Whereunto the multitude of *expectative* graces hath been a great impediment and let.—*Fox, Book of Martyrs, Henry VI.* p. 640.

Expéctative. *s.* Object of expectation.

I am already abundantly satisfied in some *expectatives.—Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 486: 1618.

In the mean time the king conferred upon him as many ecclesiastical preferments, of a lower degree, as he could legally be possessed of; as marks of royal favour; and supports of his state and dignity, while this great *expectative* was depending. — *Bishop Lowth, Life of Wykeham*, p. 34.

Expécted. *part. adj.* Looked for; apprehended.

I know the thoughts that I think toward you, saith the Lord; thoughts of peace, and not of evil, to give you an *expected* end.—*Jeremiah*, xxix. 11.

Expécter. *s.*

1. One who expects.

a. In hope of anything.

These are not great *expecters* under your administration, according to the period of governours here.—*Swift.*

b. Waiting for anyone.

Signify this loving interview
To the *expecters* of our Trojan part.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 5.

2. One so called from the doctrine of expectation by which he professed to be guided.

Many have wrangled so long about the church, that at last they have quite lost it, and go under the name of *Expecters* and Seekers, and do deny that there is any true church, or any true minister, or any ordinances. — *Pagitt, Heresiography*, p. 128: 1654.

Expécting. *part. adj.* Expectant.

He who defers his work from day to day,
Doth on a river's bank *expecting* stay,
Till the whole stream that stopped him shall be gone,
That runs, and, as it runs, for ever shall run on.
Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Cowley.

Expéctorant. *adj.* Promoting expectoration.

(For example see extract under next entry.)

Expéctorant. *s.* Medicine which promotes expectoration.

Expectorants are those medicines which rather promote the separation of the viscid phlegm with which the bronchiæ are loaded than simply inviscate or dilute it; though these are also treated as *expectorants* by many writers. The list of the proper *expectorants* employed formerly was very voluminous; . . . we see evident proofs of an *expectorant* power in many medicines, as in gum ammoniac, where we have no proof whatever of increased exhalation from the surface of the body.—*Mason Good.*

Expéctorate. *v. a.* Eject from the breast.

Excrementitious humours are *expectorated* by a cough after a cold or an asthma.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

Morbifick matter is either attenuated so as to be returned into the channels, or *expectorated* by coughing.—*Arbuthnot.*

Expectorátion. *s.* Act of discharging from the breast.

With water, vinegar, and honey, in pleurisies and inflammations of the lungs, he mixeth spices, for promoting *expectoration.—Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Expéctorative. *adj.* Having the quality of promoting expectoration.

Syrups and other *expectoratives*, in coughs, must necessarily occasion a greater cough.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

Expédiate. *v. a.* Expedite; despatch. *Obsolete.*

Great alterations in some kind of merchandise may serve, for that present instant, to *expediate* their business.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

Expédience. *s.*

1. Fitness; propriety; suitableness to an end: (Expediency *commoner*).

2. Adventure; attempt.

Let me hear . . .
What yesternight our council did decree,
In forwarding this dear *expedience.*
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. i. 1.

3. Expedition; haste; despatch. *Obsolete.*

I shall break
The cause of our *expedience* to the queen,
And get her leave to part.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 2.

Eight tall ships, three thousand men of war,
Are making hither with all due *expedience.*
Id., Richard II. ii. 1.

Expédiency. *s.* Same as Expedience: (than which, in some senses at least, it is a *commoner* word).

Solemn dedication of things set apart for divine worship, could never have been universally practised, had not right reason dictated the high *expediency* and great use of such practices.—*South, Sermons.*

An instance occurs in Thucydides, in which this is very judiciously and neatly pointed out: in the debate respecting the Mityleneans, who had been subdued after a revolt, Cleon is introduced contending for the justice of inflicting on them capital punishment; to which Didotus is made to reply, that the Athenians are not sitting in judgment on the offenders, but in deliberation as to their own interest; and ought therefore to consider, not the right they may have to put the revolters to death, but the *expediency* or inexpediency of such a procedure. . . . Much declamation may be heard in the present day against *expediency*, as if it were not the proper object of a deliberative assembly, and as if it were only pursued by the unprincipled.—*Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. ii. ch. i. § 1, and note.

Expédient. *adj.* [Lat. *expedio* = fit, suit, be advantageous: the opposite of *impedio* = hinder.]

1. Proper; fit; convenient; suitable.

All things are not *expedient*: in things indifferent there is a choice; they are not always equally *expedient.—Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

When men live as if there were no God, it becomes *expedient* for them that there should be none; and then they endeavour to persuade themselves so.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

The enemy made their defence so good, that, towards afternoon, Scipio found it *expedient* to recall his men from the assault.—*Arnold, History of Rome*, p. 47.

Used *substantivally* with *the.*

For a patriot too cool, for a drudge disobedient,
And too fond of the right to pursue *the expedient.*
In short, 'twas his fate, unemployed or in place, sir,
To eat mutton cold and cut blocks with a razor.
Goldsmith, Retaliation.

2. Immediate; expeditious.

The adverse winds,
Whose leisure I have staid, have given him time
To land his legions all as soon as I:
His marches are *expedient* to this town.
Shakespear, King John, ii. 1.

Expédient. *s.*

1. That which helps forward, as means to an end.

God does not project for our sorrow, but our innocence; and would never have invited us to the one, but as an *expedient* to the other.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

2. Shift.

He flies to a new *expedient* to solve the matter, and supposes an earth of a make and frame like that of Des Cartes.—*Woodward.*

Under the influence of this desire, it [political economy] shows mankind accumulating wealth, and employing that wealth in the production of other wealth; sanctioning by mutual agreement the institution of property; establishing laws; . . . and employing certain *expedients* (as money, credit, &c.) to facilitate the distribution.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, ii. 482.

This may be called the theory of developments; and, before proceeding to treat of it, two remarks may be in place. First, it is undoubtedly an hypothesis to account for a difficulty; and such too are the various explanations given by astronomers from Ptolemy to Newton of the apparent motions of the heavenly bodies. But it is as unphilosophical on that account to object to the one as to object to the other. . . . Doubtless, the theory of the secret and the theory of developments are *expedients*, and so is the dictum of Vincentius; so is the art of grammar or the use of the quadrant; it is an *expedient* to enable us to solve what has now become a necessary and an anxious problem.—*Newman, Developement of Christian Doctrine*, introd.

The *expedients* adopted showed the urgency of the danger.—*Arnold, History of Rome*, ch. xliv.

Expédiently. *adv.* In an expedient manner; fitly; suitably; conveniently: (in the following extract it means *hastily, quickly*).

Let my officers of such a nature
Make an extent upon his house and lands:
Do this *expediently*, and turn him going.
Shakespear, As you like it, iii. 1.

Expéditate. *v. a.* In *Forest Law.* Mutilate dogs by cutting out the ball of each of the forefeet, to prevent their running down the royal game.

In the forest laws, every one that keeps a great dog not *expeditated*, forfeits three shillings and four pence to the king.—*Chambers.*

Expeditátion. *s.* Mutilation of dogs' feet.

The king granted to him free chase and free warren, in all those his lands, both within and without the forest; also freedom from the *expeditation* of dogs.—*Ashmole, Antiquities of Berkshire*, ii. 425.

Expédite. *v. a.*

1. Facilitate; free from impediment.

By sin and death a broad way now is pav'd,
To *expedite* your glorious march.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 473.

2. Hasten; quicken.

An inquisition would still be a further improvement, and would *expedite* the conversion of the Papists.—*Swift.*

Poor creature! that is to say, wicked woman!—for we are not of those who set themselves against the verdict of society, or ever omit to *expedite*, by a gentle kick, a falling friend.—*Disraeli the younger, The young Duke.*

3. Despatch; issue from a public office.
Though such charters be *expedited* of course, and as of right, yet they are varied by discretion.—*Bacon.*

Expedite. *adj.*
1. Quick; hasty; soon performed.
Wholesome advice, and *expedite* execution, in freeing the state of those monsters.—*Sandys.*
2. Easy; disencumbered; clear from impediments.
Nature can teach the church but in part: neither so fully as is requisite for man's salvation, nor so easily as to make the way plain and *expedite* enough, that many may come to the knowledge of it, and so be saved, and therefore the Scripture has been given.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
3. Nimble; active; agile.
The more any man's soul is cleansed from sensual lusts, the more nimble and *expedite* it will be in its operations.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*
4. Light-armed. *Latinism.*
He sent the lord chamberlain with *expedite* forces to speed to Exeter, to the rescue of the town.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Expeditely. *adv.* In an expedite manner; with quickness, readiness, or haste.
Nature left his ears naked, that he may turn them more *expeditely* for the reception of sounds from every quarter.—*Grew.*

Expediteness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Expedite.
Wrestlers and fencers were wont to use their hands unto heavy weights, that when in their games they were to use them empty and naked, they might do it with the more *expediteness* and pleasure.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions,* 215. (Ord MS.)

Expedition. *s.*
1. Haste; speed; activity.
Prayers, whereunto devout minds have added a piercing kind of brevity; thereby the better to express that quick and speedy *expedition* wherewith ardent affections, the very wings of prayer, are delighted to present our suits in heaven.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Ev'n with the speediest *expedition*
I will dispatch him to the emperour's court.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 3.
2. March or voyage with martial intentions.
Young Octavius, and Mark Antony,
Come down upon us with a mighty power,
Bending their *expedition* tow'rd Philippi.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.
It may easily be supposed, that he [Alexander] bore his full share in the labours and hardships of the *expedition.* He accompanied his men during their longest marches on foot; and it was perhaps on one of these occasions that he gave an example of self-command, which served to animate their courage, while it raised him in their esteem.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece,* ch. liv.

Expeditionary. *adj.* Having the character of, relating to, or constituted by, an expedition.
The *expeditionary* forces were now assembled.—*Goldsmith, History of Greece.*

Expeditious. *adj.*
1. Speedy; quick; soon done: (as, 'an *expeditious* march').
I'll deliver all;
And promise you calm seas, auspicious gales,
And sail so *expeditious,* that shall catch
Your royal fleet far off. *Shakespear, Tempest,* v. 1.
2. Nimble; quick; swift; acting with celerity: (as, 'an *expeditious* runner').

Expeditive. *adj.* Performing with speed.
I mean not to purchase the praise of *expeditive* in that kind; but as one, that have a feeling of my duty, and of the ease of others, my endeavour shall be to hear patiently.—*Bacon, Speech on taking his Place in Chancery.*

Expel. *v. a.* [Lat. *expello*; from *pello* = drive; pass. part. *expulsus*; *expulsio, -onis.*]
1. Drive out; force away.
The Lord your God shall *expel* them from before you, and drive them from out of your sight.—*Joshua,* xxiii. 5.
Suppose a mighty rock to fall there, it would *expel* the waters out of their places, with such violence as to fling them among the clouds.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*
2. Eject; throw out.
Whatsoever cannot be digested by the stomach, is either put up by vomit, or put down to the guts, and other parts of the body are moved to *expel* by consent.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
The virgin huntress was not slow
T' *expel* the shaft from her contracted bow.
Dryden.
3. Banish; drive from the place of residence.
Arms, and the man I sing, who forc'd by fate,
And haughty Juno's unrelenting hate,
Expell'd and exil'd left the Trojan shore.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.
4. Reject; refuse.
And would you not poor fellowship *expel,*
Myself would offer you t' accompany
In this adventurous chanceful jeopardy.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.
5. Keep off; exclude; keep out.
Since she did neglect her looking-glass,
And threw her sun-*expelling* mask away,
The air hath starv'd the roses in her cheeks,
And pitch'd the lily tincture of her face.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 4.
O that the earth which kept the world in awe
Should patch a wall t' *expel* the winter's flaw.
Id., Hamlet, v. 1.

Expéller. *s.* One who, or that which, expels or drives away.
Unspotted faith, *expeller* of all vice,
And most undoubted argument to prove
A mind descended nobly. *Sir R. Fanshawe, Translation of Guarini's Pastor Fido,* p. 74.

Expénd. *v. a.* [Lat. *expendo,* pass. part. *expensus,* originally = weigh out, thence dispense, disburse, spend.] Lay out; spend.
The king of England wasted the French king's country, and thereby caused him to *expend* such sums of money as exceeded the debt.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Expénditure. *s.* Cost; disbursement.
I cannot forget the joy with which I exchanged a bank-note of twenty pounds for the twenty volumes of the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions; nor would it have been easy, by any other *expenditure* of the same sum, to have procured so large and lasting a fund of rational amusement.—*Gibbon, Memoirs,* p. 57.
A single doit would overpay
Th' *expenditure* of every day. *Cowper.*
A state cannot have more wealth at its command than may be employed for the general good, a liberal expenditure in national works being one of the surest means of promoting national prosperity; and the benefit being still more obvious, of an *expenditure* directed to the purposes of national improvement. But a people may be too rich.—*Southey, Colloquies on Society.*
To raise its body through a given space, its muscles have to be contracted with twice the intensity, at a double cost of matter expended. This necessity will be seen still more clearly if we leave out the motor apparatus, and consider only the forces required and the means of supplying them. For since, in similar bodies, the areas vary as the squares of the dimensions, and the masses vary as the cubes; it follows that the absorbing surface has become four times as great, while the weight to be moved by the matter absorbed has become eight times as great. If then, a year ago, the absorbing surface could take up twice as much nutriment as was needed for *expenditure,* thus leaving one-half for growth, it is now able only just to meet *expenditure,* and can provide nothing for growth. However great the excess of assimilation over waste may be during the early life of an active organism, we see that because a series of numbers increasing as the cubes, overtakes a series increasing as the squares, even though starting from a much smaller number, there must be reached, if the organism lives long enough, a point at which the surplus assimilation is brought down to nothing—a point at which *expenditure* balances nutrition—a state of moving equilibrium.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology.*

Expénse. *s.* Cost; charge; money expended.
Hence comes that wild and vast *expense,*
That hath enforc'd Rome's virtue thence,
Which simple poverty first made.
B. Jonson, Catiline.
A feast prepar'd with riotous *expense,*
Much cost, more care, and most magnificence.
Dryden.
Such provision made, that a country should not want so many springs as were convenient, and afford a supply every where suitable to the necessities and *expenses* of each climate.—*Woodward.*
I can see no reason by which we were obliged to make those prodigious *expenses.*—*Swift.*

Often with the notion of *loss* on the part of those on whom the expense falls, either from the *equivalent* being *insufficient,* or from some *damage* or *discredit* arising out of the transaction.

As a party man, his character stood lower than it deserved, chiefly from certain personal dislikes towards him; for, with the perhaps doubtful exception of his courting popularity at his party's *expense* on the two occasions already mentioned, and of the much more serious charge against him of betraying his party in the Carlton House negotiation of 1812, ... there can nothing be laid to his charge as inconsistent with the rules of the strictest party duty and honour.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Mr. Sheridan.*

Expénseful. *adj.* Costly; chargeable: (Expensive *commoner*).
Who will be troubled with a pettish girl?—
I may be proud; and, to that vice, *expenceful.*
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Pilgrim.
No part of structure is either more *expenseful* than windows, or more ruinous.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Expénsefully. *adv.* In an expenseful manner; in a costly way; at great charge. *Rare.*
Where now is seen, saith Camden, the fair habitation of Sir William Sidley, a learned knight, painfully and *expensefully* studious of the common good of his country.—*Weever, Ancient Funeral Monuments of Great Britain, Ireland, and Islands adjacent,* p. 816.

Expénsefulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Expenseful. *Rare.*
This advantage the meaner sort generally want, the *expencefulness* of such a breeding sets it beyond their reach.—*Dr. H. More, Gentleman's Calling,* sect. 2, § 2. (Ord MS.)

Expénseless. *adj.* Without expense or cost.
A physician may save any army by this frugal and *expenseless* means only.—*Milton, Tractate on Education.*
What health promotes, and gives unenvy'd peace,
Is all *expenseless,* and procur'd with ease.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Expénsive. *adj.*
1. Given to expense; extravagant; luxurious.
Frugal and industrious men are friendly to the established government, as the idle and *expensive* are dangerous.—*Sir W. Temple.*
2. Costly (as, '*expensive* dress,' 'an *expensive* journey'); requiring expenditure of any kind: (with *of*). *Obsolete.*
In these places where the offices of the church are not *expensive of* the whole day, it is lawful to do (upon just cause) any work that is now forbidden by our superior, or scandalous to our brethren.—*Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium.* (Ord MS.)
3. Liberal; generous; distributive.
This requires an active, *expensive,* indefatigable goodness, such as our apostle calls a work and labour of love.—*Bishop Sprat.*

Expénsively. *adv.* In an expensive manner; with great expense; at great charge.
You know our court took the resolution, that it was the best way to dispatch the French prince back again quickly, to receive him solemnly, ceremoniously, and *expensively,* when he hoped a domestick and durable entertainment.—*Donne, Letter in his Poems,* p. 279.
I never knew him live so great and *expensively* as he hath done since his return from exile.—*Swift.*

Expénsiveness. *s.*
1. Addiction to expense; extravagance.
The courtiers studied to please the king's taste; and gave into an *expensiveness* of equipage and dress, that exceeded all bounds.—*Bishop Lowth, Life of Wykeham,* p. 203.
2. Costliness.
Their highways, for their extent, solidity, or *expensiveness,* are some of the greatest monuments of the grandeur of the Roman empire.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Experable. *adj.* [Lat. *spero* = hope.] Capable of being hoped for, or expected; lying within the range of expectation. *Rare.*
If ever it was in being, it would have ever been divine, and not *experable.*—*Christian Religion's Appeal to the Bar of Reason,* p. 26. (Ord MS.)

Expérience. *s.* [Lat. *experientia* (Fr. *expérience*), from *experior* = try, make proof of; pres. part. *experiens, -entis*; pret. part. *expertus*; *experimentum* = trial, proof, test.]
1. Practice; frequent trial.
Hereof *experience* hath informed reason, and time hath made those things apparent which were hidden.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*
But apt the mind or fancy is to rove
Uncheck'd, and of her roving is no end,
Till warn'd, or by *experience* taught, she learn,
That not to know at large of things remote
From use, obscure and subtle, but to know
That which before us lies in daily life,
Is the prime wisdom. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* viii. 188.
2. Knowledge gained by trial and practice.
Boys immature in knowledge,
Pawn their *experience* to their present pleasure.
Shakespear, Anthony and Cleopatra, i. 4.

Experience is the daughter of time.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*, p. 104.

But if you'll prosper, mark what I advise,
Whom age and long *experience* render wise. *Pope.*

The laws of mind . . . compose the universal or abstract portion of the philosophy of human nature; and all the truths of common *experience*, constituting a practical knowledge of mankind, must, to the extent to which they are truths, be results or consequences of these. Such familiar maxims, when collected a posteriori from observation of life, occupy among the truths of the science the place of what, in our analysis of induction, have so often been spoken of under the title of empirical laws. . . . The observations concerning human affairs collected from common *experience*, are precisely of this nature. Even if they were universally and exactly true within the bounds of *experience*, which they never are, still they are not the ultimate laws of human action; they are not the principles of human nature, but results of those principles under the circumstances in which mankind have happened to be placed. When the Psalmist 'said in his wrath that all men are liars,' he enunciated what in some ages and countries is borne out by ample *experience*; but it is not a law of man's nature to lie; though it is one of the consequences of the laws of human nature, that lying is nearly universal when certain external circumstances exist universally, especially circumstances productive of habitual distrust and fear. When the character of the old is asserted to be cautious, and of the young impetuous, this, again, is but an empirical law; for it is not because of their youth that the young are impetuous, nor because of their age that the old are cautious. It is chiefly, if not wholly, because the old, during their many years of life, have generally had much *experience* of its various evils, and having suffered or seen others suffer much from incautious exposure to them, have acquired associations favourable to circumspection: while the young, as well from the absence of similar *experience* as from the greater strength of the inclinations which urge them to enterprise, engage themselves in it more readily. Here, then, is the *explanation* of the empirical law; here are the conditions which ultimately determine whether the law holds good or not.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, b. ch. v. § 1.

3. Individual or particular instance of trial or observation.

Ordinarily all proverbs are very true, being certain brief sentences collected out of long and discreet *experiences*.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, p. 101.

The like holds good with respect to the relation between sounds and vibrating objects which we learn only by a generalization of *experiences*.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*.

Expérience. *v. a.* Try; practise; know by practice. See Experiment.

This, according to the view entertained by Curtius, and by several other writers, both ancient and modern, would be the first indication of an unhappy change which was beginning to show itself in Alexander's character: an effect, either of his uninterrupted prosperity, or, as others have conceived, of the partial failure and disappointment which he had *experienced* in India.—*Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. liv.

Expérienced. *part. adj.* Provided with the data of, taught or made sagacious or skillful by, experience.

We must perfect, as much as we can, our ideas of the distinct species: or learn them from such as are used to that sort of things, and are *experienced* in them.—*Locke.*

To him *experienc'd* Nestor thus rejoin'd,
O friend, what sorrows dost thou bring to mind!
Pope.

Expériencer. *s.* One who experiences: (in the following extract, Experimenter).

A curious *experiencer* did affirm, that the likeness of any object, if strongly enlightened, will appear to another in the eye of him that looks strongly and steadily upon it, till he be dazzled by it, even after he shall have turned his eyes from it.—*Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies.*

Expérient. *adj.* Having experience: (Experienced *commoner*).

Why is the prince, now ripe, and full *experient*,
Not made a doer in the state?
Beaumont and Fletcher, Cupid's Revenge.

Expériential. *adj.* Derived from experience; empirical: (as opposed to Necessary or Intuitive).

It is evident that this distinction of necessary and *experiential* truths involves the same antithesis which we have already considered;—the antithesis of thoughts and things. Necessary truths are derived from our own thoughts: *experiential* truths are derived from our observation of things about us. The opposition of necessary and *experiential* truths is another aspect of the fundamental antithesis of philosophy.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, i. 27.

Expériment. *s.*

1. Trial or test of anything; something done in order to discover an uncertain or unknown effect.

That which sheweth them to be wise, is the gathering of principles out of their own particular *experiments*; and the framing of our particular *experiments*, according to the rule of their principles, shall make us such as they are.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

It is good also not to try *experiments* in states, except the necessity be urgent, or the utility evident.—*Bacon.*

Till his fall, man's mind was ignorant of nothing but of sin; or at least, it rested in the notion without the smart of the *experiment*.—*South, Sermons.*

When we are searching out the nature or properties of any being by various methods of trial, this sort of observation is called *experiment*.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

2. Special act of experience.

Adam! by sad *experiment* I know
How little weight with thee my words can find.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 967.

To have had many *experiments* is what we call experience.—*Hobbes, On Human Nature*, ch. iv. § 2.

In the earlier writers, *experiment*, both as a noun and a verb, more closely coincided with *experience* than it does now. And that on good grounds. An *experiment*, at present, means a special observation in which the conditions are determined by the observer or experimenter, instead of one, which is taken as the ordinary course of nature presents it. To make this synonymous with the abstract Experience is inconvenient; but, on the other hand, it is exceptional to make the abstract *experience* serve for concrete instances, and become plural. Still, *experience* is the term which gains ground.

Expériment. *v. a.*

1. Try; search out by trial.

This naphta is an oily or fat liquid substance, in colour not unlike soft white clay; of quality hot and dry, so as it is apt to inflame with the sunbeams, or heat that issues from fire; as was mirthfully *experimented* upon one of Alexander's pages, who, being anointed, with much ado escaped burning.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 182.

In the following extract it governs the sentence beginning with *that*.

Francisco Redi *experimented*, that no putrefied flesh will of itself, if all insects be carefully kept from it, produce any.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

2. Find out or know by experience. *Rare.*

These and many other spiritual wickednesses in high places doth the parson fear, or *experiment*, or both.—*G. Herbert, Country Parson*, ch. ix.

When the succession of ideas ceases, our perception of duration ceases with it, which every one *experiments* whilst he sleeps soundly.—*Locke.*

Expériment. *v. n.* Make experiment.

The plan to which I allude is, that when any subject becomes unmanageable by the inductive method, whether from the impossibility of *experimenting* upon it, or from its extreme natural complexity, or from the presence of immense and bewildering details collected around it, we may, in all such cases, make an imaginary separation of inseparable facts; and reason upon trains of events which have no real and independent existence, and which are nowhere to be found except in the mind of the inquirer.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. vi.

Expérimental. *adj.* Pertaining to, built upon, or known by, experiment; formed by observation.

Trust not my reading, nor my observations,
Which with *experimental* seal do warrant
The tenour of my book.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, iv. 1.

The *experimental* testimony of Gillius is most considerable of any, who beheld the course thereof.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

We have no other evidence of universal impenetrability, besides a large experience, without an *experimental* exception.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

These are so far from being subservient to atheists in their audacious attempts, that they rather afford an *experimental* confirmation of the universal deluge.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

Even in purely *experimental* science, some inducement is necessary for trying one experiment rather than another; and though it is abstractedly possible that all the experiments which have been tried, might have been produced by the mere desire to ascertain what would happen in certain circumstances, without any previous conjecture as to the result; yet in point of fact those unobvious, delicate, and often cumbrous and tedious processes of experiment, which have thrown most light upon the general constitution of nature, would hardly ever have been undertaken by the persons or at the time they were, unless it had seemed to depend on them whether some general doctrine or theory which had been suggested, but not yet proved, should be admitted or not. If this be true even of merely *experimental* inquiry, the conversion of *experimental* into deductive truths could still less have been effected without large temporary assistance from hypotheses. —*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, § 5.

Experiméntalist. *s.* One who makes experiments.

It was usual, we are told, with the *experimentalists* in physics in the last age, to labour their experiments with the most diligent exactness.—*Bishop Burgess, On the Divinity of Christ*, p. 24: 1790.

If a bird is taken from a cage, and instantly plunged into carbonic acid gas, the *experimentalist* may be fully assured (at all events after one or two repetitions) that no circumstance capable of causing suffocation had supervened in the interim, except the change from immersion in the atmosphere to immersion in carbonic acid gas.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic.*

And moreover, in respect of the medical profession, there is an obvious danger of a man's being regarded as a dangerous *experimentalist* who adopts any novelty, and of his thus losing practice even among such as may regard him with admiration as a philosopher.—*Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. i. ch. iii. § 2.

Experiméntally. *adv.* In an experimental manner; by experience; by trial; by experiment; by observation.

Solid divines *experimentally* know what belongs to the healing of a sinful soul.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 110.

While Pharos was an isle, the true distance between it and the city, as it hath been usually and *experimentally* accounted, was about seven furlongs. —*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 29.

The miscarriage being sometimes universal, has made us impart what we have *experimentally* learned by our own observations.—*Evelyn, Calendarium hortense.*

While the man is under the scourge of affliction, he is willing to abjure those sins which he now *experimentally* finds attended with such bitter consequences.—*Rogers, Sermons.*

Faraday discovered by experiment that voltaic electricity could be evolved from a natural magnet, provided a conducting body were set in motion at right angles to the direction of the magnet: and, this he found to hold not only of small magnets, but of that great magnet, the earth. The law being thus established *experimentally*, that electricity is evolved, by a magnet, and a conductor moving at right angles to the direction of its poles, we may now look out for fresh instances in which these conditions meet.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic.*

Experimentárian. *adj.* and *s.* Adept in experiments.

Another thing that disposes an *experimentarian* philosopher to embrace religion is that his genius and course of studies accustom him to value and delight in abstracted truths,—*Boyle, Works*, v. 22. (Rich.)

Another thing that qualifies an *experimentarian* for the reception of revealed religion is, &c.—*Ibid.* p. 537. (Rich.)

Experimentátion. *s.* Exercise or practice in experiment.

Further, even if we could have ascertained, by the method of agreement, that oxygen and hydrogen were both present when water is produced, no *experimentation* on oxygen and hydrogen separately, no knowledge of their laws, could have enabled us deductively to infer that they would produce water. We require a specific experiment on the two combined.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, b. iii. ch. x. § 4.

Thus far the advantage of *experimentation* over simple observation is universally recognised: all are aware that it enables us to obtain innumerable combinations of circumstances which are not to be found in nature, and so add to nature's experiments a multitude of experiments of our own.—*Ibid.* b. iii. ch. vii. § 3.

Experimentátor. *s.* Experimenter.

The examination of some of them was protracted for many days, the nature of the *experiments* themselves and also the design of the *experimentators* requiring such chasm. — *Boyle, Works*, iv. 507. (Rich.)

Expérimented. *part. adj.* Experienced; tried. *Obsolete.*

Let the orations of wise princes, or *experimented* counsellors in council or parliament, and the final sentences of grave and learned judges in weighty

and doubtful causes, be the lectures he frequents.—*Bacon.* (Ord MS.)

Thus it is in matters of certain and *experimented* truth.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*, p. 383. (Ord MS.)

Veterans and well *experimented* soldiers.—*Holinshed, Conquest of Ireland*, b. ii. 38. (Rich.)

Expérimenter. *s.* One who makes experiment.

Galileus and Morsennus, two exact *experimenters*, do think they find this verity by their experiences; but surely *this is* impossible to be done.—*Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies.*

There will be no fear that the *experimenter* should reject the first, seeing they may be conceived by the meanest capacity.—*Bishop Sprat, History of the Royal Society*, p. 353.

When engaged in the investigation of table-turning, I constructed a very simple apparatus, serving as an index, to show the unconscious motions of the hands upon the table. The results were either that the index moved before the table, or that neither index nor table moved; and in numerous cases all moving power was annihilated. A universal objection was made to it by the table-turners. It was said to paralyze the powers of the mind: but the *experimenters* need not see the index.—*Faraday, Lectures on Mental Education.*

Experrection. *s.* [Lat. *expergiscor*, part. *experrectus* = awake, awakened.] Waking. *Rare.*

The Phrygians also imagining that God sleepeth all winter and lieth awake in the summer; thereupon celebrate, in one season, the feast of lying in bed and sleeping; in the other of *experrection* or waking, and that with much drinking and belly cheer.—*Holland, Translation of Plutarch*, p. 1069. (Rich.)

Expért. *adj.* [Lat. *expertus*, part. of *experior* = try.] Skillful; intelligent: (especially through *practice* or *experience*).

Now we will take some order in the town,
Placing therein some *expert* officers.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 2.

Expert men can execute, and judge of particulars, one by one; but the general counsels, and the plots and marshalling of affairs, come best from those that are learned.—*Bacon.*

The meanest sculptor in the Æmilian square,
Can imitate in brass the nails and hair;
Expert in trifles, and a cunning fool,
Able t' express the parts, but not dispose the whole.
Dryden.

Again fair Alma sits confest
On Florimel's *experter* breast;
When she the rising sigh constrains,
And by concealing speaks her pains. *Prior.*

They have not the good luck to be perfectly knowing in the forms of syllogism, or *expert* in mode and figure.—*Locke.*

Expért. *adj.* [Lat. *expers*, *-ertis* = free from anything.] With *of.*

This excellent woman ... being after *experte of* the paynes of bearing of children.—*Lord Morley, Translation of Boccalini.*

Expért. *v. a.* Experience. *Rare.*

We deem of death as doom of ill desert;
But knew we, fools, what it us brings until,
Die would we daily, once it to *expert!*
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, November.

Expértness. *s.* Skill; readiness; dexterity.

What his reputation, what his valour, honesty, and *expertness* in war.—*Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, iv. 3.

Expétible. *adj.* [Lat. *peto* = seek.] Constituting or characterizing an object to be sought with earnestness, to be wished for, or desired.

Uniformity in religious and ecclesiastical matters sure is so excellent and desirable a gain, that certainly an establishment, somewhat less perfect, with 'being of the same mind as far as we have attained,' and with a regular and effectual observation of good laws, is more *expetible* than an appointment in some circumstances more perfect, without the same uniform order and peace therewith.—*Puller, Moderation of the Church of England*, p. 410.

And thus have they done in treating of good things and evil, *expetible* and to be avoided, proper and strange.—*Holland, Plutarch*, p. 895. (Rich.)

Expiable. *adj.* Capable of being expiated or atoned.

Did not the accidents of the holiest child-bed carry in them an *expiable* impurity?—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy*, p. 112.

The church of Rome is not so highly severe. Some sins they can allow to be but venial; such as oblige not man to the punishment of eternal death: which indeed is a life endless, in endless torment. But yet they allow them to be such as deserve punishment, though such as are easily pardonable: remissible of course, or *expiable* by an easie penitence.—*Feltham, Resolves*, ix. 274.

Expiate. *v. a.* [Lat. *expiatus*, pass. part. of *expio*; *expiatio*, *-onis.*]

1. Annul the guilt of a crime by subsequent acts of piety; atone for.

Strong and able petty felons, in true penitence, implore permission to *expiate* their crimes by their assiduous labours in so innocent and so hopeful a work.—*Bacon, Physiological and Medical Remains.*

For the cure of this disease an humble, serious, hearty repentance is the only physick; not to *expiate* the guilt of it, but to qualify us to partake of the benefit of Christ's atonement.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

2. Avert the threats of prodigies.

The Romans, like most pagans, readily adopted the gods of other nations.... Frequent showers of stones, a portent often mentioned by the Roman historians, could, according to the Sibylline books, be *expiated* only by bringing to Rome Cybele, or the Idæan mother.—*Dyer, History of the City of Rome*, sect. ii.

3. Make reparation for.

The treasurer obliged himself to *expiate* the injury, to procure some declaration to that purpose under his majesty's sign manual.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

The more they have hitherto embezzled their parts, the more they endeavour to *expiate* that unthriftiness by a more careful managery for the future.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Expiation. *s.*

1. Act of expiating or atoning for any crime.

The land cannot be cleansed of the blood that is shed therein, [in the margin, there can be no *expiation* for the land].—*Numbers*, xxxv. 33.

2. Means by which we atone for crimes; atonement.

Law can discover sin, but not remove,
Save by those shadowy *expiations* weak,
The blood of bulls and goats.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 290.

Let a man's innocence be what it will, let his virtues rise to the highest pitch of perfection, there will be still in him so many secret sins, so many human frailties, so many offences of ignorance, passion, and prejudice, so many unguarded words and thoughts, that without the advantage of such an *expiation* and atonement as Christianity has revealed to us, it is impossible he should be saved.—*Addison, Spectator.*

3. Practices by which the threats of ominous prodigies were averted.

Upon the birth of such monsters, the Grecians and Romans did use divers sorts of *expiations*, and to go about their principal cities with many solemn ceremonies and sacrifices.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Expiatórious. *adj.* Having the power to expiate; having an expiatory tendency or character. *Rare.*

Which are not to be expounded as if ordination did confer the first grace, which in the schools is understood only to be *expiatorious*; but the increment of grace and sanctification.—*Jeremy Taylor, Office Ministerial*, § 7.

Expiatory. *adj.* Having the power of expiation or atonement.

A real and *expiatory* offering and oblation.—*Harmar, Translation of Beza's Sermons*, p. 81: 1587.

His voluntary death for others prevailed with God, and had the force of an *expiatory* sacrifice.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Expilate. *v. a.* [Lat. *expilatus*, pass. part. of *expilo* = rob.—see Compile.] Pillage. *Rare.*

Pilate would *expilate* the treasures of it for aquæ ductæ, which denied cost the Jews much blood.—*Bishop Hall, Sermon at the Earle of Exeter's on St. John's.* (Rich.)

Expilation. *s.* Robbery.

In many grievances of the people, *expilations* of the church, abuses to the state, intrenchments upon the royalties of the crown were continued, that it was a great blessing of Almighty God if any ruler over kingdoms was delivered from them upon so easy termes; and now to have all these mischiefs return with more strength upon us, by the attempts of these priests, had been the highest points of indiscretion and sleepinesse.—*Jeremy Taylor, Discourses*, 685. (Ord MS.)

Whence, says he, proceeds
This rav'nous *expilation* of the state.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster, b. ii. (Rich.)

Expilator. *s.* Robber.

Where profit hath prompted no age hath wanted such miners [for sepulchral treasure]. For which the most barbarous *expilators* found the most civil rhetorick.—*Sir T. Browne, Hydrotaphia or Urne Burial*, ch. iii. (Rich.)

Expirátion. *s.*

1. Act, in the process of Respiration, of giving out or emitting the air previously taken into the body by Inspiration.

In all *expiration* the motion is outwards, and therefore rather driveth away the voice than draweth it.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Of an inflammation of the diaphragm, the symptoms are a violent fever, and a most exquisite pain increases upon inspiration; by which it is distinguished from a pleurisy, in which the greatest pain is in *expiration.*—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

2. Last emission of breath; death.

Though therefore it be certainly true that Cæsar did truly and properly die, as other men are wont to do, and that after *expiration* he was in the state or condition of the dead, as some have learnedly speak; yet the creed had spoken as much as this before, when it delivered that he was dead.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. v.

We have heard him breathe the groan of *expiration.*—*Johnson, Rambler.*

He [Milton] died by a quiet and silent *expiration* about the 10th of November, 1674, at his house in Bunhill-fields; and was buried next his father in the chancel of St. Giles in Cripplegate. His funeral was very splendidly and numerously attended.—*Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Milton.*

3. Evaporation; act of fuming out.

By the *expiration* of such atoms, the dog finds the scent as he hunts.—*Howell, Familiar Letters*, iv. 50.

He was to receive immediate benefit either by eructation, or *expiration*, or evomition.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 4.

4. Vapour; matter expired.

Words of this sort resemble the wind in fury and impetuousness, in transientness and sudden *expiration.*—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Close air is warmer than open air, as the cause of cold is an *expiration* from the earth, which in open places is stronger.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

5. Cessation of anything to which life is figuratively ascribed.

To satisfy ourselves of its *expiration*, we darkened the room, and in vain endeavoured to discover any spark of fire.—*Boyle.*

6. Conclusion of any limited time.

If till the *expiration* of your month,
You will return and sojourn with my sister,
Dismissing half your train, come then to me.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 4

This he did in a fortnight after the *expiration* of the treaty of Uxbridge.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Expíre. *v. a.* [Lat. *spiro* = breathe; pass. part. *spiratus*; *exspiratio*, *-onis.*]

1. Breathe out.

To save his body from the scorching fire,
Which he from hellish entrails did *expire.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Anatomy exhibits the lungs in a continual motion of inspiring and *expiring* air.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

This chaf'd the boar; his nostrils flames *expire*,
And his red eyeballs roll with living fire.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid.

2. Exhale; send out in exhalations.

The fluid which is thus secreted, and *expired* forth along with the air, goes off in sensible parcels.—*Woodward.*

3. Close; conclude; bring to an end.

When as time flying with wings swift,
Expired had the term that these two javels
Should render up a reck'ning of their travels.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.

My mind misgives,
Some consequence, yet hanging in the stars,
Shall bitterly begin his fearful date
With this night's revels, and *expire* the term
Of a despised life.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, i. 4.

Death was umpire by *expiring* the best spirit of the one, the quarrel being only for the lie given.—*Selden, Duello*, ch. iv.

Expíre. *v. n.*

1. Make an emission of the breath; die; breathe the last.

For when the fair in all their pride *expire*,
To their first elements the souls retire. *Pope.*

2. Perish; fall; be destroyed.

All thy praise is vain,
Save what this verse, which never shall *expire*,
Shall to thee purchase. *Spenser.*

The dead man's knell,
Is there scarce ask'd, for whom; and good men's lives
Expire before the flowers in their caps,
Dying or ere they sicken.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

3. Fly out with a blast.

The distance judg'd for shot of every size,
The linstocks touch, the pond'rous ball *expires*;
The vigorous seaman every porthole plies,
And adds his heart to every gun he fires. *Dryden.*

4. Conclude; terminate; come to an end.

A month before
This bond *expires*, I do expect return
Of thrice three times the value of this bond.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

Expíring. *part. adj.* Dying.

Or endless apathy succeeds to death,
And sense is lost with our *expiring* breath,
Or if the soul some future life shall know,
To better worlds immortal shall she go.
Rowe, Translation of Lucan, iii. (Rich.)

Expíring. *verbal abs.* Breathing out; expiration.

The first means of producing cold is that which nature presenteth us withall; namely, the *expiring* of cold out of the inward parts of the earth in winter, when the sun hath no power to overcome it; the earth being (as hath been noted by some) primum frigidum.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.* (Rich.)

Expíry. *s.* Period when anything expires, dies out, or ends.

He had to leave at the *expiry* of the term.—*Lamb, Letter to Wordsworth.*

Expíscate. *v. n.* [Lat. *piscis* = fish.] Fish out, in the sense of discover or investigate. *Rare.*

Expiscating if the renown'd extreme
They force on us will serve their turns.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad, x. 181.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Expiscátion. *s.* Fishing.

In *expiscation* if whose mysteries,
Our nets must still be clogg'd with heavy lead
To make them sink and catch.
Chapman, On Ben Jonson's Sejanus.

Explaín. *v. a.* [Lat. *explano* (*planus* = plain), pass. part. *explanatus*; *explanatio*, *-onis*.] Expound; illustrate; clear by notes or commentaries.

You will have variety of commentators to *explain* the difficult passages to you.—*Gay.*

With *away* = get rid of by explanation: (generally in a *bad* sense).

Such is the original design, however we may *explain* it *away*.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*
Some *explain'd* the meaning quite *away*. *Pope.*

Explaínable. *adj.* Capable of being explained or interpreted.

It is symbolically *explainable*, and implieth purification and cleanness.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Explaíner. *s.* One who explains; expositor; interpreter; commentator.

According to our common *explainers*.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.*
As there is no author who more frequently repeats similar sentiments and expressions than Arrian, so for that reason there is no one who is a better commentator and *explainer* to himself.—*Harris, To Upton* (1734), in *Dr. Warton's Works*, p. 207.
At Rome, as at Florence, he staid only two months; a time, indeed, sufficient if he desired only to ramble with an *explainer* of its antiquities, or to view palaces and court pictures, but certainly too short for the contemplation of learning, policy, or manners.—*Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Milton.*

Explanátion. *s.* Act of explaining or interpreting; sense given by an explainer or interpreter.

Before this *explanation* be condemned, and the bill found upon it, some lawyers should fully inform the jury.—*Swift.*

Explánatory. *adj.* Containing explanation.

Had the printer given me notice, I would have printed the names, and writ *explanatory* notes.—*Swift.*

Expláte, or **Expleát.** *v. a.* ? *Explead*, for expound as a pleader.

While thou dost deale
Desired justice to the publique weale
Like Solon's self, *explates* the knotty laws
With endless labours.
B. Jonson, Epigram on Sir E. Coke. (Rich.)

Explétion. *s.* Accomplishment.

They conduce nothing at all to the perfection of men's natures, nor the *expletion* of their desires.—*Killingbeck, Sermons*, p. 374.

Explétive. *adj.* Filling up; filling out; having the character of an expletive.

He useth them as *expletive* phrases to plumb his speech, and fill out his sentences.—*Barrow*, vol. i. serm. 15. (Rich.)
There is doubtless some advantage in the shortness of the lives, which there is little temptation to load with *expletive* epithets.—*Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Addison.* (Ord MS.)
No one entered more fully than Shakspeare into the character of this species of poetry which admits of no *expletive* imagery, no merely ornamental line.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries, pt.* iii. ch. v.

Expletive. *s.* Something used only to take up room; something of which the use is only to prevent a vacancy.

These are not only useful *expletives* to matter, but great ornaments of style.—*Swift.*
Oft the ear the open vowels tire,
While *expletives* their feeble aid do join.
Pope, Essay on Criticism.
Expletives, whether words or syllables, are made use of purely to supply a vacancy: *do*, before verbs plural, is absolutely such; and future refiners may explode *did* and *does*.—*Pope.*

Expletory. *adj.* Filling up; taking up room.

In the address of the Almighty to Job, in chapters 38, 39, no less than twenty-one verses begin with the particle *what*, decorated with a note of admiration! No less than six successive verses in ch. 38, and four in ch. 39, have this uncouth introduction, for which there is not the smallest authority in the original. Dr. Garden is so fond of this *expletory* embellishment, as even to introduce it twice in the same verse.—*British Critic*, Feb. 1797.

Explicable. *adj.* Explainable; possible to be explained.

Many difficulties, scarce *explicable* with any certainty, occur in the fabrick of human nature.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*
Great variety there is in compound bodies, and little many of them seem to be *explicable*.—*Boyle.*
The facts, therefore, are quite *explicable* on the supposition that all knowledge is from experience.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology.*

Explicate. *v. a. Obsolete.*

1. Unfold; expand.

They *explicate* the leaves, and ripen food
For the silk labourers of the mulberry wood.
Sir R. Blackmore.

2. Explain; clear; interpret.

I name him a grammarian by the authority of Quintillian, that, speaking Latin elegantly, can expound good authors, expressing the invention and disposition of the matter, their style or form of eloquence; *explicating* the figures as well of sentences as of words; leaving nothing, person or place, named by the author, undeclared or hid from his scholars.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 51.
They do not understand that part of Christian philosophy which *explicates* the secret nature of this divine sacrament.—*Jeremy Taylor.*
Although the truths may be elicited and *explicated* by the contemplation of animals, yet they are more clearly evidenced in the contemplation of man.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*
The last verse of his last satire is not yet sufficiently *explicated*.—*Dryden.*

Explicátion. *s.*

1. Act of opening; unfolding or expanding; act of explaining; interpretation; explanation.

The church preacheth, first publishing, by way of testimony, the truth which from them she hath received, written in the sacred volumes of Scripture; secondly, by way of *explication*, discovering the mysteries which lie hid therein.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Many things are needful for *explication*, and many for application unto particular occasions.—*Ibid.*
Allowances are made in the *explication* of our Saviour's parables, which hold only as to the main scope.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. Sense given by an explainer; interpretation.

'Tis the substance of this theory I mainly depend upon; many single *explications* and particularities may be rectified upon farther thoughts.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Explicative. *adj.* Having a tendency to explain.

If the term which is added to the subject of a complex proposition be either essential or any way necessary to it, then it is called *explicative*; for it only explains the subject; as, every mortal man is a son of Adam.—*Watts, Logick.*
Thought is, under this condition, merely *explicative* or analytic.—*Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions*, p. 578.

Explicator. *s.* [Lat.] Explainer. *Rare.*

Again, if we look upon the supposition of Epicurus, and his *explicator*, Lucretius, and his advancer Gassendus, how many things must be taken for granted that are not only perfectly inevident to our sense but altogether improbable.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind*, p. 10. (Rich.)

Explicátory. *adj.* Explicative; tending to explain.

Hereon are grounded those evangelical commands, *explicatory* of this law, as it now standeth in force.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. i. ser. xxv.
I may venture to say that no man ever got a clear and *explicatory* notion of a chemical combination by the help of attractions.—*Black, Chemistry*, 1. (Ord MS.)

Explícit. *adj.* Unfolded; plain; clear; not obscure; not merely implied.

We must lay aside that lazy and fallacious method of censuring by the lump, and bring things close to *explicit* proof and evidence.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*
These speculations, when most refined, serve only to shew how impossible it is for us to have a clear and *explicit* notion of that which is infinite.—*South, Sermons.*

Explicit. [Lat.] See extracts.

[*Explicit* [is] a word found at the conclusion of our old books, signifying 'the end,' or 'it is finished;' as we now find 'finis.' Thus the Liber Festivalis of Caxton concludes with '*Explicit*: Enprynted at Westmynster, &c. mccccIxxxiij.' The old French books have the same word.—*Johnson.*]
The word *explicit* generally used at the end of MSS. and early printed books, is a contraction of *explicitus*. The ancient books were nothing but rolls of parchment, (hence the Latin word 'volumen,' and our 'volume,') which were unfolded by the reader in his progress through them. When they were quite 'unfolded,' they were of course 'finished;' and the word *explicitus*, which properly conveys the former sense, was afterwards used in the latter; when the books assumed a different form, to signify that they were 'finished' or ended.—*Aubrey, Anecdotes*, ii. 99, note by the Editor.

Explícitly. *adv.* In an explicit manner; plainly; directly; not merely by inference or implication.

This querulous humour carries an implicit repugnance to God's disposals; but where it is indulged, it usually is its own expositor, and *explicitly* avows it.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Explícitness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Explicit.

Whose judgement is of itself more difficult, more remote from matter and humane observation, and with less curiosity and *explicitenesse* declared in Scripture as being of less consequence and concernment in order to God; and man's great end.—*Jeremy Taylor, Liberty of Prophesying*, sec. 12. (Ord MS.)
Otherwise, surely, the knowledge of this article could but very obscurely be gathered from the bare writings of Moses and the prophets, and consequently was by no means received with that *explicitness* in the ancient Jewish church that it is now in the Christian.—*South, Sermons*, vol. iv. ser. vii. (Rich.)

Explóde. *v. a.* [Lat. *ex* + *plodo*, the form taken in composition by *plaudo* = clap hands.]

1. Drive out disgracefully with some noise of contempt; treat with open contempt; treat not only with neglect, but open disdain or scorn.

Him old and young
Exploded, and had seiz'd with violent hands,
Had not a cloud descending snatch'd him thence
Unseen amid the throng.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 668.
There is pretended, that a magnetical globe or terrella, being placed upon its poles, would have a constant rotation; but this is commonly *exploded*, as being against all experience.—*Bishop Wilkins, Dædalus.*
Shall that man pass for a proficient in Christ's school, who would have been *exploded* in the school of Zeno?—*South, Sermons.*

2. Drive out with noise and violence.

But late the kindled powder did *explode*
The massy ball, and the brass tube unload.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Explóde. *v. n.* Go off with an explosion.

All attempts to insulate fulminic acid have proved unsuccessful, as it *explodes* with the slightest decomposing force.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Fulminic Acid.*

Explóded. *part. adj.* Got rid of contemptuously.

Provided that no word, which a society shall give a sanction to, be antiquated and *exploded*, they may receive whatever new ones they shall find occasion for.—*Swift.*
It is assuredly not to Mr. Pitt's sinking-fund that we allude, as it showing his defective political resources; that scheme, now *exploded*, after being gradually given up by all adepts in the science of

finance, was for many years their favourite; nor can he in this particular be so justly charged, as he well may in all the rest of his measures, with never having gone before his age, and not always being upon a level with the wisdom of his own times.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Mr. Pitt.*

Explóder. *s.* Hisser; one who drives out any person or thing with open contempt.

According to the republican divinity of some scandalous *exploders* of the doctrine of passive obedience.—*South, Sermons*, vi. 276.

This age hath produced too many confident *exploders* of immaterial substances.—*Halliwell, Melampronœa*, p. 2.

Explóding. *part. adj.* Explosive: (in the following extract, contemptuous).

Thus was the applause they meant,
Turn'd to *exploding* hiss, triumph to shame,
Cast on themselves from their own mouths.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 545.

Exploít. *s.* Design accomplished; achievement; successful attempt.

Know'st thou not any whom corrupting gold
Would tempt unto a close *exploit* of death?
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 2.

How shall I relate
To human sense th' invisible *exploits*
Of warring spirits? *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 564.

The *exploits* of wicked spirits upon particular persons may be permitted for diverse good purposes.—*Halliwell, Melampronœa*, p. 92.

Will you thus dishonour
Your past *exploits*, and sully all your wars?
Addison, Cato.

Exploít. *v. a.* Perform; achieve.

He *exploited* great matters in his own person in Gallia, and by his son in Spain.—*Camden, Remains.*

Exploíting. *verbal abs.* Achieving as an exploit; carrying into effect.

He showed himself (above all others) most forward in the enterprize, as having contributed (for the *exploiting* of this service) two thousand dragmes weight in silver and two hundred targets.—*Holland, Translation of Plutarch's Morals*, p. 754. (Rich.)

Exploíture. *s.* Achievement. *Obsolete.*

The commentaries of Julius Cæsar, which he made of his *exploiture* in Fraunce and Britaine.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 33, b.

Explórate. *v. a.* Search out; try by searching; explore.

Snails exclude their horns, and therewith *explorate* their way.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Explorátion. *s.*

1. Search; examination.

For exact *exploration* scales should be suspended where the air is quiet.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Use may be made of the like way of *exploration* in that enquiry which puzzles so many modern naturalists.—*Boyle.*

2. Espial.

The vizier was not without jealousie of the sincerities of the messenger, but thought 'twas sent for *exploration* to discover the force, preparation, and resolution of that state.—*Continuation of Knolles, History of the Turks*, 1462 L. (Ord MS.)

Explorátor. *s.* Explorer: (this latter being the *commoner* term).

Percy, their *explorator*, was let out like a raven, and sent as a spy to descry, by the best inducements he could find, whether the state took hold of their proceedings or not.—*Proceedings against Garnet*, sign. Bbb. 3: 1606.

This envious *explorator*, or searcher for faults.—*Halliwell, Melampronœa*, p. 92.

Explóratory. *adj.* Searching; examining.

This is but an *exploratory* purpose between us.—*Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 507.

There is an *exploratory* temptation, to search out and discover what is in man, what his graces and corruptions are.—*Bishop Hopkins, Exposition of the Lord's Prayer*, p. 123.

Round the castle, was an *exploratory* post to the Akeman-street.—*T. Warton, History of the Parish of Kiddington*, p. 53.

Explóre. *v. a.* [Lat. *exploro*; pass. part. *exploratus*; *exploratio*, *-onis*.] Try; search into; examine by trial.

Abdiel that sight endur'd not, where he stood
Among the mightiest, bent on highest deeds,
And thus his own undaunted heart *explores*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 111.

But Capys, and the rest of sounder mind,
The fatal present to the flames design'd,
Or to the wat'ry deep; at least to bore
The hollow sides, and hidden frauds *explore*.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

The mighty Stagyrite first left the shore,
Spread all his sails, and durst the deeps *explore*;

He steer'd securely, and discover'd far,
Led by the light of the Mæonian star.
Pope, Essay on Criticism.

Explórement. *s.* Search; trial; (Exploration *commoner*).

The frustrated search of Porta, upon the *explorement* of many, could scarce find one.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Explórer. *s.* One who explores.

They [The Shetland and Orkney Islands] have produced more than their share of intrepid Arctic *explorers*.—*Wilson, Prehistoric Annals of Scotland.*

Explósion. *s.* Bursting forth with noise.

In gunpowder the charcoal and sulphur easily take fire, and set fire to the nitre; and the spirit of the nitre being thereby rarified into vapour, rushes out with *explosion*, . . . the sulphur also, being volatile, is converted into vapour and augments the *explosion*.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

With *explosion* vast
The thunder raises his tremendous voice.
Thomson, Seasons.

Explósive. *adj.* [see Explode.] Having a tendency to explode, or the property of exploding.

These minerals constitute in the earth a kind of natural gunpowder, which takes fire; and by the assistance of its *explosive* power renders the shock greater.—*Woodward.*

From the red abyss
New hills *explosive* thrown. *Thomson, Liberty.*

Explósive. *s.* That which explodes.

The same remark applies to similar *explosives*.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Gunpowder.*

Explósiveness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Explosive; liability to explode.

Gunpowder is a mechanical combination of nitre, sulphur, and charcoal; deriving the intensity of its *explosiveness* from the purity of its constituents, the proportions in which they are mixed, and the intimacy of their admixture.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Gunpowder.*

Expoliátion. *s.* [Lat. *spolior* = despoil; hence better spelt *exsp-*. The word, however, is not generally current.] Spoliation.

Now, even now, O Saviour, . . . now thy bloody passion begins: a cruel *expoliation* begins that violence.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

Expólish. *v. a.* Polish exquisitely. *Rare.*

To strive, where nothing is amiss, to mend;
To polish and *expolish*, paint and stain,
Unguents to daub, and then wipe out again.
Heywood, History of Women: 1624.

Expóne. *v. a.* [Lat. *exponò* (= place, lay out), pres. part. *exponens*, *-entis*; pass. part. *expositus*; *expositio*, *-onis*.] Expound. *Rare.*

Ye say, it belongs to you alone to *expone* the covenant.—*Drummond*, Σκιαμαχία, 202. (Ord MS.)

Expónent. *s.*

1. In *Algebra.* Sign denoting the power of a symbol of quantity.

We may often observe that the *exponents* of fluxions or notes representing fluxions are confounded with the fluxions themselves.—*Bishop Berkeley, Analyst*, § 45.

Exponent of the ratio, or proportion between any two numbers or quantities, is the *exponent* arising when the antecedent is divided by the consequent; thus six is the *exponent* of the ratio which thirty hath to five. Also a rank of numbers in arithmetical progression, beginning from 0, and placed over a rank of numbers in geometrical progression, are called indices or *exponents*; and in this is founded the reason and demonstration of logarithms; for addition and substraction of these *exponents* answers to multiplication and division in the geometrical numbers.—*Harris.*

2. Instrument of exposition either as a person or thing.

In the opening address delivered by him on behalf of the professorial body, we find him [Mr. Green] for the first time coming forward as the *exponent* of Coleridge's view of the 'National Clerisy.'—*Saturday Review*, Nov. 25, 1865.

Exponéntial. *adj.* Having the character of an Exponent.

Exponential curves are such as partake both of the nature of algebraick and transcendental ones. They partake of the former, because they consist of a finite number of terms, though those terms themselves are indeterminate; and they are in some measure transcendental, because they cannot be algebraically constructed.—*Harris.*

Expórt. *v. a.* [Lat. *porto* = carry; pass. part. *portatus*; *portatio*, *-onis*.] Carry out of a country, generally in the way of *traffic*.

Glorious followers taint business for want of secrecy, and *export* honour from a man, and make him a return in envy.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Great ships brought from the Indies precious wood, and *exported* pearls and robes.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Éxport. *s.* Commodity carried out in traffic.

Whether there should not be published, yearly, schedules of our trade, containing an account of the imports and *exports* of the year?—*Bishop Berkeley, Querist*, § 179.

Used in the singular, generally, as an *adjective*, e.g. '*export* trade,' '*export* duties.'

Expórtable. *adj.* Capable of being exported.

Wines of this kind are good when drunk on the spot where they are grown, but they are rarely *exportable*.—*Symmonds, Commercial Products of the Vegetable Kingdom.*

Exportátion. *s.*

1. Act or practice of carrying out commodities into other countries.

The cause of a kingdom's thriving is fruitfulness of soil to produce necessaries, not only sufficient for the inhabitants, but for *exportation* into other countries.—*Swift.*

2. Simply, act of carrying out.

The symptom last spoken of had reference to the instruments of the vital faculty, which serve for importation and reception of the blood and spirits; this, that we are now speaking to, hath reference to those which serve for *exportation* and rejection of the same.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 239: 1666.

3. State of being carried out.

They were wont to sit by it, [the corpse,] from the time of its death till its *exportation* to the grave.—*Bourne, Antiquities of the Common People*, p. 15: 1725.

Expórter. *s.* One who exports commodities.

Money will be melted down, or carried away in coin by the *exporter*, whether the pieces of each species be by the law bigger or less.—*Locke.*

Expórting. *verbal abs.* Act of one who exports; exportation.

The *exporting* of the precious metals was forbidden under the severest penalties.—*Buckle, History of Civilization*, ii.

Expósal. *s.* Exposure.

I believe our corrupted air, and frequent thick fogs, are in a great measure owing to the common *exposal* of our wit.—*Swift, Advice to a young Poet.* (Ord MS.)

Expóse. *v. a.* [see Expone.]

1. Lay open; make liable.

Take physick, pomp;
Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel,
That thou may'st shake the superflux to them,
And shew Heaven just.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 4.

Who here
Will envy whom the highest place *exposes*
Foremost to stand against the Thunderer's aim?
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 26.

To pass the riper period of his age,
Acting his part upon a crowded stage,
To lasting toils *expos'd*, and endless cares,
To open dangers, and to secret snares. *Prior.*

2. Put in the power of anything.

But still he held his purpose to depart;
For as he lov'd her equal to his life,
He would not to the seas *expose* his wife. *Dryden.*

3. Lay open; make bare; put in a state of being acted upon.

While the balmy western spirit blows,
Earth to the breath her bosom dares *expose*.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil.

4. Lay open to censure or ridicule; show in such a state as brings contempt.

Like Horace, you only *expose* the follies of men, without arraigning their vices.—*Dryden, Translation of Juvenal*, dedication.

Tully has justly *exposed* a precept, that a man should live with his friend in such a manner that if he became his enemy, it should not be in his power to hurt him.—*Addison, Spectator.*

A fool might once himself alone *expose*;
Now one in verse makes many more in prose. *Pope.*

Your fame and your property suffer alike, you are at once *exposed* and plundered.—*Id.*

5. Lay open to examination.

Those who seek truth only, freely *expose* their principles to the test, and are pleased to have them examined.—*Locke.*

6. Put in danger.

The *exposing* himself notoriously did change the fortune of the day, when his troops begun to give ground.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

7. Cast out to chance.

Helpless and naked on a woman's knees,
To be *expos'd* or rear'd as she may please,
Feel her neglect, and pine for her disease. *Prior.*

8. Censure; treat with dispraise.
A little wit is equally capable of *exposing* a beauty, and of aggravating a fault.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Exposé. *s.* [Fr., common, though scarcely naturalized.] Exposure: (in a *bad* sense).
She has been negotiating with them for some time through the agency of Sir Lucius Grafton, and the late *exposé* will not favour her interests.—*Disraeli the younger, The Young Duke*, b. v. ch. xii.

Exposition. *s.*
1. Situation in which anything is placed with respect to the sun or air.
Water he chuses clear, light, without taste or smell; drawn from springs with an easterly *exposition*.—*Arbuthnot.*
The diversity of *exposition* of the several kitchens in this city, whereby some receive the rays of the sun sooner, and others later, will occasion great irregularity as to the time of dining.—*Id.*

2. Explanation; interpretation.
You are a worthy judge;
You know the law: your *exposition*
Hath been most sound.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.
I have sometimes very boldly made such *expositions* of my authors as no commentator will forgive me.—*Dryden.*

3. Display; exhibition: (for which it has sometimes been used as an equivalent in the commercial sense, as the 'Great *Exhibition*' was an *exposition* of articles from all Europe). *Gallicism.*

Expósitive. *adj.* Explanatory; containing exposition.
The opinion of Durandus is to be rejected, as not *expositive* of the Creed's confession.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. v.

Expósitor. *s.* Explainer; expounder; interpreter.
A mirth-moving jest,
Which his fair tongue, conceit's *expositor*,
Delivers in such apt and gracious words,
That aged ears play truant at his tales.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, ii. 1.
In the picture of Abraham sacrificing his son, Isaac is described as a little boy, which is not consentaneous unto the authority of *expositors*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
The sinner's conscience is the best *expositor* of the mind of God, under any judgement or affliction.—*South, Sermons.*

Expository. *adj.* Explanatory.
This book may serve as a glossary or *expository* index to the poetical writers.—*Johnson, Preface to his Abridged Dictionary.*

Expóstulate. *v. n.* [Lat. *postulatus*, pass. part. of *postulo* = demand.] Canvass with another; altercate; debate without open rupture; remonstrate.
More bitterly could I *expostulate*,
Save that for reverence of some alive
I give a sparing limit to my tongue.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 7.
The emperour's embassadour did *expostulate* with the king, that he had broken his league with the emperour.—*Sir J. Hayward.*
It is madness for friendless and unarmed innocence to *expostulate* with invincible power.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
Durst I *expostulate* with Providence, I then might ask.—*Cotton.*
The bishop will *expostulate*, and the tenant will have regard to the reasonableness of the demand.—*Swift.*

Expóstulate. *v. a.* Discuss; inquire into; examine. *Rare.*
I cannot now stay to *expostulate* the case with them.—*Asheton, Danger of Hypocrisy*, p. 17: 1673.
If either of us had intelligence that an enemy were coming upon us, with a design to assault us, and take away our life, although it were a person of but ordinary reputation that brought us the news, yet it would startle us, and we should not stand disputing the truth of the relation, but presently either prepare ourselves to appease him, or arm ourselves to encounter him; and then if no enemy appeared, we could securely *expostulate* the false alarm afterwards. — *Goodman, Winter Evening Conference*, p. 183.

Expostulátion. *s.* Debate; altercation; discussion of an affair in private without rupture.
Expostulations end well between lovers, but ill between friends.—*Spectator.*
This makes her bleeding patients to accuse
High Heav'n, and these *expostulations* use;
Could Nature then no private woman grace,
Whom we might dare to love with such a face?
Waller.
Expostulation is a private accusation of one friend touching another, supposed not to have dealt singly or considerately in the course of good friendship.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Expóstulator. *s.* One who debates with another without open rupture.
He is no opponent; only an *expostulator*.—*Lamb, Letter to Coleridge.*

Expóstulatory. *adj.* Containing expostulation.
This fable is a kind of an *expostulatory* debate between Bounty and Ingratitude.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
I confess with shame, it was an unpardonable omission to proceed so far as I have already done, before I had performed the due discourses, *expostulatory*, supplicatory, or deprecatory, with my good lords the criticks.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 3.
She writ him a short *expostulatory* letter, worthy of herself.—*Welwood, Memoirs of English Affairs from* 1588 *to the Revolution*, p. 14.

Expósure. *s.*
1. Act of exposing or setting out to observation; state of being open to observation.
When we have our naked frailties hid,
That suffer in *exposure*, let us meet.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 3.

2. State of being exposed, or being liable to anything.
Determine on some course,
More than a wild *exposure* to each chance
That starts i' th' way before thee.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 1.
Ajax sets Thersites
To match us in comparisons with dirt;
To weaken and discredit our *exposure*,
How hard soever rounded in with danger.
Id., Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

3. Exposition; situation in which the sun or air is received.
The cold now advancing, set such plants as will not endure the house, in pots two or three inches lower than the surface of some bed, under a southern *exposure*.—*Evelyn.*

Expoúnd. *v. a.*
1. Explain; clear; interpret; show the meaning of.
We cannot better interpret the meaning of those words than pope Leo himself *expounded* them, whose speech concerning our Lord's ascension may serve instead of a marginal gloss.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
This by Calphurnia's dream is signified.—
And this way you have well *expounded* it.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 2.
He *expounded* unto them, in all the Scriptures, the things concerning himself.—*Luke*, xxiv. 27.
Those right holy fathers, as in matters of faith they did not make truth, but religiously *expounded* it; so in matters of ecclesiastical government, they did not create provinces; but ordered the countries which they then had.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. Examine; lay open.
He *expounded* both his pockets,
And found a watch with rings and lockets.
Butler, Hudibras.

Expoúnder. *s.* Explainer; interpreter.
This they did partly as faithful witnesses; making a mere relation of what God himself had revealed unto them; and partly as careful *expounders*, teachers, and persuaders thereof.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
The best he was,
And faithfullest *expounder* of the laws.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

Expréss. *v. a.*
1. Copy; resemble; represent.
So kids and whelps their sires and dams *express*,
And so the great I measured by the less.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil.
Adorn a dream, *expressing* human form,
The shape of him who suffer'd in the storm. *Id.*

2. Represent by any of the imitative arts.
Each skilful artist shall *express* thy form
In animated gold. *Smith, Phædra and Hippolytus.*

3. Represent in words; exhibit by language; utter; declare.
Less than half we find *exprest*.
Envy bid conceal the rest. *Milton, Arcades*, 12.
Though they have learned those sounds, yet there are no determined ideas laid up in their minds, which are to be *expressed* to others by them.—*Locke.*
In moral ideas we have no sensible marks that resemble them, whereby we can set them down: we have nothing but words to *express* them by.—*Id.*
No longer shall thy bodice, aptly laced,
From thy full bosom to thy tender waist,
That air and shape of harmony *express*,
Fine by degrees, and delicately less. *Prior.*
True wit is nature to advantage drest,
What oft was thought, but ne'er so well *exprest*.
Pope.
Others for language all their care *express*,
And value books, as women men, for dress. *Id.*

4. Declare; (with *self*).
Mr. Philips did *express himself* with much indignation against me one evening.—*Pope.*

5. Denote; designate.
Moses and Aaron took these men *expressed* by their names.—*Numbers*, i. 17.

6. Squeeze out; force out by compression.
The disdainfull soul he thence dispatcht,
And th' idle breath all utterly *express'd*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 11, 42.
The word signifieth new wine, yea generally all moisture, which, either by *expressing* or treading, is fet from any fruit.—*Exposition of Solomon's Song*, p. 234: 1585.
Among the watery juices of fruit are all the fruits out of which drink is *expressed*; as the grape, and the apple.—*Bacon.*

7. Extort by violence, or elicit by art.
Halters and racks cannot *express* from thee
More than thy deeds: 'tis only judgement waits thee. *B. Jonson.*
Art did *express*
A quintesssence, even from nothingness,
From dull privatives and lean emptiness. *Donne.*

Exprés. *adj.*
1. Copied; resembling; exactly like.
Of his presence many a sign
Still following thee, still compassing thee round
With goodness and paternal love; his face
Express, and of his steps the track divine.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 351.

2. Plain; apparent; declared in direct terms.
There is not any positive law of men, whether general or particular, received by formal *express* consent, as in councils; or by secret approbation; but the same may be taken away, if occasion serves.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

In the *Comparative* degree. *Rare.*
All the gazers on the skies,
Read not in fair heaven's story
Expresser truth, or truer glory,
Than they might in her bright eyes. *B. Jonson.*

3. Clear; not dubious.
I love to feel myself of an *express* and settled judgement and affection, in things of the greatest moment.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.*
As to the testimonies of the fathers, let them be never so *express* against all sorts of prayers and invocations, they hold only of such a sort of prayer.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*
Where reason or scripture is *express* for any opinion, or action, we may receive it as of divine authority.—*Locke.*

4. Used *adverbially*. On purpose; for a particular end.
They who are not induced to believe and live as they ought, by those discoveries which God hath made in Scripture, would stand out against any evidence whatsoever; even that of a messenger sent *express* from the other world.—*Bishop Atterbury.*
Plenty of ale, and some capital songs by Lucian Gay, who went down *express*, gave the right cue to the mob, who declared in chorus, beneath the windows of Rigby's hotel, that he was 'a fine old English gentleman!'—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, b. vi. ch. iii.

Expréss. *s.*
1. Messenger sent on purpose: (extended to carriages, railway trains, and other means by which messages, passengers, and the like, are transported with more than ordinary speed or punctuality).
The king sent an *express* immediately to the marquis, with all the particular informations.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
As if *expresses* from all parts had come,
With fresh alarms, threat'ning the fate of Rome.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.
Upon the first moment I was discovered, the emperour had early notice of it by an *express*.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

2. Declaration in plain terms. *Rare.*
They do not only contradict the general design and particular *expresses* of the gospel, but trespass against all logick and common sense.—*Norris.*

3. Representation by sculpture.
Some ancient coins have been called by the name of their *expresses*, as the Athenians had a certain coin, saith Pollux, καὶ ἐκαλεῖτο βοῦς, ὅτι βοῦν εἶχεν ἐντετυπωμένον, from the figure of an ox imprinted upon it.—*Gregory, Notes on Scripture*, p. 51: 1684.

Expréssible. *adj.* Capable of being expressed.
They had not only a memory and tradition of it in general, but even of several particular accidents of it likewise, which they handed downwards to the succeeding ages, with notes of the greatest terror *expressible*.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Expréssion. *s.*

1. Act or power of representing anything.

There is nothing comparable to the variety of instructive *expressions* by speech, wherewith a man alone is endowed, as with an instrument suitable to the excellency of his soul, for the communication of his thoughts.—*Holder, Elements of Speech.*

2 Form or mode of language in which any thoughts are uttered.

But ill *expression* sometimes gives allay
To noble thoughts, whose flame shall ne'er decay.
Duke of Buckingham.

The poet, to reconcile Helen to his reader, brings her in as a penitent, condemning her own infidelity in very strong *expressions*.—*Broome.*

Valid reasoning, when regularly expressed, has its validity (or conclusiveness) made evident from the mere form of the *expression* itself, independently of any regard to the sense of the word.—*Whately, Logic*, b. i. ch. i. § 3.

Applied to the character of the countenance, either of living bodies, or representations of them (statues, pictures).

3. Phrase; mode of speech.

Shakspeare's energy does not arise so much from these old *expressions*, (most of which were not old in his time,) but from his artificial management of them.—*Mason, Life of Gray.*

4. Act of squeezing or forcing out anything by pressure.

Those juices that are so fleshy, as they cannot make drink by *expression*, yet may make drink by mixture of water.—*Bacon.*

The juices of the leaves are obtained by *expression*: from this juice proceeds the taste.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Expréssive. *adj.* Having the power of utterance or representation.

And four fair queens, whose hands sustain a flow'r,
Th' *expressive* emblem of their softer pow'r. *Pope.*

A visible and exemplary obedience to God's laws is the most *expressive* acknowledgement of the majesty and sovereignty of God, and disposes others to glorify him by the same observances.—*Rogers.*

With *of*.

Each verse so swells *expressive of* her woes,
And every tear in lines so mournful flows,
We, spite of fame, her fate revers'd believe,
O'erlook her crimes, and think she ought to live.
Tickell.

Expréssiveness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Expressive.

The murrain has all the *expressiveness* that words can give: it was here that Virgil strained hard to outdo Lucretius.—*Addison.*

Expréssly. *adv.* In an express manner; in direct terms; plainly; not by implication; not generally; specially.

It doth not follow that of necessity we shall sin, unless we *expressly* extend this in every particular.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The beginning of the worship of images in these western parts, was by the folly and superstition of the people, *expressly* against the will of their own bishop.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

All the duties that the best political laws enjoin, as conducive to the quiet and order of social life, are *expressly* commanded by our religion.—*Rogers.*

Expréssness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Express.

The terms of the question want somewhat of *expressness*.—*Hammond, Works*, i. 709.

Considering the *expressness* of all these places, I cannot see but that any duty of religion may be more easily evaded than this.—*Glanville, Sermons*, ii. 100.

Expréssure. *s.* (Expression *commoner.*)

1. Expression; utterance.

There is a mystery in the soul of state,
Which hath an operation more divine,
Than breath or pen can give *expressure* to.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.

2. Form; likeness represented.

I will drop some obscure epistles of love, wherein, by the colour of his beard, the manner of his gait, the *expressure* of his eye, forehead, and complexion, he shall find himself personated.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

3. Mark; impression.

And nightly, meadow fairies, look you sing,
Like to the garter-compass in a ring:
The *expressure* that it bears, green let it be,
More fertile fresh than all the field to see.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.

Éxprobrate. *v. a.* [Lat. *exprobro*; pass. part. *exprobratus* = reproach, reprove, tax, or charge, anyone with anything. *Probrum* = reproach. See Opprobrious.] Charge upon with reproach; impute openly with blame; upbraid.

To *exprobrate* their stupidity, he induces the providence of storks: now, if the bird had been unknown, the illustration had been obscure, and the exprobration not so proper.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Exprobrátion. *s.* Scornful charge; reproachful accusation; act of upbraiding.

The goodness we glory in, is to find out somewhat whereby we may judge others to be ungodly: each other's fault we observe as matter of *exprobration*, not of grief.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The Parthians, with *exprobration* of Crassus's thirst after money, poured gold into his mouth after he was dead.—*Abbot.*

It will be a denial with scorn, with a taunting *exprobration*; and to be miserable without commiseration, is the height of misery.—*South, Sermons.*

No need such boasts, or *exprobrations* false
Of cowardice: the military mound
The British files transcend in evil hour
For their proud foes. *Philips.*

Éxprobrative. *adj.* Reproaching; upbraiding.

All benefits losing much of their splendour, both in the giver and receiver, that do bear with them an *exprobrative* term of necessity.—*Sir A. Shirley, Travels.*

Expropriate. *v. a.* [Lat. *proprius* = property possessed by any one.] Make no longer one's own; hold no longer as a property. *Obsolete.*

When you have resigned, or rather consigned, your *expropriated* will to God, and thereby entrusted him to will for you, all his dispensations towards you are, in effect, the acts of your own will.—*Boyle, Discourse on Seraphick Love.*

Expropriátion. *s.* Act of making no longer one's own.

The soul of man, then, is capable of a state of much peace and equanimity in all exterior bands and agitations; but this capacity is rather an effect of the *expropriation* of our reason, than a virtue resulting from her single capacity; for it is the evacuation of all self-sufficiency that attracteth a replenishment from that Divine plenitude, from whose 'fulness we receive grace for grace:' So that it is a supervenient gift, not a native graft in our reason.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, pt. i. p. 342: 1648.

Expúgn. *v. a.* [Lat. *pugno* = fight.] Conquer; take by assault.

They suborned certain men, which, when they could not *expugn* him by arguments and disputation, should by entreaty, and fair promises, or any other means, allure him to recantation.—*Fox, Book of Martyrs, Archbishop Cranmer.*

These ten voices were united in one sound, that their conjoined forces might *expugn* that gracious ear.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

Great cities once *expugned*, the dorps and villages will soon come in of themselves.—*Feltham, Resolves*, xiii. 33.

Expugnátion. *s.* Conquest; act of taking by assault.

Since the *expugnation* of the Rhodian isle,
Methinks, a thousand years are overpass'd.
Tragedy of Soliman and Perseda: 1599.

Expúlse. *v. a.* [Lat. *pulsus* = pass. part. of *pello* = drive.] Drive out; expel; force away. *Rare.*

For ever should they be *expuls'd* from France,
And not have title to an earldom there.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 3.

Suppose a nation where the custom were, that after full age the sons should *expulse* their fathers and mothers out of possessions, and put them to their pensions.—*Bacon, Advertisement touching a holy War.*

Extinguishing and *expulsing* what part soever it cannot overcome.—*Id., On the Union of England and Scotland.*

Expúlsed. *part. adj.* Expelled. *Rare.*

The *expulsed* Apicata finds them there.
B. Jonson, Sejanus.

Ask your Lysimachus Nicanor what defaming invectives have lately flown abroad against the subjects of Scotland, and our poor *expulsed* brethren of New England.—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*

Expúlsion. *s.*

1. Act of expelling or driving out.

A wooer,
More hateful than the foul *expulsion* is
Of thy dear husband. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, ii. 1.

Sole victor from th' *expulsion* of his foes,
Messiah his triumphal chariot turn'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 880.

Others think it possible so to contrive several pieces of steel and a load-stone, that, by their continual attraction and *expulsion* of one another, they may cause a perpetual revolution of a wheel.—*Bishop Wilkins, Dædalus.*

This magnificent temple was not finished till after the *expulsion* of Tarquin.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Coffee-coloured urine proceeds from a mixture of a small quantity of blood with the urine; but often prognosticates a resolution of the obstructing matter, and the *expulsion* of gravel or a stone.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

2. State of being driven out.

To what end had the angel been sent to keep entrance into Paradise, after Adam's *expulsion*, if the universe had been Paradise?—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Expúlsive. *adj.* Having the power of expulsion.

If the member be dependent, by raising of it up, . . . the influx may be restrained, and the part strengthened by *expulsive* bandages.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Expúltrix. *s.* Female who expels: (used *adjectivally*). *Rare.*

The *expultrix* vertue, being pricked by the caere and mordicant excrements, cannot of herself restrain them.—*Time's Storehouse*, 774. (Ord MS.)

Expúnction. *s.* Abolition; act of expunging, blotting, or effacing.

This work will ask as many more officials, to make *expurgations* and *expunctions*, that the commonwealth of learning be not damnified.—*Milton, Areopagitica.*

The contraction of the Portuguese language from the Spanish is effected chiefly by the suppression of the consonants; the consonant in the middle of the words being chiefly that fixed upon for *expunction*; a retrenchment the most perplexing of any to the etymologist. It is thus that dolor becomes dôr, grief; celos, ceos, heaven; mayor, màr; nello, no; dello, do, &c.—*Roscoe, Translation of Sismondi's Historical View of the Literature of the South of Europe*, ch. xxxvi. note.

Expúnge. *v. a.* [Lat. *pungo* = prick, make a point.]

1. Blot out; rub out.

A universal blank
Of nature's works, to me *expung'd* and ras'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 48.

The difference of the denarius and drachm having been done in the manuscript, it was needless to *expunge* it.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Efface; annihilate.

Wilt thou not to a broken heart dispense
Thy balm of mercy, and *expunge* th' offence?
G. Sandys, Paraphrase of the Book of Job, p. 13.

Deduct what is but vanity, or dress,
Or learning's luxury, or idleness,
Or tricks to shew the stretch of human brain,
Mere curious pleasure, or ingenious pain;
Expunge the whole, or lop th' excrescent parts
Of all our vices have created arts;
Then see how little the remaining sum,
Which serv'd the past, and must the times to come!
Pope.

Expúnging. *s.* Act of blotting out.

Neither do they remember the many alterations, additions, and *expungings* made by great authors in those treatises which they prepare for the publick.—*Swift.*

Expúrgate. *v. a.* Expunge; purge away.

The Church of Rome hath cracked her credit by forging, *expurgating*, &c.—*Jones, Rome no Mother Church*, p. 64: 1678.

Expurgátion. *s.*

1. Act of purging or cleansing.

All the intestines, but especially the great ones, kidneys and ureters, serve for *expurgation*.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

2. Purification from bad mixture (as of *error* or *falsehood*).

Wise men know, that arts and learning want *expurgation*; and if the course of truth be permitted to itself, it cannot escape many errours.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*, preface.

(For another example see first extract under Expunction.)

Expúrgator. *s.* One who corrects by expunging.

They may well be allowed an *expurgator*.—*Lord Digby.*

We cannot wonder if these practices had a great share in the motives to the conversion of Henricus Boxhornius, who before was one of the principal *expurgators*. For some time these Indices Expurgatorii were a great mystery.—*Jenkins, Historical Examination of the Authority of General Councils*, p. 6.

Expúrgatorial. *adj.* Having the character of, relating to, or consisting in, an expurgation.

Paschal refused to produce the murderers; he asserted that they were guilty of no crime in putting to death men themselves guilty of treason: he secured them by throwing around them a half-sacred charac-

ter as servants of the Church of St. Peter. Himself he exculpated by a solemn *expurgatorial* oath, before thirty bishops, from all participation in the deed.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. v. ch. ii.

Expurgatórious. *adj.* Expunging.

It were hard if the freeborn people of England, with whom the voice of truth for these many years, even against the proverb, hath not been heard but in corners, after all your monkish prohibitions, and *expurgatorious* indexes, your gags and snaffles.—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*

Expúrgatory. *adj.* Having the character of the Index Expurgatorius, a list of works condemned by the pope as either heretical or dangerous to the Roman Catholic faith. Of the foregoing, Expurgatorious seems to have taken its form from the Latin. The commonest of the three forms is Expurgatorial.

There wants *expurgatory* animadversions, whereby we might strike out great numbers of hidden qualities; and having once a conceded list, we might with more safety attempt their reasons.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The Spanish Inquisitors, in their *expurgatory* index, commanded that all that Luciferian exorcism be blotted out.—*Jeremy Taylor, Dissuasive against Popery*, ch. ii. § 10.

Expúrge. *v. a.* Purge away; expunge.

Expúrging. *part. adj.* Having the power to expurge.

The council of Trent and the Spanish inquisition, ingendering together, brought forth or perfected those catalogues and *expurging* indexes that rake through the entrails of many an old good author, with a violation worse than any could be offered to his tomb.—*Milton, Areopagitica.*

Expúte. *v. a.* [Lat. *sputum* = spittle.] Spit out; throw out.

I spit blood, and *exputed* a viscous tough matter. —*Fuller, Medicina Gymnastica*, p. 198: 1705.

Exquíre. *v. a.* Search into; inquire after.

Can
Thy years determine like the age of man,
That thou shouldst my delinquencies *exquire*,
And with variety of tortures tire?
G. Sandys, Paraphrase of the Book of Job, p. 16.

Éxquisite. *adj.* [Lat. *exquisitus*, pass. part. of *exquiro* (*ex* = out + *quæro* = seek) = sought out, elaborate, refined, curious.]

1. Farsought; excellent; consummate; complete.

a. In a *good* sense.

His absolute exactness they imitate by tending unto that which is most *exquisite* in every particular.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Adam and Eve, before the fall, were a different species; and none but a poet of the most unbounded invention, and the most *exquisite* judgement, could have fitted their conversation and behaviour to their state of innocence.—*Addison.*

The pleasures of sense are probably relished by beasts in a more *exquisite* degree than they are by men; for they taste them sincere and pure, without being distracted in the pursuit, or disquieted in the use of them.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons.*

b. In a *bad* sense.

With *exquisite* malice they have mixed the gall and vinegar of falsity and contempt.—*Eikon Basilike.*

2. Very sensibly felt.

The scales of the scarf-skin hinder objects from making too painful and *exquisite* impression on the nerves.—*Cheyne.*

3. Curious; nice; skillful. *Obsolete.*

Be not over *exquisite*
To cast the fashion of uncertain evils.
Milton, Comus, 359.

They were also *exquisite* in making miraculous talismans and mirrors, &c.—*Turkish Spy*, vol. v. b. ii. let. 13.

Éxquisite. *s.* Dandy, of an extreme character.

Such an *exquisite* was but a poor companion for a quiet, plain man like me.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney.*

Éxquisitely. *adv.* In an exquisite manner.

1. Perfectly; completely: (in either a good or an ill sense).

We see more *exquisitely* with one eye shut than with both open; for that the spirits visual unite themselves, and become stronger.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The soldier then, in Grecian arts unskill'd,
Returning rich with plunder from the field,
If cups of silver or of gold he brought,
With jewels set, and *exquisitely* wrought,
To glorious trappings straight the plate he turn'd,
And with the glitt'ring spoil his horse adorn'd.
Dryden.

2. Curiously; minutely.

To a man that had never seen an elephant, or a rhinoceros, who should tell him most *exquisitely* all their shape, colour, bigness, and particular marks. —*Sir P. Sidney, Defence of Poesy.*

Éxquisiteness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Exquisite; nicety; perfection.

A discourse which passes through the ear well, and seems to carry a good show of *exquisiteness*.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 51.

Nor do we find, that in the great pomp or princely parade used by queen Berenice and her train of women (among whom, no doubt, all the Roman and Asiatick fashions of improved beauty did appear, as St. Luke intimates), we find not the blessed apostle either at all taken or scandalized with that *exquisiteness* and glory.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 82.

We suppose the superficies of the two glasses should be so exactly flat and smooth, that no air at all can come between them; and experience has informed us, that it is extremely difficult to procure from our ordinary tradesmen either glasses or marbles so much as approaching such an *exquisiteness*. —*Boyle.*

Exs-. Over and above the remarks made on Ex- as a prefix, the present complication needs notice. It presents itself when the second element of any compound *begins* with the sound of *s*. As *ex* (*eks*) *ends* in this, two *ss* come together. Furthermore; *c* before a small vowel is sounded as *s*; hence *centre* preceded by *ec-* or *ex-* is in the same condition as if it were spelt *sentre*. So is *sc*; *sceptre* being sounded as if written either *ceptre* or *septre*. To write these sounds of *s* in full has often been considered superfluous; the result being that, in many words, no difference is made between *ex-* followed with a vowel, and *ex* followed by *s*. This is the case when *ex-sudation* is spelt *ex-udation*. As a matter of etymology, the latter form is, of course, objectionable. In practice, too, it has a tendency to prove mischievous. *Ex*, as a matter of pronunciation, is generally, when followed by a vowel, sounded as *e* + *g* + *z*. Nine men say *Aleg-zander* for one who says *Aleksander* (*Alexander*). Now, the spelling which encourages this is bad. Hence, in many cases, even when the examples go the other way, the entries in the present edition preserve the *s* wherever the custom of omitting it has not become too inveterate to be set aside, or the word be rare.

Exsángeous. *adj.* [Lat. *sanguis*, *-inis* = blood.] Bloodless.

The lowest embracing animals which were . . . *exsangeous*, or provided with colourless fluid instead of blood.—*Rymer Jones, General Outline*, ch. i.

Exsánguine. *adj.* Bloodless.

Such versicles *exsanguine* and pithless, yield neither pleasure nor profit.—*Lamb, Letter to Barton.*

Exscríbe. *v. a.* [Lat. *scribo* = write.] Copy; write out.

I that have been a lover, and could shew it,
(Though not in these,) in rhimes not wholly dumb,
Since I *exscribe* your sonnets, am become
A better lover and much better poet.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

His proof is from a passage in the Misnah, which Maimonides has also *exscribed*.—*Hooper, On Lent*, p. 223: 1695.

Exséct. *v. a.* [Lat. *sectus*, pass. part. of *seco* = cut.] Cut out; cut away.

Were it not for the effusion of blood which would follow an exection, the liver might not only be *exected*, but its office supplied by the spleen and other parts.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

Exsíccant. *s.* and *adj.* [Lat. *siccans*, *-antis*, pres. part. of *sicco* = dry; pass. part. *siccatus*.] Drying, or having the power to dry up; that which dries.

Some are moderately moist, and require to be treated with medicines of the like nature, such as fleshy parts; others dry in themselves, yet require *exsiccants*, as bones.—*Wiseman.*

Exsíccate. *v. a.* Dry up.

Great heats and droughts *exsiccate* and waste the moisture and vegetative nature of the earth.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Exsíccated. *part. adj.* Dried up.

If in a dissolution of steel a separation of parts be made by precipitation, or exhalation, the *exsiccated* powder ascends not unto the loadstone.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Exsiccátion. *s.* Act of drying; state of that which is dried.

That which is concreted by *exsiccation*, or expression of humidity, will be resolved by humectation; as earth, dirt, and clay.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Exsílience. *s.* [Lat. *salio* = leap.] Leaping out.

This desire of possession is seen in embracings, kisses, in the *exiliency* and egress of the spirits, in the expansion of the heart.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, 100. (Ord MS.)

Exsolútion. *s.* [Lat. *solutio*, *-onis*; from *solutus*, pass. part. of *solvo* = loose.] Relaxation.

Considering the *exolution* and languor ensuing that action in some, we cannot but think it much abridgeth our days.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Exstillátion. *s.* [Lat. *stilla* = drop.] Act of falling in drops.

They seemed made by an exsudation or *extillation* of putrifying juices out of the rocky earth.—*Derham, Physical Theology.*

Exstímulate. *v. a.* [Lat. *stimulus* = goad, prick, sting.] Prick; incite by stimulation.

Choler is one excretion whereby nature excludeth another, which descending unto the bowels, *extimulates* and excites them unto expulsion.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Exstimulátion. *s.* Pungency; power of exciting motion or sensation.

The native spirits admit great diversity; as hot, cold, active, dull, &c., whence proceed most of the virtues of bodies; but the air intermixed is without virtues, and maketh things insipid, and without any *extimulation*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Exsúccous. *adj.* [Lat. *succus* = juice.] Destitute or deprived of juice; dry.

This is to be effected not only in the plant yet growing, but in that which is brought *exuccous* and dry unto us.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Exsúction. *s.* [Lat. *suctus*, pass. part. of *sugo* = suck.] Act of sucking out, or draining out, without immediate contact of the power sucking with the thing sucked.

If you open the valve, and force up the sucker after this first *exsuction*, you will drive out almost a whole cylinder full of air.—*Boyle.*

Éxsudate. *v. n.* Same as Exsude.

Some perforations in the part itself, through which the humour included doth *exudate*, may be observed in such as are fresh.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Exsudátion. *s.* Sweating out; emission.

The gum of trees, shining and clear, is but a straining of the juice of the tree through the wood and bark; and Cornish diamonds, and rock rubies, which are yet more resplendent than gums, are the fine *exudations* of stone.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

If it hath more dew at noon than in the morning, then it seemeth to be an *exudation* of the herb itself.—*Ibid.*

Cuckowspittle, or woodsere, that spumous frothy dew or *exudation*, or both, is found especially about the joints of lavender and rosemary.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The tumour sometimes arises by a general *exudation* out of the cutis.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

They seemed to be made by an *exsudation*, or extillation of some petrifying juices out of the rocky earth.—*Derham.*

The resinous *exsudations* of pines and firs are an important branch of the materia medica.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 11.

At a more advanced stage of the disease, when the formation of the *exudations* has not proceeded far, some strong caustic may be applied to the parts affected, inasmuch as such applications have frequently arrested its further progress. —*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Exsúde. *v. n.* [Lat. *sudo* = sweat, pass. part. *sudatus*.] Issue through pores as sweat; sweat out.

The juices of the flowers are, first, the expressed juice; secondly, a volatile oil, wherein the smell of

the plant presides; thirdly, honey *exuding* from all flowers, the bitter not excepted.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Exsuflátion. *s.*

1. Blast working underneath.

Of volatility the utmost degree is when it will fly away without returning: the next is when it will fly up, but with ease return: the next is when it will fly upwards over the helm, by a kind of *exsufflation*, without vapouring.—*Bacon.*

2. Kind of exorcism.

He urgeth them with exorcism and *exsufflation*, which were there used in the church.—*Fulke, Retentive to stay good Christians*, p. 40: 1580.

That wondrous number of ceremonies in exorcism, *exsufflation*, use of salt, spittle, inunction, &c. in the church of Rome required.—*Puller, Moderation of the Church of England*, p. 282.

Exsúfflicate. *adj.* Puffed out; empty.

Exchange me for a goat,
When I shall turn the business of my soul
To such *exsufflicate* and blown surmises,
Matching thy inference.
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 3.

Exsúperance. *s.* [Lat. *exsupero* = overtop.] Overflow. *Rare.*

These excesses in our intellectual appetites doth Aristotle condemn for mere *exuperances* and vices.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 208: 1622.

Rome hath less variation than London; for on the west side of Rome are seated France, Spain, and Germany, which take off the *exuperance*, and balance the vigour of the eastern parts.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Exsúrgent. *adj.* [Lat. *surgens, -entis*, part. of *surgo* = rise.] Emergent. *Rare.*

Taking order for government determining *exurgent* controversies in a synod.—*D. Favour, Antiquity's Triumph over Modesty*, p. 539: 1619.

Exsuscitátion. *s.* [Lat. *suscito* = stir up.] Stirring up; awakening.

Virtue is not a thing that is merely acquired, and transfused into us from without, but rather an *exsuscitation* and raising up of those intellectual principles, pro re nata, and according as the circumstances of human actions invite, which were essentially engraven and sealed upon the soul at her first creation.—*Halliwell, Excellence of Moral Virtue*, p. 54: 1692.

Éxtancy. *s.* State of rising above the rest; rising up above the rest.

The order of the little *extancies*, and consequently that of the little depressions, will be altered likewise.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

Éxtant. *adj.* [Lat. *stans, -antis*, pres. part. of *sto* = stand.]

1. Standing out to view; standing above the rest.

That part of the teeth which is *extant* above the gums is naked, and not invested with that sensible membrane called periosteum, wherewith the other bones are covered.—*Ray.*

If a body have part of it *extant* and part of it immersed in fluid, then so much of the fluid as is equal in bulk to the immersed part shall be equal in gravity to the whole.—*Bentley.*

2. Public; not suppressed.

'Tis *extant*, that that which we call comedia, was at first nothing but a simple, continued song.—*B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

3. Preserved to the time of the person using the word: (opposed to *lost*, and applied to writings or documents).

The first of the continued weekly bills of mortality, *extant* at the parish clerks' hall, begins the twenty-ninth of December 1603.—*Graunt, Observations on the Bills of Mortality.*

Extémporal. *adj.*

1. Uttered without premeditation; quick; ready; sudden.

Alcidimus the sophister hath arguments to prove, that voluntary and *extemporal* far excelleth premeditated speech.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Speaking without premeditation.

Many foolish things fall from wise men, if they speak in haste, or be *extemporal*.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

3. Made up on the spur of the moment.

Having now erected an *extemporall* throne they do by the sound of trumpets give the stile of royaltie.—*Bishop Hall, Jehue is King.* (Ord MS.)

Extémporally. *adv.* In an extempore manner; quickly; without premeditation.

The quick comedians
Extemporally will stage us, and present
Our Alexandrian revels.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

Extemporáneal. *adj.* Unpremeditated (Extemporaneous the commoner word).

Extemporanean style, tautologies, apish imitation.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, to the reader.

Extemporáneous. *adj.* Unpremeditated; sudden.

By working of miracles is meant a more private and *extemporaneous* exercise of the same power.—*Bishop Warburton, Doctrine of Grace.*

The *extemporaneous* effusions of the glowing bard seem naturally to have fallen into this measure, and it was probably more easily suited to the voice or harp.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, i. diss. i. e. 4. b.

Extémporarily. *adv.* In an extemporary manner.

To prevent those that are yet children to speak *extemporarily* is to give them occasion to talk extream idly.—*Plutarch, Morals*, vol. i. pt. i. p. 19. (Ord MS.)

Extémporary. *adj.*

1. Uttered or performed without premeditation; sudden; quick.

This custom was begun by our ancestors out of an ambition of shewing their *extemporary* ability of speaking upon any subject.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.*

That men should confer at very distant removes by an *extemporary* intercourse, is another reputed impossibility.—*Glanville.*

They write in so diminutive a manner, with such frequent interlineations, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual hesitations, or *extemporary* expletives.—*Swift.*

2. Occasional.

A third shall be, by referring you to the most *extemporary* view of the commands of the decalogue, which Christ came not to destroy, but to fill up and perfect.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 480.

It may be wondered what should induce the people to build in this base manner, when they have, in the adjacent mountains, such plenty of good stone for nobler fabricks. I can give no reason for it, unless this may pass for such; that those who first planted here, finding so delicious a situation, were in haste to come to the enjoyment of it; and therefore nimbly set up those *extemporary* habitations, being unwilling to defer their pleasure so long, as whilst they might erect more magnificent structures; which primitive example their successors have followed ever since.—*Maundrell, Journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 125.

Extémpore. *adv.* [Lat. *ex* = out, *tempore*, the ablative singular of *tempus* = time; hence its literal meaning is *out of time*. Perhaps the *spur of the moment* is the best approximate translation of it, regard being had to the sense it bears in English. The extract from Dryden is simply a translation of *ex tempore vivis* = just as the occasion prompts. It is a Latin rather than an English word; or rather it is a pair of words, like *a priori*, *a posteriori*, and others which can scarcely be dispensed with, and which, in English, we must treat as single words.

As a part of speech, *extempore* is, in the first instance, an adverb. Its use as an adjective is condemned by Johnson, who cites the authority of Addison only. The addition of that of Dryden is Todd's. The recognition of it as a substantive is Todd's. That it is all three is beyond doubt. For further remarks see the observations on Contemporary.]

Without premeditation; suddenly; readily; without any previous care or preparation.

You may do it *extempore*; for it is but roaring.—*Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream*, i. 2.

Nothing great ought to be ventured upon without preparation; but, above all, how sottish is it to engage *extempore*, where the concern is eternity!—*South, Sermons.*

Hast thou no mark at which to bend thy bow?
Or, like a boy, pursu'st the carrion-crow
With pellets and with stones from tree to tree,
A fruitless toil, and liv'st *extempore*?
Dryden, Persius's Satires.

My regret when, under the most melancholy circumstances, I ascertained what had occurred was serious indeed; and my resolution never again to make acquaintances *extempore*, was coupled with the conviction that a practical joke is, in fact, a joke at all,—and yet, such is the influence of agreeable manners and lively conversation, that Da, subsequently became my greatest friend, at least in the worldly acceptation of that most equivocal word.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. i. ch. iv.

Extémpore. *adj.* Extemporaneous.

A sort of *extempore* poetry, or rather of tunable hobbling verse.—*Dryden, Origin and Progress of Satire.*

I have known a woman branch out into a long *extempore* dissertation upon a petticoat.—*Addison Spectator.*

It were to be wished, therefore, that in our established church *extempore* playing were as much discountenanced as *extempore* praying.—*Mason, Essays on English Church Music.*

Extémpore. *s.* Extempore production.

Amidst the disadvantage of *extempore* against premeditation, he dispelled with ease and perfect clearness all the sophisms that had been brought against him.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*

Extémporize. *v. a.* Do anything extempore, especially in the way of speech.

Pitt, of whom it was said that he could *extemporize* a Queen's speech.—*Lord Campbell, Lives of the Chancellors, Eldon.*

Extémporizing. *part. adj.* or *verbal abs.* Doing, or uttering, anything extempore.

The *extemporizing* faculty is never more out of its element than in the pulpit; though even here, it is much more excusable in a sermon than in a prayer.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 117.

Exténd. *v. a.*

1. Stretch out in any direction.

If those pieces were *extended* and stretched out in man, as they are in the world, man would be the giant and the world the dwarf, the world but the map and the man the world.—*Donne, Devotions*, p. 65: 1624.

Should'ring God's altar a vile image stands,
Belies his features, nay *extends* his hands. *Pope.*

2. Amplify (opposed to *contract*); continue.

It is sufferable in any to use what liberty they list in their own manner of writing; but the contracting and *extending* the lines and sense of others would appear a thankless office.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

3. Spread abroad; diffuse; expand.

He much magnifies the capacity of his understanding, who persuades himself that he can *extend* his thoughts farther than God exists, or imagine any expansion where he is not.—*Locke.*

4. Widen to a large comprehension.

Few *extend* their thoughts towards universal knowledge.—*Locke.*

5. Stretch into assignable dimensions; make local; magnify so as to fill some assignable space.

The mind, say they, while you sustain
To hold her station in the brain,
You grant, at least, she is *extended*;
Ergo, the whole dispute is ended. *Prior.*

6. Increase in force or duration.

If much you note him,
You shall offend him, and *extend* his passion:
Feed and regard him not.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 4.

The eyes of Tobit, carrying in themselves some action of their own, were additionally promoted by that power which can *extend* their natures into production of effects, beyond created efficiencies.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

7. Enlarge the comprehension of any position.

Seeing it is not set down how far the bounds of his speech concerning dissimilitude reach, who can assure us that it *extendeth* farther than to those things only wherein the nations were idolatrous?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

8. Impart; communicate.

Let there be none to *extend* mercy unto him.—*Psalms*, cix. 12.

9. Seize by a course of law.

This manor is *extended* to my use.
Massinger, New Way to pay Old Debts.

The law, that settles all you do,
And marries where you did but woo;
And if it judge upon your side,
Will soon *extend* her for your bride.
Butler, Hudibras.

Exténd. *v. n.* Reach to any distance.

My goodness *extendeth* not to thee.—*Psalms*, xvi. 2.

The bigness of such a church ought to be no greater than that unto which the voice of a preacher of a middling lungs can easily *extend*.—*Graunt.*

Exténder. *s.* Person, thing, or instrument by which anything is stretched or extended.

Those muscles which are inserted into the thigh, and have their use for the motion thereof, notwithstanding their origination may be either from the back, (inwardly, as the chief flector, the Psoas; or outwardly, as the first *extender*, Gluteus major;) or from the os ilium, (as most other movers of the thigh have;) ought all to be accounted into the number of the strong men.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 65.

The extension made, the *extenders* are to be loosened gently.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Extendibílity. *s.* Capability of extension. *Rare.*

Fire is cause of *extendibility*. *Old Poem* in *Ashmole's Theatrum Chemicum*, p. 58: 1652.

Exténdible. *adj.* Capable of extension, either materially, or by enlargement of application; capable of being made wider or longer.

Warrants for vagrants are not *extendible* to knight-errants!—*Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 263.

Tubes, recently made of fluids, are easily lengthened; such as have often suffered force, grow rigid, and hardly *extendible*.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Exténdlessness. *s.* Unlimited extension. *Rare.*

Certain moleculæ seminales must keep the world from an infinitude and *extendlessness* of excursions every moment into new figures and animals.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Exténdure. *s.* Extent. *Rare.*

The cittie of the Curantes, named Chartres, was in those ancient times of much larger *extendure* than now it is.—*Time's Storehouse*, 56, 2. (Ord MS.)

Extensibílity. *s.* Quality of being extensible.

In what manner they are mixed, so as to give a fibre *extensibility*, who can say?—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

Exténsible. *adj.*

1. Capable of being stretched into length or breadth.

The malleus, being fixed to an *extensible* membrane, follows the traction of the muscle, and is drawn inward.—*Holder.*

2. Capable of being extended to a larger comprehension.

That love is blind, is *extensible* beyond the object of poetry.—*Glanville.*

Exténsile. *adj.* Suited for extension.

If we view the articulated moveable spines and the *extensile* and prehensile tubes in the light of primitive forms of locomotive extremities, we shall see in their great numbers and irrelative repetition an illustration of the same law.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. x.

Exténsion. *s.* Act of extending; state of being extended.

The hiccough cometh of fulness of meat, especially in children, which causeth an *extension* of the stomach.—*Bacon.*

All rest satisfied at the postures of moderation, and none endure the extremity of flexure or *extension*.—*Sir T. Browne.*

This foundation of the earth upon the waters, or *extension* of it above the waters, doth agree to the antediluvian earth.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

By this idea of solidity is the *extension* of body distinguished from the *extension* of space: the *extension* of body being nothing but the cohesion or continuity of solid, separable, movable parts; and the *extension* of space, the continuity of unsolid, inseparable, and immovable parts.—*Locke.*

We cannot measure secondary qualities in the same manner in which we measure primary qualities, by a mere addition of parts. There is this leading and remarkable difference, that while both classes of qualities are susceptible of changes of magnitude, primary qualities increase by addition of *extension*, secondary, by augmentation of intensity. A space is doubled when another equal space is placed by its side; one weight joined to another makes up the sum of the two. But when one degree of warmth is combined with another, or one shade of red colour with another, we cannot in like manner talk of the sum.—*Whewell, Novum Organon Renovatum.*

Exténsional. *adj.* Long drawn out; having great extent; excursive. *Rare.*

You run into these *extensional* phantasms, which I look upon as contemptuously, as upon the quick wrigglings up and down of pismires.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.*

Exténsive. *adj.*

1. Wide; large.

I would not be understood to recommend to all a pursuit of those sciences, to those *extensive* lengths to which the moderns have advanced them.—*Watts, On the Mind.*

2. Extensile.

Silver beaters chuse the finest coin, as that which is most *extensive* under the hammer.—*Boyle.*

Exténsively. *adv.* In an extensive manner; widely; largely.

'Tis impossible for any to pass a right judgement concerning them, without entering into most of these circumstances, and surveying them *extensively*, and comparing and balancing them all aright.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

Exténsiveness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Extensive.

1. Largeness; diffusiveness; wideness.

As we have reason to admire the excellency of this contrivance, so have we to applaud the *extensiveness* of the benefit.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

An *extensiveness* of understanding and a large memory are of service.—*Watts, Logick.*

2. Possibility to be extended.

We take notice of the wonderful dilatability or *extensiveness* of the throats and gullets of serpents: I myself have taken two entire adult mice out of the stomach of an adder, whose neck was not bigger than my little finger.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Exténsor. *s.* Muscle by which any limb is extended.

Civil people had the flexors of the head very strong; but in the insolent there was a great overbalance of strength in the *extensors* of the neck.—*Arbuthnot and Pope, Martinus Scriblerus.*

Exténsure. *s.* Extension. *Rare.*

I spy'd a goodly tree,
Under the *extensure* of whose lordly arms,
The small birds warbled their harmonious charms.
Drayton, The Owl. (Ord MS.)

Extént. *adj.* Extended. *Obsolete.*

Both his hands most filthy feculent,
Above the water were on high *extent*,
And fain'd to wash themselves incessantly.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Extént. *s.*

1. Space or degree to which anything is extended.

If I mean to reign
David's true heir, and his full sceptre sway
To just *extent* over all Israel's sons.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 304.

These two representations are not inconsistent with each other; and there is strong reason to believe that both are, to a great *extent*, true.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiv.

2. Bulk; size; compass.

The serpent, subtlest beast of all the field,
Of huge *extent* sometimes.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 495.

Ariana, of Darius' race,
That rul'd the *extent* of Asia. *Glover.*

3. Communication; distribution; extension. *Rare.*

An emperour of Rome thus overborne,
Troubled, confronted thus, and for the *extent*
Of equal justice us'd with such contempt.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, iv. 4.

4. Execution; seizure. *Obsolete.*

Let my officers
Make an *extent* upon his house and land,
And turn him going.
Shakespear, As you like it, iii. 1.

Exténture. *s.* Extent. *Rare.*

Braccato, in the time of Julius Cæsar, had his *extenture* from the Alpes so farre as Rosne, or Rhodanus, bending towardes the Pyrenean mountains.—*Treasure of ancient and modern Times.* (Ord MS.)

Exténuate. *v. a.* [Lat. *extenuatus*, pass. part. of *extenuo* = make thin (*tenuis*); *extenuatio, -onis.*]

1. Lessen; make small or slender in bulk.

His body behind his head becomes broad, from whence it is again *extenuated* all the way to the tail.—*Grew, Museum.*

2. Lessen; diminish in any quality.

To persist
In doing wrong, *extenuates* not wrong,
But makes it much more heavy.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

But fortune there *extenuates* the crime:
What's vice in me, is only mirth in him.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

3. Lessen; degrade; diminish in honour. *Rare.*

Righteous are thy decrees on all thy works;
Who can *extenuate* thee?
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 644.

4. Lessen in representation; palliate: (opposed to *aggravate*).

When you shall these unlucky deeds relate,
Speak of me, as I am: nothing *extenuate*,
Nor set down aught in malice.
Shakespear, Othello, v. 2.

Upon his examination he denied little of that wherewith he was charged, nor endeavoured much to excuse or *extenuate* his fault: so that, not very wisely thinking to make his offence less by confession, he made it enough for condemnation.—*Bacon.*

Yet hear me, Samson, not that I endeavour
To lessen or *extenuate* my offence.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 766.

5. Make rare: (opposed to *dense*).

The race of all things here is to *extenuate* and turn things to be more pneumatical and rare, and not to retrograde from pneumatical to that which is dense.—*Bacon.*

He the congealed vapours melts again,
Extenuated into drops of rain.
G. Sandys, Paraphrase of the Book of Job, p. 53.

Exténuate. *adj.* Small; thin.

The body slender, lank, and *extenuate*.—*Hulost*, in v. *Body.*

Thinness having *extenuate* parts.—*Scott, Essay on Drapery*, p. 7: 1635.

Exténuating. *part. adj.*

1. Making lean.

The people from their infancy are bred up with dry bisket and other *extenuating* diet, to make them extreme lean.—*Sir H. Blount, Voyage to the Levant*, p. 53.

2. Lessening in representation.

Generally, however, it will be found that the same orators do not excel equally in both modes of exciting the feelings; and it should be recommended to each to employ principally that in which he succeeds best; since either, if judiciously managed, will generally prove effectual for its object. The well-known tale of Inkle and Yarico, which is an instance of the *extenuating* method, (as it may be called,) could not, perhaps, have been rendered more affecting, if equally so, by the most impassioned vehemence and rhetorical heightening.—*Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. ii. ch. ii. § 5.

Extenuátion. *s.*

1. Act of representing things less ill than they are; contrary to aggravation; palliation.

Other artists have substituted the practice of apology or *extenuation*.—*Lord Shaftesbury.*

2. Mitigation; alleviation of punishment.

When sin is to be judged, the kindest enquiry is what deeds of charity we can allege in *extenuation* of our punishment.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

3. Loss of plumpness, or a general decay in the muscular flesh of the whole body.

A third sort of marasmus is an *extenuation* of the body, caused through an immoderate heat and dryness of the parts.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

Extérior. *adj.* [Lat.] Outward; external; not intrinsic.

And what is faith, love, virtue unessay'd,
Alone, without *exterior* help sustained?
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 335.

Seraphick and common lovers behold *exterior* beauties as children and astronomers consider Galileo's optick glasses.—*Boyle.*

Father, blacker, and merrier, are words which, together with the thing they denominate, imply also something else separate and *exterior* to the existence of that thing.—*Locke.*

Extérior. *s.* External or outward appearance; surface; parts external to the same.

She did so course o'er my *exteriors* with such a greedy intention.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 3.

Extériorly. *adv.* Outwardly; externally; not intrinsically.

You have slander'd nature in my form;
Which, howsoever rude *exteriorly*,
Is yet the cover of a fairer mind,
Than to be butcher of an innocent child.
Shakespear, King John, iv. 2.

Extérminate. *v. a.* [Lat. *exterminatus*, pass. part. of *extermino* = banish beyond the border (*terminus*); *exterminatio, -onis.*] Root out; tear up; drive away; abolish; destroy.

This discovery alone is sufficient, if the vices of men did not captivate their reason, to explode and *exterminate* rank atheism out of the world.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

Extermination. *s.* Destruction; excision.

The question is, how far an holy war is to be pursued, whether to displanting and *extermination* of people?—*Bacon.*

Extérminator. *s.* Person or instrument by which anything is destroyed.

Such a saint was Simon de Montfort, the *exterminator* of the Albigenses.—*Buckle, History of Civilization*, vol. ii. ch. iii.

Extérminatory. *adj.* Consigning to destruction.

After what has passed in 1782, one would not think that decorum, to say nothing of policy, would permit them to call up, by magick charms, the grounds, reasons, and principles of those terrible, confiscatory, and *exterminatory* periods.—*Burke, Letter to R. Burke, Esq.*

Extérmine. *v. a.* Exterminate; destroy. *Rare.*

If you do sorrow at my grief in love,
By giving love your sorrow and my grief
Were both *extermin'd.*
Shakespear, As you like it, iii. 5.

Enemies that strive to destroy, loose, abolish, burn, and *extermine* from the world the books of it.—*Donne, History of the Septuagint*, p. 210.

Extérn. *adj.* [Lat. *externus.*]

1. External; outward; visible.

When my outward action doth demonstrate
The native act and figure of my heart
In compliment *extern*, 'tis not long after
But I will wear my heart upon my sleeve
For daws to peck at. *Shakespear, Othello*, i. 1.

Those things of *extern* mode and fashion, which will either cease to be doubted of and used, when once they appear to a gracious heart any way evil.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 83.

Nor are the observations of the eye any thing profitable, unless the mind draw something from the *extern* object to enrich the soul withal.—*Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel*, p. 196.

2. Applied, or coming, from without.

When two bodies are pressed one against another, the rare body not being so able to resist division as the dense, and being not permitted to retire back, by reason of the *extern* violence impelling it, the parts of the rare body must be severed.—*Sir K. Digby.*

Extérnal. *adj.*

1. Outward; not proceeding from itself; operating or acting from without: (opposed to *internal*).

We come to be assured that there is such a being, either by an internal impression of the notion of a God upon our minds, or else by such *external* and visible effects as our reason tells us must be attributed to some cause, and which we cannot attribute to any other but such as we conceive God to be.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Shells being exposed loose upon the surface of the earth to the injuries of weather, to be trod upon by horses and other cattle, and to many other *external* accidents, are, in tract of time, broken to pieces.—*Woodward.*

2. Showing outwardly; having to the view or outward perception any particular nature.

He that commits only the *external* act of idolatry is as guilty as he that commits the *external* act of theft.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Extérnal. *s.* That which is without; that which is superficial, or belonging merely to the surface; that which makes a show, rather than a reality.

Adam was then no less glorious in his *externals*: he had a beautiful body as well as an immortal soul.—*South, Sermons.*

Externálity. *s.* External character; fact of lying externally to anything.

Pressure or resistance necessarily supposes *externality* in the thing which presses or resists.—*Adam Smith, Essay on the external Senses.*

No rational psychology can be constructed save on the basis of some acknowledged relation between thought and the subject-matter of thought—between mind and nature. No explanation whatever can be given of any act of intelligence, but what implicitly affirms or denies certain ontological propositions. Hence, unless some such propositions can be established, no superstructure of science is possible. This must remain true, whatever be the special character of the psychology to be developed. Is it realistic? Its argument may be taken in flank by a denial of the *externality* of things. If it be any elaboration of idealism, it takes for granted mind and personality, and is liable to sceptical criticism on these assumptions. And the sceptic's psychology, having for foundation its 'impressions and ideas,' may be brought to a stand by the assertion that these are not things but relations.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology.*

Extérnally. *adv.* Outwardly.

The exterior ministry, *externally* and alone, hath in it nothing excellent, as being destitute of the sanctity that God requires, and it is common to wicked men and good.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Extínct. *adj.* [Lat. *extinctus*, pass. part. of *extinguo* = extinguish; whence *extinguesco*, and *extinctio, -onis.*]

1. Extinguished.

They are *extinct*, quenched as tow.—*Isaiah*, xliii. 17.

Their purple vengeance bath'd in gore retires,
Her weapons blunted, and *extinct* her fires. *Pope.*

2. Stopped; ceasing to give progressive succession; having died out.

My days are *extinct.*—*Job*, xvii. 1.

The royal family is all *extinct*,
And she who reigns bestows her crown on me.
Dryden.

The nobility are never likely to be *extinct*, because the greatest part of their titles descend to heirs general.—*Swift.*

3. Abolished; out of force.

A censure inflicted a jure continues, though such law be *extinct*, or the lawgiver removed from his office.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Extínct. *v. a.* Extinguish; make extinct; put out. *Rare.*

It may seem to his high wisdom meet ... to *extinct* and make frustrate the payments of the said annates or first-fruits.—*Acts of Parliament*, 23 Hen. VIII. 33.

Extíncted. *part. adj.* Extinguished. *Rare.*

Give renew'd fire to our *extincted* spirits.
Shakespear, Othello, ii. 1.

Extínction. *s.*

1. Act of extinguishing; state of being extinguished.

Red hot needles or wires, extinguished in quicksilver, do yet acquire a verticity according to the laws of position and *extinction.*—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The parts are consumed through *extinction* of their native heat and dissipation of their radical moisture.—*Harvey.*

2. Destruction; excision; suppression.

The *extinction* of nations, and the desolation of kingdoms, were but the effects of this destructive evil.—*Rogers, Sermons.*

They lie in dead oblivion, losing half
The fleeting moments of too short a life,
Total *extinction* of th' enlighten'd soul.
Thomson, Seasons, Summer.

With regard to the first of these questions, the answer generally given is, that the nature of the government in the ancient democratical states caused a demand for public speakers, and for such speakers as should be able to gain influence not only with educated persons in dispassionate deliberation, but with a promiscuous multitude; and accordingly it is remarked that the *extinction* of liberty brought with it, or at least brought after it, the decline of eloquence.—*Whately, Elements of Rhetoric.*

Extínguish. *v. a.*

1. Put out: (as a *light* or *fire*).

The soft god of pleasure that warm'd our desires,
Has broken his bow, and *extinguish'd* his fires.
Dryden.

Then rose the seed of chaos and of night,
To blot out order, and *extinguish* light.
Pope, Dunciad.

2. Suppress; destroy.

They *extinguish* the love of the people to the young king, by remembering some imperfections of his father.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

My fame of chastity, by which the skies
I reacht before, by thee *extinguish'd* dies.
Sir J. Denham.

3. Surpass anything so as to make it non-existent, wholly or approximately.

Bethink thee on her virtues that surmount,
Her nat'ral graces that *extinguish* art.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. v. 3.

Extínguisher. *s.* That which extinguishes.

a. Simply and generally.

To say truth, though some call their profound ignorances, new lights, they were better anabaptised into the appellation of *extinguishers*; carried about with every wind.—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 160: 1654.

Learning they hold rather a disparagement than ornament; an *extinguisher* than a kindler of their new light and strange fire.—*Featly, Dippers Dipt*, p. 202.

b. As a hollow cone put over a candle.

If it should ever offer to flame out again, I would use the conicum as an *extinguisher* to smother it.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.*

'Tis better to cover the vital flame with an *extinguisher* of honour, than let it consume till it burns blue, and lies agonizing within the socket.—*Collier, Essay on the Value of Life.*

Figuratively.

Who, that has arrived at maturity in intellect, taste, and feeling, does not recollect how hard it was in early life to put the *extinguisher* upon a fine metaphor or dazzling expression—to reject tinsel, however worthless, if it did but glare; and epithets, however superfluous, if they but sounded grand?—how hard it was to forget one's self, and to become sincerely intent upon the best, simplest, strongest, briefest mode of communicating what we deemed important truth to the minds of others?—*Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, appendix AA.

Extínguishment. *s.* Extinction *commoner.*

1. Extinction; suppression; act of quenching; destruction.

When death's form appears, she feareth not
An utter quenching, or *extinguishment*;
She would be glad to meet with such a lot,
That so she might all future ill prevent.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

He moved him to a war upon Flanders, for the better *extinguishment* of the civil wars of France.—*Bacon.*

The immediate cause of death is the resolution or *extinguishment* of the spirits.—*Id., Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Abolition; nullification.

Divine laws of Christian church polity may not be altered by *extinguishment.*—*Hooker, Ecclesiast' cal Polity.*

It is the most humble petition of his nobles and commons, that for *extinguishment* of all ambiguities and doubts it may be enacted in form and manner as followeth, &c.—*Lord Herbert of Cherbury, History of Henry VIII.* p. 397.

3. Termination of a family or succession.

His heart easily conceived treason against the crown, wherein he perished himself, and made a final *extinguishment* of his house and honour.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Extírp. *v. a.* [see Extirper.] Eradicate; root out. *Rare.*

Which to *extirpe* he laid him privily
Down in a darksome lowly place far in.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Nor shall that nation boast it so with us,
But be *extirped* from our provinces.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 3.

To *extirp* all knowledge, and exile
All brave and ancient things for ever from this isle.
Drayton, Polyolbion, vi.

A time to plant, to *extirp*; to kill, to cure;
A time to batter down, a time to immure.
G. Sandys.

Extírpable. *adj.* Capable of being extirpated.

Lest it infect the ground with a plant not easily *extirpable.*—*Evelyn, Terra.*

Extírpate. *v. a.* [Lat. *stirps* = stock, family.—the second *s* omitted in spelling.] Root out; eradicate; exscind; destroy.

The rebels were grown so strong, that they made account speedily to *extirpate* the British nation in that kingdom.—*Dryden.*

We in vain endeavour to drive the wolf from our own to another's door: the breed ought to be *extirpated* out of the island.—*Locke.*

It is not the business of virtue to *extirpate* the affections, but to regulate them.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Extirpátion. *s.* Act of rooting out; eradication; excision; destruction.

It is said that popery, for want of utter *extirpation*, hath in some places taken root and flourished again.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

It is rather an *extirpation* than a plantation.—*Bacon, Essay of Plantations.*

Religion requires the *extirpation* of all those passions and vices which render men unsociable and troublesome to one another.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Extírpative. *adj.* Capable of extirpating; having a tendency to extirpate.

Enable nature to go on with the *extirpative* and preventive remedies.—*Cheyne.* (Ord MS.)

Extírper. *s.* One who, or that which, extirpates. *Rare.*

Many verbs, such as 'to ease,' 'to merit,' 'to extirp,' the older form of 'to extirpate,' have substantives formed on them—'easer,' 'meriter,' '*extirper.* If it be urged that this is assumed of course, and that it therefore is superfluous to note them, I cannot assent to this explanation of their absence: and seeing that 'forfeiter,' 'lapper,' 'thirster,' and other little-used words of the same formation, are introduced, there is at least an inconcinnity in omitting these, as they have been omitted by tens and by hundreds. . . . 'Founders of states, lawgivers, *extirpers* of tyrants, fathers of the people, were honoured.' (Bacon, Of the Interpretation of Nature.)—*Archbishop Trench, On some Deficiencies in our English Dictionaries.*

Extispícious. *adj.* [Lat. *extispicium* = inspection of the entrails (i.e. of animals

killed for the purposes of prognostication). A term in augury. *Exta* = entrails; *spicio* (*specio*) = look at, observe.] Augurial; relating to the inspection of entrails in order to prognostication.

Thus hath he deluded many nations unto his augurial and *extispicious* inventions, from casual and uncontrived contingencies, divining events succeeding.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Extól. *v. a.* [Lat. *extollo* = raise up, out of, or from, anything.] Praise; magnify; laud; celebrate.

Extol him that rideth upon the heavens.—*Psalms*, lxviii. 4.

When a rich man speaketh, every man holdeth his tongue, and look, what he saith they *extol* it to the clouds.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xiii. 23.

Heav'n and earth shall high *extol*
Thy praises, with the innumerable sound
Of hymns, and sacred songs, wherewith thy throne
Encompass'd shall resound thee ever bless'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 146.

Let Araby *extol* her happy coast,
Her cinnamon and sweet amomum boast.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid.

After *extolling* their strength and spirit, he proceeded to explain why it was that, with all their strength and spirit, they were constantly beaten.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xiv.

His [Lord Mansfield's] choicest relaxation was in the polished society of literary men and lovers of the arts; and his powers of conversation are *extolled* in all the traditions that have reached the present age, as of a very high order.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Lord Mansfield.*

Extóller. *s.* One who, or that which, extols; praiser; magnifier; one who praises to the skies.

Extollers of the pope's supremacy.—*Bacon, Charge at the Session of the Verge.*

Extórt. *v. a.* [Lat. *tortus*, pass. part. of *torqueo* = twist.] Draw by force; force away; wrest; wring from one.

Till the injurious Roman did *extort*
This tribute from us, we were free.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iii. 1.

I remember well the impious oath,
Hardly *extorted* from my trembling youth. *Rowe.*

My earnest desires, not any doubts of your goodness, but my real concern for your welfare, *extort* this from me.—*Archbishop Wake.*

Extórt. *v. n.* Practise oppression and violence.

To whom they never gave any penny of entertainment, but let them feed upon the countries, and *extort* upon all men where they come.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Before they did *extort* and oppress the people only by colour of a lewd custom, they did afterwards use the same extortions by warrant.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Extórt. *adj.* Extorted. *Rare.*

Having great lordships got and goodly farms,
Through strong oppression of his power *extort*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 2, 5.

Extórted. *part. adj.* Gained by violence, oppression, or usury.

His tail was stretched out in wond'rous length,
That to the house of heavenly gods it raught,
And with *extorted* power and borrow'd strength,
The ever burning lamps from thence it brought.
Spenser.

Are my chests fill'd up with *extorted* gold?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 7.

Extórter. *s.* One who extorts; one who practises oppression, extortion, or usury.

Edric the *extorter* was deprived by king Canute of the government of Mercia.—*Camden, Remains.*

Extórtion. *s.*

1. Act or practice of gaining by violence and rapacity.

That goodness
Of gleaning all the land's wealth into one,
Into your own hands, cardinal, by *extortion*.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

Oppression and *extortion* did maintain the greatness, and oppression and *extortion* did extinguish the greatness of that house.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

2. Force by which anything is unjustly taken away.

Because the lords had power to impose this charge, the freeholders were glad to give a great part of their lands to hold the rest free from that *extortion*.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

A succeeding king's just recovery of rights from unjust usurpations and *extortions*, shall never be prejudiced by any act of mine.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Extórtioner. *s.* One who practises extortion; one who grows rich by violence, rapacity, or usury.

There will be always murderers, adulterers, *extortioners*, church-robbers, traitors, and other rabblement.—*Camden.*

The covetous *extortioner* is involved in the same sentence.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Extórtious. *adj.* Oppressive; violent; unjust.

Upon the sight we do well and wisely, by all politick provisions to meet with or prevent all those peccant humours which may occasion a publick distemper; to curb the lawless insolence of some, the seditious machinations of others, the *extortious* cruelties of some, the corrupt wresting of justice in others.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 77.

Extra. [Lat.] A word often used both in composition and as an adjective, meaning over and above, extraordinary, or the like (as, '*extra* work, *extra* pay,' &c.); or beyond (as, '*extra*judicial, *extra*mundane,' &c.).

As, however, the quantity of iron required for ship-building forms but a small part of the total quantity required for all purposes, the *extra* demand on the iron-makers can be nothing like so great in proportion as is the *extra* demand on the ship-builders. Whence it follows, that there will be much less tendency to an immediate enlargement of the iron-producing industry—the *extra* quantity will for some time be obtained by working *extra* hours.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology.*

Used *substantivally* in expressions such as 'a charge for *extras*.' It may also be considered as an abbreviation of Extraordinary.

Extráct. *v. a.* [Lat. *extractus*, pass. part. of *extraho* = draw out.] Draw out.

Out of the ashes of all plants they *extract* a salt which they use in medicines.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

I now see
Bone of my bone, flesh of my flesh, myself
Before me; woman is her name, of man
Extracted. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 494.

These waters were *extracted*, and laid upon the surface of the ground.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

The metallick or mineral matter is so diffused amongst the crasser matter, that it would never be possible to separate and *extract* it.—*Woodward.*

Figuratively.

Coningsby, who since his practice with Lady Everingham flattered himself that he had advanced in small talk, and was not sorry that he had now an opportunity of proving his prowess, made some lively observations about pets and the breeds of lap-dogs, but he was not fortunate in *extracting* a response or exciting a repartee.—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby.*

In *Literature.* Select and abstract from a larger treatise.

To see how this case is represented, I have *extracted* out of that pamphlet a few notorious falsehoods.—*Swift.*

Passive participle *extraught.*

Sham'st thou not, knowing whence thou art *extraught*,
To let thy tongue detect thy baseborn heart?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 2.

Extract. *s.*

1. Substance extracted. Specially in *Chemistry.*

In tinctures, if the superfluous spirit of wine be distilled off, it leaves at the bottom that thicker substance, which chymists call the *extract* of the vegetables.—*Boyle.*

To dip our tongues in gall, to have nothing in our mouth but the *extract* and exhalation of our inward bitterness, is no great sensuality.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

In *Literature.* Chief heads drawn from a book; abstract; epitome.

I will present a few *extracts* out of authors.—*Camden, Remains.*

Some books may be read by *extracts* made of them by others, but only in the less important arguments, and the meaner books; else distilled books are like common distilled waters, flashy things.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Spend some hours every day in reading, and making *extracts*, if your memory be weak.—*Swift.*

2. Extraction; descent. *Obsolete.*

The apostle gives it a value suitable to its *extract*, branding it with the most ignominious imputation of foolishness.—*South, Sermons.*

Extráction. *s.*

1. Act of drawing one part out of a compound; act of drawing out the principal substance by chemical operation.

Although the charge of *extraction* should exceed the worth, at least it will discover nature and possibility.—*Bacon.*

The distillations of waters, *extractions* of oils, and such like experiments are unknown to the ancients.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

2. Derivation from an original; lineage; descent.

One whose *extraction's* from an ancient line,
Gives hope again that well-born men may shine;
The meanest in your nature mild and good,
The noble rest secured in your blood. *Waller.*

A family of an ancient *extraction*, transported with the conqueror out of Normandy.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

To her it was owing that, while younger men, not superior to him in *extraction*, and far inferior to him in every kind of personal merit, were filling the highest offices of the state, adding manor to manor, rearing palace after palace, he was lying at a spunging-house for a debt of three hundred pounds. Assuredly if Bacon owed gratitude to Elizabeth, he owed none to Essex.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Lord Bacon.*

Extráctive. *adj.* Capable of being extracted.

Mr. Giobert has communicated to the publick the analysis of a fertile soil in the vicinity of Turin, where it rains yearly above 40 inches on the square foot. He found 1lb. of it to contain from 20 to 30 grains of *extractive* matter which flamed and burned, and therefore was a coal soluble in water.—*Kirwan, On Manures*, p. 55.

Extráctive. *s.* In *Chemistry.* See example.

The older apothecaries used this term [extract] to designate the product of the evaporation of any vegetable juice, infusion, or decoction; whether the latter two were made with water, alcohol, or ether; whence arose the distinction of aqueous, alcoholic, and ethereous *extracts*. Fourcroy made many researches upon these preparations, and supposed that they had all a common basis, which he called the *extractive* principle. But Chevreul and other chemists have since proved that this pretended principle is a heterogeneous and very variable compound. By the term *extract*, therefore, is now meant merely the whole of the soluble matters obtained from vegetables, reduced by careful evaporation to either a pasty or solid consistence. The watery *extracts*, which are those most commonly made, are as various as the vegetables which yield them; some containing chiefly sugar or gum in great abundance, and are therefore innocent or inert; while others contain very energetic impregnations. The conduct of the evaporating heat is the capital point in the preparation of *extracts*.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Extract.*

Extradictionary. *adj.* [Lat. *dictio*, *-onis* = word, term, phrase.] Not consisting in words, but realities. *Rare.*

Of *extradictionary* and real fallacies, Aristotle and logicians make six; but we observe men are commonly deceived by four thereof.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Extradition. *s.* [the division of this word is *ex* + *tradition*.] Delivering up: (chiefly used in *international law*).

Half the council had advised her [Queen Elizabeth] to demand the *extradition* of Darnley and Lennox, and to declare war if it was refused.—*Froude, History of England, Reign of Elizabeth*, ch. ix.

Extrajudícial. *adj.* Out of the regular course of legal procedure.

A declaratory or *extrajudicial* absolution is conferred in foro pœnitentiali.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Extrajudícially. *adv.* In an extrajudicial manner.

The confirmation of an election, though done by a previous citation of all persons concerned, may be said to be done *extrajudicially*, when opposition ensues thereupon.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Extramíssion. *s.* Act of emitting outwards. *Rare.*

Aristotle, Alhazen, and others, hold that sight is by reception, and not by *extramission*; by receiving the rays of the object unto the eye, and not by sending any out.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Extramúndane. *adj.* [Lat. *mundus* = world.] Beyond the verge of the material world.

'Tis a philosophy that gives the exactest topography of the *extramundane* spaces.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Christianity was one in this materialistic intercommunion between the world of man and the *extramundane*; that ulterior sphere, in its purer corporeity, yet still, in its corporeity, was perpetually becoming cognisable to the senses of man.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. ii.

Extráneous. *adj.* Not belonging to anything; foreign; of different substance; not intrinsic.

Relation is not contained in the real existence of things, but something *extraneous* and superinduced.—*Locke.*

Rent and interest being always very high, and interest varying, as it must do, according to the rate of profits, it is evident that wages must have been very low. . . . And though this, being an inevitable inference, does not require *extraneous* support, it may be mentioned that in modern times, for which alone we have direct evidence, wages have in India always been excessively low, and the people have been, and still are, obliged to work for a sum barely sufficient to meet the exigencies of life.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England.*

Extráordinancy. *s.* Quality of being extraordinary. *Rare.*

In regard of quality, care, and *extraordinancy*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. vii. § 15. (Ord MS.)

Extraórdinarily. *adv.* In an extraordinary manner; in a manner out of the common method and order; uncommonly; particularly; eminently; remarkably.

He quotes me right; and I hope all his quotations, wherein he is so *extraordinarily* copious and elaborate, are so.—*Howell.*

The temple of Solomon was a type, and therefore was so *extraordinarily* magnificent; otherwise perhaps a cheaper structure might have been as serviceable.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.*

Extraórdinariness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Extraordinary; uncommonness; eminence; remarkableness.

I chuse some few either for the *extraordinariness* of their guilt, or the frequency of their practice.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Extraórdinary. *adj.*

1. Different from common order and method; not ordinary.

Evils must be judged inevitable, if there be no apparent ordinary way to avoid them; because where council and advice bear rule of God's *extraordinary* power, without *extraordinary* warrant, we cannot presume.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Spain had no wars save those which were grown into an ordinary: now they have coupled therewith the *extraordinary* of the Valteline and the Palatinate.—*Bacon.*

See what *extraordinary* armies have been transmitted thither, and what ordinary forces maintained there.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

2. Differing from the common course of law.

If they proceeded in a martial or any other *extraordinary* way, without any form of law, his majesty should declare his justice and affection to an old faithful servant.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

3. Eminent; remarkable; more than common.

The house was built of fair and strong stone, not affecting so much any *extraordinary* kind of fineness, as an honourable representing of a firm stateliness.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The Indians worshipped rivers, fountains, rocks, or great stones, and all things which seemed to have something *extraordinary* in them.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Extraórdinary. *s.* Anything which exceeds ordinary method or computation.

All the *extraordinaries* in the world, which fall out by no steady rules and causes, I style prodigies preternatural.—*J. Spencer, Discourse concerning Prodigies.*

If, upon examining, you would understand what you are, examine yourself, not by your clothes, not by your body; not by the *extraordinaries* of a solemn religion, but by the ordinaries of a daily conversation.—*Jeremy Taylor, Worthy Communicant.* (Ord MS.)

Extraórdinary. *adv.* Extraordinarily.

I ran over their cabinet of medals, but don't remember to have met with any things in it that are *extraordinary* rare.—*Addison.*

Extraparóchial. *adj.* Not comprehended within any parish; privileged or exempt from the duties of a parish.

The 59 Geo. 3 . . . provides that commissioners may unite parts of contiguous parishes and *extraparochial* places into separate districts for ecclesiastical purposes.—*Burns, Ecclesiastical Law, Parish Clerks.*

Extraprovíncial. *adj.* Not within the same province; not within the jurisdiction of the same archbishop.

An *extraprovincial* citation is not valid ultra duas diætas, above two days journey; nor is a citation valid that contains many conditions manifestly inconvenient.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Extarégular. *adj.* Not comprehended within a rule.

His providence is *extraregular*, and produces strange things beyond common rules; and he led Israel through a sea, and made a rock pour forth water.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

Extarégularly. *adv.* In an extraregular manner.

Extraregularly, and upon extraordinary reasons and permissions, we find that holy persons have miscarried in battel.—*Jeremy Taylor, Great Exemplar of Sanctity and Holy Life*, 307. (Ord MS.)

Extrávagance. *s.*

1. Excursion or sally beyond prescribed limits: (with a common application in *Literature* to exaggerated and bombastic writing).

I have troubled you too far with this *extravagance*: I shall make no delay to recall myself into the road again.—*Hammond.*

Some verses of my own, Maximin and Almanzor, cry vengeance upon me for their *extravagance*.—*Dryden.*

2. Waste; vain and superfluous expense.

She was so expensive, that the income of the three dukes was not enough to supply her *extravagance*.—*Arbuthnot.*

Extrávagancy. *s.*

1. Irregularity; wildness.

Using such ways of sweetness, neatness, and decency (which are potent decoys to love) as may best keep their husbands from any loathing or indifferency, also from any *extravagancy*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 39.

2. Outrage; violence; outrageous vehemence.

How many, by the wild fury and *extravagancy* of their own passions, have put their bodies into a combustion, and by stirring up their rage against others, have armed that fierce humour against themselves.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Extrávagant. *adj.* [Lat. *vagor*, pres. part. *vagans*, *-antis*, pret. part. *vagatus* = wander deviate.]

1. Wandering out of one's bounds.

At his warning,
The *extravagant* and erring spirit hies
To his confine. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, i. 1.

2. Roving beyond just limits or prescribed methods.

I dare not ask for what you would not grant:
But wishes, madam, are *extravagant*;
They are not bounded with things possible;
I may wish more than I presume to tell.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

3. Irregular; wild.

They were all seen, but in an *extravagant* order.—*B. Jonson, Masques.*

For a dance they seem'd
Somewhat *extravagant* and wild.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 615.

There appears something nobly wild and *extravagant* in great natural geniuses, infinitely more beautiful than turn and polishing.—*Addison.*

4. Wasteful; prodigal; vainly expensive.

An *extravagant* man, who has nothing else to recommend him but a false generosity, is often more beloved than a person of a much more finished character, who is defective in this particular.—*Addison.*

Extrávagant. *s.*

1. Stroller; vagabond.

They took me up for a *'stravagant*.—*Nobody and Somebody*: 1598.

2. One who is confined in no general rule or definition.

We pity or laugh at those fatuous *extravagants*.—*Glanville.*

There are certain *extravagants* among people of all sizes and professions.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. Generally *plural*. Part of the canon law, containing various papal constitutions not included in the body of the canon law.

Then came the canons, decrees, sentences, *extravagantes*, with other popish lawes.—*Bale, Discourse on the Revelations*, pt. iii.: 1550.

The decree of pope Boniface the eighth, in his *extravagants* set forth by himself in the eighth year of his papacy.—*Sir S. D'Ewes, Primitive Practice for preserving Truth*, p. 63.

The seventh [article] is an *extravagant* concerning the Manichees.—*Bishop Cosin, History of the Canon of Scripture*, p. 186.

Extrávagantly. *adv.* In an extravagant manner.

Her passion was *extravagantly* new;
But mine is much the madder of the two. *Dryden.*

Some are found to praise our author, and others as rashly and *extravagantly* contradict his admirers.—*Pope.*

Extravagánza. *s.* Composition, generally dramatic, of an exaggerated or extravagant character.

For literary news, in my poor way, I have a one-act farce going to be acted at Haymarket; but when? is the question. 'Tis an *extravaganza*, and like enough to follow Mr. H.—*Lamb, Letter to Southey.*

Extrávagate. *v. n.* Wander out of limits. *Rare.*

When the body plunges into the luxury of sense, the mind will *extravagate* through all the regions of a vitiated imagination.—*Bishop Warburton, Sermons*, xx.

Extravagátion. *s.* Excess; extravagance. *Rare.*

I do not pretend to justify the *extravagations* of the mob.—*Smollett.*

Extrávasated. *adj.* [Lat. *vas* = vessel.] In *Anatomy.* Forced (as the blood by which the skin is discoloured in bruises) out of the natural arteries, veins, capillaries, or ducts.

The viscuous matter, which lies like leather upon the *extravasated* blood of pleuretick people, may be dissolved by a due degree of heat.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Extravasátion. *s.* Act of forcing, or state of being forced, out of the proper containing vessels.

Aliment, too viscuous, obstructing the glands, and by its acrimony corroding the small vessels of the lungs, after a rupture and *extravasation* of blood, easily produces an ulcer.—*Arbuthnot.*

Extravénate. *adj.* [Lat. *vena* = vein.] Let out of the veins. *Rare.*

That there is a magnetick way of curing wounds, by anointing the weapon; and that the wound is affected in like manner as is the *extravenate* blood by the sympathetick medicine, as to matter of fact, is with circumstances of good evidence asserted.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Extravérsion. *s.* [Lat. *verto* = turn.] Act of throwing out; state of being thrown out.

Nor does there intervene heat to afford them any colour to pretend that there is made an *extraversion* of the sulphur, or of any of the two other supposed principles.—*Boyle.*

Extreát. *s.* Extraction. *Rare.*

Some clarkes doe doubt in their deviceful art,
Whether this heavenly thing whereof I treat,
To weeten mercie, be of justice part,
Or drawne forth from her by divine *extreat*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 10, 1.

Extréme. *adj.* [Lat. *extremus*.]

1. Utmost, either actually or approximately; hence occasionally used in the superlative, though, in itself, it is logically a term suggestive of superlativeness.

The Lord shall smite thee with a fever, an inflammation, and an *extreme* burning.—*Deuteronomy*, xxviii. 22.

They thought it the *extremest* of evils to put themselves at the mercy of those hungry and disorderly people.—*Bacon.*

The hairy fool
Stood on th' *extremest* verge of the swift brook,
Augmenting it with tears.
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 1.

Miseno's cape and Bauli last he view'd,
That on the sea's *extremest* border stood.
Addison, Travels in Italy.

2. Last; that beyond which there is nothing.

Farewell, ungrateful and unkind! I go,
Condemn'd by thee, to those sad shades below:
I go th' *extremest* remedy to prove,
To drink oblivion, and to drench my love. *Dryden.*

3. Pressing in the utmost degree.

Cases of necessity being sometimes but urgent, sometimes *extreme*, the consideration of publick utility is urged equivalent to the easier kind of necessity.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

4. Rigorous; strict.

If thou wilt be *extreme* to mark what is done amiss, O Lord, who may abide it?—*Psalm* cxxx. 3, in *Book of Common Prayer.*

5. Ultra.

Next to these were another, perhaps the greatest, portion of the people, who agreed with the Elizabethan settlement, and with whom were the civil

and ecclesiastical powers: on the other hand were the Puritans, or *extreme* Protestants, whose principle in matters of discipline was little more or less than sheer negation of what had formerly prevailed, and who urged their own opinion both against a counter-opinion, equally entitled to respect, and against the authorities of the church sustained by those of the state.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. vii.

Used *adverbially*.

If our knowledge were altogether necessary, all men's knowledge would not only be alike, but every man could know all that is knowable; and if it were wholly voluntary, some men so little regard or value it, that they would have *extreme* little, or none at all.—*Locke, Essay on the human Understanding*, b. iv. ch. xiii. (Ord MS.)

Extréme. *s.*

1. Utmost point; highest degree of anything; one of two points at the greatest distance from each other; extremity.

The true Protestant religion is situated in the golden mean; the enemies unto her are the *extremes* on either hand.—*Bacon.*

Thither by harpy-footed furies hal'd,
At certain revolutions, all the damn'd
Are brought; and feel by turns the bitter change
Of fierce *extremes*, *extremes* by change more fierce:
From beds of raging fire to starve in ice
Their soft ethereal warmth, and there to pine
Immovable, infix'd, and frozen round
Periods of time; thence hurried back to fire.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 596.

Avoid *extremes*, and shun the faults of such,
Who still are pleas'd too little, or too much.
Pope.

They cannot bear that human nature, which they know to be imperfect, should be praised in an *extreme*, without opposition.—*Pope, Essay on Homer.*

The syllogistical form only shews, that if the intermediate idea agree with those it is on both sides immediately applied to, then those two remote ones, or, as they are called, *extremes*, do certainly agree.—*Locke.*

Halifax spoke in a very different tone.... His serene intellect, singularly unsusceptible of enthusiasm, and singularly averse to *extremes*, began to lean towards the cause of royalty at the very moment at which those noisy Royalists who had lately execrated the Trimmers as little better than rebels were everywhere rising in rebellion.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ix.

2. Extravagance of conduct. *Obsolete.*

My gracious lord,
To chide at your *extremes* it not becomes me;
O, pardon that I name them: your high self,
The gracious mark o' the land, you have obscur'd
With a swain's wearing.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

Extrémely. *adv.* In an extreme manner; in the utmost degree; very much; greatly.

She might hear, not far from her, an *extremely* doleful voice; but so suppressed with a kind of whispering note, that she could not conceive the words distinctly.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Whoever sees a scoundrel in a gown reeling home at midnight, is apt to be *extremely* comforted in his own vices.—*Swift.*

Extrémity. *s.*

1. Utmost point; highest degree.

He that will take away extreme heat by setting the body in *extremity* of cold, shall undoubtedly remove the disease; but together with it the diseased too.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Should any one be cruel and uncharitable to that *extremity*, yet this would not prove that propriety gave any authority.—*Locke.*

2. In *Anatomy*. Utmost parts; parts most remote from the middle; limbs, as opposed to *trunk*.

In its proper colour it is inclining to white, excepting the *extremities* or tops of the wing-feathers, which are black.—*Sir T. Browne.*

The *extremities* of the joints must be seldom hidden, and the *extremities* or end of the feet never.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.*

The extremity of pain often creates a coldness in the *extremities*; but such a sensation is very consistent with an inflammatory distemper.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

3. Points in the utmost degree of opposition, or at the utmost distance from each other.

He's a man of that strange composition
Made up of all the worst *extremities*
Of youth and age. *Sir J. Denham, Sophy.*

4. Remotest of two parts, or parts at the greatest distance from one another.

They sent fleets out of the Red Sea to the *extremities* of Æthiopia, and imported quantities of precious goods.—*Arbuthnot.*

5. Violence of passion.

With equal measure she did moderate
The strong *extremities* of their outrage.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

If I shew no colour for my *extremity*, let me be your table-sport.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

6. Utmost violence; rigour; or distress.

Why should not the same laws take good effect on that people, being prepared by the sword, and brought under by *extremity*?—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Their hearts she guesseth,
And yields her to *extremity* of time.
Id., Faerie Queen.

This would have seem'd a period
To such as love not sorrow; but another,
To amplify too much, would make much more,
And top *extremity*. *Shakespear, King Lear*, v. 3.

He promised, if they should be besieged, to relieve them before they should be reduced to *extremity*.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

It should be never so exposed to the *extremity* of war as to fall into those barbarous hands.—*Ibid.*

I wish for peace, and any terms prefer
Before the last *extremities* of war.
Dryden, Indian Emperor.

7. Most aggravated state.

The world is running mad after farce, the *extremity* of bad poetry; or rather the judgement that is fallen upon dramatic writing.—*Dryden, Preface to Cleomenes.*

Éxtricate. *v. a.* [Lat. *extricatus* = freed from toils, snares, or entanglements.] Disembarrass; set free from a state of perplexity; disentangle.

We run into great difficulties about free created agents, which reason cannot well *extricate* itself out of.—*Locke.*

These are reliefs to nature, as they give her an opportunity of *extricating* herself from her oppressions, and recovering the several tones and springs of her vessels.—*Addison.*

Extricátion. *s.* Act of disentangling; disentanglement.

Crude salt has a taste not properly acid, but such as predominates in brine; and it does not appear, that this acid spirit did as such pre-exist in the salt whence it was obtained, so that we may suppose it to have been made rather by transmutation than *extrication*.—*Boyle.*

This, the most intricate and difficult, but the most interesting part of the physiology of fishes, is divided, as in other animals, into seven distinct processes:—1. Semination: . . . 2. *Germination*, or the development of the germ or ovum susceptible of impregnation:—3. *Fecundation*, or the act of impregnation, which is sometimes, though rarely in the present class, accompanied by intromission:—4. *Fœtation*, or development of the embryo within the ovum or uterus:—5. *Extrication*, or escape of the embryo from the ovum:—6. Exclusion, or expulsion of the generative product from the parent:—7. Growth, or development from the period of exclusion, or of extrication from a previously excluded ovum, to maturity.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. xii.

Extrínsic. *adj.* [Lat. *extrinsecus* = from without.] Outward; external; not intrinsic.

When they cannot shake the main fort, they try if they can possess themselves of the outworks, raise some prejudice against his most *extrinsick* adherents.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

The symbol he here speaks of made no part of the letters, nor began the first paragraph of them. . . . 'Twas *extrinsick*, if I mistake not, to the letter.—*Bentley, Phileleutherus Lipsiensis*, § 46.

Extrinsick modes are such as arise from something that is not in the subject or substance itself; but it is a manner of being which some substances attain, by reason of something external or foreign to the subject; as, this globe lies within two yards of the wall; this man is beloved or hated.—*Watts, Logic.*

We are not mere recipients, but almost creators of its fictions; and we more proudly adhere to the creature of our own mind than to a truth *extrinsic* to us, and independent of us, neither owning nor owing to us any obligation.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. vii.

Extrínsical. *adj.* Same as Extrinsic.

A body cannot move, unless it be moved by some *extrinsical* agent: absurd it is to think that a body, by a quality in it, can work upon itself.—*Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies.*

A concourse of necessary *extrinsecal* causes.—*Archbishop Bramhall, Against Hobbes*, p. 29.

Neither is the atom by any *extrinsical* impulse diverted from its natural course.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Outward objects, that are *extrinsical* to the mind; and its own operations, proceeding from powers intrinsical and proper to itself, which, when reflected on by itself, become also objects of its contemplation, are the original of all knowledge.—*Locke.*

More observe the characters of men than the order of things; to the one we are formed by nature and by that sympathy from which we are so strongly led to take a part in the passions and manners of our fellow-men. The other is as it were foreign and *extrinsecal*.—*Burke, Essay on the Drama.*

Extrínsically. *adv.* From without.

If he were *extrinsecally* predetermined, he should not say, I will serve, but I must serve.—*Archbishop Bramhall, Against Hobbes*, p. 29.

If to suppose the soul a distinct substance from the body, and *extrinsically* advenient, be an errour, almost all the world hath been mistaken.—*Glanville.*

The state is a moral being, and must worship God according to its nature: it is thus intrinsically competent to promote the designs of religion, and *extrinsically* . . . has effective means of aiding them.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. ii.

Extrúctive. *adj.* [Lat. *struo* = build up as a fabric.] Forming into a structure.

If it were not as easy for us to say, that papistry is both affirmative and *extructive* of all wickedness.—*Fulke, Answer to Frarine's Declaration*, p. 41: 1580.

Extrúde. *v. a.* [Lat. *trudo* = thrust; pass. part. *trusus*.] Thrust off; drive off; push out with violence.

If in any part of the continent they found the shells, they concluded that the sea had been *extruded* and driven off by the mud.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

It remains uncertain whether the Cagots were *extruded* from human sympathy and association as the descendants of Gothic or Moorish oppressors; or whether they were shunned from religious hatred as the offspring of Arians, Jews, or Mahometans.—*Sir E. Tennent, Ceylon*, pt. vii. ch. iv.

Extrúsion. *s.* Act of thrusting or driving out.

They suppose the channel of the sea formed, and mountains and caverns, by a violent depression of some parts of the earth, and an *extrusion* and elevation of others.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Extúberance. *s.* [Lat. *tuber*.] Protuberance (this latter word being the *commoner*); (in *Anatomy*) process.

The gouge takes off the irregularities or *extuberances* that lie farthest from the axis of the work.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Consider the humerus, its head, its neck, its pullies, its cavities, its *extuberances*.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 60.

Extúberancy. *s.* Same as Extuberance.

'And the dry land appeared:' not so precisely globous as before, but recompensed with an *extuberancy* of hills and mountains for the receipts, into which God had sunk the waters.—*Gregory, Notes on Passages in Scripture*, p. 114.

Extúberant. *adj.* Swelling.

Extuberant lips.—*Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 223: 1654.

A yolk *extuberant* in the middle of the under-surface.—*Archæologia*, vol. xii. p. 42: 1796.

Extuberátion. *s.* Swelling; protuberance.

In both there is matter for humility to work on; in both there are excrescences and *extuberations* to be lopt off and abated.—*Farindon, Sermons*, p. 582: 1647.

Exúberance. *s.* Excrescence; superfluous shoots; useless abundance; luxuriance.

Men esteem the overflowing of gall the *exuberance* of zeal, and all the promises of the faithful combatant they confidently appropriate.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Though he expatiates on the same thoughts in different words, yet in his similes that *exuberance* is avoided.—*Garth.*

Exúberancy. *s.* Abundance; great plenty; fruitfulness.

The freeness of his own bounty, and the *exuberancy* of his goodness towards them.—*Bishop Stillingfleet, Origines Sacræ*, ii. 3.

Exúberant. *adj.* [Lat. *exuberans, -antis*.]

1. Growing with superfluous shoots; overabundant; superfluously plenteous; luxuriant.

His similes have been thought too *exuberant*, and full of circumstances.—*Pope, Preface to the Translation of Homer's Iliad.*

Another Flora there, of bolder hues,
Plays o'er the fields, and showers with sudden hand
Exuberant spring. *Thomson, Seasons, Spring.*

Without the *exuberant* gaiety of Suckling, or perhaps, the delicacy of Carew, he is sportive, fanciful, and generally of polished language.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. iii. ch. v.

2. Abounding in the utmost degree.

Such immense power, such unsearchable wisdom,

and such *exuberant* goodness, as may justly ravish us to an amazement, rather than a bare admiration. —*Boyle, Discourse on Seraphick Love.*

A part of that *exuberant* devotion, with which the whole assembly raised and animated one another, catches a reader at the greatest distance of time.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Exúberantly. *adv.* In an exuberant manner; abundantly; in a superfluous degree.

A considerable quantity of the vegetable matter lay at the surface of the antediluvian earth, and rendered it *exuberantly* fruitful.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Exúberate. *v. n.* Bear in great abundance; abound in the highest degree.

All the loveliness imparted to the creature is lent it, to give us enlarged conceptions of that vast confluence and immensity that *exuberate* in God.—*Boyle, Discourse on Seraphick Love.*

Éxulate. *v. n.* [Lat. *exul* = exile.] Be in banishment. *Rare.*

The princely sycomore hath smarted for this being fallen just under the same fatall predicament as Alpinees, both *exulating* from their owne patrimonable territories.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest,* 203. (Ord. MS.)

Exúlcerate. *v. a.* [Lat. *ulcus, ulceris* = ulcer.]

1. Make sore with an ulcer; affect with a running or eating sore.

Cantharides applied to any part of the body, touch the bladder and *exulcerate* it, if they stay on long.—*—Bacon.*

That the saliva hath a virtue of macerating bodies, appears by the effects in taking away warts, sometimes *exulcerating* the jaws and rotting the teeth.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

The stagnating serum turning acrimonious, *exulcerates* and putrifies the bowels.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

2. Afflict; corrode; enrage.

Froward, *exulcerated,* and seditious spirits, being too ready to follow what they dare not begin.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions,* ch. xxiv.

Thoughts, my tormentors, arm'd with deadly stings,
Mangle my apprehensive tenderest parts,
Exasperate, *exulcerate,* and raise
Dire inflammation, which no cooling herb
Or medicinal liquor can assuage.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 623.

Exúlcerate. *v. n.* Ulcerate.

Sharp and eager humours will not evaporate: and then they must *exulcerate,* and so may endanger the sovereignty itself.—*Bacon, Speech in Parliament, 7 Jac. I.*

Exúlcerate. *adj.* Afflicted; enraged.

Finding the king's mind so *exulcerate,* as he rejected all counsel that tended to mild and gracious proceeding.—*Bacon, Observations on a Libel in* 1592.

The speech being already ill taken, the writing might exasperate that which already was *exulcerate.* —*Sir J. Harrington, Brief View of the State of the Church of England,* p. 190.

Exulcerátion. *s.* Ulceration: (in the extracts, *figuratively* applied to the *mind*).

The sight of his competitor causeth bitter *exulcerations.*—*Jackson, Works,* iii. 643.

This *exulceration* of mind made him apt to take all causes of contradiction.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Exúlt. *v. n.* [Lat. *exulto*; pres. part. *exultans, -antis*; pass. part. *exultatus.*] Rejoice above measure; triumph; be in high exaltation of gladness.

Who might be your mother,
That you insult, *exult,* and rail at once,
Over the wretched?
Shakespear, As you like it, iii. 5.

The whole world did seem to *exult* that it had occasion of pouring out gifts to so blessed a purpose.—*Hooker.*

Exúltance. *s.* Transport; joy; triumph; gladness; exultation.

We have great cause of *exultance* and joy, God's service being the most perfect freedom.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Joys, comforts, *exultances,* and all the sweetness of our life.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy,* p. 542.

Exúltancy. *s.* Gladness; transport; triumph.

It hath proved scandalous to those without; as may appear by that boasting *exultancy* of Campian, in his eighth reason.—*Hammond, Works,* iv. 624.

Exúltant. *adj.* Rejoicing; triumphing.

With such *exultant* sympathy and joy.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabalistica,* p. 42.

Gaily the splendid armament along
Exultant plough'd, reflecting a red gleam,
As sunk the sun o'er all the flaming vast.
Thomson, Britannia.

Exultátion. *s.* Joy; triumph; rapturous delight.

Good effects may grow in each of the people towards other, in them all towards their pastor, and in their pastor towards every of them; between whom there daily and interchangeably pass, in the hearing of God himself, and in the presence of his holy angels, so many heavenly acclamations, *exultations,* provocations, petitions.—*Hooker.*

Devotion inspires men with sentiments of religious gratitude, and swells their hearts with inward transports of joy and *exultation.*—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Exundátion. *s.* [Lat. *unda* = water, wave, flood.] Overflow; abundance.

It is more worthy the Deity to attribute the creation of the world to the *exundation* and overflowing of his transcendent and infinite goodness.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Exústion. *s.* [Lat. *exustio, onis*; *ex* + *uro,* pass. part. *ustus* = burn.] Act of burning up.

The frightful effects which this *exustion* [of Sodom and Gomorrah] left are still remaining.—*Bibliotheca Bibliographica Oxoniensis,* i. 424: 1720.

Exúviæ. *s.* [Lat.] Cast skins; cast shells; whatever is thrown off or shed by animals; slough; integument; remains of any outward covering (as the slough or cast skin of a snake, and in *Geology,* fossil shells).

They appear to be only the skins or *exuviæ,* rather than entire bodies of fishes.—*Woodward, On Fishes.*

Eýas. *s.* [Fr. *niais,* ? or root of Eyery.] Young hawk just taken from the nest, not able to prey for itself; fledgling; chick: (in the extract, applied to *infants*).

An aiery of children, little *eyases* that cry out.—*Shakespear, Hamlet,* ii. 2.

Eýas. *adj.* Unfledged as an eyas.

Before this world's great frame, in which all things
Are now contained, found any being-place,
Ere flitting Time could wag his *eyas* wings.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love.

Eýas-musket. *s.* [see Eyas; Fr. *mouchet.*] Young unfledged hawk, of the kind called sparrowhawk, the smallest of the species.

Here comes little Robin.—How now, my *eyas-musket*; what news with you?—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor,* iii. 3.

Eye. *s.* See Eyry.

Eye. *s.* [A.S. *eage.*]

1. Organ of vision; medium of the sense of sight; sight; look; face.

Good sir John, as you have one *eye* upon my follies, turn another into the register of your own, that I may pass with a reproof off the easier.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor,* ii. 2.

He kept him as the apple of his *eye.*—*Deuteronomy,* xxxii. 10.

As long looking against the sun or fire hurteth the *eye* by dilatation; so curious printing in small volumes, and reading of small letters, do hurt the *eye* by contraction.—*Bacon.*

2. In *Navigation. In the eye of the wind.* Position of direct opposition, where one thing is in the same line with another.

Now pass'd, on either side they nimbly tack,
Both strive to intercept and guide the wind;
And in its *eye* more closely they come back,
To finish all the deaths they left behind. *Dryden.*

3. Opinion formed by observation.

She told her husband, she designed to be beautiful in no body's *eye* but his.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

It hath, in their *eye,* no great affinity with the form of the church of Rome.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

4. Sight; view; place in which anything may be seen.

There shall he practise tilts and tournaments,
Hear sweet discourse, converse with noblemen;
And be, in *eye* of every exercise,
Worthy his youth and nobleness of birth.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 3.

5. Anything formed like an eye.

We see colours like the *eye* of a peacock's feather by pressing our eyes on either corner, whilst we look the other way.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

6. Any small perforation.

This Ajax has not so much wit as will stop the *eye* of Helen's needle.—*Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida,* ii. 1.

Does not our Saviour himself speak of the intolerable difficulty which they cause in men's passage to heaven? Do not they make the narrow way much narrower, and contract the gate which leads to life to the streightness of a needle's *eye?*—*South, Sermons.*

7. Small catch into which a hook goes.

Those parts, if they cohere to one another but by rest only, may be much more easily dissociated, and put into motion by any external body, than they could be, if they were by little hooks and *eyes,* or other kind of fastenings entangled in one another.—*Boyle.*

8. Bud of a plant; see Inoculation in *Horticulture.*

Prune and cut off all your vine-shoots to the very root, save one or two of the stoutest, to be left with three or four *eyes* of young wood.—*Evelyn, Calendarium hortense.*

9. Small shade of colour.

The ground indeed is tawny.—
With an *eye* of green in't. *Shakespear, Tempest,*
Red with an *eye* of blue, makes a purple.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

Have an eye (often with *to*). (Be) on the look-out in a certain direction.

Not satisfied with our oath, he appointed a band of horsemen to *have an eye* that we should not go beyond appointed limits.—*Sidney.*

Having an eye to a number of rites and orders in the church of England, as marrying with the ring; sundry church-offices, dignities, and callings, for which they found no commandment in the holy Scripture, they thought by the one only stroke of an axiom to have cut them off.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Have in eye. Keep in observation.

These are intrinsick difficulties arising from the text itself, as the uncertainty sometimes who are the persons he speaks to, or the opinions or practices which he *has in* his *eye.*—*Locke.*

Keep an eye on (anything). Observe.

We were the most obedient creatures in the world, constant to our duty, and *kept* a steady *eye on* the end for which we were sent hither.—*Spectator.*

Under the eye. Subject to inspection.

This method of teaching children by a repeated practice, *under the eye* and direction of the tutor, till they have got the habit of doing well, has many advantages.—*Locke.*

With an eye to (anything). Looking in any particular direction, or towards any particular object.

None should be put into either of those commissions, *with an eye* of favour *to* their persons, to give them countenance or reputation in the places where they live.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

Several performances have been justly applauded for their wit, which have been written *with an eye to* this predominant humour of the town.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Eye. *v. a.* Watch; keep in view; observe; look on; gaze on.

When they are laid in garrison, they may better hide their defaults than when they are in camp, where they are continually *eyed* and noted of all men.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Full many a lady
I've *ey'd* with best regard.
Shakespear, Tempest, iii. 1.

The kitchen Malkin pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her reeky neck,
Clamb'ring the walls to *eye* him.
Id., Coriolanus, ii. 1.

Saul *eyed* David from that day and forward.—1 *Samuel,* xviii. 9.

Then gave it to his faithful squire,
With lessons how t'observe and *eye* her.
Butler, Hudibras.

Eye nature's walks, shoot folly as it flies,
And catch the manners living as they rise. *Pope.*

Eye. *v. n.* Appear; show; bear an appearance. *Rare.*

Forgive me,
Since my becomings kill me when they do not
Eye well to you.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 3.

Eyéball. *s.* Orbit of the eye; eye.

Be subject to no sight but mine; invisible
To every *eyeball* else. *Shakespear, Tempest,* i. 2.

Courteous gentlemen, if the brow of a military face may not be offensive to your generous *eyeballs,* let his wounds speak better than his words.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit at several Weapons.*

I feel my hair grow stiff, my *eyeballs* roll;
This is the only form could shake my soul.
Dryden, Indian Emperor.

Not when a gilt buffet's reflected pride
Turns you from sound philosophy aside,
Not when from plate to plate your *eyeballs* roll,
And the brain dances to the mantling bowl.
Pope, Imitations of Horace.

Eyébright. *s.*

1. Native plant so called, Euphrasia officinalis.

And in some open place, that to the sun doth lye,
He fumitorie gets, and *eye-bright* for the eye.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii.

2. Kind of ale (in Elizabeth's time).
In the days of Pimlico and *eyebright*. *B. Jonson.*

Eyébrow. *s.* Hairy arch over the eye.
What colour are your *eyebrows?*—Blue, my lord.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, ii. 1.
On the seventh day he shall shave all his hair off his head, his beard, and his *eyebrows*.—*Leviticus*, xiv. 9.
The balls of his broad eyes roll'd in his head,
And glar'd betwixt a yellow and a red;
He look'd a lion with a gloomy stare,
And o'er his *eyebrows* hung his matted hair.
Dryden.

Eyédrop. *s.* Tear.
That tyranny which never quaft but blood,
Would by beholding him have wash'd his knife
With gentle *eyedrops*.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

Eyéglass. *s.* Glass worn about the person for regulating the focus in imperfect sight.
'Cold weather for a man who has nothing on but a spur and an *eye-glass!*' said my companion.—*Sketches of Country Life.*

Eyélash. *s.* Line of hair that edges the eyelid.
Pale with the golden beam of an *eyelash* dead on the cheek. *Tennyson, Maud.*

Eyéless. *adj.* Wanting eyes; sightless; deprived of sight.
A proclaim'd prize! most happy!
That *eyeless* head of thine was first fram'd flesh
To raise my fortunes. *Shakespear, King Lear*, iv. 6.

Eyélet. *s.* [Fr. *œillet* = little eye.] Hole through which light may enter; any small perforation for a lace to go through: (used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound*).
Slitting the back and fingers of a glove, I made *eyelet* holes to draw it close.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Eyélid. *s.* Fold that shuts over the eye.
On my *eyelids* is the shadow of death.—*Job*, xvi. 16.

Eyer. *s.* One who eyes.
The suitor was a diligent *eyer* of her.—*Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 47.

Eyesérvice. *s.* Service performed only under inspection.
Servants, obey in all things your masters; not with *eye-service*, as men pleasers, but in singleness of heart.—*Corinthians*, iii. 22.

Eyéshot. *s.* Reach of sight.
I must not think of sharing the booty before I am free from danger, and out of *eyeshot* from the other windows.—*Dryden.*
I have preserved many a young man from her *eyeshot* by this means.—*Spectator.*

Eyésight. *s.* Sight of the eye.
The Lord hath recompensed me according to my cleanness in his *eyesight*.—2 *Samuel*, xxii. 25.

Eyésore. *s.* Something offensive to the sight (physically or mentally).
Hath the church of Christ, from the first beginning, by a secret universal instinct of God's good spirit, always tied itself to end neither sermon, nor almost any speech of moment, which hath concerned matters of God, without some special words of honour and glory to the Trinity, which we all adore; and is the like conclusion of Psalms become now, at length, an *eyesore*, or a galling to the ears that hear it?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Fy, doff this habit; shame to your estate,
And *eysore* to our solemn festival.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.
As soon as the two lords came thither, they covered, to the trouble of the other; but having presently to speak, they were quickly freed from that *eyesore*.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
Mordecai was an *eyesore* to Haman.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
He's the best piece of man's flesh in the market; not an *eyesore* in his whole body.—*Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

Eyéstring. *s.* Tendon by which the eye is moved.
I would have broke mine *eyestrings*; crackt them, but
To look upon him. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, i. 4.
To know whether the sheep are sound or not, see that their gums be red, and the *eyestrings* ruddy.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Eyétooth. *s.* Tooth on the upper jaw next on each side to the grinders; premolar.
The next tooth on each side stronger and deeper rooted, and more pointed, called canini, in English *eyeteeth*, to tear the more tough sort of aliments.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Eyéwash. *s.* Lotion for the eyes; collyrium: (this latter being the *medical* term).
This is better than trusting to *eyewashes* and ointments.—*Paris, On Health.*

Eyéwink. *s.* Wink, as a hint or token.
They would have won any woman's heart; and, I warrant you, they could never get an *eyewink* of her.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

Eyewítness. *s.* One who gives testimony to facts seen with his own eyes.
We made known unto you the power and coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, and were *eyewitnesses* of his majesty.—2 *Peter*, i. 16.
The curious, by laying together circumstances, attestations, and characters of those who are concerned in them, either receive or reject what at first but *eyewitnesses* could absolutely believe or disbelieve.—*Addison, Defence of the Christian Religion.*

Eýliad. *s.* [Fr. *œillade.*] Eyeglance; eye-beam.
Who even now gave me good eyes too, examined my parts with most judicious *eyliads*.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 3.
She gave strange *œiliads*, and most speaking looks,
To noble Edmund. *Id., King Lear*, iv. 5.

Eýot. *s.* [A.S. *ey* = island.] Little island in a river or lake.
It seems just, that the *eyots* or little islands, arising in any part of the river, shall be the property of him who owneth the piscary and the soil.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

Eyre. *s.* [Fr. *eyre*; Lat. *iter.*] Circuit of judges; see extract.
The court of justices itinerants; and justices in *eyre* are those only which Bracton in many places calls justiciarios itinerantes. The *eyre* also of the forest is nothing but the justice-seat, otherwise called; which is, or should, by ancient custom, be held every three years by the justices of the forest, journeying up and down to that purpose.—*Cowell.*
Some of the judges of the bench or of the grand *eyre*.—*Sadler, Rights of the Kingdom*, p. 187: 1649.

Eýry. *s.* [*eggery.*] Nest: (sometimes used, improperly, for the young brood).
Hawks of different kinds, and not of the same *eyrie* or nest.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 119.
Some haggard hawk, who had her *eyry* nigh,
Well pounc'd to fasten, and well wing'd to fly.
Dryden.
As an eagle fed with morning
Scorns the embattled tempest's warning,
When she seeks her *eyrie* hanging
In the mountain cedar's hair;
And her brood expect the clanging
Of her wings through the wild air,
Sick with famine. *Shelley, Hellas.*
Eye, as in 'an *eye*' (= young brood or nest) of pheasants, is probably an abbreviation of this; though it is sometimes called *nide*, as if from *nidus* = nest.

F.

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FÁBLE. *s.* [Fr. *fable*; Lat. *fabula.*] Feigned story intended to enforce some moral precept; apologue.
Jotham's *fable* of the trees is the oldest extant, and as beautiful as any made since.—*Addison, Spectator.*

2. Fiction in general.
But refuse profane and old wives' *fables*.—1 *Timothy*, iv. 7.

3. Series or contexture of events constituting an epic poem, drama, novel, or, indeed, any literary composition of sufficient magnitude to allow of a certain amount of complexity in the plot or plan; plot.
The first thing to be considered in an epick poem is the *fable*, which is perfect or imperfect, according as the action which it relates is more or less so.—*Addison, Spectator.*

4. Lie (for which it is an extenuating term, or euphemism).
It would look like a *fable* to report that this gentleman gives away a great fortune by secret methods.—*Addison.*

Fáble. *v. n.* Compose, utter, deal in fables, fabulous statements, or fictions; feign; utter falsehoods.
To say verity, and not to *fable*;
We are a merry rout, or else a rabble,
Or company, or, by a figure, chorus,
That for thy dignity will dance a morris.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.
She *fables* not; I feel that I do fear
Her words set off by some superior power.
Milton, Comus, 800.
That Saturn's sons receiv'd the three-fold reign
Of heav'n, of ocean, and deep hell beneath,
Old poets mention, *fabling*. *Prior.*

Fáble. *v. a.* Imagine, utter, or state, anything as a fable, or at variance with reality.
We mean to win,
Or turn this heav'n itself into the hell
Thou *fablest*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 290.
Ladies of th' Hesperides they seem'd,
Fairer than feign'd of old, or *fabled* since
Of fairy damsels met in forest wide
By knights. *Id., Paradise Regained*, ii. 357.

Fábled. *part. adj.* Celebrated in fables; fabulously imagined.
Hail, *fabled* grotto! hail, Elysian soil!
Thou fairest spot of fair Britannia's isle! *Tickell.*

Fábler. *s.* Dealer in fiction; composer of feigned stories.
The courtier ought to give credit neither to funeral sermons, nor to Gallobelgicus, or other such idle *fablers*.—*Stafford, Niobe*, p. 20: 1611.
The bold legends of lying *fablers*.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 130.

Fábling. *part. adj.* Dealing in fable.
Vain now the tales which *fabling* poets tell,
That wav'ring conquest still desires to rove!
In Marlbro's camp the goddess knows to dwell.
Prior.

Fábric. *s.* [Fr. *fabrique*; Lat. *fabrica*; *fabricor*, part. *fabricatus*; *fabricatio*, *-onis*; *faber* = carpenter, smith.]

1. Building; edifice.
There must be an exquisite care to place the columns, set in several stories, most precisely one over another, that so the solid may answer to the solid, and the vacuities to the vacuities, as well for beauty as strength of the *fabrick*.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

2. Any system of matter; any body formed by the conjunction of dissimilar parts.
Still will ye think it strange,
That all the parts of this great *fabrick* change;
Quit their old station and primeval frame. *Prior.*

Fábric. *v. a.* Erect as a fabric; construct. *Rare.*
The discipline of Geneva, framed and *fabricked* already to our hands.—*Milton, Areopagitica.*
Shew what laws of life
The cheese inhabitants observe, and how
Fabrick their mansions. *Philips.*

Fábricate. *v. a.* Construct; frame; invent: (often in a *bad* sense = lie, or Forge, q.v.).

Plato speaking of the Deity uses these words: 'The Deity is situated remote from all pleasure and pain.' A sentiment so coincident with the fragment quoted by Plutarch from the Pentheus ascribed to Thespis, seems to warrant the remark before made, which supposes it to have been *fabricated* in the academy of Plato.—*Cumberland, Observer*, no. 41. (Ord MS.)

Every cathedral or monastery had its tutelar saint, and every saint his legend *fabricated* in order to enrich the church under his protection, by exaggerating his virtues, his miracles, and, consequently, his power of serving those who paid liberally for his patronage.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, ch. ix. pt. 1.

Fabrication. *s.* Act of building; construction; invention; lie; forgery.

This *fabrication* of the human body is the immediate work of a vital principle, that formeth the first rudiments of the human nature.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Fábricator. *s.* One who fabricates; constructor; (in a *bad* sense) forger.

The Almighty *fabricator* of the universe doth nothing in vain.—*Howell, Familiar Letters*, iii. 9.

The translator or *fabricator* of the works of Ossian.—*Mason, Essays on English Church Music.*

Fábular. *adj.* Fabulous: (this latter being the commoner word).

It is easie to shew that their *fabular* relation borders also upon the verity of physical science.—*Translation of Plutarch's Morals*, iv. 95. (Ord MS.)

Fábulator. *s.* Composer of fables. *Rare.*

An historical point which no *fabulator* would have thought of.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra*, p. 170. (Ord MS.)

Fábulist. *s.* Composer of fables.

They come in lamely, with their mouldy tales out of Boccacio, like stale Tabarine, the *fabulist.*—*B. Jonson, Volpone.*

The models of La Fontaine's style were partly the ancient *fabulists*, ... partly the old French poets, especially Marot.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. iv. ch. v. sect. 2, § 11.

Fabulósity. *s.* Fullness of feigned stories; fabulous invention. *Rare.*

In their *fabulosity* they report, that they had observations for twenty thousand years.—*Abbot, Description of the World.*

Fábulous. *adj.* Having the character of a fable; full of fables, invented tales.

A person terrified with the imagination of spectres, is more reasonable than one who thinks the appearance of spirits *fabulous* and groundless.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Fábulously. *adv.* In a fabulous manner.

Figuring the place from whence, as I have been, not *fabulously*, informed, the honourable family of the Radcliffs first took their name.—*B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

Fábulousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Fabulous.

His [Boethius's] history is written with elegance and vigour, but his *fabulousness* and credulity are justly blamed. His *fabulousness*, if he was the author of the fictions, is a fault for which no apology can be made; but his credulity may be excused in an age when all men were credulous.—*Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland.* (Ord MS.)

Fáburden. *s.* [Fr. *fauxbourdon.*—the accent is that of the previous edition.] In *Music.* Simple counterpoint. *Obsolete.*

The fresh descant, pricksong, counterpoint, and *faburden.*—*Bale, Discourse on the Revelations*, pt. iii. B b. 8: 1550.

Face. *s.* [Fr. *face*; Lat. *facies.*]

1. Lower and front part of the head, containing the chief senses, and the parts most connected with expression; countenance; cast of features; look; appearance.

a. As part of a man or animal.

The children of Israel saw the *face* of Moses, that the skin of Moses's *face* shone.—*Exodus*, xxxiv. 35.

b. As a part which is most conspicuous, remarkable, or characteristic.

Kickt out we set the best *face* on't we could.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

Seiz'd and ty'd down to judge, how wretched I!
Who can't be silent, and who will not lye:
To laugh, were want of goodness and of grace:
And to be grave, exceeds all power of *face.* *Pope.*

c. Horizontally. Surface: (as 'the *face* of the earth').

A mist watered the whole *face* of the ground.—*Genesis*, ii. 6.

d. Vertically. Front.

The breadth of the *face* of the house, towards the east, was an hundred cubits.—*Ezekiel*, xli. 14.

2. Appearance; resemblance; look; visible state of affairs.

Keep still your former *face*, and mix again
With these lost spirits; run all their mazes with 'em;
For such are treasons. *B. Jonson.*

This would produce a new *face* of things in Europe.—*Addison.*

His dialogue has so much the *face* of probability, that some have mistaken it for a real conference.—*Baker.*

3. Presence; sight; state of confrontation.

Ye shall give her unto Eleazar, and one shall slay her before his *face.*—*Numbers*, xix. 3.

Jove cannot fear; then tell me to my *face*,
That I of all the gods am least in grace.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of Homer's Iliad.

4. With the notion of keeping the expression unmoved or unabashed. Confidence; boldness; freedom from bashfulness or confusion; show of confidence.

They're thinking by his *face*,
To fasten in our thoughts that they have courage;
But 'tis not so. *Shakespear, Julius Cæsar*, v. 1.

How many things are there which a man cannot, with any *face* or comeliness, say or do himself! A man can scarce allege his own merits with modesty, much less extol them: a man cannot sometimes brook to supplicate or beg.—*Bacon.*

You'll find the thing will not be done
With ignorance and *face* alone. *Butler, Hudibras.*

You, says the judge to the wolf, have the *face* to challenge that which you never lost; and you, says he to the fox, have the confidence to deny that which you have stolen.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

5. Distortion of the face: (with *make*, generally plural).

Shame itself!
Why do you *make* such *faces?*
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 4.

a. Face to face. When both parties are present.

It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die, before that he which is accused have his accusers *face to face.*—*Acts*, xxv. 16.

Now we see through a glass darkly; but then *face to face.*—1 *Corinthians*, xiii. 12.

b. Nakedly; without the interposition of other bodies.

Face. *v. n.* Carry a false appearance; play the hypocrite; act with effrontery, or brazen a thing out (as with a face, front, or forehead of brass).

Thou needs must learn to laugh, to lye,
To *face*, to forge, to scoff, to company. *Spenser.*

Turn the face; come in front.

Face about, man; a soldier, and afraid of the enemy!—*Dryden.*

Face. *v. a.*

1. Meet face to face; oppose with confidence and firmness.

I'll *face*
This tempest, and deserve the name of king.
Dryden.

They are as loth to see the fires kindled in Smithfield as his lordship; and, at least, as ready to *face* them under a popish persecution.—*Swift.*

2. Oppose with impudence: (commonly with *down*).

Here's a villain that would *face* me *down*
He met me on the mart.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, iii. 1.

We trepann'd the state, and *fac'd* it *down*
With plots and projects of our own.
Butler, Hudibras.

Because he walk'd against his will,
He *fac'd* men *down* that he stood still. *Prior.*

With *out.*

Now, *face out* your matter with a card of ten.—*Bale, Yett a Course at the Romyshe Foxe*, p. 59: 1543.

A mad-cap ruffian, and a swearing Jack,
That thinks with oaths to *face* the matter *out.*
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

3. Stand opposite to, in front of.

The temple is described square, and the four fronts with open gates, *facing* the different quarters of the world.—*Pope.*

4. Cover with an additional superficies; invest with a covering.

Where your old bank is hollow, *face* it with the first spit of earth that you dig out of the ditch.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

5. Turn up a garment with facings of a different colour: (the point lying in the fact of the reply being given by a tailor).

Thou hast *faced* many things.—1 have.—*Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 3.

Fácecloth. *s.* Cloth placed over the face of a dead person.

The *facecloth* is of great antiquity. Mr. Strutt tells us that, after the closing of the eyes, a linen cloth was put over the face of the deceased.—*Brand, Observations on Popular Antiquities.*

More bitter must have been the anguish of the latter, standing by the coffin, when, with wild impatience, she pushed aside the *facecloth.*—*Seward, Letters*, i. 249.

Facepáinting. *s.* Art of drawing portraits.

Giorgione, the cotemporary of Titian, excelled in portraits or *facepainting.*—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Fácet. *s.* [Fr. *facette.*] Small surface; superficies cut into several angles.

Honour that is gained and broken upon another hath the quickest reflection, like diamonds cut with *facets.*—*Bacon.*

In the elephant ... the human anatomist will recognise the astragalus, calcaneum, naviculare, extended transversely and presenting articular *facets*, to the three 'cuneiform' bones, 'internal,' 'middle,' and 'external.'—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, ch. xxvi.

The centrum of the seventh cervical [vertebra] has a *facet* on each side for the first pair of dorsal ribs.—*Ibid.*

The large lateral compound eyes of the Limulus are sessile: the cornea is divided into a considerable number of small circular *facets*, each of which corresponds to an ocellus. ... In the sessile eyes of other Edriophthalma, as, for example, in Seriolis, the inner layer of the cornea is divided into hexagonal *facets*, corresponding with the number of the conical crystalline lenses of the aggregate eyes. ... In the mandibulate Crustaceans, distinguished by having their compound eyes supported on moveable peduncles, the form of the corneal *facets* varies.—*Id., Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. xiv.

Facéte. *adj.* [Lat. *facetus.*] Gay; cheerful; witty. *Rare.*

Ludovicus Suessanus, a *facete* companion.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 149.

Your wit, I perceived, strived to be *facete.*—*Dr. Mayne, Answer to Cheynell*, p. 13: 1647.

Facétely. *adv.* In a facete manner. *Rare.*

The eyes ... are the chief seats of love, as James Lernutius hath *facetely* expressed in an elegant ode.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 470.

Facéteness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Facete; wit; pleasant representation. *Rare.*

Parables ... work upon the affections, and breed delight of hearing, by reason of that *faceteness*, and wittiness, which is many times found in them.—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 133.

Facétious. *adj.* Gay; cheerful; lively; merry; witty.

Socrates, informed of some derogating speeches used of him behind his back, made this *facetious* reply, Let him beat me too when I am absent.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Facétiousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Facetious; cheerful wit; mirth; gaiety.

Facetiousness is allowable, when it is the most proper instrument of exposing things, apparently base and vile, to due contempt.—*Barrow, Sermon on Ephesians*, v. 4.

Much *facetiousness* passes betwixt the Frere and the Somnour.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, i. 455.

Fácial. *adj.* Belonging to, connected with, or constituted by, the face: (chiefly used in *Anatomy*, as opposed to the cranial parts of the head.)

The *facial* part of the skull in the sloth is as remarkable for its shortness as in the anteater for its length. ... Notwithstanding the extreme diversity—singular contrast indeed in several particulars—which the skull presents in the order Bruta, the marks of inferiority of position in the mammalian series, according to the cerebral character, are constant throughout. The terminal position of the occipital condyles and the aspect of the occipital surface, the degree in which the parts of the complex temporal bone of higher mammals retain their primitive separation, the position of veins conducting from the cerebral sinuses, the low *facial* angle and small proportional size of the cranial cavity, the small share in which the squamosal contributes to its walls—all exemplify the inferiority of the present unguiculate group of animals to the gyrencephalous ungulates.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Fácient. *s.* [Lat. *faciens, -entis*, pres. part.

of *facio* = do.] One who does anything good or bad.

The fact is here confessed: but is sin in the fact or in the mind of the *facient*?—*Bishop Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 66.

Fácile. *adj.* [Lat. *facilis* (from the root of *fac-io* = do), easy.] *Rare.*

1. Easy; not difficult; performable or attainable with little labour.

Then also those poets, which are now counted most hard, will be both *facile* and pleasant.—*Milton, Tractate on Education.*

2. Easy of access or converse: (as opposed to haughty, supercilious, austere).

I meant she should be courteous, *facile*, sweet,
Hating that solemn vice of greatness, pride;
I meant each softest virtue there should meet,
Fit in that softer bosom to reside. *B. Jonson.*

Mr. Melton was a gentleman of the highest fashion, and a very great favourite in society. He was about thirty, good-looking, with an air that commanded attention, and manners, though *facile*, sufficiently finished. He was very communicative, though calm, and, without being witty, had at his service a turn of phrase, acquired by practice and success, which was, or which always seemed to be, poignant.—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby.*

3. Pliant; flexible; easily persuaded to good or bad; ductile to a fault.

Some men are of that *facile* temper, that they are wrought upon by every object they converse with, whom any affectionate discourse, or serious sermon, or any notable accident, shall put into a fit of religion, which yet usually lasts no longer than till somewhat else comes in their way.—*Calamy,*

Fácilely. *adv.* (two *l*s.) In a facile manner. *Rare.*

Seeing the one might be as *facilly* impetrate as the other.—*Lord Herbert of Cherbury, History of Henry VIII.*, p. 227.

Fácileness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Facile. Not so common as Facility.

Alas,
That facile hearts should to themselves be foes,
When others they with *facileness* befriend!
Beaumont, Psyche, xv. 175.

Facílitate. *v. a.* Make easy; free from difficulty; clear from impediments.

Choice of the likeliest and best prepared metal for the version will *facilitate* the work.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

A war on the side of Italy would cause a great diversion of the French forces, and *facilitate* the progress of our arms in Spain.—*Swift.*

The requisites of a classification intended to *facilitate* the study of a particular phenomenon, are, first, to bring into one class all kinds of things which exhibit that phenomenon, in whatever variety of forms or degrees; and secondly, to arrange those kinds in a series according to the degree in which they exhibit it, beginning with those which exhibit most of it, and terminating with those which exhibit least.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, b. iv. ch. viii. § 1.

Facilitátion. *s.* Act or process of making easy, or freeing from impediments.

A *facilitation* towards fidelity.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, pt. i. p. 118: 1648.

Who can believe that they, who first watched the course of the stars, foresaw the use of their discoveries to the *facilitation* of commerce, or the mensuration of time?—*Johnson, Rambler*, no. 103.

Facílity. *s.* Easiness.

a. To be performed; freedom from difficulty.

Yet reason saith, reason should have ability
To hold these worldly things in such proportion,
As let them come or go with even *facility*.
Sir P. Sidney.

b. In performing; dexterity.

The *facility* which we get of doing things by a custom of doing, makes them often pass in us without our notice.—*Locke.*

c. To be persuaded to good or bad; ready compliance.

Facility is worse than bribery; for bribes come now and then: but if importunity or idle respects lead a man, he shall never be without them.—*Bacon.*

d. Of access; complaisance; condescension; affability.

He opens and yields himself to the man of business with difficulty and reluctancy; but offers himself to the visits of a friend with *facility*, and all the meeting readiness of appetite and desire.—*South, Sermons.*

Fácing. *verbal abs.*

1. Ornamental covering; that which is put on the outside of anything by way of decoration: (as, the 'gold *facings*' of a coat).

These offices and dignities were but the *facings* and fringes of his greatness.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

2. Covering; front.

Being dug out of a bed of chalk, and belting the hills far and wide with white, more especially if we suppose some assistance from an artificial *facing*, they must have been visible at a vast distance.—*T. Warton, History of the Parish of Kiddington*, p. 67.

3. In the *Military* art: (as to 'put a soldier through his *facings*').

Facínorous. *adj.* [Lat. *facinus, -oris* = evil deed, crime.] Wicked; atrocious; detestably bad.

The more *facinorous* malefactors.—*Sir G. Buck, History of King Richard III.* p. 28.

Things highly charged with sin, even to a more *facinorous* and notorious degree.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 131.

Facsímile. *s.* [Latin, an abbreviation of *factum simile*, i.e. made like.] Exact copy.

You should publish these [exemplars of various modes of writing] in drawings, copied *per factum simile*.—*Pownall, Treatise on the Study of Antiquities, Letter to Astle*, p. 178.

A *fac simile* of the first page of an ancient manuscript of St. John's Gospel.—*Archæologia*, xvi. 21.

Fact. *s.* [Lat. *factum.*] Effect produced; action; deed: (common as the element of a contrast, a matter of *fact* being opposed to one of law; *facts* being opposed to fancies, fictions, or theories, and the like).

In matter of *fact* they say there is some credit to be given to the testimony of man; but not in matter of opinion and judgement: we see the contrary both acknowledged and universally practised also throughout the world.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Unhappy man! to break the pious laws
Of nature, pleading in his children's cause:
Howe'er the doubtful *fact* is understood,
'Tis love of honour and his country's good;
The consul, not the father, sheds the blood.
Dryden.

We have spoken of the common opposition of theory and *fact* as important, and as involving what we have called the Fundamental Antithesis of Philosophy. But after all, it may be asked, Is this distinction of theory and *fact* really tenable? Is it not often difficult to say whether a special part of our knowledge is a *fact* or a theory? Is it a *fact* or a theory that the stars revolve round the pole? Is it a *fact* or a theory that the earth is a globe revolving on its axis? Is it a *fact* or a theory that the earth travels in an ellipse round the sun? Is it a *fact* or a theory that the sun attracts the earth? Is it a *fact* or a theory that the loadstone attracts the needle? In all these cases, probably some persons would answer one way, and some persons the other. There are many persons by whom the doctrine of the globular form of the earth, the doctrine of the earth's elliptical orbit, the doctrine of the sun's attraction on the earth, would be called theories, even if they allowed them to be true theories. But yet if each of these propositions be true, is it not a *fact*? ... It would seem, then, that we cannot in such cases expect general assent, if we say, 'This is a *fact* and not a theory,' or 'This is a theory and not a *fact*.' And the same is true in a vast range of cases. It would seem, therefore, that we cannot rest any reasoning upon this distinction of theory and *fact*; and we cannot avoid asking whether there is any real distinction in this antithesis, and if so, what it is. To this I reply: the distinction between theory (that is, true theory) and *fact*, is this: that in theory the ideas are considered as distinct from the *facts*: in *facts*, though ideas may be involved, they are not, in our apprehension, separated from the sensations. ... A person to whom the grounds of believing the earth to travel round the sun are as familiar as the grounds for believing the movements of the mail-coaches in this country, looks upon the former event as a *fact*, just as he looks upon the latter events as *facts*. And a person who, knowing the *fact* of the earth's annual motion, refers it distinctly to its mechanical cause, conceives the sun's attraction as a *fact*, just as he conceives as a *fact*, the action of the wind which turns the sails of a mill. He cannot see the force in either case; he supplies it out of his own ideas. And thus, a true theory is a *fact*; a *fact* is a familiar theory. That which is a *fact* under one aspect, is a theory under another. The most recondite theories when firmly established are *facts*: the simplest *facts* involve something of the nature of theory. Theory and *fact* correspond, in a certain degree, with ideas and sensations, as to the nature of their opposition. ... We are often told that such a thing is a *fact*; a *fact* and not a theory, with all the emphasis which, in speaking or writing, tone or italics or capitals can give. We see from what has been said, that when this is urged, before we can estimate the truth, or the value of the assertion, we must ask to whom is it a *fact*?—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, vol. i. pt. i. b. i. ch. i. § 10.

In fact = in reality, as opposed to supposition or speculation.

If this were true *in fact*, I do not see any colour for such a conclusion.—*Addison, Present State of the War.*

Matter of fact, used *adjectivally*, as 'a *matter-of-fact* sort of person,' signifies prosaic or material, as opposed to fanciful, poetical, or imaginative.

Fáction. *s.* [Fr. *faction*; Lat. *factio, -onis.*]

1. Party in a state.

By one of Simon's *faction* murders were committed.—2 *Maccabees*, iv. 3.

When a party abandons public and general ends, and devotes itself only to the personal interests of its members and leaders, it is called a *faction*, and its policy is said to be factious.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. x. note.

2. Discord; dissension.

There is among you envying, and strife, and dissensions, [in the margin, *factions*].—1 *Corinthians*, iii. 3.

They remained at Newbury in great *faction* among themselves.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Fáctionary. *s.* One of a faction; party man. *Rare.*

Pr'ythee, fellow, remember my name is Menenius; always *factionary* of the party of your general.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, v. 2.

Fáctioner. *s.* One of a faction. *Rare.*

All the *factioners* had entered into such a seditious conspiracy.—*Bishop Bancroft, Dangerous Positions and Proceedings under Pretence of Reformation*, iv. 12.

Fáctionist. *s.* One who promotes faction or discord.

We live with Puritans and opposite *factionists*, that have the cross of Christ in as great contempt and despight, as ever had Julian or any pagan.—*Bishop Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 271.

Some busy *factionists* of the meaner sort.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 419.

Fáctious. *adj.* Given to faction; having the character of a faction.

Be *factious* for redress of all these griefs.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

Factítious. *adj.* [Lat. *factitius.*] Made by art: (in opposition to what is made by *nature*); artificial; false.

In the making and distilling of soap, by one degree of fire, the salt, the water, and the oil or grease, whereof that *factitious* concrete is made up, being boiled up together, or easily brought to incorporate.—*Boyle.*

Hardness wherein some stones exceed all other bodies, and among them the adamant all other stones, being exalted to that degree that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit it; the *factitious* stones of chymists, in imitation, being easily detected by an ordinary lapidist.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Fáctive. *adj.* Having the power to make. *Rare.*

You are, creator-like, *factive*, not destructive.—*Bacon, Letter to James I.*

Fáctor. *s.* [Lat. *factor.*]

1. Agent; commonly a substitute, middle man, or go-between, in mercantile affairs

Percy is but my *factor*, good my lord,
T' engross up glorious deeds on my behalf.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 2.

We agreed that I should send up an English *factor*, that whatsoever the island could yield should be delivered at a reasonable rate.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Apology.*

2. In *Arithmetic.* Numbers which by being multiplied by one another, as *five* and *ten*, (the multiplier and multiplicand) in '*five* times *ten* makes *fifty*,' give a product. See Multiplier.

3. *Figuratively.* Member of a class, generally limited to a pair of objects, personal, material, or imaginary, by the mutual action of which any product or result is effected.

While in the course of their evolution plants and animals have displayed progressive integrations, there have at the same time been progressive differentiations of the resulting aggregates, both as wholes and in their parts. These differentiations and the interpretations of them, form the second class of morphological problems. We commence as before with plants. We have to consider, first, the several kinds of modification in shape they have undergone; and, second, the relations between these kinds of modification and their *factors*. Let

us glance at the leading questions that have to be answered.... Increase of size, other things equal, alters the relations of the parts to the material and dynamical *factors* of nutrition.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Biology*, § 212.

Fáctory. *s.*

1. House or district inhabited by traders in a distant country; members of the same, or body of traders.

The company of stationers in London, are now erecting a *factory* for books, and a press, among us here.—*Archbishop Usher, Letters, &c.*, p. 64: dat. 1618.

2. Place where anything is made.

Our corrupted hearts are the *factories* of the devil, which may be at work without his presence.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, i. 20.

Factótum. *s.* [Lat. *fac totum* = do everything.] Servant employed alike in all kinds of business.

Art thou the dominus?—*Factotum* here, sir.—*B. Jonson, New Inn.*

He could not sail without him; for what could he do without Corporal Vanspitter, his protection, his *factotum*, his distributer of provisions, &c.? The loss was irreparable.—*Marryat, Snarleyyow*, ch. xiii.

Fácture. *s.* [Fr.] Act or manner of making anything; workmanship. *Rare.*

There is no doubt but that the *facture*, and framing, of the inward parts, is as full of difference as the outward.—*Bacon.*

Fáculty. *s.* [Fr. *faculté*; Lat. *facultas*; from the root of *fac-io* = make, and *fac-ilis* = easy.]

1. Power of doing anything; ability whether corporeal or intellectual.

There is no kind of *faculty* or power in man, or any creature, which can rightly perform the functions allotted to it without perpetual aid and concurrence of that supreme cause of all things.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Powers of the mind, imagination, reason, memory.

He had none of those *faculties*, which the other had, of reconciling men to him.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

In the ordinary way of speaking, the understanding and will are two *faculties* of the mind.—*Locke.*

He had an excellent *faculty* in preaching if he were not too refined.—*Swift.*

Man has a *faculty* of apprehending time, and a *faculty* of reckoning numbers: are these distinct, or is one *faculty* derived from the other? To analyze the various combinations of our ideas and observations into the original *faculties* which they involve; to show that these *faculties* are original, and not capable of further analysis: to point out the characters which mark these *faculties* and lead to the most important features of our knowledge;—these are the kind of researches on which we have now to enter, and these, we trust, will be found to be far from idle or useless parts of our plan. If we succeed in such attempts, it will appear that it is by no means a frivolous or superfluous step to distinguish separate *faculties* in the mind. If we do not learn much by being told that we have a *faculty* of forming the idea of space, we at least, by such a commencement, circumscribe a certain portion of the field of our investigations, which, we shall afterwards endeavour to show, requires and rewards a special examination. And though we shall thus have to separate the domain of our philosophy into many provinces, these are, as we trust it will appear, neither arbitrarily assigned, nor vague in their limits, nor infinite in number.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, vol. i. pt. i. b. i. ch. vi. § 3.

3. Power; authority; privilege; prerogative.

This Duncan
Hath born his *faculties* so meek, hath been
So clear in his great office, that his virtues
Will plead like angels. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 7.

Law hath set down to what persons, in what causes, with what circumstances, almost every *faculty* or favour shall be granted.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

4. Preceded by *the*, it applies to the *medical profession*, as in 'an article recommended by the *faculty*.'

5. In *Ecclesiastical Law.*

The *Faculty* Court belongeth to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and his officer is called the Master of the *Faculties*; his power is to grant dispensations, as to marry, to eat flesh on days prohibited, to hold two or more benefices incompatible, and such like.—*Burns, Ecclesiastical Law.*

Fáddle. [see Fiddlefaddle.]

Fade. *adj.* [Fr.] Faint; insipid.

Tar water may extract from the clay a *fade* sweetishness offensive to the palate.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris.*

Fade. *v. n.* [Dutch *vadden*.] Wither; flag; droop; languish.

It *faded* on the crowing of the cock.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 1.

Ye shall be as an oak whose leaf *fadeth*, and as a garden that hath no water.—*Isaiah*, i. 30.

The spots in this stone are of the same colour throughout, even to the very edges; there being an immediate transition from white to black, and the colours not *fading* or declining gradually.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Where either through the temper of the body, or some other default, the memory is very weak, ideas in the mind quickly *fade*.—*Locke.*

Fade. *v. a.* Cause to fade.

His palms, though under weights they did not stand,
Still thriv'd; no winter could his laurels *fade*.
Dryden.

Fádeless. *adj.* Unfading.

Time may not breathe on its *fadeless* bloom.
Mrs. Hemans.

Fadge. *v. n.* [A.S. *gefegan* = join, suit, fit in.] Suit; fit; agree; succeed. *Obsolete.*

How will this *fadge*? my master loves her dearly,
And I, poor monster, fond as much on him;
And she, mistaken, seems to doat on me.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, ii. 2.

Clothes I must get, this fashion will not *fadge* with me.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit without Money.

They shall be made, spite of antipathy, to *fadge* together.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.*

When they thriv'd they never *fadg'd*,
But only by the ears engag'd;
Like dogs that snarl about a bone,
And play together when they've none.
Butler, Hudibras.

All this will not *fadge*!—*Milton, Reason of Church Government*, b. i.

The fox had a fetch; and when he saw it would not *fadge*, away goes he presently.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Well, sir, how *fadges* the new design? have you not the luck of all your brother projectors, to deceive only your self at last?—*Wycherly, The Country-Wife.*

Fáding. *part. adj.* Inclined to fade; languishing; withering.

The glorious beauty on the head of the fat valley shall be a *fading* flower.—*Isaiah*, xxviii. 4.

The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in *fading* colours, and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and disappear.—*Locke.*

Narcissus' change to the vain virgin shows,
Who trusts to beauty trusts the *fading* rose.
Gay, Fables.

Fádingness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Fading.

The *fadingness* of beauty is the greatest detector and impeacher of our frailty.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, pt. ii. p. 231: 1654.

Since it [joy] was meerly earthly, it must needs partake of the *fadingness* of its original.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*, p. 203: 1667.

Fády. *adj.* Wearing away; decaying.

Survey those walls in *fady* texture clad.
Shenstone, Economy, pt. iii.

Fag. *v. n.* [?] Grow weary; faint with weariness.

Medyll thou not ferther, but let hym gone,
Make he never so pytyose a mone;
For then the fox can *fagg* and fayne,
When he wold faynyst his prey attayne.
Old Poem in *Ashmole's Theatrum Chemicum*, p. 159: 1652.

Woe be to those partiall judges, the girdle of whose equity *fags* downe on that side where the purse hangs.—*Bishop Hall, Peace-Maker.* (Ord MS.)

Fag. *v. a.* Tire. *Colloquial.*

Fag. *s.* One who works under another; hard worker.

From the above teazing and tormenting the junior scholars, has originated the present custom of having *fags* at Eton school, i.e. little boys who are the slaves of the greater ones.—*Brand, Observations on popular Antiquities.*

Fag. *s.* Knot or excrescency in cloth (used in the stat. 4 Edw. 4. c. 1); fringe at the end of a piece of cloth. See Fagend.

Fagénd. *s.* [two words.]

1. End of a web of cloth: (generally made of *coarser* materials).

2. In *Navigation.* End of any rope untwisted by frequent usage, which is secured from being further loosened by winding a piece of small line round it.

3. Refuse or meaner part of anything.

The kitchen, and gutters, and other offices of noise and drudgery, are at the *fag-end*.—*Howell, Familiar Letters*, i. ii. 8: 1619.

At the world's *fag-end*...
A land... doth lie. *Fanshawe, Poems*, p. 318.

It seems, Mr. Hobbes, by the *fag-end* of your book Of Body in English, that you have a mind to say your lesson.—*Wallis, Correction of Hobbes*, p. 1.

Perhaps he thought it would be no bad scheme, in a superannuated lieutenant on half-pay, to effect a conjunction with an old maid, who, in all probability, had fortune enough to keep him easy and comfortable in the *fag-end* of his days.—*Smollett, Humphry Clinker.*

A memory well stored with *fag-ends* of psalms and hymns, which, being less familiar than the psalms to the ears of the villagers, were more than suspected to be his own composition.—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Eugene Aram*, b. i. ch. i.

Fágot. *s.* [Fr. *fagot*.]

1. Bundle of sticks bound together for any purpose.

About the pile of *fagots*, sticks and hay,
The bellows raised the newly kindled flame.
Fairfax.

Mitres or *fagots* have been the rewards of different persons, according as they pronounced these consecrated syllables or not.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

The Black Prince filled a ditch with *fagots* as successfully as the generals of our times do it with fascines.—*Addison.*

2. Soldier numbered in the muster-roll, but not really existing; hence, *adjectivally*, nominal: (used *contemptuously*, as, '*fagot*, i.e. factitious or fictitious, votes').

There were several other counterfeit books upon the upper shelves, which were carved in wood, and served only to fill up the number like *fagots* in the muster of a regiment.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 37.

Fágot. *v. a.* Bundle together.

He was too warm on picking-work to dwell,
But *fagoted* his notions as they fell,
And if they rhym'd and rattled, all was well.
Dryden, Absolom and Achitophel.

Fail. *v. n.* [Fr. *faillir*.]

1. Be deficient; cease from former plenty; fall short; not be equal to demand or use.

The waters *fail* from the sea, and the flood decayeth and drieth up.—*Job*, xiv. 11.

Where the credit and money *fail*, barter alone must do.—*Locke.*

2. Be extinct; cease; be no longer produced.

Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth; for the faithful *fail* from among the children of men.—*Psalms*, xii. 1.

3. Decay; decline; languish.

I perceive
Thy mortal sight to *fail*: objects divine
Must needs impair and weary human sense.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 8.

4. Miss; not produce its effect.

Consider of deformity not as a sign, which is deceivable, but as a cause which seldom *faileth* of the effect.—*Bacon.*

This jest was first of th' other house's making,
And, five times try'd, has never *fail'd* of taking.
Dryden.

A persuasion that we shall overcome any difficulties, that we meet with in the sciences, seldom *fails* to carry us through them.—*Locke.*

He does not remember whether every grain came up or not; but he thinks that very few *failed*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

5. Miss; not succeed in a design; miscarry.

Men who have been busied in the pursuit of the philosopher's stone, have *failed* in their design.—*Addison, Guardian.*

Fail. *v. a.* Desert; not to continue to assist or supply; disappoint.

The ship was now left alone, as proud lords be when fortune *fails* them.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

There shall be signs in the sun, the moon, and the stars, men's hearts *failing* them for fear.—*Luke*, xxi. 26.

Fail. *v. a.* [from Lat. *fallo*.] Deceive. *Rare.*

So lively and so like, that living sense it *fail'd*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 11, 46.

Fail. *s.* Miscarriage; miss; omission; nonperformance; deficience; want.

Mark and perform it, seest thou? for the *fail*
Of any point in't shall not only be
Death to thyself, but to thy lewd tongu'd wife.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

He will without *fail* drive out from before you the Canaanites.—*Joshua*, iii. 10.

Failance. *s.* [N.Fr. *faillance.*] Omission; fault. *Rare.*

Our *failances* and aberrations.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*, preface.

Failing. *verbal abs.* Decay; deficiency; imperfection; lapse.

A trembling heart, and *failing* of eyes, and sorrow of mind.—*Deuteronomy*, xxviii. 65.

Besides what *failings* may be in the matter, even in the expressions there must often be great obscurities.—*Sir K. Digby.*

To *failings* mild, but zealous for desert;
The clearest head and the sincerest heart. *Pope.*

Failure. *s.* Deficience; cessation; omission; non-performance; slip.

He that, being subject to an apoplexy, used still to carry his remedy about him; but upon a time shifting his clothes, and not taking that with him, chanced upon that very day to be surprised with a fit: he owed his death to a mere accident, to a little inadvertency and *failure* of memory.—*South, Sermons.*

There must have been an universal *failure* and want of springs and rivers all the summer season.—*Woodward.*

The following is given by Todd as a separate word. It is probably merely an instance of bad spelling.

Armour of proof I have not any, wherewith to hide the *failers* of this undertaking.—*Preface to Bibliotheca Regia*: 1659.

Fain. *adj.* [A.S. *fægen.*]

1. Joyful; glad.

My lips will be *fain* when I sing unto thee, and so will my soul whom thou hast delivered.—*Psalms*, lxxi. 21.

2. Willing as one obliged to accept the less of two evils.

Every wight to shroud it did constrain,
And this fair couple eke to shroud themselves were *fain.* *Spenser.*

Whosoever will hear, he shall find God; whosoever will study to know, shall be also *fain* to believe.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The learned Castalio was *fain* to make trenchers at Basle, to keep himself from starving.—*Locke.*

Fain. *adv.* Gladly; very desirously; according to earnest wishes.

Now I would give a thousand furlongs of sea for an acre of barren ground; I would *fain* die a dry death.—*Shakespear, Tempest*, i. 2.

Fain would I Raphael's godlike art rehearse,
And show th' immortal labours in my verse.
Addison.

The plebeians would *fain* have a law enacted to lay all men's rights and privileges upon the same level.—*Swift.*

Faining. *part. adj.* Expressive of desire. *Rare.*

Fairer than fairest, in his *fayning* eye,
Whose sole aspect he counts felicity.
Spenser, Hymn on Heavenly Love.

Fainness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Fain.

Sansculottism claps hands;—at which handclapping, Foulon (in his *fainness*, as his destiny would have it) also claps.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. i. b. v. ch. ix.

Faint. *v. n.*

1. Decay; wear or waste away quickly; grow feeble.

Gilded clouds, while we gaze upon them, *faint* before the eye, and decay into confusion.—*Pope.*

2. Lose the animal functions; sink motionless and senseless.

Their young children were out of heart, and their women and young men *fainted* for thirst and fell down.—*Judith*, vii. 22.

Upon hearing the honour intended her, she *fainted* away, and fell down as dead.—*Guardian.*

Faint. *v. a.* Cause to faint. *Rare.*

It *faints* me
To think what follows.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 3.

Faint. *adj.*

1. Languid; weak; feeble; low; dejected; depressed.

Consider him that endureth such contradiction against himself, lest ye be wearied and *faint* in your minds.—*Hebrews*, xii. 3.

In intemperate climates, the spirits, exhaled by heat or comprest by cold, are rendered *faint* and sluggish.—*Sir W. Temple.*

a. Applied to *colours.* Not bright; not vivid; not striking.

The blue compared with these is a *faint* and dark colour, and the indigo and violet are much darker and *fainter.*—*Sir I. Newton.*

b. Applied to *sounds.* Not loud; not piercing.

The pump after this being employed from time to time, the sound grew *fainter* and *fainter.*—*Boyle.*

2. Cowardly; timorous; not vigorous; not ardent.

Faint heart never won fair lady.—*Proverb* in *Camden's Remains.*

Our *faint* Egyptians pray for Antony;
But in their servile hearts they own Octavius.
Dryden.

Faint. *s.* Fainting fit: (the *compound* being the *commoner* term).

Fainten. *v. a.* Make faint. *Rare.*

Thou wilt not be either so little absent, as not to whet our appetites, nor so long, as to *fainten* the heart.—*Bishop Hall, Christ among the Doctors.* (Ord MS.)

Faintheárted. *adj.* Cowardly; timorous; dejected; easily depressed.

They should resolve the next day as victorious conquerors to take the city, or else there, as *fainthearted* cowards, to end their days.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

But the crime of Marlborough was of a very different kind. His treason was not that of a *fainthearted* man desirous to keep a retreat open for himself in every event, but that of a man of dauntless courage, profound policy, and measureless ambition.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xviii.

Fainting. *part. adj.* Languishing; sinking.

How while the *fainting* Dutch remotely fire,
And the fam'd Eugene's iron troops retire. *Smith.*

Fainting. *verbal abs.* Temporary loss of animal motion.

Thence *faintings*, swoonings of despair.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 631.

These *faintings* her physicians suspect to proceed from contusions.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Faintingly. *adv.* In a fainting manner.

The bear being greedy of the honey in the tree ceaseth not to push against the engine, until at last his many knocks cause him *faintingly* to fall.—*Speculum Mundi*, 470. (Ord MS.)

Faintish. *adj.* Somewhat faint; having a tendency towards fainting; pale.

The result is a *faintish* sensation of lassitude and weakness.—*Arbuthnot, On the Effects of Air on human Bodies.*

Faintishness. *s.* Faintness in a slight degree; incipient debility.

A certain degree of heat lengthens and relaxes the fibres; whence proceeds the sensation of *faintishness* and debility in a hot day.—*Arbuthnot, On the Effects of Air on human Bodies.*

Faintling. *adj.* Timorous; feeble-minded.

There's no having patience, thou art such a *faintling* silly creature.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Faintly. *adv.* In a faint manner.

I have told you what I have seen and heard but *faintly*; nothing like the image and horrour of it.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 2.

Nature affords at least a glimm'ring light;
The lines, tho' touch'd but *faintly*, are drawn right.
Pope.

Faintness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Faint; languor; feebleness; want of strength.

As she was speaking, she fell down for *faintness.*—*Esdras*, xv. 15.

Faints. *s.* See extract.

Faints is the name of the impure spirit which comes over first and last in the distillation of whisky; the former being called the strong, and the latter, which is much more abundant, the weak *faints.* The crude spirit is much impregnated with fetid essential oil, is therefore very unwholesome, and must be purified by rectification.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Fainty. *adj.* With a tendency to faintness; feeble; languid; debilitated; enfeebled. *Rare.*

Esau . . . was *fainty.*—*Genesis*, xxv. 29. (Matthewe's Translation.)

When winter frosts constrain the field with cold,
The *fainty* root can take no steady hold.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

Fair. *adj.* [A.S. *fæger.*]

1. Beautiful; elegant of feature; handsome; pleasing to the eye; excellent or beautiful in general to the eye or mind. (*Fair* seems in the common acceptation to be restrained, when applied to women, to the beauty of the face.)

Thou art a *fair* woman to look upon.—*Genesis*, xii. 11.

2. Clear; pure; clean.

A standard of a damask rose, with the root on, was set in a chamber where no fire was, upright in an earthen pan, full of *fair* water, half a foot under the water.—*Bacon.*

The table, at the communion time, having a *fair* white linen cloth upon it.—*Book of Common Prayer, Communion Service*, rubric.

3. Not cloudy; not foul; not tempestuous.

Fair is foul, and foul is *fair*;
Hover through the fog and filthy air.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 1.

Fair weather cometh out of the earth.—*Job*, xxxvii. 22.

4. Favourable; prosperous.

In vain you tell your parting lover,
You wish *fair* winds may waft him over. *Prior.*

5. Likely to succeed.

The Caliphs obtained a mighty empire, which was in a *fair* way to have enlarged, until they fell out.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

6. Equal; just; natural; open; not effected by artifice.

The king did so much desire a peace, that no man need advise him to it, or could divert him from it, if *fair* and honourable conditions of peace were offered to him.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

After all these conquests, he passed the rest of his age in his own native country, and died a *fair* and natural death.—*Sir W. Temple.*

For still, methought, she sung not far away;
At last I found her on a laurel spray:
Close by my side she sat, and *fair* in sight,
Full in a line, against her opposite. *Dryden.*

Virtuous and vicious every man must be,
Few in th' extreme, but all in the degree;
The rogue and fool by fits is *fair* and wise,
And ev'n the best, by fits, what they despise.
Pope.

7. Gentle; mild; not compulsory; equitable.

All the lords came in, and being by *fair* means wrought thereunto, acknowledged king Henry.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

For to reduce her by main force,
Is now in vain; by *fair* means worse.
Butler, Hudibras.

When *fair* words and good counsel will not prevail upon us, we must be frighted into our duty.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

8. Commodious; proper.

Hereby, upon the edge of yonder coppice,
A stand where you may make the *fairest* shoot.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, iv. 1.

I looked for the jugular veins, opened the *fairest*, and took away a dozen ounces of blood.—*Wiseman.*

Used *adverbially.*

He who *fair* and softly goes steadily forward, in a course that points right, will sooner be at his journey's end, than he that runs after every one, though he gallop.—*Locke.*

His promise Palamon accepts, but pray'd
To keep it better than the first he made:
Thus *fair* they parted till the morrow's dawn:
For each had laid his plighted faith to pawn.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite.

This promised *fair* at first.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Keep fair. Be on good terms.

There are other nice, though inferior cases, in which a man must guard, if he intends to *keep fair* with the world, and turn the penny.—*Collier, On Popularity.*

Speak fair. Use conciliatory language.

Well, you must now *speak* Sir John Falstaff *fair.*—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* v. 2.

One of the company *spoke* him *fair*, and would have stopt his mouth with a crust.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Used *substantivally.* Good fortune.

O, princely Buckingham, I'll kiss thy hand,
In sign of league and amity with thee:
Now *fair* befal thee and thy noble house!
Thy garments are not spotted with our blood.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 3.

Fair. *s.*

1. Beauty; (*elliptically*) a fair woman.

Of sleep forsaken, to relieve his care,
He sought the conversation of the *fair.*
Dryden, Fables.

Gentlemen who do not design to marry, yet pay their devoirs to one particular *fair.*—*Spectator.*

2. Honesty; just dealing.

I am not much for that present; we'll settle it between ourselves: *fair* and square, Nic, keeps friends together.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

3. Fairness. *Obsolete.*

a. Applied to *things.*

As the green meads, whose native outward *fair*
Breathes sweet perfumes into the neighbour air.
Marston, Satires.

b. Applied to *persons.*

Let no face be kept in mind,
But the *fair* of Rosalind.
Shakespear, As you like it, iii. 2, verses.
My decay'd *fair*
A sunny look of his would soon repair.
Id., Comedy of Errors, ii. 1.

In the following extract used *tautologically.*

He kept them company; and might right well,
For he did all but Eucharis excel
In all the *fair* of beauty: yet he wanted
Virtue to make his own desires implanted
In his dear Eucharis; for women never
Love beauty in their sex, but envy ever.
Marlowe and Chapman, Translation of Hero and Leander.

4. Fine weather.

Her lips are roses over-washed with dew,
Or like the purple of Narcissus' flower;
No frost their *fair*, no wind doth waste their power,
But by her breath her beauties do renew. *Id., ibid.*

Fair. *s.* [N.Fr. *foire*; Lat. ? *feriæ* = holidays ? *forum* = market-place.] Kind of market, larger and recurring at more distant intervals than the common market.

With silver, iron, tin, and lead, they traded in thy *fairs.*—*Ezekiel,* xxvii. 12.
His corn, his cattle, were his only care,
And his supreme delight a country *fair.* *Dryden.*
The antient Nundinæ, or *fairs* of Rome, were kept every ninth day: afterwards the same privileges were granted to the country markets, which were at first under the power of the consuls.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*
That many terms of art and manufacture are omitted, must be frankly acknowledged; but for this defect I may boldly allege that it was unavoidable: I could not visit caverns to learn the miner's language, nor take a voyage to perfect my skill in the dialect of navigation, nor visit the warehouses of merchants, and shops of artificers, to gain the names of wares, tools, and operations, of which no mention is found in books; what favourable accident, or easy inquiry, brought within my reach, has not been neglected: but it had been a hopeless labour to glean up words, by courting living information, and contesting with the sullenness of one, and the roughness of another. To furnish the academicians della Crusca with words of this kind, a series of comedies called la Fiera, or the *Fair*, was professedly written by Buonarotti; but I had no such assistant, and therefore was content to want what they must have wanted likewise, had they not luckily been so supplied.—*Johnson, Preface to Dictionary.*

Fairing. *s.* Present given at a fair.

Like children that esteem every trifle, and prefer a *fairing* before their fathers.—*B. Jonson.*
Now he goes on, and sings of fairs and shows,
For still new fairs before his eyes arose:
How pedlars' stalls with glitt'ring toys are laid,
The various *fairings* of the country maid.
Gay, Pastorals.

Fairly. *adv.* In a fair manner.

Here is th' indictment of the good lord Hastings,
Which in a set hand *fairly* is engross'd.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 6.
All this they *fairly* overcame, by reason of the continual presence of their king.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Fairness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Fair.

That which made her *fairness* much the fairer, was that it was but a fair embassador of a most fair mind, full of wit, and a wit which delighted more to judge itself than to show itself.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Fairspoken. *adj.* Bland and civil in language and address.

Arius, a priest in the church of Alexandria, a subtlewitted and a marvellous *fairspoken* man, but discontented that we should be placed before him in honour, whose superior he thought himself in desert, because through envy and stomach prone unto contradiction.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Fairy. *s.* [the same word, doubtless, as the Persian *Peri*, though the details of the connection are obscure and uncertain.] Fabled being supposed to appear in a diminutive human form, and to dance in the meadows, and reward cleanliness in houses; elf; fay.

Nan Page, my daughter, and my little son,
And three or four more of their growth, we'll dress
Like urchins, ouphes, and *fairies*, green and white.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor.

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound.*

Be secret and discreet; these *fairy* favours
Are lost when not conceal'd.
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

Fairyland. *s.* Domain of the fairies; country in which the scene, or venue, of fairy tales is laid: (as *two* words in Spenser).

So haue I laboured to do in the person of Arthure; whom I conceiue, after his long education by Timon, to whom he was by Merlin deliuered to be brought up so soone as he was borne of the Lady Igrayne, to haue seene in a dream or vision the faery queene, with whose excellent beauty rauished, he awaking resolued to seeke her out; and so being by Merlin armed, and by Timon throughly instructed, he went to seeke her forth in *faerye land.*—*Spenser, Letter (Prefatory to the Faerie Queen) to Sir W. Raleigh.*
Time, however, has gradually wrought its work; and, notwithstanding the more imaginative cast of poetry in the present century, it may be well doubted whether the 'Faery Queen' is as much read or as highly esteemed as in the days of Anne. It is not, perhaps, very difficult to account for this; those who seek the delight that mere fiction presents to the mind (and they are the great majority of readers), have been supplied to the utmost limit of their craving by stories accommodated to every temper, and far more stimulant than the legends of 'Faeryland.' —*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries,* pt. ii. ch. v. § 89.

Faith. *s.*

1. Belief of the revealed truths of religion.

The name of *faith* being properly and strictly taken, it must needs have reference unto some uttered word, as the object of belief.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Faith, if it have not works, is dead.—*James,* ii. 17.
Vision in the next life is the perfecting of that *faith* in this life, or that *faith* here is turned into vision there, as hope into enjoying.—*Hammond, Practical Catechism.*
Then *faith* shall fail, and holy hope shall die;
One lost in certainty, and one in joy. *Prior.*

2. System of revealed truths held by the Christian Church; *credenda.*

Felix heard Paul concerning the *faith.*—*Acts,* xxiv. 24.
This is the catholick *faith.*—*Book of Common Prayer, Athanasian Creed.*

3. Trust in the honesty or veracity of another; trust in God.

Faith is an entire dependence upon the truth, the power, the justice, and the mercy of God; which dependence will certainly incline us to obey him in all things.—*Swift.*

4. Tenet held.

Which to believe of her,
Must be a *faith*, that reason, without miracle,
Should never plant in me.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.

5. Fidelity; unshaken adherence.

Her failing, while her *faith* to me remains,
I should conceal. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* x. 129.

6. Honour; social confidence.

For you alone
I broke my *faith* with injur'd Palamon.
Dryden, Knight's Tale.

7. Sincerity; honesty; veracity.

They are a very froward generation, children in whom is no *faith.*—*Deuteronomy,* xxxii. 20.

8. Promise given.

I have been forsworn,
In breaking *faith* with Julia whom I lov'd.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 2.

9. In *Faith.* Used as an *interjection.*

Faith, like enough.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Maid's Tragedy.*

Faith. *v. a.* Invest with credibility. *Rare.*

Thou bastard! would the reposal
Of any trust, virtue, or worth in thee,
Make thy words *faith'd.*
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 1.

Faithbreach. *s.* Breach of fidelity; disloyalty; perfidy.

Now minutely revolts upbraid his *faithbreach*;
Those he commands move only in command,
Nothing in love. *Shakespear, Macbeth,* v. 2.

Faithful. *adj.*

1. Firm in faith, especially in adherence to the truths of *religion.*

To the saints which are at Ephesus, and the *faithful* in Christ Jesus.—*Ephesians,* i. 1.

2. Of true fidelity; loyal; trustful; honest.

So spake the seraph Abdiel, *faithful* found
Among the faithless, faithful only he.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 896.

3. Reliable.

This is a *faithful* saying; for if we be dead with him we shall also live with him.—2 *Timothy,* ii. 11.

Faithfully. *adv.* In a faithful manner.

Thus shall ye do in the fear of the Lord, *faithfully*, and with a perfect heart.—2 *Chronicles,* xix. 9.
If his occasions were not virtuous,
I should not urge it half so *faithfully.*
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iii. 2.

Faithfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Faithful.

For there is no *faithfulness* in their mouth; their inward part is very wickedness.—*Psalms,* v. 9.

Faithless. *adj.* Without faith, especially in the revealed truths of *religion.*

Whatsoever our hearts be to God and to his truth, believe we, or be we as yet *faithless*, for our conversion or confirmation, the force of natural reason is great.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Faithlessness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Faithless.

Fair Italy's *faithlessness.* *Donne, Poems,* p. 148.
Sharp are the pangs that follow *faithlessness.*—*Edwards, Canons of Criticism,* p. 318.

Faitour. *s.* [N.Fr.] Scoundrel; rascal; miscreant; traitor. *Obsolete.*

Those *faytours* little regarden their charge,
While they, letting their sheep run at large,
Passen their time, that should be sparely spent,
In lustihede and wanton meryment.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, May.
Into new woes unweeting I was cast,
By this false *faitour.* *Id., Faerie Queen.*

Fálbala. *s.* See Furbelow.

For my part I won't stay in the family to be abus'd at this rate; I that have refus'd lords and dukes for your sake: I'd have you to know, sir, I have had as many blue and green ribbons after me, for ought I know, as would have made me a *falbala* apron.—*Cibber, The Careless Husband.*

Falcáde. *s.* See extract.

A horse is said to make *falcades* when he throws himself upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets; therefore a *falcade* is that action of the haunches and of the legs, which bend very low, when you make a stop and half a stop.—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

Fálcated, also **Fálcate.** *adj.* Falchion-shaped.

The enlightened part of the moon appears in the form of a sickle, or reaping hook, which is while she is moving from the conjunction to the opposition, or from the new moon to the full; but from full to a new again, the enlightened part appears gibbous, and the dark *falcated.*—*Harris.*

Falcátion. *s.* Crookedness; form like that of a reaper's hook. *Rare.*

The locusts have antennæ, or long horns before, with a long *falcation* or forcipated tail behind.—*Brown.*

Fálchion. *s.* Short crooked sword; scymeter.

I've seen the day, with my good biting *falchion*,
I would have made them skip: I am old now.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3.

Fálciform. *adj.* Sickle-shaped.

There is no ossification of the *falciform* ligament.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Fálcon. *s.* [Lat. *falco.*]

1. Bird of the genus Falco; generally hawk trained for hawking.

As Venus' bird, the white, swift, lovely dove,
O! happy dove that art compar'd to her,
Doth on her wings her utmost swiftness prove,
Finding the gripe of *falcon* fierce not far.
Sir P. Sidney.

2. In *Gunnery.* See extract.

A *falcon* [is] a cannon, whose diameter at the bore is five inches and a quarter, weight seven hundred and fifty pounds, length seven foot, load two pounds and a quarter, shot two inches and a half diameter, and two pounds and a half weight.—*Harris.*

Fálconer. *s.* One who breeds or trains hawks; one who follows the sport of hawking.

Hist! Romeo, hist! O for a *falc'ner's* voice,
To lure this tassel-gentle back again.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 2.
I have learnt of a *falconer* never to feed up a hawk, when I would have him fly.—*Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

Fálconet. *s.* [Fr. *falconette.*] In *Gunnery.* See second extract.

Mahomet sent janizaries and nimble footmen, with certain *falconets* and other small pieces, to take the streights.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*
A *falconet* [is] a sort of ordnance, whose diameter at the bore is four inches and a quarter, weight four hundred pounds, length six foot, load one pound and a quarter, shot something more than two inches diameter, and one pound and a quarter weight.—*Harris.*

Fálconry. *s.* [N.Fr. *faulconerie.*] Art of breeding and training hawks.

In vain you expect much information 'de re accipitraria' of *falconry*, hawks or hawking, from very ancient Greek or Latin authors: that art being

either unknown, or so little advanced among them. —*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 111.

Fáldage. *s.* See extract.

Faldage [is] a privilege which anciently several lords reserved to themselves of setting up folds for sheep, in any fields within their manors, the better to manure them; and this not only with their own, but their tenants' sheep. This *faldage* in some places they call a fold-course, or freefold.—*Harris.*

Fáldstool. *s.* [N.Fr. *faudesteuil*; L.Lat. *faldisterium.*] Small desk at which the litany is enjoined to be sung or said; stool placed at the south side of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation; chair of a bishop, enclosed within the rails of the altar; folding-chair.

At the right side of the east window, on the wall, are fixed plates of brass, whereon is engraved the figure of a judge in his robes, kneeling at a *faldstool*, with three sons behind him.—*Ashmole, Antiquities of Berkshire*, i. 10.

Fall. *v. n.* [preterite *fell*; part. *fallen.*]

1. Drop (from which it differs in being less connected with the notion of perpendicularity) from a higher to a lower place, or from an erect to a prone posture.

Thou shalt make a battlement for thy roof, that thou bring not blood upon thine house, if any man *fall* from thence.—*Deuteronomy.*

Saul *fell* all along on the earth.—1 *Samuel*, xxviii. 20.

His chains *fell* off from his hands.—*Acts*, xii. 7.

2. Be determined to some particular point, or centre of gravity.

Birds and fowls that rest one foot to ease the other, naturally lay their heads under their wings, that the centre of gravity may *fall* upon the foot they stand on.—*Cheyne.*

3. Move down any descent, or slope, especially as the water of one river running into that of another.

All liquid bodies are diffusive; for their parts being in motion, have no connexion one with another, but glide and *fall* off any way, as gravity and the air presseth them.—*T. Burnet.*

Cæsar therefore gave orders to build his galleys on the Loire, and the rivers that *fall* into it.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

4. Be degraded from a higher to a lower station; decline from power; enter into a worse state; degenerate.

The greatness of these Irish lords suddenly *fell* and vanished, when their oppressions and extortions were taken away.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

These, by obtruding the beginning of a change for the entire work of new life, will *fall* under the former guilt.—*Hammond.*

He first the fate of Cæsar did foretell,
And pity'd Rome when Rome in Cæsar *fell*;
In iron clouds conceal'd the publick light,
And impious mortals fear'd eternal night.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

At length her fury *fell*, her foaming ceas'd;
And ebbing in her soul, the god decreas'd. *Ibid.*

What men could do,
Is done already: heaven and earth will witness,
If Rome must *fall*, that we are innocent.
Addison, Cato.

One would wonder how so many learned men could *fall* into so great an absurdity as to believe this river could preserve itself unmixt with the lake. —*Id., Travels in Italy.*

5. Sink, in its *figurative* applications; subside.

When the price of corn *falleth*, men generally break no more ground than will supply their own turn.—*Carew.*

Rents will *fall*, and incomes every day lessen, till industry and frugality joined to a well ordered trade, shall restore to the kingdom the riches it had formerly.—*Locke.*

From the pound weight, as Pliny tells us, the As *fell* to two ounces in the first Punick war; when Hannibal invaded Italy, to one ounce; then, by the Papirian law, to half an ounce.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

6. Apostatize: (generally with *off*).

Labour to enter into that rest, lest any man *fall* after the same example of unbelief.—*Hebrews*, iv. 11.

They brought scandal
To Israel, diffidence of God, and doubt
In feeble hearts, propense enough before
To waver or *fall off*, and join with idols.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 453.

7. Die by violence; come to a sudden end.

A thousand shall *fall* at thy side, and ten thousand at thy right hand; but it shall not come nigh thee.—*Psalms*, xci. 7.

They not obeying,
Incurr'd, what could they less? the penalty;
And manifold in sin, deserv'd to *fall*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 14.

Almon *falls*, old Tyrrheus' eldest care,
Pierc'd with an arrow from the distant war.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

8. Sink into an air of discontent or dejection of the look.

If thou persuade thyself that they shall not be taken, let not thy countenance *fall*.—*Judith*, vi. 9.

I have observ'd of late thy looks are *fallen*,
O'ercast with gloomy cares and discontent.
Addison, Cato.

9. Happen; befall.

For such things as do *fall* scarce once in many ages, it did suffice to take such order as was requisite when they *fell*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

A long advertent and deliberate connexing of consequents, which *falls* not in the common road of ordinary men.—*Sir M. Hale.*

10. Come by chance; light on.

I have two boys
Seek Percy and thyself about the field;
But seeing thou *fall'st* on me so luckily,
I will assay thee.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. v. 4.

The Romans *fell* upon this model by chance, but the Spartans by thought and design.—*Swift.*

11. Come in a stated method.

The odd hours at the end of the solar year, are not indeed fully six, but are deficient 10′ 44″; which deficiency, in 134 years, collected, amounts to a whole day: and hence may be seen the reason why the vernal equinox, which at the time of the Nicene council, *fell* upon the 21st of March, *falls* now about ten days sooner. — *Holder, Discourse concerning Time.*

It does not *fall* within my subject to lay down the rules of odes.—*Felton, Dissertation on reading the Classicks.*

12. Come unexpectedly.

I am *fallen* upon the mention of mercuries.—*Boyle.*

It happened this evening, that we *fell* into a very pleasing walk, at a distance from his house.—*Addison, Spectator.*

13. Enter into any new state of the body or mind.

In sweet musick is such art,
Killing care and grief of heart
Fall asleep, or hearing die.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 1, song.

He was stirr'd,
And something spoke in choler, ill and hasty;
But he *fell* to himself again, and sweetly
In all the rest shew'd a most noble patience.
Ibid. ii. 1.

Solyman, chafed with the loss of his gallies and best soldiers, and with the double injury done unto him by the Venetians, *fell* into such a rage that he cursed Barbarossa.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

When about twenty, upon the falseness of a lover, she *fell* distracted.—*Sir W. Temple.*

A spark like thee, of the man-killing trade,
Fell sick, and thus to his physician said:
Methinks I am not right in ev'ry part,
I feel a kind of trembling at my heart;
My pulse unequal, and my breath is strong;
Besides a filthy furr upon my tongue.
Dryden, Persius's Satires.

Portius himself oft *falls* in tears before me,
As if he mourn'd his rival's ill success.
Addison, Cato.

For as his own bright image he survey'd,
He *fell* in love with the fantastick shade.
Id., Translation from Ovid.

14. Begin anything with ardour and vehemence.

The king understanding of their adventure, suddenly *falls* to take pride in making much of them.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Each of us *fell* in praise of our country mistresses.—*Shakespear, Cymbeline*, i. 5.

It is better to sound a person afar off, than to *fall* upon the point at first; except you mean to surprize him by some short question.—*Bacon.*

When a horse is hungry, and comes to a good pasture, he *falls* to his food immediately.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

They *fell* to blows, insomuch that the Argonauts slew the most part of the Deliones.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

15. Drop or pass by carelessness or imprudence.

Ulysses let no partial favours *fall*;
The people's parent, he protected all.
Pope, Homer's Odyssey.

Some expressions *fell* from him, not very favourable to the people of Ireland.—*Swift.*

16. Come forcibly and irresistibly.

Fear *fell* on them all.—*Acts*, xix. 17.

A kind refreshing sleep is *fallen* upon him:
I saw him stretcht at ease, his fancy lost
In pleasing dreams. *Addison, Cato.*

17. Become the property or lot of anyone: (the metaphor being from the casting of the lot).

All the lands, which will *fall* to her majesty thereabouts, are large enough to contain them.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Then 'tis most like
The sovereignty will *fall* upon Macbeth.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 4.

If to her share some female errours *fall*,
Look on her face, and you'll forget them all. *Pope.*

In their spiritual and temporal courts the labour *falls* to their vicars-general, proctors, apparitors, and seneschals.—*Swift.*

18. Be born; be yeaned.

Lambs must have care taken of them at their first *falling*, else, while they are weak, the crows and magpies will be apt to pick out their eyes.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Fall aboard. Attack suddenly; set to; fall to: (metaphor from ships).

He next meale finds the lasse, and *falls aboard*,
Eating what then his stomach could afford.
Parrott, Epigrams, b. i. ep. 207.

Fall away.

a. Grow lean; lose flesh; fall off.

Watery vegetables are proper, and fish rather than flesh: in a Lent diet people commonly *fall away.*—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

b. Change allegiance; fall off in obedience, revolt.

The fugitives *fell away* to the king of Babylon.—2 *Kings*, xxv. 11.

c. Relapse; apostatize.

Say not thou, it is through the Lord that I *fell away*; for thou oughtest not to do the things that he hateth.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xv. 11.

d. Diminish; waste; fade; decline; languish.

Still propagate; for still they *fall away*;
'Tis prudence to prevent th' entire decay.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil.

How can it enter into the thoughts of man, that the soul, which is capable of such immense perfections, and of receiving new improvement to all eternity, shall *fall away* into nothing, almost as soon as it is created?—*Addison, Spectator.*

Fall back. Recede (especially from a promise or purpose).

We have often *fallen back* from our resolutions.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Fall back upon. Be supported: (an unsupported person is said to have 'nothing to *fall back upon*').

Fall foul. See Foul.

Fall from. Depart from allegiance.

The emperour being much solicited by the Scots not to be a help to ruin their kingdom, *fell* by degrees *from* the king of England.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Fall in: (with *in* simply).

a. Fall inwards: (as 'the roof *fell in*').

b. Take a proper place; suggest itself; agree; comply with.

His reasonings in this chapter seem to *fall in* with each other; yet, upon a closer investigation, we shall find them proposed with great variety and distinction.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Any single paper that *falls in* with the popular taste, and pleases more than ordinary, brings one in a great return of letters.—*Addison.*

It is a double misfortune to a nation, which is thus given to change, when they have a sovereign that is prone to *fall in* with all the turns and veerings of the people.—*Id.*

Objections *fall in* here, and are the clearest and most convincing arguments of the truth.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

With *in* + *to*, or *into*.

To *fall into* all his commands and directions. —*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons*, iv. 288.

Fall off. Separate; perish; in some cases (perhaps, in most, the metaphor is from the leaves of a tree) fall away.

They, accustomed to afford at other times either silence or short assent to what he did purpose, did then *fall off* and forsake him.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Were I always grave, one half of my readers would *fall off* from me.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Fall on. Nearly the same as *fall to*, *on to*, or *aboard*; begin eagerly to do anything.

They *fell on*, I made good my place: at length they came to the broomstaff with me; I defied 'em still.—*Shakespear, Henry VIII.* v. 3.

Fall on, fall on, and hear him not;
But spare his person for his father's sake.
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

He pretends, amongst the rest, to quarrel with me, to have *fallen* foul *on* priesthood.—*Dryden, Fables*, pref.

Fall over. Change sides.

And dost thou now *fall over* to my foes?
Thou wear a lion's hide! doff it, for shame,
And hang a calf's skin on those recreant limbs.
Shakespear, King John, iii. 1.

Fall out.

a. Quarrel; become contentious.

Little needed those proofs to one who would have *fallen out* with herself, rather than make any conjectures to Zelmane's speeches.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

There is but one thing can make us *fall out*, and that is the inheritance of lord Strut's estate.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

b. Befall.

Who think you is my Dorus *fallen out* to be?—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Oft it *falls out*, that while one thinks too much of his doing, he leaves to do the effect of this thinking.—*Ibid.*

Now, for the most part, it so *falleth out*, touching things which generally are received, that although in themselves they be most certain, yet, because men presume them granted of all, we are hardliest able to bring proof of their certainty.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

If it so *fall out* that thou art miserable for ever, thou hast no reason to be surprised, as if some unexpected thing had happened.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Contrasted conveniently, though in a humble example, with *fall in.*

Three children sliding on the ice
Upon a summer's day,
It so *fell out*, they all *fell in*;
The rest they ran away. *Nursery Rhyme.*

Fall short (often with) *of.* Fail to attain an object.

Fame of thy beauty and thy youth,
Among the rest me hither brought:
Finding this fame *fall short of* truth,
Made me stay longer than I thought. *Waller.*

Fall to.

a. Apply one's self to anything with energy: (one of its chief special applications is to eating).

The men were fashion'd in a larger mould;
The women fit for labour, big and bold;
Gigantick hinds, as soon as work was done,
To their huge pots of boiling pulse would run;
Fall to, with eager joy, on homely food.
Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

b. Go by lot. *Rare.*

He that abideth in this city, shall die by the sword, and by the famine, and by the pestilence; but he that goeth out, and *falleth to* the Chaldeans that besiege you, he shall live.—*Jeremiah*, xxi. 9.

Fall under. Be subordinate to in the way of classification; be subject to.

We know the effects of heat will be such as will scarce *fall under* the conceit of man, if the force of it be altogether kept in.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Those things which are wholly in the choice of another, *fall under* our deliberation.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

The idea of the painter and the sculptor is undoubtedly that perfect and excellent example of the mind, by imitation of which imagined form all things are represented, which *fall under* human sight.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.*

No rules that relate to pastoral can affect the Georgicks, which *fall under* that class of poetry which consists in giving plain instructions to the reader.—*Addison, Essay on the Georgicks.*

Fall upon. Attack.

Auria *falling upon* these galleys, had with them a cruel and deadly fight.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

An infection in a town first *falls upon* children, weak constitutions, or those that are subject to other diseases; but, spreading further, seizes upon the most healthy.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Man *falls upon* every thing that comes in his way; not a berry or a mushroom can escape him.—*Addison, Spectator.*

At the same time that the storm bears upon the whole species, we are *falling* foul *upon* one another.—*Id.*

To get rid of fools and scoundrels was one part of my design in *falling upon* these authors.—*Pope, To Swift.*

Fall. *v. a.* Cause to fall; fell.

1. Drop: (this being the *commoner* term).

To-morrow in the battle think on me,
And *fall* thy edgeless sword, despair and die.
Shakespear, Richard III. v. 3.

If that the earth could teem with woman's tears,
Each drop she *falls* would prove a crocodile.
Id., Othello, iv. 1.

Draw together;
And when I rear my hand, do you the like,
To *fall* it on Gonzalo. *Id., Tempest*, ii. 1.

I am willing to *fall* this argument: 'tis free for every man to write or not to write in verse, as he thinks it is or is not his talent, or as he imagines the audience will receive it.—*Dryden.*

2. Sink; let sink; lower; depress; diminish: (opposed to *raise*).

If a man would endeavour to raise or *fall* his voice still by half notes, like the stops of a lute, or by whole notes alone without halfs, as far as an eight, he will not be able to frame his voice unto it.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Upon lessening interest to four per cent. you *fall* the price of your native commodities, or lessen your trade, or else prevent not the high use.—*Locke.*

3. Bring forth.

They, then conceiving, did in yeaning time
Fall party-colour'd lambs, and those were Jacob's.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

Fall. *s.*

1. Act of dropping from on high; descent.

High o'er their heads a mouldering rock is plac'd,
That promises a *fall*, and shakes at every blast.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

Upon a great *fall* of rain the current carried away a huge heap of apples.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Act of tumbling from an erect posture.

I saw him run after a gilded butterfly: and when he caught it, he let it go again, and after it again; and over and over he comes, and up again, and caught it again; or whether his *fall* enraged him, or how it was, he did so set his teeth, and did tear it.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, i. 3.

My son coming into his marriage-chamber, happened to have a *fall*, and died.—*2 Esdras*, x. 48.

A fever or *fall* may take away my reason.—*Locke.*

Some were hurt by the *falls* they got by leaping upon the ground.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

3. Death; overthrow; destruction; downfall.

Our fathers were given to the sword, and for a spoil, and had a great *fall* before our enemies.—*Judith*, viii. 9.

Perhaps thou talk'st of me, and dost enquire
Of my restraint; why here I live alone;
And pitiest this my miserable *fall*.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

Till the empire came to be settled in Charles the Great, the *fall* of the Romans' huge dominion concurring with other universal evils, caused those times to be days of much affliction and trouble throughout the world.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Paul's, the late theme of such a muse, whose flight
Has bravely reach'd and soar'd above thy height;
Now shalt thou stand, though sword, or time, or fire,
Or zeal more fierce than they, thy *fall* conspire.
Sir J. Denham.

4. Sinking; lowering.

That the improvement of Ireland is the principal cause why our lands in purchase rise not, as naturally they should, with the *fall* of our interest, appears evidently from the effect the *fall* of interest hath had upon houses in London.—*Sir J. Child.*

5. Cadence.

That strain again; it hath a dying *fall*:
O, it came o'er my ear, like the sweet South
That breathes upon a bank of violets,
Stealing and giving odours.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, i. 1.

How sweetly did they float upon the wings
Of silence, through the empty-vaulted night,
At every *fall* smoothing the raven down
Of darkness till it smil'd! *Milton, Comus*, 249.

6. Declivity; slope.

Waters when beat upon the shore, or straitened, as the *falls* of bridges, or dashed against themselves by winds, give a roaring noise.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

7. Waterfall.

There will we sit upon the rocks
And see the shepherds feed their flocks
By shallow rivers, to whose *falls*
Melodious birds sing madrigals. *Marlowe.*

8. Outfall.

Before the *fall* of the Po into the gulph, it receives into its channel considerable rivers.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

9. Felling of trees, or trees felled, as 'a *fall* of timber.'

10. Autumn.

What crowds of patients the town-doctor kills,
Or how last *fall* he rais'd the weekly bills.
Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

Fall. *s.* [Fr. *faille.*] Part of the female dress, in former times; according to Cotgrave, kind of veil worn by nuns and widows of the better sort; at present applied by females to the short veil worn over the bonnet.

Which gown, what *fall*, what tire!—*B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

There is such a deal of pinning these ruffs, when the fine clean *fall* is worth all.—*Marston, Malcontent.*

Fallácion. *s.* Deception. *Rare.*

He sayd the *fallacion* was very pretty and notable.—*Ascham*, p. 41. (Ord MS.)

Fallácious. *adj.* [Lat. *fallax*; Fr. *fallacieux.*]

1. Producing mistake; sophistical.

The Jews believed and assented to things neither evident nor certain, nor yet so much as probable, but actually false and *fallacious*; such as the absurd doctrines and stories of their rabbies.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Deceitful; mocking expectation.

The force of that *fallacious* fruit,
That with exhilarating vapour bland
About their spirits had play'd, and inmost [illegible]
Made err, was now exhal'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix.

Fallácіously. *adv.* In a fallacious manner; sophistically; with purpose to deceive; with unsound reasoning.

We shall so far encourage contradiction, as to promise not to oppose any pen that shall *fallaciously* refute us.—*Sir T. Browne.*

We have seen how *fallaciously* the author has stated the cause, by supposing that nothing but unlimited mercy, or unlimited punishment, are the methods that can be made use of.—*Addison.*

Fallácіousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Fallacious: (*fallacy* often, improperly, used in its stead).

The *fallaciousness* of this is evident.—*Mill, System of Logic*, b. iv. ch. i. iv.

Fállacy. *s.* [Lat. *fallacia.*] Delusory or sophistical mode of reasoning; conclusion resulting therefrom (as when we say that a certain belief is a mere *fallacy*).

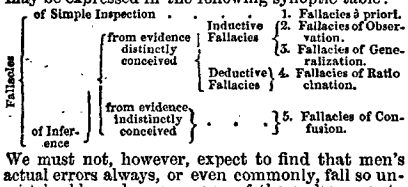
Most princes make themselves another thing from the people by a *fallacy* of argument, thinking themselves most kings when the subject is most basely subjected.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Until I know this sure uncertainty,
I'll entertain the offer'd *fallacy*.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, ii. 2.

It were a mere *fallacy* and mistaking, to ascribe that to the force of imagination upon another body, which is but the force of imagination upon the proper body.—*Bacon.*

The things which, not being evidence, are susceptible of being mistaken for it, are capable of a classification having reference to the positive property which they possess, of appearing to be evidence. We may arrange them, at our choice, on either of two principles; according to the cause which make them appear evidence, not being so; or according to the particular kind of evidence which they simulate. The classification of *fallacies* which will be attempted in the ensuing chapter, is founded on these considerations jointly. . . . To begin, then; the supposed connexion, or repugnance, between the two facts, may either be a conclusion from evidence (that is, from some other proposition or propositions) or may be admitted without any such ground; admitted, as the phrase is, on its own evidence; embraced as self-evident, as an axiomatic truth. This gives rise to the first great distinction, that between *fallacies* of inference and *fallacies* of simple inspection. . . . This gives existence to a class of *fallacies* which may be justly termed *fallacies* of confusion; comprehending, among others, all those which have their source in language, whether arising from the vagueness or ambiguity of our terms, or from casual associations with them. When the *fallacy* is not one of confusion, that is, when the proposition believed, and the evidence on which it is believed, are steadily apprehended and unambiguously expressed, there remain to be made two cross divisions, giving rise to four classes. The apparent evidence may be either particular facts, or foregone generalizations; that is, the process may simulate either simple induction, or deduction: and again, the evidence, whether consisting of facts, or of general propositions, may be false in itself, or, being true, may fail to bear out the conclusion attempted to be founded on it. This gives us, first, *fallacies* of induction and *fallacies* of deduction, and then a subdivision of each of these, according as the supposed evidence is false, or true but inconclusive. . . . And in the absence of any comprehensive term to denote the ascertainment, by whatever means, of the facts on which an induction is grounded, I will venture to retain for this class of *fallacies*, under the explanation already given, the title *fallacies* of observation. The other class of inductive *fallacies*, in which the facts are correct, but the conclusion not warranted by them, are properly denominated *fallacies* of generalization: and these, again, fall into various subordinate classes, or natural groups, some of which will be enumerated in

their proper place. . . There remain, therefore, as the only class of *fallacies* having properly their seat in deduction, those in which the premisses of the ratiocination do not bear out its conclusion; the various cases, in short, of vicious argumentation, provided against by the rules of the syllogism. We shall call these, *fallacies* of ratiocination. We have thus five distinguishable classes of *fallacy*, which may be expressed in the following synoptic table:—



We must not, however, expect to find that men's actual errors always, or even commonly, fall so unmistakeably under some one of these classes, as to be incapable of being referred to any other.—*Mill, 'em of Logic*, b. iv. ch. i. ii.

Fal *s.* [Lat. = fallacious.] Fallacy: (*technical* term in *Logic*). *Obsolete.*

To utter the matter plainly without *fallax* or cavillation.—*Archbishop Cranmer, To Bishop Gardiner*, p. 240.

This appearance, though it seem of strength rather logical than rhetorical, yet is very often a *fallax*.—*Bacon.*

Fállency. *s.* Fallacy. *Rare.*

Alexander and Felinus do assign five *fallencies* unto these rules.—*Sir J. Hayward, Answer to Doleman*, ch. iv.

Socinus sets down eight hundred and two *fallencies*, (that's the word of the law,) concerning the contestation of suits and actions at law.—*Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium*, pref. p. ix.

Fallibílity. *s.* Liability to be deceived; uncertainty; possibility of error.

There is a great deal of *fallibility* in the testimony of men; yet some things we may be almost as certain of as that the sun shines, or that five twenties make an hundred.—*Watts.*

Fállible. *adj.* [Lat. *fallo* = deceive.] Liable to error; capable of being deceived.

Do not falsify your resolution with hopes that are *fallible*: to-morrow you must die.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

He that creates to himself thousands of little hopes, uncertain in the promise, *fallible* in the event, and depending upon a thousand circumstances, often fails his expectations.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Fálling. *verbal abs.* That, or act of that, which falls.

'Tis the beggar's gain
To glean the *fallings* of the loaded wain.
Dryden, Hind and Panther.

Falling away. Defection; apostasy.

That day shall not come, except there come a *falling away* first.—2 *Thessalonians*, ii. 3.

Falling in. Indenting: (opposed to *prominence*).

It shows the nose and eyebrows, with the several prominencies and *fallings in* of the features, much more distinctly than any other kind of figure.—*Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.*

Falling off. Declension from virtue to vice.

O, Hamlet, what a *falling-off* was there!
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 5.

Falling-sickness. *s.* [two words rather than a compound.] Epilepsy.

Did Cæsar swoon?—He fell down in the marketplace, and foamed at mouth, and was speechless.—He hath the *falling-sickness*.—*Shakespear, Julius Cæsar*, i. 2.

Fállow. *adj.* [A.S. *falewe*.]

1. Pale brown, with a yellow or red tinge.

How does your *fallow* greyhound, sir?
I heard say, he was out-run at Cotsale.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 1.

The king, who was excessively affected to hunting, had a great desire to make a great park for red as well as *fallow* deer between Richmond and Hampton Court.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

2. In *Husbandry.* Applied to fields, showing the colour of the soil when turned up by the plough, and not covered by cropping, the colour being generally brown, or brownish; ploughed, or otherwise tilled, but, instead of being sown, left to improve, a crop being either wholly or partially missed; hence, left in a state of rest, either for good, to gain strength, or for bad, to run wild; neglected.

Her *fallow* lees
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory,
Doth root upon. *Shakespear, Henry V.* v. 2.

Her predecessors, in their course of government, did but sometimes cast up the ground; and so leaving it *fallow*, it became quickly overgrown with weeds.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

Shall saints in civil bloodshed wallow
Of saints, and let the cause lie *fallow?*
Butler, Hudibras.

Fállow. *s.* Fallow ground.

When we laid our tillage and compost and seed, who would not look for a crop? But if the uncultivated *fallow* yield more, how justly is that unanswerable ground neere to a curse!—*Bishop Hall, Good Centurion.* (Ord MS.)

The plowing of *fallows* is a benefit to land.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Fállow. *v. a.* Work into the condition of a fallow; lay down in fallow.

Fields thus overworked regain a portion of their fertility by being *fallowed*.—*Loudon, Encyclopædia of Agriculture.*

Fállowing. *verbal abs.* Process by which land is made fallow.

Fallowing is the principal operation, by which exhausted lands are restored to fertility.—*Kirwan, Manures*, p. 22.

Fállowness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Fallow: (in the extract in its sense of lying uncropped). *Rare.*

Like one who, in her third widowhood, doth profess
Herself a nun, ty'd to retiredness,
So affects my muse now a chaste *fallowness*.
Donne, Poems, p. 150.

Fálsary. *s.* [N.Fr. *faulsaire*; Lat. *falsarius*; from *falsus* = false.] Falsifier. *Rare.*

Alike you calumniate, when you make Mr. Mason a *falsary*, as though he had cited some unauthentic records.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 133: 1616.

False. *adj.* [Lat. *falsus*; *fallo* = deceive.]

1. Untrue; deceptive; deceitful.

I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, avaricious, *false*, deceitful,
Sudden, malicious, smacking of ev'ry sin
That has a name. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iv. 3.

A man to whom he had committed the trust of his person, in making him his chamberlain; this man, no ways disgraced, no ways discontent, no ways put in fear, turns *false* unto him.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

For how can that be *false*, which ev'ry tongue
Of ev'ry mortal man affirms for true?
Which truth hath in all ages been so strong,
As loadstone like, all hearts it ever drew.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

Men are spunges, which, to pour out, receive;
Who know *false* play, rather than lose, deceive.
Donne.

So hast thou cheated Theseus with a wile,
Against thy vow, returning to beguile
Under a borrow'd name; as *false* to me,
So *false* thou art to him who set thee free. *Dryden.*

2. Not agreeable to rule or propriety; inaccurate.

Now, fy upon my *false* French; by mine honour, in true English, I love thee, Kate.—*Shakespear, Henry V.* v. 2.

3. Suppositious.

Take a vessel, and make a *false* bottom of coarse canvass: fill it with earth above the canvass.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

4. Counterfeit: (as opposed to *real*; as, 'a *false* diamond').

False tears true pity moves; the king commands
To loose his fetters. *Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.*

When the hip-joint has been dislocated, and long delay has made it impossible to restore the parts to their proper places, the head of the thigh-bone, imbedded in the surrounding muscles, becomes fixed in its new position by attachments of fibrous tissue, which afford support enough to permit a halting walk. But the most remarkable modification of this order occurs in ununited fractures. *False* joints are often formed—joints which rudely simulate the hinge structure or the ball-and-socket structure, according as the muscles tend to produce a motion of flexion and extension or a motion of rotation.—*Herbert Spenser, Inductions of Biology.*

Used *adverbially.*

What thou wouldst highly,
That thou wouldst holily; would'st not play *false*,
And yet wouldst wrongly win.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 5.

False. *v. a. Obsolete.*

1. Violate by failure of veracity.

Is't not enough that to this lady mild,
Thou *falsed* hast thy faith with perjury?
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

'Tis gold
Which buys admittance; oft it doth: yea, and makes
Diana's rangers *false* themselves.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, ii. 3.

2. Feign: (as in apparently aiming at one part when another is meant to be struck).

But Guyon, in the heat of all his strife,
Was wary wise, and closely did await
Avauntage, whilst his foe did rage most rife;
Sometimes athwart, sometimes he strook him straight,
And *falsed* oft his blows, t'illude him with such bait.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Fálsed. *part. adj.* Deceived; falsified.

Fair seemly pleasance each to other makes,
With goodly purposes there as they sit;
And in his *falsed* fancy he her takes
To be the fairest wight that lived yet.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
With a *falsed* sorry jest. *Watson, Sonnets*, 32.

Fálsehood. *s.*

1. Want of truth; want of veracity; want of honesty; treachery; deceitfulness; perfidy.

Artificer of fraud: he was the first
That practis'd *falsehood* under saintly show.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 121.

All deception in the course of life is, indeed, nothing else but a lie reduced to practice, and *falsehood* passing from words to things.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Lie; false assertion.

In your answers there remains *falsehood*.—*Job*, xxi. 34.

For no *falsehood* can endure
Touch of celestial temper, but returns
Of force to its own likeness.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 811.

Fálsely. *adv.* In a false manner; untruly; deceitfully; fallaciously.

Simeon and Levi spake not only *falsely* but insidiously, nay hypocritically, abusing proselytes and religion.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Tell him, I did in vain his brother move,
And yet he *falsely* said he was in love;
Falsely; for had he truly lov'd, at least,
He would have giv'n one day to my request.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

Fálseness. *s.* Attribute suggested by False.

Pr'ythee speak;
Falseness cannot come from thee, for thou look'st
Modest as justice. *Shakespear, Pericles*, v. 1.

King Richard might create a perfect guess,
That great Northumberland, then false to him,
Would of that seed grow to a greater *falseness*.
Id., Henry IV. Part II. iii. 1.

Suppose the reverse of virtue were solemnly enacted, and the practice of fraud and rapine, and perjury and *falseness* to a man's word, and all vice were established by a law, would that which we now call vice gain the reputation of virtue, and that which we now call virtue grow odious to human nature?—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity, and all *falseness* or foulness of intentions, especially to personated devotion.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

The prince is in no danger of being betrayed by the *falseness*, or cheated by the avarice of such a servant.—*Rogers.*

Fálser. *s.* False person; falsifier. *Rare.*

Such end had the kid; for he nould warned be
Of craft, coloured with simplicity;
And such end, perdie, does all them remain,
That of such *falsers'* friendship been fain.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, May.

Falsétto. *s.* [Italian.] In *Music.* That part of the voice which lies above its natural compass, and is produced by diminishing the aperture of the throat.

The mock heroic *falsetto* of stupid tragedy.—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace.*

Falsificátion. *s.* Act of altering anything so as to make it appear what it is not.

To counterfeit the dead image of a king in his coin is an high offence; but to counterfeit the living image of a king in his person, exceedeth all *falsifications*; except it should be that of a Mahomet, that counterfeits Divine honour.—*Bacon.*

Concerning the word of God, whether it be by misconstruction of the sense, or by *falsification* of the words, wittingly to endeavour that any thing may seem divine which is not, is very plainly to abuse, and even to falsify Divine evidence, which injury, offered but unto men, is most worthily counted heinous.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Fálsificator. *s.* Falsifier.

He discovereth a malign itch to have made me a *falsificator* like himself.—*Bishop Morton, Discharge of five Imputations from the Romish Party*, p. 175.

Fálsifier. *s.* One who falsifies.

a. By debasing coin.

That punishment which is appointed for the forgers and *falsifiers* of the king's coin.—*Ascham, Toxophilus*, b. i.

It happens in theories built on too obvious or too few experiments, what happens to *falsifiers* of coin; for counterfeit money will endure some one proof, others another, but none of them all proofs.—*Boyle.*

b. By lying, or misrepresentation.

Boasters are naturally *falsifiers*, and the people, of all others, that put their shams the worst together. —*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Fálsify. *v. a.*

1. Counterfeit; forge; produce something for that which in reality it is not.

The Irish bards use to forge and *falsify* every thing as they list, to please or displease any man.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Falsifying the balances by deceit.—*Amos*, viii. 5.

It may be doubted whether any dispute has produced stranger perversions of history. The whole past was *falsified* for the sake of the present. All the great events of three centuries long appeared to us distorted and discoloured by a mist sprung from our own theories and our own passions.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xviii.

2. Confute; prove false.

Our Saviour's prophecy stands good in the destruction of the temple and the dissolution of the Jewish œconomy, when Jews and Pagans united all their endeavours, under Julian the apostate, to baffle and *falsify* the prediction.—*Addison.*

3. Violate; break by falsehood.

It shall be thy work, thy shameful work, which is in thy power to shun, to make him live to see thy faith *falsified*, and his bed defiled.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

He suddenly *falsified* his faith, and villainously slew Selymes the king as he was bathing himself, mistrusting nothing less than the falsehood of the pirate.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

This superadds treachery to all the other pestilent ingredients of the crime; 'tis the *falsifying* the most important trusts.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

4. See extracts.

His crest is rash'd away, his ample shield
Is *falsify'd*, and round with jav'lins fill'd.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

My friends quarrelled at the word *falsified*, as an innovation in our language. The fact is confessed; for I remember not to have read it in any English author, though perhaps it may be found in Spenser's Fairy Queen. But suppose it be not there; why am I forbidden to borrow from the Italian, a polished language, the word which is wanting in my native tongue? Horace has given us a rule for coining words, si Græco fonte cadant, especially when other words are joined with them which explain the sense. I used the word *falsify*, in this place, to mean that the shield of Turnus was not of proof against the spears and javelins of the Trojans, which had pierced it through and through in many places. The words which accompany this new one, make my meaning plain:

'Ma si l' usbergo d' ambi era perfetto,
Che mai poter *falsarlo* in nessun canto.'
(Ariosto, cant. xxvi.)

Falsar cannot otherwise be turned than by *falsified*: for his shield was *falsed*, is not English. I might indeed have contented myself with saying his shield was pierced, and bored, and stuck with javelins.—*Dryden.*

Dryden, with all this effort, was not able to naturalise the new signification, which I have never seen copied, except once by some obscure nameless writer, and which indeed deserves not to be received.—*Johnson.*

The word certainly deserves not to be received in this sense; but it appears to have been a phrase of the fencing-school for thrust, from a passage in Beaumont and Fletcher, which Dryden probably had once noticed, (for he had the highest opinion of the language of these dramatists,) but had forgotten. Dr. Johnson says, that he had once seen the word copied; but he was not aware that Dryden himself was a copier.—*Todd.*

Fálsify. *s.* In *Fencing.* See preceding extracts.

How can he stand
Upon his guard who hath fidlers in his head,
To which his feet must ever be a dancing?
Beside, a *falsify* may spoil his cringe,
Or making of a leg, in which consists
Much of his court-perfection.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Coronation.

Fálsify. *v. n.* Tell lies; violate truth. *Rare.*

This point have we gained, that it is absolutely and universally unlawful to lie and *falsify*.—*South, Sermons.*

Fálsity. *s.*

1. Falsehood; contrariety to truth.

Neither are they able to break through those errours, wherein they are so determinately settled, that they pay unto *falsity* the whole sum of whatsoever love is owing unto God's truth.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Can you on him such *falsities* obtrude?
And as a mortal the Most Wise delude? *G. Sandys.*

Probability does not make any alteration, either in the truth or *falsity* of things; but only imports a different degree of their clearness or appearance to the understanding.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Lie; error; false assertion or position.

By *falsities* and lies the greatest part
Of mankind they corrupted.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 367.

That Danubius ariseth from the Pyrenean hills, that the earth is higher towards the north, are opinions truly charged on Aristotle by the restorer of Epicurus, and all easily confutable *falsities*.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Truth, again, is often used in the sense of reality, τὸ ὄν. People speak of the truth or *falsity* of facts; properly speaking, they are either real or fictitious: it is the statement that is 'true' or 'false.' The 'true' cause of any thing, is a common expression; meaning 'that which may with truth be assigned as the cause.' The senses of falsehood correspond.—*Whately, Logic*, appendix.

Fálter. *v. n.* [?] Hesitate as one who reels or trips from feebleness.

This earth shall have a feeling; and these stones
Prove armed soldiers, ere her native king
Shall *falter* under foul rebellious arms.
Shakespear, Richard II. iii. 2.

Fálter. *v. a.* [?] Sift; cleanse.

Barley for malt must be bold, dry, sweet, and clean *faltered* from foulness, seeds and oats.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Fáltering. *part. adj.* Hesitating.

With *faltering* tongue, and trembling ev'ry vein,
Tell on, quoth she. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Fáltering. *verbal abs.* Feebleness; deficiency.

The deliquium and *faltering* of our spirits, the violence and torment of bodily pains.—*Killingbeck, Sermons*, p. 238.

Fámble. *v. a.* [Swedish, *famn* = embrace, hand.] See extract. *Rare*, or *colloquial.*

Bequayer; to *famble*, to maffle in the mouth as a child that but begins to speak.—*Cotgrave.*

Fame. *s.* [Lat. *fama.*]

1. Celebrity; renown.

The house to be builded for the Lord must be exceeding magnifical, of *fame* and of glory throughout all countries.—1 *Chronicles*, xxii. 5.

2. Report; rumour.

We have heard the *fame* of him, and all that he did in Egypt.—*Joshua*, ix. 9.

Fame. *v. a. Rare.*

1. Make famous.

Your second birth
Will *fame* old Lethe's flood.
B. Jonson, Masque of Christmas.

Pr'ythee who *fames* thee? — *Beaumont and Fletcher, King and no King.*

2. Report.

That Richard ... should *fame* king Edward the fourth a bastard.—*Sir G. Buck, History of King Richard III.* p. 82.

Fámed. *part. adj.* Renowned; celebrated; much talked of.

He purposes to seek the Clarian god,
Avoiding Delphos, his more *fam'd* abode,
Since Phlegian robbers made unsafe the road.
Dryden.

Fámeless. *adj.* Having no fame; without renown.

May he die *fameless* and forgot!—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Bonduca.*

Familiar. *adj.* [Lat. *familiaris.*]

1. Domestic; relating to a family.

They range *familiar* to the dome. *Pope.*

2. Affable; not formal; easy in conversation.

Be thou *familiar*, but by no means vulgar.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 3.

Be not too *familiar* with Poins; for he misuses thy favours so much, that he swears thou art to marry his sister Nell.—*Id., Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 2, letter.

3. Unceremonious; free (as among persons long acquainted).

Kalandar streight thought he saw his niece Parthenia, and was about in such *familiar* sort to have spoken unto her; but she, in grave and honourable manner, gave him to understand that he was mistaken.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

4. Well known; brought into knowledge by frequent practice or custom.

I see not how the Scripture could be possibly made *familiar* unto all, unless far more should be read in the people's hearing than by a sermon can be opened. —*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

5. Well acquainted with; accustomed; habituated by custom.

The senses at first let in particular ideas, and the mind, by degrees, growing *familiar* with some of them, they are lodged in the memory, and names got to them.—*Locke.*

He was amazed how so impotent and groveling an insect as I could entertain such inhuman ideas, and in so *familiar* a manner, as to appear wholly unmoved at all the scenes of blood and desolation.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

6. Common; frequent.

To a wrong hypothesis may be reduced the errours that may be occasioned by a true hypothesis, but not rightly understood: there is nothing more *familiar* than this.—*Locke.*

7. Easy; unconstrained.

He unreins
His muse, and sports in loose *familiar* stra[illegible]

8. Too nearly acquainted.

A poor man found a priest *familiar* with [illegible]
and because he spake it abroad and could n[illegible]
it, the priest sued him for defamation.—*Can*[illegible]ive

9. Often applied, in the Bible, to sp[illegible]
(supposed by some to allude to those[illegible]as to
imposed on mankind by pretending to [illegible]ously
a spirit or demon speaking from [illegible] has
their bodies). [illegible] un-

Thy voice shall be as of one that hath a *fa*[illegible] the
spirit.—*Isaiah*, xxix. 4.

Familiar. *s.* [illegible] d by

1. Intimate; one long acquainted. [illegible]erly,

The king is a noble gentleman and my *fami*[illegible]
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, v. 1. [illegible], *Sys-*

2. Demon supposed to attend at call.

Love is a *familiar*: love is a devil: there is [illegible] so-
angel but love.—*Shakespear, Love's Labour'* [illegible]sion
i. 2. [illegible] that

3. Of the Inquisition. See Inquisitio[illegible]

Familiárity. *s.* [illegible] from

1. Easiness of conversation; omission [illegible]em-
ceremony; affability; easy intercours[illegible] [illegible]rsely

They say any mortals may enjoy the most
mate *familiarities* with these gentle spirits.—[illegible]

2. Acquaintance; habitude. [illegible]ii. 2.

We contract at last such an intimacy and [illegible]ribe
liarity with them, as makes it difficult and ir[illegible]ody,
for us to call off our minds.—*Bishop Atterbur*[illegible] the

Familiarizátion. *s.* Act or process of m[illegible]sus-
ing familiar; result of such. [illegible] of a

There can be no question that a constant [illegible]pro-
liarisation with such scenes blunts the feeling[illegible], on
does not harden the heart. The butcher's wif[illegible]ause
bribed her baby to take physic by promising [illegible]ing
were a good child, that it should stick a lamb[illegible]vi-
next morning, saw nothing revolting in the id[illegible] of
killing that by the death of which she liv[illegible]ing
Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney, vol. ii. ch. i. [illegible]tly.

Familiarize. *v. a.* [illegible]on,

1. Make familiar; make easy by habit; m[illegible]her
common. [illegible]me

Being *familiarized* to it, men are not shocke[illegible]d-
it.—*Bishop Butler, Analogy of Religion, nat*[illegible]he
and revealed, to the Constitution and Course of [illegible]lf-
ture. [illegible] to

Wethamstede, the learned and liberal abbot of [illegible] of
St. Alban's, being desirous of *familiarising* the history of his patron saint to the monks of his convent.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, ii. 53.

By the intelligible preaching of this wonderful art, King Bogoris hoped to *familiarise* men's minds with the tenets of the Gospel. But he knew his people; images of terror alone would touch their savage hearts. By his advice, Methodius painted the Last Judgement; he represented the punishment of the damned with all the horrors his imagination could suggest, or his pencil execute.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. v. ch. viii.

Dr. Reid had to employ a world of argument and illustration to *familiarize* people with the truth, that the sensations or impressions on our minds need not necessarily be copies of, or bear any resemblance to, the causes which produce them; in opposition to the natural prejudice which led people to assimilate the action of bodies upon our senses, and through them upon our minds, to the transfer of a given form from one object to another by actual moulding.—*Mill, System of Logic*, v. 3, § 8.

2. Bring down from a state of distant superiority.

The genius smiled upon me with a look of compassion and affability that *familiarized* him to my imagination, and at once dispelled all fear and apprehensions.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Familiarizing. *verbal abs.* Rendering or making familiar; familiarization.

It has nothing in common with the black horrors, sung by Ford and Massinger. The *familiarizing* of it in tale and fable may be for that reason incidentally more contagious.—*Lamb, Letter to Southey.*

Familiarly. *adv.* In a familiar manner.

The governour came to us, and after salutations, said *familiarly*, that he was come to visit us, and called for a chair and sat him down.—*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

Lesser mists and fogs than those which covered Greece with so long darkness, do *familiarly* present our senses with as great alterations in the sun and moon.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Horace still charms with graceful negligence,
And without method talks us into sense;
Will, like a friend, *familiarly* convey
The truest notions in the easiest way. *Pope.*

Familiarness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Familiar: (Familiarity *commoner*).

They that hear these things are much taken with them, and readily give assent to them, and presently infer their credibility from the obviousness and *familiarness* of the matter.—*Translation of Plutarch's Morals*, iv. 124. (Ord MS.)

Familism. *s.* System of tenets, doctrine, discipline, or economy of the Familists.

We see one tainted with popery, ... another with *familism*; and all these run a madding after their own fancies.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 5.

Familist. *s.*

1. One of a sect called the Family of Love.

Though the *familists*, libertines, and anabaptists, stand in opposition to papists; yet the great fowler of souls catcheth them all with the same foul birdlime of impure lusts.—*Pagitt, Heresiography*, p. 208.

2. Master of a family; family man. *Rare.*

'If you will needs be a *familist*, and marry, muster not the want of issue among your greatest afflictions.—*Osborn, Advice to a Son*, p. 70: 1658.

Family. *s.*

1. Members of the same household.

The night made little impression on myself; but I cannot answer for my whole *family*; for my wife prevailed on me to take somewhat.—*Swift.*

2. Body of descendants from one common progenitor; race; tribe; generation.

Of Gershon was the *family* of the Libnites.—*Numbers*, iii. 21.

3. Course of descent; genealogy.

If thy ancient but ignoble blood
Has crept through scoundrels ever since the flood,
Go and complain thy *family* is young,
Nor own thy fathers have been fools so long. *Pope.*

4. Class; tribe; species.

There be two great *families* of things, sulphureous and mercurial, inflammable and not inflammable, mature and crude, oily and watery.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

It remains to consider how the internal distribution of the series may most properly take place: in what manner it should be divided into orders, *families*, and genera.—*Mill, System of Logic*, iv. 8, § 4.

Often used *adjectivally*; as, '*family* prayers, dinners, quarrel, man.'

Famine. *s.* [Fr. *famine*; Lat. *fames*.] Scarcity of food; dearth; distress for want of victuals.

Our castle's strength
Will laugh a siege to scorn: here let them lie,
Till *famine* and the ague eat them up.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 5.

Famines have been of late observed to be rare, partly because of the industry of mankind, partly by those supplies that come by sea, but principally by the goodness of God.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Famish. *v. a.* Kill with hunger; starve.

What, did he marry me to *famish* me?
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

With *of.*

Thin air
Above the clouds will pine his entrails gross,
And *famish* him *of* breath, if not *of* bread.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 76.

Famish. *v. n.* Die of hunger; suffer extreme hunger.

You are all resolved rather to die than to *famish*.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, i. 1.

Famished. *part. adj.* Afflicted with extreme hunger.

The pains of *famished* Tantalus he'll feel,
And Sisyphus that labours up the hill
The rolling rock in vain; and curst Ixion's wheel.
Dryden.

Famishment. *s.* Pain of hunger; want of food. *Rare.*

So sore was the *famishment* in the land.—*Genesis*; xlvii. 13. (Mathewe's Translation.)

Laugh and be fat, sith all you touch is gold,
Though that food your soul's *famishment* affords.
Sir J. Davies, Wit's Pilgrimage, sign. V. 2. b.

Apicius, thou did'st on thy gut bestow
Full ninety millions, yet when this was spent,
Ten millions still remained to thee; which thou,
Fearing to suffer thirst and *famishment*,
In poison'd potion drank'st. *Hakewill, Apology.*

Famous. *adj.* [Fr. *fameux*; Lat. *famosus*.]

1. Renowned; celebrated; much talked of and praised.

There rose up before Moses two hundred and fifty princes of the assembly, *famous* in the congregation, men of renown.—*Numbers*, xvi. 2.

Many, besides myself, have heard our *famous* Waller own that he derived the harmony of his numbers from the Godfrey of Bulloign, turned into English by Fairfax.—*Dryden.*

2. Notorious; enjoying fame, whether good or ill: (in the latter case like the Latin *famosus*, which has the sense of *infamous*).

Menecrates and Menas, *famous* pirates,
Make the sea serve them.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 4.

The death of slaves and *famous* malefactors.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermon on 1 John*, iv. 9.

Famoused. *adj.* Renowned; much talked of; famous. *Rare.*

The painful warriour *famoused* for fight.
Shakespear, Sonnet 25.

The wine is indeed the most generous grape of Persia, and *famoused* all over the Orient.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 130.

Famously. *adv.* In a famous manner.

1. With great renown; with great celebration.

Then this land was *famously* enriched
With politick grave counsel; then the king
Had virtuous uncles to protect his grace.
Shakespear, Richard III. ii. 3.

2. Notoriously.

He had never been praised by Gabriel Harvey for his labour, if therein he had not been so *famously* absurd.—*Nash, Apology of Pierce Pennilesse*: 1593.

Famousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Famous; celebrity; great fame.

Famousness, unattended with endearing causes, is a quality so undesirable, that even infamy and folly can confer it.—*Boyle, Considerations on the Style of the Holy Scriptures*, p. 186.

Famulus. *s.* [Lat. = servant.] Familiar spirit of a magician; (*figuratively*) any drudge, doer of hard or dirty work under a superior: (*devil*, in such phrases as printer's *devil*, the Solicitor-General's *devil*, illustrates the same association of ideas).

The great gulf of Tophet, and tenth of August, opened itself at the magic of your eloquent voice; and lo now, it will not close at your voice! It is a dangerous thing such magic. The magician's *famulus* got hold of the forbidden book, and summoned a goblin: 'Plait-il,' What is your will? said the goblin. The *famulus*, somewhat struck, bade him fetch water: the swift goblin fetched it, pail in each hand; but lo, would not cease fetching it! Desperate, the *famulus* shrieks at him, smites at him, cuts him in two; lo, two goblin water-carriers ply; and the house will be swum away in Deucalion deluges.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. iii. b. iii. ch. iii.

Fan. *s.* [A.S. *fann*; Lat. *vannus*.]

1. Instrument used by ladies to move the air and cool themselves.

With scarfs, and *fans*, and double change of bravery,
With amber bracelets, beads, and all this knavery.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

'Tis a sweet walk; and if the wind be stirring,
Serves like a *fan* to cool.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Knight of Malta.

2. Anything spread out like a woman's fan in a triangular form with a broad base.

As a peacock and crane were in company, the peacock spread his tail, and challenged the other to shew him such a *fan* of feathers.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. Instrument by which the chaff is blown away when corn is winnowed.

Flaile, strawfork, and rake, with a *fan* that is strong.
Tusser, Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Asses shall eat clean provender, winnowed with the shovel and with the *fan*.—*Isaiah*, xxx. 24.

4. Instrument (generally) by which the air is moved.

Nature worketh in us all a love to our own counsels: the contradiction of others is a *fan* to inflame that love.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

From prison broke;
Then stretch'd his feather'd *fans* with all his might,
And to the neighb'ring maple wing'd his flight.
Dryden.

Fan. *v. a.*

1. Cool with a fan.

She was *fanned* into slumbers by her slaves.—*Spectator.*

2. Ventilate; affect by air put in motion.

The Norweyan banners flout the sky,
And *fan* our people cold.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 2.

And now his shorter breath, with sultry air,
Pants on her neck, and *fans* her parting hair.
Pope.

3. Separate, as by winnowing.

I have collected some few, therein *fanning* the old, not omitting any.—*Bacon, Apophthegms.*

Not so the wicked; but as chaff, which, *fann'd*,
The wind drives, so the wicked shall not stand
In judgement. *Milton, Psalm*, i. 11.

Fanátic. *adj.* [Lat. *fanaticus*.] Enthusiastic; struck with a superstitious frenzy.

Osiris, Isis, Orus, and their train,
With monst'rous shapes and sorceries abus'd
Fanatick Egypt, and her priests, to seek
Their wand'ring gods disguis'd in brutish forms.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 478.

Fanátic. *s.* Enthusiast; man mad with wild notions of religion.

The double armature of St. Peter is a more destructive engine than the tumultuary weapon snatcht up by a *fanatick*.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

There is a new word coined, within few months, [of May, 1660] called *fanatics*, which, by the close stickling thereof, seemeth well cut out and proportioned to signify what is meant thereby, even the sectaries of our age. Some (most forcedly) will have it Hebrew, derived from the word to see or face one, פנה *vidit*, importing such whose piety consisteth chiefly in visage, looks, and outward shows; others will have it Greek, from φαίνομαι, to show and appear; their meteor piety consisting only in short blazing, the forerunner of their extinction. But most certainly the word is Latin, from *fanum*, a temple; and *fanatici* were such who, living in or attending thereabouts, were frighted with *spectra*, or apparitions, which they either saw or fancied themselves to have seen. These people, in their fits and wild raptures, pretended to strange predictions:

'ut fanaticus œstro
Percussus, Bellona, tuo divinat; Et ingens
Omen habes, inquit, magni clarique triumphi.'
(Juv. Sat. iv.)

'Ut mala quem scabies, ut morbus regius urget,
Aut fanaticus error.' (Hor. in Poet.)
Fuller, Mixt Contemplations on these Times.

Fanátical. *adj.* Fanatic.

I cannot but earnestly desire, and pray for, an effectual reformation of manners and propagation of the Gospel by all sober and christian methods; but may venture to foretel, without pretending to the spirit of prophesying, that this great work will never be accomplished by an enthusiastick and *fanatical* head.—*Bishop Lavington, Enthusiasm of Methodists and Papists compared*, pref.

Fanátically. *adv.* In a fanatic manner; in a wild enthusiastic way.

The liberty they pursued was a liberty from order, from virtue, from morals, and from religion; and was neither hypocritically nor *fanatically* followed.—*Burke.*

Fanáticalness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Fanatical; religious frenzy.

That temper of profaneness, whereby a man is disposed to contemn and despise all religion, how slightly soever men may think of it, is much worse than infidelity, than *fanaticalness*, than idolatry: and of the two 'tis much more eligible for a man to be an honest heathen and a devout idolator, than a profane Christian.—*Bishop Wilkins, Principles and Duties of Natural Religion*, ii. 1.

Fanáticism. *s.* Enthusiasm; religious frenzy.

A church whose doctrines are derived from the clear fountains of the Scriptures, whose polity and discipline are formed upon the most uncorrupted models of antiquity, which has stood unshaken by the most furious assaults of popery on the one hand, and *fanaticism* on the other; has triumphed over all the arguments of its enemies, and has nothing now to contend with but their slanders and calumnies.—*Rogers.*

Western Christendom was still aggressive. Its first effort was to reclaim Britain, which had been almost entirely lost to pagan barbari[redacted] indeed, but constantly in advance, [redacted] of the Saracenic invasion by Charl[redacted] tianity remained, if not undispu[redacted]

sovereign of all Europe, with the exception of the Mauro-Spanish kingdom and some of the Mediterranean islands. . . . Many centuries later, a new Asiatic race, the Seljukian Turks, a new outburst, as it were, with much of the original religious *fanaticism*, precipitated itself upon Europe, and added the narrow remnant of the Greek empire to Islamism and Asiatic influence.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iv. ch. iii.

In the *plural*. Instance or particular form of fanaticism.

This battle of Mountain and Gironde, and what follows, is the battle of *fanaticisms* and miracles; unsuitable for cause and effect.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. iii. b. iii. ch. i.

Fánciful. *adj.* Imaginative, rather guided by imagination than reason (of *persons*); dictated by the imagination, not the reason; full of wild images (of *things*).

What treasures did he bury in his sumptuous buildings! and how foolish and *fanciful* were they! —*Sir J. Hayward.*

Fáncifully. *adv.* In a fanciful manner.

What conceited old man is this, said he, that talks thus *fancifully?*—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry*, preface.

Fáncifulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Fanciful; addiction to the pleasures of imagination; habit of following fancy rather than reason.

Albertus Magnus, with somewhat too much curiosity, was somewhat transported with too much *fancifulness* towards the influences of the heavenly motions, and astrological calculations.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Doctrines stand to principles, if it may be said without *fancifulness*, as the principle of fecundity to generation, though this analogy must not be strained. Doctrines are developed by the operation of principles, and develope differently according to those principles. Thus a belief in the transitiveness of worldly goods leads the Epicurean to enjoyment, and the ascetic to mortification; and, from their common doctrine of the sinfulness of matter, the Alexandrian Gnostics became sensualists, and the Syrian devotees. The same philosophical elements, received into a certain sensibility or insensibility to sin and its consequences, leads one mind to the Church of Rome; another to what, for want of a better word, may be called Germanism.—*Newman, Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine.*

Fáncy. *s.* [contracted from *phantasy*; Lat. *phantasia*; Gr. *φαντασία*.]

1. Imagination; power by which the mind forms to itself images and representations of things, persons, or scenes of being.

In the soul
Are many lesser faculties, that serve
Reason as chief: among those *fancy* next
Her office holds; of all external things,
Which the five watchful senses represent,
She forms imaginations, airy shapes,
Which reason joining, or disjoining, frames
All what we affirm, or what deny, and call
Our knowledge or opinion.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 100.

2. Opinion bred rather by the imagination than the reason.

Men's private *fancies* must give place to the higher judgement of that church which is in authority over them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

A person of a full and ample fortune, who was not disturbed by any *fancies* in religion.—*Lord Clarendon.*

I have always had a *fancy*, that learning might be made a play and recreation to children.—*Locke.*

3. Taste; idea; conception of things.

The little chapel called the Salutation is very neat, and built with a pretty *fancy*.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

4. Image; conception; thought.

How now, my lord, why do you keep alone;
Of sorriest *fancies* your companions making,
Using those thoughts which should indeed have died
With them they think on?
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 2.

5. Inclination; liking; fondness; preference: (sometimes used *adjectivally* in a combination giving a slang expression, as in '*fancy* man').

Tell me where is *fancy* bred,
Or in the heart, or in the head?
How begot, how nourished?
It is engender'd in the eyes,
With gazing fed, and *fancy* dies
In the cradle where it lies.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2, song.
[illegible] lay extremely to travelling.—*Sir R.*

A resemblance of humour or opinion, a *fancy* for the same business or diversion, is a ground of affection.—*Collier.*

6. Caprice; humour; whim.

True worth shall gain me, that it may be said
Desert, not *fancy*, once a woman led.
Dryden, Indian Emperour.

The sultan of Egypt kept a good correspondence with the Jacobites towards the head of the Nile, for fear they should take a *fancy* to turn the course of that river.—*Arbuthnot.*

One that was just entering upon a long journey, took up a *fancy* of putting a trick upon Mercury.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

7. False notion.

The altering of the scent, colour, or taste of fruit, by infusing, mixing, or cutting into the bark or root of the tree, herb, or flower, any coloured, aromatical, or medicinal substance, are but *fancies*: the cause is, for that those things have passed their period, and nourish not.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

8. Something that pleases or entertains without real use or value: (often used *adjectivally*, as in 'a *fancy* fair').

London-pride is a pretty *fancy* for borders.—*Mortimer.*

Fáncy. *v. n.* Imagine; believe without being able to prove.

The heart *fancieth* as a woman's heart in travail. —*Ecclesiasticus*, xxxiv. 5.

Fáncy. *v. a.*

1. Portray in the mind; image to oneself; imagine.

But he whose noble genius is allow'd,
Who with stretch'd pinions soars above the crowd;
Who mighty thought can clothe with manly dress,
He whom I *fancy*, but can ne'er express.
Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

2. Like; be pleased with.

Ninus both admiring her judgment and valour, together with her person and external beauty, *fancied* her so strongly, as, neglecting all princely respects, he took her from her husband.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

It is a little hard that the queen cannot demolish this town in whatever manner she pleaseth to *fancy*. —*Swift.*

Fáncyfrée. *adj.* [two words rather than a compound.] Free from the power of love.

The imperial votaress passed on,
In maiden meditation, *fancy-free.*
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.

Fáncymonger. *s.* One who deals in tricks of imagination.

There is a man haunts the forest, that abuses our young plants with carving Rosalind on their barks; hangs odes upon hawthorns, and elegies on brambles; all, forsooth, deifying the name of Rosalind. If I could meet that *fancymonger*, I would give him some good counsel; for he seems to have the quotidian of love upon him.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iii. 2.

Fáncysick. *adj.* One whose imagination is unsound; one whose distemper is in his own mind.

All *fancysick* she is, and pale of cheer.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.

'Tis not necessity, but opinion, that makes men miserable; and when we come to be *fancysick*, there's no cure.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Fandángo. *s.* [Spanish.] Spanish dance so called.

Our evening ended with a ball, where we had for the first time the pleasure of seeing the *fandango* danced. It is odd and entertaining enough, when they execute with precision and agility all the various footings, wheelings of the arms, and crackings of the fingers: but it exceeds in wantonness all the dances I ever beheld.—*Swinburne, Travels through Spain*, letter 6.

Fandango, ball, or rout,
Blush, when I tell you how a bird
A prison with a friend preferred,
To liberty without.
Cowper.

Not love-lorn Quixote, when his Sancho thought
The knight's *fandango* friskier than it ought;
Not soft Herodias, when, with winning tread,
Her nimble feet danced off another's head;
Not Cleopatra on her galley's deck,
Display'd so much of leg, or more of neck,
Than thou, ambrosial Waltz, when first the moon
Beheld thee twirling to a Saxon tune!
Byron, The Waltz.

Fane. *s.* [Fr. *fane*; Lat. *fanum*.] Temple; place consecrated to religion. *Rhetorical.*

Nor *fane*, nor capitol,
The prayers of priests, nor times of sacrifice,
Embarments all of fury shall lift up
Their rotten privilege!
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 10.

Old Calibe, who kept the sacred *fane*
Of Juno, now she seem'd.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

Fánfare. *s.* [Fr., scarcely naturalized.] Sounding of trumpets, or coming into the lists with sound of trumpets; hence also any public bravado or flourish, any loud-resounding brag or ostentation.

Fanfare [is] a sort of military air or flourish, commonly short and lively, which is performed by trumpets, and imitated by other instruments.—*Appendix to Musical Dictionary*, p. 20: 1769.

Fánfaron. *s.* [Fr., scarcely naturalized.] Bully; hector; blusterer; boaster.

Virgil makes Æneas a bold avower of his own virtues, which, in the civility of our poets, is the character of a *fanfaron* or hector.—*Dryden, Essay on Dramatick Poesy.*

There are *fanfarons* in the trials of wit too, as well as in feats of arms; and none so forward to engage in argument or discourse as those that are least able to go through with it.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Fanfaronáde. *s.* [Fr. *fanfaronnade*.] Bluster; bragging; ostentatious display.

The bishop copied this proceeding from the *fanfaronade* of Monsieur Boufflers.—*Swift.*

Fang. *v. a.* [see Fetch.] Seize; gripe; clutch.

Destruction *fang* mankind!
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

Fang. *s.*

1. Tusk of a boar or other animal by which the prey is seized and held; anything like a tusk.

Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,
The season's difference; as the icy *fang*
And churlish chiding of the winter's wind;
Which, when it bites and blows upon my body,
Ev'n till I shrink with cold, I smile and say,
This is no flattery. *Shakespear, As you like it*, ii. 1.

Some creatures have overlong or outgrowing teeth, which we call *fangs* or tusks; as boars, pikes, salmons, and dogs, though less.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Prepar'd to fly,
The fatal *fang* drove deep within his thigh,
And cut the nerves: the nerves no more sustain
The bulk; the bulk, unprop'd, falls headlong on the plain. *Dryden, Translation from Ovid.*

Then charge, provoke the lion to the rage
Of *fangs* and claws. *Addison, Cato.*

2. Any shoot or other thing by which hold is taken.

The protuberant *fangs* of the yuca are to be treated like the tuberoses.—*Evelyn, Calendarium hortense.*

Fánged. *part. adj.* Furnished with fangs or long teeth; furnished with any instruments of destruction, which can be exercised in imitation of fangs.

My two schoolfellows,
Whom I will trust as I will adders *fang'd*,
They bear the mandate. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, iii. 4.

Fángle. *s.* [?] Fancy; gewgaw.

There was no feather, no *fangle*, jem, nor jewel, . . . left behind.—*R. Greene, Mamillia*: 1583.

A hatred to *fangles* and the French fooleries of his time.—*A. Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses*, ii. col. 456.

Fángled. *adj.* Gaudy; ridiculously showy; vainly decorated.

A book? oh, rare one!
Be not, as in this *fangled* world, a garment
Nobler than it covers. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, v. 4.

Generally the *second element* in a *compound*: (especially preceded by *new*).

Quick wits be in desire *new fangled*, and in purpose unconstant.—*Ascham.*

Fángless. *adj.* Wanting fangs; toothless; without teeth.

The king hath wasted all his rods
On late offenders, that he now doth lack
The very instruments of chastisement;
So that his pow'r, like to a *fangless* lion,
May offer, but not hold.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

Fánner. *s.* One who uses a fan.

I will send unto Babylon *fanners* that shall fan her.—*Jeremiah*, li. 2.

Fánning. *part. adj.* Acting as a fan.

The *fanning* wind upon her bosom blows;
To meet the *fanning* wind the bosom rose:
The *fanning* wind and purling streams continue her repose. *Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia.*

Fánning. *verbal abs.* Ventilation.

He will be often very agreeably entertained with grateful sounds in the natural musick of birds, the *fannings* of woods, the purling of streams, or the falls of water.—*Coventry, Philemon*, conv. 2.

Fánon. *s.* [Fr. *fanon*; L.Lat. *fano.*] Scarf worn on the left arm of a Roman Catholic priest officiating at the mass. *Rare.*

Tunicles, stoles, *fanons*, and mitres.—*Bale, Discourse on the Revelations*, pt. ii. sign. k. vj. b.

Spelt with *l*.

Item, a suite of vestmentes of blewe velvette, or frised with needle worke, with albes, stoles, and *fannels* agreeable to the same.—*Will of Sir T. Pope, Life*, p. 338.

Fántail. *s.* Tail of a bird capable of being spread out like a fan; particular kind of pigeon so called: (often used *adjectively*, as, 'a *fantail* pigeon).

(For example see Feather (*peacock's*).)

Fantástic. *adj.*

1. Fanciful; imaginary.

Men are so possessed with their own fancies, that they take them for oracles; and are arrived to some extraordinary revelations of truth, when indeed they do but dream dreams, and amuse themselves with the *fantastick* ideas of a busy imagination.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

An aerial *fantastick* body.—*South, Sermons*, vii. 16

2. Uncertain; unsteady; irregular; whimsical.

I'll knit it up in silken strings,
With twenty odd conceited true love knots.
To be *fantastick* may become a youth
Of greater time than I.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 7.

Duumvir is provided with an imperious, expensive, and *fantastick* mistress; to whom he retires from the conversation of a discreet and affectionate wife.—*Tatler.*

Nor happiness can I, nor misery feel,
From any turn of her *fantastick* wheel. *Prior.*

Fantástic. *s.* Fantastic, conceited, or whimsical person.

A vain *fantastick*, that takes proud clothes to be part of himself.—*Dr. Jackson, Works*, iii. 62.

New-fangled toys and trimming slight,
Which take our late *fantasticks* with delight.
Milton, Vacation Exercise, 19.

Fantástical. *adj.*

1. Irrational; bred only in the imagination.

The delight that a man takes from another's sin, can be nothing else but a *fantastical*, preternatural complacency, arising from that which he really has no feeling of.—*South.*

2. Subsisting only in the fancy; imaginary.

Present feats
Are less than horrible imaginings:
My thought, whose murther yet is but *fantastical*,
Shakes so my single state of man, that function
Is smother'd in surmise; and nothing is,
But what is not. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 3.

3. Unreal; apparent only; having the nature of phantoms, which only assume visible forms occasionally.

Are ye *fantastical*, or that indeed
Which outwardly ye shew?
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 3.

Many of them [lying wonders] shall be *fantastical*, deceiving the eye like the tricks of jugglers. Such were the rods and serpents of Pharaoh's enchanters, which were devoured of Aaron's rod; because they were but shadows, and his a substance.—*Shelford, Learned Discourses*, p. 307.

4. Whimsical; fanciful; capricious; humorous; indulgent of one's own imagination.

They put such words in the mouth of one of these *fantastical* mind-infected people, that children and musicians call lovers.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

We are apt to think your medalists a little *fantastical* in the different prices they set upon their coins, without any regard to the metal of which they are composed.—*Addison.*

Fantástically. *adv.* In a fantastic manner.

England is so idly king'd,
Her sceptre so *fantastically* borne,
By a vain, giddy, shallow, humourous youth,
That fear attends her not.
Shakespear, Henry V. ii. 4.

One cannot so much as *fantastically* choose, even or odd, he thinks not why.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

Fantásticalness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Fantastical.

I dare not to assume to myself to have put him out of conceit with it, by having convinced him of the *fantasticalness* of it.—*Archbishop Tillotson*, preface.

Fantásticly. *adv.* In a fantastic manner; irrationally; whimsically.

He is neither too *fantastickly* melancholy, or too rashly cholerick.—*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

Fantásticness. *s.* Same as Fantasticalness.

1. Humorousness; mere compliance with fancy.

Vain Delight, thou feeder of my follies
With light *fantasticness*, be thou in favour!
Beaumont and Fletcher, Four Plays in One.

2. Whimsicalness; unreasonableness; caprice; unsteadiness.

Nor is this corruption happened to the Greek language, as it useth to happen to others, either by the law of the conquerour, or inundation of strangers; but it is insensibly crept in by their own supine negligence and *fantastickness.*—*Howell, Familiar Letters*, ii. 57.

Fantastry. *s.* Fantasticalness. *Rare.*

It was of great use that he should live in so mean and afflicted a condition, to confront the pride, and vanity, and *fantastry* of the world.—*Archbishop Tillotson*, vii. 153. (Ord MS.)

Fántasy. *s.* [Fr. *fantasie*; Lat. *phantasia*; Gr. *φαντασία.*]

1. Fancy; imagination; power of imagining.

I talk of dreams,
Which are the children of an idle brain,
Begot of nothing but vain *fantasy*;
Which is as thin of substance as the air,
And more unconstant than the wind.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, i. 4.

These spirits of sense, in *fantasy's* high court,
Judge of the forms of objects, ill or well;
And so they send a good or ill report
Down to the heart, where all affections dwell.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

2. Idea; image of the mind.

And with the sug'ry sweet thereof allure
Chaste ladies' ears to *fantasies* impure.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.

3. Humour; inclination.

I would wish that both you and others would cease from drawing the Scriptures to your *fantasies* and affections.—*Archbishop Whitgift.*

Fántasy. *v. a.*

1. Fancy.

Fantasying, or having a mind to, a thing.—*Huloet.*

The king, during his favour, *fantasied* so much his daughter, that almost all things began to grow out of frame.—*Cavendish, Life of Wolsey.*

2. In *Music.*

Music and painting ... were more to his [Hoffman's] taste: in a short time he could *fantasy* to admiration on the harpsichord.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays*, vol. i. appendix, Hoffman.

Fap. *adj.* [?] Fuddled; drunk. *Obsolete*; ? originally *colloquial* or *slang.*

The gentleman had drunk himself out of his five senses; and being *fap*, sir, was, as they say, cashiered.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.

Far. *s.* Farrow. *Rare.*

Sows, ready to farrow at this time of the year,
Are for to be made of and counted full dear;
For now is the loss of the *far* of the sow
More great than the loss of two calves of the cow.
Tusser, Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Far. *adv.* [A.S. *feor.*]

1. To great extent.

Be factious for redress of all these griefs,
And I will set this foot of mine as *far*
As who goes farthest.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

2. Remotely; at a great distance.

In a kingdom rightly ordered, after a law is once published, it presently takes effect *far* and wide; all states framing themselves thereunto.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

And after that long strayed here and there,
Through every field and forest *far* and near.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.

3. To a distance.

As *far* as the East is from the West, so *far* hath he removed our trangressions from him.—*Psalms*, ciii. 12.

Neither did those that were sent, and travelled *far* off, undertake so difficult enterprises without a conductor.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

4. In a great part.

When they were by Jebus the day was *far* spent.—*Judges*, xix. 11.

5. In a great proportion; by many degrees: (commonly used with some word noting the *comparative*).

Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is *far* above rubies.—*Proverbs*, xxxi. 10.

6. To a great height; magnificently.

I do not think
So fair an outward, and such stuff within,
Endows a man but him.—You speak him *far*.—
I do extend him, sir, within himself.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, i. 1.

7. To a certain point; to a certain degree.

The substance of the service of God, so *far* forth as it hath in it any thing more than the law of reason doth teach, may not be invented of men, as it is amongst the heathen; but must be received from God himself.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Answer them
How *far* forth you do like the articles.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 2.

As the *first element* in a *combination.*

Pay sacred reverence to Apollo's song,
Lest wrathful the *far*-shooting god emit
His fatal arrows. *Prior.*

With costly cates Rome stain'd her frugal board;
Then with ill-gotten gold she bought a lord:
Corruption, discord, luxury combin'd,
Down sunk the *far*-fam'd mistress of mankind.
Arbuthnot.

From the same lineage stern Æactes came,
The *far*-fam'd brother of th' enchantress dame.
Pope.

Far off. At, or to, a great distance.

For though I fled him angry, yet recall'd
To life prolong'd, and promis'd race, I now
Gladly behold, though but his utmost skirts
Of glory, and *far off* his steps adore.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 330.

Cherubick watch, and of a sword the flame
Wide-waving, all approach *far off* to fright,
And guard all passage to the tree of life.
Ibid. xi. 120.

Off is joined with *far*, when *far*, noting distance, is not followed by a preposition: (as, 'I set the boat *far off*' = I set the boat *far from* me).

Far out (as in a *guess*). Wide of the truth.

Far. *adj.*

1. Distant; remote.

He meant to travel into *far* countries, until his friend's affection either ceased or prevailed.—*Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia.*

A man taking a *far* journey.—*Mark*, xiii. 34.

But we must beg our bread in climes unknown,
Beneath the scorching or the freezing zone;
And some to *far* Oaxis shall be sold,
To try the Lybian heat or Scythian cold.
Dryden, Virgil's Eclogues.

Preceded by *from*. In this sense it is used elliptically for a *far* or remote place.

The Lord shall bring a nation against thee *from far*, from the end of the earth.—1 *Deuteronomy* xxvii. 49.

2. Remoter of the two: (in *horsemanship*, the *right* side of the horse, which the rider turns from him when he mounts).

No true Egyptian ever knew in horses
The *far* side from the near. *Dryden, Cleomenes.*

3. It is often not easy to distinguish whether it be adjective or adverb: as,

The nations *far* and near contend in choice.
Dryden.

Fár-abóut. *s.* Going out of the way; departure from the subject.

What need these *far-abouts?* They go the shortest cut, who give him [the pope] a temporal power over all the kingdoms of the world!—*Fuller, History of the Holy War*, p. 280.

Fár-fét. *adj.* Far-fetched. *Obsolete.*

1. Brought from places remote.

Your *far-fet* viands please not.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Honest Man's Fortune.

The *far-fet* spoil.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 401.

2. Studiously sought; elaborately strained.

Metaphors, *far-fet*, hinder to be understood.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

Fár-fétch. *s.* Deep stratagem.

But Jesuits have deeper reaches,
In all their politick *far-fetches*;
And from their Coptick priest, Kircherus,
Found out this mystick way to jeer us.
Butler, Hudibras.

Fár-fétched. *adj.*

1. Brought from places remote.

By his command we boldly cross'd the line,
And bravely fought where southern stars arise:
We trac'd the *far-fetch'd* gold unto the mine,
And that which brib'd our fathers made our prize.
Dryden.

2. Studiously sought; elaborately strained; not easily or naturally introduced.

For *far-fetched* rhymes make puzzled angels strain,
And in low prose dull Lucifer complain. *Smith.*

Under this head we may rank the words, which signify different ideas, by a sort of an unaccountable *far-fetch'd* analogy, or distant resemblance, that fancy has introduced between one thing and another; as when we say, the meat is greer when it is half roasted.—*Watts, Logick.*

Farce. *v. a.* [See Forcemeat.] Stuff; fill with mingled ingredients.

I should pass the limits of a large book, *farsed* with only testimonies to that end.—*Anderson, Exposition on Benedictus*, fol. 33: 1573.

What
Broken piece of matter so e'er she's about, the name
Palamon lards it, that she *farces* every business.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Two noble Kinsmen.

Some used to embalm the belly cleansed with wine, *farced* with cassia, myrrh, and other spices.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 308.

The first principles of Christian religion should not be *farced* with school points and private tenets.—*Bishop Sanderson.*

Farce. *s.* Extravagantly ludicrous variety of comedy.

There is yet a lower sort of poetry and painting, which is out of nature; for a *farce* is that in poetry which grotesque is in a picture; the persons and actions of a *farce* are all unnatural, and the manners false; that is, inconsistent with the characters of mankind: grotesque painting is the just resemblance of this.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Promise a play and dwindle to a *farce.*
Id., Mac Flecknoe.

What should be great you turn to *farce.* *Prior.*

They object against it as a *farce*, because the irregularity of the plot should answer to the extravagance of the characters, which they say this piece wants, and therefore is no *farce.*—*Gay.*

Fárced. *part. adj.* Stuffed.

'Tis not the balm, the sceptre and the ball,
The sword, the mace, the crown imperial,
The entertissued robe of gold and pearl,
The *farced* title running 'fore the king.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 1.

Fárcical. *adj.* Belonging to a farce; appropriated to a farce.

They deny the characters to be *farcical*, because they are actually in nature.—*Gay, Preface to What d'ye call it.*

Fárcically. *adv.* In a farcical manner; in a manner suitable only to a farce.

It is not necessary that, in order to do this, he should have recourse to images that are *farcically* low.—*Langhorne.*

Fárcing. *verbal abs.* Stuffing.

To make broth and *farcing*, and that full deinty.—*Interlude of Jacob and Esau*: 1568.

Wrestling is a pastime which either the Cornishmen derived from Corineus, their pretended founder, or at least it ministered some stuff to the *farcing* of that fable.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Fárcy. *s.* [Italian, *farcina*; Fr. *farcin.*] In *Farriery.* Disease in horses so called.

The *farcin* is infectious and spreads like a true plague.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce.

Fard. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *farder.*] Paint; colour.

He found that beauty, which he had left innocent, *farded* and sophisticated with some court-drug.—*Wilson, History of James I.*

Fárdel. *s.* [N.Fr. *fardel.*] Bundle; little pack.

Some assayed to swim; some holding fast by the horses, others by spears and other like weapons, many upon *fardels* and trusses, gat over the river.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 56, b.

Who would *fardels* bear,
To grunt and sweat under a weary life?
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 1.

Fárdel. *v. a.* Make up in bundles or fardels.

Things, orderly *fardled* up under heads, are most portable.—*Fuller, Holy State*, p. 164.

Fare. *v. n.* [A.S. *faran.*]

1. Go; pass; travel; get on: (with which last combination it has several meanings which agree; as, 'be in any state for good or bad').

At last, resolving forward still to *fare*,
Until the blust'ring storm is overblown.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

A stubborn heart shall *fare* evil at the last.—*Ecclesiasticus*, iii. 26.

2. Proceed in any train of consequences good or bad.

Thus it *fareth* when too much desire of contradiction causeth our speeches rather to pass by number than to stay for weight.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

So *fares* it when with truth falsehood contends.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 413.

Another bill, which *fared* better, ought to be noticed as an instance of the slow, but steady progress of civilisation.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxii.

3. Happen to anyone well or ill: (with *it* preceding in an impersonal form).

When the hand finds itself well warmed and covered, let it refuse the trouble of feeding the mouth, or guarding the head, till the body be starved or killed, and then we shall see how *it* will *fare* with the hand.—*South.*

4. Feed; eat; be entertained with food.

The rich man *fared* sumptuously every day.—*Luke*, xvi. 19.

Feast your ears with the musick awhile, if they will *fare* so harshly as on the trumpet's sound.—*Shakespear, Timon of Athens*, iii. 6.

Men think they have *fared* hardly, if, in times of extremity, they have descended so low as to eat dogs; but Galen delivereth that, young, fat, and gelded, they were the food of many nations.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Fare. *s.*

1. Journey; passage.

He straitway
Himself unto his journey gan prepare,
And all his armours readie dight that day,
That nought the morrow next mote stay his *fare.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 10, 16.

2. Price of passage in a vehicle by land or by water: (often as the *second element* in a *compound*, as 'cab-*fare*').

He found a ship going to Tarshish; so he paid the *fare* thereof, and went down into it to go with them unto Tarshish.—*Jonah*, i. 3.

3. Person carried.

The skiffs . . . pass each other with incredible ease and agility; so that the *fare* runs no risk of being overset.—*A. Drummond, Travels through Germany, Italy, and Greece*, p. 68: 1744.

4. Food prepared for the table; provisions.

But come, so well refresh'd, now let us play,
As meet is, after such delicious *fare.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1027.

But when the western winds, with vital pow'r,
Call forth the tender grass and budding flow'r,
Then, at the last, produce in open air
Both flocks, and send them to their summer's *fare.*
Dryden.

This is what nature's want may well suffice:
He that would more is covetous, not wise:
But since among mankind so few there are,
Who will conform to philosophick *fare*,
This much I will indulge thee for thy ease,
And mingle something of our times to please.
Id., Juvenal's Satires.

Upon his rising up he ordered the peasant to set before him whatever food he had in his house: the peasant brought out a great deal of coarse *fare*, of which the emperour eat very heartily.—*Addison, Guardian.*

Farewell. *adv.* Parting compliment; adieu.

But *farewell*, king: sith thus thou wilt appear,
Freedom lives hence, and banishment is here.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.

Farewell, master Silence: I will not use many words with you; *fare* you *well*, gentlemen, both.—*Id., Henry IV. Part II.* iii. 2.

Farewell. *s.* Leave; act of departure.

See how the morning opes her golden gates,
And takes her *farewell* of the glorious sun.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 1.

As in this grove I took my last *farewell*,
As on this very spot of earth I fell. *Dryden.*

Used *adjectivally.*

Several ingenious writers, who have taken their leave of the publick in *farewell* papers, will not give over so, but intend to appear again; though perhaps under another form, and with a different title.—*Spectator.*

Farína. *s.* [Lat., from *far* = flour from corn.] Meal; fine powder in general.

Small seeds covered with a red *farina.*—*Granger, The Sugar-cane*, b. iv. note.

Farináceous. *adj.* [Lat. *farina* = meal.] Mealy.

The properest food of the vegetable kingdom for mankind, is taken from the *farinaceous* or mealy seeds of some culmiferous plants; as oats, barley, wheat, rice, rye, maze, panick, and millet.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Fáring. *verbal abs.* Journeying.

The same bodily Louis who was once Louis the Desired, fares there: hapless king, he is getting now towards port; his deplorable *farings* and voyagings draw to a close. What duty remains to him henceforth, that of placidly enduring, he is fit to do.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. iii. b. ii. ch. vi.

Farm. *s.* [A.S. *feorm* = provision; Fr. *ferme.*] Ground let to a tenant; ground cultivated: (in *Husbandry*, as opposed to *horticulture*).

The lords of land in Ireland do not use to set out their land in *farm*, for term of years, to their tenants; but only from year to year, and some during pleasure.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Touching their particular complaint for reducing lands and *farms* to their ancient rents, it could not be done without a parliament.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Used either *adjectivally* or as the *first element* in a *compound*, as in *farm*-house, *farm*-yard, and other words.

Farm. *v. a.*

1. Let out to tenants at a certain rent.

We are enforc'd to *farm* our royal realm,
The revenue whereof shall furnish us
For our affairs in hand.
Shakespear, Richard II. i. 4.

2. Take at a certain rate.

They received of the bankers scant twenty shillings for thirty, which the Earl of Cornwall *farmed* of the king.—*Camden, Remains.*

Fármer. *s.* One who farms.

Nothing is of greater prejudice to the *farmer* than the stocking of his land with cattle larger than it will bear.—*Mortimer.*

Fármery. *s.* See Homestead.

Fárming. *verbal abs.* Cultivation of a farm; business or craft of a farmer.

It is stated . . . that the profits of *farming* seldom afforded more than a mere subsistence; but this is no proof of the profits of *farming* per cent. on the capital employed.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Fármost. *s.* Most distant; remotest.

A spacious cave within its *farmost* part,
Was hew'd and fashion'd by laborious art,
Through the hill's hollow sides.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid

Fárness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Far; distance; remoteness.

Their nearness on all quarters to the enemy, and their *farness* from timely succour by their friends, have forced the commanders to call forth the uttermost number of able hands to fight.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Fáro. *s.* [Italian.] Game of chance, played with cards, so called.

I know nothing. How should I? I who have always lived in the big busy world; who lie a-bed all the morning, calling it morning as long as you please: who sup in company; who have played at *faro* half my life, and now at loo till two and three in the morning; who have always loved pleasure; haunted auctions. . . . How I have laughed when some of the magazines have called me the learned gentleman. Pray don't be like the magazines.—*Sir H. Walpole, Letter to Sir Horace Mann.*

After paying her bill, I shall have as much as will set me up at the *faro* bank.—*O'Keefe, Fontainebleau*, iii. 1.

Far-off. *adj.* Distant.

These things seem small and undistinguishable,
Like *far off* mountains turned into clouds.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iv. 1.

If we may behold in any creature any one spark of that eternal fire, or any *far off* dawning of God's glorious brightness, the same in the beauty, motion, and virtue of this light may be perceived.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

I hear the *far-off* curfew sound.
Milton, Il Penseroso, 74.

I dimly see
My *far-off* doubtful purpose, as a mother
Conjectures of the features of her child
Ere it is born. *Tennyson, Œnone.*

Farráginous. *adj.* Formed of different materials. *Rare.*

Being a confusion of knaves and fools, and a *farraginous* concurrence of all conditions, tempers, sexes and ages, it is but natural if their determinations be monstrous, and many ways inconsistent with truth.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Farrágo. *s.* [Latin.] Medley; mass formed confusedly of several ingredients.

He holds . . . their causes a *farrago*,
Or a made dish in court; a thing of nothing.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady.

I return you my most thankful acknowledgements for that collection, or *farrago*, of prophecies, as you call them; . . . 'specially that of Nostradamus.—*Howell, Familiar Letters*, iii. 22.

Fárrier. *s.* [Fr. *ferrier*; Lat. *ferrarius.*]

1. Shoer of horses.

But the utmost exactness in these particulars belong to *farriers*, saddlers, smiths, and other tradesmen.—*Sir K. Digby.*

2. One who professes the medicine of horses.

If you are a piece of a *farrier*, as every groom ought to be, get sack, or strong-beer to rub your horses.—*Swift.*

Fárriering. *verbal abs.* Practice of farriery.

There are many pretenders to the art of *farriering* and cowleeching, yet many of them are very ignorant.—*Mortimer.*

Fárriery. *s.* See extract.
Farriery [is] the practice of trimming the feet and curing the diseases of horses. The farriers of modern days have dissolved this partnership, applying *farriery* merely to shoeing horses, and the more stately term of 'veterinary art,' to physicking or healing the sick animal.—*Todd.*

Fárrow. *s.* [A.S. *fearh.*] Litter of pigs.
Pour in sow's blood that hath eaten
Her nine *farrow.* *Shakespear, Macbeth,* iv. 1.

Fárrow. *v. a.* Bring forth pigs.
Sows ready to *farrow* this time of the year.
Tusser, Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Fart. *s.* [A.S.] Wind from behind.
Love is the *fart*
Of every heart;
It pains a man when 'tis kept close;
And others doth offend when 'tis let loose.
Sir J. Suckling.

Fart. *v. n.* [Gr. πέρδομαι.] Break wind behind.
As when we a gun discharge,
Although the bore be ne'er so large,
Before the flame from muzzle burst,
Just at the breech it flashes first;
So from my lord his passion broke,
He *farted* first, and then he spoke. *Swift.*

Fárther. *adv.* [see Further.] At a greater distance; to a greater distance; more remotely; beyond; moreover.
They contented themselves with the opinions, fashions and things of their country, without looking any *farther.*—*Locke.*

Fárther. *adj.* More remote; additional.
Let me add a *farther* truth, that without ties of gratitude, I have a particular inclination to honour you.—*Dryden.*

Fárther. *v. n.* Promote; facilitate: advance.
He had *farthered* or hindered the taking of the town.—*Dryden.*

Fártherance. *s.* Encouragement; promotion.
That was the foundation of the learning I have, and of all the *furtherance* that I have obtained.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Fárthermore. *adv.* Besides; over and above; likewise.
Farthermore the leaves, body and boughs of this tree, by so much exceed all other plants, as the greatest men of power and worldly ability surpass the meanest.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Fárthest. *adj.* Most distant; remotest.
Yet it must be withal considered, that the greatest part of the world are they which be *farthest* from perfection.—*Hooker.*

Fárthing. *s.* [A.S. *feorthung.*]
1. Fourth of a penny; smallest English coin.
Else all those things we toil so hard in,
Would not avail one single *farthing.* *Prior.*
You are not obliged to take money not of gold or silver; not the halfpence or *farthings* of England. —*Swift.*
2. Copper money.
The parish find, 'tis true; but our churchwardens
Feed on the silver, and give us the *farthings.* *Gay.*
3. Used sometimes in a proverbial or hyperbolical sense: (as, 'it is not worth a *farthing*').
His son builds on, and never is content,
Till the last *farthing* is in structure spent.
Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.
4. Kind of division of land. *Obsolete.*
Thirty acres make a *farthing* land; nine *farthings* a Cornish acre: and four Cornish acres a knight's fee.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Fárthingale. *s.* [see Ferdigew.] Hoop; circles of whalebone used to spread the petticoat to a wide circumference.
With silken coats, and caps, and golden rings,
With ruffs, and cuffs, and *farthingales.*
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.
She seems a medley of all ages,
With a huge *farthingale* to swell her fustian stuff,
A new commode, a topknot, and a ruff. *Swift.*

Fáscia. *s.* [Lat. = band, swathing.]
1. In *Architecture.* Band.
The architrave consists of three *fasciæ* or bands; thus called by Vitruvius as resembling swaths.—*Rees, Cyclopædia,* in voce.
2. In *Anatomy.* Covering of a muscle, or muscle, of the character of a bandage.
Fasciæ are connected, on their internal surfaces, generally by means of loose cellular texture, to the muscles.—*Rees, Cyclopædia,* in voce.

Fásciate. *v. a.* [Lat. *fascis* = bandage; swaddling cloth.] Bind together. *Rare.*
To this class may be referred what is affirmed concerning the fatal prediction of oaks bearing strange leaves, which may be enquired of: and of accidents *fasciating* the boughs and branches of trees, Dr. Plot takes notice of in willows and other soft woods. —*Evelyn, Sylva,* p. 267. (Ord MS.)

Fasciátion. *s.* Bandage; act or manner of binding diseased parts.
Three especial sorts of *fasciation,* or rowling, have the worthies of our profession commended to posterity.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Fáscicle. *s.* [Lat. *fasciculus.*] Small bundle; collection.
In the next *fascicle* you say, that I maintain some things, &c.—*Dr. Mayne, Sermon at Oxford,* p. 19: 1647.

Fáscinate. *v. a.* [Lat. *fascinatus*; pass. part. of *fascino*; *fascinatio, -onis.*] Bewitch; enchant; influence in some wicked and secret manner.
There be none of the affections which have been noted to *fascinate* or bewitch, but love and envy.—*Bacon.*
James, while his fate was under discussion, remained at Whitehall, *fascinated,* as it seemed, by the greatness and nearness of the danger, and unequal to the exertion of either struggling or flying. —*Macaulay, History of England,* ch. x.

Fascínating. *part. adj.* Charming; enchanting; bewitching.
Such a *fascinating* sin this is, as allows men no liberty of consideration.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Fascinátion. *s.* Power or act of bewitching; enchantment; unseen inexplicable influence.
He had such a crafty and bewitching fashion, both to move pity and to induce belief, as was like a kind of *fascination* and enchantment to those that saw him or heard him.—*Bacon.*
The Turks hang old rags, or such like ugly things, upon their fairest horses, and other goodly creatures, to secure them against *fascination.*—*Waller.*
There is a certain bewitchery or *fascination* in words which makes them operate with a force beyond what we can naturally give an account of.— —*South.*

Fáscine. *s.* [French.] Faggot: (as used for *military* purposes).
The black prince passed many a river without the help of pontoons, and filled a ditch with faggots as successfully as the generals of our times do with *fascines.*—*Addison, Spectator.*

Fáscinous. *adj.* Caused or acting by witchcraft or enchantment. *Obsolete.*
I shall not discuss the possibility of *fascinous* diseases, farther than refer to experiment.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

Fáshion. *s.* [Fr. *façon.*]
1. Form; make; state of anything with regard to its outward appearance.
The *fashion* of his countenance was altered.—*Luke,* ix. 29.
They pretend themselves grieved at our solemnities in erecting churches, at their form and *fashion,* at the stateliness of them and costliness, and at the opinion which we have of them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
2. Manner; sort; way.
The commissioners either pulled down or defaced all images in churches; and that in such unseasonable and unseasoned *fashion,* as if it had been done in hostility against them.—*Sir J. Hayward.*
3. Custom; general practice; mode.
Zelmane again, with great admiration, begun to speak of him; asking whether it were the *fashion* or no, in Arcadia, that shepherds should perform such valorous enterprizes?—*Sir P. Sidney.*
A young gentleman accommodates himself to the innocent diversions in *fashion.*—*Locke.*
4. Make according to the custom of the time, more especially in matters of dress and equipage.
I'll be at charges for a looking-glass,
And entertain a score or two of taylors
To study *fashions* to adorn my body.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 2.
When he is at the best, the *fashion* exceeds the worth of his weight.—*Sir T. Overbury, Characteristics, The Amorist.*
5. Rank; condition above the vulgar.
It is strange that men of *fashion* and gentlemen should so grossly belie their own knowledge.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Fáshion. *s.* Catachrestic for Farcy.
His horse is possest with the glanders, infected with the *fashions,* and full of windgalls.—*Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew,* iii. 2.

Fáshion. *v. a.*
1. Form; mould; figure; make according to the rule prescribed by custom.
Did not he that made me in the womb, make him? And did not one *fashion* us in the womb?— *Job,* xxxi. 15.
The value of the labour employed about one parcel of silver more than another, makes a difference in their price; and thus *fashioned* plate sells for more than its weight.—*Locke.*
2. Fit; adapt; accommodate.
Laws ought to be *fashion'd* unto the manners and conditions of the people to whom they are meant, and not to be imposed upon them according to the simple rule of right.—*Spenser.*
3. Counterfeit. *Obsolete.*
It better fits my blood to be disdained of all, than to *fashion* a carriage to rob love from any.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing,* i. 3.

Fáshionable. *adj.*
1. Approved by custom; established by custom; modish.
The eminence of your condition will invite gentlemen to the study of nature, and make philosophy *fashionable.*—*Glanville.*
2. Made according to the mode.
Rich, *fashionable* robes her person deck;
Pendants her ears, and pearls adorn her neck.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid.
3. Observant of the mode: (sometimes used *substantivally,* especially in *plural,* as 'an assemblage of *fashionables*').
Time is like a *fashionable* host,
That slightly shakes his parting guest by th' hand;
But with his arms outstretch'd as he would fly,
Grasps in the comer: welcome ever smiles,
And farewell goes out sighing.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.

Fáshionableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Fashionable.
Outward *fashionableness* comes into no account with God; that is only done which the soul doth.— —*Bishop Hall, Contemplations,* b. iv.

Fáshionably. *adv.* In a fashionable manner.
He must at length die dully of old age at home, when here he might so *fashionably* and genteelly have been duelled or fluxed into another world.— *South, Sermons,* ii. 215.

Fáshional. *adj.* Agreeing with the fashion.
I ough you a letter in verse before by my own promise, and now that you think you have hedged in that debt by a greater, by your letter in verse, I think it now most seasonable and *fashional* for me to break.—*Donne, Letters.* (Ord MS.)

Fáshioner. *s.* One who fashions; maker of anything.
The maker of his work [in the margin, *fashioner* of his fashion] trusteth therein.—*Habakkuk,* ii. 18.
Save what the master *fashioner* calls his.
B. Jonson, Masques.
Where is my *fashioner?* my feather-man?
My linener, perfumer, barber? *Id., Staple of News.*

Fáshionist. *s.* One who follows, or affects, the newest fashion.
We may conceive many of these ornaments were only temporary, as used by the *fashionists* of that day.—*Fuller, A Pisgah Sight of Palestine,* pt. i. b. iii. ch. v. (Trench.)

Fáshionmonger. *s.* One who studies fashions.
This *fashionmonger,* each morn 'fore he rise,
Contemplates suit-shapes.
Marston, Scourge of Villany, iii. 11.
The curiosity of modern *fashionmongers.*—*Fuller, Holy State,* p. 290.

Fáshionmongering. *adj.* Behaving like a fashionmonger.
Scambling, outfacing, *fashionmongering* boys.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, v. 1.

Fast. *v. n* [A.S. *fæstan.*]
1. Abstain from food.
We have some meats, and breads, and drinks, which taken by men enable them to *fast* long after. —*Bacon, New Atlantis.*
2. Mortify the body by religious abstinence.
When thou *fastest,* anoint thy head and wash thy face, that thou appear not unto men to *fast.*—*Matthew,* vi. 17.

Fast. *v. a.* Keep as a fast.
(For example see Fastday.)

Fast. *s.*
1. Abstinence from food.
A thousand men have broke their *fasts* to-day,
That ne'er shall dine, unless thou yield the crown.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 2.
Where will this end? Four times ten days I've pass'd,
Wand'ring this woody maze, and human food

Nor tasted, nor had appetite; that *fast*
To virtue I impute not, or count part
Of what I suffer here.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 245.
She's gone unkindly, and refus'd to cast
One glance to feed me for so long a *fast*,
Dryden, Tyrannick Love.

2. Religious mortification by abstinence; religious humiliation.
We humble ourselves before God this day, not merely by the outward solemnities of a *fast*, but by afflicting our souls as well as bodies for our sins.—*Bishop Atterbury.*
Nor pray'rs nor *fasts* its stubborn pulse restrain;
Nor tears, for ages taught to flow in vain. *Pope.*

Fast. *adj.*

1. Firm; immovable; strong.
He by his strength setteth *fast* mountains.—*Psalms*, lxv. 6.
Be sure to find,
What I foretold thee, many a hard assay
Of dangers and adversities, and pains,
Ere thou of Israel's sceptre get *fast* hold.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 477.

2. Deep; sound.
I have seen her rise from her bed, take paper, fold it, seal it, and again return to bed: yet all this while in a most *fast* sleep.—*Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 1.

3. Firm in adherence.
Quick wits be in desire new-fangled; in purpose, unconstant; light to promise anything, ready to forget everything, both benefit and injury; and thereby neither *fast* to friend, nor fearful to foe.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

4. Gay. *Colloquial*, or *slang*. (This use of the word is modern. *Rapid*, however, the name of one of the characters in the 'Road to Ruin,' suggests the same association of ideas).
'The memory of Catullus,' said Farquhar, taking the notion up in his turn; 'he was the most brilliant *fast* man of antiquity, and can be compared to nothing but Apollo out on the loose.'—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy*, b. i. ch. iv.

Fast and loose (generally with *play*). (For the nature of the game or trick, see Girdle, *prick*.) In a tricky manner; trickishness.
A rope of fair pearl, which now hiding, now hidden by the hair, did, as it were, *play at fast and loose* each with other, giving and receiving richness.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
If she perceived by his outward chear,
That any would his love by talk bewray,
Sometimes she heard him, sometimes stopt her ear,
And *played fast and loose* the live-long day.
Fairfax.
The folly and wickedness of men, that think to *play fast and loose* with God Almighty!—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
If they cohered, yet by the next conflict with other atoms they might be separated again; and so on in an eternal vicissitude of *fast and loose*, without ever consociating into the huge condense bodies of planets.—*Bentley.*

Used *adverbially*.

a. Firmly; immovably.
Bind the boy, which you shall find with me,
Fast to the chair. *Shakespear, King John*, iv. 1.

b. Closely; nearly: (with *by*).
Barbarossa left fourteen galleys in the lake; but the tacklings, sails, oars, and ordnance he had laid up in the castle *fast by*.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*
Siloa's brook that flow'd
Fast by the oracle of God,
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 11.

With *beside*.
Here o'er the martyr-king the marble weeps,
And *fast beside* him once fear'd Edward sleeps.
Pope.

c. Swiftly; nimbly.
I would give a thousand pound I could run as *fast* as thou can'st.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 4.
There streams a spring of blood so *fast*,
From those deep wounds, as all embru'd the face.
Daniel.
The heaviest muse the swiftest course has gone,
As clocks run *fastest* when most lead is on. *Pope.*
You are to look upon me as one going *fast* out of the world.—*Swift, Letter to Pope.*
This work goeth *fast* on, and prospereth.—*Ezra*, v. 8.
Skill comes so slow, and life so *fast* doth fly,
We learn so little, and forget so much.
Sir J. Davies.
The prince groweth up *fast* to be a man, and is of a sweet and excellent disposition; it would be a stain upon you if you should mislead, or suffer him to be misled.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

d. Frequently.
Being tried only with a promise, he gave full credit to that promise, and still gave evidence of his fidelity as *fast* as occasions were offered.—*Hammond, Practical Catechism.*

Fástday. *s.* Day for fasting.
The *fast-days* are appointed by 5 & 6 Edward VI., which enacts that every even or day next before any of the aforesaid days of the feasts of the nativity of our Lord, &c., other than St. John the Evangelist, and Philip and James, shall be *fasted* and commanded to be kept and observed.—*Pinnock, Laws and Usages of the Church and the Clergy*, vol. vi. § 144.

Fásten. *v. a.* Make fast; make firm; fix immovably; hold together; affix.
Moses reared up the tabernacle, and *fastened* his sockets.—*Exodus*, xl. 18.
She had all magnetick force alone,
To draw and *fasten* sundred parts in one. *Donne.*
The words Whig and Tory have been pressed to the service of many successions of parties, with very different ideas *fastened* to them.—*Swift, Examiner.*
Could he *fasten* a blow, or make a thrust, when not suffered to approach?—*Dryden, Translation of Virgil*, dedication.

Fásten. *v. n.* Fix itself.
He *fasten'd* on my neck; and bellow'd out,
As he'd burst heaven. *Shakespear, King Lear*, v. 3.
The wrong judgment that misleads us, and makes the will often *fasten* on the worse side, lies in misreporting upon comparisons.—*Locke.*

Fástener. *s.* One who, or that which, fastens; one who fixes himself on anything.
His dinner is his other work, for he sweats at it as at his labour: he is a terrible *fastner* on a piece of beef, and you may hope to stave the guard off sooner.—*Bishop Earle, Country Fellow.* (Ord MS.)

Fástening. *verbal abs.* That which fastens.
The beam [in the margin, piece or *fastening*] out of the timber shall answer it.—*Habakkuk*, ii. 11.
A mantle coming under her right arm, and covering most of that side, had no *fastening* on the left side.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Fásthanded. *adj.* Avaricious; closehanded; closefisted; covetous.
The king being *fasthanded*, and loth to part with a second dowry, prevailed with the prince to be contracted with the Princess Catharine.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Fastidiósity. *s.* Disdainfulness; contemptuousness. *Rare.*
His epidemical diseases being *fastidiosity*, amorphy, and oscitation.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 5.

Fastídious. *adj.* [Lat. *fastidiosus*, from *fastidium* = disgust.] Disdainful; squeamish; delicate to a vice; insolently nice.
Reasons plainly delivered, and always after one manner, especially with fine and *fastidious* minds, enter but heavily and dully.—*Bacon, Colours of Good and Evil.*
A squeamish *fastidious* niceness, in meats and drinks, must be cured by starving.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
All hopes, raised upon the promises or supposed kindnesses of the *fastidious* and fallacious great ones of the world, shall fail.—*South, Sermons.*
Halifax and Burnet had long been on terms of friendship. No two men, indeed, could resemble each other less. Burnet was utterly destitute of delicacy and tact. Halifax's taste was *fastidious*, and his sense of the ludicrous morbidly quick. Burnet viewed every act and every character through a medium distorted and coloured by party spirit.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ix.

Fastídiously. *adv.* In a fastidious manner; disdainfully; contemptuously; squeamishly.
Their sole talent is pride and scorn: they look *fastidiously*, and speak disdainfully, concluding, if a man shall fall short of their garniture at their knees and elbows, he is much inferiour to them in the furniture of his head.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Fastídiousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Fastidious; squeamishness.
Less licentious and more discerning times (which may be, perhaps, approaching,) will repair the omissions and *fastidiousness* of the present, by an eminent gratitude to the names of those that have laboured to transmit to others, in the handsomest dress they durst give them, the truths themselves most valued.—*Boyle, Considerations on the Style of the Holy Scriptures*, p. 202.

Fastigiate. *adj.* [Lat. *fastigium*.] Roofed; narrowed up to the top.
That noted hill, the top whereof is *fastigiate*, like a sugar-loaf.—*Ray, Remains*, p. 176.

Fásting. *verbal abs.* Religious mortification.
Anna... served God with *fastings* and prayers night and day.—*Luke*, ii. 37.

Fástingday. *s.* Day of mortification by religious abstinence: (Fastday *commoner*).
Do not call it a *fastingday*, unless also it be a day of extraordinary devotion and of alms.—*Jeremy Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*

Fástly. *adv.* In a fast manner. *Rare.*

1. Firmly.
For he hath *fastly* founded it,
Above the seas to stand.
Old Version of the Psalms, Ps. xxiv.

2. Quickly.
She could pute forthe such altercations, when obedience was lackinge, as left no doubtynges whose daughter she was. I saie this was plain on the Lord Deputy's coming home, when I did come into her presence: she chaffed much, walked *fastly* to and fro, looked with discomposure in her visage; and, I remember, she catched my girdle when I kneeled to her, and swore 'By God's Son I am no queen; that man (Essex) is above me! Who gave him commande to come here so soon?'—*Sir J. Harrington, Account of Elizabeth.* (Ord MS.)

Fástness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Fast.

1. Firmness.
The proper tone of all the parts of the body, the *fastness* and fulness of the flesh.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 117.

2. Strong place; place not easily forced.
Not far off should be Roderigo's quarter;
For in this *fastness*, if I be not cozen'd,
He and his outlaws live.
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Pilgrim.

3. Closeness; conciseness; not diffuseness. *Obsolete.*
Bring his stile from all loose grossness to such firm *fastness* in Latin, as in Demosthenes.—*Aschan, Schoolmaster.*

Fástuosity. *s.* Haughtiness. *Rare.*
That new modle of ethicks, which hath been obtruded upon the world with so much *fastuosity*, and is indeed nothing but the old Democritick doctrine revived, is no ethicks at all, but a mere cheat.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

Fástuous. *adj.* [Lat. *fastuosus*; from *fastus* = pride.] Proud; haughty.
The higher ranks will become *fastuous*, supercilious, and domineering.—*Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy.*

Fástuousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Fastuous. *Rare.*
When Origen complained of the *fastuousness* and vanity of some ecclesiastics in his time, they were bad enough, but had not come to a pretence of ruling our kings upon the stock of spiritual predilection.—*Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium*, ii. 188. (Ord MS.)

Fat. *adj.* [from A.S. *fæt*.]

1. Full-fed; plump; fleshy: (opposed to *lean*).
When gods have hot backs, what shall poor men do? For me, I am here a Windsor stag, and the *fattest*, I think, i' the forest.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

2. Coarse; gross.
We're hurry'd down
This lubrique and adult'rate age;
Nay, added *fat* pollutions of our own,
T' increase the steaming ordures of the stage.
Dryden.

3. Dull.
O souls! in whom no heavenly fire is found,
Fat minds, and ever-grov'ling on the ground.
Dryden, Persius's Satires.
There is little or no sense in the fat parts of any creature: hence the ancients said of any dull fellow, that he had a *fat* wit.—*Johnson, Holy David clear'd, &c.* p. 257: 1706.

4. Wealthy; rich.
Some are allured to law, not on the contemplation of equity, but on the promising and pleasing thoughts of litigious terms, *fat* contentions, and flowing fees.—*Milton.*
These were terrible alarms to persons grown *fat* and wealthy by a long and successful imposture.—*South, Sermons.*
A *fat* benefice is that which so abounds with an estate and revenues, that a man may expend a great deal in delicacies of eating and drinking.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Fat. *s.*

1. Oleaginous constituent of animal bodies, lard, suet, tallow, marrow, &c., being varieties of it.
In this ointment the strangest and hardest ingredients to come by, are the moss upon the skull of a dead man unburied, and the *fats* of a boar and a bear killed in the act of generation.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Best or richest part of anything: (as in '*fat* of the land').

Fat. *v. a.* Make fat; fatten; make plump and fleshy with abundant food.

Ere this
I should have *fatted* all the region kites
With this slave's offal. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, ii. 2.

The Caribbees are wont to geld their children, on purpose to *fat* and eat them.—*Locke.*

Cattle *fatted* by good pasturage, after violent motion, sometimes die suddenly.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Fat. *v. n.* Grow fat; grow full fleshed.

Clarence. he is well repaid:
He is frank'd up to *fatting* for his pains.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 3.

The one labours in his duty with a good conscience; the other, like a beast, but *fatting* up for the slaughter.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

An old ox *fats* as well, and is as good as a young one.—*Mortimer.*

Fat. *s.* [from A.S. *fæt.*] Vessel.

The *fats* shall overflow with wine and oil.—*Joel*, ii. 24.

A white stone used for flagging floors, for cisterns and tanners' *fats.*—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Fátal. *adj.* [Lat. *fatalis*; Fr. *fatal.*]

1. Appointed by destiny; inevitable.

It was *fatal* to the king to fight for his money; and though he avoided to fight with enemies abroad, yet he was still enforced to fight for it with rebels at home.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

It was
Still *fatal* to stout Hudibras,
In all his feats of arms, when least
He dreamt of it to prosper best. *Butler, Hudibras.*

2. Deadly; mortal; destructive; causing destruction.

A palsy in the brain is most dangerous; when it seizeth the heart or organs of breathing, *fatal.*—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Fátalism. *s.* Doctrine of those who maintain that all things happen by necessity.

Have not *fatalism* and Sadducism gained ground during the general passion for the corpuscularian and mechanical philosophy, which hath prevailed for about a century?—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 331.

Our poet, it must be confessed, left several passages so expressed, as to be favourable to *fatalism* and necessity.—*T. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope.*

Numerous similar instances might be found of fallacies thus veiled by indistinctness of language in most of the treatises extant on '*fatalism*,' 'free-agency,' and other kindred matters; in which the words 'may,' 'can,' 'possible,' &c., are understood partly in reference to power, partly, to probability. —*Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. iii. ch. i. § 4.

He taught a religious *fatalism*, and the doctrine of election, that nobody could believe in Christianity unless he had been elected to salvation, and that the elect could not fall by sin.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. xiii.

The Normans were the instruments in God's hands for the punishment of the sins of the people: it was vain to resist the wrath of God; and so a wretched *fatalism* bowed to a more utter prostration the cowed and spiritless race.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. v. ch. ix.

Fátalist. *s.* One who maintains that all things happen by inevitable necessity.

Will the obstinate *fatalists* find sufficient apology? —*Watts.*

That whatever happens, could not have happened otherwise unless something had taken place which was capable of preventing it, no one surely needs hesitate to admit. But to call this by the name necessity is to use the term in a sense so different from its primitive and familiar meaning, from that which it bears in the common occasions of life, as to amount almost to a play upon words. The associations derived from the ordinary sense of the term will adhere to it in spite of all we can do: and though the doctrine of necessity, as stated by most who hold it, is very remote from *fatalism*, it is probable that most necessarians are *fatalists*, more or less, in their feelings. A *fatalist* believes, or half believes (for nobody is a consistent *fatalist*) not only that whatever is about to happen, will be the infallible result of the causes which produce it, (which is the true necessarian doctrine,) but moreover that there is no use in struggling against it; that it will happen however we may strive to prevent it. Now, a necessarian, believing that our actions follow from our characters, and that our characters follow from our organization, our education, and our circumstances, is apt to be, with more or less of consciousness on his part, a *fatalist* as to his own actions, and to believe that his nature is such, or that his education and circumstances have so moulded his character, that nothing can now prevent him from feeling and acting in a particular way, or at least that no effort of his own can hinder it. . . . A person who does not wish to alter his character, cannot be the person who is supposed to feel discouraged or paralyzed by thinking himself unable to do it. The depressing effect of the *fatalist* doctrine can only be felt where there is a wish to do what that doctrine represents as impossible.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, vi. ii. § 3

Fátalistic. *adj.* Implying fatalism.

Talk to me of your pretended crisis! Stuff! A vigorous government would in one month change all the data for your reasoning. Would you have me believe that the events of this world are fastened to a revolving cycle with God at one end and the Devil at the other, and that the Devil is now uppermost? Are you a Christian, and talk about a crisis in that *fatalistic* sense?—*Coleridge, Table Talk.*

Fatálity. *s.*

1. Predestination; predetermined order or series of things and evènts; preordination of inevitable causes acting invincibly in perpetual succession.

The stoicks held a *fatality* and a fixed unalterable course of events: but then they held also, that they fell out by a necessity emergent from and inherent in the things themselves, which God himself could not alter.—*South, Sermons.*

All the father's precaution could not secure the son from the *fatality* of dying by a lion.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Tendency to danger; tendency to some great or hazardous event.

Seven times seven, or forty-nine, nine times nine, or eighty-one, and seven times nine, or the years sixty-three, is conceived to carry with it the most considerable *fatality.*—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Fátally. *adv.* In a fatal manner; mortally; destructively; even to death.

The stream is so transparent, pure and clear,
That had the self-enamour'd youth gaz'd here,
So *fatally* deceiv'd he had not been,
While he the bottom, not his face had seen.
Sir J. Denham.

Fátbrained. *adj.* Having a dull apprehension.

What a wretched and peevish fellow is this king of England, to mope with his *fat-brained* followers, so far out of his knowledge!—*Shakespear, Henry V.* iii. 7.

Fate. *s.* [Lat. *fatum.*]

1. Destiny; eternal series of successive causes.

Necessity or chance
Approach not me, and what I will is *fate.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 172.

2. Event predetermined.

Tell me what *fates* await the duke of Suffolk?—
By water shall he die and take his end.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. i. 3.

3. Death; destruction.

Courage uncertain dangers may abate;
But who can bear th' approach of certain *fate?*
Dryden.

The whizzing arrow sings,
And bears thy *fate*, Antinous, on its wings. *Pope.*

4. Cause of death.

With full force his deadly bow he bent,
And feather'd *fates* among the mules and sumpters sent. *Dryden.*

Fáted. *adj.*

1. Decreed by fate.

She fled her father's rage, and with a train
Driven by the southern blast was *fated* here to reign.
Dryden.

2. Determined in any manner by fate.

Her aukward love indeed was oddly *fated*;
She and her Polly were too near related. *Prior.*

3. Endued with any quality by fate.

Bright Vulcanian arms,
Fated from force of steel by Stygian charms,
Suspended shone on high.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

4. Invested with the power of fatal determination.

The *fated* sky
Gives us free scope.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, i. 1.

Fatheaded. *part. pr.* Stupid.

Causes of subtlety ought not to be committed to gross and *fat-headed* judges; and Jason says that this is a just cause of suspicion.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*, 453. (Ord MS.)

Fáther. *s.* [A.S. *fæder.*]

1. One by whom the son or daughter is begotten.

Son of Bensalem, thy *father* saith it; the man by whom thou hast breath and life speaketh the word. —*Bacon.*

2. First ancestor.

Abraham is the *father* of us all.—*Romans*, iv. 16.

3. Appellation of an old man.

A poor blind man was accounted cunning in prognosticating weather: Epsom, a lawyer, said in scorn, Tell me, *father*, when doth the sun change? The old man answered, when such a wicked lawyer as you goeth to heaven.—*Camden.*

4. Title of any man reverend for age, learning, and piety.

You shall find one well accompanied
With reverend *fathers* and well learned bishops.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 5.

Your majesty is the *father* of your subjects.—Of a good many of them, I believe.—*The Merry Monarch.*

5. One who has given original to anything good or bad.

Jubal was the *father* of all such as handle the harp and organ.—*Genesis*, iv. 21.

6. Ecclesiastical writer of the first centuries.

Men may talk of the *fathers*, and magnify the *fathers*, and seem to make the authority of the *fathers* next to infallible; and yet expose them to contempt. —*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

7. One who acts with paternal care and tenderness.

He hath made me a *father* to Pharaoh, and lord of all his house.—*Genesis*, xlv. 8.

I was a *father* to the poor.—*Job*, xxix. 16.

8. Title of a Romish confessor, particularly of a Jesuit.

Formal in apparel,
In gait and countenance surely like a *father.*
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 2.

There was a *father* of a convent, very much renowned for his piety and exemplary life; and as persons under any great affliction applied themselves to the most eminent confessors, our beautiful votary took the opportunity of confessing herself to this celebrated *father.*—*Addison.*

9. Title of a senator of ancient Rome.

From hence the race of Alban *fathers* come,
And the long glories of majestick Rome.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

10. Appellation of the First Person of the Trinity.

The eternal Son of God esteemed it his meat and drink to do the will of his *Father*, and for his obedience alone obtained the greatest glory.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule of Holy Living.*

11. Compellation of God as Creator.

We have one *Father*, even God.—*John*, viii. 41.

Almighty and most merciful *Father.*—*Book of Common Prayer.*

Fáther. *v. a.*

1. Take; adopt as a son or daughter.

Ay, good youth,
And rather *father* thee than master thee.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

2. Supply with a father of certain qualities.

Think you I am no stronger than my sex,
Being so *father'd* and so husbanded?
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

How light and portable my pain seems now,
When that which makes me bend makes the king bow!
He childed as I *father'd.* *Id., King Lear*, iii. 6.

3. Adopt a composition.

Men of wit,
Often *father'd* what he writ. *Swift.*

By these two distinguished men Paterson's scheme was *fathered.* Montague undertook to manage the House of Commons, Godfrey to manage the City.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

4. Ascribe to anyone as his offspring or production: (with *on*).

And lest we seem to *father* anything *upon* them more than is their own, let them read.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

My name was made use of by several persons, one of which was pleased to *father on* me a new set of productions.—*Swift.*

Fáther-in-law. *s.* Father of one's husband or wife.

I must make my *father-in-law* a visit with a great train and equipage.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Fátherhood. *s.* Character of a father; authority of a father.

Who can abide, that against their own doctors, both of the middle and latest age, six whole books should by their *fatherhoods* of Trent be, under pain of a curse, imperiously obtruded upon God and his church?—*Bishop Hall.*

We might have had an entire notion of this *fatherhood*, or fathorly authority.—*Locke.*

Fátherlasher. *s.* (two words rather than a compound.) [?] Fish so called, Cottus bubalis. In Scotland, Lucky proach.

The *father-lasher* is immediately recognised by its well-armed head and long spines, but seldom measures more than from six to ten inches in length on our shores. The general appearance of this fish

is forbidding; yet in Greenland, besides attaining a much larger size, it is in such great request, that Pallas tells us it forms the principal food of the natives, and the soup made of it is said to be agreeable as well as wholesome. During the greater part of the year it is to be found on our coast from Cornwall to the Orkneys, and is frequently left by the receding tide in small pools among rocks. When touched, it distends its gill-covers, and sets out its numerous spines, assuming a most threatening appearance.—*Yarrell, British Fishes.*

Fátherless. *adj.* Wanting a father; destitute of a father.

Ye shall not afflict any widow, or *fatherless* child. —*Exodus*, xxii.

Our *fatherless* distress was left unmoan'd;
Your widow dolours likewise be unwept.
Shakespear, Richard III. ii. 2.

The *fatherless* hath no friend.—*G. Sandys.*

He caught his death the last county sessions, where he would go to see justice done to a poor widow woman and her *fatherless* children.—*Addison, Spectator.*

With *father* in the sense of originator or authority.

There's already a thousand *fatherless* tales amongst us.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Philaster.*

Fátherly. *adj.* Paternal; like a father; tender; protecting; careful.

Let me but move one question to your daughter,
And, by that *fatherly* and kindly power
That you have in her, bid her answer truly.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, iv. 1.

The part which describes the fire, I owe to the piety and *fatherly* affection of our monarch to his suffering subjects.—*Dryden.*

Fátherly. *adv.* In the manner of a father.

There goeth our good shepherd from us, that so faithfully hath taught us, so *fatherly* hath cared for us.—*Fox, Book of Martyrs, Dr. R. Taylor.*

Thus Adam, *fatherly* displeas'd:
O execrable son! so to aspire
Above his brethren. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 63.

Fáthom. *s.* [A.S. *fæðem.*]

1. Measure of length containing six feet, or two yards; length from the tip of the longest finger of one hand to the tip of the longest finger of the other, when the arms are extended laterally in a straight line; space to which a man can extend both arms.

The extent of this *fathom*, or distance between the extremity of the fingers of either hand upon expansion, is equal unto the space between the sole of the foot and the crown.—*Sir T. Browne.*

The arms spread cross in a streight line, and measured from the end of the long finger on one hand, to that of the other, a measure equal to the stature, is named a *fathom.*—*Holder.*

In the measurement of linear space, there is no natural standard which offers itself. Most of the common measures appear to be taken from some part of the human body; as a foot, a cubit, a *fathom*; but such measures cannot possess any precision, and are altered by convention: thus there were in ancient times many kinds of cubits; and in modern Europe, there are a great number of different standards of the foot, as the Rhenish foot, the Paris foot, the English foot.—*Whewell.*

2. Chiefly used by *mariners* for expressing *the depth of the sea*, the line for sounding being called the *fathomline.*

Dive into the bottom of the deep,
Where *fathom-line* could never touch the ground.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. i. 3.

No time was to be lost; the ships had driven into shoal water, having but fourteen *fathoms.*—*Southey, Life of Nelson.*

3. Reach; penetration; depth of contrivance; compass of thought.

Another of his *fathom* they have none
To lead their business. *Shakespear, Othello*, i. 1.

You have blown his swoln pride to that vastness,
As he believes the earth is in his *fathom.*
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Prophetess.

Fáthom. *v. a.*

1. Reach; master.

Leave, leave to *fathom* such high points as these;
Nor be ambitious, ere the time, to please.
Dryden, Translation of Persius.

2. Sound; try with respect to the depth.

'Tis too strong for weak heads to try the heights and *fathom* the depths of his flights.—*Felton, Dissertation on reading the Classicks.*

Our depths who *fathoms.* *Pope.*

3. Penetrate into; find the bottom or utmost extent: (as, 'I cannot *fathom* his design').

But juster fates denied; nor would
Another land that genius hold,
As could beyond all wonder hurl'd,
Fathom the intellectual world.
J. Hall, Poems, p. 41: 1646.

Fáthomless. *adj.*

1. That which cannot be fathomed.

God, in the *fathomless* profound,
Hath all his choice commanders drown'd.
G. Sandys, Paraphrase of Exodus, xv.: 1648.

You will be swallow'd up, horse and man, into a *fathomless* lake of ill-scented mire.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry*, preface.

2. That of which the circumference cannot be embraced.

Will you with counters sum
The past-proportion of his infinite;
And buckle in a waist most *fathomless*,
With spans and inches so diminutive
As fears and reasons?
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

Fatídical. *adj.* [Lat. *fatidicus*; *fatum* = fate, and root of *in-dic-o* = indicate.] Prophetic; having the power to foretell future events.

The oak, of all other trees only *fatidical*, told them what a fearful unfortunate business this would prove.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

If it be true, what the ancients write of some trees, that they are *fatidical*, these come to foretel, at leastwise to wish you, as the season invites me, a good new-year.—*Id., Familiar Letters*, iv. 37.

Fatidical voices, delivered by none knows whom, apparitions of ghosts, ominations by words.—*J. Spencer, Discourse concerning Prodigies*, p. 102.

Fátigate. *v. a.* [Lat. *fatigatus*, pass. part. of *fatigo*; *fatigatio, -onis.*] Weary; fatigue; tire; exhaust with labour; oppress with lassitude. *Obsolete.*

Fabius at the last did so *fatigate* him and his host that thereby in conclusion his power minished.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 167. b.

Fátigate. *adj.* Wearied; worn out. *Obsolete.*

Readers, *fatigate* with long precepts, desire variety of matter.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 122.

By and by the din of war 'gan pierce
His ready sense; then straight his doubled spirit
Requicken'd what in flesh was *fatigate*,
And to the battle came he.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 2.

Fatigátion. *s.* Weariness.

The earth alloweth man nothing, but at the price of his sweat and *fatigation.*—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, pt. i. p. 377: 1648.

Fatígue. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Weariness; lassitude.

All day the vacant eye without *fatigue*
Strays o'er the heav'n and earth. *Armstrong.*

2. Cause of weariness; labour; toil.

The great Scipio sought honours in his youth, and endured the *fatigues* with which he purchased them. —*Dryden.*

Fatígue. *v. a.* Tire; weary; harass with toil; exhaust with labour.

The man who struggles in the fight,
Fatigues left arm as well as right. *Prior.*

Fátling. *s.* Young animal fed fat for the slaughter.

The calf and the young lion, and the *fatling* shall lie down together, and a little child shall lead them. —*Isaiah*, xi. 6.

Fátness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Fat.

1. Quality of being fat, plump, or full fed.

But the olive-tree said unto them, Should I leave my *fatness*, wherewith by me they honour God and man, and go to be promoted over the trees?—*Judges*, ix. 9.

And by his side rode loathsome gluttony,
Deformed creature, on a filthy swine;
His belly was upblown with luxury,
And eke with *fatness* swollen were his eyen.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Earth and water, mingled by the help of the sun, gather a nitrous *fatness.*—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

By reason of the *fatness* and heaviness of the ground, Egypt did not produce metals, wood, pitch, and some fruits.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Fertility; fruitfulness.

God give thee of the dew of heaven, and the *fatness* of the earth, and plenty of corn and wine.—*Genesis*, xxvii. 28.

When around
The clouds drop *fatness*, in the middle sky
The dew suspended staid, and left unmoist
The execrable glebe. *Philips.*

Vapours and clouds feed the plants of the earth with the balm of dews and the *fatness* of showers.—*Bentley.*

Fátten. *v. a.*

1. Make fat.

Frequent blood-letting, in small quantities, often increaseth the force of the organs of digestion, and *fatteneth* and increaseth the distemper.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

2. Make fruitful.

Town of stuff to *fatten* land. *Liber Londinensis.*

Dare not, on thy life,
Touch aught of mine;
This falchion else, not hitherto withstood,
These hostile fields shall *fatten* with thy blood.
Dryden.

3. Feed grossly; increase.

Obscene Orontes
Conveys his wealth to Tyber's hungry shores,
And *fattens* Italy with foreign whores.
Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

Fátten. *v. n.* Become fat; be pampered; grow fleshy.

All agree to spoil the publick good,
And villains *fatten* with the brave man's labour.
Otway.

Yet then this little spot of earth well till'd,
A num'rous family with plenty fill'd,
The good old man and thrifty housewife spent
Their days in peace, and *fatten'd* with content;
Enjoy'd the dregs of life, and liv'd to see
A long-descending healthful progeny.
Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

Tygers and wolves shall in the ocean breed,
The whale and dolphin *fatten* on the mead,
And every element exchange its kind,
When thriving honesty in courts we find.
Granville.

Fáttener. *s.* That which fattens: (in the following extract, spelt as a dissyllable).

The wind was west on which the philosopher bestowed the encomium of *fatner* of the earth.—*Arbuthnot.*

Fáttening. *part. adj.* Growing or becoming fat; causing fat: (as, 'a *fattening* diet,' 'a *fattening* kind of food').

Apollo check'd my pride, and bad me feed
My *fatt'ning* flocks, nor dare beyond the reed.
Dryden

Fátty. *adj.* Unctuous; oleaginous; greasy; partaking of the nature of fat.

The like cloud, if oily or *fatty*, will not discharge: not because it sticketh faster, but because air preyeth upon water, and flame and fire upon oil.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The gourd
And thirsty cucumber, when they perceive
Th' approaching olive, with resentment fly
Her *fatty* fibres, and with tendrils creep
Diverse, detesting contact. *Philips.*

The common symptoms of the muriatick scurvy are, a saline taste in the spittle, and a lixivial urine, sometimes with a *fatty* substance like a thin skin atop.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Fatúitous. *adj.* Afflicted with fatuity; fatuous.

She was defenceless—she was an orphan, and far worse than an orphan—a poor, *fatuitous* father was linked to her fate.—*Emilia Wyndham*, ch. xvii.

Fatúity. *s.* Foolishness; weakness of mind; morbid feebleness of intellect.

It had argued a very short sight of things, and extreme *fatuity* of mind in me, to bind my own hands at their request.—*Eikon Basilike.*

These symptoms were so high in some as to produce a sort of *fatuity* or madness.—*Arbuthnot, On the Effects of Air on human Bodies.*

Fátuous. *adj.* [Lat. *fatuus.*]

1. Stupid; foolish; feeble of mind.

In the same instant that I feel the first attempt of the disease, I feel the victory; in the twinkling of an eye I can scarce see: instantly the taste is insipid and *fatuous.*—*Donne, Devotions*, p. 25: 1625.

We pity or laugh at those *fatuous* extravagants, while yet ourselves have a considerable dose of what makes them so.—*Glanville.*

2. Impotent; without force; illusory: (alluding to an *ignis fatuus*).

And when that flame finds combustible earth,
Thence *fatuous* fires and meteors take their birth.
Sir J. Denham.

Fátwitted. *adj.* Heavy; dull; stupid.

Thou art so *fatwitted* with drinking old sack, and unbuttoning thee after supper, and sleeping upon benches in the afternoon, that thou hast forgotten. —*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* i. 2.

Faúcet. *s.* (sometimes written *fosset.*) [Fr. *fausset.*] Duct inserted into a vessel to give vent to the liquor, and stopped up by a peg or spigot.

You were out a good wholesome forenoon in hearing a cause between an orange-wife and a *fosset*-seller, and adjourned a controversy of threepence to a second audience.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

If you are sent down to draw drink, and find it will not run, blow strongly into the *faucet*, and it will immediately pour into your mouth.—*Swift, Advice to Servants, Directions to the Butler.*

Fault. *s.* [N.Fr. *fault*; Modern Fr. *faute.*]

1. Offence; slight crime; something liable to censure or objection.

The prophet chuseth rather to charge them with the *fault* of making a law unto themselves, than the crime of transgressing a law which God had made.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

He finds no *fault* with their opinion about the true God, but only that it was not clear and distinct enough.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

2. Defect; want; absence.

I could tell to thee, as to one it pleases me, for *fault* of a better, to call my friend, I could be sad, and sad indeed too.—*Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II.* ii. 2.

3. Misfortune. *Obsolete.*

You are lit into my hands, where you are like to live.—

The more my *fault*,
To 'scape his hands, where I was like to die.
Shakespear, Pericles, iv. 3.

4. In *Geology.* Interruption of the continuity of a stratum, either by sinking on one side, or an upheaval on the other, subsequent to deposition.

Mineral veins are subject to derangements in their course, which are called shifts or *faults.* Thus when a transverse vein throws out, or intercepts, a longitudinal one, we must commonly look for the rejected vein on the side of the obtuse angle which the direction of the latter makes with that of the former; when a bed of ore is deranged by a *fault*, we must observe whether the slip of the strata be upwards or downwards; for in either circumstance, it is only by pursuing the direction of the *fault* that we can recover the ore, in the former case by mounting, in the latter by descending beyond the dislocation.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

At fault, or *At a fault.* Puzzled; in a difficulty: (as, 'The inquirer is *at a fault*').

We are not only *at a fault*, in the hunter's term; but at a rest, as if we were playing at tennis.—*Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 550.

Fault. *v. n.* Fall short; fail; err. *Rare.*

Which moved him rather in eclogues than otherwise to write, minding to furnish our tongue in this kind wherein it *faulteth.*—*E. K., On Spenser's Shepherd's Calendar.*

If a man would not keep a mean, it were better to *fault* in prescribing less than he should drinke, than to *fault* in giving him more than he ought.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.* (Ord MS.)

Fault. *v. a.* Charge with a fault; accuse. *Rare.*

For that I will not *fault* thee,
But for humbleness exalt thee. *Old Song.*

Whom should I *fault? Bishop Hall, Satires*, i. 2.

For which only [bodily uncleanness] had they dismissed their wives, our Saviour had neither *faulted* their gloss nor their practice.—*Id., Cases of Conscience*, iv. 2.

That which is to be *faulted* in this particular is, when the grief is immoderate and unreasonable.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Dying*, v. § 8.

God's house is abused by them which bring hither hawks and dogs, which is *faulted* in our churchhomily.—*Shelford, Learned Discourses*, p. 54: 1635.

Faúlter. *s.* Offender; one who commits a fault. *Rare.*

Then she, Behold the *faulter* here in sight;
This hand committed that supposed offence.
Fairfax.

With my sweet words I could the king persuade
And make him pause, and take therein a breath,
Till I, with suit, the *faulter's* peace had made.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 499.

Faúltfinder. *s.* Censurer; objector.

Other pleasant *faultfinders*, who will correct the verb before they understand the noun.—*Sir P. Sidney, Defence of Poesy.*

Be thou no sharp *faultfinder*, but an admonisher without upbraiding.—*Translation of Bullinger's Sermons*, p. 241.

Faúltful. *adj.* Full of crime.

So fares it with this *faultful* lord of Rome.
Shakespear, Rape of Lucrece.

Faúltily. *adv.* In a faulty manner; improperly; defectively; erroneously.

The former impression was exhausted, and very *faultily* printed.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Preface to the Bible.*

Faúltiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Faulty.

1. Badness; viciousness; evil disposition.

When her judgement was to be practised in knowing *faultiness* by his first tokens, she was like a young fawn, who coming in the wind of the hunters, doth not know whether it be a thing or no to be eschewed.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Delinquency; actual offences.

The inhabitants will not take it in evil part, that the *faultiness* of their people heretofore is laid open.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. Imperfection; defect; unfitness for use.

If these objections are just, what have I done but discovered the *faultiness* of a commodity, which Mr. Warburton had put off upon them, and they were, though innocently, putting off upon the publick for good ware?—*Edwards, Canons of Criticism*, pref.

Faúltless. *adj.* Exempt from fault; perfect; completely excellent.

Where for our sins he *faultless* suffered pain,
There where he died, and where he liv'd again.
Fairfax.

Who durst thy *faultless* figure thus deface?
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

Whoever thinks a *faultless* piece to see,
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be.
Pope.

Faúlty. *adj.*

1. Guilty of a fault; blamable; criminal; not innocent.

The king doth speak as one which is *faulty.*—2 *Samuel*, xiv. 13.

2. Wrong; erroneous; deficient.

The form of polity by them set down for perpetuity, is three ways *faulty*; *faulty* in omitting some things which in Scripture are of that nature, as, namely, the difference that ought to be of pastors, when they grow to any great multitude; *faulty* in requiring doctors, deacons, and widows, as things of perpetual necessity by the law of God, which in truth are nothing less; *faulty* also in urging some things by Scripture mutable, as their lay elders.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. Defective; bad in any respect; not fit for the use intended.

By accident of a *faulty* helmet that Parker had on, he was stricken into the mouth at the first course, so that he died presently.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Faun. *s.* [Lat. *Faunus.*] Inferior heathen deity, supposed to inhabit the woods.

Fauns, or Sylvans, be of poets feigned to be gods of the wood.—*E. K., On Spenser's Shepherd's Calendar.*

Rough Satyrs danc'd, and *Fauns* with cloven heel
From the glad sound would not be absent long.
Milton, Lycidas, 34.

Faúna. *s.* A word (see Flóra, with which it is a coordinate term) used in *Natural History* to denote the *animal* as opposed to the *vegetable* occupants of a region, district, or locality.

Ireland, . . . in spite of the narrowness of the straits which separate it from our own country, and of its independent commerce with all parts of the civilised world, has an insect *fauna* curiously limited. . . . There can be no question that, from more frequent communication with England, its entomological *fauna* has of late years been considerably increased; and it is equally easy to detect, through an examination of its less inhabited provinces, that at a period geologically recent its insect population must have been singularly scanty. I know of few regions (not even excepting the uplands of Madeira) which are more deficient in insect life than the mountains of Kerry.—*Wollaston, Variation of Species*, ch. iii.

Faúnist. *s.* One who attends to rural disquisitions; naturalist.

Some future *faunist*, a man of fortune, will, I hope, extend his visits to Ireland; a new field to the naturalist.—*White, Natural History of Selbourne*, p. 107.

Faúsen. *s.* [?] Large kind of eel.

Entrails, about which *fausens* and other fish
Did shole.
Chapman, Translation of Homer's Iliad.

In the following extract it is used *adjectivally* (the exact meaning being uncertain).

? Greasy; oily; fat.

All of which were *fausen* sluts like Bartholomew-fair pig-killers.—*Gayton, Festivous Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 57. (Nares by H. and W.)

Faútor. *s.* [Lat.] Favourer; one who countenances or supports anything.

I am neither author or *fautor* of any sect: I will have no man addict himself to me; but, if I have anything right, defend it as truth's, not mine.—*B. Jonson.*

The new mountain in the Lucrine lake, which is alleged by the *fautors* of this opinion, as an instance in behalf of it, was not raised thus.—*Woodward.*

Faútress. *s.* Female fautor. *Rare.*

It made him pray, and prove
Minerva's aid his *fautress* still.
Chapman, Translation of Homer's Iliad.

He comes from banishment to the *fautress* of liberty, from the barbarous to the polite.—*Garth, Dedication to Translations from Ovid.*

Fável. *s.* [N.Fr.] Deceit. *Obsolete.*

There was falsehood, *favel*, and jollity,
Yea, thieves, and whores. *Hycke-Scorner.*

Favíllous. *adj.* [Lat. *favilla* = ashes.] Consisting of ashes. *Rare.*

As to foretelling of strangers from the fungous particles about the wicks of the candle, it only signifieth a moist air about them, hindering the avolation of light and the *favillous* particles.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Fávour. *v. a.*

1. Support; regard with kindness; be propitious to; countenance.

Of all the race of silver-winged flies,
Which do possess the empire of the air,
Was none more favourable, nor more fair,
Whilst Heaven did *favour* his felicities,
Than Clarion, the eldest son and heir
Of Muscarol. *Spenser, Muiopotmos.*

Men *favour* wonders.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Fortune so *favoured* him, that the town at his first coming surrendered unto him.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

2. Assist with advantages or conveniences.

No one place about it is weaker than another, to *favour* an enemy in his approaches.—*Addison, Whig Examiner.*

3. Resemble in feature.

The porter owned that the gentleman *favoured* his master.—*Spectator.*

4. Resemble in any respect.

The complexion of the element
Is *favour'd* like the work we have in hand,
Most bloody, fiery, and most terrible.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

Fávour. *v. n.* [? *v. a.*, with the noun understood.] Be favourable.

The good Æneas am I called; a name,
While fortune *favour'd*, not unknown to fame.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

Fávour. *s.* [Lat. *favor*; Fr. *faveur.*]

1. Countenance; kindness; kind regard; propitious aspect.

The child Samuel was in *favour*, both with the Lord and also with men.—1 *Samuel*, ii. 26.

2. Support; defence; vindication; inclination to favour: (with *of* before the *thing favoured*).

The pleasures which these Scriptures ascribe to religion, are of a kind very different from those in *favour of* which they are here alleged.—*Rogers.*

At play, among strangers, we are apt to find our hopes and wishes engaged on a sudden in *favour of* one side more than another.—*Swift.*

They were invited from all parts for the use of kings, princes, and ministers. And, in short, the *favour of* learning was the humour and mode of the age.—*Sir W. Temple.*

3. Kindness granted; benevolence shown.

All *favours* and punishments passed by him, all offices and places of importance were distributed to his favourites.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

4. Mildness; mitigation of punishment.

I could not discover the lenity and *favour* of this sentence; but conceived it rather to be rigorous than gentle.—*Swift.*

5. Leave; good will; pardon: (with *with*).

Yet ere we enter into open act,
With favour, 'twere no loss if't might be inquir'd
What the condition of these arms would be.
B. Jonson.

6. Object of favour; person or thing favoured.

All these his wond'rous works, but chiefly man,
His chief delight and *favour*; him, for whom
All these his works so wond'rous he ordain'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 663.

7. Something given by a lady to be worn.

And every one his love suit will advance
Unto his several mistress, which they'll know
By *favours* several which they did bestow.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, v. 2.

It is received that it helpeth to continue love, if one wear the hair of the party beloved; and perhaps a glove, or other like *favour*, may as well do it.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

A blue ribband tied round the sword-arm, I conceive to be the remains of that custom of wearing

a mistress's *favour* on such occasions of old.—*Spectator.*

8. Anything worn as a token.

Here, Fluellen, wear thou this *favour* for me, and stick it in thy cap.—*Shakespear, Henry V.* iv. 7.

9. Feature; countenance. *Obsolete.*

Oh, sweet Leander, thy large worth I hide
In a short grave! ill-favoured storms must chide
Thy sacred *favour*.
Marlowe and Chapman, Hero and Leander.

That is only suitable in laying a foul complexion upon a filthy *favour*, setting forth both in sluttishness.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Young though thou art, thine eye
Hath staid upon some *favour* that it loves.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, ii. 4.

Defeat thy *favour* with an usurped beard.—*Id., Othello*, i. 3.

There's no goodness in thy face: if Antony
Be free and healthful, why so tart a *favour*
To trumpet such good tidings?
Id., Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 5.

Yet well I remember
The *favours* of these men: were they not mine?
Did they not sometime cry, all hail! to me?
Id., Richard II. iv. 1.

A youth of fine *favour* and shape.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

By their virtuous behaviour they compensate the hardness of their *favour*, and by the pulchritude of their souls, make up what is wanting in the beauty of their bodies.—*Ray.*

Fávourable. *adj.*

1. Kind; propitious; affectionate.

Famous Plantagenet! most gracious prince,
Lend *favourable* ear to our requests.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 7.

2. Palliative; tender; averse from censure.

None can have the *favourable* thought,
That to obey a tyrant's will they fought.
Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

3. Conducive; contributing; propitious; convenient: (with *to* or *for*).

People are multiplied in a country by the temper of the climate, *favourable to* generation, health, and long life.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Many good officers were willing to stay there, as a place very *favourable for* the making levies of men.—*Lord Clarendon.*

4. Beautiful; well-favoured; well-featured. *Obsolete.*

Of all the race of silver-winged flies
Which do possess the empire of the air,
Was none more *favourable*, nor more fair,
Whilst heaven did favour his felicities,
Than Clarion, the eldest son and heir
Of Muscarol. *Spenser, Muiopotmos.*

Fávourableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Favour; kindness; benignity.

To the *favourableness* of your ladyship's censure . . . be pleased to add the favour of your pardon.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 198.

Fávourably. *adv.* In a favourable manner; kindly; with favour; with tenderness; with kind regard.

Touching actions of common life, there is not any defence more *favourably* heard than theirs who allege sincerely for themselves, that they did as necessity constrained them.—*Hooker.*

She goeth about seeking such as are worthy of her, and sheweth herself *favourably* unto them in the ways.—*Wisdom*, vi. 16.

The violent will condemn the character of Absalom, as either too *favourably* or too hardly drawn.—*Dryden.*

We are naturally inclined to think *favourably* of those we love.—*Rogers.*

Fávoured. *part. adj.*

1. Regarded with kindness.

Oft with some *favour'd* traveller they stray,
And shine before him all the desert way.
Pope, Homer's Odyssey.

2. Having certain features: (generally preceded by an *adverb*).

Of her there bred
A thousand young ones which she daily fed;
Sucking upon her poisonous dugs, each one
Of sundry shape, yet all *ill-favoured.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The *ill-favoured* and lean-fleshed kine did eat up the seven *well-favoured* and fat kine.—*Genesis*, xli. 4.

Bridget Howd'ye, late servant to the lady Fardingale, a short, thick, lively, *hard-favoured* wench.—*Tatler*, no 245.

Fávouredness. *s.* (usually preceded by *well* or *ill.*) Attribute suggested by Favoured; appearance.

Nature itself taught men to joyne alwayes *well-favouredness* with profitablenesse.—*Ascham*, 157. (Ord MS.)

Thou shalt not sacrifice unto the Lord thy God any bullock or sheep, wherein is blemish or an *evil-favouredness.*—*Deuteronomy*, xvii. 1.

Fávourer. *s.* One who favours; one who regards with kindness or tenderness; well-wisher; friend.

If we should upbraid them with irreligious, as they do us with superstitious *favourers*, the answer which herein they would make us, let them apply unto themselves.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Conjure their friends they had, labour for more,
Solicit all reputed *favourers.*
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

All the *favourers* of magick were the most profest and bitter enemies to the Christian religion.—*Addison.*

Fávouress. *s.* Female who favours, supports, or regards with kindness. *Rare.*

The lady Margaret Alençon, a principal *favouress* of the protestant religion.—*Hakewill, Answer to Dr. Carrier*, p. 184: 1616.

Fávourite. *s.* [Fr. *favori*; Italian *favorito.*]

1. Person or thing beloved; one regarded with favour; anything in which pleasure is taken; that which is regarded with particular approbation or affection.

A *favourite* has no friend. *Gray.*

2. One chosen as a companion by a superior; mean wretch whose whole business is by any means to please.

All favours and punishments passed by him, all offices and places of importance were distributed to his *favourites.*—*Sir P. Sidney.*

I was a Thessalian gentleman, who, by mischance, having killed a *favourite* of the prince of that country, was pursued so cruelly, that in no place but by favour or corruption they would obtain my destruction.—*Id.*

The great man down, you mark, his *fav'rite* flies;
The poor advanc'd, make friends of enemies.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 2.

Bid her steal into the plashed bower,
Where honeysuckles, ripen'd by the sun,
Forbid the sun to enter; like to *favourites*,
Made proud by princes, that advance their pride
Against that power that bred it.
Id., Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 1.

Nothing is more vigilant, nothing more jealous than a *favourite*, especially towards the waining time, and suspect of satiety.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

This man was very capable of being a great *favourite* to a great king.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Fávourite. *adj.* Beloved; regarded with favour.

Every particular master in criticism has his *favourite* passages in an author.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Fávouritism. *s.* Exercise of power in favour of favourites.

A plan of *favouritism* for our executory government is essentially at variance with the plan of our legislature.—*Burke, Thoughts on the Present Discontents.*

Even Lyons had become, through the Pope's ill-timed *favouritism*, hardly a safe refuge. He had endeavoured to force some of his Italian followers into the Chapter of Lyons; the Canons swore in the face of the Pope that if they appeared, neither the Archbishop nor the Canons themselves could prevent their being cast into the Rhone.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. x. ch. v.

Fávourless. *adj.* Destitute of favour.

Of that goddess I have sought the sight,
Yet no where can her find; such happiness
Heaven doth me envy, and fortune *favourless.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Fawn. *s.* [N.Fr. *faon* = young of an animal.] Young deer; buck or doe of the first year.

Looking my love, I go from place to place,
Like a young *fawn* that late hath lost the hind;
And seek each where, where last I saw her face,
Whose image yet I carry fresh in mind.
Spenser, Sonnets.

The colt hath about four years of growth; and so the *fawn*, and so the calf.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Who for thy table feeds the wanton *fawn*,
For him as kindly spreads the flow'ry lawn. *Pope.*

Used *adjectivally.*

A small pattern . . . was composed of a stripe of blue, alternating with three lines of *fawn* colour.—*Thompson*, in *Sir J. G. Wilkinson, Manners and Customs of the ancient Egyptians*, ch. vii.

Fawn. *v. n.* Bring forth a fawn.

The does then do *fawn.*—*Bullokar*, in v. *Fenee-mouth.*

Fawn. *v. n.*

1. Court either by playfulness or endearing manners like a suckling animal.

The dog straight *fawned* upon his master for old knowledge.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Is it not strange that a rational man should worship an ox? that he should *fawn* upon his dog? bow himself before a cat? and adore leeks and garlick?—*South, Sermons.*

2. Court servilely.

My love, forbear to *fawn* upon their frowns,
What danger or what sorrow can befal thee,
So long as Edward is thy constant friend?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. v. 1.

And thou, sly hypocrite, who now would'st be
Patron of liberty, who more than thou
Once *fawn'd*, and cring'd, and servilely ador'd
Heav'n's awful monarch?
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 957.

Fawn. *s.* Servile cringe; low flattery.

You will rather shew our gentle lowts
How you can frown, then spend a *fawn* upon them,
For the inheritance of their loves.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 2.

Thanks, Horace, for thy free and wholesome sharpness,
Which pleaseth Cæsar more than servile *fawns.*
B. Jonson, Poetaster.

Fáwner. *s.* One who fawns; one who pays servile courtship.

Our talking is trustless, our cares do abound;
Our *fawners* deem'd faithful, and friendship a foe.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 85.

By softness of behaviour we have arrived at the appellation of *fawners.*—*Spectator.*

Fáwning. *part. adj.* Having the character of one who fawns.

Instead thereof he kiss'd her weary feet,
And lick'd her lily hands with *fawning* tongue,
As he her wronged innocence did weet.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Holding Corioli in the name of Rome,
Even like a *fawning* greyhound.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 6.

Whom Ancus follows with a *fawning* air;
But vain within, and proudly popular.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

Dext'rous the craving *fawning* crowd to quit,
And pleas'd to 'scape from flattery to wit. *Pope.*

A wise prince might draw from it two lessons of equal utility to himself. On one side he might learn to dread the undisguised resentment of a generous people, who dare openly assert their rights, and who, in a just cause, are ready to meet their sovereign in the field. On the other side, he would be taught to apprehend something far more formidable;—a *fawning* treachery, against which no prudence can guard, no courage can defend. The insidious smile upon the cheek would warn him of the canker in the heart.—*Junius*, let. li.

Fáwning. *verbal abs.* Gross or low flattery; act of servilely cringing.

Low-crook'd curt'sies, and base spaniel *fawning.*
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

Clown's *fawnings* are a horse's salutations.
B. Jonson, Staple of News.

Fáwningly. *adv.* In a cringing servile way.

He that so *fawningly* enticed the soul to sin, will now as bitterly upbraid it for having sinned.—*South, Sermons*, ix. 28.

Fáwting. *adj.* [? Lat. *fautus*, pass. part. of *faveo* = favour.] Flattering; seeking favour. *Rare.*

And turn away their friendly *fawting* eye,
And others eache as fixed foes defie.
Mirrour for Magistrates. (Nares by H. and W.)

Fáxed. *adj.* [A.S. *feaxe* = hair, mane.] Hairy. *Rare.*

They could call a comet a *faxed* star, which is all one with stella crinita, or cometa.—*Camden, Remains.*

Fay. *s.* [from Fr. *fée* = fairy.] Fairy; elf.

And the yellow-skirted *fayes*
Fly after the night-steeds,
Leaving their moon-lov'd maze.
Milton, Ode on the Morning of Christ's Nativity, 235.

Ye sylphs and sylphids, to your chief give ear;
Fays, fairies, genii, elves, and demons, hear!
Pope.

Fay. *s.* [from Fr. *foi.*] Faith. *Obsolete.*

Their ill 'haviour garres men missay,
Both of their doctrine and their *fay.*
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Fayles. *s.* [?] Old game so called.

He's no precisian; that I am certain of,
Nor rigid Roman Catholic. He'll play
At *fayles* and tick-tack: I have heard him swear.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 3.

The *tick-tack* of the preceding extract is simply, as stated by Gifford in his note on the passage, *tric-trac*, the French for backgammon. Of *fayles* Mr. Douce has given the following explanation. It was 'played with three dice; and the usual number of men or pieces' [as in backgammon]. 'The peculiarity of the game consisted in the mode of first placing the men on the points. If one of the players threw some particular throw on the dice, he was disabled from bearing off any of his men, and therefore *fayled* in winning the game; and hence the appellation of it.' (Nares by H. and W.) The evidence of the suggested connexion with *fail* wants improving. Word for word, *fayles* may be the same as *faculæ*, one of the meanings of which, though comparatively a rare one, is *aspect*, the connexion being with *facies*. Hence it is applied to east and west, as divisions in geography. But slightly removed from this is the notion of *region, tabular compartment, table*; so that a *game at fayles* is a *game at tables*, the latter term being both well known and common.

Feague. *v. n.* [probably connected with *feese* (q.v., especially the forms *feag* and *fikhe*) and the slang term *fake* (*away*); the exact details of the connection being uncertain.] Work away perseveringly at anything.

When a knotty point comes, I lay my head close to it, with a snuff-box in my hand; and then I *feague* it away i' faith.—*Duke of Buckingham, Rehearsal.*

Feake. *s.* [?] Word of uncertain meaning. In Nares (H. & W.) the two following examples are given; in the first of which the word is suggested to mean a *loveloch*, or some pendent part of the dress; in the second the meaning is left wholly uncertain.

Can set his face, and with his eye can speak,
Can dally with his mistress' dangling *feake*,
And wish that he were it, to kiss her eye,
And flare about her beauteous deity.
Marston, Satires, i. (Nares by H. & W.)

Three female idle *feaks* who longed for pig's head.
Bold, Poems, p. 134: 1664. (Nares by H. and W.)

Feal. *v. a.* [probably a variety of *hele*: a word, however, which itself wants explanation. It is known to the editor only as it occurs in a fragmentary formula of an oath or declaration, 'You shall *hele*, and conceal, and never shall reveal,' &c. See Hele.] Hide. *Obsolete*, or *provincial.*

He that *feals* can find.—*Grose.*

Féal. *adj.* [N.Fr. *fiel, feel*; from Lat. *fidelis.*] Faithful. *Obsolete.*

The tenants by knights' service used to swear to their lords to be *feal* and leal, i.e. faithful and loyal.—*Chambers.*

Féalty. *s.* [N.Fr. *feauté.*—see extracts.] Duty due to a superior lord; fidelity to a master; loyalty.

Let my sovereign
Command my eldest son, nay all my sons,
As pledges of my *fealty* and love.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. v. 1.

Man disobeying,
Disloyal, breaks his *fealty*, and sins
Against the high supremacy of Heaven.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 203.

Under the feodal system every owner of lands held them in subjection to some superior lord, from whom or whose ancestors, the tenant or vassal had received them; and there was a mutual trust or confidence subsisting between the lord and vassal, that the lord should protect the vassal in the enjoyment of the territory he had granted to him, and on the other hand that the vassal should be faithful to the lord, and defend him against all his enemies. This obligation on the part of the vassal was called his *fidelitas* or *fealty*; and an oath of *fealty* was required by the feodal law to be taken by all the tenants to their landlord, which is couched in almost the same terms as our ancient oath of allegiance; except that in the usual oath of *fealty* there was frequently a saving or exception of the faith due to a superior lord by name, under whom the vassal himself was only a tenant or vassal.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England*, b. i. ch. x.

Fealty [is] the oath taken at the admittance of every tenant to be true to the lord of whom he holds the land; and he that holds land by the oath of *fealty* has it in the freest manner; because all persons that have fee hold per fidem et fiduciam, that is by *fealty* at least. And *fealty* is incident to all manner of tenures except frank-almoigne and tenancy at will.... It is usually mentioned with homage, but differs from it, being an obligation permanent which binds for ever; and these differ in the manner of the solemnity, for the oath of homage is taken by the tenant kneeling; but that of *fealty* is taken standing.—*Tomlin, Law Dictionary.* (Granger.)

Fear. *s.* [A.S. *fær.*]

1. Dread; terror; painful apprehension of danger.

For *fear* is nothing else but a betraying of the succours which reason offereth.—*Book of Wisdom*, xvii. 12.

Fear is an uneasiness of the mind, upon the thought of future evil likely to befal us.—*Locke.*

Fear, in general, is that passion of our nature whereby we are excited to provide for our security upon the approach of evil.—*Rogers.*

2. Awe; dejection of mind at the presence of any person or thing; terror impressed: (with *of*).

And the *fear of* you, and the dread of you shall be upon every beast.—*Genesis*, ix. 2.

What then remains? Are we depriv'd of will?
Must we not wish, for *fear of* wishing ill?
Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

Personified.

Trembling *Fear* still to and fro did fly,
And found no place where safe she shrowd him might.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

3. Anxiety; solicitude.

The principal *fear* was for the holy temple.—2 *Maccabees*, xv. 18.

4. That which represents fear.

Antony, stay not by his side:
Thy demon, that's the spirit that keeps thee, is
Noble, courageous, high, unmatchable,
Where Cæsar's is not; but near him, thy angel
Becomes a *Fear*, as being o'erpower'd.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 3.

5. Object of fear.

Except the God of Abraham and the *fear* of Isaac had been with me.—*Genesis*, xxxi. 42.

6. Something hung up to scare deer by its colour or noise.

He who fleeth from the noise of the *fear* shall fall into the pit, and he that cometh up out of the midst of the pit shall be taken in the snare.—*Isaiah*, xxiv. 18.

Fear. *v. a.*

1. Dread; consider with apprehensions of terror; be afraid of.

Now, for my life, Hortensio *fears* his widow.—
Then never trust me if I be afraid.—
You are very sensible, yet you miss my sense;
I mean Hortensio is afraid of you.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, v. 2.

There shall rise up a kingdom, and it shall be *feared* above all the kingdoms before it.—2 *Esdras*, xii. 13.

When I view the beauties of thy face,
I *fear* not death, nor dangers, nor disgrace.
Dryden.

2. Fright; terrify; make afraid.

Let not worldly shame *fear* us to wepe for our synnes.—*Bishop Fisher, Commentary on the seven Penitential Psalms*, psalm 32.

The inhabitants, being *feared* with the Spaniards landing and burning, fled from their dwellings.—*Carew.*

We must not make a scarecrow of the law,
Setting it up to *fear* the birds of prey.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, ii. 1.

Some, sitting on the hatches, would seem there,
With hideous gazing, to *fear* away fear.
Donne.

3. Reverence.

There is forgiveness with thee, that Thou mayest be *feared*.—*Psalms*, cxxx. 4.

Fear. *v. n.*

1. Live in terror; be afraid.

Well, you may *fear* too far.—Safer than trust too far.
Let me still take away the harms I fear,
Not fear still to be taken.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 4.

2. Be anxious.

See, pious king, with diff'rent strife,
Thy struggling Albion's bosom torn:
So much she *fears* for William's life,
That Mary's fate she dare not mourn.
Prior.

Feárbabe. *s.* Bugbear, such as frightens children. *Rare.*

As for their shewes and wordes they are but *fearebabes*, not worthy once to move a worthy man's conceit.—*Pembroke, Arcades*, p. 299. (Nares by H. & W.)

Feárful. *adj.*

1. Timorous; timid; easily made afraid.

Them that are of a *fearful* heart.—*Isaiah*, xxxv. 4.

2. Afraid.

The Irish are more *fearful* to offend the law than the English.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

With *of.*

I have made my heroine *fearful of* death, which neither Cassandra nor Cleopatra would have been.—*Dryden.*

3. Awful; to be reverenced.

Who is like thee, glorious in holiness, *fearful* in praises?—*Exodus*, xv. 11.

4. Terrible; dreadful; frightful; impressing fear.

Neither fast to friend, nor *fearful* to foe.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

He's gentle and not *fearful.*
Shakespear, Tempest, i. 2.

Against such monsters God maintained his own by *fearful* execution of extraordinary judgement upon them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

What God did command touching Canaan, concerneth not us any otherwise than only as a *fearful* pattern of his just displeasure.—*Id.*

It is a *fearful* thing to fall into the hands of the living God.—*Hebrews*, x. 31.

Lay down by those pleasures the *fearful* and dangerous thunders and lightnings, the horrible and frequent earthquakes, and then there will be found no comparison.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

This is the natural fruit of sin, and the present revenge which it takes upon sinners, besides that *fearful* punishment which shall be inflicted on them in another life.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Feárfully. *adv.* In a fearful manner.

1. Timorously; in fear.

In such a night
Did Thisbe *fearfully* o'ertrip the dew,
And saw the lion's shadow.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

2. Terribly; dreadfully.

There is a cliff, whose high and bending head
Looks *fearfully* in the confined deep.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 1.

3. In a manner to be reverenced.

I will praise Thee; for I am *fearfully* and wonderfully made.—*Psalms*, cxxxix. 14.

Feárfulness. *s.*

1. Timorousness; habitual timidity.

O Egelred, the fruit of *fearfulness*,
Of riot thou the right reward dost reap;
But if thou wilt avoid this wretchedness,
Be wise, and look about before you leap.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 240.

The Jews themselves thought nothing fit to be a murderer of this kind but a devil, and a she-one too; that the *fearfulness* of the sex might dispose to more unruly and more barbarous resolutions of inhumanity.—*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 97.

2. State of being afraid; awe; dread.

Is it credible that the acknowledgment of our own unworthiness, our professed *fearfulness* to ask anything, otherwise than only for his sake to whom God can deny nothing, that this should be noted for a popish errour?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

A third thing that makes a government justly despised, is *fearfulness* of and mean compliances with bold popular offenders.—*South, Sermons.*

Feárless. *adj.* Free from fear; intrepid; courageous; bold: (with *of* before the *thing* feared).

From the ground she *fearless* doth arise,
And walketh forth without suspect of crime.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

A nation, whose distinguishing character it is to be more *fearless of* death and danger than any other.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Feárlessly. *adv.* In a fearless manner; without terror; intrepidly.

'Tis matter of the greatest astonishment to observe the stupid yet common boldness of men, who so *fearlessly* expose themselves to this most formidable of perils.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Feárlessness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Fearless; exemption from fear; intrepidity; courage; boldness.

He gave instances of an invincible courage, and *fearlessness* in danger.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

The Egyptians, we see, had not lost their courage, and when the occasion called them out they showed

a *fearlessness* not unworthy of their Theban forefathers; on seeing a dead cat in the streets they rose against the king's orders and the power of Rome: had they thought their own freedom or their country's greatness as much worth fighting for, they could perhaps have gained these.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. ix.

Feasibility. *s.* Practicability; thing practicable.

Men often swallow falsities for truths, dubiosities for certainties, possibilities for *feasibilities*, and things impossible for possibilities themselves.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Feásible. *adj.* [Fr. *faisible.*] Practicable; such as may be effected; such as may be done.

Things are *feasible* in themselves; else the eternal wisdom of God would never have advised, and much less have commanded them.—*South, Sermons.*

It is evident that the suicidal career of what was then styled the Liberal party had been occasioned and stimulated by its unnatural excess of strength. The apoplectic plethora of 1834 was not less fatal than the paralytic tenuity of 1841. It was not *feasible* to gratify so many ambitions, or to satisfy so many expectations. Every man had his double; the heels of every placeman were dogged by friendly rivals ready to trip them up.—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, b. ii. ch. i.

Lear is essentially impossible to be represented on a stage. But how many dramatic personages are there in Shakspeare, which though more tractable and *feasible* (if I may so speak) than Lear, yet from some circumstance, some adjunct to their character, are improper to be shown to our bodily eye! Othello for instance.—*Lamb, On the Tragedies of Shakspear.*

Feásible. *s.* That which is practicable.

We conclude many things impossibilities, which yet are easy *feasibles.*—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Feásibleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Feasible; practicability.

Let us inquire into the *faisibleness* of this great improvement of our holy and Christian diligence.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 271.

They have not yet convinced the world of the *feasibleness* and truth of their propositions, by any manifest transcriptions of them upon their lives.—*South, Sermons*, vii. 115.

You have convinced me of the *feasibleness*, as well as the excellency, of that kind of conversation.—*Goodman, Winter Evening's Conference*, pt. i.

Feast. *s.* See Festival.

1. Entertainment at table; sumptuous treat of great numbers.

On Pharaoh's birthday he made a *feast* unto all his servants.—*Genesis*, xl. 20.

2. Anniversary day of rejoicing either on a civil or religious occasion; festival: (opposed to a *fast*).

This day is call'd the *feast* of Crispian.—*Shakespear, Henry V.* iv. 3.

3. Treat; dainty.

Many people would, with reason, prefer the griping of an hungry belly to those dishes which are a *feast* to others.—*Locke.*

Feast. *v. n.* Eat sumptuously; eat together on a day of joy.

Richard and Northumberland, great friends,
Did *feast* together.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iii. 1.

Feast. *v. a.*

1. Entertain sumptuously; entertain magnificently.

He was entertained and *feasted* by the king with great shew of favour.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

The two knights of the shire were escorted with great pomp to their choir by the magistracy of the city, heard the dean preach a sermon, probably on the duty of passive obedience, and were afterwards *feasted* by the mayor.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iv.

2. Delight; pamper; gratify luxuriously.

All these are ours, all nature's excellence,
Whose taste or smell can bless the *feasted* sense.
Dryden.

Feástday. *s.* See Feast, *s.* 2.

The prodigious increase of *feast-days* in the Christian church commenced towards the close of the fourth century.—*Rees, Cyclopædia, Feast.*

Not so commonly used as an equivalent to Feast, as Fastday is used for Fast.

Feáster. *s.* One who feasts; (in the extract) fares as at a feast.

Those *feasters* could speak of great and many excellencies in manna.—*Jeremy Taylor, Worthy Communicant.*

Feástful. *adj.*

1. Festive; joyful.

They constitute also a *feastfull* daie to the honour and worship thereof.—*Bale, Discourse on the Revelations*, sign. Ii.; 1550.

Our solempne *feastful* day.—*Archbishop Parker, Translation of the Psalms*, p. 234.

The virgins also shall on *feastful* days
Visit his tomb with flowers, only bewailing
His lot unfortunate in nuptial choice,
From whence captivity and loss of eyes.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1741.

Therefore be sure
Thou, when the bridegroom with his *feastful* friends
Passes to bliss at the mid hour of night,
Hast gain'd thy entrance, virgin wise and pure.
Id., Sonnets, ix.

2. Luxurious; riotous.

The suitor train
Who crowd his palace, and with lawless pow'r
His herds and flocks in *feastful* rites devour.
Pope, Homer's Odyssey.

Feásting. *verbal abs.* Entertainment; treat.

But these very grievously afflicted them, whom they had received with *feastings.—Wisdom*, xix. 16.

When the glutton Apitius had spent a vast revenue in his prodigious *feastings*, he killed himself for fear of starving; but if Cæsar had promised to give him all Sicily, or the revenues of Egypt, the beast would have lived and eaten.—*Jeremy Taylor, Worthy Communicant*, 156. (Ord MS.)

Feástrite. *s.* Custom observed in entertainments.

His hospitable gate,
Unbarr'd to all, invites a numerous train
Of daily guests; whose board with plenty crown'd,
Revives the *feastrites* old.
Philips.

Feat. *s.* [N.Fr. *faict*; Modern Fr. *fait*; Lat. *factum* = thing done.]

1. Act; deed; action; exploit.

Pyrocles is his name, renowned far
For his bold *feats* and hardy confidence;
Full oft approved in many a cruel war.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Our soldiers are men of strong heads for action, and perform such *feats* as they are not able to express.—*Addison, Spectator.*

2. Trick; artful, festive, or ludicrous performance.

The joints are more supple to all *feats* of activity and motion in youth than afterwards.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Feat. *adj.*

1. Ready; skilful; ingenious.

Never master had
A page so kind, so duteous, diligent;
So tender over his occasions, true,
So *feat*, so nurse-like. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, v. 5.

Now only used in *irony* and *contempt.*

That *feat* man at controversy.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

2. Nice; neat.

Look how well my garments sit upon me,
Much *feater* than before. *Shakespear, Tempest*, ii. 1.
She speaks *feat* English.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Little Thief.

Feat. *v. a.* Form; fashion; set an example to. *Rare.*

[He] liv'd in court,
(Which rare it is to do,) most prais'd, most lov'd;
A sample to the youngest; to the more mature,
A glass that *feated* them; and to the graver,
A child that guided dotards.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, i. 1.

Feátously. *adv.* Neatly; dexterously. *Obsolete.*

And with fine fingers cropt full *featously*
The tender stalks on high. *Spenser, Prothalamion.*

Feáther. *s.* [A.S. *fæder, fædyr, fæðyr.*] Part of the external covering of a bird, the analogue of hair in quadrupeds; common in the plural as a collective term for the plumage in general; *figuratively* (from the proverbial expression, *birds of a feather*) kind; nature; class.

I am not of that *feather* to shake off
My friend, when he most needs me.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, i. 1.

Fine *feathers* make fine birds.—*Proverb.*

A feather in one's cap. Claim for honour; trophy.

The part, however, that he took in the rescue was *a feather in his cap* which was not so easily dropped.—*Marryat, Snarleyyow.*

Be in full feather. Make a show.

Be in high feather. Be elated.

Now that September has come, and all our parliamentary duties are over, perhaps no class of snobs *is* in such *high feather* as the continental snobs.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxi.

Daw (jay) in peacock's feathers. Person, from the fable so called, affecting by means of an unsubstantial external display the character of one wealthier or more important than himself.

The poor silly jays who trail a peacock's *feather* behind them, and think to simulate the gorgeous bird whose nature it is to strut on palace-terraces, and to flaunt his magnificent *fantail* in the sunshine; the *jays with peacock's feathers* are the snobs of this world; and never since the days of Æsop were they more numerous in any land than they are at present in this free country.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xx.

Show the white feather. Show signs of cowardice or bad breed, a white feather in a game cock's tail being considered a sign of either bad blood or degeneracy.

This was where the little fellow had *shown the white feather* only a few days before.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney.*

Feáther. *v. a.*

1. Dress in, or fit with, feathers; give wings to; render light as a feather.

The Polonian story perhaps may *feather* some tedious hours.—*Loveday, Letters*, p. 204: 1662.

An eagle had the ill hap to be struck with an arrow, *feather'd* from her own wing.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Nonsense, *feathered* with soft and delicate phrases, and pointed with pathetick accents.—*Dr. Scott, Works*, ii. 124: 1718.

2. Enrich; adorn; exalt.

They stuck not to say, that the king cared not to plume his nobility and people, to *feather* himself.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

3. Tread as a cock.

Dame Partlet was the sovereign of his heart;
Ardent in love, outrageous in his play,
He *feather'd* her a hundred times a day.
Dryden, Fables.

Tar and feather. Smear with tar and cover with feathers, as a punishment.

The Savoy was another place of the same kind.... An unfortunate tailor who ventured to go thither for the purpose of demanding payment of a debt, was set upon by the whole mob of cheats, ruffians and courtesans.... He was knocked down, stripped, *tarred, and feathered.* A rope was tied round his waist. He was dragged naked up and down the streets amidst yells of 'A bailiff! A bailiff!' Finally he was compelled to kneel down and to curse his father and mother. Having performed this ceremony he was permitted,—and the permission was blamed by many of the Savoyards,—to limp home without a rag upon him.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxii.

Feather an oar, in *rowing.* Turn the blade of the oar, when out of the water, between one stroke and another, upwards, a neat manœuvre.

And have you not heard of a jolly young waterman,
From Blackfriars bridge who was used for to ply?
He *feathered* his *oars* with such skill and dexterity,
Winning each heart and delighting each eye.
C. Dibdin, The Waterman.

Feather one's nest. Get riches together; make a snug, warm, comfortable home.

But the days of the genus Jawster Sharp were over in this borough as well as in many others. He had contrived in his lustre of agitation to *feather his nest* pretty successfully; by which he had lost public confidence and gained his private end. Three hungry Jawster Sharps, his hopeful sons, had all become commissioners of one thing or another; temporary appointments with interminable duties; a low-church son-in-law found himself comfortably seated in a chancellor's living; and several cousins and nephews were busy in the excise.—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, b. iv. ch. v.

Feáther. *v. n.* Take the character of anything feathered; slope as a Feather-edge.

A noble wood crowns the top, and *feathers* down to the bottom of a large swelling hill.—*Whately, Observations on Modern Gardening*, 206. (Ord MS.)

Feáthered. *part. adj.*

1. Clothed or fitted with feathers.

I saw young Harry with his beaver on,
His cuisses on his thighs, gallantly arm'd,
Rise from the ground like *feather'd* Mercury.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iv. 1.

So when the new-born phœnix first is seen,
Her *feather'd* subjects all adore their queen.
Dryden.

Dark'ning the sky, they hover o'er and shroud
The wanton sailors with a *feather'd* cloud. *Prior.*

Vultures, harpies, ravens, cormorants, and among many other *feathered* creatures, several little winged boys perch upon the middle arches.—*Addison, Spectator.*

2. Swift; winged like an arrow.

Like shuttles through the loom, so swiftly glide
My *feather'd* hours.
G. Sandys, Paraphrase of the Book of Job, p. 12.
Nor think this while our *feathered* minutes may
Fall under measure; Time itself can stay.
Cleaveland, Poems, &c., p. 43.

3. Smoothed like down or feathers.
As if it were a sign of godliness, and a mark of God's favourites, to be affected with nonsense, *feathered* with soft and delicate phrases, and pointed with pathetick accents!—*Scott, Works*, ii. 124.

Feáthercock. *s.* Vainglorious person. *Obsolete.*
I both know and well discerne your humour and genius; thou wouldest make me one of Diomedes or Antiphanes schollers, in imitating of these Ganimedes, finicall, spruce-ones, muskats, syrenists, *feathercocks*, vaineglorious, a cage for crickets.—*Passenger of Benvenuto*: 1612. (Nares by H. & W.)

Feátheredge. *s.* See extract.
Boards or planks that have one edge thinner than another, are called *featheredge* stuff.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Feátheredged. *adj.* Having, constructed with, a feather edge.
The cover must be made of *featheredged* boards, in the nature of several doors with hinges fixed thereon.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Feáthergrass. *s.* See Feathertop.

Feáthering. *verbal abs.* In *Architecture.* See extract, also Foliation.
Feathering, or *foliation*, [is] an arrangement of small arcs or foils, separated by projecting points or cusps, used as ornaments on the mouldings ... in Gothic architecture. ... *Feathering* was first introduced towards the close of the early English style, and continued universally prevalent until the revival of ... classic architecture.—*Glossary of Architecture*, in voce.

Feátherless. *adj.* Having few or no feathers.
This so high grown ivy was like that *featherless* bird which went about to beg plumes of other birds to cover his nakedness.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

Feátherly. *adj.* Resembling feathers. *Rare.*
The accretion or pluvious aggelation of hail about the mother and fundamental atoms thereof, seems to be some *featherly* particle of snow, although snow itself be sexangular.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Feáthertop. *s.* Popular name of certain grasses with a soft wavy panicle, probably, for the most part, of the genera Agrostis and Arundo: (not common in the later writers, and of doubtful authority as a vernacular or provincial term. In Gerard it is given in the synonymy, but not in the text. *Feather-top-grass* is also given. Out of this has probably risen, since Gerard's time, the term *feathergrass*, as applied to a very doubtful native, the Stipa pinnata, from the length and feathery character of its awns).

Feáthery. *adj.*
1. Clothed with feathers.
Or whistle from the lodge, or village-cock
Count the night-watches to his *feathery* dames.
Milton, Comus, 346.
2. Light as a feather.
Transitory migrations seem light and *feathery*.
Donne, Letter to Sir H. G. Poems, p. 283.
Feathery and light stuff, that hath no good substance in it.—*Whately, Redemption of Time*, p. 25: 1634.
3. Dealing with, employed in, feathers.
Fine and *feathery* artizan,
Best of plumists, if you can
With your art so far presume,
Make for me a prince's plume;
Feathers soft, and feathers rare,
Such as suits a prince to wear.
Moore, Twopenny Post-bag.

Feátly. *adv.* In a feat manner; neatly; nimbly; dexterously.
Foot it *featly* here and there,
And sweet sprites the burthen bear.
. . . . . *Shakespear, Tempest*, i. 2.
The moon was up, and shot a gleamy light;
He saw a quire of ladies in a round,
That *featly* footing seem'd to skim the ground.
Dryden.

Feátously. *adv.* Neatly. *Rare.*
The morrice rings, while hobby horse doth foot it *featously*.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Knight of the Burning Pestle.*

Feáture. *s.* [N Fr. *feiture*; Lat. *factura* = making.]
1. Cast or make of the face.
Report the *feature* of Octavia, her years.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 5.
2. Lineament or single part of the face.
Though ye be the fairest of God's creatures,
Yet think that death shall spoil your goodly *features*.
Spenser.
We may compare the face of a great man with the character, and try if we can find out in his looks and *features*, the haughty cruel, or unmerciful temper that discovers itself in the history.—*Addison, Dialogue on Medals.*
Though various *features* did the sisters grace,
A sister's likeness was in every face.
Addison, Translation from Ovid.
3. Whole turn of the body; fashion; make.
She also doff'd her heavy haberjeon
Which the fair *feature* of her limbs did hide.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
4. Characteristic.
Here they [the witches] speak as if they were creating some new *feature*, which the devil persuades them to be able to do often, by the pronouncing of words, and pouring out of liquors on the earth.—*B. Jonson, His own Notes on his Masques.*

Feátured. *adj.*
1. Having (handsome) features.
Rich thou art, *featured* thou art, feared thou art.—*R. Greene, Farewell to Folly*: 1617.
2. Having, endowed with, features (generally).
Wishing me like to one more rich in hope,
Featur'd like him, like him with friends possess'd.
Shakespear, Sonnet xix.
What are the noblest ornaments, but deaths
Turn'd flatterers of life in paint, or marble,
The well-stain'd canvas, or the *featur'd* stone?
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

Febrífic. *adj.* Tending to produce fever.
The *febrific* humour fell into my legs.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Fébrifuge. *s.* [Lat. *febris*, and *fugo* = put to flight.] Medicine serviceable in a fever.
Bitters, like choler, are the best sanguifiers, and also the best *febrifuges*.—*Sir J. Floyer, Preternatural State of the animal Humours.*

Fébrifuge. *adj.* Having the power to cure fevers.
Febrifuge draughts had a most surprising good effect.—*Arbuthnot.*

Fébrile. *adj.* [Lat *febrilis.*] Constituting fever; proceeding from fever.
The spirits, embroiled with the malignity in the blood, and turgid and tumified by the *febrile* fermentation, or by phlebotomy relieved.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

Février. *s.* Name of the second month in the year: (used *adjectivally*).
You have such a *February* face,
So full of frost, of storm, and cloudiness!
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, v. 4.

Februátion. *s.* [Lat. *februatio*, *-onis* = purification; *februo* = purify; whence the name of the month from the ceremony of purification or lustration therein practised by the Romans.] Rite of purifying. *Rare.*
Some fantastick rites and *februations* to chase away mormoes and spectres.—*J. Spencer, Discourse concerning Prodigies*, 227.
Superstition ... expressed in an infinity of *februations* and empty forms.—*Ibid.* p. 338.

Fécal. *adj.* Having the character, or consisting, of feces or excrement.
But this is not all—there occur also at Lyme Regis, and in other lias localities, peculiar fossils called *Coprolites*, which on careful examination and comparison with similar masses found actually within the body of the Ichthyosaur, are known to be the *fæcal* remains of animals of that genus.—*Ansted, Geology, Introductory, Descriptive, and Practical*, pt. ii. ch. xxiii.

Féces. *s.* [Lat. *fæces*, plural of *fæx.*]
1. Dregs; lees; sediment; subsidence.
Hence the surface of the ground with mud
And slime besmear'd, the *feces* of the flood,
Receiv'd the rays of heav'n; and sucking in
The seeds of heat, new creatures did begin.
Dryden.
2. Excrement.
The symptoms of such a constitution are a sour smell in their *feces*.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Fécula. *s.* See extract.
The word *fecula*, again, originally meant to imply any substance which was derived by spontaneous subsidence from a liquid (from fæx, the grounds or settlement of any liquor); afterwards it was applied to starch, which is deposited in this manner by agitating the flour of wheat in water; and lastly, it has been applied to a peculiar vegetable principle, which, like starch, is insoluble in cold, but completely soluble in boiling water, with which it forms a gelatinous solution. This indefinite meaning of the word *fecula* has created numerous mistakes in pharmaceutic chemistry; elaterium, for instance, is said to be *fecula*, and, in the original sense of the word, it is properly so called, inasmuch as it is procured from a vegetable juice by spontaneous subsidence, but in the limited and modern acceptation of the term, it conveys an erroneous idea; for instead of the active principle of the juice residing in *fecula*, it is a peculiar proximate principle, sui generis, to which I have ventured to bestow the name of elatin.—*Dr. Paris, Pharmacologia, Historical Introduction*, vol. i. pp. 66–8.

Féculence. *s.* Lees; feces; sediment; dregs.
Whether the wilding's fibres are contriv'd
To draw th' earth's purest spirit, and resist
Its *feculence*, which in more porous stocks
Of cyder plants finds passage free. *Philips.*

Féculency. *s.* Same as Feculence.
Pour upon it some very strong lee, to facilitate the separation of its *feculencies*.—*Boyle.*

Féculent. *adj.* Foul; dreggy; excrementitious.
But both his hands, most filthy *feculent*,
Above the water were on high extent,
And feign'd to wash themselves incessantly,
Yet nothing cleaner were for such intent.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
They are to the body as the light of a candle to the gross and *feculent* snuff, which as it is not pent up in it, so neither doth it partake of its impurity.—*Glanville, Apology for Philosophy.*

Fecúnd. *adj.* Fruitful; prolific. *Rare.*
The more sickly the years are, the less *fecund* or fruitful of children also they be.—*Graunt, Observations on the Bills of Mortality.*

Fecúndate. *v. a.* Fertilize; impregnate. See also Fertilization.
Eckstroem first published a clear account, in 1831, of the singular marsupial economy of the pipefishes. In the Syngnathus acus the sexes come together in the month of April, and the ova pass from the female and are transferred into the subcaudal pouch of the male, being *fecundated* in transitu, and the valves of the pouch immediately close over them. In the month of July the young are hatched and quit the pouch, but they follow their father, and return for shelter into their nursery when danger threatens.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. xii.

Fecundátion. *s.* [Lat. *fecundatio*, *-onis*; *fecundus* = prolific, fruitful; *fecunditas*, *-atis.*]
1. Act of making fruitful or prolific.
She requested these plants as a medicine of *fecundation*, or to make her fruitful.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
2. In *Physiology.* See extract under Extrication.

Fecúndity. *s.* Fruitfulness; power of producing or bringing forth.
I appeal to the animal and vegetable productions of the earth, the vast numbers whereof notoriously testify the extreme luxuriance and *fecundity* of it.—*Woodward.*
Some of the ancients mention some seeds that retain their *fecundity* forty years, and I have found that melon seeds, after thirty years, are best for raising of melons.—*Ray.*
God could never create so ample a world, but he could have made a bigger; the *fecundity* of his creative power never growing barren nor being exhausted.—*Bentley.*

Fédary. *s.* [Lat. *fœdus*, *-eris* = league.] Confederate. *Rare.*
This is the spelling in Dyce's edition, the commoner reading being *feodary*. In the previous editions the derivation is either *fœdus* or *feudum*; an entry which indicates a doubt either as to its import or its form on the part of Johnson. In respect to the former, Hanmer seems to be the only commentator who both takes the form in *o*, and gives it its primary meaning; writing 'a *feodary* is one who holds his estate under the tenure of suit and service to a superior lord.' How a letter could be a feudal vassal he does not explain; neither does any subsequent commentator. On the contrary, most of them repudiate the explanation, so that *confederate* or *accomplice* is the ordinary rendering. This is got at by two ways.

(1) Malone, remarking that the feudal vassal is not called a *feodary*, but a *feodatary* or *feudatory*, considers the *feodary* of the text to mean, in the first instance, a special 'officer appointed by the Court of Wards, by virtue of the statute 32 Henry VIII. ch. 46, to be *present with* and *assistant* to the escheators in every county at finding of offices, and to give evidence for the king' (the Latin term being Escaetori *adjunctus*). 'He was, therefore, the escheator's *associate*; and hence Shakspeare, with his usual licence, uses the word for a confederate or associate in general.' Here the derivation is from *feudum*, and the meaning equivalent to that of a word from *fœdus*; the identity of import being obtained *indirectly*.

(2) With *fedary* as the reading, the connection with *fœdus*, the basis of such secondary forms as *confœderate*, is direct; and the only philological question is whether it is a word formed on a wholly wrong principle (as *fedary*, in such a sense, would be from *fœdus*), or the word *federary*, in a trisyllabic form; in dealing with which either the author or the printer has made the same mistake that is often made now-a-days with the same somewhat unmanageable combination of two *r*'s in words like *registrar*. This last is the editor's view.

See Feodary and Feudary.

Damn'd paper!
Black as the ink that's on thee, senseless bauble!
Art thou a *feodary* for this act, and look'st
So virgin-like without?
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iii. 2.

Féderal. *adj.* Relating to, consisting in, or constituting, a league or contract, especially relating to a federation of states.

It is a *federal* rite betwixt God and us, as eating and drinking, both among Jews and heathens, was wont to be.—*Hammond.*

The Romans compelled them, contrary to all *federal* right and justice, both to part with Sardinia, their lawful territory, and also to pay them for the future a double tribute.—*Grew.*

The same was also the case with the league of twenty-three cities in Lycia, the largest of which had three votes; those of middle size, two; and the others, one—the contributions to the common *federal* treasury being in the same proportions.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. vii.

Often used *substantivally* for Federalist, as 'he was a staunch *Federal*.'

Féderalism. *s.* System of federal principles.

We see every man that the Jacobins choose to apprehend taken up in his village, or in his house, and conveyed to the prison without the least shadow of resistance; and this indifferently whether he be suspected of royalism or *federalism*, moderantism, democracy royal, or any other of the names of the faction which they start by the hour.—*Burke, Remarks on the Policy of the Allies.* (Rich.)

Féderalist. *s.* Supporter of Federalism.

Will you, O Girondins, parcel us into separate Republics, then; like the Swiss, like your Americans; so that there be *no* metropolis or indivisible French nation any more? Your departmental guard seemed to point that way! Federal Republic? *Federalist?* Men and knitting-women repeat Fédéraliste, with or without much dictionary-meaning; but go on repeating it, as is usual in such cases, till the meaning of it becomes almost magical, fit to designate all mystery of iniquity; and Fédéraliste has grown a word of exorcism and apage-Satanas.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. iii. b. iii. ch. ii.

Féderary. *s.* Confederate; accomplice. *Rare.*

She's a traitor, and Camillo is
A *federary* with her.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

Féderative. *adj.* Having power to make a league or contract.

[They] suggest to them leagues of perpetual amity, at the very time when the power, to which our constitution has exclusively delegated the *federative* capacity of this kingdom, may find it expedient to make war upon them.—*Burke, Reflections on the French Revolution.*

Federátion. *s.* League: (Confederation *commoner*).

Is he obliged to keep any terms with these clubs and *federations*, who hold out to us as a pattern for imitation, the proceedings in France?—*Burke.*

Sir William Temple, in his interesting work on the Batavian *federation*, had told his countrymen that, when he was ambassador at the Hague, the single province of Holland, then ruled by the frugal and prudent De Witt, owed about five millions sterling, for which interest at four per cent was always ready to the day.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xix.

Used *adjectivally*.

Precisely after one year and three days, our sublime *federation* field is wetted, in this manner, with French blood.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. iv. ch. ix.

Fédity. *s.* [Lat. *fœditas*, *fœdus* = foul.] Foulness; particular instance of such. *Rare.*

A second [impediment] may be the *fedity* and unnaturalness of the match, when the parties incestuously marry.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, iv. 10.

Some *fedities* common amongst the Gnosticks, not fit to be named.—*Bishop Lavington, Moravians compared, &c.* p. 65.

Fee. *s.* See also Feud and Fief.

1. In *Law*. See extracts.

All lands and tenements that are held by any acknowledgement of superiority to a higher lord. All lands and tenements, wherein a man hath a perpetual estate to him and his heirs, &c. are divided into allodium and feudum: allodium is every man's own land, which he possesses merely in his own right, without acknowledgement of any service, or payment of any rent to any other. *Feudum*, or *fee*, is that which we hold by the benefit of another, and in name whereof we owe services, or pay rent, or both, to a superiour lord. And all our land in England, the crown land, which is in the king's own hands, in right of his crown, excepted, is in the nature of feudum: for though a man have land by descent from his ancestors, or bought it for his money; yet is the land of such a nature, that it cannot come to any, either by descent or purchase, but with the burthen that was laid upon him who had novel *fee*, or first of all received it as a benefit from his lord to him and to all such to whom it might descend, or be any way conveyed from him. So that no man in England has directum dominium, that is, the very property or demesne in any land, but the prince in right of his crown: for though he that has *fee* has jus perpetuum et utile dominium, yet he owes a duty for it, and therefore it is not simply his own. *Fee* is divided into two sorts; *fee*-absolute, otherwise called *fee-simple* and *fee*-conditional, otherwise termed *fee*-tail: *fee-simple* is that whereof we are seised in those general words, To us and our heirs for ever: *fee*-tail is that whereof we are seised to us and our heirs, with limitation; that is, the heirs of our body. And *fee*-tail is either general or special: general is where land is given to a man, and the heirs of his body: *fee*-tail special is that where a man and his wife are seised of land to them and the heirs of their two bodies.—*Cowell.*

The constitution of *feuds* had its original from the military policy of the northern or Celtic nations, the Goths, the Huns, the Franks, the Vandals, and the Lombards. ... It was brought by them from their own countries, and continued in their respective colonies as the most likely means to secure their new acquisitions, and to that end large districts or parcels of land were allotted by the conquering general to the superior officers of the army, and by them dealt out again in smaller parcels or allotments to the inferior officers and most deserving soldiers. These allotments were called *feoda*, *feuds*, *fiefs*, or *fees*, which last appellation in the northern languages signifies a conditional stipend or reward. Rewards or stipends they evidently were, and the condition annexed to them was that the possessor should do service faithfully, both at home and in the wars, to him by whom they were given; for which purpose he took the oath 'juramentum fidelitatis,' or oath of *fealty*; and in case of the breach of this condition and oath, by not performing the stipulated service, or by deserting the lord in battle, the lands were again to revert to him who granted them.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England*, b. ii. ch. iv.

[*Fee, fief, feudal.*—The importance of cattle in a simple state of society early caused an intimate connection between the notion of cattle and of money or wealth. Thus we have Latin *pecus*, cattle; *pecunia*, money; and Gothic *faihu*, possessions, is identical with Old High German *fihu*, *fehu*, German *vieh*, cattle, Old Norse *fe*, cattle, money, Anglo-Saxon *feoh*, cattle, riches, money, price, reward. Adopted into the Romance tongues the word became Italian *fio*, Provençal *feu*, *fieu*, French *fief*. When it received a Latin dress the introduction of a *d*, as in many other cases, to avoid the *hiatus*, produced the Middle Latin *feudum*, signifying the property in land distributed by the conqueror to his companions in arms, as a reward for their past services, and pledge for their rendering the like for the future. Hence the term *fee*, in English law, for the entire estate in land; *feoffment*, from French *fieffer*, to convey the *fief*, or *fee*, to a new owner. *Fee* has also been appropriated by custom to certain money-payments.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

2. Private property: (as the *first element* in a *compound*).

What concern they?
The general cause; or is it a *fee*-grief,
Due to some single breast?
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

3. Reward; gratification; recompense.

These be the ways by which, without reward,
Livings in courts be gotten, though full hard;
For nothing there is done without a *fee*.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.

Not helping, death's my *fee*;
But if I help, what do you promise me?
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, ii. 1.

4. Payments occasionally claimed by persons in office.

Now that God and friends
Have turn'd my captive state to liberty,
At our enlargement what are thy due *fees?*
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iv. 6.

5. Honorarium paid to physicians or lawyers.

He does not refuse doing a good office for a man, because he cannot pay the *fee* of it.—*Addison, Spectator.*

6. ? Portion; pittance; share. *Obsolete.*

In pruning and trimming all manner of trees,
Reserve to each cattle their property *fees*.
Tusser, Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Fee. *v. a.*

1. Reward; pay.

No man *fees* the sun, no man purchases the light nor errs if he walks by it.—*South, Sermons.*

Watch the disease in time; for when within
The dropsy rages and extends the skin,
In vain for hellebore the patient cries,
And *fees* the doctor; but too late is wise.
Dryden, Persius's Satires.

2. Bribe; hire; purchase; keep in hire.

I have long loved her, and ingrossed opportunities to meet her: *fee'd* every slight occasion, that could but niggardly give me sight of her.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

There's not a thane of them but in his house
I have a servant *fee'd*. *Id., Macbeth*, iii. 4.

She hath an usher, and a waiting gentlewoman,
A page, a coachman; these are *fee'd* and *fee'd*,
And yet for all that will be prating.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Noble Gentleman.

Feé-farm. *s.* Particular tenure by which lands are held from a superior lord. Used *adjectivally* in extract from Blackstone.

John surrendered his kingdoms to the Pope, and took them back again to hold in *fee-farm*; which brought him into such hatred, as all his life-time after he was possest with fear.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

There are at common law three manner of rents, rent-service, rent-charge, and rent-seek. . . . There are also other species of rents which are reducible to these three. . . . A *fee-farm* rent is rent-charge issuing out of an estate in fee; of at least one fourth of the value of the lands at the time of its reservation; for a grant of lands reserving so considerable a rent is only letting lands to farm in fee simple, instead of the usual methods for life or years.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England*, b. ii. ch. iii.

Feéble. *adj.* [Fr. *foible.*] Weak; debilitated; sickly; infirm; without strength of body or mind.

The men carried all the *feeble* upon asses to Jericho.—2 *Chronicles*, xxviii. 15.

Feéble. *v. a.* Enfeeble. *Rare.*

Or as a castle reared high and round,
By subtile engines and malicious slight
Is undermined from the lowest ground,
And her foundation forc'd and *feebled* quite.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Shall that victorious hand be *feebled* here,
That in your chambers gave you chastisement?
Shakespear, King John, v. 2.

A life *feebled* with natural infirmities.—*Walsall, Life of Christ*, sign. A. 5, b: 1615.

Many a burning sun
Has sear'd my body and boil'd up my blood,
Feebled my knees, and stamp'd a meagreness
Upon my figure.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Island Princess.

Feébleminded. *adj.* Weak of mind; defective in resolution and constancy.

Warn them that are unruly, comfort the *feeble-minded*, support the weak, be patient toward all men.—1 *Thessalonians*, v. 14.

Feébleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Feeble; weakness; imbecility; infirmity; want of strength.

A better head Rome's glorious body fits,
Than his that shakes for age and *feebleness*.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, i. 2.

Some in their latter years, through the *feebleness* of their limbs, have been forced to study upon their knees.—*South, Sermons.*

Feébly. *adv.* In a feeble manner; weakly, without strength.

Like mine thy gentle numbers *feebly* creep,
Thy tragick muse gives smiles, thy comick sleep.
Dryden, MacFlecknoe.

Feed. *v. a.* [A.S. *fedan.*]

1. Supply with food.

Her heart and bowels through her back he drew,
And *fed* the hounds that help'd him to pursue.
Dryden.

Boerhaave *fed* a sparrow with bread four days, in which time it eat more than its own weight.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

2. Supply; furnish.

A constant smoke rises from the warm springs that *feed* the many baths with which this island is stocked.—*Addison.*

The breadth of the bottom of the hopper must be half the length of a barleycorn, and near as long as the rollers, that it may not *feed* them too fast.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

3. Graze; consume by cattle.

Once in three years *feed* your mowing lands, if you cannot get manure constantly to keep them in heart.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

The frost will spoil the grass; for which reason take care to *feed* it close before winter.—*Ibid.*

4. Nourish.

How oft from pomp and state did I remove,
To *feed* despair, and cherish hopeless love. *Prior.*

5. With *hope* (i.e. with hope *alone*), as opposed to reality or fulfilment.

Barbarossa learned the strength of the emperor, craftily *feeding* him with the *hope* of liberty.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

6. Entertain; keep from satiety.

The alteration of scenes, so it be without noise, *feeds* and relieves the eye, before it be full of the same object.—*Bacon.*

Feed. *v. n.*

1. Take food; prey; live by eating.

To *feed* were best at home;
From thence, the sauce to meat is ceremony;
Meeting were bare without it.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 4.

The 31st, in the morning, I went out into the island with my gun, to see for some food, and discover the country; when I killed a she-goat, and her kid followed me home, which I afterwards killed also, because it would not *feed*.—*De Foe, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*

With *on* or *upon*.

You cry against the noble senate, who,
Under the gods, keep you in awe, which else
Would *feed on* one another. *Id., Coriolanus*, i. 1.

Galen speaketh of the curing of the scirrhus of the liver by milk of a cow that *feedeth upon* certain herbs.—*Bacon.*

The Brachmans were all of the same race, lived in fields and woods, and *fed* only *upon* rice, milk, or herbs.—*Sir W. Temple.*

For on the grassy verdure as he lay,
And breath'd the freshness of the early day,
Devouring dogs the helpless infant tore,
Fed on his trembling limbs, and lapp'd the gore.
Pope.

All *feed on* one vain patron, and enjoy
Th' extensive blessing of his luxury.
Id., Essay on Man.

2. Pasture; place cattle to feed.

If a man shall cause a field to be eaten, and shall put in his beast, and shall *feed* in another man's field, he shall make restitution.—*Exodus*, xxii. 5.

Feed. *s.*

1. Food; that which is eaten.

A fearful deer then looks most about when he comes to the best *feed*, with a shrugging kind of tremor through all her principal parts.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

An old worked ox fats as well as a young one: their *feed* is much cheaper, because they eat no oats.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Pasture.

Besides his cote, his flocks and bounds of *feed*
Are now on sale. *Shakespear, As you like it*, ii. 4.

3. Meal; act of eating.

Plenty hung
Tempting so nigh, to pluck and eat my fill
I spared not: for such pleasure till that hour
At *feed* or fountain never had I found.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 594.

With *a*, as '*a feed*,' it means a good meal, or feast. *Colloquial*, or *slang.*

Feéder. *s.*

1. One who, or that which, feeds.

a. By giving food materially.

Abel was a keeper [in the margin, a *feeder*] of sheep.—*Genesis*, iv. 2.

Swinish gluttony
Ne'er looks to heaven amidst his gorgeous feast,
But with besotted base ingratitude
Crams, and blasphemes his *feeder.*
Milton, Comus, 776.

The beast obeys his keeper, and looks up,
Not to his master's but his *feeder's* hand.
Sir J. Denham.

b. By encouragement; promoter.

When thou dost hear I am as I have been,
Approach me, and thou shalt be as thou wast,
The tutor and the *feeder* of my riots.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. v. 5.

It [flattery] is the poisoning of men's understanding, the *feeder* of humours.—*Sir M. Sandys, Essays*, p. 176.

2. One who eats.

With eager feeding, food doth choak the *feeder.*
Shakespear, Richard II. ii. 1.

But that our feasts
In every mess have folly, and the *feeders*
Digest it with a custom, I should blush
To see you so attired. *Id., Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

We meet in Aristotle with one kind of thrush, called the missel-thrush, or *feeder* upon misseltoe.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

In a certain mode: (as '*a nice feeder*,' '*a gross feeder*').

But such fine *feeders* are no guests for me;
Riot agrees not with frugality:
Then, that unfashionable man am I,
With me they'd starve for want of ivory.
Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

Feéding. *s.* [A.S. *fedung.*] Pasture. See Feed.

Finding the *feeding*, for which he had toil'd
To have kept safe, by these vile cattle spoil'd.
Drayton, Moon-calf.

Feel. preterite *felt*; pass. part. *felt*, *v. n.* [A.S. *felan.*]

1. Have perception of things by the touch; search by feeling.

They should seek the Lord, if haply they might *feel* after him, and find him.—*Acts*, xvii. 27.

2. Have a quick sensibility of good or evil, right or wrong.

Man, who *feels* for all mankind. *Pope.*

3. Appear to the touch.

Blind men say black *feels* rough, and white *feels* smooth. *Dryden.*

Feel. *v. a.*

1. Perceive by the touch.

Suffer me that I may *feel* the pillars.—*Judges*, xxvi. 26.

2. Try; sound.

He hath writ this to *feel* my affection to your honour.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 2.

3. Have perception of.

The air is so thin, that a bird has therein no *feeling* of her wings, or any resistance of air to mount herself by.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

4. Have sense of external pain or pleasure.

Nor did they not perceive the evil plight
In which they were, or the fierce pains not *feel.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 335.

5. Be affected by; perceive mentally.

Would I had never trod this English earth,
Or *felt* the flatteries that grow upon it!
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 1.

The well-sung woes shall sooth my pensive ghost;
He best can paint them who can *feel* them most.
Pope.

6. Know; be acquainted with.

His overthrow heap'd happiness upon him;
For then, and not till then, he *felt* himself,
And found the blessedness of being little.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iv. 2.

Feel. *s.* Sense of feeling; touch.

The difference of these tumours will be distinguished by the *feel.*—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Feéler. *s.*

1. One who feels.

This hand, whose touch,
Whose every touch would force the *feeler's* soul
To the oath of loyalty. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, i. 7.

2. One who perceives mentally.

Of my longing to see you I am a better *feeler* than a describer.—*Sir H. Wotton, Letter to Sir F. Bacon, Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 399.

3. Horns or antennæ of insects.

Insects clean their eyes with their forelegs as well as antennæ; and as they are perpetually feeling and searching before them with their *feelers* or antennæ, I am apt to think that besides wiping and cleaning the eyes, the uses here named may be admitted.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

4. Tentative action: (as, 'by way of a *feeler*').

Feéling. *part. adj.*

1. Expressive of great sensibility.

O wretched state of man in self-division!
O well thou say'st a *feeling* declaration
Thy tongue hath made of Cupid's deep incision!
Sir P. Sidney.

Thy wailing words do much my spirits move,
They uttered are in such a *feeling* fashion. *Id.*

Write till your ink be dry, and with your tears
Moist it again: and frame some *feeling* line,
That may discover such integrity.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 2.

2. Sensibly felt.

A most poor man made tame to fortune's blows,
Who, by the art of known and *feeling* sorrows,
Am pregnant to good pity.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.

I had a *feeling* sense
Of all your royal favours; but this last
Strikes through my heart. *Southerne*

Feéling. *verbal abs.*

1. Sense of touch.

Why was the sight
To such a tender ball as the eye confin'd;
So obvious and so easy to be quench'd,
And not, as *feeling*, through all parts diffus'd,
That she might look at will through every pore?
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 93.

The sense of *feeling* can give us a notion of extension, shape, and all other ideas that enter at the eye, except colours.—*Addison, Spectator.*

2. Perception; sensibility.

Great persons had need to borrow other men's opinions to think themselves happy; for if they judge by their own *feeling*, they cannot find it.—*Bacon, Essays.*

As they wandered home, they talked of Lady Caroline, to whom the duke mentioned that he must write. He had once intended distinctly to have explained his *feelings* to her in a letter from Dacre; but each day he postponed the close of his destiny, although without hope.—*Disraeli the younger, The Young Duke*, b. v. ch. ii.

Feélingly. *adv.* In a feeling manner.

1. With expression of great sensibility.

The princes might judge that he meant himself, who spake so *feelingly*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

He would not have talked so *feelingly* of Codrus's bed, if there had been room for a bedfellow in it.—*Pope.*

2. So as to be sensibly felt.

Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,
The season's difference; as the icy fang,
And churlish chiding of the Winter's wind,
Which when it bites and blows upon my body,
Ev'n till I shrink with cold, I smile and say,
This is no flattery: these are counsellors,
That *feelingly* persuade me what I am.
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 1.

He *feelingly* knew, and had trial of the late good, and of the new purchased evil.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Feese. *s.* [connection with the preceding obscure.] Run, or start, at taking a leap; rush; impetus. *Obsolete.*

To leap without taking any race or *feese*, nullo procursu salire.—*Barrett, Alvearie*: 1580.

The bias of whose bowls doth make the knees,
From whence love's lightest muses take their *veeze.*
Sir J. Davies, Witte's Pilgrimage, sign. N. 2. b.

They (the galleys) met together with such violence, that both their beakes were with the *feaze* broken off, and so fel into the sea.—*Knolles, History of the Turks*, 878. (Ord MS.)

Féetless. *adj.* Being without feet.

Geoffrey of Boulloin broched three *feetless* birds, called Allerions, upon his arrow.—*Camden.*

There behold the mangled, headless, handless, *feetless* corpses of their fellow-countrymen.—*Fuller, History of the Holy War*, p. 196.

Feeze. *v. a.* [see last extract.] Chastise.

An he be proud with me,
I'll *pheese* his pride.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 3.

[*To Fease, Feize, Pheeze.*—This word occurs in two main senses, the connection of which is by no means obvious, though it is impossible to treat them apart: 1, to whip, chastise, harass (Halliwell); and, 2, to ravel out the end of a rope. To *fease*, or *feag*, virgis cadere (Skinner). French, *fesser*, to whip; Provincial Danish, *fikke*; German, *fitzen*; Dutch, *veselen*, to whip a child; Dutch, *fijcken*, ferire. (Kilian.) Provincial English, *feak*, a sharp twitch or pull. For the identity of *fikke* and *fitzen*, compare English *tweak* and *twitch*. The primary image seems to be the sound of switching with a light rod. Swiss, *fausen*, *fitzen*, to switch, to reprehend, give a sharp reproof to; *fitzer*, rods for children; *fiseln*, to switch to and fro, to move to and fro with a light instrument, to fiddle, to write too fine and thin, or scrawl in writing, to rain fine and thin. (Stalder.) Bava-

rian, *fiseln*, to fiddle or twiddle with the fingers as in undoing a knot, passing on the beads of a rosary or the like, to do light minute work; *fisl' arwet* (arbeit), fiddling work. (Schmeller.) Platt Deutsch, *fisseln*, to rain fine and thin, to ravel out threads; *fiss*, *fissel*, a thread, fibre. (Danneil.) Swiss, *fisel*, a thin, poor creature, loose hanging threads; *y'fiesel*, scrawl, writing too fine and thin; *fisern*, to ravel out, rain fine and thin, scrawl in writing, work in a piddling way, with too great attention to niceties; *fitzern*, to scrawl in writing; *fitzen*, a single thin stroke, or thread spun too fine. (Stalder.) Dutch, *vese*, *vesel*, fibres, threads, straws; *veselinge der wortelen*, fibres of the roots; Provincial English, *fussings*, and hanging fibres of roots of plants. (Halliwell.) *Fasylle* of a cloth, fractillus, villus. (Promptorium Parvulorum.) I *fasyll* out as silke or velvet cloth, je raule; my sleeve is *fasylled*, rauelée. (Palsgrave). Swiss, *fätzen*, to ravel out; *fätzele*, hanging threads or tatters; English, *fassings*, hangings, tassels; *fatters*, tatters. (Halliwell.) German, *fasen*, *faseln*, to ravel, fease.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

The spelling with *ph* commoner. See Filemot, Fere.

Feign. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *feigner*; Modern Fr. *feindre*; Lat. *fingo*.]

1. Invent; image by an act of the mind.

Abominable, inutterable, and worse
Than fables yet have *feign'd*, or fear conceiv'd,
Gorgons, and hydras, and chimæras dire!
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 626.

No such things are done as thou sayest, but thou *feignedst* them out of thine own heart.—*Nehemiah*, vi. 8.

2. Make a show of doing anything; do upon some false pretence.

Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,
Then, hid in shades, eludes her eager swain;
But *feigns* a laugh to see me search around,
And by that laugh the willing fair is found. *Pope.*

3. Dissemble; conceal. *Obsolete.*

Each trembling leaf and whistling wind they hear,
As ghastly bug their hair on end does rear;
Yet both do strive their fearfulness to *feign*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Feign. *v. n.* Relate falsely; image from the invention; tell fabulously.

Therefore the poet
Did *feign* that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and floods;
Since nought so stockish, hard, and full of rage,
But musick for the time doth change his nature.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. i.

Féignedly. *adv.* In fiction; not truly.

Those that come *feignedly*, and those that come unfeignedly.—*Archbishop Cranmer, On the Sacrament*, fol. 99.

Her treacherous sister Judah hath not turned unto me with her whole heart, but *feignedly*, saith the Lord.—*Jeremiah*, iii. 10.

Such is found to have been falsely and *feignedly*, in some of the heathens.—*Bacon.*

Féignedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Feigned; fiction; deceit.

The church is not the school of *feignedness* and hypocrisy, but of truth and sincerity.—*Harmar, Translation of Beza's Sermons*, p. 39.

Féigner. *s.* Inventer; contriver of a fiction.

And these three voices differ; as the thing done, the doing, and the doer; the thing feigned, the feigning, and the *feigner*: so the poem, the poesy, and the poet.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Féigning. *verbal abs.* False appearance; artful contrivance.

May her *feignings*
Not take your wisdoms; but this day she baited
A stranger, a grave knight, with her loose eyes.
B. Jonson, Volpone.

Feint. *part. adj.* Counterfeit; seeming.

The mind by degrees loses its natural relish of real, solid truth, and is reconciled insensibly to any thing that can be but dressed up into any *feint* appearance of it.—*Locke.*

Feint. *s.* [Fr. *feint*.]

1. False appearance; offer of something not intended to be.

Courtly's letter is but a *feint* to get off.—*Spectator.*

2. Mock assault; appearance of aiming at one part when another is intended to be struck.

But, in the breast encamp'd, prepares
For well-bred *feints* and future wars. *Prior.*

Felícitate. *v. a.* [Lat. *felicitatus*, pass. part. of *felicito*.]

1. Make happy. *Rare.*

Gifts ... *felicitate* lovers.—*Translation of Loredano*, p. 76: 1664.

What a glorious entertainment and pleasure would fill and *felicitate* his spirit, if he could grasp all in a single survey!—*Watts.*

2. Congratulate; wish joy to any one.

They might proceed unto forms of speech, *felicitating* the good, or deprecating the evil to follow.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Felícitate. *adj.* Made happy.

I profess
Myself an enemy to all other joys;
And find I am alone *felicitate*
In your dear highness' love.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.

Felícitous. *adj.* Happy; prosperous.

In all which [wars] she was *felicitous* and victorious.—*Sir R. Naughton, Fragmenta Regalia of Queen Elizabeth.*

Felícity. *s.* [Lat. *felicitas*; Fr. *félicité*.] Happiness; prosperity; blissfulness; blessedness.

The joyous day, dear Lord, with joy begin,
And grant that we, for whom thou didest die,
Being with thy dear blood clean wash'd from sin,
May live for ever in *felicity*. *Spenser, Sonnets.*

Others in virtue plac'd *felicity*;
But virtue join'd with riches and long life,
In corporal pleasure he and careless ease.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 297.

The *felicities* of her wonderful reign may be complete.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

How great, how glorious a *felicity*, how adequate to the desires of a reasonable nature, is revealed to our hopes in the gospel!—*Rogers.*

All the interpretations of words are not written with the same skill, or the same happiness: things, equally easy in themselves, are not all equally easy to any single mind. Every writer of a long work commits errours, where there appears neither ambiguity to mislead, nor obscurity to confound him: and, in a search like this, many *felicities* of expression will be casually overlooked, many convenient parallels will be forgotten, and many particulars will admit improvement from a mind utterly unequal to the whole performance.—*Johnson, Preface to Dictionary.*

Their character [that of the Latin poems in the Musæ Anglicanæ] does not, on the whole, pass mediocrity; they are often incorrect and somewhat turgid, but occasionally display a certain *felicity* in adapting ancient lines to their subject, and some liveliness of invention.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. iv. ch. v. sect. 4, § 56.

Féline. *adj.* [Lat. *felinus*; from *felis* = cat.] Like a cat; pertaining to a cat.

Even as in the beaver: from which he differs principally in his teeth, which are canine, and in his tail which is *feline*, or a long taper.—*Grew, Museum.*

The Greeks, in their Æsopian fables, represented the lion as the king of beasts, and gave him the royal attributes of clemency, mercy, and magnanimity. ... It was not till late years that the observations of travellers and more accurate naturalists corrected the error, by showing that the lion is characterized by the ferocity, cowardice, and treachery, which are qualities common to all the *feline* tribe.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in matters of Opinion.*

Fell. *adj.* [A.S. *fell* = cruel, tyrannical, fierce.] Cruel; barbarous; inhuman; savage.

So *fellest* foes,
Whose passions and whose plots have broke their sleep.
To take the one the other, by some chance,
Some trick not worth an egg, shall grow dear friends. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, iv. 4.

That instant was I turn'd into a hart,
And my desires, like *fell* and cruel hounds,
E'er since pursue me. *Id., Twelfth Night*, i. 1.

It seemed fury, discord, madness *fell*,
Flew from his lap when he unfolds the same.
Fairfax.

I know thee, love! wild as the raging main,
More *fell* than tygers on the Lybian plain. *Pope.*

Fell. *s.* [Lat. *fel*; A.S. *felle*.] Gall. *Rare.*

Sweete Love, that doth his golden wings embay
In blessed nectar and pure Pleasure's well,
Untroubled of vile fear or bitter *fell*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 11, 2.

Fell. *s.* [A.S. *fell*.] Hide; skin.

Wipe thine eye;
The goujer shall devour them, flesh and *fell*,
Ere they shall make us weep.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3.

The time has been my senses would have cool'd
To hear a night-shriek; and my *fell* of hair
Would at a dismal treatise rouze and stir.
Id., Macbeth, v. 5.

He ought to shear not to flay his sheep: to take
Their fleeces, not their *fells*.
B. Jonson, Discoverics.

Fell. *s.* [Norse, *fjeld*.] Hill; mountain.

This county abounds with mountains, which in the language of the country are called *fells*.—*Burn and Nicolson, History of Westmoreland, &c.*, i. 3.

Greystock town and castle lie about three miles from Ulswater over the *fells*.—*Gray, Letters.*

Fell. *verbal abs.* Felling.

Seventeen years' growth affords a tolerable *fell*.—*Evelyn, Sylva.* (Ord MS.)

Fell. *v. a.* [A.S. *fyllan*.] Felling (of trees).

1. Knock down; bring to the ground.

Taking the small end of his musket in his hand, he struck him on the head with the stock and *felled* him.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

His fall, for the present, struck an earthquake into all minds; nor could the vulgar be induced to believe he was *felled*.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

On their whole host I flew
Unarm'd, and with a trivial weapon *fell'd*
Their choicest youth: they only liv'd who fled.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 262.

With *down*.

Villain, stand, or I'll *fell* thee *down*.—*Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II.* iv. 2.

Whom with such force he struck he *fell'd* him *down*,
And cleft the circle of his golden crown. *Dryden.*

With *along*.

I *fell'd along* a man of bearded face,
His limbs all cover'd with a shining case.
Dryden, Indian Emperor.

2. Hew down; cut down.

Then would he seem a farmer that would sell,
Bargains of wood which he did lately *fell*.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.

They stopped all the wells of water, and *felled* all the good trees.—2 *Kings*, iii. 25.

Proud Arcite and fierce Palamon,
In mortal battle, doubling blow on blow;
Like lightning flam'd their fauchions to and fro,
And shot a dreadful gleam; so strong they struck,
There seem'd less force required to *fell* an oak.
Dryden.

Féller. *s.* One who fells.

Since thou art laid down, no *feller* is come up against us.—*Isaiah*, xiv. 8.

Félling. *verbal abs.* Act of one who fells (a tree).

The nearest distance for these plantations ought never to be less than five feet at first, since every *felling* renders them wider for the benefit of the timber, even to thirty and forty feet, in five or six *fellings*.—*Evelyn, Sylva.* (Ord MS.)

Féllmonger. *s.* [from *fell* = hide.] Dealer in hides.

It is thus only that we can account for such names as *Fellmonger*, *Horsemonger*, and *Fleshmonger*, *Shoewright*, and *Shieldwright*, *Tanner* and *Salter* Streets, and the like, which have long ceased to be exclusively tenanted by the industrious pursuers of those several avocations.—*Kemble, The Saxons in England*, b. ii. ch. vii.

Féllness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Fell. Cruelty; savageness; fury; rage. *Rare.*

When his brother saw the red blood rail
Adown so fast, and all his armour steep,
For very *felnesse* loud he gan to weep.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Féllow. *s.* [A.S. *felag*, *felawe*.]

1. Companion; consort; associate; mate.

In youth I had twelve *fellows* like unto myself, but not one of them came to a good end.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

2. One of the same kind; equal.

So you are to be hereafter *fellows* and no longer servants.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

To be your *fellow*
You may deny me: but I'll be your servant,
Whether you will or no. *Shakespear, Tempest*, iii. 1.

Chieftain of the rest
I chose him here: the earth shall him allow;
His *fellows* late, shall be his subjects now. *Fairfax.*

Let partial spirits still aloud complain,
Think themselves injur'd that they cannot reign,
And own no liberty, but where they may
Without controul upon their *fellows* prey. *Waller.*

A shepherd had one favourite, dog: he fed him with his own hand, and took more care of him than of his *fellows*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. One of a pair; match.

My young remembrance cannot parallel
A *fellow* to it. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, ii. 3.

I walked about on the shore; ... reflecting on my comrades that were drowned, and that there should not be one soul saved but myself; for, as for them, I never saw them afterwards, or any sign of them, except three of their hats, one cap, and two shoes that were not *fellows*.—*De Foe, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*

When virtue is lodged in a body that seems to have been prepared for the reception of vice, the soul and the body do not seem to be *fellows*.—*Addison, Spectator.*

4. Familiar application.

a. Import *good* or *indifferent.*

This is Othello's ancient, as I take it.—The same indeed; a very valiant *fellow.—Shakespear, Othello,* v. 1.

An officer was in danger to have lost his place, but his wife made his peace; whereupon a pleasant *fellow* said, that he had been crushed, but that he saved himself upon his horns.—*Bacon, Apophthegms.*

Full fifteen thousand lusty *fellows*
With fire and sword the fort maintain;
Each was a Hercules, you tell us,
Yet out they march'd like common men. *Prior.*

b. Bad or *contemptuous*: (as, 'poor *fellow!*')

Those great *fellows* scornfully receiving them, as foolish birds fallen into their net, it pleased the eternal Justice to make them suffer death by their hands.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

I have great comfort from this *fellow*, methinks he hath no drowning mark about him; his complexion is perfect gallows.—*Shakespear, Tempest,* i. 1.

How oft the sight of means, to do ill deeds,
Makes deeds ill done? for had'st thou not been by,
A *fellow* by the hand of nature mark'd,
Quoted, and sign'd to do a deed of shame,
This murder had not come into my mind.
Id., King John, iv. 2.

The Moor's abus'd by some most villainous knave,
Some base notorious knave, some scurvy *fellow!*
Id., Othello, iv. 2.

The *fellow* had taken more fish than he could spend while they were sweet.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

As next of kin, Achilles' arms I claim;
This *fellow* would ingraft a foreign name
Upon our stock, and the Sisyphian seed
By fraud and theft asserts his father's breed.
Dryden.

You will wonder how such an ordinary *fellow* as this Mr. Wood, could have got his Majesty's broad seal.—*Swift.*

You'll find, if once the monarch acts the monk,
Or, cobler-like, the parson will be drunk,
Worth makes the man, and want of it the *fellow*:
The rest is all but leather and prunella. *Pope.*

5. Member with full rights and privileges of a corporation.

There should be mission of three of the *fellows* or brethren of Solomon's house, to give us knowledge of the affairs and state of those countries to which they were designed.—*Bacon.*

Indeed he did not yield till the Vicar Apostolic Leyburn, who seems to have behaved on all occasions like a wise and honest man, declared that in his judgment the ejected president and *fellows* had been wronged, and that, on religious as well as on political grounds, restitution ought to be made to them.—*Macaulay, History of England,* ch. ix.

Common with an *adjectival* construction or as the *first element* in a *compound*: *fellow-creature, helper, labourer, prisoner, servant, soldier, student, sufferer, traveller* being the commonest.

Féllow. *v. a.* Suit with; pair with; match.

Imagination,
With what's unreal, thou co-active art,
And *fellow'st* nothing.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

Fellowing himself with every thing that had life in it.—*Bishop Hall, Select Thoughts,* § 100.

Fellow-cómmoner. *s.*

1. One with the same right of common as another.

He cannot appropriate, he cannot enclose, without the consent of all his *fellowcommoners*, all mankind.—*Locke.*

2. Commoner at Cambridge invested with certain privileges of the fellows.

About forty years since, forty pounds per annum for a commoner or pensioner, as the term is at Cambridge, and eighty pounds per annum for a *fellow-commoner*, was looked on as a sufficient maintenance.—*Dean Prideaux, Letter to Lord Townshend, Life, &c.,* p. 196: 1715.

Féllowfeel. *v. a.* Sympathize with anything. *Rare.*

We should count her a very tender mother which should bear the pain twice and *fellowfeel* the infant's strivings and wrestlings the second time, rather than want the child.—*Rogers, Naaman the Syrian,* p. 339, T.

Fellowféeling. *s.*

1. Sympathy.

It is a high degree of inhumanity not to have a *fellowfeeling* of the misfortune of my brother.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Combination; joint interest.

Even your milk-woman and your nursery-maid have a *fellow-feeling.—Arbuthnot. History of John Bull.*

Féllowlike. *adj.* Like a companion; on equal terms; companionable.

All which good parts he graceth with a good *fellowlike* kind, and respectful carriage.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Féllowly. *adj.* Same as preceding.

One seed for another to make an exchange,
With *fellowly* neighbourhood seemeth not strange.
Tusser, Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Féllowship. *s.*

1. Companionship; consort; society.

This boy, that cannot tell what he would have,
But kneels and holds up hands for *fellowship.*
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 3.

From blissful bow'rs
Of amarantine shade, fountain, or spring,
By the waters of life, where'er they sat
In *fellowships* of joy, the sons of light
Hasted. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* xi. 77.

There is no man but God puts excellent things into his possession, to be used for the common good: for men are made for society and mutual *fellowship.—Calamy, Sermons.*

God having designed man for a sociable creature, made him not only with an inclination and under the necessity to have *fellowship* with those of his own kind, but furnished him also with language, which was to be the great instrument and cementer of society.—*Locke.*

2. Association; confederacy; combination.

We would not die in that man's company,
That fears his *fellowship* to die with us.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 3.

Those laws do bind men absolutely, even as they are men, although they have never any settled *fellowship*, never any solemn agreement amongst themselves.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Most of the other Christian princes were drawn into the *fellowship* of that war.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

3. Equality; partnership; joint interest.

Nearer acquainted, now I feel by proof
That *fellowship* in pain divides not smart,
Nor lightens aught each man's peculiar load.
Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 400.

O love! thou sternly dost thy pow'r maintain,
And wilt not bear a rival in thy reign;
Tyrants and thou all *fellowship* disdain. *Dryden.*

4. Company; state of being together.

The great contention of the sea and skies
Parted our *fellowship.* But hark, a sail!
Shakespear, Othello, ii. 1.

5. Frequency of intercourse; social pleasure.

In a great town friends are scattered, so that there is not that *fellowship* which is in less neighbourhoods.—*Bacon, Essays.*

6. Establishment in the college, with share in its revenue.

Corusodes having, by extreme parsimony, saved thirty pounds out of a beggarly *fellowship*, went to London.—*Swift.*

Do not renounce writing, but never trust entirely to authorship. If you have a profession, retain it; it will be like Prior's *fellowship*, a last and sure resource.—*Byron, Letter to Barton.*

The man without straps fulfilled his destiny and his duty. He eased his old governor, the curate, in Westmoreland, or helped his sisters to set up the ladies' school. He wrote a dictionary, or a treatise on conic sections, as his nature and genius prompted. He got a *fellowship*, and then took to himself a wife and a living. He presides over a parish now, and thinks it rather a dashing thing to belong to the Oxford and Cambridge Club; and his parishioners love him, and snore under his sermons.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs,* ch. xv.

Often preceded by *good*, or other adjectives, and treated as the *second element* of a *compound.*

He had by his excessive *good fellowship*, which was grateful to all the company, made himself popular with all the officers of the army.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

O you misguided dinner-giving snobs, think how much pleasure you lose, and how much mischief you do, with your absurd grandeurs and hypocrisies! You stuff each other with unnatural forced-meat, and entertain each other to the ruin of friendship (let alone health) and the destruction of hospitality and *good-fellowship*—you who, but for the peacock's tail, might chatter away so much at your ease, and be so jovial and happy.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs,* ch. xx.

7. In *Arithmetic.* That rule of plural proportion whereby we balance accounts, depending between divers persons, having put together a general stock, so that they may every man have his proportional gain, or sustain his proportional part of loss.

Félly. *adv.* In a fell manner; cruelly; inhumanly; savagely; barbarously.

Fair ye be sure, but cruel and unkind;
As is a tyger, that with greediness
Hunts after blood, when he by chance doth find
A feeble beast doth *felly* him oppress.
Spenser, Sonnets.

The hearts do ne'er agree,
But *felly* one another do upbray.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul.

Or like a lamp arm'd with pellucid horn,
Which rustling winds about do rudely toss,
And *felly* lash with injury and scorn. *Ibid.*

Félly. *s.* [A.S. *fælga.*] Curved piece of wood forming part of the circumference of a wheel.

Out, out, thou strumpet Fortune! all you gods,
In general synod, take away her power;
Break all the spokes and *fellies* from her wheel,
And bowl the round nave down the hill of heav'n.
Shakespear, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Their axle-trees, naves, *felloes*, and spokes were all molten.—1 *Kings,* vii. 33.

Félo-de-se. *s.* [L.Lat. = felon upon himself.] In *Law.* One who commits felony by suicide.

Making their natures a kind of *felo de se* to prompt the destroying itself.—*Lively Oracles, &c.* p. 90.

Félon. *s.* [L.Lat. *felo, -onis.*] One who has committed a felony. See Felony.

I apprehend thee for a *felon* here.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, v. 3.

The wily fox,
Chas'd even amid the folds; and made to bleed,
Like *felons*, where they did the murd'rous deed.
Dryden.

Félon. *s.* [?] Whitlow; painful tumour formed between the bone and its investing membrane.

The malign paronychia is that which is commonly called a *felon.—Wiseman, Surgery.*

Félon. *adj.* Cruel; traitorous; inhuman; fierce.

Ah me! what thing on earth, that all things breeds,
Might be the cause of so impatient plight!
What fury, or what fiend with *felon* deeds,
Hath stirred up so mischievous despight! *Spenser.*

He ask'd the waves, and ask'd the *felon* winds,
What hard mishap hath doom'd this gentle swain.
Milton, Lycidas, 91.

Felónious. *adj.* Wicked; traitorous; villanous; malignant; perfidious; destructive.

O thievish night!
Why should'st thou, but for some *felonious* end,
In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars
That nature hung in heaven, and fill'd their lamps
With everlasting oil, to give due light
To the misled and lonely traveller?
Milton, Comus, 195.

In thy *felonious* heart though venom lies,
It does but touch thy Irish pen and dies. *Dryden.*

Félóniously. *adv.* In a felonious manner.

Parents have been most *feloniously* robbed of their children.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

Félonous. *adj.* Felonious. *Obsolete.*

[I] am like for desperate dole to die,
Through *felonous* force of mine enemy.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, February.

Félony. *s.* See extract.

Felony, in the general acceptation of our English law, comprises every species of crime, which occasioned at common law the forfeiture of land and goods. This most frequently happens in those crimes for which a capital punishment either is or was liable to be inflicted for it. Treason itself, says Sir Edward Coke, was anciently comprised under the name of *felony*.... Not only all offences now ... capital are in some degree or other *felony*; but this is likewise the case with some other offences not punishable with death.... So that, upon the whole, the only adequate definition of *felony* seems to be that which is before laid down.... The word *felony*, or *felonia*, is of undoubted *feodal* original; ... in [the Teutonic or German] language, indeed, ... we ought ... to look for its signification. ... *Fe-lon*, then, according to him [Spelman], is derived from two northern words; *fee*, which signifies (we well know) the *fief*, *feud*, or beneficiary estate; and *lon*, which signifies price or value. *Felony* is, therefore, the same as *pretium feudi*, the consideration for which a man gives up his *fief*; as we say, in common speech, such an act is as much as your life, or estate, is worth. In this sense it will clearly signify the *feodal* forfeiture, or act by which an estate is forfeited, or escheats to the lord.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England,* iv. 7.

Félspar. *s.* [see Felsathic.] See extract.

Felspar is a mineral crystallizing in oblique rhomboidal prisms, susceptible of two cleavages; lustre more pearly than vitreous; spec. grav. 2·39 to 2·58; scratches glass; yields no water when calcined, fusible at the blowpipe into a white enamel; not af-

fected by acids.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Felspáthic. *adj.* [The French and German forms are *spath*; the *-r* in the English *spar* being as incorrect as *-r* in Mariar or idear, as Maria and idea are sometimes sounded. Hence, the adjectival, from the basis *spath* direct, is the better form.] Consisting, or having the character, of felspar.

Felspar, then, is an ingredient in most rocks of igneous formation. . . . The second great division comprehends those rocks in which the *felspathic* ingredient has either itself undergone some further change by the action of heat, . . . or where, though the felspar remains, yet it is so intermixed with other minerals, that the external characters of the resulting rock are altogether changed.—*Daubeney, Description of active and extinct Volcanoes*, pt. i. ch. iii.

Felt. *s.* [A.S. *felt.*]

1. Cloth made of wool united without weaving.

It were a delicate stratagem to shoe
A troop of horse with *felt.*
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.

2. (? Catachrestic for *fell.*) Hide or skin.

To know whether sheep are sound or not, see that the *felt* be loose.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Felt. *v. a.* Work up into a felt.

The same wool one man *felts* into a hat, another weaves it into cloth, another into kersey.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Félter. *v. a.* Mat together like felt; entangle. *Rare.*

Féltered. *part. adj.* Matted. *Rare.*

His *feltred* locks, that on his bosom fell,
On rugged mountains briers and thorns resemble.
Fairfax.

Félting. *verbal abs.* Act of one who felts; process by which felts are made.

Felting is the process by which loose flocks of wool, and hairs of various animals, as the beaver, rabbit, hare, &c., are mutually interlaced into a compact textile fabric. The first step towards making felt is to mix, in the proper proportions, the different kinds of fibres intended to form the stuff; and then, by the vibratory strokes of the bowstrings, to toss them up in the air, and to cause them to fall as irregularly as possible upon the table, opened, spread, and scattered.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Féltmaker. *s.* One employed in making felt.

They put things call'd executorships upon me,
The charge of orphans, little senseless creatures,
Whom in their childhoods I bound forth to *feltmakers*,
To make 'em lose and work away their gentry.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit at several Weapons.

Coachmen, weavers, *felt-makers*, and other base mechanicks, are now by some thought able ministers and profound doctors of the church!—*Featley, Dippers Dipt*, p. 156.

Félwort. *s.* Popular name for certain plants of the genus Gentiana (but probably applied to other plants) characterized either by their bitterness or astringency; ? when the latter was the case, they might be used for tanning, whence the name from *fell* = *skin.*

There be divers sorts of gentians and *felworts.*—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 432: 1633.

Fémale. *s.* [Fr. *femelle*; Lat. *femella.*] Opposite to male in the way of sex.

Men, more divine,
Indu'd with intellectual sense and soul,
Are masters to their *females*, and their lords.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, ii. 1.

Fémale. *adj.*

1. Not male in the way of sex; not masculine.

Swarming next appear'd
The *female* bee, that feeds her husband drone.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 489.

Other suns perhaps
With their attendant moons thou wilt descry,
Communicating male and *female* light,
Which two great sexes animate the world.
Ibid. viii. 148.

If by a *female* hand he had foreseen
He was to die, his wish had rather been
The lance and double ax of the fair warrior queen.
Dryden.

2. In *Prosody. Female rhymes.* Double rhymes, so called because in French, from which the term is taken, they end in *e* weak or feminine; e.g.

'Th' excess of heat is but a fable;
We know the torrid zone is now found habitable.'
(Cowley.)

The *female rhymes* are in use with the Italian in every line, with the Spaniard promiscuously, and with the French alternately, as appears from the Alarique, the Pucelle, or any of their later poems.—*Dryden, Preface to Annus Mirabilis.*

3. In *Mechanics.* See extract.

The screw may be formed either on the outside or inside of the cylinder: in the former case it is called the exterior or male screw; in the latter, the interior or *female* screw.—*Brande, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art; Screw.*

Fémalize. *v. a.* Invest with the character of a female; emasculate.

Fémalized. *part. adj.* Invested with the character of a female; emasculated. *Rare.*

When they consider the very formation of the word, upon the model of the other *femalized* virtues, they will no longer hesitate on this interpretation. *Lord Shaftesbury, Characteristicks.* (Ord MS.)

Feminálity. *s.* Female nature. *Rare.*

If in the minority of natural vigour the parts of *feminality* take place, upon the increase or growth thereof the masculine appears.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Féminate. *adj.* Feminine, not masculine; becoming only a woman. *Rare.*

A nation warlike, and inured to practice
Of policy and labour, cannot brook
A *feminate* authority. *Ford, Broken Heart.*

Féminine. *adj.*

1. Of the sex that brings forth young; female.

Thus we chastise the god of wine
With water that is *feminine*,
Until the cooler nymph abate
His wrath, and so concorporate. *Cleaveland.*

2. Belonging to women.

It will be worth our pains to take notice of some principal of the orders she [Paula] made in those *feminine* academies.—*Fuller, Holy State*, p. 87.

——'s face is almost the only exception I know to the observation, that something *feminine*—not effeminate, mind—is discoverable in the countenances of all men of genius. Look at that face of old Dampier, a rough sailor, but a man of exquisite mind. How soft is the air of his countenance, how delicate the shape of his temples!—*Coleridge, Table Talk.*

Her [Elizabeth Villiers'] influence over him [William III.] she owed not to her personal charms,—for it tasked all the art of Kneller to make her look tolerably on canvass,—not to those talents which peculiarly belong to her sex,—for she did not excel in playful talk, and her letters are remarkably deficient in *feminine* ease and grace,—but to powers of mind which qualified her to partake the cares and guide the counsels of statesmen.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

3. Effeminate; emasculated; wanting manliness.

Ninias was no man of war at all, but altogether *feminine* and subjected to ease and delicacy.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

4. Soft; tender; delicate.

Her heav'nly form
Angelic, but more soft and *feminine.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 457.

5. In *Grammar.*

At present [the word *she*] is uninflected. In Anglo-Saxon, however, it was a truly *feminine* form, from *se.* It had not, however, its present power; but rather coincided with the definite article [M.] *se*, [F.] *seo*, [N.] *that*, in Greek [M.] ὁ, [F.] ἡ [N.] τό.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, English Grammar for Classical Schools*, § 97.

In one sense the infinitive is susceptible of gender, though not in the way that a participle is so. The gender of a participle is that of the agent. This for an infinitive is impossible. . . . But the kind of gender which makes *gladius* masculine, and *hasta feminine*, may make the same distinction between any two kinds of action. The Greek infinitives are all neuter; but, logically, they might just as well be masculine or *feminine*, as may be seen in the way in which they are translated into Latin. Though το μισειν = odium, το φθονειν = invidia.—*Id., Elements of Comparative Philology*, p. 721.

By omitting the Substantive (*gender*), Feminine, like Masculine and Neuter, may become, in the way of construction, a Substantive, as, 'there are but few true *feminines* in English.' *Female* applies to sex rather than gender, and is a physiological rather than a grammatical term. *Feminine* applies to gender rather than sex, and is grammatical rather than physiological. See also Gender, Masculine, Neuter.

6. In the following extract it seems to mean anything female, or womanhood in general, nearly equivalent to the Greek τὸ θῆλυ.

O! why did God create at last
This novelty on earth, this fair defect
Of nature? And not fill the world at once
With men, as angels, without *feminine.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 889.

Femínity. *s.* Quality or property of woman; feminine character. *Rare.*

Hither great Venus brought this infant fair
. . . yfostered to be,
And trained up in true *feminitee.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 6, 51.

There being all these symptoms of *feminity* in the church of Rome.—*Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Seven Churches*, ch. vi.

Féminize. *v. a.* Make womanish.

Féminized. *part. adj.* Made womanish. *Rare*

The serpent said to the *feminized* Adam, why are you so demure?—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabalistica*, p. 45: 1653.

Fémoral. *adj.* [Lat. *femoralis*, from *femur* = thigh.] In *Anatomy.* Belonging to the thigh.

The largest crooked needle should be used in taking up the *femoral* arteries in amputation.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Fen. *s.* [A.S. *fenn.*] Marsh; low, flat, and moist ground; moor; bog: (often used *adjectivally* or as the *first element* in a *compound*).

I go alone
Like to a lonely dragon, that his *fen*
Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than seen.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 1.

The surface is of black *fen* earth.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Fence. *s.* [De-*fence.*]

1. Guard; security; outwork; defence.

That proved not *fence* enough to the reputation of their oppressors.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

There's no *fence* against inundations, earthquakes, or hurricanes.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

To put them out of their parents' view, at a great distance, is to expose them to the greatest dangers of their whole life, when they have the least *fence* and guard against them.—*Locke.*

Let us bear this awful corpse to Cæsar,
And lay it in his sight, that it may stand
A *fence* betwixt us and the victor's wrath.
Addison, Cato.

2. Enclosure; mound; hedge; fortified boundary.

In vain did nature's wise command
Divide the waters from the land,
If daring ships, and men prophane,
Invade th' inviolable main;
Th' eternal *fences* overleap,
And pass at will the boundless deep.
Dryden, Translation from Horace, b. i. ode iii

Shall I mention make
Of the vast mound that binds the Lucrine lake?
Or the disdainful sea, that, shut from thence,
Roars round the structure, and invades the *fence?*
Id.

Employ their wiles and unavailing care,
To pass the *fences* and surprise the fair. *Pope.*

3. Art of fencing; defence.

I bruised my skin th' other day, with playing at sword and dagger with a master of *fence.*—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.

They agreed ageynst bothe the wyll of Ancisus and the master of *fence* Vaschus Nunnez, that Nicuesa should be sought forth to take away the stryfe as touchinge the government.—*Eden, Translation of P. Martyr.* (Ord MS.)

4. Skill in defence.

I'll prove it on his body, if he dare,
Despite his nice *fence* and his active practice.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, v. 1.

Enjoy your dear wit, and gay rhetorick,
That hath so well been taught her dazzling *fence.*
Milton, Comus, 790.

5. Slang for a receiver of stolen property.

Fence. *v. a.*

1. Enclose; secure by an enclosure or hedge.

He hath *fenced* up my way that I cannot pass, and set darkness in my paths.—*Job*, xix. 8.

Thou hast clothed me with skin and flesh, and hast *fenced* me with bones and sinews.—*Ibid.* x. 11.

He went about to make a bridge to a strong city, which was *fenced* about with walls.—2 *Maccabees*, xii. 13.

See that the churchyard be *fenced* in with a decent rail, or other inclosure.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

2. Guard; fortify.

So much of adder's wisdom I have learnt,
To *fence* my ear against thy sorceries.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 936.

With love to friend, th' impatient lover went,
Fenc'd from the thorns, and trod the deep descent.
Dryden.

The wrongs of the church would be redressed: her property and dignity would be *fenced* by new guarantees; and those wicked courtiers who had, in the day of her adversity, injured and insulted her would be signally punished.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. viii.

Fence. *v. n.*

1. Practise the arts of manual defence; practise the use of weapons.

He having got some iron, should have it beaten into swords, and put into his servants' hands to *fence* with, and bang one another.—*Locke.*

2. Guard against; act on the defensive.

Vice is the more stubborn as well as the more dangerous evil, and therefore in the first place to be *fenced* against.—*Locke.*

This sort of inference was probably never carried to a greater length than it was in one particular instance by Descartes, when, as a proof of one of his physical principles, that the quantity of motion in the universe is invariable, he had recourse to the immutability of Divine Nature. Reasoning of a very similar character is however nearly as common now as it was in his time, and does duty largely as a means of *fencing* off disagreeable conclusions.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, b. v. ch. iii. § 8.

3. Fight according to the rules of fencing, or as a fencer.

If a throstle sing, he falls straight a capering:
He will *fence* with his own shadow.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 2.

A beauteous heifer in the wood is bred;
The stooping warriors aiming head to head,
Engage their clashing horns; with dreadful sound
The forest rattles, and the rocks rebound;
They *fence* and push, and pushing, loudly roar,
Their dewlaps and their sides are bath'd in gore.
Dryden.

A man that cannot *fence* will keep out of bullies' and gamesters' company.—*Locke.*

Fence-month. *s.* In *Forest-law.* Month, beginning about the ninth of June, and continuing till the ninth of July, in which it is prohibited to hunt in any forest, as the does are fawning. There is also a fence-month for fisheries.

The following statutes relate to . . . salmon and their *fencemonths.*—*Tomlin, Law Dictionary, Fish.* (Granger.)

Fénced. *part. adj.* Fortified.

Th' inhabitants each pasture and each plain
Destroyed have, each field to waste is laid;
In *fenced* towers bestowed is their grain,
Before thou cam'st this kingdom to invade.
Fairfax.

Fénceful. *adj.* Affording defence or protection. *Obsolete.*

Blue-ey'd Minerva . . .
Taught artists first the carving tool to wield,
Chariots with brass to arm, and form the *fenceful* shield. *Congreve, Hymn to Venus.*

Fénceless. *adj.* Without enclosure; open.

The wall
Immoveable of this now *fenceless* world.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 302.

Each motion of the heart rises to fury,
And love in their weak bosoms is a rage
As terrible as hate, and as destructive:
So the wind roars o'er the wide *fenceless* ocean,
And heaves the billows of the boiling deep,
Alike from north, from south. *Rowe, Jane Shore.*

Féncer. *s.*

1. One who fences; one who teaches or practises the use of weapons, or science of defence.

Calmness is great advantage; he that lets
Another chafe, may warm him at his fire,
Mark all his wand'rings, and enjoy his frets;
As cunning *fencers* suffer heat to tire.
G. Herbert.

A nimble *fencer* will put in a thrust so quick, that the foil will be in your bosom when you thought it a yard off.—*Sir K. Digby.*

2. Horse good at leaping fences.

So he bought a spavined hack for 'the best *fencer* that ever topped a rail.'—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney.*

Féncible. *adj.* Capable of defence; appointed for defending.

No fort so *fensible*, no walls so strong,
But that continual battery will rive.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 10, 10.

Forthwith a 'Parisian militia' shall be enrolled. Depart, ye heads of districts, to labour in this great work; while we here, in permanent committee, sit alert. Let *fencible* men, each party in its own range of streets, keep watch and ward, all night.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. i. b. v. ch. iv.

Féncibles. *s.* Regiments raised expressly for the defence of the country for a limited service and for a given time.

The most prominent of these objectionable estimates . . . was that of the Manx *fencibles.*—*Windham, Speech on the Army Estimates*, February 26, 1806. (Rich.)

Féncing. *verbal abs.* Art of one who fences.

These, being polemical arts, could no more be learned alone than *fencing* or cudgel-playing.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Fend. *v. a.*

1. Keep off; shut out.

Spread with straw the bedding of thy fold,
With fern beneath, to *fend* the bitter cold.
Dryden, Virgil's Georgics.

2. In *Navigation.* See extract under Fender, 2.

Fend. *v. n.* Shift off, or parry, a charge.

The dexterous management of terms, and being able to *fend* and prove with them, passes for a great part of learning; but it is learning distinct from knowledge.—*Locke.*

Fénder. *s.*

1. Iron plate laid before the fire to hinder falling coals from rolling forward to the floor.

So he sat, with the elbows on his knees, and his feet on the *fender.*—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney.*

2. See extract.

Fend in the sea language imports the same as defend. Hence the phrase '*fending* the boat,' &c.; that is, saving it from being dashed against the rocks, shore, or ship's side. Hence, also, *fenders*, any pieces of old cable-ropes, or billets of wood, &c., hung over the ship's side, to fend or keep other ships from rubbing against her, or to prevent her from striking or rubbing against a wharf or quay.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce.

Fénding. *verbal abs.* Shifting or parrying of charges.

Such *fending* and such proving.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Humourous Lieutenant.*

Fenerátion. *s.* [Lat. *fœneratio, -onis*; from *fœnus, -oris* = usury.] Usury; gain of interest; practice of increasing money by lending. *Rare.*

The hare figured not only pusillanimity and timidity from its temper, but *feneration* and usury from its fecundity and superfetation.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Fenéstral. *adj.* [Lat. *fenestralis*; from *fenestra* = window.] Belonging to windows.

Anthony Wood collected the sepulchral and *fenestral* inscriptions of the several parishes in the county of Oxford.—*Bishop Nicholson, English Historical Library.*

Fénnel. *s.* [A.S. *feonel*; Lat. *fœniculum.*] Umbelliferous plant so called, native and cultivated; Fœniculum vulgare: (Hog's *fennel*, also, a name for the Peucedanum palustre, a plant of an allied genus).

A savoury odour blown, more pleas'd my sense
Than smell of sweetest *fennel*, or the teats
Of ewe, or goat, dropping with milk at even.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 580.

A kind of *fennel* called finocchio is cultivated to a great extent for precisely the same part of the plant, namely the blanched footstalks (and roots) of the first set of leaves. . . . These finocchio roots and footstalks are eaten also raw, as a salad with oil and vinegar.—*Loudon, Encyclopædia of Gardening*, § 143.

The tender stalks of common *fennel* are used in salads; the leaves boiled enter into many fish-sauces; and raw are garnishers of several dishes. The blanched stalks of the variety called finocchio are eaten with oil, vinegar, and pepper, as a cold salad, and they are likewise sometimes put into soups.—*Ibid.* § 4011.

Fénny. *adj.* Having the character of, or deriving its character from, a fen.

Fillet of a *fenny* snake,
In the cauldron boil and bake.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.

Driving in of piles is used for stone or brick houses, and that only where the ground proves *fenny* or moorish.—*Moxon.*

The hungry crocodile, and hissing snake,
Lurk in the troubled stream and *fenny* brake.
Prior.

Fénowed. *adj.* [A.S. *fynigean* = become mouldy, corrupted, decayed.] Mouldy.

The old moth-eaten leaden legend, and the foisty and *fenowed* festival, are yet secretly laid up in corners.—*Dr. Favour, Antiquity's Triumph over Novelty*, p. 334: 1619.

Fénugreek. *s.* Leguminous plant so called, Trigonella Fœnum græcum.

The *fenugreek*, . . . Greek hay, was formerly cultivated in Italy, and still holds a prominent place in the agriculture of Egypt. In France it is cultivated to a limited extent near Paris for its seeds, which are used in medicine.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Feod. *s.* See Feud.

Feódal. *s.* See Feudal.

Feodálity. *s.* See Feudality.

Feódary. *s.* See Feudary, also Fedary.

Feódatory. *s.* See Feudatory.

Feódatory. *adj.* See Feudatory.

Feoff. *v. a.* [N.F. *feoffer.*] Invest (in the sense of put in possession) with anything.

Coheirs with thee of that blessed patrimony, so *feoffed* upon them, so possessed of them, that they can never be disseised.—*Bishop Hall, Breathings of the Devout Soul.*

If any man have a mind to *feoffe* a curse upon himself and his posterity, let him defile his fingers with the holy things of God.—*Seasonable Sermon*, p. 49.

By spirit men cozen, when they father false doctrine upon the spirit; by word, when they *feoff* it upon true doctrine.—*Shelford, Learned Discourses*, p. 231.

Feoff. *s.* See Fief.

Feóffee. *s.* One invested or feoffed.

The late earl of Desmond, before his breaking forth into rebellion, conveyed secretly all his lands to *feoffees* in trust, in hope to have cut off her majesty from the escheat of his lands.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Feóffment. *s.* Act of granting possession.

Divers young gentlemen proffered large *feoffments*, but in vain.—*Tarleton, News out of Purgatory.*

Feoffment [is] any gift or grant of any honours, castles, lands, or other immovable things, to another in fee-simple, that is, to him and his heirs for ever, by the delivery of seisin of the thing given: when it is in writing it is called a deed of *feoffment*: and in every *feoffment* the giver is called the feoffer, feoffator, and he that receiveth by virtue thereof the feoffee, feoffatus. The proper difference between a feoffer and a donor is, that the feoffer gives in fee-simple, the donor in fee-tail.—*Cowel.*

Patrons of both churches on account of their *feoffment*, and with the consent of Fulk Burmyngham, archdeacon of Oxford.—*Warton, History of the Parish of Kiddington*, p. 18.

Ferácious. *adj.* [Lat. *ferax.*] Fertile; fruitful. *Latinism.*

Those ages have been most *feracious* in the production of such persons.—*Stillingfleet, Origines Sacræ*, i. 6.

This firm republic, that against the blast
Of opposition rose; that (like an oak,
Nurs'd on *feracious* Algidum, whose boughs
Still stronger shoot beneath the rigid axe)
By loss, by slaughter, from the steel itself,
Even force and spirit drew.
Thomson, Liberty, pt. iii. (Ord MS.)

Féral. *adj.* [Lat. *feralis.*] Funereal; deadly. *Rare.*

Such *feral* accidents can want and penury produce.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 164.

The world is miserably tormented and shaken with wars; dearth, famine, inundations, plagues, and many *feral* diseases, reign among us.—*Ibid.* p. 679.

By the wan moon-beam oft the bird of night
Lengthens her *feral* note.
Headley, On the Ruins of Broomholm Priory.

Férdigew. *s.* [O.Fr. *verdugalle*; from Spanish and Portuguese *verdugo* = rod; rods being used for the sake of spreading out the hoop. *Faldiglia*, in Italian, is another form of this word, also *falbala* in French. These connect the following words, Falbala, Furbelow, Farthingale; the one under notice bearing the closest resemblance to the original.] Old form of Farthingale.

And I heard our nourse speak of a husband to-day,
Ready for our mistress; a rich man and a gay;
And we shall go in our French hoods every day;
In our silk cassocks (I warrant you) fresh and gay;
In our tucke *ferdigews* and billiments of golde,
Brave in our sutes of change, seven double folde.
Then shall ye see Tibet, sires, treade the moss trimme;
Nay, why said I treade? ye shall see her glide and swimme.
Udall, Royster Doyster.

Fere. *s.* [A.S. *fera, gefera.*] Companion; mate; equal: (formerly used either for husband or wife. *In fere* is also an old

expression for *together, in company*; and sometimes written *y fere*).

We shall ben *yfere*,
As Orpheus and Eurydice his *fere*.
Chaucer, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 791.

Charissa to a lovely *fere*
Was linked, and by him had many pledges dear.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 10, 4.

Féretory. *s.* [Lat. *feretrum.*] Place in churches where the bier is set.

A third shrine was prepared, whereon to place the other two, and inclose his sacred body. The upper part of this *feretory* was all covered with plate of the purest gold.—*Keepe, Monumenta Westmonasteriensia*, p. 137.

Férial. *adj.* [Lat. *ferialis*; from *feriæ* = holidays.] Respecting the common days of the week; sometimes, holidays. *Rare.*

Concerning the *ferial* character: The ecclesiastical year, of old, began at Easter, the first week whereof was all holiday, the days being distinguished by prima, secunda, tertia, &c., added unto *feria*; from thence the days of any other week began to be called feria prima, secunda, &c.—*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 134: 1650.

[They] did learn to dance, and to sing, and to play on instruments on the *ferial* days.—*Dugdale, Origines Judiciales*, ch. lv.

Feriátion. *s.* Act of keeping holiday. *Rare.*

As though there were any *feriation* in nature, this season is commonly termed the physician's vacation.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Férie. *s.* Any day of the week not kept holy. *Rare.*

My feast is turned into simple *ferie*.
Daunce of Machabre, fol. 221, b.

Férine. *adj.* [Lat. *ferinus*; from *fera* = wild beast.] Wild; savage. *Rare.*

The only difficulty is touching those *ferine*, noxious, and untamable beasts; as lions, tigers, wolves, bears.—*Sir M. Hale.*

There are brutish and unnatural desires, which the philosopher calleth *ferine* and inhumane.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, ch. xvi.

Férineness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Ferine; barbarity; savageness; wildness. *Rare.*

A ferine and necessitous kind of life, a conversation with those that were fallen into a barbarous habit of life, would assimilate the next generation to barbarism and *ferineness.—Sir M. Hale.*

Férity. *s.* Barbarity; cruelty; wildness; savageness. *Rare.*

All *ferity* and inhumanity being laid aside.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. ii.

The *ferity* of such minds bears no rule in retaliations.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, iii. 12.

[They] live by the rules of *ferity* and lust, and differ from the beasts seemingly in little else but external shape.—*Glanville, Sermons*, p. 285.

He reduced him from the most abject and stupid *ferity* to his senses, and to sober reason.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Ferm. *s. Obsolete.*

1. Rent for a farm; farm itself.

Ferm signified rent both in England and in France, says Madox, in his Firma Burgi: he might have added Scotland.—*Chalmers, Sir D. Lindsay, Glossary.*

2. Dwelling; abode.

His sinful soul with desperate disdain
Out of her fleshy *ferme* fled to the place of pain.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 5, 23.

Fermént. *v. a.* Develop fermentation; act as a ferment; produce the intestine motion and change of composition which results from brewing and other kindred processes.

Ye vig'rous swains! while youth *ferments* your blood,
And purer spirits swell the sprightly flood,
Now range the hills, the thickest woods beset,
Wind the shrill horn, or spread the waving net.
Pope.

Fermént. *v. n.* Pass into fermentation.

If wine or cider do *ferment* twice, it will be harder, than if it had *fermented* but once.—*Neile, Cider in Evelyn's Pomona.*

Férment. *s.* [Lat. *fermentum.*]

1. Fermentation.

Subdue and cool the *ferment* of desire.—*Rogers, Sermons.*

2. That which causes fermentation.

The semen puts females into a fever, upon impregnation; and all animal humours, which poison, are putrifying *ferments.—Sir J. Foyer, Preternatural State of the animal Humours.*

Fermentabílity. *s.* Capability of being fermented.

Newman, it would seem, was unwilling to admit of the *fermentability* of milk, because it was contrary to the ideas he had entertained of an animal liquor.—*Hunter, Georgical Essays*, i. 197. (Ord MS.)

Ferméntable. *adj.* Capable of being, or liable to be, fermented.

When the yeast has been decomposed by fermenting its definite proportion of sugar, it loses its *fermentable* property and leaves the excess of sugar unaffected, forming a sweet vinous solution. . . . When the expressed juice of the grape or must is inclosed in a vessel and out of contact with air, and is there subjected to the heat of boiling water, the small portion of oxygen present is rendered inactive, and the liquor experiences no *fermentative* change. —*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Fermentation.*

Ferméntal. *adj.* Having the power to cause fermentation. *Obsolete.*

Cucumbers, being waterish, fill the veins with crude and windy serosities, that contain little salt or spirit, and debilitate the vital acidity and *fermental* faculty of the stomach.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Fermentátion. *s.* Act of that which ferments; process by which anything is fermented; result thereof. See last extract.

The juice of grapes, after *fermentation*, will yield a spiritus ardens.—*Boyle.*

A man, by tumbling his thoughts, and forming them into expressions, gives them a new kind of *fermentation*; which works them into a finer body, and makes them much clearer than they were before.—*Collier, Essay on Friendship.*

When organic substances, under the influences of water, air, and warmth, are abandoned to the reciprocal action of their proximate elements, . . . they are entirely changed and decomposed so that their ultimate principles combine in new proportions and give birth to new compounds. To this process the general name of *fermentation* has been given. . . . The following may be enumerated as sufficiently distinct species of *fermentation*. 1. The saccharine *fermentation* in which starch and gum are converted into sugar. 2. The vinous *fermentation*, in which sugar is converted into alcohol. 3. The mucilaginous *fermentation*, in which sugar is converted into slime instead of alcohol. 4. The acetous *fermentation*, in which alcohol and other substances are converted into vinegar. 5. The putrid *fermentation*, or putrefaction, which characterizes particularly the decomposition of azotized organic substances.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Ferméntative. *adj.* Causing fermentation; having the power to cause fermentation.

Aromatical spirits destroy by their *fermentative* heat.—*Arbuthnot.*

(For a further example see extract under Fermentable.)

Ferméntativeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Fermentative; capability of fermenting.

The white of the egg, he concluded from its *fermentativeness*, to be impregnated with air.—*Dr. Tyson, History of the Royal Society*, iv. 172: 1684.

Ferménted. *part. adj.* Acted on by a ferment.

(For example see extract under next entry.)

Ferménting. *part. adj.* Causing fermentation; fermentative.

The precipitate or lees which fall down when fermentation is finished, consist of . . . a mixture of the *fermenting* principle with the insoluble matters contained in the *fermented* liquor.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines: Ferment.*

Férmillet. *s.* [Fr. *fermaillet.*] Buckle or clasp. *Obsolete.*

Those stones were sustained or stayed by buckles and *fermillets* of gold for more firmness.—*Donne, History of the Septuagint*, p. 49.

Fern. *s.* [A.S. *fearn.*] Plant so called, of the division Filices.

Black was the forest, thick with beech it stood,
Horrid with *fern* and intricate with thorn;
Few paths of human feet or tracks of beasts were worn. *Dryden.*

Férnsmund. *s.* [? Fern Osmund.] ? Fern so called; ? Osmunda regalis. *Rare.*

Fernsmund [is] a herb of some called waterfern, hath a triangular stalk, and is like pollipody, and it grows in bogs and hollow grounds.—*Markham, Cheap and good Husbandry*, 1676. (Nares by H. and W.)

Férny. *adj.* Overgrown with fern.

The herd sufflo'd, did late repair
To *ferny* heaths, and to their forest-lair. *Dryden.*

Ferócious. *adj.* [Fr. *féroce*; Lat. *ferox.*]

1. Savage; fierce.

Slow rose a form in majesty of mud,
Shaking the horrors of his ample brows,
And each *ferocious* feature grim with ooze.
Pope, Dunciad.

2. Ravenous; rapacious.

The hare that becometh a prey unto man, unto beasts and fowls of the air, is fruitful even unto superfetation; but the lion and *ferocious* animal hath young ones but seldom, and but one at a time.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Ferócíousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Ferocious.

That a precept of courtesy is by no means unworthy of the gravity and dignity of an apostolical mandate, may be gathered from the pernicious effects which all must have observed to have arisen from harsh strictness and sour virtue; such as refuses to mingle in harmless gaiety, or give countenance to innocent amusements, or which transacts the petty business of the day with a gloomy *ferociousness* that clouds existence.—*Johnson, Sermons*, p. 206. (Ord MS.)

Ferócity. *s.* Savageness; wildness; fierceness.

An uncommon *ferocity* in my countenance, with the remarkable flatness of my nose, and extent of my mouth, have procured me the name of lion.—*Addison, Guardian.*

Untaught, uncultivated, as they were
Inhospitable, full of *ferocity*. *Philips, Briton.*

Férous. *adj.* Savage. *Rare.*

And in this he had a special aim and hope also, to establish Christian laws among infidels; and by domestical to chase away those *ferous* and indomitable creatures that infested the land.—*Wilson, Life of James I.* (Nares by H. & W.)

Férreous. *adj.* [Lat. *ferreus*, from *ferrum* = iron.] Made, consisting, or having the nature, of iron. *Rare.*

In the body of glass there is no *ferreous* or magnetical nature.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Férret. *s.* [see last extract.] Animal (akin to the martens and polecats, partially domesticated,) so called, used chiefly for tracking rats and rabbits in their holes and burrows, over which it has a special advantage, from the nature of its eyesight, which is best in darkened places: (the eye being red, like that of an albino, has supplied numerous similes and metaphors, whence the word is often used *adjectivally*). Mustela furo.

With what an eager earnestness she looked, having threatning not only in her *ferret* eyes, but while she spoke, her nose seemed to threaten her chin.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Cicero
Looks with such *ferret* and such fiery eyes,
As we have seen him.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

Coneys are taken either by *ferrets* or purse-nets. —*Mortimer.*

'Let us have a look at this chap,' said the first, examining Vanslyperken, whose peaked nose and chin, small *ferret*-eyes, and downcast look, were certainly not in his favour; neither were his old and now tattered habiliments. Certainly no one would have taken Vanslyperken for a king's officer—unfortunately they took him for something else.—*Marryat, Snarleyyow*, vol. iii. ch. iii.

[*Ferret.*—1. Spun silk and riband woven from it. Italian, *fioretto*; French, *fleuret*, coarse ferret-silk (Florio); floret-silk (Cotgrave). German, *florett*, the outer envelop of the silk-cod, flirt or flurt-silk, ferret-silk, ferret. *Florett-band*, a ferret riband. (Küttner.) 2. Italian, *furetto, feretto*; French, *furet*; German, *frette, frett-wiesel*, a ferret, an animal used in hunting rabbits or rats in holes otherwise inaccessible. It is commonly supposed that the name of the animal has given rise to the verb signifying to poke in holes and corners, to search out. Italian, *ferettare, furettare*, to ferret or hunt in holes, to grope or fumble (Florio); French, *fureter*, to search, hunt, boult out, spy narrowly into every hole and corner. (Cotgrave.) It seems to me far more likely that the ferret (exclusively a tame animal) is named from the purpose for which it is kept, viz. for rooting or poking in holes for rabbits or vermin. The German *frettwiesel* would signify a weasel kept for the purpose designated by the verb *fretten*. Now we have Provençal *fretar*, French *frotter*, Bavarian *fretten*, to rub, to move to and fro over a surface. Moreover, *fretten* is identified with Provincial English *froat*, Dutch *wroeten*, by the common use of the three in the peculiar sense of to drudge, to earn with pains and difficulty. *Wroeten* is also to poke the fire, to poke or root in the ground, as a pig with his snout. The same train of thought is found in Provençal *fregar*; Italian, *fregare*, to rub, *frugare*, to rub, to pinch and spare miserably, to grope, to fumble, *furegare* (for *ferugare*), to fumble or grope for, to sweep an oven. And as *fregare, frugare* give rise to *furegare* by the insertion of an *e* (as in *umberella* for *umbrella*), so *fretten, frotter, wroeten*, are converted by a similar change into Italian *ferettare*,

(*ferutare*) *furetare*. The strongest objection to the foregoing explanation is French *furon* (Patois de Champagne), Spanish *huron*, a ferret. But *furegare*, *furettare*, to poke, grope, or search out, have so much the appearance of diminutives from a simple *furare*, that *furon* may well have been formed from that hypothetical form in the same way as Italian *furegone* from *furegare*, and with the same sense of poker, searcher-out.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Férret. *s.* See beginning of last extract under preceding entry.

Red wax and green *ferret*
Are fixed at the foot of the deeds.
Rejected Addresses.

Férret. *v. a.* Drive out of lurking-places, as the ferret drives the rat or rabbit.

The archbishop had *ferreted* him out of all his holds.—*Heylin.*

He went in quest of Hudibras,
To find him out where'er he was:
And, if he were above ground, vow'd
He'd *ferret* him, lurk where he would.
Butler, Hudibras.

Stay here a little, I'll *ferret* her out to you presently, I warrant.—Wife, my Lady Fidget, wife, he is coming into you the back way.—Let him come, and wellcome, which way he will.—*Wycherly, The Country Wife.*

So late as the year 1724 the Inquisition *ferreted* out, and drove into banishment, some considerable remnants of that unfortunate race, [persons in Spain of Moorish extraction].—*Swinburne, Travels through Spain*, let. 20.

Ferrugíneous. *adj.* [Lat. *ferrugineus*.] Partaking of particles and qualities of iron.

Ink may be made of any *ferrugineous* matter and astringent vegetable.—*Johnson, Review of Hanway's Journal.*

Ferrúginous. *adj.* Partaking of the particles and qualities of iron.

They are cold, hot, purgative, diuretick, *ferruginous*, saline, petrifying, and bituminous.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Férrule. *s.* [Fr. *virole*; Lat. *ferrum*.] Iron ring put round anything to keep it from cracking.

The fingers' ends are strengthened with nails, as we fortify the ends of our staves or forks with iron hoops or *ferrules*.—*Ray.*

Férry. *v. a.* [A.S. *faran* = pass.] Carry over in a boat.

Cymocles heard and saw,
He loudly call'd to such as were aboard,
The little bark unto the shore to draw,
And him to *ferry* over that deep ford.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Férry. *v. n.* Pass over water in a vessel of carriage.

Thence hurried back to fire,
They *ferry* over this Lethæan sound
Both to and fro, their sorrow to augment.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 603.

Férry. *s.*

1. Vessel in which goods or passengers are carried over water; ferryboat.

By this time was the worthy Guyon brought
Unto the other side of that wide strand,
Where she was rowing, and for passage sought:
Him needed not long call, she soon to hand
Her *ferry* brought. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Bring them with imagin'd speed
Unto the Traject, to the common *ferry*
Which trades to Venice.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 4.

I went down to the river Brent in the ordinary *ferry*.—*Addison.*

2. Passage over which the ferryboat passes.

Just above the *ferry* is the seat of Mr. Vernon, situated on an elevation, in the centre of this enchanting view.—*Wyndham, Tour through Monmouthshire and Wales.*

A chieftain to the Highlands bound,
Cried 'Boatman, do not tarry;
And I'll give ye a silver pound
To row me o'er the *ferry*.'
Campbell, Ballad of Lord Ullin's Daughter.

Férryboat. *s.* Ferry (in its first sense).

A *ferryboat* to carry over the king's household.—2 *Samuel*, xix. 18.

Férryman. *s.* One who keeps a ferry; one who for hire transports goods and passengers over the water.

I past, methought, the melancholy flood,
With that grim *ferryman*, which poets write of,
Unto the kingdom of perpetual night.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 4.

The common *ferryman* of Egypt, that wafted over the dead bodies from Memphis, was made by the Greeks the *ferryman* of hell, and solemn stories raised after him.—*Sir T. Browne.*

The grisly *ferryman* of hell deny'd
Æneas entrance, till he knew his guide.
Lord Roscommon.

Fértile. *adj.* [Fr. *fertile*; Lat. *fertilis*.] Fruitful; abundant; plenteous.

I had hope of France,
As firmly as I hope for *fertile* England.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

I have had a large, a fair, and a pleasant field; so *fertile*, that it has given me two harvests in a summer.—*Dryden.*

I ask whether in the uncultivated waste of America, a thousand acres yield as many conveniencies of life as ten acres of equally *fertile* land do in Devonshire?—*Locke.*

With *of*, productive.

The earth is *fertile of* all kind of grain.—*Camden, Remains.*

This happy country is extremely *fertile*, as *of* those above, so likewise *of* its productions under ground.—*Woodward.*

Fértile. *v. a.* Fertilize. *Rare.*

Their bounty falls like rain, and *fertils* all that's under them.—*Felltham, Resolves*, 39. (Ord MS.)

Fértileness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Fertile; fruitfulness; fecundity.

He, according to the *fertileness* of the Italian wit, did not only afford us the demonstration of his practice, but sought to enrich our mind with the contemplation thereof.—*Sir P. Sidney, Defence of Poesy.*

Fertílitate. *v. a.* Make fertile. *Rare.*

A cock will in one day *fertilitate* the whole racemation or cluster of eggs, not excluded in many weeks after.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Fertility. *s.* [Fr. *fertilité*; Lat. *fertilitas*.] Fecundity; abundance; fruitfulness; plenteousness.

I will go root away
The noisome weeds, that without profit suck
The soil's *fertility* from wholesome flowers.
Shakespear, Richard II. iii. 4.

Paradise itself exceeded in beauty and *fertility*; and these places had but a resemblance thereof.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

The quickness of the imagination is seen in the invention, the *fertility* in the fancy, and the accuracy in the expression.—*Dryden.*

Fertilizátion. *s.* Act of making fertile; process by which anything is fertilized: (*fertilization* is the commoner term in *Botany* or *Vegetable Physiology*; *fecundation* in *Zoology* or *Animal Physiology*).

The anthers ... burst open in various ways, generally from two longitudinal slits, from which the sides of the case fold back like doors, and allow the escape of the pollen. This substance is for the *fertilization* of the ovules, and unless it reaches the stigma so as to have its influence conveyed down the style to the ovules, these latter never become perfect seeds.—*Henfrey, Rudiments of Botany*, ch. i.

Fértilize. *v. a.* Make fruitful or fertile.

Having watered and *fertilized*, by their passage, the grounds through which they [rivers] seemed to wander.—*Boyle, Considerations on the Style of the Holy Scriptures*, p. 56.

Rain-water carries along with it a sort of terrestrial matter that *fertilizes* the land, as being proper for the formation of vegetables.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Fértilized. *part. adj.* Impregnated.

The general law to which both homogenesis and heterogenesis conform, thus appears to be, that the products of a *fertilized* germ go on accumulating by simple growth, so long as the forces whence growth results are greatly in excess of the antagonist forces; but that when diminution of the one set of forces, or increase of the other, causes a considerable decline in this excess, and an approach towards equilibrium, *fertilized* germs are again produced.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology.*

Fértilizer. *s.* That which fertilizes.

When more is taken from the land than is given back, the purchase of extraneous *fertilizers* is the only resource.—*Loudon, Encyclopædia of Agriculture.*

Fértilizing. *part. adj.* Rendering fertile.

Though the colossal statue of Amunotoph uttered its musical notes every morning at sunrise, still tuneful amid the desolation with which it was surrounded, and the Nile was still worshipped at midsummer by the husbandman, to secure its *fertilizing* overflow.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. xiv.

A spermatozoon is doubtless a very general form of the essential matter of the sperm: but in tracing the modifications of the spermatozoa from mammalia down the scale of animal life, we find them gradually reduced to the head or nuclear part, and discern in the vibratile caudal appendage an accessory relating to the passage of the *fertilising* principle to the germ-cell, rather than to its essential operations when arrived there.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. ii.

Férula. *s.* [Latin.] Instrument of correction with which young scholars are beaten on the hand.

The birch upon the breeches of the small ones,
And humble with the *ferula* the tall ones.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.

These differ as much as the rod and *ferula*.—*Shaw, Grammar.*

Férular. *s.* Ferule. *Rare.*

Fists, and *ferulars*, rods, and scourges, have been the usual dainties in schools.—*Hartlib, Reformation of Schools*, p. 13: 1642.

Férule. *s.* Ferula, of which it is the Anglicized form.

Now my rhymes relish of the *ferule* still,
Some nose-wise pedant saith.
Bishop Hall, Satires, iv. 1.

Before he had any down upon his chin, and whilst he was under the *ferule*.—*id., Remains*, p. 304.

From the rod or *ferule* I would have them free, as from the menace of them.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

They were always in their first garden, reaping harvests of their golden time, among their Floriand their Spici-legia; in Arcadia still, but kings; the *ferule* of their sway not much harsher, but of like dignity with that mild sceptre attributed to king Basileus: the Greek and Latin, their stately Pamela and their Philoclea; with the occasional duncery of some untoward tyro, serving for a refreshing interlude of a Mopsa, or a clown Damœtas!—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, The Old and the New Schoolmaster.*

Férvency. *s.*

1. Heat of mind; ardour; eagerness.

Your diver
Did hang a salt fish on his hook, which he
With *fervency* drew up.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 5

2. Pious ardour; flame of devotion; zeal.

We have on all sides lost much of our first *fervency* towards God.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity* dedication.

There must be zeal and *fervency* in him which proposeth for the rest those suits and supplications, which they by their joyful acclamations must ratify.—*Ibid.*

When you pray, let it be with attention, with *fervency*, and with perseverance.—*Archbishop Wake, Preparation for Death.*

Férvent. *adj.* [Lat. *fervens*, *-entis*; pres. part. of *ferveo* = boil; whence *fervidus* and *fervor*.]

1. Hot; boiling.

The fountain's
Bubbling wave did ever freshly wade,
Ne ever would through *fervent* Summer fade.
Spenser.

From the phlegmatick humour, the proper allay of *fervent* blood, will flow a future quietude and serenitude.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

2. Hot in temper; vehement.

They that are more *fervent* to dispute, be not always the most able to determine.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. Ardent in piety; warm in zeal; flaming with devotion.

This man being *fervent* in the spirit, taught diligently the things of the Lord.—*Acts*, xviii. 25.

So spake the *fervent* angel; but his zeal
None seconded, as out of season judg'd,
Or singular and rash.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 849.

Let all enquiries into the mysterious points of theology be carried on with *fervent* petitions to God, that he would dispose their minds to direct all their skill to the promotion of a good life.—*South, Sermons.*

4. Ardent in love.

Will you go to him then and speak for me?
You have loved longer, but not *ferventer*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Laws of Candy.

Férvently. *adv.* In a fervent manner.

1. In a burning degree.

It continued so *fervently* hot, that men roasted eggs in the sand.—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 116.

2. Eagerly; vehemently.

Pleasure, whereunto a man is *fervently* moved.—*Sir T. Elyot, Governour*, fol. 182.

They all that charge did *fervently* apply,
With greedy malice and importune toil.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

3. With pious ardour; with holy zeal.

Epaphras saluteth you, labouring *fervently* for you in prayers.—*Colossians*, iv. 12.

He cares not how or what he suffers, so he suffer well, and be the friend of Christ; nor where nor

when he suffers, so he may do it frequently, *fervently*, and acceptably.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Férventness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Fervent; ardour; zeal.

Having great power, with constant *ferventness* of spirit, to declare his will.—*Bale, Discourse on the Revelations*, pt. iii. sign. A. iii. b.

Férvid. *adj.* Hot; burning; boiling; vehement; eager; zealous.

The mounted sun
Shot down direct his *fervid* rays, to warm
Earth's inmost womb. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 300.

Férvidness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Fervid; ardour of mind; zeal; passion.

As to the healing of Malchus's ear, . . . in the account of the meek Lamb of God, it was a kind of injury done to him by the *fervidness* of St. Peter, who knew not yet what spirit he was of.—*Bentley, Sermons*, vi.

Férvour. *s.* [Lat. *fervor*; Fr. *ferveur*.]

1. Heat; warmth.

Were it an undeniable truth that an effectual *fervour* proceeded from this star, yet would not the same determine the opinion.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Like bright Aurora, whose refulgent ray
Foretells the *fervour* of ensuing day,
And warns the shepherd with his flocks retreat
To leafy shadows, from the threatened heat.
Waller.

These silver drops, like morning dew,
Foretell the *fervour* of the day;
So from one cloud soft show'rs we view,
And blasting lightnings burst away. *Pope.*

2. Heat of mind; zeal.

Odious it must needs have been to abolish that which all had held for the space of many ages, without reason so great as might in the eyes of impartial men appear sufficient to clear them from all blame of rash proceedings, if in *fervour* of zeal they had removed such things.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. Ardour of piety.

There will be at Loretto, in a few ages, more jewels of the greatest value in Europe, if the devotion of its princes continues with its present *fervour*.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Féscue. *s.* [Lat. *festuca* = young shoot, or stalk of a tree; hence *festue* the form in accordance with etymology.]

1. Small wire with which those who teach to read point out the letters.

Teach him an alphabet upon his fingers, making the points of his fingers of his left hand both on the inside to signify some letter, when any of them is pointed at by the forefinger of the right hand, or by any kind of *fescue*.—*Holder.*

Teach them how manly passions ought to move;
For such as cannot think, can never love;
And since they needs will judge the poet's art,
Point 'em with *fescues* to each shining part.
Dryden.

2. In *Botany*. Grass so called; species or varieties of the genus Festuca.

The hard *fescue* (Festuca duriuscula) . . . is far less productive than the meadow *fescue*.—*Morton, Cyclopædia of Agriculture, Festuca.*

Fésels. *s.* [Fr. *faséole*; Lat. *phaseolus*.] Kidneybeans. *Rare.*

Disdain not *fesels* or poor vetch to sow,
Or care to make Egyptian lentils thrive.
May, Translation of Virgil.

Fesse. *s.* In *Heraldry*. See extracts.

The *fesse* is so called of the Latin word fascia, a band or girdle, possessing the third part of the escutcheon over the middle; if there be above one, you must call them bars; if with the field there be odd pieces, as seven or nine, then you must name the field, and say so many bars; if even, as six, eight, or ten, you must say barwise, or barry of six, eight, or ten, as the king of Hungary bears argent and gules barry of eight.—*Peacham, On Blazoning.*

Fesse, in heraldry, [is] one of the nine honourable ordinaries of the escutcheon, which it divides horizontally in the middle, and separates the chief from the point. It is supposed to represent a broad girdle or belt of honour, such as those with which the knights-at-arms were anciently girded. It possesses the centre of the escutcheon, and contains in breadth one third thereof. . . . When the *fesse* takes up less than its proper breadth, it is called a bar. *Fesse*-point is the exact centre of the escutcheon.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Féstal. *adj.* [Lat. *festus, festivus, festalis*, from *festum* = feast; *festivitas -atis*; Fr. *festivité*.] Respecting feasts; befitting a feast.

They would have thought, who heard the strain,
They saw in Tempe's vale her native maids
Amidst the *festal* sounding shades
To some unwearied minstrel dancing.
Collins, Ode on the Passions.

These were *festal* chansons for enlivening the merriments of the Christmas celebrity.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 142.

At *festal* seasons there may be supposed a very numerous company.—*Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland.*

Féster. *v. n.* Rankle; corrupt; grow virulent.

I might, even in my lady's presence, discover the sore which had deeply *festered* within me.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

I have some wounds upon me, and they smart
To hear themselves remembered.—
Well might they *fester* 'gainst ingratitude,
And tent themselves with death.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 9.

Passion and unkindness may give a wound that shall bleed and smart; but it is treachery that makes it *fester*.—*South, Sermons.*

Féstered. *part. adj.* Taken the character of a fester.

How should our *festered* sores be cured?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Féstering. *part. adj.* Taking the character of a fester.

Inward corruption and infected sin
Not purg'd, not heal'd, behind remained still,
And *festering* sore, did rankle yet within.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Féstinate. *adj.* [Lat. *festinatus*, pass. part. of *festino* = hasten; *festinatio, -onis*.] Hasty; hurried. *Rare.*

Advise the duke, where you are going, to a most *festinate* preparation: we are bound to the like.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, iii. 7.

Féstinately. *adv.* Hastily; speedily; with speed. *Rare.*

Take this key! give enlargement to the swain; bring him *festinately* hither.—*Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost*, iii. 1.

Festinátion. *s.* Haste; hurry. *Rare.*

Lay hands on him with all *festination*.—*Preston, Tragedy of King Cambises*: 1561.

Festination may prove precipitation.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, i. 33.

Féstival. *s.* Time of feast; anniversary-day of civil or religious joy.

So tedious is this day,
As is the night before some *festival*,
To an impatient child that hath new robes,
And may not wear them.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 2.

Follow, ye nymphs and shepherds all,
Come, celebrate this *festival*,
And merrily sing, and sport, and play;
'Tis Oriana's nuptial day. *Granville.*

The *festival* of our Lord's resurrection we have celebrated, and may now consider the chief consequence of his resurrection, a judgment to come.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons.*

Used *adjectivally*.

The king forbid that they should profane the sabbaths and *festival* days.—1 *Maccabees*, i. 45.

He appeared at great tables, and *festival* entertainments, that he might manifest his divine charity to men.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Féstival. *adj.* Festive (to which a writer like Sir T. Browne was likely to prefer it, though it may also be Féstival).

Their garlands . . . were convivial, *festival*, sacrificial, nuptial, honorary, funebrial.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 91.

Féstive. *adj.* Joyous; gay; befitting a feast.

The glad circle round them yield their souls
To *festive* mirth, and wit that knows no gall.
Thomson.

His vein was chiefly *festive* and satirical.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, vol. i. dissertation 2.

Festívity. *s.*

1. Festival; time of rejoicing.

The daughter of Jephtha came to be worshipped as a deity, and had an annual *festivity* observed unto her honour.—*Sir T. Browne.*

There happening a great and solemn *festivity*, such as the sheep shearings used to be, David condescends to beg of a rich man some small repast.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Gaiety; joyfulness; temper or behaviour befitting a feast.

To some persons there is no better instrument to cause the remembrance, and to endear the affection to the article, than the recommending it by *festivity* and joy of a holiday.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Festívous. *adj.* Merry. *Rare.*

(Used in the title of a work by Gayton quoted under Fausen.)

Festoón. *s.* [Fr. *feston*.] Anything hanging like a wreath or garland, suspended by the two extremes in a curved form, with its ends hanging down perpendicularly.

The mere flower-painter is, we see, obliged to study the form of *festons*.—*Lord Shaftesbury.*

Féstucine. *adj.* [Lat. *festuca*.] Straw-colour between green and yellow. *Rare.*

Therein may be discovered a little insect of a *festucine* or pale green, resembling a locust or grasshopper.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Festúcous. *adj.* Formed of straw. *Rare.*

We speak of straws, or *festucous* divisions, lightly drawn over with oil.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Fet. *v. a.* Fetch. *Obsolete.*

Get home with thy fewel, make ready to *fet*,
The sooner the easier carriage to get.
Tusser, Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

In the *preterite*.

And they *fet* forth Urijah out of Egypt to Jehoiakim, who slew him with the sword.—*Jeremiah*, xxvi. 23.

We hoist up mast and sail, that in a while
We *fet* the shore.
Sackville, Induction to Mirrour for Magistrates.

In the *participle*.

On, you noblest English,
Whose blood is *fet* from fathers of war-proof.
Shakespear, Henry V. iii. 1.

Herewith affrighted, Hero shrunk away,
And in her lukewarm place Leander lay;
Whose lively heat, like fire from heaven *fet*,
Would animate gross clay, and higher set
The drooping thoughts of base-declining souls,
Than dreary-Mars-carousing nectar bowls.
Marlowe and Chapman, Translation of Hero and Leander.

Fet. *s.* [?] Piece. *Rare.*

The bottom clear,
Now laid with many a *fet*
Of seed-pearl, ere she bath'd her there
Was known as black as jet. *Drayton.*

Fétal. *adj.* Having the character of a fetus.

The egg-shell is almost entirely fitted with a glutinous substance, laid up for the nourishment of the *fœtal* animals.—*Dr. Waterhouse, The Botanist*, (Ord MS.)

Fetátion. *s.* Generation of a fetus.

Being ripened to *fœtation* by the heat of the sun, they live upon leaves and grass.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.* (Ord MS.)

(For another example see extract under Extrication.)

Fetch. *v. a.* [A.S. *feccan*, from the same root as *fang*, i.e. that which catches. The Anglo-Saxon *fo-n*, and Danish *faae*, stand to *fang* as *go* to *gang*. The Danish preterite *fik* illustrates the change from the sound of *-ng* to that of *k, ksh, tsh*.]

1. Go and bring.

Go to the flock and *fetch* me from thence two kid goats.—*Genesis*, xxvii. 9.

2. Reach; arrive at; come to.

Mean time flew our ships, and streight we *fetcht*
The Syren's isle; a spleenless wind so stretcht
Her wings to waft us, and so urg'd our keel.
Chapman.

Visitation of the sick is a dutie required both by the law of humanitie and of religion. Bodily infirmitie is sad and comfortlesse, and therefore needs the presence and counsell of friends to relieve it; although, when we draw the curtains of those that are eminently gracious, we do rather *fetch* than bring a blessing.—*Bishop Hall, Joash with Elisha.* (Ord MS.)

If earth, industrious of herself, *fetch* day
Travelling East; and with her part averse
From the sun's beam, meet night; her other part
Still luminous by his ray.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 137.

3. Obtain as its price.

During such a state, silver in the coin will never *fetch* as much as the silver in bullion.—*Locke.*

4. Perform; effect.

Note a wild and wanton herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing loud.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

I'll *fetch* a turn about the garden, pitying
The pangs of barr'd affections; though the king
Hath charg'd you should not speak together.
Id., Cymbeline, i. 2.

When evening grey doth rise, I *fetch* my round,
Over the mount. *Milton, Arcades*, 54.

To come to that place they must *fetch* a compass three miles on the right hand through a forest.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

She
As if she had drunk Lethe, or had made
Even with Heaven, did *fetch* so still a sleep,
So sweet and sound.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Maid's Tragedy.

The fox *fetched* a hundred and a hundred leaps at a delicious cluster of grapes.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Talk to her of an unfortunate young lady that lost her beauty by the small-pox, she *fetches* a deep sigh.—*Addison.*

Fetch again. Recover.

In smells, we see their great and sudden effect in *fetching* men *again*, when they swoon.—*Bacon. Natural and Experimental History.*

Fetch out. Develop.

These ways, if there were any secret excellence among them, would *fetch* it *out*, and give it fair opportunities to advance itself by.—*Milton, Tractate on Education.*

A human soul without education is like marble in the quarry, which shews none of its beauties till the skill of the polisher *fetches out* the colours.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Fetch up. Carry up; take forward; overtake.

At Rome, any of those arts immediately thrives under the encouragement of the prince, and may be *fetched up* to its perfection in ten or a dozen years, which is the work of an age or two in other countries.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

The hare laid himself down and took a nap; for, says he, I can *fetch up* the tortoise when I please.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

With *about.* Change; veer.

Like a shifted wind unto a sail,
It makes the course of thoughts to *fetch about.*
Shakespear, King John, iv. 2.

Fetch. *s.* [A.S. *facen* = trick.] Stratagem by which anything is indirectly performed, or by which one thing seems intended and another is done; trick; artifice.

An envious neighbour is easy to find,
His cumbersome *fetches* are seldom behind:
His *fetch* is to flatter, to get what he can;
His purpose once gotten, a pin for thee then.
Tusser, Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

It is a *fetch* of warrant;
You laying these slight sullies on my son,
As 'twere a thing a little soil'd i' th' working.
Shakespear, Hamlet, ii. 1.

But Sidrophel, as full of tricks
As rota men of politicks,
Straight cast about to over-reach
Th' unweary conqu'ror with a *fetch.*
Butler, Hudibras.

The fox had a *fetch* in't.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Dick, from these instances and *fetches*
Thou mak'st of horses, clocks, and watches,
Quoth Mat, thou seem'st to me to mean
That Alma is a mere machine. *Prior, Alma*, iii.

Fetch. *s.* [see extract.] Apparition of one who is alive.

[*Fetch*-lights, *fetch*-candles, corpse-candles, or dead-men's candles, are appearances seen at night, as of candles in motion, supposed to be in attendance on a ghostly funeral, and to portend the death of some one in the neighbourhood. (Brand's Popular Superstitions.) The superstition obviously agrees with the notion of the Will o' the wisp or ignis fatuus, which is known in Holland by the name of Doodkeerse, death-candle, or dead-man's candle. The name might plausibly be explained as if the apparition were something sent to *fetch* the fated person to the other world, but probably it has a more ancient origin than would be indicated by such a derivation. The *Vætt* in Scandinavian mythology is a kind of goblin supposed to dwell in mounds and desert places, and the ignis fatuus is called in Norway *Vætte-lys*, the Vætt's candle, the identity of which with the Pembrokeshire *fetch*-light, or *fetch*-candle, can hardly be doubted.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Fétching. *verbal abs.* Reaching.

The conditions of weapons, and their improvements, are the *fetching* afar off, for that outruns the danger, as it is seen in ordnance and muskets.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Fete. *s.* [Fr. *fête.*] Etymologically Feast; but more often applied to a showy reception of company than to a convivial meeting; fieldday; gala; gala day: (probably naturalized; the verb, as, 'he was splendidly *fêted*,' being used).

And then he gave prodigious *fêtes*—
All Warsaw gather'd round his gates.
Byron, Mazeppa.

And long, and late, at many a *fête*
Gooseberry champagne shall shine,
And as old as it was in Twenty-eight
Shall it be in Twenty-nine. *Praed.*

Fétid. *adj.* [Fr. *fétide*; Lat. *fœtidus.*] Foul smelling; stinking; having a smell strong and offensive.

Most putrefactions are of an odious smell; for they smell either *fetid* or mouldy.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

In the most severe orders of the church of Rome, those who practise abstinence, feel after it *fetid* hot eructations.—*Arbuthnot.*

Plague, fiercest child of Nemesis divine,
Descends from Ethiopia's poison'd woods,
From stifled Cairo's filth and *fetid* fields.
Thomson, Seasons, Summer.

Emerging from a *fetid* dungeon, after the depression of a long confinement, with the weight of his recantation upon him, against an adverse court, he [Jerome of Prague] stood his ground with wonderful copiousness, fluency, and readiness of language, and with consummate dexterity, now deeply pathetic, now with playful wit or taunting sarcasm, confounding, bewildering, overpowering his adversaries. — *Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiii. ch. ix.

Spelt with *œ.*

She had been stripped of all her jewels and costly raiment, beaten, her hair torn from her head, and plunged into a *fœtid* dungeon.—*Ibid.* b. v. ch. xii.

Fétidness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Fetid.

Salts, with the sea-water attenuating and colliquating whatever is foreign and superfluous, suffer no *fetidness* or putrefaction to breed.—*Translation of Plutarch's Morals*, iii. 464. (Ord MS.)

Fétlock. *s.* [see last extract.] Tuft of hair that grows behind the pastern joint of horses.

Their wounded steeds
Fret *fetlock* deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 7.

White were the *fetlocks* of his feet before,
And on his front a snowy star he bore.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil.

But first, outspent with this long course,
The Cossack prince rubb'd down his horse,
And made for him a leafy bed,
And smooth'd his *fetlocks* and his mane,
And slack'd his girth, and stripp'd his rein,
And joy'd to see how well he fed. *Byron, Mazeppa.*

[*Fetlock.*—The hair that grows behind on a horse's feet. Now generally applied to the joint on which the hair in question grows. We should naturally resolve the word into *foot-lock*, in accordance with Swedish *huf-skægg*, hoof-beard; but Swiss *fiesloch*, *fisloch*, Dutch *vitlok*, *vitslok* (Halma in v. *fanon*), the pastern of a horse, lead in another direction. Platt Deutsch *fiss*, fine thread, fibres (Dannell); Swiss *fisel*, *gefisel*, loose, unravelled threads hanging from a garment, also the *fetlock* or long hair growing on the pastern. (Stalder.)—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Fétor. *s.* [Lat.] Stink; stench; strong and offensive smell.

The *fetor* may discover itself by sweat and humour.—*Sir T. Browne.*

When the symptoms are attended with a *fetor* of any kind, such a disease will be cured by acescent substances, and none better than whey.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Fétter. *s.* [A.S. *feotur*, *fæter.*] Chains for the feet; chains by which walking is hindered.

Doctrine unto fools is as *fetters* on the feet, and like manacles on the right hand.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxi. 19.

Drawing after me the chains and *fetters* whereunto I have been tied, I have by other men's errours failed.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Passion's too fierce to be in *fetters* bound,
And nature flies him like enchanted ground.
Dryden.

The wretch in double *fetters* bound,
Your potent mercy may release. *Prior.*

Pleasure arose in those very parts of his leg that just before had been so much pained by the *fetter.*—*Addison.*

I thought her pride
Had broke your *fetters*, and assur'd your freedom.
A. Philips.

Fétter. *v. a.* Bind or constrain by fetters; enchain; shackle; tie.

Neither her great worthiness nor his own suffering for her, could *fetter* his fickleness.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

A chain which man to *fetter* man has made;
By artifice impos'd, by fear obey'd. *Prior.*

Fétterless. *adj.* Free from restraint.

Yet this affected strain gives me a tongue
As *fetterless* as is an emperour's.
Marston, Malcontent.

Fétterlock. *s.* See Gyve. Commonest as a term in *Heraldry.*

The said Duke of York bare also for an impresa a fauleon in a *fetterlock*, implying that he was locked up from all hope and possibility of the kingdome.—*Camden, Remains, Impreses.* (Rich.)

Féttle. *v. n.* [see last extract.] Get ready; prepare; do business; be employed.

Nor list he now go whistling to the car,
But sells his team, and *fettleth* to the war.
Bishop Hall, Satires, iv. 6.

From the publique faith and an egg and butter,
The Irish purchases and all their clutter,
Omega's nose, when he *fettles* to sputter.
Cleaveland, Libera Nos, A Lenten Letany.

When your master is most busy in company, come in and pretend to *fettle* about the room; and if he chides, say you thought he rung the bell.—*Swift, Advice to Servants, Directions to the Footman.*

[*To Fettle.*—To set in order, to repair anything that is broken or defective, to set about anything; *fettle*, good condition, proper repair. Perhaps the fundamental idea is that of binding up, binding together, from Anglo-Saxon *fetel*, a girdle; Swedish *faetill*, a girdle, band, handle of a sword, the equivalent of German *fessel*, a thong, from *fassen*, to hold. Thus *fettle* is explained by Coles, *se accingere ad aliquid. . . . To fettle to*, to go about a business, to buckle to. Old Norse, *fiötla*, nodare et renodare; *fiötlar*, nooses, snares. (Halderson.)

'The Scottys into gud aray
Togyddyr knyt thaim, apertly
Tuk the feld and manlykly
Fetlyt wyth thare fays in fycht.'
(Wyntoun in Jamieson.)

On the other hand *fettle* is often used in a sense which leads in a totally different direction. It is applied to the light work required to finish the preparations of a thing. Swift desires the footman, when he knows his master to be most busy, to 'come in and pretend to *fettle* about the room.' Here it seems to agree with Old Norse *fiatla*, actus levis, frivolus, fiddling action; *fiatla*, to fumble *fitla*, modicum tango vel apparo; leviter digitos admovere; *fitla vid*, leviter attingere; Norse *fitla*, to labour at a thing one cannot get right, as in untying a knot (Aasen); Platt Deutsch, *fiseln*, to pass the fingers gently over; *fisseln*, to bustle about in cleaning; *fissel-maken* (fettle-maid), an under housemaid. (Bremisches Wörterbuch.)—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Fétus. *s.* [Lat.] Unborn animal, but fully, or nearly fully, formed: (as opposed to Embryo).

That paradox of Hippocrates some learned physicians have of late revived, that the *fetus* respires in the womb.—*Boyle.*

Feud. *s.* [see Fee and Fief.]

1. Quarrel; contention; opposition; war.

Though men would find such mortal *feuds*
In sharing of their publick goods.
Butler, Hudibras.

Scythia mourns
Our guilty wars, and earth's remotest regions
Lie half unpeopled by the *feuds* of Rome.
Addison, Cato.

The constitution of *feuds* had its original from the military policy of the northern nations.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

2. Primary element in the feudal system.

Feúdal. *adj.* Having the nature of a feud; constituted by a system of feuds.

Wales, that was not always the *feudal* territory of England, having been governed by a prince of their own, had laws utterly strange to the laws of England.—*Hale.*

A *feudal* kingdom was properly the encampment of a great army; military ideas predominated, military subordination was established, and the possession of land was the pay which the soldiers received for their personal service.—*Robertson, History of Scotland.*

The word 'fee' in the northern languages signifies a 'conditional stipend' or 'reward;' and by combination with the northern 'odh,' 'odhal,' or 'udal,' which signifies 'proprietas,' will be formed 'fee-odh,' or 'foedum,' to denote a feeodhal, or *feudal*, or stipendiary property.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England.*

Spelt (as it generally was up to the time of Blackstone, Blackstone included) with *e.*

The *feodal* discipline extended itself every where, and influenced the conduct of the courts, and the manners of the people, with its own irregular martial spirit.—*Burke, Abridgement of English History*, iii. 1.

Feúdalism. *s.* Feudal system, state, or principle.

Feudalism was beaten down. The nobility, in its quarrels with the crown, had pretty well succumbed, and the monarch was all in all.—*Thackeray, The Four Georges, George I.*

Feudálity. *s.* Feudal character.

The king's household has not only several strong traces of this *feudality*, but it is formed also upon the principles of a body corporate; it has its magistrates, courts, and by-laws.—*Burke, On Economical Reform*, vol. ii. p. 211. (Ord MS.)

The leaders teach the people to reject all *feodality* as the barbarism of tyranny.—*Burke.*

Feúdary. *adj.* Feudatory.

What greater dividing than by a pernicious and hostile peace to disalleige a whole *feudary* kingdom from the ancient dominion of England?—*Milton. On the Articles of Peace.*

Feúdary. *s.* Holder of an estate by a feudal tenure.

Nebuchadnezzar the great king of Babylon comes up, and sweepes away both the lord and his *feodarie*, Pharaoh and Jehoiakim.—*Bishop Hall, Josiah's Death.* (Ord MS.)

[*Feudary* is] one who holds his estate under the tenure of suit and service to a superior lord. This word is cited by Dr. Johnson upon the authority of Sir T. Hanmer, who has thus defined *feodary* in his note on *fedary* in Shakspeare. But the feudal vassal, as Mr. Malone observes, was not called a *feodary*, but a *feodatary* or *feudatory*. A *feodary* was an officer appointed by the court of wards to be present with, and assistant to, the escheators in every county at the finding of officers, and to give in evidence for the king. Stat. 32 Hen. VIII. ch. 46. See also Bullokar's Expositor.—*Todd.*

For remarks on this see Fedary.

Feúdatary. *s.* One who holds not in chief, but by some conditional tenure from a superior.

It was hard to obtain [in the feudal times] the fair *feudatary*, who was the object of universal adoration.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, vol. i. diss. 1.

Feúdatary. *adj.* Holding from another by some conditional tenure.

Any beneficiary or *feodatory* king.—*Bacon, Observations on a Libel*: 1502.

Feúdist. *s.* One learned in the law of feuds; feudal antiquary.

Marquesse is as much as a lord of the frontiers; although I know divers other are the derivations which the *feudists* have imagined.—*Selden, On Drayton's Polyolbion*, s. 7.

The word is to be found in this sense, ... in all the *feudists*.—*Brady, English Historical Glossary*, p. 46.

Feúter. *v. a.* [Fr. *feutrer*.] Make ready. *Rare.*

He his threatful spear
Gan *fewter*. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Feúterer. *s.* [Fr. *vautrier*, or *vaultrier*, from *vaultre* = a kind of hound; L.Lat. *vaultarius*.] Dogkeeper; man who, in coursing, lets the greyhounds off from the slips; one who hunts beagles. *Obsolete.*

Such a [favour] as you use to a brace of greyhounds,
When they are led out of their kennels to scumber; ... If you will be
An honest yeoman *feuterer*, feed us first,
And walk us after. *Massinger, Picture.*

Féver. *s.* [Fr. *fièvre*; Lat. *febris*.] Disease so called; feverish or excited state of mind or body.

Think'st thou the fiery *fever* will go out
With titles blown from adulation?
Will it give place to flexure and low bending?
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 1.

Duncan is in his grave;
After life's fitful *fever* he sleeps well.
Id., Macbeth, iii. 2.

Should not a ling'ring *fever* be remov'd,
Because it long has rag'd within my blood? *Dryden.*

He had never dreamed in his life, till he had the *fever* he was then newly recovered of.—*Locke.*

Existing opinions as to the nature of *fever*, particularly as respects the changes immediately following the exciting causes, may be reduced to the following:—1st. That *fever* arises from inflammation, seated, according to some, in the brain, and, to others, in the digestive mucous surface, but sometimes also reflected upon the brain:—2nd. That it depends upon congestion of the large vessels and internal viscera:—3rd. That it proceeds from the direct contamination of the circulating fluids by its material cause,—the nervous symptoms, local affections, &c., appearing in its course, arising from the action of vitiated blood upon the organs:—4th. That the causes first affect the cerebro-spinal nervous system, the phenomena of *fever* arising from the changes produced by them upon this system:—and, 5th. That the morbid impression is first made upon the organic or ganglial nervous sytem, and, owing to the circumstance of this system actuating the circulating, secreting, and excreting viscera, is manifested, in an especial manner, by the changes observed in the state of vascular action, in the animal temperature, in the functions of secretion and excretion, in the circulating fluids, and in the other functions which are more or less intimately dependent upon the ganglial system.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine*, in voce.

Féver. *v. a.* Put into a fever.

Henceforth, the white hand of a lady *fever* thee!
Shake thou to look on't.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.

Her blood all *fever'd*, with a furious leap,
She sprung from bed distracted in her mind.
Dryden.

Féveret. *s.* Slight fever. *Rare*; the Latin *febricula* being commoner.

A light *feveret*, or an old quartan ague, is not a sufficient excuse for non-appearance.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Féverfew. *s.* [A.S. *feverfuge*; Lat. *febrifuga*; from *febris* = fever + *fugo* = put to flight.] Native plant so called of the natural order Compositæ, Pyrethrum Parthenium.

Common *feverfew* is the sort used in medicine, and is found wild in many parts of England.—*Miller.*

Féverish. *adj.* Tending to, having the character of, suffering from, fever (in respect to its inconstancy and uncertainty, or in respect to its heat).

We toss and turn about our *feverish* will,
When all our ease must come by lying still;
For all the happiness mankind can gain,
Is not in pleasure, but in rest from pain.
Dryden, Indian Emperour.

And now four days the sun had seen our woes,
Four nights the moon beheld th' incessant fire;
It seem'd as if the stars more sickly rose,
And farther from the *feverish* North retire.
Id., Annus Mirabilis.

To other climates beasts and birds retire,
And *feverish* nature burns in her own fire. *Creech.*

When an animal that gives suck turns *feverish*, that is, its juices more alkaline, the milk turns from its native genuine whiteness to yellow.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

A *feverish* disorder disabled me.—*Swift, To Pope.*

Féverishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Feverish.

Satiety, perpetual disgust, and *feverishness* of desire, perpetually attend those, who passionately study pleasure.—*Lord Shaftesbury.*

Féverly. *adj.* Like a fever. *Rare.*

Feverly heat maketh no digestion.
Old Poem in *Ashmole's Theatrum Chemicum*, p. 62: 1652.

Féverous. *adj.* Feverish. *Rare.*

It hath been noted by the ancients, that southern winds, blowing much, without rain, do cause a *feverous* disposition of the year: but with rain not.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Thou mad'st thine enemies shake, as if the world
Were *feverous*, and did tremble.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 4.

All *fev'rous* kinds,
Convulsions, epilepsies, fierce catarrhs.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 482.

Féverously. *adv.* In a feverous manner. *Rare.*

A malady
Desp'rately hot, or changing *fev'rously*.
Donne, Poems, p. 77.

Févery. *adj.* Diseased with a fever. *Rare.*

O Rome, thy head
Is drown'd in sleep, and all thy body *fevery*.
B. Jonson, Catiline.

Few. *adj.* [A.S. *feawa*.] Not many; not in a great number.

We are left but a *few* of many.—*Jeremiah*, xlii. 2.

So much the thirst of honour fires the blood;
So many would be great, so *few* be good;
For who would virtue for herself regard,
Or wed without the portion of reward?
Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

On winter seas we *fewer* storms behold,
Than foul diseases that infect the fold.
Id., Translation of Virgil.

Men have *fewer* or more simple ideas from without, according as the objects they converse with afford greater or less variety.—*Locke.*

The *fewer* still you name, you wound the more;
Bond is but one, but Harpax is a score.
Pope, Imitations of Horace.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a *few*.—*Swift.*

Though one or two of our friends are gone since you saw your native country, there remain a *few*.—*Pope, Letter to Swift.*

The imagination of a poet is a thing so nice and delicate, that it is no easy matter to find out images capable of giving pleasure to one of the *few*, who, in any age, have come up to that character.—*Berkeley, Letter to Pope.*

In few = in a few, or with few, words; compare *In* Short.

To answer both allegations at once, the very substance of that they contain is *in few* but this.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

So having said he thus to Eve *in few*:
Say, woman, what is this which thou hast done?
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 157.

Thus Jupiter *in few* unfolds the charge.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

Féwness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Few; paucity; smallness of number.

How little substantial doctrine is apprehended by the *fewness* of good grammarians!—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 50. b.

According to the *fewness* of years, thou shalt diminish the price of it.—*Leviticus*, xxv. 16.

These, by reason of their *fewness*, I could not distinguish from the numbers with whom they are embodied.—*Dryden.*

Applied to *words*. See Few.

Fewness and truth, 'tis thus.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, i. 5.

Fey. *v. a.* [German, *fegen*.] Sweep; cleanse. *Obsolete.*

Such muddy deep ditches and pits in the field,
That all a dry summer no water will yield,
By *feying* and casting that mud upon heap
Commodities many the husbandman reaps.
Tusser, Hundred Points of good Husban

Fíance. *v. a.* Same as Affiance: (latter being the *commoner* word).

He hath as it were *fianced* and betrothed to self his church.—*Harmar, Translation of J Sermons*, p. 9: 1587.

Fíat. *s.* [Lat. the third singular present *junctive* (with an *imperative* import) of *fi* let it become or be, be it so, let it be do Command, embodied in this word.

I resolve all that into the sole pleasure and *fi* our Omnipotent Creator.—*Bentley, Sermons*, ii.

Our hands at length the unchanging *fiat* boun
And our glad souls sprung out to meet the sound
A. Hill, The Wedding D

'Let there be light!' said God, and there was lig
'Let there be blood!' says man, and there's a s
The *fiat* of this spoil'd child of the Night
(For Day ne'er saw his merits) could decree
More evil in an hour, than thirty bright
Summers could renovate, though they should b
Lovely as those which ripen'd Eden's fruit;
For war cuts up not only branch, but root.
Byron, Don Juan.

Fib. *s.* [? Lat. *fabula*.] Falsehood.

Destroy his *fib* or sophistry; in vain,
The creature's at his dirty work again.
Pope, Epistles.

I so often lie,
Scarce Harvey's self has told more *fibs* than I. *Id.*

Fib. *v. n.* Tell fibs.

If you have any mark, whereby one may know when you *fib*, and when you speak truth, you had best tell it me.—*Arbuthnot.*

Fíbbing. *verbal abs.* Telling of fibs.

Of all the lies I ever put off, I value this most. It is from top to toe, every paragraph, pure invention, and has passed for gospel; has been republished in newspapers, and in the penny playbills of the night, as an authentic account. I shall certainly go to the naughty man some day for my *fibbings*.—*Lamb, Letter to Miss Hutchinson.*

Fíbre. *s.* [Lat. *fibra*.]

1. Small thread or string.

Now sliding streams the thirsty plants renew,
And feed their *fibres* with reviving dew. *Pope.*

2. In *Medicine*. See extract.

A *fibre*, in physick, is an animal thread, of which some are soft, flexible, and a little elastick; and these are either hollow, like small pipes, or spongious and full of little cells, as the nervous and fleshy *fibres*; others are more solid, flexible, and with a strong elasticity or spring, as the membranous and cartilaginous *fibres*: and a third sort are hard and flexible, as the *fibres* of the bones. Some so very small as not to be easily perceived; and others so big as to be plainly seen; and most of them appear to be composed of still smaller *fibres*: these *fibres* first constitute the substance of the bones, cartilages, ligaments, membranes, nerves, veins, arteries, and muscles.—*Quincy.*

My heart sinks in me while I hear him speak,
And every slacken'd *fibre* drops its hold,
Like nature letting down the springs of life:
The name of father awes me still.
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

Fíbril. *s.* [Lat. *fibrilla*, diminutive of *fibra*.] Fibre or string.

The muscles consist of a number of fibres, and each fibre of an incredible number of little *fibrils* bound together, and divided into little cells.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion.*

Fíbrillous. *adj.* Relating to the fibres.

Hence arise those uneasy sensations, pains, *fibrillous* spasms, &c. that hypochondriacks usually complain of.—*Dr. Kinneir, Essay on the Nerves*, p. 14: 1739.

Fíbrine. *s.* In *Physiology*. See extract.

Fibrine constitutes the principal part of animal muscle; it exists in the chyle and the blood, and may be regarded as the most abundant constituent of animal bodies. It may be obtained in a pure state by agitating or beating new-drawn blood with a bundle of twigs, when it will attach itself to them

in long reddish filaments, which may be deprived of colour by working them with the hands under a streamlet of cold water, and afterwards freed from any adhering grease by digestion in alcohol or ether. *Fibrine*, thus obtained, is solid, white, flexible, slightly elastic, insipid, inodorous, denser than water, but containing four-fifths of its weight of it, and without action on litmus. When dried, it becomes semi-transparent, yellowish, stiff, and brittle; water restores its softness and flexibility.... As the basis of flesh, it is a very nutritious substance, and is essential to the sustenance of carnivorous animals.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Fibrinous. *adj.* Consisting of fibrine.

Of this inflammatory lymph there are described by Mr. Paget two varieties—the *fibrinous* and the corpuscular.—*Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practices of Physic*, lect. x.

Ferous. *adj.* Composed of fibres; consisting of fibre.

The difference between bodies *fibrous* and bodies ...eous is plain; for all wool and tow, and cotton ...d silk, have a greediness of moisture.—*Bacon, ...atural and Experimental History.*

I saw Petreus' arms employ'd around
well-grown oak, to root it from the ground;
his way and that he wrench'd the *fibrous* bands,
...e trunk was like a sapling in his hands.
Dryden.

W... The *fibrous* and solid parts of plants pass unaltered through the intestines.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

The *fibrous* system consists—1st, Of *fibrous* membranes—membranæ fibrosæ—as the periosteum, the cerebral and spinal dura mater, the *fibrous* capsules, the sheaths of tendons, the aponeurotic expansions, the sclerotica, &c.... 2ndly, Of *fibrous* cords, in which the fibres are formed into fasciculi—organa fibrosa fascicularia. Several of the former should be viewed as compound structures; as the dura mater, the tunica albuginea, the fibro-synovial sheaths, &c.; but the *fibrous* tissue constitutes their chief basis. With the exception of the *fibrous* membranes of a few glandular organs, it is easy to demonstrate that all the *fibrous* structures are connected together, and that the periosteum is the centre and basis of connection. This tissue consists of whitish, or greyish, shining, satiny fibres, of great fineness and strength. These are interwoven in various directions, in the first division of this tissue; and are placed parallel and very close to each other, in the second. Their cohesion is very great. Hence the *fibrous* tissue is the strongest in the body.... During prolonged debility, and in cases of extreme vital exhaustion, the cohesion of this tissue is diminished, and laceration or extension of it takes place with less violence. During constitutional disorder, or contamination of the system by specific maladies, and in the scrofulous or gouty diathesis, it often becomes the seat of morbid action, and then evinces vital properties in a most evident manner. Injuries and irritations of this tissue, particularly when the vital functions are impaired or disordered, are often the source of the most violent and dangerous affections. —The *fibrous* tissue, however, is, with the exception of the periosteum and the capsules of joints, not very prone to disease; and, even when these are affected, a scrofulous or syphilitic taint has been the cause. —*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Fibster. *s.* Liar in a small way.

She found him grinning over the bowl. She was discovered, and she blushed a little. 'Thank you, Monseigneur,' she said. 'You see your ladies have been here. How good of you! I couldn't come before—I was in the kitchen making a pudding.'—'I know you were, I saw you through the area-railings as I drove up,' replied the old gentleman.—'You see everything,' she replied.—'A few things, but not that, my pretty lady,' he said good-naturedly. 'You silly little *fibster!* I heard you in the room over head, where I have no doubt you were putting a little rouge on.'—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair.*

Fíbula. *s.* [Latin.] In *Anatomy.* See extract.

[The *fibula* is] the outer and lesser bone of the leg, much smaller than the tibia: it lies on the outside of the leg; and its upper end, which is not so high as the knee, receives the lateral knob of the upper end of the tibia into a small sinus, which it has in its inner side. Its lower end is received into the small sinus of the tibia, and then it extends into a large process, which forms the outer ankle.—*Quincy.*

Fickle. *adj.* [A.S. *ficol.*] Changeable; inconstant; irresolute; wavering; unsteady; mutable; changeful; without steady adherence; subject to vicissitude.

A slave, whose easy borrow'd pride
Dwells in the *fickle* grace of her he follows.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 4.

Or likest hovering dreams,
The *fickle* pensioners of Morpheus' train.
Milton, Il Penseroso, 9.

He would be loth
Us to abolish: lest the adversary
Triumph and say, *fickle* their state, whom God
Most favours! *Id., Paradise Lost*, ix, 948.

They know how *fickle* common lovers are!
Their oaths and vows are cautiously believ'd;
For few there are but have been once deceiv'd.
Dryden.

We in vain the *fickle* sex pursue,
Who change the constant lover for the new. *Prior.*

Fickleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Fickle; inconstancy; uncertainty; unsteadiness.

Neither her great worthiness, nor his own suffering for her, could fetter his *fickleness*; but, before his marriage-day, he had taken to wife that Baccha of whom she complained.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Beware of fraud, beware of *fickleness*,
In choice and change of thy dear loved dame.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Instability of temper ought to be checked, when it disposes men to wander from one scheme of government to another, since such a *fickleness* cannot but be attended with fatal consequences.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Whether out of *fickleness* or design I can't tell. I found that what she liked one day she disliked another.—*Id.*

We believe a very little examination of the facts will suffice to show that the believers have been more consistent than their oracle; and that they escape from the charge of *fickleness* at the expense of the authority due to the faith last proclaimed from his altar. It would, indeed, be difficult to select one leading principle or prevailing sentiment in Mr. Burke's latest writings, to which something extremely adverse may not be found in his former, we can hardly say his early works.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Mr. Burke.*

Fickly. *adv.* In a fickle manner; without certainty or stability. *Rare*: the combination $k+l+l$ giving an awkward compound in the way of pronunciation.

Do not now,
Like a young wasteful heir, mortgage the hopes
Of godlike majesty on bankrupt terms,
To raise a present pow'r that's *fickly* held
By the frail tenure of the people's will. *Southern.*

Fictile. *adj.* [Lat. *fictilis.*] Moulded into form; manufactured by the potter.

The cause of fragility is an impotency to be extended; and therefore stone is more fragil than metal, and so *fictile* earth is more fragil than crude earth.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Fiction. *s.* [Fr. *fiction*; Lat. *fictio, -onis*; *fingo* = feign; pass. part. *fictus.*]

1. Act of feigning or inventing.

If the presence of God in the image, by a mere *fiction* of the mind, be a sufficient ground to worship that image, is not God's real presence in every creature a far better ground to worship it?—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Fiction is of the essence of poetry, as well as of painting: there is a resemblance in one of human bodies, things, and actions, which are not real; and in the other of a true story by a *fiction.*—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

2. Thing feigned or invented.

If through mine ears pierce any consolations,
By wise discourse, sweet tunes, or poet's *fictions*;
If ought I cease these hideous exclamations,
While that my soul, she, she lives in afflictions.
Sir P. Sidney.

So also was the *fiction* of those golden apples kept by a dragon, taken from the serpent which tempted Evah.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Fictionist. *s.* Composer of fictions; writer on feigned subjects.

He will come out in time an elegant *fictionist.*—*Lamb, Letter to Wordsworth.*

Fictious. *adj.* Fictitious (this latter being the *commoner* and more *correct* word).

Unintermix'd with *fictious* fantasies,
I verify the truth.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

With fancied rules and arbitrary laws
Matter and motion man restrains,
And studied lines and *fictious* circles draws. *Prior.*

Fictítious. *adj.*

1. Counterfeit; false; not genuine.

Draw him strictly so,
That all who view the piece may know
He needs no trappings of *fictitious* fame. *Dryden.*

2. Feigned; imaginary.

The human persons are as *fictitious* as the airy ones; and Belinda resembles you in nothing but in beauty.—*Pope.*

3. Not real; not true; allegorical.

Milton, sensible of this defect in the subject of his poem, brought into it two characters of a shadowy and *fictitious* nature in the persons of sin and death, by which means he has interwoven in his fable a very beautiful allegory.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Fictítiously. *adv.* In a fictitious manner; falsely; counterfeitly.

These pieces are *fictitious'y* set down, and have no copy in nature.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Fictítiousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Fictitious; feigned representation.

Some make comedy a representation of mean, and others of bad men; some think that its essence consists in the unimportance, others in the *fictitiousness* of the transaction.—*Johnson, Rambler*, no. 125.

Fictive. *adj.* Feigned; imaginary.

Time... to those things whose grounds were very true,
Though naked yet and bare, (not having to content
The wayward curious ear,) gave *fictive* ornament.
Drayton, Polyolbion, vi.

Fiddle. *s.* [Lat. *fidicula*, diminutive of *fides* in the sense of *musical instrument*; A.S. *fiðel.*] Stringed instrument of music so called; violin.

In trials of musical skill the judges did not crown the *fiddle*, but the performer.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

The adventure of the bear and *fiddle*
Is sung; but breaks off in the middle.
Butler, Hudibras.

She tried the *fiddle* all over, by drawing the bow over every part of the strings; but could not, for her heart, find whereabout the tune lay.—*Addison, Guardian.*

Be or *play first fiddle.* Act as head man in any undertaking, like the leader of a band in music.

Fiddle. *v. n.*

1. Play upon a fiddle.

Themistocles being desired at a feast to touch a lute, he said he could not *fiddle*, but he could make a small town a great city.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Others import yet nobler arts from France,
Teach kings to *fiddle*, and make senates dance.
Pope.

2. Trifle; shift the hands often (like one who plays upon a *fiddle*), and do nothing.

A cunning fellow observed, that old Lewis had stole away part of the map, and saw him *fiddling* and turning the map, trying to join the two pieces together.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Fíddlefaddle. *s.* Trifling, trivial, or fanciful matter.

Leave these *fiddlefaddles.*—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit without Money.*

She said that her grandfather had a horse shot at Edgehill, and their uncle was at the siege of Buda; with abundance of *fiddlefaddle* of the same nature. —*Spectator.*

Fíddlefaddle. *adj.* Trifling; giving trouble, or making a bustle about nothing.

She was a troublesome *fiddlefaddle* old woman and so ceremonious that there was no bearing of her.—*Arbuthnot.*

Pr'ythee, creature, don't tease me with your *fiddle-faddle* stuff; I have a thousand things to think of.—*Colman the elder, The Jealous Wife*, v. 3.

Fíddler. *s.* One who fiddles.

Let no saucy *fiddler* presume to intrude,
Unless he is sent for to vary our bliss. *B. Jonson.*

Nero put the *fiddlers* to death, for being more skilful in the trade than he was.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

These will appear such chits in story,
'Twill turn all politicks to jests,
To be repeated like John Dory,
When *fiddlers* sing at feasts. *Dryden.*

When miss delights in her spinnet,
A *fiddler* may a fortune get. *Swift.*

Drunk as a fiddler. Common measure for the degree of intoxication.

O the musicians! I prithee, Master Edmond, call 'em in, and liquor 'em a little.—That I will, sweet captain father-in-law, and make each of them as *drunk as a* common *fiddler.*—*Puritan*, act. v. (Ord MS.)

My passion is as mustard strong,
I sit all sober sad,
Drunk as a fiddler all day long,
Or like a March hare mad. *Swift.*

Fíddlestick. *s.* Bow and hair which a fiddler draws over the strings of a fiddle.

His grisly beard was long and thick,
With which he strung his *fiddlestick.*
Butler, Hudibras.

Colloquial and *contemptuous* (sometimes as an interjection) for a thing below notice.

'Really,' answered the patient Clutterbuck, 'I was forgetful of those matters; but my friend cares as little as myself about the grosser tastes of the table; and the feast of intellectual converse is all

that he desires in his brief sojourn beneath our roof.'—'Feast of *fiddlesticks*, Mr. Clutterbuck! did ever man talk such nonsense?'—*Sir E. B. Lytton, Pelham.*

Fiddlestring. *s.* String of a fiddle.

A *fiddlestring*, moistened with water, will sink a note in a little time, and consequently must be relaxed or lengthened one sixteenth.—*Arbuthnot, On the Effects of Air on human Bodies.*

Worn to a fiddlestring. Thoroughly wearied and worn out.

Fiddling. *part. adj.* Trifling.

Good cooks cannot abide what they justly call *fiddling* work, where abundance of time is spent, and little done.—*Swift.*

Fiddling. *verbal abs.* Act of one who fiddles or trifles.

Those degenerate arts and shifts, whereby many counsellors and governors gain both favour with their master and estimation with the vulgar, deserve no better name than *fiddling*; being things rather pleasing for the time, and graceful to themselves only, than tending to the weal and advancement of the state which they serve.—*Bacon, Essay on the true Greatness of a Kingdom.* (Ord MS.)

(See also under Fidge.)

Fidejússion. *s.* [Lat. *fidejussio.*] Suretyship; act of being bound for another. *Rare.*

If he will be a surety, such is the nature of *fidejussion* and suretiship, he must.—*Farindon, Sermons*, p. 15: 1647.

Fidejussor. *s.* [Lat.] Surety. *Rare.*

I know God might, if he would, have appointed godfathers to give answer in behalfe of the children, and to be *fidejussors* for them.—*Jeremy Taylor, Liberty of Prophesying*, sec. 18. (Ord MS.)

Fidélity. *s.* [Fr. *fidélité*; Lat. *fidelitas.*]

1. Honesty; veracity.

The church by her publick reading of the book of God, preached only as a witness; now the principal thing required in a witness is *fidelity.*—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Faithful adherence.

They mistake credulity for *fidelity.*—*Clarke.*

The *fidelity* of the allies of Rome, which had not been shaken by the defeat of Thrasymenus, could not resist the fiery trial of Cannæ. The Apulians joined the conqueror immediately, and Arpe and Salapia opened their gates to him.—*Arnold, History of Rome*, ch. xliv.

Fidge. *v. n.* Fidget.

Behold the graces of each dame! ...
How some would dance upright as any bolt,
And some would leap and skip like a young colt;
And some would *fidge*, as though she had the itch.
Breton, Works of a Young Wit: 1577.

To *fidge* [is] to be *fiddling* here and there to no manner of purpose.—*Cotgrave*, in v. *Niveter.*

Tim, thou'rt the Punch to stir up trouble;
You wriggle, *fidge*, and make a rout,
Put all your brother puppets out. *Swift.*

Fidget. *v. n.* Move nimbly and irregularly, so as to show agitation or impatience.

Our lively hostess, whose fancy was impatient of the rein, *fidgeted* at this, and ventured to say, Nay, this is too much.—*Boswell, Life of Johnson.*

O why, my Lord Warden, O why should *you fidget*
In talking of matters you don't understand?
Or why should you write yourself down for an idiot
Because you, forsooth, have the pen in your hand?
Moore, Twopenny Postbag.

Fidget. *s.* Restless agitation; fidgety person. *Colloquial.*

Why, what can the viscountess mean?
Cried the square hoods in woeful *fidget*;
The times are alter'd quite and clean.
Gray, Long Story.

Fidgety. *adj.* Having the character of a fidget.

There she sat, frightened and *fidgety.*—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney.*

Fidúcial. *adj.* [Lat. *fiducia* = confidence.] Confident; undoubting.

Such a *fiducial* persuasion as cannot deceive us.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 268.

Fidúcially. *adv.* Undoubtingly; confidently. *Rare.*

It is the Spirit of God alone, that proposes to the soul the grounds of hope, and then by an immediate and Almighty power enables the soul *fiducially* to close with and rest upon that object, upon those grounds.—*South, Sermons*, vi. 472.

Fidúciary. *s.*

1. One who holds anything in trust; trustee.

Prescription transfers the possession, and disobliges the *fiduciary* from restitution.—*Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium.* (Ord MS.)

2. One who depends on faith without works.

The second obstructive is that of the *fiduciary*, that faith is the only instrument of his justification; and excludes good works from contributing any thing towards it.—*Hammond.*

Fidúciary. *adj.*

1. Confident; steady; undoubting; untouched with doubt.

That faith, which is required of us, is then perfect, when it produces in us a *fiduciary* assent to whatever the gospel has revealed.—*Archbishop Wake, Preparation for Death.*

2. Not to be doubted.

Elaiana can rely no where upon mere love and *fiduciary* obedience, unless at her own home, where she is exemplarily loyal to herself in a high exact obedience.—*Howell.*

The *fiduciary* or letters of credence of the churches.—*Bishop Bancroft, Dangerous Positions and Proceedings under Pretence of Reformation.*

3. Held in trust.

Envy herself must pronounce that return of his for the acquitting of his *fiduciary* pledges, to be a most noble act.—*Howell, Familiar Letters*, ii. 61.

The High Admiral himself cannot grant it for longer than his own time, being but a trust and *fiduciary* power.—*Spelman.*

Fief. *s.* [see Fee.] Fee; manor; possession held by a feudal tenure under some superior.

To the next realm she stretch'd her sway,
For painture near adjoining lay,
A plenteous province and alluring prey;
A chamber of dependencies was fram'd,
And the whole *fief*, in right of poetry, she claim'd.
Dryden.

As they were honoured by great privileges, so their lands were in the nature of *fiefs*, for which the possessors were obliged to do personal service at sea.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Field. *s.* [A.S. *feld.*]

1. Enclosure: (the *commonest*, though not, perhaps, the *original* meaning of the term).

Or great Osiris, who first taught the swain
In Pharian *fields* to sow the golden grain.
Pope, Translation of the First Book of the Thebaid of Statius.

2. Country, or open country in general: (often used *adjectivally*).

Every plant of the *field*, before it was in the earth.—*Genesis*, ii. 5.

Come, live with me, and be my love,
And we will all the pleasures prove,
That hills and vallies, dale and *field*,
And all the craggy mountains yield. *Marlowe.*

Field lands are not exempted from mildews, nor yet from smut, where it is more than in enclosed lands.—*Mortimer.*

3. Expanse; space; compass; extent.

The god a clearer space for heav'n design'd;
Where *fields* of light and liquid ether flow,
Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below.
Dryden.

Ask of yonder argent *fields* above,
Why Jove's satellites are less than Jove. *Pope.*

The ill-natured man gives himself a large *field* to expatiate in: he exposes failings in human nature.—*Addison, Spectator.*

4. Ground or space for anything brought within its compass.

Let the *field* or ground of the picture be clean, light, and well united with colour.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.*

5. In *Heraldry.* Surface of a shield.

Slight were his arms, a sword, a silver shield,
No marks of honour charg'd its empty *field.*
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

6. As the *second element* of a *compound* (*battle-field*) with the *first element* understood.

You maintain several factions;
And whilst a *field* should be dispatch'd and fought,
You are disputing of your generals.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 1.

What though the *field* be lost,
All is not lost. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 105.

Fiéldale. *s.* See extract.

Field-ale ... [was] a kind of drinking in the field by bailiffs of hundreds, for which they gathered money of the inhabitants of the hundred to which they belonged.—*Rees, Cyclopædia, Field.*

Fiéldbook. *s.* Notebook used in surveying.

The pages of the *field-book* may be conveniently divided into five columns. In the middle column the angles at the several stations taken by the theodolite are to be entered.... The distances taken by the offset staff, on either side of the station line, are to be entered into the columns on either side of the middle column.... The names of the objects with proper remarks may be entered in the columns on either side of these last mentioned.—*Rees, Cyclopædia, Field.*

Fiéldday. *s.* (both *d*'s pronounced.)

1. Military review.

The general-in-chief would be far more usefully employed in superintending the instruction of his brigadiers by this method [the division of the force into two hostile bodies] than in himself conducting an aimless and uninteresting *field-day* against an invisible enemy.—*Macdougall, Modern Warfare as influenced by modern Artillery*, pref.

2. Gala-day; fete.

Nobody ... supposes that a dinner at home is characterized by the horrible ceremony, the foolish makeshifts, the mean pomp and ostentation which distinguish our banquets on grand *field-days.*—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xx.

Fiélded. *adj.* Being in field of battle.

Now, Mars, I pr'ythee, make us quick in work:
That we with smoking swords may march from hence,
To help our *fielded* friends.
Shakespear, Coriolanus.

Fiéldfare. *s.* [A.S. *fealléwe* = fallow, yellow (Lat. *fulvus*, as *callow* to *calvus*) + *fare.*] English bird of passage so called, Turdus pilaris.

Winter birds, as woodcocks and *fieldfares*, if they come early out of the northern countries, with us shew cold winters.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Fiéldmarshal. *s.* Officer in the army of the highest rank.

Perhaps you will be amused to know how the Electoral Court [of Hanover] was composed. There were the princes of the house in the first class; in the second the single *field-marshal* of the army.—*Thackeray, The Four Georges, George I.*

Fiéldmouse. *s.* Mouse that burrows in banks, and makes her house with various apartments.

The *fieldmouse* builds her garner under ground.
Dryden.

Fiéldpiece. *adj.* Small cannon used in battles, but not in sieges.

The bassa planting his *fieldpieces* upon the hills, did from thence grievously annoy the defendants.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Fiéld-preacher. *s.* One who preaches in a field or open place.

Do you think the popish *field-preachers* did not first learn their lesson, took no previous steps, made no provision, before they set out upon their expeditions? Read their legends, and be convinced.—*Bishop Lavington to Mr. Whitfield, Enthusiasm of Methodists, &c.*, pt. ii. vol. i. p. viii.

Fiéld-preaching. *s.* Act of pronouncing an harangue in a field or open place.

The fact you own, both of popish and methodistical *field-preaching*; you glory in it.—*Bishop Lavington to Mr. Whitfield, &c.*, p. ix.

Fiéldroom. *s.* Open space (compare *elbow-room*); free room for military evolutions; freedom.

Falling back where they
Might *fieldroom* find at large.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xii.

They ... had *fieldroom* enough to expatiate upon the gross iniquity of the covenant.—*Lord Clarendon, Life*, ii. 294.

Fiéldwork. *s.* Fortifications formed on the field for particular purposes and occasions.

Fieldworks are rarely constructed in a durable manner; they are, for the most part, formed by the excavation of the soil, correspond in figure with the parapet to be formed, and, from the resemblance of the ditch, are called trenches.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Fiéldy. *adj.* Open like, or having the character of, a field. *Rare.*

In *fieldy* clouds he vanisheth away.
Sylvester, Translation of Du Bartas, 107.
(Ord MS.)

Fiend. *s.* [A.S. *feond.*—see Friend.] Enemy (generally *the* enemy, i.e. Satan); infernal being; devil.

What now, had I a body again, I could,
Coming from hell; what *fiends* would wish should be,
And Hannibal could not have wish'd to see.
B. Jonson, Catiline.

Fiéndish. *adj.* Having the character of a fiend.

His look as he said this was perfectly *fiendish.*—*James Henry Masterton.*

Fiéndishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Fiendish.

Those dames which under a cloke of modestie and devotion, hide nothing but pride and *fiendishnesse.* —*Bishop Hall, Holy Panegyricke.* (Ord MS.)

Fiéndful. *adj.* Full of evil or devilish practices.

Regard his hellish fall,
Whose *fiendful* fortune may exhort the wise
Only to wonder at unlawful things.
Marlowe, Dr. Faustus.

Fiéndlike. *adj.* Resembling a fiend; savage; cruel; extremely wicked.

The cruel ministers
Of this dead butcher, and his *fiendlike* queen.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 7.

The last circumstance recals a *fiendlike* appearance drawn by Shakspeare.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry,* i. 160.

Fierce. *adj.* [Fr. *fier*; Lat. *ferus* and *ferox.*]

1. Savage; eager of mischief; violent; outrageous; vehement; passionate; angry.

Cursed be their anger, for it was *fierce*; and their wrath, for it was cruel.—*Genesis,* xlix. 7.

A man brings his mind to be positive and *fierce* for positions whose evidence he has never examined. —*Locke.*

2. Strong; forcible; violent; with celerity.

The ships, though so great, are driven of *fierce* winds; yet are they turned about with a very small helm.—*James,* iii. 2.

Fiércely. *adv.* In a fierce manner.

The defendants *fiercely* assailed by their enemies before, and beaten with the great ordnance behind, were grievously distressed.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

The air, if very cold, irritateth the flame, and maketh it burn more *fiercely,* as fire scorcheth in frosty weather.—*Bacon.*

Fiérceness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Fierce.

1. Ferocity; savageness; eagerness for blood; fury.

Suddenly there came out of a wood a monstrous lion, with a she-bear not far from him, of little less *fierceness.*—*Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Quickness to attack; keenness in anger and resentment; vehemence.

The Greeks are strong, and skilful to their strength,
Fierce to their skill, and to their *fierceness* valiant.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 1.

3. Violence; outrageous passion.

His pride and brutal *fierceness* I abhor;
But scorn your mean suspicions of me more.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

Fierifácias. *s.* [Lat. *fieri*, infinitive of *fio* = become, be made; *facias*, second singular conjunctive of *facio* = make = (literally) you may make to become.] In *Law.* Writ so called from these words, as is commonly the case in the names of writs, being the first conspicuous ones. Abbreviated in *Fi. Fa.*

Fieri facias [is] a judicial writ, that lies at all times within the year and day, for him that has recovered in an action of debt or damages, to the sheriff, to command him to levy the debt, or the damages of his goods, against whom the recovery was had.—*Cowel.*

Fieriness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Fiery.

1. Hot qualities; heat; acrimony.

The ashes, by their heat, their *fieriness,* and their dryness, belong to the element of earth.—*Boyle.*

2. Heat of temper; intellectual ardour.

The Italians, notwithstanding their natural *fieriness* of temper, affect always to appear sober and sedate.—*Addison.*

Fiery. *adj.* Having the character of fire.

The eyen *firie* bright,
Like Gorgon the monster appearing in the night.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, fol. 100.

Scarcely had Phœbus in the gloomy East
Yet harnessed his *fiery* footed team,
Ne-rear'd above the earth his flaming crest,
When the last deadly smoak aloft did steam.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The sword which is made *fiery* doth not only cut, by reason of the sharpness which simply it hath, but also burn by means of that heat which it hath from fire.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Through Elis and the Grecian towns he flew;
Th' audacious wretch four *fiery* coursers drew.
Dryden.

See from the brake the whirring pheasant springs,
And mounts exulting on triumphant wings;
Short is his joy; he feels the *fiery* wound,
Flutters in blood, and panting beats the ground.
Pope.

Fife. *s.* [German, *pfeife.*] Pipe blown to the drum; military wind-music.

Farewell the plumed troops, and the big war
That make ambition virtue! oh farewell!
Farewell the neighing steed and the shrill trump,
The spirit-stirring drum, th' ear-piercing *fife.*
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 3.

Thus the gay victim, with fresh garlands crown'd,
Pleas'd with the sacred *fife's* enlivening sound,
Through gazing crowds in solemn state proceeds.
Philips.

Fifteen. *pr.* Five and ten; in *Arithmetical* symbols 15. See Eight and Eighth.

Fifteenth. *adj.* Ordinal of Fifteen.

Fifth. *adj.* Ordinal of Five.

Fifthly. *adv.* In the fifth place in the way of numerical order.

Fiftieth. *adj.* Ordinal of Fifty.

Fifty. *pr.* Five tens; in *Arithmetical* symbols 50.

Fig. *s.* [Lat. *ficus*; A.S. *fic.*] Fruit, so called, of the fig tree; tree itself.

It maketh *figs* better, if a figtree, when it beginneth to put forth leaves, have his top cut off.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The characters of the *fig* are: the flowers, which are always enclosed in the middle of the fruit, consist of the leaf, and are male and female in the same fruit; the male flowers are situated towards the crown of the fruit; and the female, growing near the stalk, are succeeded by small hard seeds: the intire fruit is, for the most part, turbinated and globular, or of an oval shape, is fleshy, and of a sweet taste.—*Miller.*

A fig for you. Fig, here, means *snap of the fingers,* as a sign of contempt. When we snap our fingers, and the end of the middle finger comes in contact with the end of the thumb, the space enclosed has the outline of a *fig.* A line in Dante illustrates this:

'Ei fece 'l *fico* con ambedue le mane;'
i.e. He made the *fig* with both hands.

In the older writers the Italian *fico* is often used, and is entered by Johnson as an English word. It is scarcely this; nor, with such an expression as the one under notice, is it wanted.

The chariot had not proceeded far, before Mr. Adams observed it was a very fine day. 'Ay, and a very fine country, too,' answered Pounce. 'I should think so more,' returned Adams, 'if I had not lately travelled over the Downs, which I take to exceed this, and all other prospects in the universe.' 'A *fig* for prospects,' answered Pounce; 'one acre here is worth ten there; and, for my own part, I have no delight in the prospect of any land but my own.—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

Fig. *s.* [? Figure.]

We laugh at poor Jocko the monkey dancing in uniform; or at poor Jeames the flunkey, with his quivering calves and plush tights; or at the nigger Marquis de Marmalade, dressed out with sabre and epaulets, and giving himself the airs of a field-marshal. Lo! is not one of the Queen's pyebalds in full *fig,* as great and as foolish a monster?—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs,* ch. xxix.

Fig. *v. a.*

1. Give a snap of the fingers to, or for, anyone.

When Pistol lies, do this, and *fig* me like
The bragging Spaniard.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. v. 3.

2. Put something useless into one's head. *Slang.*

Away to the sow she goes, and *figs* her in the crown with another story.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Fig. *v. n.* [? corruption of *fidge,* as in *fidget.*] Move suddenly or quickly.

The hound . . .
Leaves whom he loves, upon the scent doth ply,
Figs to and fro, and falls in cheerful cry.
Sylvester, Translation of Du Bartas: 1598.

Figapple. *s.* Fruit (? kind of apple) so called.

A *figapple* hath no core or kernel, in these resembling a fig, and differing from other apples.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Figary. *s.* Same as Vagary.

Ere long I will make 'em believe you can conjure with such a *figary.*—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Fair Maid of the Inn.*

Those mad *figaries* her whole sex
Is infected with. *Id., Cupid's Revenge.*

A lady and her daughter having taken a *figary* in their heads to go on foot, and visit all the hospitals in Spain, and to minister in them.—*M. Geddes, Tracts,* iii. 465; 1730.

Figent. *adj.* ? Fidgety.

Such a little *figent* thing.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Little French Lawyer, iii. 1. (Rich.)

God forgive me, what kind of *figent* memory have you?—Nay, then, what kind of *figent* memory hast thou?—*Eastward Ho,* act iii. (Rich.)

Figging. *s.* See extract.

Figging, in the manege, [is] a kind of cant term among dealers in horses for thrusting 'a corn' (as they call it) of ginger into the fundament of a horse, or the vagina of a mare, at the time of their being led out for show, for the purpose of producing irritation and causing them to lift their tail.—*Rees, Cyclopædia,* in voce.

Figgum. *s.* [?] Old game so called.

See, he spits fire.—Oh no, he plays at *figgum;*
The devil is the author of wicked *figgum.*
B. Jonson, Devil's an Ass, v. 8. (Nares by H. & W.)

Fight. *v. n.* preterite *fought*; part. pass. *fought.* [A.S. *feahten.*]

1. Contend in battle; war; make war; battle; contend in arms: (used both of *armies* and *single combatants*).

Fierce fiery warriors *fight* upon the clouds
In ranks and squadrons, and right form of war.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 2.

The common question is, if we must now surrender Spain, what have we been *fighting* for all this while? The answer is ready: we have been *fighting* for the ruin of the public interest, and the advancement of a private.—*Swift.*

2. Act as a soldier in any case.

Richard, that robb'd the lion of his heart,
And *fought* the holy wars in Palestine,
By this brave duke came early to his grave.
Shakespear, King John, ii. 1.

With *with.*

Though ye *fight with* the Chaldeans, ye shall not prosper.—*Jeremiah,* xxxii. 5.

With *against.*

The stars in their courses *fought against* Sisera.—*Judges,* v. 20.

Fight. *v. a.* War against; combat against.

Himself alone an equal match he boasts,
To *fight* the Phrygian and th' Ausonian hosts.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

Fight. *s.*

1. Battle; combat.

Gabriel, lead forth to battle these my sons
Invincible, lead forth my armed saints,
By thousands and by millions rang'd for *fight.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 46.

2. Something to screen the combatants in ships.

Who ever saw a noble sight,
That never view'd a brave sea-fight!
Hang up your bloody colours in the air,
Up with your *fights* and your nettings prepare.
Dryden.

Fighter. *s.* One who, or that which, fights; warrior; contender.

I will return again into the house, and desire some conduct of the lady: I am no *fighter.*—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night,* iii. 4.

Fighting. *part. adj.* Qualified for, or occupied by, war; fit for battle.

An host of *fighting* men that went out to war by bands.—2 *Chronicles,* xxvi. 11.

With *cocks.*

At the supper tables of the rich the Alexandrian singing boys were much valued; and no breed of *fighting-cocks* was thought equal to those reared in Alexandria.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt,* ch. xiii.

Fighting. *verbal abs.* [A.S. *feohtung.*] Contention; quarrel; combat.

Without were *fightings,* within were fears.—2 *Corinthians,* vii. 5.

From whence come wars and *fightings* among you?—*James,* iv. 1.

Figleaf. *s.* Leaf of the figtree; figuratively, from the original clothing of Adam and Eve, and also from the imitation of it, *pudicitiæ causa,* in the representation of the naked figure in sculpture, a flimsy covering.

They sewed *figleaves* together.—*Genesis,* iii. 7.

What pitiful *figleaves,* what senseless and ridiculous shifts are these, not able to silence, and much less satisfy, an accusing conscience!—*South, Sermons,* ii. 295.

I would as soon look upon a picture of Adam and Eve without *figleaves* as any of you, if I could help it; therefore keep off, and do not make us sick.—*Wycherly, The Country Wife.*

Figment. *s.* [Lat. *figmentum*; from *fingo* = feign.] Invention; fiction; idea feigned.

Upon the like grounds was raised the *figment* of

Briareus, who dwelling in a city called Hecatonchiria, the fancies of those times assigned him an hundred hands.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Figurable. *adj.* Capable of being brought to certain form, and retained in it.

The differences of impressible and not impressible, *figurable* and not *figurable*, scissible and not scissible, are plebeian notions.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Figural. *adj.* Represented by delineation. *Rare.*

Incongruities have been committed by geographers in the *figural* resemblances of several regions. *Sir T. Browne.*

Figurate. *adj.*

1. Of a certain and determinate form.

Plants are all *figurate* and determinate, which inanimate bodies are not; for look how far the spirit is able to spread and continue itself, so far goeth the shape or figure, and then is determined.—*Bacon.*

2. Figurative (opposed to Literal).

Under the shadow of *figurate* locution.—*Bale, Discourse on the Revelations*, pt. ii. sign. i. 1.

3. In *Music.* Having the character of counterpoint.

The term *figurate* which we now employ to distinguish florid from more simple melody, was then used to denote that which was simply rhythmical or accentual. — *Mason, Essay on English Church Musick*, p. 28.

Figurate. *v. a.* Figure; explain in a figurative manner. *Rare.*

Those in later times, who have improved upon St. Austin's hint of *figurating* this passage, have succeeded no better than they who have made the like attempt upon the article of our Lord's descent in the creed.—*Bishop Horsley, Sermons*, xx. (Ord MS.)

Figurated. *adj.* Representing some geometrical figure.

The number 80 is a *figurated* number, because three times ten, or five times six, make this number. —*F. Potter, Interpretation of the Number* 666, p. 195.

Figurately. *adv.* In a figurate manner.

I have spread out my hands all the day unto a rebellious people, said God of old, doing it then mediately and *figurately* by his prophets, but he did so now immediately and properly by himself.—*Barrow, Sermons.* (Ord MS.)

Figurátion. *s.*

1. Determination to a certain form: (Configuration *commoner*).

Neither doth the wind, as far as it carrieth a voice, with motion thereof confound any of the delicate and articulate *figurations* of the air in variety of words.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Figuration is one of those things which unavoidably imply causation; the conception of matter is not that it is a substance figuring and extending, but a substance actually figured and impenetrably extended.—*Baxter, Enquiry into the Nature of the human Soul*, ii. 377.

2. Act of giving a certain figure or form.

If motion be in a certain order, there followeth vivification and *figuration* in living creatures perfect. —*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

A very clear memorial, as opposed to the faint shadows and dark intimations of the legal types or *figurations*.—*Waterland, Charge on the Eucharist*, p. 28.

3. Mixture of concords and discords in music.

The singing of the Nicene creed, with all the ornaments and *figurations* of harmony.—*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 53: 1650.

Figurative. *adj.*

1. Representing something else; typical; representative.

This, they will say, was *figurative*, and served by God's appointment but for a time, to shadow out the true everlasting glory of a more divine sanctity; whereinto Christ being long since entered, it seemeth that all these curious exornations should rather cease.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Changed by rhetorical figures from the primitive meaning; not literal.

How often have we been railed at for understanding words in a *figurative* sense, which cannot be literally understood without overthrowing the plainest evidence of sense and reason.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

This is a *figurative* expression, where the words are used in a different sense from what they signify in their first ordinary intention.—*Rogers.*

3. Full of figures; full of rhetorical exornations; full of changes from the original sense.

Sublime subjects ought to be adorned with the sublimest and with the most *figurative* expressions. —*Dryden, Preface to Translation of Juvenal.*

This makes your actors, artists, and romancers,
Heroes sometimes, though seldom—sages never;
But speakers, bards, diplomatists, and dancers,
Little that's great, but much of what is clever;
Most orators, but very few financiers;
Though all Exchequer chancellors endeavour,
Of late years, to dispense with Cocker's rigours,
And grow quite *figurative* with their figures.
Byron, Don Juan, xvi. 98.

But in all other styles, passages without end occur, of the highest order—epigram—pathos—metaphor in profusion, chequered with more didactic and sober diction. Nor are his purely *figurative* passages the finest even as figured writing; he is best when the metaphor is subdued, mixed as it were with plainer matter to flavour it, and used not by itself, and for its own sake, but giving point to a more useful instrument, made of more ordinary material; or at the most, flung off by the heat of composition, like sparks from a working engine, not fire-works for mere display.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Mr. Burke.*

Figuratively. *adv.* In a figurative manner; by a figure; in a sense different from that which words originally imply; not literally.

The custom of the apostle is *figuratively* to transfer to himself in the first person what belongs to others.—*Hammond.*

The words are different, but the sense is still the same; for therein are *figuratively* intended Uziah and Ezekias.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Satire is a kind of poetry in which human vices are reprehended, partly dramatically, partly simply; but for the most part, *figuratively* and occultly.—*Dryden, Dedication to Translation of Juvenal.*

Figure. *s.* [Fr. *figure*; Lat. *figura.*]

1. Form of anything as terminated by the outline; shape; form.

The carpenter . . . maketh it after the *figure* of a man.—*Isaiah*, xliv. 13.

He hath borne himself beyond the promise of his age, doing in the *figure* of a lamb the feats of a lion. —*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 1.

Flowers have all exquisite *figures*, and the flower numbers are chiefly five and four; as in primroses, briar-roses, single muskroses, single pinks, and gilliflowers, which have five leaves; lilies, flower-deluces, borage, buglass, which have four leaves.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Men find green clay that is soft as long as it is in the water, so that one may print on it all kind of *figures*, and give it what shape one pleases.—*Boyle.*

Figures are properly modifications of bodies, for pure space is not any where terminated, nor can be; whether there be or be not body in it, it is uniformly continued.—*Locke.*

2. Person; external form; appearance: (*good* or *bad*).

The blue German shall the Tigris drink,
Ere I, forsaking gratitude and truth,
Forget the *figure* of that godlike youth.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil.

I was charmed with the gracefulness of his *figure* and delivery, as well as with his discourses.—*Addison, Spectator.*

A good *figure*, or person in man or woman, gives credit at first sight to the choice of either.—*Richardson, Clarissa*

3. Distinguished appearance; eminence; remarkable character.

While fortune favour'd, while his arms support
The cause, and rul'd the counsels of the court,
I made some *figure* there; nor was my name
Obscure, nor I without my share of fame.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

The speech, I believe, was not so much designed by the knight to inform the court, as to give him a *figure* in my eye, and keep up his credit in the country.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Not a woman shall be unexplained that makes a *figure* either as a maid, a wife, or a widow.—*Id., Guardian.*

Many princes made very ill *figures* upon the throne, who before were the favourites of the people. *Id., Freeholder.*

4. Magnificence; splendour.

If it be his chief end in it to grow rich, that he may live in *figure* and indulgence, and be able to retire from business to idleness and hurry, his trade, as to him, loses all its innocency.—*Law.*

5. Statue; image; something formed in resemblance of somewhat else.

Several statues, which seemed at a distance of the whitest marble, were nothing else but so many *figures* in snow.—*Addison.*

6. Representations in painting; persons exhibited in colours.

In the principal *figures* of a picture the painter is to employ the sinews of his art; for in them consists the principal beauty of his work.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.*

My favourite books and pictures sell
To Smart or Doiley by the ell;
Kindly throw in a little *figure*,
And set the price upon the bigger. *Prior, Alma.*

7. Character, symbol, or sign, denoting a number.

Hearts, tongues, *figures*, scribes, bards, poets, cannot
Think, speak, cast, write, sing, number
His love to Antony.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 2.

He that seeketh to be eminent amongst able men, hath a great task; but that is ever good for the publick: but he that plots to be the only *figure* among cyphers, is the decay of a whole age.—*Bacon, Essays.*

As in accounts cyphers and *figures* pass for real sums, so in human affairs words pass for things themselves.—*South, Sermons.*

8. Sum charged for anything. *Slang.*

Captain Rag is a small dapper north-country man. He went when quite a boy into a crack light cavalry regiment, and by the time he got his troop had cheated all his brothers so completely, selling their lame horses for sound ones, and winning their money by all manner of strange and ingenious contrivances, that his colonel advised him to retire, which he did without much reluctance, accommodating a youngster, who had just entered the regiment, with a glandered charger at an uncommonly stiff *figure.*— *Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. x.

9. In *Astrology.* Horoscope; diagram of the aspect of the astrological houses.

We do not know what is brought to pass under the profession of fortunetelling: she works by charms, by spells, by the *figure*, and daubry beyond our element.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

10. In *Rhetoric.* Mode of speaking, in which words are diverted or turned from their literal and primitive sense; metaphor; trope: (sometimes given in full, as '*figure* of speech').

Silken terms precise,
Three pil'd hyperboles, spruce affectation,
Figures pedantical, these summer flies
Have blown me full of maggot ostentation.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, v. 2.

Here is a strange *figure* invented against the plain and natural sense of the words; for by praying to bestow must be understood only praying to pray.— *Bishop Stillingfleet.*

They have been taught rhetorick, but never taught language; as if the names of the *figures* that embellished the discourse of those who understood the art of speaking, were the very art and skill of speaking well.—*Locke.*

11. In *Logic.* Place of a syllogism as determined by the position of the middle term. See Middle.

The *figure* of a syllogism is the proper disposition of the middle term with the parts of the question.— *Watts, Logick.*

Cut a figure. Make a show; display one's self; attract attention: (often combined with an *adjective*, as, 'He *cut a good, bad*, or *indifferent figure*').

A gay young fellow, who ruined his mother that he might *cut a figure* at the university.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xi.

Figure. *v. a.*

1. Form into any determinate shape.

Trees and herbs, in the growing forth of their boughs and branches, are not *figured*, and keep no order.—*Bacon.*

2. Show by a corporeal resemblance: (as in pictures or statuary).

Arachne *figur'd* how Jove did abuse
Europa like a bull, and on his back
Her through the sea did bear; so lively seen,
That it true sea, and true bull ye would ween.
Spenser.

3. Cover or ornament with figures; diversify; variegate with adventitious forms or matter.

But this effusion of such manly drops,
Startle mine eyes, and make me more amaz'd
Than had I seen the vaulty top of heaven
Figur'd quite o'er with burning meteors.
Shakespear, King John, v. 2.

4. Represent by a typical or figurative resemblance; form figuratively; use in a sense other than literal.

When sacraments are said to be visible signs of invisible grace, we thereby conceive how grace is indeed the very end for which these heavenly mysteries were instituted; and the matter whereof they con-

sist is such as signifieth, *figureth*, and representeth their end.—*Hooker. Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Marriage rings are not of this stuff:
Oh why should ought less precious or less tough
Figure our loves? *Donne.*

An heroic poem should be more fitted to the common actions and passions of human life, and more like a glass of nature, *figuring* a more practicable virtue to us than was done by the ancients.—*Dryden.*

5. Image in the mind.

None that feels sensibly the decays of age, and his life wearing off, can *figure* to himself those imaginary charms in riches and praise, that men are apt to do in the warmth of their blood.—*Sir W. Temple.*

If love, alas! be pain, the pain I bear
No thought can *figure*, and no tongue declare.
Prior.

6. Prefigure; foreshow.

Three glorious suns, each one a perfect sun;
In this the heaven *figures* some event.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 1.

Figure. *v. n.* Make a figure.

Who *figured* in the rebellion.—*Lord Bolingbroke, Spirit of Patriotism*, p. 233.

Figure-caster. *s.* Astrologer.

I by this *figure-caster* must be imagined in such distress as to sue to Maronilla.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

Figure-flinger. *s.* Figure-caster: (this latter being the less *contemptuous* term of the two).

Figure-flingers and star-gazers pretend to foretell the fortunes of kingdoms, and have no foresight in what concerns themselves.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Quacks, *figure-flingers*, pettifoggers, and republican plotters, cannot well live without it.—*Collier, Essay on Confidence.*

Figured. *part. adj.* Put into figure; represented; adorned with figures; imaged; typified: (in *Logic*, applied to arguments of the full or typical kind, and opposed to *unfigured*. See Illation).

I'll give my jewels for a set of beads,
My gorgeous palace for a hermitage,
My gay apparel for an almsman's gown,
My *figured* goblet for a dish of wood.
Shakespear, Richard II. iii. 3.

Each thought was visible that roll'd within;
As through a crystal glass the *figur'd* hours are seen.
Dryden.

Accept this goblet, rough with *figur'd* gold.
Id., Translation of Virgil.

Figured and metaphorical expressions do well to illustrate more abstruse and unfamiliar ideas, which the mind is not yet thoroughly accustomed to.—*Locke.*

Now marks the course of rolling orbs on high,
O'er *figur'd* worlds now travels with his eye. *Pope.*

Figurehead. *s.* Carved ornament at the prow of a ship.

All this time, Sampson was rubbing his hands, and staring, with ludicrous surprise and dismay, at a great, goggle-eyed, blunt-nosed *figure-head* of some old ship, which was reared up against the wall in a corner near the stove, looking like a goblin or hideous idol whom the dwarf worshipped.—*Dickens, Old Curiosity Shop*, ch. lxii.

Figurist. *s.* One who employs himself upon figures. *Rare.*

But least of all does he favour the *figurists*, or memorialists.—*Waterland, Works*, vol. vii. p. 164. (Rich.)

Filaceous. *adj.* [Lat. *filum* = thread.] Consisting of threads; composed of threads.

They make cables of the bark of lime trees; it is the stalk that maketh the *filaceous* matter commonly, and sometimes the down that groweth above.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Filacer. *s.* [N.Fr. *filace*; Lat. *filum*.] See extract.

[A] *filacer* [is] an officer in the Common Pleas, so called because he files those writs whereon he makes process. There are fourteen of them in their several divisions and counties: they make out all original process, as well real as personal and mixt.—*Harris.*

Filament. *s.*

1. Slender thread; body slender and long like a thread.

The effluvium passing out in a smaller thread, and more enlightened *filament*, it stirreth not the bodies interposed.—*Sir T. Browne.*

The lungs of consumptives have been consumed, nothing remaining but the ambient membrane, and a number of withered veins and *filaments*.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

The ever-rolling orb's impulsive ray
On the next threads and *filaments* does bear,
Which form the springy texture of the air,
And those still strike the next, till to the sight
The quick vibration propagates the light.
Sir R. Blackmore.

2. In *Botany*. Part of the stamen which supports the anther.

The stamen ... has a stalk generally slender, called the *filament*.—*Henfrey, Rudiments of Botany*, ch. iii. sect. 5.

Filamentary. *adj.* Having the character of, or formed by, a filament.

(For example see extract from Owen under Fin.)

Filamentous. *adj.* Like a slender thread.

The doctrine of the *filamentous* cataract will become as familiar as any established theory among us, only by supposing this, like all other membranes, thickened and become opaque by disorders.—*The Student*, i. 341.

Filander. *s.* Worm in hawks.

This may probably destroy that obstinate disease of the *filander*, or backworm.—*Sir T. Browne, Of Hawks, Miscellanies*, p. 115.

Filature. *s.* Spinning, especially of silk from the cocoon.

(For example see Floss-silk.)

Filbert. *s.* [see extract from Todd, and remarks.] Nut so called (Corylus Avellana).

In August comes fruit of all sorts; as plumbs, pears, apricots, barberries, *filberts*, muskmelons, monkshoods of all colours.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Thou hast a brain, such as it is indeed:
On what else should thy worm of fancy feed?
Yet in a *filbert* I have often known
Maggots survive when all the kernel's gone.
Lord Dorset.

[This is derived by Junius and Skinner from the long beards or husks, as corrupted from *full beard*, or *full* of *beard*. It probably had its name, like many other fruits, from some one that introduced or cultivated it; and is therefore corrupted from *Filbert* or *Filibert*, the name of him who brought it hither. Such is Dr. Johnson's etymological account of this word. Gower gives us a very different one in the following lines; which Mr. Horne Tooke also has agreed with me in noticing:

With that upon a grene bough
A seynt of sylke, which she [Phillis] there had,
She knit; and so herself she lad,
That she about her white swere
It did, and henge hirselfe there.
Whereof the goddes were amoved,
And Demophon was reproved,
That of the goddes' providence
Was shape such an evidence
Ever afterwarde ayen the slowe,
That Phillis in the same throwe
Was shape into a nutte tree,
That all men it might see:
And after Phillis Philberd
This tree was cleped in the yerd:
And yet, for Demophon to shame,
Unto this day it beareth the name.'
(Confessio Amantis, b. iv.)

The *filbert* is said to have been brought from Pontus. Huloet calls it 'Pontica nux.'—*Todd.*]

Of the three derivations suggested by the extracts, Johnson's alone has a presumption in its favour; though *fill* + *beard* has its supporters. No details, however, about the hypothetical *Filbert* are known. All that the present Editor sees his way to is the origin of the second syllable *-bert*, which he believes to be the *-bard-* in *Lombardy*. In Nemnich, where the *filbert* is treated as a variety of the hazel, one of its German synonyms means, in the first instance, *Lombardy-nut*, afterwards transformed into *Lampert's nut, Lombardei-nuss, Lampartes-nuss*. How *Lampert* became *Philibert* (for some confusion of this kind is likely) has yet to be discovered.

Filch. *v. a.* [?] Steal; take by theft; pilfer; pillage; rob; take by robbery: (usually applied to *petty thefts*).

The champion robbeth by night,
And prowleth and *filcheth* by daie.
Tusser, Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Who steals my purse, steals trash; 'tis something, nothing;
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands;
But he that *filches* from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed.
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 3.

He shall find his wealth wonderfully enlarged by keeping his cattle in enclosures, where they shall always have safe being, that none are continually *filched* and stolen.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

What made thee venture to betray,
And *filch* the lady's heart away? *Butler, Hudibras.*

The pismire was formerly a husbandman, that secretly *filched* away his neighbour's goods.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Fain would they *filch* that little food away,
While unrestrain'd those happy gluttons prey.
Dryden.

Filcher. *s.* One who filches.

This *filcher* of affections.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Love's Pilgrimage.*

Filching. *part. adj.* Stealing in a petty clandestine way.

He could discern cities like hives of bees, wherein every bee did nought else but sting; some like hornets, some like *filching* wasps, others as drones.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy.*

Filching. *verbal abs.* Act of one who filches; thing filched; dishonest perquisite.

By what purloined moneys of mine; by what reserved *filchings* from marketing; ... by what false charges for bronzes marred and earthenware broken, hast thou been enabled to make them serve thee for thy sake?—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeii*, b. iv. ch. ii.

File. *s.* [from Fr. *file*; Lat. *filum*.]

1. Thread. *Rare.*

But let me resume the *file* of my narration, which this object of books, best agreeable to my course of life, hath a little interrupted.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

2. Line or wire on which papers are strung to keep them in order.

All records, wherein there was any memory of the king's attainder, should be cancelled and taken off the *file*.—*Bacon.*

The petitions being thus prepared, do you continually set apart an hour in a day to peruse those, and then rank them into several *files*, according to the subject-matters.—*Id.*

Th' apothecary-train is wholly blind;
From *files* a random recipe they take,
And many deaths of one prescription make.
Dryden.

3. Catalogue; roll; series.

Our present musters grow upon the *file*
To five-and-twenty thousand men of choice.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. i. 3.

The valu'd *file*
Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle.
Id., Macbeth, iii. 1.

4. Line of soldiers ranged one behind another.

Those goodly eyes,
That o'er the *files* and musters of the war
Have glow'd like plated Mars, now bend, now turn
Upon a tawney front.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 1.

So saying, on he led his radiant *files*,
Dazzling the moon. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 797.

File. *v. a.* [Fr. *filer*.] String upon a thread or wire: (whence to *file a bill* is to offer it in its order to the notice of the judge).

Thou dost *file*
One lie upon another well.
Sir R. Fanshawe, Translation of Guarini's Pastor Fido, p. 174.

From the day his first bill was *filed* he began to collect reports.—*Arbuthnot and Pope, Martinus Scriblerus.*

File. *v. n.*

1. March in a file, not abreast, but one behind another: (with *off*).

All ran down without order or ceremony, till we drew up in good order, and *filed off*.—*Tatler.*

Did all the grosser atoms at the call
Of chance *file off* to form the pond'rous ball,
And undetermin'd into order fall?
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation.

2. Rank with; be strung, as it were, upon the same thread or wire.

These, I take it,
Although she love you well, ...;
Must needs, and reason for it, be examin'd,
And by her modesty; and fear'd too light too,
To *file* with her affections: You have lost her.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas.

File. *s.* [from A.S. *feol*, *filian* = rub.]

1. Instrument for rasping metals.

A *file* for the mattocks and for the coulters.—1 *Samuel*, xiii. 21.

The smiths and armourers on palfreys rode,
Files in their hands and hammers at their side.
Dryden.

The rough or coarse-toothed *file*, if it be large, is called a rubber, and is to take off the unevenness of your work which the hammer made in the forging: the bastard-toothed *file* is to take out of your work the deep cuts, or file-strokes, the rough *file* made; the fine-toothed *file* is to take out the cuts or file-strokes, the bastard *file* made; and the smooth *file* is to take out those cuts, or file-strokes, that the fine *file* made.—*Moxon.*

2. Style; manner of writing. *Rare, Latinism* (from *limæ labor* = labour of the file), implying correctness and smooth or polished work, as that of metal carefully filed.

And, were it not ill fitting for this *file*
To sing of hills and woods 'mongst wars and knights,
I would abate the sternenesse of my stile.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vii. 6, 37.

3. Hard or wary person: (as, 'a cunning old *file*'). *Slang.*

File. *v. a.* [from *file*, the instrument.]

1. Rasp down; curtail.

They which would *file* away most from the largeness of that offer, do in more sparing terms acknowledge little less.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The eminent court . . . gives their tongues
Sweetness of language; makes them apt to please;
Files off all rudeness, and uncivil haviour.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Noble Gentleman.

Let men be careful how they attempt to cure a blemish by *filing* or cutting off the head of such an overgrown tooth.—*Ray.*

2. Smooth; polish.

For that old man of pleasing words had store,
And well could *file* his tongue as smooth as glass.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 1, 35.

His humour is lofty, his discourse peremptory, his tongue *filed*, and his eye ambitious.—*Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost*, v. 1.

His mien he fashion'd, and his tongue he *fil'd*.
Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia.

File. *v. a.* Defile.

The corn is theirs, let others thresh,
Their hands they may not *file*.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, July.

She lightly lept out of her *filed* bed.
Id., Faerie Queen, iii. 1, 62.

For Banquo's issue have I *fil'd* my mind,
For them the gracious Duncan have I murder'd.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 1.

His weeds divinely fashioned,
All *fil'd* and mangled.
Chapman, Translation of Homer's Iliad.

Filed. *part. adj.* Worked by the file. In the following extract polished. See File, *s.* 2.

There hath flourished in England so fine and *filed* phrases, and so good and pleasant poets, as may countervayle the doings of Virgil, Ovid, &c.—*Googe, Eglogs, Epitaphs, &c.*, pref.: 1563.

Filefish. *s.* Fish so called, of the genus Balista.

The first and strongest spine of the back in this fish is studded up the front with numerous small projections, which, under the microscope, have the appearance of so many points of enamel or pearl arising from the surface of the bone, giving a rough denticulated appearance; and hence the name of *file-fish.—Yarrell, British Fishes.*

Filemot. *s.* [corrupted from Fr. *feuille morte* = dead leaf.] Brown or yellow-brown colour; Foliomort. *Obsolete.*

The colours you ought to wish for are blue or *filemot*, turned up with red.—*Swift, Advice to Servants.*

Spelt with *ph*-.

One of them was blue, another yellow, and a third *philemot*, the fourth was a pink colour, and the fifth of a pale green.—*Addison.*

Filial. *adj.* [Lat. *filius* = son.]

1. Pertaining to, having the character of, or befitting, a son.

My mischievous proceeding may be the glory of his *filial* piety, the only reward now left for so great a merit.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

He griev'd, he wept, the sight an image brought
Of his own *filial* love, a sadly pleasing thought.
Dryden.

2. Bearing the character or relation of a son.

Where the old myrtle her good influence sheds,
Sprigs of like leaf erect their *filial* heads;
And when the parent rose decays and dies,
With a resembling face the daughter buds arise.
Prior.

Filially. *adj.* In a filial manner; after the manner of a son.

There is no servant of God but feares *filially*.—*Bishop Hall, Holy Panegyricke.* (Ord MS.)

Filiation. *s.* Relation of a son to a father; correlative to paternity.

The relation of paternity and *filiation*, between the first and second person, and the relation between the sacred persons of the Trinity, and the denomination thereof, must needs be eternal, because the terms of relation between whom that relation ariseth were eternal.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Among all the sons of God, there is none like to that One Son of God. And if there be so great a disparity in the *filiation*, we must make as great a difference in the correspondent relation.—*Bishop Pearson, On the Creed*, art. i.

Filiety. *s.* Sonship.

It is obvious, in fact, that if we take any two correlative names, father and son, for instance, although the objects denoted by the names are different, they both, in a certain sense, connote the same thing. They cannot, indeed, be said to connote the same attribute: to be a father is not the same thing as to be a son. But when we call one man a father, another his son, what we mean to affirm is a set of facts, which are exactly the same in both cases. To predicate of A that he is the father of B, and of B that he is the son of A, is to assert one and the same fact in different words. The two propositions are exactly equivalent: neither of them asserts more or asserts less than the other. The paternity of A and the *filiety* of B are not two facts, but two modes of expressing the same fact. That fact, when analysed, consists of a series of physical events or phenomena, in which both A and B are parties concerned, and from which they both derive names. What those names really connote, is this series of events: that is the meaning, and the whole meaning, which either of them is intended to convey. The series of events may be said to constitute the relation; the schoolmen called it the foundation of the relation, fundamentum relationis.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, p. 45.

Filigrane. *s.* [see last extract under next entry.] Older and more correct form of Filigree.

A curious *filigrane* handkerchief, and two fair *filigrane* plates brought out of Spain.—*Dr. Brown, Travels*, p. 147: 1685.

Adam and Eve in bugle-work, without fig-leaves, upon canvas, curiously wrought with her ladyship's own hand; several *filigrane* curiosities.—*Tatler*, no. 245.

Filigree. *s.* Ornamental work so called: (often used *adjectivally*). See preceding entry and last extract.

The churches of our ancestors shoot up into spires, towers, pinnacles, and *filigree* work.—*Swinburne, Travels through Spain*, let. 44.

Filligree is . . . intertwisted fine wire, used for ornamental gold and silver trinkets. The wire is seldom drawn round, but generally flat or angular; and soldered by gold or silver solder with borax and the blowpipe. The Italian word *filigrana* is compounded of *filum* and *granum*, or granular network; because the Italians, who first introduced this style of work, placed small beads upon it.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Filing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who files; small particle of that which is filed resulting therefrom: (often *plural*, as 'iron' or 'steel *filings*').

The *filings* of iron infused in vinegar, will, with a decoction of galls, make good ink, without any copperose.—*Sir T. Browne.*

The chippings and *filings* of those jewels are of more value than the whole mass of ordinary authors.—*Felton, Dissertation on reading the Classicks.*

It was enacted that every person who informed against a clipper should be entitled to a reward of forty pounds, that every clipper who informed against two clippers should be entitled to a pardon, and that whoever should be found in possession of silver *filings* or parings should be burned in the cheek with a redhot iron.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.

Fill. *v. a.* [A.S. *fyllan.*]

1. Make full.

Jesus saith unto them, Fill the waterpots with water, and they *filled* them up to the brim.—*John*, ii. 7.

I am who *fill*
Infinitude, nor vacuous the space.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 168.

The celestial quires, when orient light
Exhaling first from darkness they beheld;
Birth-day of heav'n and earth; with joy and shout
The hollow universal orb they *fill'd*. *Ibid.* vii. 254.

Be fruitful, multiply, and in the seas
And lakes and running streams the waters *fill*.
Ibid. vii. 396.

2. Glut; surfeit; satisfy; content.

Thou art going to lord Timon's feast.—
Ay, to see meat *fill* knaves, and wine heat fools.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, i. 1.

He with his consorted Eve
The story heard attentive, and was *fill'd*
With admiration and deep muse to hear.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 50.

Nothing but the supreme and absolute Infinite can adequately *fill* and super-abundantly satisfy the infinite desires of intelligent beings.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion.*

With *out*. Enlarge by extension from within.

I only speak of him
Whom pomp and greatness sits so loose about,
That he wants majesty to *fill* them *out*. *Dryden.*

With *up*.

a. Make full.

Hope leaps from goal to goal,
And opens still, and opens on his soul;
Till lengthen'd on to faith, and unconfin'd,
It pours the bliss that *fills up* all the mind. *Pope.*

b. Supply.

When the several trades and professions are supplied, you will find most of those that are proper for war absolutely necessary for *filling up* the laborious part of life, and carrying on the underwork of the nation.—*Addison. Present State of the War.*

c. Occupy by bulk.

There would not be altogether so much water required for the land as for the sea, to raise them to an equal height; because mountains and hills would *fill up* part of that space upon the land, and so make less water requisite.—*Bishop Burnet.*

d. Engage; employ.

Is it far you ride?—
As far, my lord, as will *fill up* the time
'Twixt this and supper. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iii. 1.

When applied to a supply of drink, the name of the vessel, *cup*, *glass*, *goblet*, or the like is often understood, in which case the verb seems to be neuter.

In the cup which she hath *filled*, *fill* to her double.—*Revelation*, xviii. 6.

We *fill* to the general joy of the whole table,
And to our dear friend Banquo, whom we miss.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 4.

Fill up. Grow full.

Neither the Palus Meotis nor the Euxine, nor any other seas, *fill up*, or by degrees grow shallower.—*Woodward.*

Fill. *s.* As much as may produce complete satisfaction.

Her neck and breasts were ever open bare,
That aye thereof her babes might suck their *fill*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

But thus inflam'd bespoke the captain,
Who scorneth peace shall have his *fill* of war.
Fairfax.

When ye were thirsty, did I not cleave the rock, and waters flowed out to your *fill*?—2 *Esdras*, i. 20.

Fill. *s.* [? Thill.] Place between the shafts of a carriage.

This mule being put in the *fill* of a cart, run away with the cart and timber.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Filler. *s.* One who, or that which, fills.

1. Anything that fills up room without use.

'Tis a mere *filler*, to stop a vacancy in the hexameter, and connect the preface to the work of Virgil.—*Dryden, Translation of Virgil*, dedication.

A mixture of tender gentle thoughts and suitable expressions, of forced and inextricable conceits, and of needless *fillers* up to the rest.—*Pope.*

2. One whose employment is to fill vessels of carriage.

They have six diggers to four *fillers*, so as to keep the *fillers* always at work.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

3. One who stores abundantly.

Brave soldier, yield; thou stock of arms and honour,
Thou *filler* of the world with fame and glory.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Bonduca.

Fillet. *s.* [Fr. *filet.*]

1. Band tied round the head or other part.

His baleful breath inspiring, as he glides,
Now like a chain around her neck he rides;
Now like a *fillet* to her head repairs,
And with his circling volumes folds her hairs.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

She scorn'd the praise of beauty, and the care;
A belt her waist, a *fillet* binds her hair.
Pope, Windsor Forest.

2. Fleshy part of the thigh of the larger animals as prepared for the table.

The youth approach'd the fire, and as it burn'd,
On five sharp broachers rank'd, the roast they turn'd:
These morsels stay'd then stomachs; then the rest
They cut in legs and *fillets* for the feast.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of Homer's Iliad.

3. Meat rolled together, and tied round.

Fillet of a fenny snake,
In the cauldron boil and bake,
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.

The mixture thus, by chymick art
United close in every part,
In *fillets* roll'd, or cut in pieces,
Appear'd like one continu'd species. *Swift.*

4. In *Architecture.* See last extract.

Pillars and their *fillets* of silver.—*Exodus*, xxvii. 10.

Fillet [is] a small flat face or band, used principally between mouldings to separate them from each other in classical architecture; it is also employed in Gothic architecture, and in the early English and decorated styles it is frequently worked

upon larger mouldings and shafts.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Fillet. *v. a.* Bind or fit with a fillet or bandage.

He made hooks for the pillars, and overlaid their chapiters and *filleted* them.—*Exodus*, xxxviii. 28.

Fillibeg. *s.* [Scotch Gaelic, *filleadh-beg*, i.e. *filleadh* and *beg* = little.] Literally, little plaid; kilt, or kind of petticoat reaching only to the knees, worn by the Scotch Highlanders.

The *fillibeg*, or lower garment, is still very common, and the bonnet almost universal.—*Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland.*

Filling. *part. adj.* Causing fullness or satiety.

Things that are sweet and fat are more *filling*, and do swim and hang more about the mouth of the stomach, and go not down so speedily.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Filling. *verbal abs.* Act of that which fills; process by which anything is filled.

Supply.

And why that spiteful character given to all crowds? mere *fillings* of his own, without warrant from his original.—*Bentley, Phileleutherus Lipsiensis*, § 51.

2. Act of growing full.

The first stage of healing, or the discharge of matter, is by surgeons called digestion; the second, or the *filling up* with flesh, incarnation; and the last, or skinning over, cicatrization.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Fillip. *v. a.* Strike with the nail of the finger by a sudden spring or motion.

If I do, *fillip* me with a three-man beetle.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* i. 2.

Then let the pebbles on the hungry beach
Fillip the stars: then let the mutinous winds
Strike the proud cedars 'gainst the fiery sun.
Id., Coriolanus, v. 3.

We see, that if you *fillip* a lutestring, it sheweth double or treble.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

[*Fillip*, says Skinner, is a word formed from the sound. This resemblance I am not able to discover, and therefore am inclined to imagine it corrupted from *fill up*, by some combination of ideas which cannot be recovered. This is Dr. Johnson's opinion; but the word may be a corruption of the Latin *alapa*, a blow, a stroke.—*Todd.*]

Fillip. *s.* Jerk of the finger let go from the thumb.

Yes, by my faith, master Bayley, there was a knave not faire,
Who caught one good *philup* on the brow with a dore-barre.
Gammer Gurton's Needle, act v. (Ord MS.)

Man's life is as a glass, and a *fillip* may crack it.—*Tragedy of Soliman and Perseda*: 1599.

A gentleman,
If I, that so much love him, may commend him,
Of free and virtuous parts; and one, if foul play
Should fall upon us, for which fear I brought him,
Will not fly back for *fillips*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Chances.

The dead epicure cannot but subscribe to the truth of Sardanapalus's tomb, which I find storied to have a hand in a posture of fillipping, reaching out of the tomb; and the motto, 'Omnia nec tanti,' all is not worth a *fillip*.—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 549: 1654.

Filly. *s.* [Fr. *fille* = daughter.]

1. Young mare: (opposed to a colt or young horse).

A well-wayed horse will convey thee to thy journey's end, when an unbacked *filly* may give thee a fall.—*Sir J. Suckling.*

Used *adjectivally*.

I jest to Oberon, and make him smile,
When I a fat and bean-fed horse beguile,
Neighing in likeness of a *filly* foal.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 1.

2. Wanton girl; flirt.

A skittish *filly* will be your fortune, Welford.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Scornful Lady.

I am joined in wedlock, for my sins, to one of those *fillies* who are described in the old poet.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Film. *s.* [A.S.] Thin pellicle or skin.

While the silver needle did work upon the sight of his eye, to remove the *film* of the cataract, he never saw any thing more clear or perfect than that white needle.—*Bacon.*

Michael from Adam's eyes the *film* remov'd,
Which that false fruit that promis'd clearer sight
Had bred. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 412.

A stone is held up by the *films* of the bladder, and so kept from grating or offending it.—*Graunt, Observations on the Bills of Mortality.*

There is not one infidel so ridiculous as to pretend to solve the phænomena of sight, fancy, or cogitation, by those fleeting superficial *films* of bodies.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

He from thick *films* shall purge the visual ray,
And on the sightless eyeballs pour the day.
Pope, Messiah.

Film. *v. a.* Cover with a pellicle or thin skin.

It will but skin and *film* the ulcerous place,
Whilst rank corruption, mining all within,
Infects unseen. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, iii. 4.

It is thine ignorant and gross infidelity that hath *filmed* up thine eyes, that thou canst discern no spiritual object.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 251.

Filmy. *adj.* Composed of thin membranes or pellicles.

He shewed me a little excrescence that he hath beginning upon the uttermost ball of his eyes, a *filmy* matter, like the rudiment of a pin and web as they call it.—*Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 441: 1628.

So the false spider, when her nets are spread,
Deep ambush'd in her silent den does lie;
And feels, far off, the trembling of her thread,
Whose *filmy* cord should bind the struggling fly.
Dryden.

The wasps with fruitless toil
Flap *filmy* pinions oft, to extricate
Their feet in liquid shackles bound, till death
Bereave them of their worthless souls; such doom
Waits luxury, and lawless love of gain. *Philips.*

Loose to the winds their airy garments flew,
Thin glitt'ring textures of the *filmy* dew;
Dipt in the richest tincture of the skies,
Where light disports in ever-mingling dyes. *Pope.*

Filter. *s.* Percolator; strainer.

That the water, passing through the veins of the earth, should be rendered fresh and potable, which it cannot be by any percolations we can make, but the saline particles will pass through a tenfold *filter*.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Filtration is a process purely mechanical for separating a liquid from the undissolved particles floating in it, which liquid may be either the useful part, as in the vegetable infusions, or of no use, as the washings of mineral precipitates. The filtering substance may consist of any porous matter, ... as porous earthenware, unsized paper, cloth of many kinds, and sand. ... *Filter* papers are first cut square, and then folded twice diagonally into the shape of a cornet, having the angular parts cut off. ... A *filter* covered with the sediment is most conveniently washed by spouting water upon it with a little syringe. ... In general, relatively to the application of pressure to *filters*, it may be remarked that it cannot be pushed very far without the chance of deranging the apparatus or rendering the liquor muddy. The enlargement of the surface is, generally speaking, the safest and most efficacious plan of increasing the rapidity of the filtration, especially for liquids of a glutinous nature. This expedient is well illustrated in the creased bag *filter* now in use in most of the sugar refineries of London.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Filter. *v. a.* [L.Lat. *filtro.*] Strain through a filter.

Dilute this liquor with fair water, *filter* it through a paper, and so evaporate it.—*Grew, Museum.*

Filter. *v. n.* Percolate as through a filter.

Unless the soil is unusually stiff, the water will *filter* through.—*Loudon, Cyclopædia of Agriculture.*

Filth. *s.* [A.S. *filð*, from the root of *foul.*]

1. Dirt; nastiness; anything that soils or fouls.

Wisdom and goodness to the vile seem vile;
Filths savour but themselves.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 2.

Neither may you trust waters that taste sweet; for they are commonly found in rising grounds of great cities, which must needs take in a great deal of *filth*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

How perfect then is man? From head to foot
Defil'd with *filth*, and rotten at the root. *Sandys.*

Though perhaps among the rout
He wildly flings his *filth* about;
He still has gratitude and sap'ence,
To spare the folks that give him ha'pence. *Swift.*

2. Corruption; grossness; pollution.

Such do likewise exceedingly dispose us to piety and religion, by purifying our souls from the dross and *filth* of sensual delights.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons.*

Filthily. *adv.* In a filthy manner; foully; grossly.

If she do not paint, she will look so *filthily*, thou canst not love her!—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 572.

It stuck *filthily* in the camel's stomach that bulls, bears, and the like, should be armed, and that a creature of his size should be left defenceless.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Filthiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Filthy.

1. Nastiness; foulness; dirtiness.

Men of virtue suppressed it, lest their shining should discover the others' *filthiness*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Corruption; pollution.

They held this land, and with their *filthiness*
Polluted this same gentle soil long time,
That their own mother loath'd their beastliness,
And gan abhor her brood's unkindly crime,
All were they born of her own native slime.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

They never duly improved the utmost of such a power, but gave themselves up to all the *filthiness* and licentiousness of life imaginable.—*South, Sermons.*

Filthy. *adj.*

1. Nasty; foul; dirty.

Fair is foul, and foul is fair;
Hover through the fog and *filthy* air.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 1.

2. Gross; polluted.

As all stories are not proper subjects for an epick poem or a tragedy, so neither are they for a noble picture: the subjects both of the one and of the other, ought to have nothing of immoral, low, or *filthy* in them.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Filtrate. *v. a.* Strain; percolate; filter.

The extract obtained by the former operation, burnt to ashes, and those ashes boiled in water and *filtrated*, yield a fiery salt.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Filtration. *s.* Method by which liquors are procured fine and clear.

We took then common nitre, and having, by the usual way of solution, *filtration*, and coagulation, reduced it into chrystals, we put four ounces of this purified nitre into a strong new crucible.—*Boyle.*

Fimble. *s.* [see last extract.] Male hemp.

Good flax and good hemp, for to have of her own,
In May a good housewife will see it be sown;
And afterwards trim it, to serve at a need,
The *fimble* to spin and the carlo for her seed.
Tusser, Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

The light summer hemp, that bears no seed, which is called *fimble* hemp.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

[*Fimble.*—German *femel, femel-hanf, fimmel*, the male plants of hemp which are soonest ripe, and have to be picked out by hand from among the female, left to ripen their seed. The larger and stronger growth of the seed-bearing plants probably led to their being called in England *carl*, or *male-hemp*, and this perhaps has led to the supposition that *fimble* is a corruption of *female*, as the word is commonly explained. The real signification is the act of picking out the early ripe plants, which is termed *fimmeln* in German, and *fémeler* in the North of France, while the plants so picked out are called *féméles*. (Hécart.) The Dutch *fimelen*, or *femelen*, is applied to any light action with the fingers, to tease wool, flax, or hemp, to trifle, gesticulari digitis, frustra factitare rem frivolam. *Femel*, cannabis brevior, discerpta, convulsa, linum carptum, vulsum. (Kilian.) The verb is a diminutive of Frisian *fample*, to grasp at anything with the hands (Outzen); Swedish *famla*, to grope. To *fimble*, to touch lightly and frequently with the ends of the fingers. (Forby.) Old Norse *fipla*, Provincial Danish *fiple*, to touch with the fingers, to handle.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Fimbriate. *v. a.* [Lat. *fimbria.*] Fringe; hem. *Rare*, except in *Heraldry*, where in its *participial* or *adjectival* form it means *bordered*, and in *Botany*, where it means *fringed*. (In the latter the purely *adjectival* form *fimbriate* is the *commoner*).

Besides the divers tricking or dressing [heraldick crosses]; as piercing, voiding, *fimbriating*, &c. insomuch that crosses alone, as they are variously disguised, are enough to distinguish all the several families of gentlemen in England.—*Fuller, History of the Holy War*, p. 271.

Fin. *s.* [A.S.] Part of a fish by which it balances its body, and moves in the water; (in *Ichthyology*) organ of locomotion, extremity, or limb.

He that depends
Upon your favours, swims with *fins* of lead,
And hews down oaks with rushes.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 1.

Thus at half-ebb a rolling sea
Returns, and wins upon the shore;
The watry herd, affrighted at the roar,
Rest on their *fins* awhile, and stay,
Then backward take their wond'ring way.
Dryden.

In most fish, besides the great *fin*—the tail—we find two pairs of *fins* upon the sides, two single *fins* upon the back, and one upon the belly, or rather between the belly and the tail. The balancing use of these organs is proved in this manner. Of the large-headed fish, if you cut off the pectoral *fins*, that is the pair which lies close behind the gills, the head falls prone to the bottom; if the right pectoral *fin* only be cut off, the fish leans to that side; if the

ventral *fin* on the same side be cut away, then it loses its equilibrium entirely; if the dorsal and anal *fins* be cut off, the fish reels to the right and left: when the fish dies, that is, when the *fins* cease to play, the belly turns upwards. The use of the same parts for motion is seen in the following observation upon them when put into action. The pectoral, and more particularly the ventral *fins*, serve to raise and depress the fish; when the fish desires to have a retrograde motion, a stroke forward with the pectoral *fin* effectually produces it; if the fish desire to turn either way, a single blow with the tail the opposite way sends it round at once; if the tail strike both ways, the motion produced by the double lash is progressive, and enables the fish to dart forwards with an astonishing velocity. The result is not only in some cases the most rapid, but in all cases the most gentle, pliant, easy, animal motion with which we are acquainted. However, when the tail is cut off the fish loses all motion, and it gives itself up to where the water impels it. The rest of the *fins*, therefore, so far as respects motion, seem to be merely subsidiary to this. In their mechanical use the anal *fin* may be reckoned the keel; the ventral *fins* outriggers; the pectoral *fins* the oars; and if there be any similitude between these parts of a boat and a fish, observe that it is not the resemblance of imitation, but the likeness which arises from applying similar mechanical means to the same purpose. —*Paley, Natural Theology.*

All writers on animal mechanics have shown how admirably the whole form of the fish is adapted to the element in which it lives and moves.... The pectoral *fins*, those curtailed prototypes of the fore-limbs of other Vertebrata, with the last segment, or hand, alone projecting freely from the trunk,... present a condition analogous to that of the embryo buds of the homologous members in the higher Vertebrata.... In the act of flexion, the *fin* slightly rotates and gives an oblique stroke to the water.... We find, moreover, as numerous and striking modifications of the pectoral *fins*, in adjustment to the peculiar habits of the species in Fishes, as we do of the fore limbs in any of the higher classes. This *fin* may wield a formidable and special weapon of offence, as in many Siluroid fishes.... The ventral *fins* or homologues of the hind-legs are still more rudimental—still more embryonic, having in view the comparison with the stages of development in a land animal—than the pectoral *fins*; and their small proportional size reminds the homologist of the later appearance of the hind limbs, in the development of the land Vertebrate.... In most fishes the ventral *fins* merely combine with the pectoral *fins* in raising, and in preventing as outriggers the rolling of, the body; but some very interesting modifications of the ventral *fins*, in relation to particular habits of certain species, may be noticed. In the Blennies, the Forked Hake, the Forked Beard, and some other fishes, the ventral *fins* are reduced to *filamentary* feelers..., In the large-headed thoracic and jugular fishes, the loose suspension of these *fins*, and the absence of any connection with a sacral part of the vertebral column, permits their transference forwards, to aid the pectoral *fins* in raising the head.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy.*

Finable. *adj.* Capable of being fined; admitting, liable to, or deserving, a fine.

This is the order for writs of covenant that be *finable.*—*Bacon.*

He sent letters to the council, wherein he acknowledged himself favoured in bringing his cause *finable.*—*Sir J. Hayward.*

If jurymen, after sworn, eat and drink,... they are *fineable.*—*Tomlin, Law Dictionary* (*Granger*), voce *Jury.*

Final. *adj.* [Lat. *finalis*, from *finis* = end.]

1. Ultimate; last.

And over them triumphant Death his dart
Shook; but delay'd to strike, though oft invok'd
With vows, as their chief good, and *final* hope.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 491.

2. Conclusive; decisive.

There be many examples where sea-fights have been *final* to the war.—*Bacon.*

Henry spent his reign in establishing himself, and had neither leisure nor opportunity to undertake the *final* conquest of Ireland.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

3. Mortal; destructive.

At last resolv'd to work his *final* smart,
He lifted up his hand, but back again did start.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

4. Respecting the end or motive for which an effect is produced: (as opposed to the efficient or physical cause by which it was immediately preceded). See Teleogy.

Some things in such sort are allowed, that they be also required as necessary unto salvation, by way of direct, immediate, and proper necessity *final*; so that, without performance of them, they cannot by ordinary course be saved, nor by any means be excluded from life, observing them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

By its gravity air raises the water in pumps, siphons, and other engines; and performs all those feats which former philosophers, through ignorance of the efficient cause, attributed to a *final*; namely, nature's abhorrence of a vacuity.—*Ray.*

Your answering in the *final* cause, makes me believe you are at a loss for the efficient.—*Collier, Essay on Thought.*

Finále. *s.* [Ital.] End: (generally applied with the notion of *grandeur*, *show*, or *magnificence*, to the conclusion of anything, especially a theatrical representation in which the grand tableau in a scenic, or a great crash of music in a musical, entertainment forms the conclusion).

It was arranged that the two horsemen should first occupy the arena: ... that Glaucus and the lion should next perform their part in the bloody spectacle; and the tiger and the Nazarene be the grand *finale.*—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeii*, b. v. ch. ii.

Finálity. *s.* Final character; completeness: (often, especially in modern politics, used *adjectivally*, indicating a man who, having made certain concessions, considers that he has done everything needed).

He was a middle-class Whig, had faithfully supported that party in his native town during the days they wandered in the wilderness, and had well earned his share of the milk and honey when they vanquished the promised land. In the spring-tide of liberalism, when the world was not analytical of free opinions, and odious distinctions were not drawn between *finality* men and progressive reformers, Mr. Wallinger had been the popular leader of a powerful body of his fellow-citizens, who had returned him to the first reform parliament, and where, in spite of many a menacing registration, he had contrived to remain.—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby.*

Finally. *adv.* In a final manner.

1. Ultimately; lastly; in conclusion.

Sight bereav'd
May chance to number thee with those,
Whom patience *finally* must crown.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1294.

2. Completely; without recovery.

Not any house of noble English in Ireland was utterly destroyed, or *finally* rooted out by the hand of justice, but the house of Desmond only.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Doubtlessly many men are *finally* lost, who yet have no men's sins to answer for but their own.—*South, Sermons.*

Finánce. *s.* Revenue; income; profit.

This sort of *finance* hath been increased.—*Bacon.*

The residue of these ordinary *finances* be casual or uncertain; as be the escheats and forfeitures.—*Id.*

His pretence for making war upon his neighbours was their piracies, though he practised the same trade when he was straitened in his *finances* at the siege of Byzantium.—*Arbuthnot.*

I hope, however, he will not rely too much on the fertility of Lord North's genius for *finance.*—*Junius, Letters*, i.

With the accent on the second syllable; though Dr. Johnson places it on the first. It may be curious to observe, that we formerly used the word *finance* in the sense of *an end*; and that, in the enlarged edition of Bullokar, 1656, it has found a place. But it had then been long obsolete.—*Todd.*

[In the forensic language of the middle ages the Latin *finis* was specially applied to the termination of a suit, and *finalis dies*, *finale judicium*, *finalis concordia*, were respectively the day of trial, the judicial decision, or the agreement by which the suit was terminated. *Finis* by itself is frequently used for the settlement of a claim by composition or agreement, as by Matthew Paris in the Life of Henry III. 'Clanculo captus fuit, et tacito facto *fine*, interpositis fide et juramentis et chartis, caute dimissus.' 'Quod illi cognoscentes et malum timentes acceperunt consilium interse ut si quo modo possent fœdus cum Imperatore componerent, dicentes, Nullum ulterius ab eo *finem* habebimus (we shall get no further terms from him), sed junctus Romanis omnes nos de partibus illis expellet.' (Ducange.) The clergy and females who held in capite having been summoned to London to pass over with the king on military duty into France, it was announced, 'quod archiepiscopi, &c., servitium domino regi debentes possent *facere finem* pro eodem (might compound for it) si vellent.' (Bart. Cotton. p. 324.) It was then transferred to the money paid as the price of settlement, and Latin *finare*, *finire*, French *finer*, were used in the sense of paying an exaction or composition. 'Omnes vero plagæ aut feritæ—quæ evenerint—sicut supra decretum est *finiantur*,' shall be compounded for. (Ducange.) 'Lui dit qu'il ne le laisserait point aller jusqu'à ce qu'il eust *finé* a luy, et force luy fut *finer* au chevalier à cinq cens livres.' (Joinville.) Hence *fine* in English and the derivative *finance* in French were used in the sense of an exaction or compulsory payment. Monstrelet informs us that Jacques Cœur was made prisoner, 'pource qu'il a extorqué indeuement plusieurs grands *finances* sur le pays du Roi, tant en Languedoc, Languedouy, comme ailleurs.' The name of *finance* was subsequently extended to all monies levied on the people for the behoof of the royal treasure or revenue.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Fináncial. *adj.* Relating to, or connected with, finance.

Europe was filled with astonishment, when they saw England borrow in one year twelve millions. It was thought, and very justly, no small proof of national strength and *financial* skill, to find a fund for the payment of the interest upon this sum.—*Burke, Observations on the present State of the Nation*: 1769.

Godolphin, whom he did not love, and could not control, but whose *financial* skill had been greatly missed during the summer, was brought back to the Treasury, and made First Commissioner. Lowther, who was the Lord President's own man, still sate at the board, but no longer presided there.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xvi.

Finánciер. *s.* One who investigates questions, suggests measures, or directs or administers details, of Finance.

I therefore, whom only love and duty to your majesty and your royal line hath made a *financier*, and, intend to present unto your majesty a perfect b ave of your estate, like a perspective glass to draw your estate nearer to your sight.—*Bacon, To King James I.* 2 Jan. 1618, *Cabala*, p. 9.

He well knew that mere names exercise a mighty influence on the public mind; that the most perfect tribunal which a legislator could construct would be unpopular if it were called the Star Chamber; that the most judicious tax which a *financier* could devise would excite murmurs if it were called the Shipmoney; and that the words Standing Army then had to English ears a sound as unpleasing as either Shipmoney or Star Chamber.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

Finch. *s.* [A.S. *finc.*] Bird so called, chiefly of the genus Fringilla: (a *generic*, rather than a *specific*, name when standing alone; so much so that it is difficult to say to what bird the simple name applies. Hence, when its signification is definite and undoubted, it is the *second element* in a *compound*, as in *bramblefinch*, *bullfinch*, *chaffinch*, *goldfinch*, *greenfinch*, *hawfinch*).

The *finch*, the sparrow, and the lark,
The plain-song cuckoo gray,
Whose note full many a man doth mark,
And dares not answer nay.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 1, song.

They sang as blythe as *finches* sing,
Which flutter loose on golden wing,
And frolic where they list;
Strangers to liberty, 'tis true,
But that delight they never knew,
And, therefore, never missed. *Cowper.*

Find. *v. a.* (pret. and past part. *found.*) [A.S. *findan.*]

1. Obtain by searching or seeking.

In my school days, when I had lost one shaft,
I shot his fellow of the self-same flight
The self-same way, with more advised watch,
To *find* the other forth; by vent'ring both,
I oft *found* both.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

2. Come to; attain.

The sun that barren shines,
Whose virtue on itself works no effect,
But in the fruitful earth; there first receiv'd
His beams, unactive else, their vigour *find.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 94.

3. Discover; detect.

The fox that first this cause of grief did *find*,
Gan first thus plain his case with words unkind.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.

Physicians
With sharpen'd sight some remedies may *find.*
Dryden.

Thy maid! ah, *find* some nobler theme,
Whereon thy doubts to place. *Cowley.*

4. Reach.

They are glad when they can *find* the grave.—*Job*, iii. 22.

5. Supply; furnish: (as, 'He *finds* me in money and in victuals').

A war with Spain is like to be lucrative, if we go roundly on at first; the war in continuance will *find* itself.—*Bacon.*

He that shall marry thee, had better spend the poor remainder of his days in a dung-barge, for two-pence a week, and *find* himself.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Woman-Hater.*

6. In *Law.*

To *find* a bill, there must at least twelve of the [grand] jury agree.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

Find in one's heart. Be either bold enough or hard-hearted enough to do or dare a thing; make up one's mind to a thing. *Harden one's heart*, as in '*Harden your heart* and go in for it,' applied to one who hesitates, is a newer form with the same meaning. In the extract from Spenser (of which the note is a paraphrase) the substantive is probably omitted.

In the sea to drown herself she *fond*,
Rather than of that tyrant to be caught.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 7, 26.

She *found in her heart*, she chose rather to drown herself than to be caught of that tyrant.—*Upton, Notes on Spenser.*

Find one's self. Fare with regard to ease or pain, health or sickness: (generally as a question with *how*, as '*How* do you *find yourself?*' In French, 'Comment vous portez-vous?' = how do you *bear* yourself? More closely in German and Danish, 'Wie *befinden* Sie sich?' and 'Hvi be*finde* De dem?').

Pray, sir, how d'ye *find yourself?* says the doctor.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Find out. Discover; detect; invent.

Canst thou by searching *find out* God? Canst thou *find out* the Almighty unto perfection?—*Job*, xi. 7.

A man of Tyre, skilful to work in gold, and to *find out* every device which shall be put to him.—2 *Chronicles*, ii. 14.

There are agents in nature able to make the particles of bodies stick together by very strong attractions, and it is the business of experimental philosophy to *find* them *out*.—*Sir I. Newton.*

The principal part of painting is *to find out* and thoroughly to understand what nature has made most beautiful.—*Dryden.*

What hinders then, but that thou *find* her *out*,
And hurry her away by manly force?
Addison, Cato.

Out is added often without any other use than to add some force or emphasis to the verb.

While she proudly march'd about,
Greater conquests to *find out*,
She beat out Susan by the by. *Cowley.*

It is agreeable to compare the face of a great man with the character, and to try if we can *find out* in his looks and features either the haughty, cruel, or merciful temper.—*Addison.*

He was afraid of being insulted with Greek, for which reason he desired a friend to *find* him *out* a clergyman rather of plain sense than much learning.—*Id., Spectator.*

Out omitted.

When first *found* in a lie, talk to him of it as a strange monstrous matter, and so shame him out of it.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

Find. *s.* Discovery; thing found: (specially applied, in *Numismatology*, to a collection of coins found in any particular place).

Specimens were among the *find* of coins at High Wycombe in 1827.—*Evans, Coins of the ancient Britons*, p. 78.

By far the most important *find* was that at Nunney, near Frome.—*Ibid.* p. 144.

Finder. *s.* One who finds.

1. Detector: (second element in a compound, e.g. witch-*finder*).

We will bring the device to the bar, and crown thee for a *finder* of madmen.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

2. *Specially.* See extract.

Finders, mentioned in several ancient statutes, seem to be the same with those which we now term searchers, who are employed for the discovery of goods imported or exported without paying custom.—*Tomlin, Law Dictionary.* (Granger.)

Findfault. *s.* Censurer; caviller: (see Preface for observations on this combination (an active verb with a substantive following it) as a compound, as well as for a notice of words like Findfaulting). *Rare.*

We are the makers of manners, Kate; and the liberty that follows our places, stops the mouth of all *findfaults*.—*Shakespear, Henry V.* v. 2.

Railers, grudgers, persecutors, *findfaults*.—*Translation of Boccalini*, p. 42: 1626.

Findfaulting. *adj.* Caviling; captious.

She doth not set business back by unquiet branglings and *findfaulting* quarrels.—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 347: 1654.

Finding. *verbal abs.* Act of one who finds; process by which anything is found.

1. Discovery.

Go you the next way with your *findings*.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, iii. 3.

With *out*.

The *finding out* of parables is a wearisome labour of the mind.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xiii. 26.

2. In *Law.* Return made by the jury to the bill of indictment.

Where there are two distinct counts, viz. one for a riot and the other for an assault, and the grand jury find a true bill as to the assault, but endorse Ignoramus as to the riot, this *finding* leaves the indictment as to the count found just as if there had been originally only that one count.—*Tomlin, Law Dictionary.* (Granger.)

Findy. *adj.* [A.S. *findig*, applied to corn.] Plump; weighty; firm; solid. *Rare, obsolete*, or *provincial.*

'A cold May and a windy,
Makes the barn fat and *findy*,'
means that it stores the barn with plump and firm grain.—*Proverb.*

Fine. *adj.* [Fr. *fin.*]

1. Not coarse.

He was array'd in purple and *fine* linen.—*Luke*, xvi. 19.

Not any skill'd in loops of fingering *fine*,
With this so curious network might compare.
Spenser.

2. Refined; pure; free from dross.

Two vessels of *fine* copper, precious as gold.—*Ezra*, viii. 27.

3. Subtile; thin.

This is a pleasant citie...
The ayre subtil and *fine*.
Tragedy of Damon and Pithias.

When the eye standeth in the *finer* medium, and the object in the grosser things shew greater; but contrariwise, when the eye is placed in the grosser medium and the object in the *finer*.—*Bacon.*

4. Minutely complex.

In substance he promised himself money, honour, friends, and peace in the end; but those things were too *fine* to be fortunate and succeed in all parts.—*Bacon.*

Whether the scheme has not been pursued so far as to draw it into practice, or whether it be too *fine* to be capable of it, I will not determine.—*Sir W. Temple.*

5. Keen; thin; smoothly sharp.

Great affairs are commonly too rough and stubborn to be wrought upon by the *finer* edges or points of wit.—*Bacon.*

6. Clear; pellucid; transparent: (as, 'the wine is *fine*').

Let the wine without mixture or stum be all *fine*,
Or call up the master. *B. Jonson.*

7. Artful; dexterous.

The wisdom of all these latter times, in princes' affairs, is rather *fine* deliveries, and shiftings of dangers and mischiefs, than solid and grounded courses to keep them aloof.—*Bacon.*

8. Fraudulent; sly; knavishly subtle.

Through his *fine* handling, and his cleanly play,
He all those royal signs had stol'n away.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.

Thou art too *fine* in thy evidence; therefore, stand aside.—*Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, v. 3.

9. Elegant; beautiful in thought or language.

To call the trumpet by the name of the metal was *fine*.—*Dryden.*

10. Beautiful with dignity: (applied to the *person*).

Guido has been rather too lavish in bestowing this beauty upon almost all his *fine* women.—*Spence.*

11. Accomplished; elegant of manners.

He was not only the *finest* gentleman of his time, but one of the *finest* scholars.—*Felton, Dissertation on reading the Classicks.*

12. Showy; splendid.

It is with a *fine* genius as with a *fine* fashion; all those are displeased at it who are not able to follow it.—*Pope.*

The satirical part of mankind will needs believe, that it is not impossible to be very *fine* and very filthy.—*Swift.*

13. *Ironically*: (as in '*fine* fellow').

That same knave, Ford, her husband, hath the *finest* mad devil of jealousy in him, master Brook, that ever governed frenzy.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 1.

They taught us, indeed, to cloath, to dwell in houses,
To feast, to sleep on down, to be profuse;
A *fine* exchange for liberty. *Philips, Briton.*

14. Taper; slender.

Like a crane, his neck was long and *fyne*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 4, 21.

They gather'd flowers to fill their flasket,
And with *fine* fingers cropt full feateously
The tender stalks. *Id., Prothalamion.*

No longer shall the bodice aptly lac'd
From thy full bosom to thy slender waist
That air and harmony of shape express,
Fine by degrees and beautifully less. *Prior.*

Fine. *v. a.* [from the *adjective.*]

1. Refine; purify.

There is a vein for the silver, and a place for go'd, where they *fine* it.—*Job*, xxviii. 1.

2. Embellish; decorate; make fine. *Obsolete.*

Hugh Capet also, who usurp'd the crown,
To *fine* his title with some shews of truth,
Convey'd himself as heir to the lady Lingare.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 2.

3. Make less coarse.

It *fines* the grass, but makes it short, though thick.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Fine. *s.* [Lat. *finis.*]

1. End; conclusion: (now seldom used except *adverbially, in fine* = to conclude, to sum up all, to tell all at once).

In fine, whatsoever he was, he was nothing but what it pleased Zelmane, the powers of his spirit depending of her.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

His resolution, *in fine*, is, that in the church a number of things are strictly observed, whereof no law of scripture maketh mention one way or other.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

In fine, let there be a perfect relation betwixt the parts and the whole, that they may be entirely of a piece.—*Dryden.*

2. Legal fiction by which certain suits are ended. From the payment herein implied come the meanings under the next head.

The law on this subject ... is ... closely implicated with that of recoveries.... A *fine*... is a solemn amicable agreement or composition of a suit (whether that suit be real or fictitious) made between the demandant and tenant, with the consent of the judges; and enrolled among the records of the court where the suit was commenced; by which agreement freehold property may be transferred, settled, and limited. The most distinguishable properties of *fines* are, 1, the extinguishment of dormant titles;... 2, barring the issue in tail immediately;... 3, binding femes covert. These constitute the peculiar qualities on account of which a *fine* is most usually, if not always, resorted to, as one of the most valuable of the common assurances of the realm; being now, in fact, a fictitious proceeding to transfer or secure real property by a mode more efficacious than ordinary conveyances.—*Tomlin, Law Dictionary.* (Granger.)

3. Mulct; pecuniary punishment; penalty; forfeit; money paid for any exemption or liberty.

Ev'n this ill night your breathing shall expire,
Paying the *fine* of rated treachery.
Shakespear, King John, v. 4.

The spirit of wantonness is sure scared out of him: if the devil have him not in fee-simple, with *fine* and recovery, he will never, in the way of waste, attempt us again.—*Id., Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

The killing of an Irishman was not punished by our law, as manslaughter, which is felony and capital; but by a *fine* or pecuniary punishment, called an ericke.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Besides *fines* set upon plays, games, balls, and feasting, they have many customs which contribute to their simplicity.—*Addison.*

How vain that second life in others breath,
The estate which wits inherit after death!
Ease, health, and life for this they must resign,
Unsure the tenure, but how vast the *fine!* *Pope.*

(See also last extract under Fine, *v. n.*)

Fine. *v. a.* (? In a *Legal* sense). End. *Rare.*

Time's office is to *fine* the hate of foes,
To eat up error by opinion bred.
Shakespear, Rape of Lucreece.
(Nares by H & W.)

Fine. *v. a.* [from the *substantive.*] Punish with pecuniary penalty.

To *fine* men one third of their fortune, without any crime committed, seems very hard.—*Locke.*

Fine. *v. n.* Pay a fine.

What poet ever *fin'd* for sheriff? or who
By rhymes and verse did ever lord mayor grow?
Oldham.

The kings of France indeed claimed the prerogative of forbidding the marriage of their vassals' daughters to such persons as they thought unfriendly or dangerous to themselves; but I am not aware that they ever compelled them to marry, much less that they turned this attribute of sovereignty into a means of revenue. But in England, women, and even men, simply as tenants in chief, and not as wards, *fined* to the crown for leave to marry whom

they would, or not to be compelled to marry any other. Towns not only *fined* for original grants of franchises, but for repeated confirmations. The Jews paid exorbitant sums for every common right of mankind, for protection, for justice. In return, they were sustained against their Christian debtors in demands of usury, which superstition and tyranny rendered enormous. Men *fined* for the king's good will; or that he would remit his anger; or to have his mediation with their adversaries. Many *fines* seem, as it were, imposed in sport, if we look to the cause; though their extent, and the solemnity with which they were recorded, prove the humour to have been differently relished by the two parties. Thus the bishop of Winchester paid a tun of good wine for not reminding the king (John) to give a girdle to the countess of Albemarle; and Robert de Vaux five best palfreys that the same king might hold his peace about Henry Pinel's wife. Another paid four marks for leave to eat (pro licentia comedendi). But of all the abuses which deformed the Anglo-Norman government, none was so flagitious as the sale of judicial redress. The king, we are often told, is the fountain of justice; but in those ages it was one which gold alone could unseal. Men *fined* to have right done them; to sue in a certain court; to implead a certain person; to have restitution of land which they had recovered at law. From the sale of that justice which every citizen has a right to demand, it was an easy transition to withhold or deny it. *Fines* were received for the king's help against the adverse suitor; that is, for perversion of justice, or for delay. Sometimes they were paid by opposite parties, and of course for opposite ends. These were called counter-*fines*; but the money was sometimes, or, as Lord Lyttleton thinks, invariably, returned to the unsuccessful suitor.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, ch. viii. p. 2.

Finedraw. *v. a.* Sew up a rent with so much nicety that it is not perceived.

It was in my best pair of kerseymeres, but, thanks to the skilful little seamstress, I got them *finedrawn*; and that without any inconvenient delay.—*Marryat, Peter Simple.*

Finely. *adv.* In a fine manner.

1. Beautifully; elegantly; more than justly.

Speech *finely* framed delighteth the ears of them that read the story.—2 *Maccabees*, xv. 39.

The walls are painted, and represent the labours of Hercules; many of them look very *finely*, though a great part of the work has been cracked.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

2. Keenly; sharply; with a thin edge or point.

Get you black lead, sharpened *finely*.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

3. Not coarsely; not meanly; gaily.

He was alone, save that he had two persons of honour, on either hand one, *finely* attired in white.—*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

4. In small parts; subtilely; not grossly.

Saltpetre was but grossly beaten: for it should not be *finely* powdered.—*Boyle.*

5. Wretchedly; in such a manner as to deserve contemptuous notice. *Ironical.*

Let laws be made to obey, and not to be obeyed, and you will find that kingdom *finely* governed in a short time.—*South, Sermons.*

For *him* she loves:
She nam'd not me; that may be Torrismond,
Whom she has thrice in private seen this day:
Then I am *finely* caught in my own snare.
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

6. Subtly; artfully.

We may rate this one secret, as it was *finely* carried, at 4000*l.* in present money.—*Sir H. Wotton, Parallel of the Duke of Buckingham and Earl of Essex.*

We finde by experience, that no authority is so full of regimen, and will so *finely* force obedience, as that which is seated in the conscience; and therefore Numa Pompilius made his laws, and imposed them with a force of religious solemnity.—*Jeremy Taylor, Polemical Discourses.* (Ord MS.)

7. Wholly. *Rare; provincial.*

My wife was *finely* well to day.—*Diary of H. Earl of Clarendon*, ii. 365: 1689.

Fineless. *adj.* [from *fine* = end.] Unbounded; endless.

Poor and content is rich, and *rich* enough;
But riches *fineless* is as poor as winter
To him that ever fears he shall be poor.
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 3.

Fineness. *s.* (two *n*'s.) Attribute suggested by Fine.

1. Elegance; beauty; delicacy.

Every thing was full of a choice *fineness*, that if it wanted any thing in majesty, it supplied with increase in pleasure: and if at the first it struck not admiration, it ravished with delight.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

As the French language has more *fineness* and smoothness at this time, so it had more compass, spirit, and force in Montaigne's days.—*Sir W. Temple.*

The softness of her sex, and the *fineness* of her genius, conspire to give her a very distinguishing character.—*Prior.*

2. Show; splendour; gaiety of appearance.

The *fineness* of clothes destroys the ease; it often helps men to pain, but can never rid them of any: the body may languish under the most splendid cover.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

3. Subtility; artfulness; ingenuity.

It [the Directory] should have been composed with so much artifice and *fineness*, that it might have been to all the world an argument of their learning and excellency of spirit, if not of the goodness and integrity of their religion and purposes.—*Jeremy Taylor, Discourse on Extempore Prayer.*

4. Purity; freedom from dross or base mixtures.

I am doubtful whether men have sufficiently refined metals; as whether iron, brass, and tin be refined to the height; but when they come to such a *fineness* as serveth the ordinary use, they try no farther.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

5. Smoothness; not coarseness.

Needwood . . .
Of Britain's forests all . . .
For *fineness* of her turf surpassing.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xii.

Finer. *s.* [from *fine, adj.*] One who purifies metals.

Take away the dross from the silver, and there shall come forth a vessel for the *finer*.—*Proverbs*, xxv. 4.

Finery. *s.* [from *fine, adj.*]

1. Show; splendour of appearance; gaiety of colours.

Dress up your houses and your images,
And put on all the city's *finery*,
To consecrate this day a festival. *Southern.*

The capacities of a lady are sometimes apt to fall short in cultivating cleanliness and *finery* together.—*Swift.*

Don't chuse your place of study by the *finery* of the prospects, or the most various scenes of sensible things.—*Watts.*

They want to grow rich in their trades, and to maintain their families in some such figure and degree of *finery*, as a reasonable Christian life has no occasion for.—*Law.*

2. Forge at iron-works.

The refinery of cast iron, or its conversion into bar-iron in England, . . . is naturally divided into three distinct parts. The first, or the *finery* properly so speaking, is executed in peculiar furnaces called running-out fires; the second operation completes the first, and is called puddling; and the third consists in welding several iron bars together, and working them under forge hammers, and between rolls. The *finery* furnaces are composed of brickwork about nine feet square, rising but a little above the surface of the ground.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Iron.*

Finespoken. *adj.* Using a number of fine phrases.

Be cautiously upon your guard against the infinite number of finedressed and *finespoken* 'chevaliers d'industrie.'—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Finespun. *adj.* Ingeniously contrived; artfully invented.

That mistress in the art of making
The *finespun* lies, that sells so dear
False words, false hopes. *Sir R. Fanshawe, Translation of Guarini's Pastor Fido*, p. 68.

Have they not led us deep in the disclose
Of *finespun* nature, exquisitely small?
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

Men . . . who did not amuse their readers with empty declarations and *finespun* theories of toleration, while they themselves were agitated with a furious inquisitorial spirit.—*Bishop Lowth, Letter to Warburton*, p. 65.

Finésse. *s.* [Fr.] Artifice; stratagem.

A circumstance not much to be stood upon, in case it were not upon some *finesse*.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Lo Yates! without the least *finesse* of art,
He gets applause!—I wish he'd get his part.
Churchill, The Rosciad.

Finfooted. *adj.* Having feet with membranes between the toes: (Webfooted the *commoner* word). See Palmiped.

It is described like fissipedes, or birds which have their feet or claws divided; whereas it is palmipedous or *fin-footed*, like swans and geese, according to the method of nature in latirostrous or flat-billed birds; which being generally swimmers, the organ is wisely contrived unto the action, and they are framed with fins or oars upon their feet.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Finger. *s.* [A.S.]

1. Flexible and divided extremity of the hand by which men catch and hold.

You seem to understand me,
By each at once her choppy *finger* laying
Upon her skinny lips. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 3.

2. Breadth of a finger.

Go now, go trust the wind's uncertain breath,
Remov'd four *fingers* from approaching death;
Or seven at most, when thickest is the board.
Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

One of these bows with a little arrow did pierce through a piece of steel three *fingers* thick.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.*

3. Instrument of work.

Fool, that forgetst her stubborn look
This softness from thy *finger* took. *Waller.*

4. Touch in music: (especially applied to *execution* on the *piano*).

For the performance of the 'Gettin' up Stairs,' I have no other name but that it was a stunner. First, Miss Wirt, with great deliberation, played the original and beautiful melody, cutting it as it were out of the instrument, and *firing off* each note so clear, and sharp, that I am sure Stripes must have heard it in the stable. 'What a *finger!*' cried Mrs. Ponto; and, indeed, it was a finger, as knotty as a turkey's drumstick, and splaying all over the piano.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxv.

The confounded instrument never stops: when the young ladies are at their lessons, Miss Wirt hammers away at those stunning variations, and keeps her magnificent *finger* in exercise.—*Ibid.* ch. xxvi.

Often used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* of a *compound*. With *end*, a common combination, we have probably two words rather than a true compound.

On taking up and contemplating an apple, there arises in consciousness, partly by presentation through the senses, and partly by representation through the memory, what seems to be one state; but what analysis proves to be an extremely complex group of many states, combined after a special manner. The greater number of these remain to be considered analytically in subsequent chapters; and can here be simply enumerated. Among them we have primarily, the coexistence in time of the contemplating subject and the contemplated object; we have . . . that relative position of the two in space which we call proximity; that group of impressions on the *finger-ends*, in virtue of which we conceive the object as not only having a position in space, but as occupying space, and a certain limited amount of space; that more complex group of tactile and motor impressions gained by moving the *fingers* about it, and constituting our notion of its tangible form; that supplementary group of impressions by which we recognize its surface as smooth; and that yet other group by which we form an idea of its hardness.—*Herbert Spencer.*

Have anything at one's finger-ends. Be thoroughly familiar, or off-hand, with anything.

Finger. *v. a.*

1. Touch lightly; toy with.

Go, get you gone, and let the papers lie;
You would be *fingering* them to anger me.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.

2. Touch unseasonably or thievishly.

Up from my cabin,
My sea-gown scarf'd about me, in the dark
Grop'd I to find out them: had my desire;
Finger'd their packet; and, in fine, withdrew
To mine own room again; making so bold,
My fears forgetting manners, to unseal
Their grand commission. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, v. 2.

You would fain be *fingering*
This old sin-offering of two hundred, Tranio.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Tamer Tamed.

His ambition would needs be *fingering* the realm,
South, Sermons.

The children packed off (as it is supposed) to the nursery, but really only to the staircase, down which they slide during the dinner-time, waylaying the dishes as they come out, and *fingering* the round bumps on the jellies, and the forced-meat balls in the soup.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xx.

3. Touch an instrument of music.

You're a fair viol, and your sense the strings;
Who, *finger'd* to make man his lawful musick,
Would draw heaven down, and all the gods to hearken. *Shakespear, Pericles*, i. 1.

4. Handle without effort or violence.

Who touched me? saith our Saviour, when the bloody-fluxed woman *fingered* but the hem of his garment.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 90.

Jemmy Ducks had his fiddle in his hand, holding it with the body downwards like a bass viol, for he always played it in that way, and he occasionally *fingered* the strings, pinching them as you do a guitar, so as to send the sound of it aft, that Mr

Vanslyperken might suppose that they were all met for mirth.—*Marryat, Snarleyyow*, vol. i. ch. v.

Finger-reading. *s.* Reading, for the blind, by means of letters of which the outline is thrown out in relief sufficiently strong to be felt.

Though we have no direct proof of analogous modifications in nervous structures; yet indirect proof is given by the greater efficiency that follows greater activity. This is manifested alike in the senses and the intellect. The palate may be cultivated into extreme sensitiveness, as in professional tea-tasters. An orchestral conductor gains, by continual practice, an unusually great ability to discriminate differences of sound. And in the *finger-reading* of the blind, we have evidence that the sense of touch may be brought by exercise to a far higher capability than is ordinary.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology.*

Fingerboard. *s.* Board at the neck of a fiddle, guitar, or the like, where the fingers operate on the strings.

Mell, though he played far sweeter than Baltsar, yet Baltsar's hand was more quick, and could run it insensibly to the end of the *fingerboard*.—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 108.

Fingered. *adj.* Having fingers.

Fingered and thumbed. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 124.

Fingering. *verbal abs.*

1. Act of touching lightly, or toying with.

One that is covetous, is not so highly pleased with the mere sight and *fingering* of money, as with the thoughts of his being considered as a wealthy man. —*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

2. Manner of touching an instrument of music.

Madam, before you touch the instrument,
To learn the order of my *fingering*,
I must begin with rudiments of art.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iii. 1.
She hath broke the lute . . .
I did but tell her she mistook her frets,
And bow'd her hand to teach her *fingering*.
Ibid. ii. 1.

3. Work exquisitely performed with the fingers.

Not any skill'd in loops of *fingering* fine,
With this so curious net-work might compare.
Spenser.

Fingerling. *s.* Fish so called, Salmo Salmulus.

It would be very desirable to discontinue the use of all the names bestowed upon this fish, except those of Parr and Samlet; the terms Brandling, *Fingerling*, Skirling, Gravelling, Laspring, Sparling, &c., not being sufficiently defined, but referring either to some quality or habit observed in other species.—*Yarrell, British Fishes, The Parr.*

Fingerpost. *s.* Guide post with arms, pointing towards the places for which it shows the road; generally of wood, and sometimes with a hand and pointed forefinger, either painted on the arm, or figured at the extremity.

Having uttered this, he threw himself in the attitude of a *finger-post*, magnificently and mutely suggesting that I should take myself away from his presence.—*Theodore Hook, Jack Brag.*

Finglefangle. *s.* Trifle. *Colloquial.*

We agree in nothing but to wrangle
About the slightest *finglefangle*. *Butler, Hudibras.*

Finial. *s.* In *Architecture.* Finishing ornament of a spire or pinnacle.

The introduction of *finials* was contemporary with that of crockets.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Finic. *adj.* or *s.* Finical, or finikin person.

[redacted]oes he think to be courted for acting the *finick* [redacted]d conceited?—*Collier, Essay on Ridicule.* (Ord MS.)

Finical. *adj.* Nice; foppish; pretending to superfluous elegance.

A whorson, glassgazing, superserviceable, *finical* rogue.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 2.

I cannot hear a *finical* fop romancing, how the king took him aside at such a time; what the queen said to him at another.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Finicalness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Finical.

It is for such little writers as the preacher of Lincoln's Inn to hide their barrenness by the *finicalness* of culture.—*Bishop Warburton, Letters to Hurd*, let. 50, note.

Finify. *v. a.* [*fine.*] Make fine; adorn. *Barbarous.*

The printer's profit, not my pride,
Hath this idea *finified*.
Occasion's Offering: 1654. (Nares by H. & W.)

Finikin. *adj.* Same as Finical.

Your congees and trips
With your legs and your lips,
Your madams and lords,
And such *finikin* words.
Brome, The Leveller. (Rich.)

Fining. *verbal abs.*

1. In *Metallurgy.* Refinery.

The *fining* pot is for silver, and the furnace for gold.—*Proverbs*, xvii. 3.

2. Clarifying.

It is good also for fuel, not to omit the shavings of it for the *fining* of wine.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Instead of the blood [in sugar refining] many refiners use a mixture of gelatinous alumina and gypsum, called *finings*, prepared by adding a solution of alum to a body of lime-water, collecting, washing, and draining the precipitate upon a filter. Other refiners use both the blood and *finings* with advantage.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Finis. *s.* [Lat.] End: (common by itself at the end of a book; rare with a context).

The child would thank you for your kindness,
And read quite backward from our *finis*.
Prior, Alma. (Ord MS.)

Finish. *v. a.* [Fr. *finir.*] Bring to the end purposed; complete; make perfect.

For which of you, intending to build a tower, sitteth not down first and counteth the cost, whether he have sufficient to *finish* it?—*Luke* xiv. 28.

As he had begun, so he would also *finish* in you the same grace.—2 *Corinthians*, viii. 6.

A poet uses episodes; but episodes, taken separately, *finish* nothing.—*Broome, On the Odyssey.*

Finished. *part. adj.* Made perfect or complete.

I would make what bears your name as *finished* as my last work ought to be; that is, more *finished* than the rest.—*Pope.*

Lauzun was in every respect the man for the present emergency. He had courage and a sense of honour, had been accustomed to eccentric adventures, and, with the keen observation and ironical pleasantry of a *finished* man of the world, had a strong propensity to knight errantry.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ix.

Finisher. *s.*

1. One who puts an end to, completes, or accomplishes, anything.

This was the condition of those times; the world against Athanasius, and Athanasius against it: half an hundred of years spent in doubtful trials which of the two, in the end, would prevail; the side which had all, or else that part which had no friend but God and death, the one a defender of his innocency, the other a *finisher* of all his troubles.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The author and *finisher* of our faith.—*Hebrews*, xii. 2.

2. Winder-up. *Colloquial.*

'Give me your hand, Lackington, and assure yourself that you need go no farther on your flying tour to matrimony; my house and my heart alike are open to you both.'—'This was a *finisher*,' said Lackington.—'You married her?' asked Dillington.—'I did,' replied the other.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. ii. ch. vi.

Finishing. *part. adj.* Making perfect or complete: (as, 'He gave the *finishing* touch to his work').

Finishing. *verbal abs.*

1. Completion.

They hindered the *finishing* of the building.—1 *Esdras*, v. 73.

2. Last touch of a composition.

Sallust arose to give it [the Roman history] the last *finishings* of art and genius.—*Bishop Warburton, Enquiry into the Prodigies and Miracles*, p. 73.

Finite. *adj.* [Lat. *finitus*, pass. part. of *finio* = end.]

1. Limited; bounded; terminated: (the compounds, as Infinite, Definite, &c., *commoner*).

Servius conceives no more thereby than a *finite* number for indefinite.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Finite of any magnitude holds not any proportion to infinite.—*Locke.*

That supposed infinite duration will, by the very supposition, be limited to two extremes, though never so remote asunder, and consequently must needs be *finite*.—*Bentley.*

2. In *Grammar.* See Infinitive.

A simple sentence has in it but one subject, and one *finite* verb; as, Life is short.—*Murray, Grammar.* (Ord MS.)

Finiteless. *adj.* Without bounds; unlimited. *Rare.*

It is ridiculous unto reason, and *finiteless* as their desires.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Finitely. *adv.* In a finite manner; within certain limits; in a certain degree: (compound *commoner*).

They are creatures still, and that sets them at an infinite distance from God; whereas all their excellencies can make them but *finitely* distant from us.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Finiteness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Finite; limitation; confinement within certain boundaries: (compounds *commoner*).

I ought now to unbay the current of my passion, and love without other boundary than what is set by the *finiteness* of my natural powers.—*Norris.*

Finition. *s.* Ending; conclusion. *Rare.*

Place is nothing but the space in which quantitative bodies have essential relation and *finition*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Real Presence of Christ in the Sacrament*, sect. 11. (Ord MS.)

Finitude. *s.* Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries. *Rare.*

Finitude, applied to natural or created things, imports the proportions of the several degrees of affections or properties of these things to one another; infinitude, the unboundedness of these degrees of affections or properties.—*Cheyne.*

Finity. *s.* Character of being bounded; limitation. *Rare.*

The *finity* of sin, that in its own nature cannot merit an infinite punishment.—*An Objection answered by Richard Burthogge, M.D.*, in his '*Causa Dei, or an Apology for God*,' epistle dedicatory, p. ii. l. 12: 1675.

Finless. *adj.* Wanting fins.

He angers me
With telling of the moldwarp and the ant,
And of a dragon and a *finless* fish.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 1.

Finlike. *adj.* Formed in imitation of fins.

In shipping such as this, the Irish kern
And untaught Indian, on the stream did glide:
Ere sharp-keel'd boats to stem the flood did learn,
Or *finlike* oars did spread from either side.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.

Finned. *adj.* Having fins; having broad edges spread out on either side like fins.

They plough up the turf with a broad *finned* plough.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Finny. *adj.* Furnished with fins.

High o'er the main in wat'ry pomp he rides,
His azure car and *finny* coursers guides:
Proteus his name. *Dryden, Translation of Virgil.*

Finray. *s.* In *Ichthyology.* Rigid, or comparatively rigid, part of the fin in fishes.

The formula of the number of *fin-rays* [in the perch] may be thus stated:
D 15, 1+13: P 14: V 1+5: A 2+8: C 17.
And the mode of *fin-ray* notation employed is thus explained:—D, the dorsal fin, has, in the first fin, 15 rays, all spinous; in the second fin, 1 spinous plus 13 that are soft. P, pectoral fin, 14 rays, all soft. V, the ventral fin, with 1 spinous ray plus 5 that are soft. A, the anal fin, with 2 spinous rays plus 8 that are soft. C, the tail or caudal fin, 17 rays. In counting the rays of the caudal fin, those only from the longest ray of the upper portion to the longest ray of the lower portion, both inclusive, are enumerated.—*Yarrell, British Fishes, Perch.*

Finscale. *s.* Native freshwater fish so called, Leuciscus erythrophthalmus; rudd; roud; shallow: (given by Yarrell in the synonomy, but not in the text).

Fintoed. *adj.* Same as Finfooted.

Such creatures as are whole footed, or *fintoed*, viz. some birds and quadrupeds, are naturally directed to go into the water and swim there.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Fipple. *s.* [Lat. *fibula.*] Stopper. *Rare.*

You must know, that in recorders, which go with a gentle breath, the concave of the pipe, were it not for the *fipple*, that straitneth the air much more than the simple concave, would yield no sound.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Fir. *s.* [see last extract.] Tree so called of the genus Pinus.

He covered the floor of the house with planks of *fir*.—1 *Kings*, vi. 15.

It [the *fir*] is ever green: the leaves are single and for the most part produced on every side of the branches: the male flowers, or catkins, are placed at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree. The seeds are propagated on cones, which are squamose.—*Miller.*

[At first sight the English word *fir* does not look very like the Latin *quercus*, yet it is the same word. If

we trace *fir* back to Anglo-Saxon, we find it under the form *furh*. According to Grimm's law, *f* points to *p*, *h* to *k*, so that in Latin we should have to look for a word the consonantal skeleton of which might be represented as *p r c*. Guttural and labial tenues change; and as Anglo-Saxon *fif* points to *quinque*, so *furh* leads to Latin *quercus*, oak. In Old High German, *foraha* is *Pinus silvestris*; in Modern German *föhre* has the same meaning. But in a passage quoted from the Lombard laws of Rothar, *fereha*, evidently the same word, is mentioned as a name of oak (roborem aut quercum quod est *fereha*); and Grimm, in his dictionary of the German language, gives *fereh*, in the sense of oak, blood, life.—*Max Müller, Lectures on the Science of Language* (Second Series), lect. v. appendix.]

Used *adjectively*.

The *fir-trees* rejoice at thee, and the cedars of Lebanon.—*Isaiah*, xiv. 8.

Fire. *s.* [A.S. *fyr*.]

1. Element so called: (generally *singular*).

The force of *fire* ascended first on high
And took its dwelling in the vaulted sky;
Then air succeeds, in lightness next to *fire*. *Dryden.*

With *set* and *on*; *on following*. Burn, or attempt to burn.

Hermosilla courageously set upon the horsemen, and *set fire* also *upon* the stables where the Turk's horses stood.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

He that *set a fire on* a plane-tree to spite his neighbour, and the plane-tree *set fire on* his neighbour's house, is bound to pay all the loss, because it did all rise from his own ill intention.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

2. Thing burning; flame; light; conflagration: (*singular* or *plural*).

Where two raging *fires* meet together,
They do consume the thing that feeds their fury.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

So contraries on Ætna's top conspire;
Here hoary frosts, and by them breaks out *fire*.
Cowley.

Though safe thou think'st thy treasure lies,
Conceal'd in chests from human eyes,
A *fire* may come, and it may be
Buried, my friend, as far from thee. *Granville.*

3. Discharge of firearms.

War—even an offensive warfare—must in future consist in taking up such positions as shall oblige the enemy to attack, on account of the deadly *fire* to which troops advancing to the attack of a position over open ground are now exposed.—*Macdougall, Modern Warfare as influenced by Modern Artillery*, ch. xiii.

(See also extract under Flinch.)

4. Torture by burning.

Did Shadrach's zeal my glowing breast inspire,
To weary tortures, and rejoice in *fire*? *Prior.*

5. Ardour of temper; violence of passion.

He had *fire* in his temper, and a German bluntness: and upon provocations, might strain a phrase.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

One of my companions was a scholar with *fire*; and the other a soldier of the same complexion. My learned man would fall into disputes, and argue without any manner of provocation or contradiction. The other was decisive without words, and would give a shrug or an oath to express his opinion.—*Tatler*, no. 61.

6. Liveliness of imagination; vigour of fancy; intellectual activity; force of expression; spirit of sentiment.

Nor can the snow that age does shed
Upon thy rev'rend head,
Quench or allay the noble *fire* within,
But all that youth can be thou art. *Cowley.*

Exact Racine, and Corneille's noble *fire*,
Taught us that France had something to admire.
Pope.

Thee, bold Longinus, all the nine inspire,
And warm the critick with a poet's *fire*. *Id.*

7. Passion of love; flame.

Love various hearts does variously inspire:
It stirs in gentle bosoms gentle *fire*,
Like that of incense on the altar laid;
But raging flames tempestuous souls invade;
A *fire* which every windy passion blows,
With pride it mounts, and with revenge it glows.
Dryden.

Fellow of fire. Man of spirit. *Slang* in Queen Anne's time.

You see, in the very air of a *fellow of fire*, something so expressive of what he would be at, that, if it were not for self-preservation, a man would laugh out.—*Tatler*, no. 61.

With *set* and *on*; *on preceding*. Kindle; inflame.

Not set the Thames on fire. A person of whom it is said that 'he will *not set the Thames on fire*' (who *will* set it on fire is not suggested) is considered as dull, slow, stupid, or anything but overwise. When written, the word *Thames* is spelt with a capital *T*, and as if it were the name of the river. Such it is, doubtless, generally understood to be. The Great Fire of London, or the fairs held on the frozen river during certain severe winters, and the effect of certain combustibles that blaze on water, are for the most part, referred to as the original suggesters of the metaphor. Another explanation, however, suggested by a contributor to 'Notes and Queries' (March 25, 1865), makes *tems*, or *temse*, a common name meaning sieve or sifter. The bottom of a sieve, when made of wooden laths, canvass, or other similar materials, when corn or meal has passed through it for some time, and with more than ordinary friction, may certainly grow warm, and possibly catch fire; and when worked by hand, an extremely quick worker may be said to have set the sieve alight; a slow worker, on the other hand, being one who is in no danger of ever doing so. See Tammy.

St. Anthony's fire. In *Medicine*. Erysipelas.

Erysipelas, in the sense now explained, called in Scotland the rose, in this country *St. Anthony's fire*, resembles other disorders of the same group.—*Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. lxxxix.

Fire. *v. a.*

1. Set on fire; kindle.

They spoiled many parts of the city, and *fired* the houses of those whom they esteemed not to be their friends; but the rage of the fire was at first hindered, and then appeased by the fall of a sudden shower of rain.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

The breathless body thus bewail'd, they lay,
And *fire* the pile. *Dryden.*

2. Inflame the passions; animate.

Yet, if desire of fame, and thirst of pow'r,
A beauteous princess, with a crown in dow'r,
So *fire* your mind, in arms assert your right.
Dryden.

3. Drive by fire.

He that parts us, shall bring a brand from heav'n
And *fire* us hence. *Shakespear, King Lear*, v. 3.

4. In *Farriery*. Cauterize.

5. Discharge from, or as from, an explosive weapon.

He paralysed one half of his army by shutting it in behind the ravine, where it did not *fire* a shot.—*Macdougall, Modern Warfare as influenced by Modern Artillery*, ch. xiii.

With *away*.

There is a tendency in the soldiers . . . to *fire away* their ammunition in a reckless and aimless manner under the excitement of battle.—*Ibid.*

With *off*.

The talk is Birmingham talk. The wag of the party, with bitterness in his heart, having just quitted his laundress who is dunning him for her bill, is *firing off* good stories; and the opposition wag is furious that he can't get an innings.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xx.

(For another example see extract under Finger, *s.* 4.)

Fire. *v. n.*

1. Take fire; be kindled; be inflamed with passion: (generally with *up*). *Colloquial.*

2. Discharge any firearms.

The fainting Dutch remotely *fire*,
And the fam'd Eugene's iron troops retire. *Smith.*

Fire away. Set to work. *Colloquial.*

Fire-side. *s.* [two words rather than a compound.] Hearth; chimney corner.

My judgment is, that they ought all to be despised, and ought to serve but for winter talk by the *fire-side*.—*Bacon.*

Love no more is made
By the *fireside*, but in the cooler shade. *Carew.*

What art thou asking of them, after all? Only to sit quietly at thy own *fireside*.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

It was now the dusk of the evening, when a grave person rode into the inn, and committing his horse to the hostler, went directly into the kitchen, and having called for a pipe of tobacco, took his place by the *fire-side*, where several other persons were likewise assembled.—*Fielding, The Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

Fírearms. *s.* Arms which owe their efficacy to gunpowder an inflammable and explosive mixture; guns, pistols, cannons.

Ammunition to supply their few *firearms*.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Before the use of *firearms* there was infinitely more scope for personal valour than in the modern battles.—*Pope.*

Fíreball. *s.*

1. Grenade; ball filled with combustibles and bursting where it is thrown.

Judge of those insolent boasts of conscience which, like so many *fireballs*, or mouth grenadoes are thrown at our church.—*South, Sermons.*

The same great man hath sworn to make us swal low his coin in *fireballs*.—*Swift.*

2. Meteor so called; see extract.

Fireballs (called also bolides and fiery meteors) in meteorology are luminous bodies, which suddenly appear in the sky, usually at a great height above the earth, and shoot through the heavens with immense velocity, and are sometimes accompanied with the fall of an aerolite.—*Brande, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Fíreblast. *s.* See extracts.

Fireblast, a disease or accident to which the hop-plant is much exposed, . . . is supposed by most hop-planters to depend upon the particular state of the air or weather at the time.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Fireblast [is] a term of very doubtful meaning, like the word blight. In agriculture it is sometimes applied to plants which are suffering from the mildew, fungi, or minute insects; but its legitimate use would appear to be applicable only when the delicate parts of plants are suddenly exposed to a brilliant sun, and the rapid transpiration which takes place in consequence dries up and shrivels their leaves.—*Brande, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Fírebrand. *s.*

1. Piece of wood kindled.

I have eased my father-in-law of a *firebrand*, to set my own house in a flame.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Incendiary; one who inflames factions; one who causes mischief.

He sent Surrey with a competent power against the rebels, who fought with the principal band of them, and defeated them, and took alive John Chamber their *firebrand*.—*Bacon.*

Fírebrief. *s.* Letter circulated to solicit subscriptions for sufferers from a fire.

We laugh at *firebriefs* now, although they be
Commended to us by his Majesty;
And 'tis no treason, for we cannot guess,
Why we should pay them for their happiness.
Cartwright, 1651. (Nares by H. & W.)

Fírebrush. *s.* Brush which generally hangs by the fire to sweep the hearth.

When you are ordered to stir up the fire, clean away the ashes from betwixt the bars with the *fire-brush*.—*Swift.*

Fíreclay. *s.* Clay that resists fire.

The third coal shale or series of argillaceous coal, between the third and fourth grit rock, reckoning from the mill-stone grit upwards, which traverses Derbyshire and part of Yorkshire, and produces crowstone and fossil reeds in great abundance, contains a very excellent *fire-clay* which is dug at Heaze-nether-end, Wheatcroft, Birking Lane, and other places.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Fírecock. *s.* Fireplug.

Churchwardens in London and within the Bills of Mortality are to fix *fire-cocks* at proper distances in streets.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Fírecross. *s.* Bloody cross with the ends burnt black, anciently used in Scotland as a token for calling the nation to arms, by being passed from hand to hand.

He sent his heralds through all parts of the [illegible] and commanded the *firecross* to be carried; namely two firebrands set in fashion of a cross, and pitched upon the point of a spear.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Fíredamp. *s.* See extract.

Flame requires a very high temperature for its existence; and consequently, if we can devise any mode of cooling it, it will be extinguished. A very small flame, for instance, is extinguished by bringing a large mass of metal near it, or by carefully surrounding it by a coil of wire. The metal abstracts the heat. . . . These . . . we owe to Sir H. Davy, who most ingeniously applied them in the construction of his miner's safety-lamp. Coal mines are often infested by a species of inflammable gas (carburetted hydrogen) known under the name of *firedamp*, which, mingled in certain proportions with atmospheric air, forms a mixture which explodes upon the contact of flame. . . . At length Davy constructed a lamp upon the principles explained. It is obvious that, if we place a lighted lamp or candle within a perfect cage of wire-gauze, no flame will be able to penetrate from within to the surrounding medium

in consequence of the cooling power of the metallic tissue.—*Brande, Manual of Chemistry*, p. 130.

Firedrake. *s.*

1. Fiery serpent.

By the hissing of the snake,
The rustling of the *firedrake*,
I charge thee thou this place forsake,
Nor of queen Mab be prattling.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

2. Ignis fatuus; will-o'-the-wisp.

It may be 'tis but a glow-worm now, but 'twill
Grow to a *firedrake* presently.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Beggar's Bush.

Fireescape. *s.* Machine or apparatus for the escape of persons from the upper stories of buildings on fire.

The principal parts of this machine, which is called the sling *fire-escape*, are as follows.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Fireferk. *s.* ? Poker; etymologically, at least, if connected with *firk*, a different word from Firefork.

Item 2 aundeyerns, a *fyerfercke*, a fire panne and a paire of tonges xxd.—*Inventory*, 1536. (Nares by H. & W.)

A *fire-forke*, furca ignaria.—*Withal's Dictionarie*, p. 185: ed. 1608. (Nares by H. & W.)

Firefiaire. *s.* Fish akin to the rays so called, Raia (Trygon) pastinaca.

The flesh is said to be rank and disagreeable, and when laid bare by skinning or cutting into, is very red, a circumstance which may account for the old name of *fire flaire*.—*Yarrell, British Fishes.*

Firefly. *s.* See extract.

Firefly [is] a name commonly given to those insects which have the singular property of emitting a luminous secretion. This power is not confined to insects of one organization or order. Among the coleoptera the Elater Noctilucus and the female glowworm are conspicuous examples.—*Brande, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Firehook. *s.* See extract.

Instrumentum arcendis restinguendisque incendiis accommodatum. A *firehooke* such as they occupy to pull downe houses set on fire.—*Nomenclator.* (Nares by H. & W.)

Firelock. *s.* Soldier's gun.

Prime all your *firelocks*, fasten well the stake.
Gay.

Used *adjectivally*.

My chaunce was late to have a peerless *fire-lock* peece,
That, to my wittes, was ney the like in Turkie nor in Greece. *Gascoigne, Complaint of the Greene Knight.* (Rich.)

Fireman. *s.*

1. One employed to extinguish burning houses; stoker of an engine.

The *fireman* sweats beneath his crooked arms;
A leathern casque his vent'rous head defends,
Boldly he climbs where thickest smoke ascends.
Gay.

2. Man of violent passions.

I had last night the fate to drink a bottle with two of these *firemen*.—*Tatler*, no. 61.

Firemaster. *s.* See extract.

Firemaster, in our train of artillery, is an officer who gives the directions and proportions of the ingredients for all the compositions of fireworks, whether for service in war or for rejoicings and recreations.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Firenew, or Firenéw. *adj.* New from the forge; new from the melting-house; Brand-new.

Armado is a most illustrious wight,
A man of *firenew* words, fashion's own knight.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, i. 1.

Some excellent jests, *firenew* from the mint.—*Id., Twelfth Night*, iii. 2.

Upon the wedding-day I put myself, according to custom, in another suit *firenew*, with silver buttons to it.—*Addison, Guardian*, no. 113.

Firepan. *s.*

1. Pan for holding fire; vessel of metal to carry fire.

His *firepans*, [and] all the vessels thereof, thou shalt make of brass.—*Exodus*, xxvii. 3.

Pour of it upon a *firepan* well heated, as they do rosewater and vinegar.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Receptacle for the priming-powder in a gun; pan.

Fireplace. *s.* Place in buildings for the fire.

The earliest *fire-places* which remain are of the twelfth century, as at the castles of Rochester and Conisborough.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Fireplug. *s.* Firecock.

The turncock opened a *fireplug*, or rather a water-plug.—*Godwin, Caleb Williams.*

Firepot. *s.* Inflammable missile used in sea-fights.

The Portugals seeing them still stand away, came both aboord of us, the one in the one quarter, and entred 100 of their men, having *fire-pots*, and the other in the other, and divers sorts of fireworks upon our decks, the frigots (as many as could lye about us) threw *fire-pots* in at the ports and stuck *fire-pikes* in her sides, all which (by the great mercy and assistance of God) we still put out.—*Taylor (the Waterpoet)*: 1630. (Nares by H. & W.)

Fireproof. *adj.* Proof against fire.

How thoroughly this was *fireproof* was shown by the deeds which were found in it. They were perfectly legible, notwithstanding the conflagration that had raged above them.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Firer. *s.* One who fires.

1 Incendiary.

Others burned Moussel, and the rest marched as a guard for defence of these *firers*.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

2. One who incites or inflames.

Kindlers and *firers* of men's minds.—*Articles of Religion*: 1536.

Fireship. *s.* Ship filled with combustible matter to fire the vessels of the enemy.

Our men bravely quitted themselves of the *fireship*, by cutting the spritsail tackle.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

A sad miscalculation about distance
Made all their naval matters incorrect:
Three *fireships* lost their amiable existence
Before they reach'd a spot to take effect:
The match was lit too soon, and no assistance
Could remedy this lubberly defect;
They blew up in the middle of the river,
While, though 'twas dawn, the Turks slept fast as ever. *Byron, Don Juan*, vii. 28.

Fireshovel. *s.* Instrument with which the hot coals are thrown up in kitchens.

Culinary utensils and irons often feel the force of fire; as tongs, *fireshovels*, prongs, and irons.—*Sir T. Browne.*

The neighbours are coming out with forks and *fireshovels*, and spits, and other domestick weapons.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

I took a *fireshovel* and tongs, which I wanted extremely; as also two little brass kettles, a copper pot to make chocolate, and a gridiron: and with this cargo, and the dog, I came away.—*De Foe, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*

Firestick. *s.* Lighted stick or brand.

Children, when they play with *firesticks*, move and whirl them round so fast, that the motion will cozen their eyes, and represent an intire circle of fire to them.—*Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies.*

Firestone. *s.*

1. In *Mineralogy*. Pyrites, of which it is an approximate translation. *Obsolete.*

The *firestone*, or pyrites, is a compound metallick fossil, composed of vitriol, sulphur, and an unmetallick earth, but in very different proportions in the several masses. The most common sort, which is used in medicine, is a greenish shapeless kind found in our clay-pits, out of which the green vitriol or copperas is procured. It has its name of pyrites, or *firestone*, from its giving fire on being struck against a steel much more freely than a flint will do; and all the sparks burn a longer time, and grow larger as they fall, the inflammable matter struck from off the stone burning itself out before the spark becomes extinguished.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Firestone, if broke small, and laid on cold lands, must be of advantage.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. In *Geology*. Kentish stone, Kent stone, or Kentish rag; a synonym, though not a common one, for the stone which in the parts about Maidstone and other districts, chiefly in Kent, represents the Upper Green Sand of the formation so called. With a more general import, it means any stone that resists the action of fire.

Firework. *s.* Shows of fire; pyrotechnical performances.

We represent also ordnance, and new mixtures of gunpowder, wildfires burning in water and unquenchable; and also *fireworks* of all variety.—*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

His philosophy degenerates into levity, his magnanimity into bombast; the light of his fine mind is not sunshine, but the glitter of an artificial *firework*.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays*, vol. i. appendix, *Hoffmann.*

The service in the abbey was followed by a stately banquet in the hall, the banquet by brilliant *fire-works*, and the *fireworks* by much bad poetry.—*Hallam, Constitutional History of England*, ch. iv.

Firing. *s.*

1. Fuel.

They burn the cakes, *firing* being there scarce.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Setting on fire.

Besides the wasting of our fields, the driving away of booties, as well of people as cattell, the *firing* of villages, the ruin and havocke they made, and in every place nothing but fire and sword.—*Holland, Translation of Livy*, p. 269. (Rich.)

3. Catching fire.

The greatest inconvenience of their wooden building is the aptness for *firing*, which happeneth very oft and in very fearful sort, by reason of the dryness and fatness of the fir, that, being once fired, burneth like a torch, and is hardly quenched til all be burnt up.—*Hackluyt, Voyages*, i. 480. (Rich.)

4. Discharge of firearms.

This tendency would be much increased by the increased facility of rapid *firing* conferred by breech-loaders. . . . It may be worth consideration whether *firing* should not be more in volleys by word of command, and less by independent files.—*Macdougall, Modern Warfare as influenced by modern Artillery*, ch. xiii.

5. In *Veterinary Surgery*. Application of the cautery.

The utility of *firing* or applying the actual cautery is doubtful.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce.

Firk. *v. a.* [?]

1. Whip; beat; correct; chastise.

I'll *firck* him and ferret him.—*Shakespear, Henry V.* iv. 4.

Besides, it is not only foppish,
But vile, idolatrous and popish,
For one man out of his own skin
To *firk* and whip another's sin. *Butler, Hudibras.*

2. Drive.

Hadst thou my business, thou could ne'er sit so;
'Twould *firk* thee into air a thousand mile.
Middleton, The Witch.

Firk. *s.* Stroke.

This is a pretty juvenile *ferk* of wit for a grave ancient divine to use.—*Annotation, &c. on Truth, &c.* p. 211: 1683.

Firkin. *s.* [*fourth* part of a barrel.]

1. Vessel containing nine gallons.

Strutt's servants get such a haunt about that shop, that it will cost us many a *firkin* of strong beer to bring them back again.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

2. Small vessel.

You heard of that wonder of the lightning and thunder,
Which made the lye so much the louder;
Now list to another, that miracle's brother,
Which was done with a *firkin* of powder.
Sir J. Denham.

Firm. *adj.* [Lat. *firmus*.]

1. Strong; not easily pierced or shaken; hard: (opposed to *soft*).

The flakes of his flesh are joined together: they are *firm* in themselves, and they cannot be moved.—*Job*, xli. 23.

Love's artillery then checks
The breastworks of the *firmest* sex. *Cleaveland.*

There is nothing to be left void in a *firm* building; even the cavities ought to be filled with rubbish.—*Dryden.*

That body, whose parts are most *firm* in themselves, and are by their peculiar shapes capable of the greatest contacts, is the most *firm*; and that which has parts very small, and capable of the least contact, will be most soft.—*Woodward.*

2. Constant; steady; resolute; fixed; unshaken.

We hold *firm* to the works of God, and to the sense which is God's lamp.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The great encouragement is the assurance of a future reward, the *firm* persuasion whereof is enough to raise us above any thing in this world.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons.*

3. Solid; not giving way; not fluid.

God caused the wind to blow to dry up the abundant slime and mud of the earth, and make the land more *firm*.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

The muddy and limous matter brought down by the Nilus, settled by degrees into a *firm* land.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Firm. *s.* Mercantile term for the name under which a partnership carries on business.

The bill was carried by a very small majority, consisting of partners in the *firm*.—*Burke.*

Firm. *s.* Same as Firman.

A privilege [was] given to Anthemius, the archbishop [of Cyprus] in that age, to subscribe his

name to all publick acts in red letters, which was an honour above that of any patriarch, who writes his name or *firm* in black characters.—*Sir P. Rycaut, Present State of the Greek and Armenian Churches*, p. 90: 1679.

Firm. *v. a.* *Rare.*

1. Settle; confirm; establish; fix.

Of the death of the emperour they advertised Solyman, *firming* those letters with all their hands and seals.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

'Tis ratify'd above by every god,
And Jove has *firm'd* it with an awful nod.
Dryden, Albion and Albanius.

The pow'rs, said he,
To you and yours, and mine, propitious be,
And *firm* our purpose with their augury.
Id., Virgil's Æneid.

O thou, who freest me from my doubtful state,
Long lost and wilder'd in the maze of fate!
Be present still: O goddess, in our aid
Proceed, and *firm* those omens thou hast made.
Pope, Translation of the First Book of Statius.

2. Fix without wandering.

He on his card and compass *firms* his eye,
The masters of his long experiment.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Firmament. *s.* [Lat. *firmamentum.*] Sky; heavens.

Even to the heavens their shouting shrill
Doth reach, and all the *firmament* doth fill.
Spenser.

The Almighty, whose hieroglyphical characters are the unnumbered stars, sun and moon, written on these large volumes of the *firmament.*—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

The steeds climb up the first ascent with pain;
And when the middle *firmament* they gain,
If downward from the heavens my head I bow,
And see the earth and ocean hang below,
Ev'n I am seiz'd with horror.
Addison, Translation from Ovid.

What an immeasurable space is the *firmament*, wherein a great number of stars are seen with our naked eye, and many more discovered with our glasses.—*Derham, Astro-Theology.*

Firmaméntal. *adj.* Celestial; of the upper regions; belonging to, or constituted by, the firmament.

An hollow crystal pyramid he takes,
In *firmamental* waters dipt above.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.

Firman. *s.* [Turkish, *firmaun.*] Grant or licence given by Asiatic potentates.

We prepared to be gone; but could not till Mahomet Ally-beg gave his consent.... At length importunity prevailed.... The king's *phirman* was thus interpreted.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 214.

Firmátion. *s.* Settlement; steadying. *Rare.*

It is also true that man onely sitteth, if we define sitting to be a *firmation* of the body upon the ischias.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*, p. 179. (Ord MS.)

Firmity. *s.* [Fr. *firmité*; Lat. *firmitas.*] Strength; firmness. *Rare.*

The strength and *firmity* of my assent must rise and fall together with the apparent credibility of the object.—*Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants a safe Way to Salvation*, vi. § 7.

Firmitude. *s.* Stability; firmness. *Rare.*

Thy covenant implies no less than *firmitude* and perpetuity.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, iv. 2.

By a general custom of the world, the right hand is more used than the left, and by general use acquireth a greater degree of *firmitude* and strength.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. vi.

Firmly. *adv.* In a firm manner.

1. Strongly; impenetrably; immovably.

Thou shalt come of force,
Though thou wert *firmlier* fasten'd than a rock.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1397.

How very hard particles, which touch only in a few points, can stick together so *firmly*, without something which causes them to be attracted towards one another, is difficult to conceive.—*Sir I. Newton, Optics.*

2. Steadily; constantly.

Himself to be the man the fates require;
I *firmly* judge, and what I judge desire.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

The common people of Lucca are *firmly* persuaded, that one Lucquese can beat five Florentines.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Firmness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Firm.

1. Hardness; compactness; solidity.

It would become by degrees of greater consistency and *firmness*, so as to resemble an habitable earth.—*T. Burnet.*

2. Durability; stability.

Both the easiness and *firmness* of union might be conjectured, for that both people are of the same language.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

3. Certainty; soundness.

In persons already possessed with notions of religion, the understanding cannot be brought to change them, but by great examination of the truth and *firmness* of the one, and the flaws and weakness of the other.—*South, Sermons.*

4. Steadiness; constancy; resolution.

This armed Job with *firmness* and fortitude.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

First. *adj.* [see Former.—superlative of Fore, q.v.] Having priority amongst more than two, in respect to order or sequence.

1. In *time* (as a *date*).

In the six hundredth and *first* year, in the *first* month, the *first* day of the month, the waters were dried up from off the earth.—*Genesis*, viii. 13.

2. In *time*: (opposed to *last*).

The *first* covenant had also ordinances of divine service.—*Hebrews*, ix. i.

3. In *dignity.*

Three presidents, of whom Daniel was *first.*—*Daniel*, vi. 2.

'Tis little Will, the scourge of France,
No godhead, but the *first* of men. *Prior.*

4. In *excellence.*

My *first* son,
Where will you go? Take good Cominius
With thee. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, iv. 1.

Used *adverbially.*

a. Before anything else; earliest.

He, not unmindful of his usual art,
First in dissembled fire attempts to part;
Then roaring beasts and running streams he tries.
Dryden, Virgil's Georgics, iv.

Heav'n, sure, has kept this spot of earth uncurst,
To shew how all things were created *first.* *Prior.*

b. Before any other consideration.

First, metals are more durable than plants; secondly, they are more solid and hard.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

At first. At the beginning.

At first the silent venom slid with ease,
And seiz'd her cooler senses by degrees.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

Excepting fish and insects, there are very few or no creatures that can provide for themselves *at first*, without the assistance of parents.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

First hand. Directly; immediately: (used either *adjectivally*, as '*first-hand* intelligence,' or *adverbially*, with *at*, as 'I got it *at first-hand*').

First and last. Throughout; on an average.

First or last. At one time or other.

But sure a general doom on man is past,
And all are fools and lovers *first or last.* *Dryden.*

Firstborn. *adj.* Eldest.

If the *first-born* son be hers that was hated.—*Deuteronomy*, xxi. 15.

Firstfruits. *s.*

1. What the season earliest produces or matures of any kind.

A sweaty reaper from his tillage brought
First-fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 434.

The blooming hopes of my then very young patron have been confirmed by most noble *first-fruits*, and his life is going on towards a plentiful harvest of all accumulated virtues.—*Prior.*

2. First profits of anything.

Although the king loved to employ and advance bishops, because, having rich bishopricks, they carried their reward upon themselves; yet he did use to raise them by steps, that he might not lose the profit of the *first-fruits*, which by that course of gradation was multiplied.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

First-fruits (primitiæ) [are] the profits after avoidance of every spiritual living for the first year according to the valuation thereof in the king's books. They were given in ancient times to the pope throughout all Christendom, and were first claimed by him in England for such foreigners as he bestowed benefices on here by way of provision: afterwards they were demanded of the clerks of all spiritual patrons, and at length of all other clerks on their admission to benefices; by throwing off the pope's supremacy ... they were translated and vested in the king.—*Tomlin, Law Dictionary.* (Granger.)

3. Earliest effect of anything.

See, Father, what *first-fruits* on earth are sprung,
From thy implanted grace in man!
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 22.

Firsthood. *s.* State or condition of priority. *Rare.*

So that in election Christ held the primacy, the *first-hood.*—*Goodwin, Works*, vol. i. serm. 6. (Rich.)

Firstling. *adj.* That which is first produced or brought forth.

All the firstling males that come of thy herd, and of thy flock, thou shalt sanctify unto the Lord thy God.—*Deuteronomy*, xv. 19.

Firstling. *s.*

1. First produce or offspring.

A shepherd next,
More meek, came with the *firstlings* of his flock,
Choicest and best. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 436.

The tender *firstlings* of my woolly breed,
Shall on his holy altar often bleed.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil.

The *firstlings* of the flock are doom'd to die.
Pope.

2. First thing thought or done.

The flighty purpose never is o'ertook,
Unless the deed go with it: from this moment,
The very *firstlings* of my heart shall be
The *firstlings* of my hand.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.

Firstly. *adv.* In the first place; as first in order.

Christ shed his blood, by 's wound to save us,
And salve the wound th' old serpent *firstly* gave us.
Sylvester, Du Bartas, 46. (Ord MS.)

Firstness. *s.* Attribute suggested by First. *Rare.*

When I give ... a *firstness* of precedency and presidency to the pope, he tells me he is confident I know not how much more is allowed him by the universal consent of all Catholicks.—*Hammond*, ii. 163. (Rich.)

Firstrate. *adj.* [often as two words, i.e. in certain constructions, as, 'This is *first-ráte.*] Preeminent: (a word of modern adoption, from a ship of the first rate or size).

Ellipsis or defect in the *first-rate* authors often makes the language strong and close, and pleases an intelligent reader, by leaving something for him to fill up, and giving him room to exercise his own thought and sagacity.—*Blackwall, Sacred Classicks defended and illustrated*, i. 66. (Ord MS.)

At billiards he is said to be *first-rate.*—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxix.

Firstrate. *s.* That which is firstrate.

Hence poets have been held a sacred name,
And placed them with *first-rates* in the lists of fame.
Oldham, Horace's Art of Poetry, imitated in English.

Fisc. *s.* [Lat. *fiscus.*] Public treasury. *Rare.*

They had resolved to appropriate to the *fisc* a certain portion of the landed property of their conquered country.—*Burke.*

Fiscal. *s.*

1. Exchequer; revenue.

War, as it is entertained by diet, so can it not be long maintained by the ordinary *fiscal* and receipt.—*Bacon.*

2. Treasurer.

Don Pedro Rodriguez Campomanes, *fiscal* of the council of Castille, is likewise a man of letters.—*Swinburne, Travels through Spain*, let. 42.

Fiscal. *adj.* Belonging to the public treasury; coming to the public purse.

It behoveth the prince to have a vigilant eye on such *fiscal* ministers, whose cruelty and covetous proceedings do oftentimes occasion great hate.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Arts of Empire*, p. 62.

Fiscus. *s.* [Lat.] Treasury. *Rare.*

The proud are exalted, and the wicked are delivered, and evil men reign over us, and the covetous snatch our little bundles of money from us, and the *fiscus* gathers our rents, and every where the wisest and the best men are oppressed.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermon on the Death of Dalstone.* (Ord MS.)

Fish. *s.* [from Fr. *fiche.*—see extract.] Counter or marker at cards.

[From French *ficher*, to fix, the noun *fiche* is used for a gardener's dibble, for the iron pegs used to mark distances in surveying, for branches stuck in the ground to mark positions in setting out a camp; *fiche* or *fichet*, the peg used in marking at cribbage or the like. Hence, in defiance of etymology, the term was transferred to the loose counters which serve to mark the state of the game at cards, and was adopted in English under the form of *fish.*—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Fish. *s.* Instrument for raising the anchor. See Fluke (*of an anchor*)

Fish. *s.* [A.S. *fisc.*]

1. Member of the division of vertebrate animals so called.

There are *fishes* that have wings, that are not strangers to the airy region; and there are some birds that are inhabitants of the water, whose blood is cold as *fishes*; and their flesh is so like in taste, that the scrupulous are allowed them on fish-days.—*Locke.*

Because the vicars of Peter and their disciples will not have for their teachers a Plato, a Virgil, a Terence, and the rest of the herd of philosophers, who soar aloft like the birds of the air, or dive into the depths like the *fishes* of the sea; ye say that they are not worthy to be doorkeepers, because they know not how to make verses. Peter is indeed a doorkeeper—but of heaven.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. v. ch. xiii.

2. Flesh of the same: (opposed to that of *terrestrial* animals).

We mortify ourselves with the diet of *fish*, and think we fare coarsely if we abstain from the flesh of other animals.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Neither fish nor flesh; sometimes *Neither fish nor flesh nor good red herring.* Neither one thing nor the other.

A pretty kettle of fish. Anything made a mess of.

Fish. *v. n.* Be employed in catching fishes; endeavour at anything by artifice.

While others *fish*, with craft, for great opinion,
I, with great truth, catch mere simplicity.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 4.

Fish. *v. a.*

1. Search in quest of fish or anything else.

Some have *fished* the very jakes for papers left there by men of wit.—*Swift.*

Oft, as he *fish'd* her nether realms for wit,
The goddess favour'd him, and favours yet.
Pope, Dunciad.

2. In *Navigation.* Raise by means of the Fish.

The next day wee were enforced to stand out of the way to the southward of the island Lampadosa, when we found our danger; and there we lay five days without sailes, to *fish* our masts and yards, and mend our sailes.—*Continuation of Knolles' History of the Turks.* (Ord MS.)

Fisher. *s.* One who fishes.

They were *fishers*. And he saith unto them, Follow me, and I will make you *fishers* of men.—*Matthew*, iv. 18, 19.

A soldier now, he with his coat appears;
A *fisher* now, his trembling angle bears. *Pope.*

Fisherboat. *s.* Boat employed in catching fish.

The king went down to a miserable *fisherboat*, that Hales had provided for carrying them over to France.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his own Times*: 1688.

Fisherman. *s.* One who gains a livelihood by catching fish.

At length two monsters of unequal size,
Hard by the shore, a *fisherman* espies. *Waller.*

Fishertown. *s.* Town inhabited by fishermen: (*fishing* commoner as the first element).

Others of them, in that time, burned that *fishertown* Mousehole.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Lime in Dorsetshire, a little *fishertown*.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Fishery. *s.* Business of catching fish; place for fishing, or where fish are caught.

We shall have plenty of mackerel this season: our *fishery* will not be disturb'd by privateers.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Fishfag. *s.* Disparaging (approximate) synonym for Fishwife.

Fishful. *adj.* Abounding with fish; stored with fish.

Thus mean in state, and calm in sprite,
My *fishful* pond is my delight.
Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

It is walled and guarded with the ocean, most commodious for traffick to all parts of the world, and watered with pleasant, *fishful*, and navigable rivers.—*Camden, Remains.*

Fishgarth. *s.* Fishpond; fish preserve; stew.

Previous to the year 1530, and even during some part of it, there were *fish garths* in the rivers Ouse and Humber, but they were found so injurious to the trade of York, by preventing the free passage of ships, that the lord-mayor petitioned parliament for their removal.—*Allen, History of the County of York*, i. 65. (Ord MS.)

Fishgig. *s.* [see Gig.] Kind of dart or harpoon with which seamen strike fish.

Canst thou with *fizgigs* pierce him to the quick,
Or in his skull thy barbed trident stick?
G. Sandys, Paraphrase of the Book of Job.

Such [dolphins] we salted as we could entice to taste our hooks or *fisgigs*.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 25.

We saw also abundance of flying fish, and their continual enemies, the albicore and dolphin; the latter we strike now and then with a *fizgig* or harping-iron.—*Atkins, Voyage to Guinea, Brazil, and the West Indies*, p. 33.

Fishhook. *s.* Hook to catch fishes.

A sharp point, bended upward and backward, like a *fish-hook*.—*Grew, Museum.*

Fishify. *v. a.* Turn to fish. *Colloquial.*

Here comes Romeo.—
Without his roe, like a dried herring:
O flesh, flesh, how art thou *fishified!*
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 4.

Fishing. *verbal abs.* Opportunity for taking fish; art or practice of fishing.

There also would be planted a good town, having both a good haven and a plentiful *fishing*.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Of recreation there is none
So free as *fishing* is alone;
All other pastimes do no less
Than mind and body, both, possess;
My hand alone my work can do,
So I can fish and study too.
Izaak Walton, Complete Angler, Angler's Song.

Used *adjectivally.*

This Bethsaida, not identical with that just before mentioned by St. Luke (ix. 10), and for distinction called Bethsaida Julias, but the city of Philip and Andrew and Peter (John i. 44), lay on the western side of the lake, in the same direction as, and near to, Capernaum; is indeed generally supposed to have been a sort of *fishing* suburb of that town.—*Archbishop Trench, Notes on the Miracles*, no. 17.

Fishkettle. *s.* Caldron made long for the fish to be boiled without bending.

It is probable that the way of embalming among the Egyptians was by boiling the body in a long caldron like a *fishkettle*, in some kind of liquid balsam.—*Grew, Museum.*

Fishlike. *adj.* Resembling fish.

He smells like a fish; a very ancient and *fishlike* smell.—*Shakespear, Tempest*, ii. 2.

Fishmeal, or **Fishmeál.** *s.* Diet of fish; abstemious diet.

Thin drink doth overcool their blood, and making many *fishmeals*, they fall into a kind of male green-sickness.—*Sharp.*

Fishmonger. *s.* Dealer in fish; seller of fish.

I fear to play the *fishmonger*; and yet so large a commodity may not pass in silence.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

The surgeon left the *fishmonger* to determine the controversy between him and the pike.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Fishpond. *s.* Pool for fish.

Fish-ponds are no small improvement of wat'ry boggy lands.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Fish-ponds were made where former forests grew,
And hills were levell'd to extend the view. *Prior.*

After the great value the Romans put upon fishes, it will not appear incredible that C. Hirtius should sell his *fish-ponds* for quadragies H.S. 32,291*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*—*Arbuthnot.*

Fishspear. *s.* Dart or spear with which fishermen strike fish.

Canst thou fill his skin with barbed irons? or his head with *fishspears*?—*Job*, xli. 7.

Fishwife. *s.* Woman who sells fish about the streets.

I heard it of a *fishwife*,
A woman of fine knowledge!
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Chances.

Fishwoman. *s.* Woman who sells fish.

Pope's imitation of Spenser is a description of an alley of *fishwomen*.—*J. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope.*

Fishy. *adj.*

1. Consisting of, or inhabited by, fish.

Better pleas'd
Than Asmodeus with the *fishy* fume
That drove him, though enamour'd, from the spouse
Of Tobit's son. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 167.

2. Having the qualities or form of fish.

Only the stump [in the margin, the *fishy* part] of Dagon was left to him.—1 *Samuel*, v. 4.

Few eyes have escaped the picture of mermaids, that is, according to Horace, a monster with a woman's head above, and *fishy* extremity below.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

He patronised, he fostered me, and I was grateful; and after having looked at me with his *fishy* eyes for a minute or two, he asked me, with a gravity which I confess was more than adequate to the occasion, 'whether I had ever eaten marrow pudding.'—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. ii. ch. viii.

3. Bad; rank; foul: (i.e. of bad odour, as stinking fish). *Slang.*

'I thought it was all up. Didn't you, Henry Sydney?'—'The most *fishy* thing I ever saw,' said Henry Sydney.—'Well, we were fairly frightened here,' said Sedgwick. 'The first report was, that you had gone, but that seemed without foundation; but Coningsby was quite given up.'—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, b. i. ch. ix.

Fisk. *v. n.* [Swedish, *fjaska.*] Whisk.

I saw ...
Tom Tankard's cow ...
Flinging about his half acre, *fisking* with her tail.
Gammer Gurton's Needle, i. 2: 1551.

Fisking. *part. adj.* Whisking; busy.

A *fisking* huswife, a ranging damsel, a gadding or wandering flirt.—*Cotgrave*, in v. *Trotiere.*

Fissile. *adj.* [Lat. *fissilis*; *fissus* (cloven), pass. part. of *findo* = cleave; *fissura* = cleavage.] Having the grain in a certain direction, so as to be cleft.

This crystal is a pellucid *fissile* stone, clear as water or crystal of the rock, and without colour: enduring a red heat without losing its transparency, and in a very strong heat calcining without fusion.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

Fissílity. *s.* Capacity for being cloven. *Rare.*

By which it is evident, that diamonds themselves have a grain or a *flaky* contexture, not unlike the *fissility*, as the schools call it, of wood.—*Boyle, Works*, vol. iii. p. 521. (Rich.)

Fission. *s.* Cleaving.

Cohn observed, in Loxodes Bursaria, that the two individuals produced by longitudinal *fission* had almost the same size and shape as the previous single individual; whilst the two resulting from transverse *fission* seemed longer to remain as mere halves or mutilated individuals. Sometimes one of the individuals or halves from the longitudinal bisection will set up another act of *fission* before it has quite separated from its fellow. The circulation of the green globules is arrested during the process of spontaneous *fission*. In some species this spontaneous *fission*, which corresponds in so interesting a manner with the earliest phenomenon in the development of the ovum in the higher animals, is arrested before its completion.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. ii.

Protozoa and protophyta show us that form of disintegration called spontaneous *fission*: two or four individuals being produced by the splitting-up of the original one.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology.*

Fissíparous. *adj.* [Lat. *pario* = bring forth.] In *Biology.* Propagating by fission.

Nor is the procreative function so abundantly or so variously enjoyed by any other animal as in the Polygastria; they are *fissiparous*, gemmiparous, oviparous, and viviparous.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. ii.

Fissipede. *adj.* [Lat. *pes, pedis* = foot.] Cloven-footed. *Rare.*

The pelecan is described like *fissipedes*, or birdes which have their feet or claws divided.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*, p. 230. (Ord MS.)

Fissure. *s.* Cleft.

The stone was distinguished into strata or layers: those strata were divided by parallel *fissures*, that were inclosed in the stone.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

I see
The gaping *fissures* to receive the rain.
Thomson, Seasons, Autumn.

In the Virginian opossum the bony palate presents eight distinct perforations, besides the incisive foramina; the palatal processes of the palatine bone extend as far forward in the median line as the third molars: a long and narrow *fissure* extends for an equal distance (three lines) into the palatal processes both of the palatines and maxillaries: behind these *fissures* and nearer the median line are two smaller oblong *fissures*; external and a little posterior to these are two similar *fissures*, situated in the palato-maxillary suture; lastly, there are two round perforations close to the posterior margin of the bony palate.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Fissure. *v. a.* Make a fissure.

By a fall or blow the skull may be *fissured* or fractured.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Fist. *s.* [A.S. *fyst.*]

1. Hand clenched with the fingers doubled down, in order to give a blow, or keep hold.

She quick and proud, and who did Pas despise,
Up with her *fist*, and took him on the face;
Another time, quoth she, become more wise;
Thus Pas did kiss her hand with little grace.
Sir P. Sidney

And being down, the villain sore did beat
And bruise with clownish *fists* his manly face.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Anger causeth paleness in some: in others trembling, swelling, and bending the *fist*.—*Bacon.*
And the same hand into a *fist* may close,
Which instantly a palm expanded shows.
Sir J. Denham.
Tyrrheus, the foster-father of the beast,
Then clench'd a hatchet in his horny *fist*.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

2. Hand (meaning *penmanship*). *Colloquial.*

Fist. *v. a.*

1. Strike with the fist.
I saw him spurning and *fisting* her most unmercifully.—*Dryden.*

2. Gripe with the fist.
We have been down together in my sleep,
Unbuckling helms, *fisting* each other's throat,
And wak'd half dead with nothing.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 5.

Fisticuffs. *s.* Battle with the fist; blows with the fist.
She would seize upon John's commons; for which they were sure to go to *fisticuffs*.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*
My invention and judgment are perpetually at *fisticuffs*, till they have quite disabled each other.—*Swift.*

Fistula. *s.* [Lat. = pipe.] See extracts.
That *fistula* which is recent is the easiest of cure; those of a long continuance are accompanied with ulcerations of the gland and caries in the bone.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*
Fistula lacrymalis [is] a disorder of the canals leading from the eye to the nose, which obstructs the natural progress of the tears, and makes them trickle down the cheek; but this is only the first and mildest stage of the disease: in the next there is matter discharged with the tears from the puncta lacrymalia, and sometimes from an orifice broke through the skin between the nose and angle of the eye. The last and worst degree of it is when the matter of the eye, by its long continuance, has not only corroded the neighbouring soft parts, but also affected the subjacent bone.—*Sharp, Surgery.*
Fistulæ [are] communications formed between adjoining or contiguous surfaces or organs during the progress of structural changes in disease. . . . *Fistulæ* have been observed between the salivary ducts and the external surface; between the pharynx and larynx in phthisis laryngea; between the œsophagus and trachea; and between the pharynx or œsophagus and trachea and the external surface in cut throat. . . . *Fistulæ* have formed between the stomach and colon; between the former and the duodenum; between the stomach and small intestines; between the former and the pleural cavities or lungs; between the stomach and portal vein, and between the stomach and pericardium. . . . *Fistulæ* between the gall-bladder and other parts have been frequently observed; between it and the stomach on very rare occasions; between it and the colon; between it and the duodenum; between the gall-bladder and the cæcum, &c.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Fistular. *adj.* Hollow like a pipe; having the character of a fistula.
Such, too, is the character of the mucous membrane in *fistular* canals.—*Translation of Bichat's Physiology.*

Fistulary. *adj.* Fistular.
On th' other part, Apollo, in his friend,
Formed th' art of wisdome, to the binding end
Of his vowed friendship; and for further meede
Gave him the farr-heard *fistulary* reed.
Chapman, Translation of Hymn to Hermes. (Rich.)

Fistulate. *v. a.* Make hollow like a pipe; perforate.
The beginnings or first stamina in animals are their tubes, pipes, or ducts, *fistulated*, or hollowed, to circulate the blood and juices.—*The Student*, ii. 379.

Fistulous. *adj.*

1. Full of fistular passages.
As for the flesh of the polype, it is, to see to, *fistulous* and spongeous, like unto honeycombs.—*Holland, Translation of Plutarch*, p. 827. (Rich.)

2. Having the nature of a fistula.
How the sinuous ulcers become *fistulous*, I have shewn you.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*
Etymologically, *fistulous* (*fistulosus*) means '*abounding in* fistulas;' so that for 'having the character of a fistula,' the form in *-ar* is preferable, though not generally preferred.

Fisty. *adj.* Connected with the fist: (in the extract, *pugilistic*: *fistic* the commoner colloquial expression)
In twice five years the 'greatest living poet,'
Like to the champion in the *fisty* ring,
Is call'd on to support his claim, or show it,
Although 'tis an imaginary thing.
Even I—albeit I'm sure I did not know it,
Nor sought of foolscap subjects to be king,—
Was reckon'd, a considerable time,
The grand Napoleon of the realms of rhyme.
Byron, Don Juan, xi. 54.

Fit. *s.* [see last extract.]

1. Paroxysm or exacerbation of any intermittent distemper.
Small stones and gravel collect and become very large in the kidneys, in which case a *fit* of the stone in that part is the cure.—*Sharp, Surgery.*
'Have I not been ill, corporal?' said Mr. Vanslyperken, whose memory was impaired for the time.—'Mein Gott! yes, mynheer.'—'There was something happened, was not there?'—'Mein Gott! yes, mynheer.'—'I've had a *fit*; have I not?'—'Mein Gott! yes, mynheer.'—'My head swims now.'—*Marryat, Snarleyyow.*

2. Any short return after intermission; interval.
Sometimes 'tis grateful to the rich to try
A short vicissitude, and *fit* of poverty.
Dryden, Translation from Horace.
Religion is not the business of some *fits* only and intervals of our life, to be taken up at certain days and hours, but a system of precepts to be regarded in all our conduct.—*Rogers, Sermons.*
All *fits* of pleasure we balanced by an equal degree of pain or languor: 'tis like spending this year part of the next year's revenue.—*Swift.*

3. Any violent affection of mind or body.
The life did flit away out of her nest,
And all his senses were with deadly *fit* opprest.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
An ambitious man puts it in the power of every malicious tongue to throw him into a *fit* of melancholy.—*Addison.*

4. Disorder; distemperature.
For your husband,
He's noble, wise, judicious, and best knows
The *fits* o' th' season. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iv. 2.

5. Used, without an epithet of discrimination, for the hysterical disorders of women, and the convulsions of children; and by the vulgar for the epilepsy.
Mrs. Bull was so much enraged, that she fell downright into a *fit*.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*
The children upstairs are yelling, as their maid is crimping their miserable ringlets with hot tongs, tearing Miss Emmy's hair out by the roots, or scrubbing Miss Polly's dumpy nose with mottled soap till the little wretch screams herself into *fits*.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xx.

By fits, or *by fits and starts.* Intermittently.
Men that are habitually wicked may now and then, *by fits and starts*, feel certain motions of repentance.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
By fits my swelling grief appears,
In rising sighs and falling tears.
Addison, Travels in Italy.
Thus o'er the dying lamp th' unsteady flame
Hangs quivering on a point, leaps off *by fits*,
And falls again, as loth to quit its hold. *Id., Cato.*

[*Fit.*—An attack of pain or illness, an intermittent period. Italian *fitta, trafitta*, a thrust, a stab, a sharp intermittent pain. (Altieri.) From *figgere, trafiggere*, to pierce. Perhaps, however, on the whole a more probable origin may be Italian *fiata*, Old French *fiede, foiz*, intermittent period, turn, time. 'Deu—sa grace abanduned tuz jurs as bons e par *fiedes* as mals,' and by fits to the bad. (St. Bernard.) 'Tierce *fiede* Samuel apela e tierce *feiz* à Hely returna.' (Livre des Rois.) In the Liber Albus *foythe, foitz*.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Fit. *s.* [A.S. *fitte* = song, *fittian* = sing.] Part of a song, or canto of a poem; section or chapter of a book; strain in music; measure in dancing; division generally.
The first *fitt* here find we.
Old Poem of John the Reve.
The fyrst *fit* of Anselme with king Wylliam Rufus.—*Bale, Actes of Englysh Votaries*, pt. ii. sign. H. 7, b: 1550.
Who knoweth where is ere a mynstrell?
By the masse, I would fayne go daunce a *fitte*.
Old Morality of Lusty Juventus.
He, sitting me beside in that same shade,
Provoked me to plaie some pleasant *fit*.
Spenser, Colin Clout's come Home again.
The epithalamie was divided by breaches into three partes, to serve for three several *fits* or times to be sung.—*Puttenham, Art of English Poesie*, p. 41.
Come to the bride; another *fit*
Yet show, sirs, of your country wit.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

Fit. *s.* Adaptation of one thing to another (as of a coat to its wearer).
He'd . . . two shoes, and one shoe's a boot and not a *fit*. *T. Hood, The Lost Child.*

Fit. *adj.* [Fr. *fait, faict* (Lat. *factus*), pass. part. of *faire* = make. Hence that which is *fit* is as that which is fashioned or made for anything. A coat that fits, even if bought ready made, is one that *looks as if it were made* for the wearer.]

1. Qualified; proper: (with *for* before the noun, and *to* before the verb).
Men of valour, *fit to* go out for war and battle.—1 *Chronicles*, vii. 11.
He lends him vain Goliah's sacred sword,
The *fittest* help just fortune could afford.
Cowley, Davideis.
This fury *fit for* her intent she chose,
One who delights in wars and human woes.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.
It is a wrong use of my understanding to make it the rule and measure of another man's; a use which it is neither *fit for*, nor capable of.—*Locke.*

2. Convenient; meet; proper; right.
Since we have said it were good not to use men of ambitious natures, except it be upon necessity, it is *fit* we speak in what cases they are so.—*Bacon.*
It is *fit for* a man to know his own abilities and weaknesses, and not think himself obliged to imitate all that he thinks *fit* to praise.—*Boyle.*
If our forefathers thought *fit* to be grave and serious, I hope their posterity may laugh without offence.—*Addison.*

3. With *the* = Gr. τὸ πρέπον.
The idle generalities we meet with . . . about the ideas of the good, *the fit*, and the becoming, have taken their rise from the same undue influence of popular epithets on the speculations of the learned.—*Dugald Stewart, Philosophical Essays*, p. 215.

Fit. *v. a.*

1. Accommodate to anything; suit one thing to another.
The carpenter marketh it out with a line: he *fitteth* it with planes.—*Isaiah*, xliv. 13.
Would fate permit
To my desires I might my fortune *fit*,
Troy I would raise. *Sir J. Denham.*

2. Suit a person with anything: (as, 'The tailor *fits* his customer').
A trussmaker *fitted* the child with a pair of boddice, stiffened on the lame side.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

3. Be adapted to; suit any thing or person; become.
How evil *fits* it me to have such a son; and how much doth thy kindness upbraid my wickedness.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
But the same things, sir, *fit* not you and me.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Beggar's Bush.
As much of the stone as was contiguous to the marcasite, *fitted* the marcasite so close as if it had been formerly liquid.—*Boyle.*

Fit out. Furnish; equip; supply with necessaries or decoration.
The English fleet could not be paid and manned, and *fitted out*, unless we encouraged trade and navigation.—*Addison, Freeholder.*
The same combination, with the order of the elements reversed, forms the *substantive* Outfit.

Fit up. Furnish; make proper for the use or reception of any.
He has *fitted up* his farm.—*Pope, Letter to Swift.*

Fit. *v. n.* Be proper; be becoming: (as, 'The coat *fits*').
Nor *fits* it to prolong the feast
Timeless, indecent, but retire to rest.
Pope, Homer's Odyssey.

Fitch. *s.* Same as Vetch.
Now is the season,
For sowing of *fitches*, of beans, and of peason.
Tusser, Hundred Points of good Husbandry.
The *fitches* are not threshed with a threshing instrument.—*Isaiah*, xxviii. 27.
Take thou also unto thee wheat, and barley, and beans, and lentiles, and millet, and *fitches*.—*Ezekiel*, iv. 9.

Fitchet, also **Fitchew.** *s.* [Fr. *fissau.*] Polecat.
'Tis such another *fitchew*! marry, a perfum'd one: What do you mean by this haunting of me?
Shakespear, Othello, iv. 1.
The *fitchat*, the fulimart, and the like creatures, live upon the face and within the bowels of the earth.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Fitful. *adj.* Varied by paroxysms; disordered by change of maladies.
Duncan is in his grave;
After life's *fitful* fever, he sleeps well.
Treason has done his worst: nor steel nor poison
Can touch him further.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 2.

Fitly. *adv.* In a fit manner.

1. Properly; justly; reasonably.
   Where a man cannot *fitly* play his own part, if he have not a friend, he may quit the stage.—*Bacon.*
   I cannot *fitlier* compare marriage than to a lottery; for, in both, he that ventures may succeed, and may miss; and if he draw a prize, he hath a rich return of his venture: but in both lotteries there lie a pretty store of blanks for every prize.—*Boyle.*
2. Commodiously; meetly.
   To take a latitude,
   Sun or stars are *fitly* view'd
   At their brightest; but to conclude
   Of longitudes, what other way have we
   But to mark when and where the dark eclipses be?
   Donne.
   An animal, in order to be movable, must be flexible; and therefore is *fitly* made of separate and small solid parts, replete with proper fluids.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Fitment. *s.* Something adapted to a particular purpose. *Rare.*
Poor beseeming: 'twas a *fitment* for
The purpose I then followed.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, v. 5.

Fitness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Fit; propriety; meetness; justness; reasonableness.
In things the *fitness* whereof is not of itself apparent, nor easy to be made sufficiently manifest unto all, yet the judgement of antiquity, concurring with that which is received, may induce them to think it not unfit.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Fitter. *s.* [from *fit.*] Often used as the *second element* in a *compound*, as gas-*fitter*, &c.

1. One who, or that which, fits, or makes fit, anything.
   Sowing the sandy gravelly land in Devonshire and Cornwall with French furze seed, they reckon a great improver of their land, and a *fitter* of it for corn.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*
2. *Specially.* See extract.
   A *fitter* is a person who keeps an office for the sale of coals to ships. In 1600, the *fitters*, or coal-salemen, under the name of hoastmen, were incorporated by a charter of Queen Elizabeth.—*Flinders, Ports of Great Britain,* p. 39. (Ord MS.)

Fitters. *s.* [German, *fetzen.*] Rags and tatters; pieces: (as in 'Gone to *pieces*,' 'All in *pieces*').
Where's the Frenchman?—
Alas! he's all to *fitters.*
Beaumont and Fletcher, Custom of the Country.
They were in *fitters* about prosecuting their titles to this fish.—*Fuller, History of the Holy War,* p. 225.

Fitting. *part. adj.* Becoming.
In the judicial law of Moses, adultery was punished with death; but it will not be prudent for a commonwealth to write after this copy, unless they have as great reason and the same necessity, and the same effect be likely to be consequent. It was highly *fitting* there, where it was so necessary to preserve the genealogy, and where every family had honours and inheritances, and expectations of its own; and where the crime of adultery was infinitely more inexcusable, by the permission of divorces and polygamy, than it can be with us.—*Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium,* i. 286. (Ord MS.)

Fittingly. *adv.* In a fitting manner; properly; suitably.
It is rightly termed a new name, and very *fittingly* writ upon these Philadelphians.—*Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Seven Churches,* p. 138.
Which abstract terms do very *fittingly* agree with the notion we have put upon this symbolical earth.—*Id., Conjectura Cabalistica,* p. 142.

Fitton. *s.* Fiction. *Rare.*
These things considered, I doubte not, but of your courtesse, and ye will take back your *fittons* unto yourself.—*Jewell, Defence,* p. 180. (Rich.)
The title of Paul the Fift to the chaire of Peter in the lawfulnesse of his election, is diversly reported; hath hee therefore no true claim to his seate? But who ever placed Gregorie's pond in Sicily? This is one of the *fittens* of his Fitz-Simons.—*Bishop Hall, The Honour of the married Clergy,* b. iii. s. 2. (Rich.)
He doth feed you with *fittons.*
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1. (Rich.)

Five. *pr.* [A.S. *fif.*] Numeral so called; arithmetical symbol 5.
Bunch of fives. Fist. *Slang.*

Fivefold. *adj.* Multiplied by Five. See Eight.

Fiveleaf. *s.* Native plants so called, of the genera Potentilla and Tormentilla, of which the five-leaved character is well marked. Five-*finger* is the only name the editor has heard; and he doubts whether the word be really vernacular, and not a mere translation of the French *cinquefoil.* The following extract, which is from a polyglott dictionary, suggests this:
Fiveleaved grass, or cinquefoil, groweth in low and shadowy places, sometimes by the waterside; it is dry in the third degree.—*Barret, Alvearie*: 1580.
Campana here he crops . . .
And from the falling-ill by *fiveleaf* doth restore,
And melancholy cures by sovereign hellebore.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii.

Fiver. *s.* *Colloquial* for anything that counts as five: (as, 'a *fiver*,' i.e. stroke counting for five, at *cricket*).

Fives. *s.* Game so called: (often used *adjectivally*, as '*fives* court,' i.e. court in which *fives* are played).

Fives. *s.* [Fr. *avives.*] In *Farriery.* Disease, consisting in inflammation of the parotid glands, in horses. See Vives.
His horse sped with spavins, rayed with the yellows, past cure of the *fives*, and stark-spoiled with the staggers.—*Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew,* iii. 2.

Fix. *v. a.* [Lat. *fixus*, pass. part. of *figo*; Fr. *fixer.*]

1. Make fast, firm, stable, or settled; establish invariably.
   When custom hath *fixed* his eating to certain stated periods, his stomach will expect victuals at the usual hour.—*Locke.*
   In Pope I cannot read a line,
   But with a sigh I wish it mine;
   When he can in one couplet *fix*
   More sense than I can do in six. *Swift.* (Ord MS.)
2. Direct without variation.
   Why are thine eyes *fixt* to the sullen earth,
   Gazing at that which seems to dim thy sight?
   Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. i. 2.
   Thus while the Trojan prince employs his eyes,
   Fix'd on the walls with wonder and surprise.
   Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.
3. Deprive of volatility.
   We pronounce concerning gold that it is *fixed.*—*Locke.*
4. Transfix. *Latinism.*
   While from the raging sword he vainly flies,
   A bow of steel shall *fix* his trembling thighs.
   G. Sandys.

Fix. *v. n.*

1. Rest; cease to wander.
   Your kindness banishes your fear,
   Resolv'd to *fix* for ever here. *Waller.*
2. Lose volatility.
   In the midst of molten lead, when it beginneth to congeal, make a little dent and put quicksilver, wrapped in a piece of linen, in that hole, and the quicksilver will *fix* and run no more, and endure the hammer.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

With *on.* Settle the opinion, choice, or resolution; decide; determine; select.
If we would be happy, we must *fix upon* some foundation that can never deceive us.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
He made himself their prey,
T' impose on their belief and Troy betray;
Fix'd on his aim, and obstinately bent
To die undaunted, or to circumvent.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.
Here hope began to dawn; resolved to try,
She *fix'd on* this her utmost remedy,
Death was behind; but hard it was to die. *Ibid.*
In most bodies, not propagated by seed, it is the colour we must *fix on*, and are most led by.—*Locke.*

Fix. *s.* Difficulty; quandary: (as 'being in a *fix*,' for which an equivalent phrase is 'being in cleft stick').

Fixation. *s.*

1. Stability; steadiness; firmness.
   Which some would fain set up as idols to such an immovable *fixation*, as if it were impious to endeavour to remove them.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness,* p. 57.
   A vehement desire of affection, with an unalterable *fixation* of resolution.—*Killingbeck, Sermons,* p. 32.
   The *fixation* of your creed, sir, is the great object. . . . Hitherto the custom has been to fix creeds from Scripture. But Scripture you seem prepared to discard, whenever it does not please you.—*Horne, Letter to Dr. Priestley,* p. 7.
2. Settlement in a certain place.
   To light, created in the first day, God gave no proper place or *fixation.*—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*
3. Confinement; forbearance of excursion.
   They are subject to errours from a narrowness of soul, a *fixation* and confinement of thought to a few objects.—*Watts.*
4. In *Chemistry.* Want of volatility; destruction of volatility.
   Upon the compound body three things are chiefly to be observed; the colour, the fragility or pliantness, and the volatility or *fixation*, compared with the simple bodies.—*Bacon.*
   It is more difficult to make gold of other metals less ponderous and less materiate, than to make silver of lead or quicksilver, both of which are more ponderous than silver; so that they need rather a degree of *fixation* than any condensation.—*Id.*
5. Reduction from fluidity to firmness.
   Salt dissolved, upon a *fixation* returns to its affected cubes.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Fixed. *part. adj.*

1. Determined; resolute: (as 'a man of *fixed* character).
2. In *Chemistry*, chiefly in combination with *air*, in which case it means gas which, until liberated by something which frees it from its combination, comports itself as a solid. Usually it means carbonic acid as liberated from chalk, or the like, by the addition of a stronger acid, or the air which causes the effervescence in soda water, bottled malt-liquor, champagne, and the like, by the removal of pressure.

Fixedly. *adv.* In a fixed manner.

1. Certainly; firmly; in a manner settled and established.
   If we pretend that the distinction of species, or sorts, is *fixedly* established by the real and secret constitutions of things.—*Locke.*
2. Stedfastly.
   Her look is squint, with which wishly beholding one, she *fixedly* looketh upon another.—*Translation of Boccalini,* p. 71: 1626.

From *fixt.*
Omnipotency, omnisciency, and infinite goodness enlarge the spirit while it *fixtly* looks on them.—*Bishop Burnet.*

Fixedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Fixed.

1. Stability; firmness.
   The heavens, or any part of them, never stood still, but once, since they were made: but the earth was made for *fixedness* and stability.—*Bishop Hall, Remains,* p. 66.
   The *fixedness* of the eternal Fates.
   Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, ii. 114.
2. Want or loss of volatility.
   Fixedness, or a power to remain in the fire unconsumed, is an idea that always accompanies our complex idea signified by the word gold.—*Locke.*
3. Solidity; coherence of parts.
   Fluid or solid comprehend all the middle degrees between extreme *fixedness* and coherency, and the most rapid intestine motion of the particles of bodies.—*Bentley.*
4. Steadiness; settled opinion or resolution.
   The peril that arises to the heart from passion, is the *fixedness* of it, when, like a corrosiving plaster, it eats into the sore.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations,* b. iv.

Fixidity. *s.* Fixedness: (in the extract, a *chemical* term, as opposed to *volatility*). *Rare.*
Bodies mingled by the fire are differing as to *fixidity* and volatility, and yet are so combined by the first operation of the fire, that itself does scarce afterwards separate them.—*Boyle.*

Fixing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who fixes anything; process by which anything is fixed; settlement; fixation.
They were ineffective and insignificative, but only present entertainments of their obedience, and divertisements and *fixings* of their thoughts, apt to wander to the Gentile customs.—*Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium,* i. 360. (Ord MS.)

Fixity. *s.* Fixedness; fixed character; coherence of parts: (opposed to *volatility*).
And are not the sun and fixed stars great earths vehemently hot, whose heat is conserved by the greatness of the bodies, and the mutual action and re-action between them, and the light which they emit, and whose parts are kept from fuming away, not only by their *fixity*, but also by the vast weight and density of the atmospheres incumbent upon them?—*Sir I. Newton, Optics.*

Fixture. *s.* That which is fixed; *specially*, article of furniture fixed to a house, which

is generally taken as part of the house itself: (as, 'He took the *fixtures* at a fair valuation').

Questions respecting the right to *fixtures* chiefly arise between three classes of persons: 1, landlord and tenant; 2, the executors of tenant for life or tenant in tail, and the remainder man or reversioner; 3, the personal representative and the heir of the deceased owner of the inheritance.—*Tomlin, Law Dictionary.* (Granger.)

Fixure. *s. Rare.*

1. Position.

The *fixure* of her eye hath motion in't,
As we were mock'd with art.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, v. 3.

Whose glorious *fixure* in so clear a sky.
Drayton, Baron's Wars, i.

2. Stable pressure.

The firm *fixure* of thy foot would give an excellent motion to thy gait.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

3. Firmness; stable state.

Frights, changes, horrours,
Divert and crack, rend and deracinate
The unity and married calm of states
Quite from their *fixure*.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

Fizgig. *s.* Kind of firework so called; (*figuratively*) gadabout, flighty person, flirt: (sometimes confounded with Fish-gig).

Then sterte forth a *fizgigge*,
And she brought a boar-pigge.
Skelton, Poems, p. 138.

Fizz. *v. n.* Emit a slight and transient or a slight continued noise; make a kind of hiss.

Fl- (+ **b, g, s,** &c.) As this begins a series of decidedly onomatopoetic words, the following extract is given in full.

'*Flabby, Flap.*—The sound produced by the flapping of a loose broad surface is represented by the syllable *flab, flap, flag, flack, flad, flat*, varying, as usual in like cases, with the vowels *u* and *i*. Dutch *flabberen, fladderen*, to flap, flutter (Weiland); Platt Deutsch *fladdrig*, flaggy, fluttering; Dutch *flaggeren*, to flag, or hang loose (Kilian); German *fladdern, flattern, flackern*, to flap, flutter, flicker. From the first of the foregoing forms is English *flabby*, of such a nature as to give the sound *flab*, soft and limber, hanging loose. Dutch *flabbe*, a slap, a fly-flap, the flap of a wound; Platt Deutsch *flabbe*, a hanging lip. In like manner from the second form, a *flap* is any broad thin body hanging by one side so as to be able to give a blow with the flat surface, or a blow of such a nature. Then, as a loose, flapping condition is a sign of a want of elasticity, or of a faded condition in vegetable or animal structures, Provençal French *flappe*, faded, soft, rotten; *une poire flappe. Flappi et terni*, faded and tarnished. Italian *fiappo*, flappy, withered. (Florio.) *Flack, Flaccid, Flicker.*—The third and fourth of the forms mentioned in the preceding article give rise to a wide range of derivatives. French *flac*, onomatopée d'un coup qu'on donne sur un corps retentissant (Hécart); a slat, flap, slamp, or clap, given by a thing that is thrown against a wall or unto the ground, and the report made by hands struck one against the other; *flacquer*, to make a thing to flap or clap by casting it violently against the ground. (Cotgrave.) *Flack*, a blow, especially with something loose and pliant. (Forby.) To *flack*, to hang loose, to palpitate.

"Her cold breste began to heat,
Her herte also to *flacke* and beat."
(Gower.)

German *flacken*, to move to and fro, to flicker. To *flacker*, to flutter, quiver; to *flacket*, to flap about, to *flicker, fligger*, to flutter. (Halliwell.) Then signifying the quality of things which flap, French *flaque, flache*, Breton *flak*, Italian *fiacco*, weak, flaggy, drooping, faint; Latin *flaccere*, to be flaggy, flaccid, limber. From other modifications of the same radical image we have English *slack*, Latin *laxus* (= lak-s-us), loose, and with the nasal, *languere*, to flag, to be faint. *Flag* is one of the forms by which we represent the sound of a cloth flapping. Hence a *flag* is a portion of cloth fastened by one edge to a staff in order that it may be conspicuous as an ensign floating in the wind. Then, as Latin *flaccere*, to *flag*, to fall together, to droop, to become faint. The name of *flag*, Danish *flæg*, is given to several sorts of marsh and water plants with simple sword-shaped leaves. As the leaves are strong enough to stand upright of themselves, it cannot be from the notion of drooping. In most European languages the name is taken from a sword, German *schwertel*, Spanish *espadana*, Latin *gladiolus*, whence French *glaieul* (also called *couteau des moissons*), corn-flag, sword-grass. (Cotgrave.) There can be little doubt that the name of *flag* also is intended to mark the sword or flame-shaped figure of the leaves, probably from the wavy motion of flame or of a brandished sword. Danish *flagre*, to wave to and fro as flame; Spanish *flamear* (of sails), to shiver in the wind; French *flambe*, iris, water-flags; *flamberge*, a sword. The name of *flammula* is given to a ranunculus with spear or sword-shaped leaves. French *flammule*, spear-wort, or spear crowfoot. (Cotgrave.) Old Norse *flag-briosk* (*briosk*, gristle), cartilago ensiformis. In the dialect of Carinthia *flegge* is a lath. The syllable *flag* is used to represent other sudden noises, as a squall, blast of wind, or wind and rain, a flash of lightning; *flaw*, a blast of wind, sudden flash of fire, storm of snow. (Jamieson.) Swedish *flaga, vind-flaga*, a flaw of wind. (Widegren.) Dutch *vlaege*, a squall. (Kilian.) Again, applied to the sound of cracking or splitting, it gives Swedish *flaga*, a crack, breach, flaw; *flaga sig*, to scale off, fly off in scales; *flaga* (as French *éclat*, a splinter, from *éclater*, to crack), what separates in such a manner, the dross of iron driven off under the hammer, a *flake* of snow (provincially also called *flag*, Halliwell), the crust of a wound; *flagna af*, to separate in scales, to flake off. Hence must be explained Provincial Danish *flag, flav*, English *flag*, a turf or sod peeled off from the surface of the ground; Old Norse *flaga*, to cut turfs, and as a noun, a sod, chips, splinters. A *flagstone* is one that separates in layers or flakes. So Danish *flise*, to splinter, and as a noun, a flaw, a flagstone; Old Norse *flis*, a flake, a splinter; Swedish *snö-flisa*, a snow-flake. No doubt the designation of a piece or separate lump of anything may be derived from the sound of a blow in a different manner, viz. from the sound of a lump thrown on the ground, as Scotch *blaud* or *dawd*, English *dod*. So we have Bohemian *flak*, a blow, a good piece, a lump of meat or the like, and this perhaps may be the origin of Old Norse *flak*, a plank, a slice, English *fleaches*, the portions into which a log of timber is sawn up. (*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*)

Flábbergast. *v. a.* Confound. *Slang.*

The aldermen and town-councillors were what is sometimes emphatically styled *flabbergasted*; they were speechless from bewilderment.—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, b. v. ch. iii.

Flábby. *adj.* Soft; not firm; easily shaking or yielding to the touch.

Paleness, a weak pulse, palpitations of the heart, *flabby* and black flesh, are symptoms of weak fibres.—*Arbuthnot.*

Pulls out the rags contriv'd to prop
Her *flabby* dugs, and down they drop. *Swift.*

Fláccid. *adj.* [Lat. *flaccidus.*] Weak; limber; not stiff; lax; not tense.

The bowing and inclining the head is found in the great flower of the sun: the cause I take to be is, that the part against which the sun beateth waxeth more faint and *flaccid* in the stalk, and thereby less able to support the flower.—*Bacon.*

They whose muscles are weak or *flaccid*, are unapt to pronounce the letter *r*.—*Holder, Elements of Speech.*

The surgeon ought to vary the diet as he finds the fibres are too *flaccid* and produce funguses, or as they harden and produce callosities.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Flaccidity. *s.* Laxity; limberness; want of tension; want of stiffness.

There is neither fluxion nor pain, but *flaccidity* joined with insensibility.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Flácket. *s.* Flask. *Rare.*

And Isai toke an asse laden with breade, and *flacket* of wine, and a kydde, and sent them by Dauid his sonne vnto Saule.—1 *Samuel*, c. xvi. *B. Bible*: 1551. (Rich.)

Flag. *s.* Flagstone.

Part of two *flags* striated, but deeper on one side than the other.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Flag. *v. a.* [from *flag* = stone.] Lay down with flags as in paving.

The sides and floor are all *flagged* with excellent marble.—*Sandys.*

A white stone used for *flagging* floors.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Flag. *v. n.*

1. Hang loose without stiffness or tension.

Beds of cotton wool hung up between two trees, not far from the ground; in the which, *flagging* down in the middle, men, wives, and children lie together.—*Abbot.*

It keeps those slender aerial bodies separated and stretched out, which otherwise, by reason of their flexibleness and weight, would *flag* or curl.—*Boyle, New Experiments physico-mechanical touching the Spring of the Air.*

2. Grow spiritless or dejected; grow feeble; lose vigour.

His stomach will expect victuals at the usual hour, either fretting itself into a troublesome excess, or *flagging* into a downright want of appetite.—*Locke.*

Fame, when it is once at a stand, naturally *flags* and languishes.—*Addison, Spectator.*

If on sublimer wings of love and praise,
My love above the starry vault I raise,
Lur'd by some vain conceit of pride or lust,
I *flag*, I drop, and flutter in the dust. *Arbuthnot.*

He sees a spirit hath been raised against him, and he only watches till it begins to *flag*: he goes about watching when to devour us.—*Swift.*

The pleasures of the town begin to *flag* and grow languid, giving way daily to cruel inroads from the spleen.—*Id.*

Time! on whose arbitrary wing
The varying hours must *flag* or fly,
Whose tardy winter, fleeting spring,
But drag or drive us on to die.
Byron, Occasional Pieces, To Time.

The writers before Aristotle are censured by him for inaccuracy, in placing under the head of introductions, as properly belonging to them, many things which are not more appropriate in the beginning than elsewhere; as, e.g. the contrivances for exciting the hearer's attention; which, as he observes, is an improper arrangement; since, though such an introduction may sometimes be required, it is, generally speaking, anywhere else rather than in the beginning, that the attention is likely to *flag*.—*Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. i. ch. iv. § 1.

Flag. *v. a.* Let fall into feebleness; suffer to droop.

The thought of dying may cool appetite and passion; it may blunt the edge of desire, and *flag* projects, chiefly those laid at a great distance.—*Bishop Burnet, Sermons*, p. 181.

Nothing so *flags* the spirits, disorders the blood, and enfeebles the whole body of man, as intense studies.—*Echard, Grounds of the Contempt of the Clergy*, p. 29.

Take heed, my dear, youth flies apace;
As well as Cupid, Time is blind:
Soon must those glories of thy face
The fate of vulgar beauty find.

The thousand loves, that arm thy potent eye,
Must drop their quivers, *flag* their wings, and die.
Prior.

Flag. *s.* In *Botany.* In ordinary language this word applies to the leaf of several plants rather than to any particular plant as a whole. The leaf of the Typhaceæ, for instance, is often called a flag; though, when the very characteristic head, or flower, appears, no one would call the plant anything but a bulrush. Again, the common yellow Iris is called *Cornflag*, rarely *flag*; whilst the Acorus Calamus is the *Sweetflag*.

Such is the case in common language. In systematic Botany, with the Linnean classification, *Flags* translates *Algæ*; and has a meaning not only much wider than the ordinary one, but one which is wholly different from it. It means both the fresh and salt water cryptogamic plants, the Algæ and Confervæ, not one of which is an ordinary flag, and many of which have nothing in common with the group. It is not impossible that, in this case, it may be a transformation of the word *Alga* itself.

She took an ark of bulrushes, and laid it in the *flags* by the river's brink.—*Exodus*, ii. 3.
Can bulrushes but by the river grow?
Can *flags* there flourish where no waters flow.
G. Sandys.

There be divers fishes that cast their spawn on *flags* or stones.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*
Cut *flag* roots, and the roots of other weeds.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Flag. *s.* General term including banners, standards, signals, and colours of all kinds.

These *flags* of France that are advanced here,
Before the eye and prospect of your town,
Have hither march'd to your endamagement.
Shakespear, King John, ii. 1.

He hangs out as many *flags* as he descryeth vessels; square, if ships; if gallies, pendants.—*G. Sandys, Travels.*

Democracies are less subject to sedition than where there are stirps of nobles: for if men's eyes are upon the persons, it is for the business sake as fittest, and not for *flags* or pedigree.—*Bacon.*

Let him be girt
With all the grisly legions that troop
Under the sooty *flag* of Acheron,
Harpies and hydras, or all the monstrous forms
'Twixt Africa and Inde, I'll find him out,
And force him to restore his purchase back,
Or drag him by the curls to a foul death.
Milton, Comus, 602.

The French and Spaniard, when your *flags* appear,
Forget their hatred, and consent to fear. *Waller.*

The interpretation of that article about the *flag* is a ground at pleasure for opening a war.—*Sir W. Temple.*

In either's *flag* the golden serpents bear,
Erecting crests alike, like volumes rear,
And mingle friendly hissings in the air.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

Then they, whose mothers, frantick with their fear,
In woods and wilds the *flags* of Bacchus bear,
And lead his dances with dishevell'd hair.
Id., Virgil's Æneid.

Flágging. *part. adj.* Languishing; having a tendency to faintness, weariness, or flaccidity.

The jades
That drag the tragick melancholy night,
Who with their drowsy, slow, and *flagging* wings
Clip dead men's graves.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 1.

Juice in language is somewhat less than blood; for if the words be but becoming and signifying, and the sense gentle, there is juice: but where that wanteth, the language is thin, *flagging*, poor, starved, scarce covering the bone, and shews like stones in a sack: some men, to avoid redundancy, run into that; and while they strive to hinder ill blood or juice, they lose their good.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Like a fiery meteor sunk the sun,
The promise of a storm; the shifting gales
Forsake by fits, and fill the *flagging* sails. *Dryden.*

My *flagging* soul flies under her own pitch,
Like fowl in air too damp, and lags along
As if she were a body in a body.
Id., Don Sebastian.

Flag-officer. *s.* Commander of a squadron.

Her grandfather was a *flag-officer*.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Flagellátion. *s.* [Lat. *flagellatio*, *-onis* = scourging, flogging; *flagellum* = scourge, lash.] Use of the scourge.

He underwent those previous pains which customarily antecede that suffering, as *flagellation* and bearing of the cross.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. iv.

By Bridewell all descend,
As morning pray'r and *flagellation* end.
Garth, Dispensary.

Laurentius determined on one last effort; it was prompted, as he declared, by a heavenly vision. He appeared one morning before the king, and, casting off his robe, showed his back scarred and bleeding from a recent and severe *flagellation*. The king inquired who had dared to treat with such indignity a man of his rank and character. The bishop averred that St. Peter had appeared to him by night, and had inflicted that pitiless but merited punishment for his cowardice in abandoning his heaven-appointed mission.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iv. ch. iii.

Flágeolet. *s.* [Fr.] Small flute; small instrument of wind music.

Play us a lesson on your *flagelet*.
Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.

Flággy. *adj.*

1. Weak; lax; limber; not stiff; not tense.

His *flaggy* wings, when forth he did display,
Were like two sails, in which the hollow wind
Is gather'd full, and worketh speedy way.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

That basking in the sun thy bees may lie,
And resting there, their *flaggy* pinions dry.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil.

2. Weak in taste; insipid.

Graft an apple-cion upon the stock of a colewort, and it will bear a great *flaggy* apple.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Flagítious. *adj.* [Lat. *flagitiosus.*]

1. Wicked; villanous; atrocious.

No villany or *flagitious* action was ever yet committed, but, upon a due enquiry into the causes of it, it will be found that a lye was first or last the principal engine to effect it.—*South, Sermons.*

There's no working upon a *flagitious* and perverse nature by kindness and discipline.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

First, those *flagitious* times,
Pregnant with unknown crimes,
Conspire to violate the nuptial bed.
Lord Roscommon.

Perjury is a crime of so *flagitious* a nature, we cannot be too careful in avoiding every approach towards it.—*Addison.*

But if in noble minds some dregs remain,
Not yet purg'd off, of spleen and sour disdain,
Discharge that rage on more provoking crimes,
Nor fear a dearth in these *flagitious* times. *Pope.*

2. Guilty of crimes.

He dies, sad outcast of each church and state,
And, harder still, *flagitious*, yet not great. *Pope.*

Flagítiousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Flagitious; wickedness; villany.

A and others would intentionally avoid all acts of *flagitiousness* and villany.—*The Student, Defence of Religion*, i. 176: 1750.

Flágon. *s.* [Fr. *flacon.*] Vessel of drink with a narrow mouth.

A mad rogue! he poured a *flagon* of Rhenish on my head once.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, v. 1.

More had sent him by a suitor in Chancery two silver *flagons*.—*Bacon, Apophthegms.*

Did they coin pisspots, bowls, and *flagons*
Int' officers of horse and dragoons?
Butler, Hudibras.

One *flagon* walks the round, that none should think
They either change, or stint him of his drink.
Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

Flágrance. *s.* Notoriousness; glaring offence.

They bring to him a woman taken in the *flagrance* of her adultery.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

Flágrancy. *s.*

1. Burning; heat; fire.

Lust causeth a *flagrancy* in the eyes, as the sight and the touch are the things desired, and therefore the spirits resort to those parts.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Notoriousness; glaring impudence.

In some places they will assemble diverse of their fairest curtesans, to draw the modest beauty of a virgin out of the *flagrancy* of harlots.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

Flágrant. *adj.* [Lat. *flagrans*, *-antis*, pres. part. of *flagro* = burn.]

1. Ardent; burning; eager: (generally used *figuratively*). *Obsolete.*

A thing which filleth the mind with comfort and heavenly delight, stirreth up *flagrant* desires and affections, correspondent unto that which the words contain.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Glowing; flushed.

See Sappho, at her toilet's greasy task,
Then issuing *flagrant* to an evening mask:
So morning insects, that in muck begun,
Shine, buz, and fly-blow in the setting sun. *Pope.*

3. Red; imprinted red.

Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack,
The beadle's lash still *flagrant* on their back.
Prior.

4. Notorious; flaming into notice.

When fraud is great, it furnishes weapons to defend itself; and at worst, if the crimes be so *flagrant* that a man is laid aside out of perfect shame, he retires loaded with the spoils of the nation.—*Swift.*

With equal poize let steady justice sway,
And *flagrant* crimes with certain vengeance pay;
But till the proofs are clear the stroke delay.
Smith.

Flágrantly. *adv.* In a flagrant manner; notoriously.

An epigram of four lines [is] a species of wit as *flagrantly* unsuitable to the dignity, and as foreign to the nature of the lyric, as it is of the epic muse.—*J. Warton, Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope.*

Flágrating. *adj.* Burning; deflagrating.

This lamp stands on the foot of an eagle or hawk, thereby, says Kircher, to represent how Typhon's destructive and *flagrating* power, lying hid in the sun, was made more temperate.—*Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 336: 1705.

Flagrátion. *s.* Burning: (Conflagration the *usual* form).

See! in this glad farewel he doth appear,
Stuck with the constellations of his sphere,
Fearing we numm'd fear'd no *flagration*,
Hath curled all his fires in this one One. *Lovelace.*

Flágship. *s.* See extract.

Flag-officers [are] those who command the several squadrons of a fleet; as admirals, vice-admirals, and rear-admirals. The flag-officers in our sea pay, are the admiral, vice-admiral, and rear-admiral of the white, red, and blue; [a] *flagship* [is] a ship commanded by a general or flag-officer, who has a right to carry a flag in contradistinction to the secondary vessels under the command thereof. Flagstaves are the staves set on the heads of the top-gallant masts, serving to let fly, and unfurl, the flag.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Flágstaff. *s.* Staff on which a flag is fixed.

The duke, less numerous, but in courage more,
On wings of all the winds to combat flies:
His murdering guns a loud defiance roar,
And bloody crosses on his *flagstaffs* rise.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.

Flágstone. *s.* Stone for the pavement for foot-passengers. See Fl-.

Flagstones will not split, as slate does, being found formed into flags, or thin plates, which are no other than so many strata.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Flágworm. *s.* Grub bred in watery places, and found at the root of flags or sedge.

He will in the three hot months bite at a *flagworm*, or a green gentle.—*I. Walton, Angler.*

Flail. *s.* [German, *flegel.*] Instrument with which grain is beaten out of the ear; tool of the thresher.

Our soldiers, like the night owl's lazy flight,
Or like a lazy thresher with a *flail*,
Fell gently down as if they struck their friends.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 1.

When in one night, ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy *flail* hath thresh'd the corn,
That ten day-labourers could not end.
Milton, L'Allegro, 107.

In this pile shall reign a mighty prince,
Born for a scourge of it, and *flail* of sense.
Dryden.

The dexterous handling of the *flail*, or the plough, and being good workmen with these tools, did not hinder Gideon's and Cincinnatus's skill in arms and government.—*Locke.*

The thresher, Duck, could o'er the queen prevail;
The proverb says, no fence against a *flail*. *Swift.*

In the following extract it means a particular kind of flail-like weapon, which during the time of the Popish plots of the reign of Charles II. was carried by Protestants who feared, or affected to fear, danger to their persons.

Trenchard belonged to the extreme section of the Whig party.... He had, in the days of Popeburnings and of Protestant *flails*, been one of the renowned Green Riband Club: he had been an active member of several stormy parliaments:... he had

fled to the Continent: he had been long an exile; and he had been excepted by name from the general pardon of 1686.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xix.

Flake. *s.*

1. Anything that appears loosely held together, like a flock of wool.

Crimson circles, like red *flakes* in the element, when the weather is hottest.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

And from his wide devouring oven sent
A *flake* of fire, that flushing in his beard,
Him all amaz'd, and almost made affear'd.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The earth is sometimes covered with snow two or three feet deep, made up only of little *flakes* or pieces of ice.—*T. Burnet.*

Small drops of a misling rain, descending through a freezing air, do each of them shoot into one of those figured icicles; which, being ruffled by the wind, in their fall are broken, and clustered together into small parcels, which we call *flakes* of snow.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

Upon throwing in a stone the water boils for a considerable time, and at the same time are seen little *flakes* of scurf rising up.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

2. Stratum; layer; film; lamina.

The *flakes* of his tough flesh so firmly bound,
As not to be divorced by a wound. *G. Sandys.*

The teeth cut away great *flakes* of the metal, till it received the perfect form the teeth would make. —*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

3. In *Archæology*. Flint instrument of rude make; see extract.

As regards their form, they are grouped by Mr. Evans under three heads:—1. Flint *flakes*, apparently intended for arrowheads or knives; 2. Pointed weapons, analogous to lance or spear heads; 3. Oval or almond-shaped implements, presenting a cutting edge all round. The *flakes* offer no special peculiarities.... Similar articles have been used by savages in all ages and countries, where flint or obsidian was obtainable.—*Sir J. Lubbock, On the Antiquity of Man*, in *Natural History Review*, no. 7.

4. In *Horticulture*. Variety of picotee in which the colours are distributed in flakes.

Flake. *v. a.* Form in flakes or bodies loosely connected.

From the bleak pole no winds inclement blow,
Mold the round hail, or *flake* the fleecy snow.
Pope or Broome, Translation of the Odyssey.

Fláky. *adj.*

1. Loosely hanging together.

The silent hour steals on
And *flaky* darkness breaks within the East.
Shakespear, Richard III. v. 3.

The trumpet roars, long *flaky* flames expire,
With sparks that seem to set the world on fire.
Pope.

Hence, when the snows in winter cease to weep,
And undissolved their *flaky* texture keep,
The banks with ease their humble streams contain,
Which swell in summer, and those banks disdain.
Sir R. Blackmore.

2. Laminar.

(For example see extract under Fissility.)

Flam. *s.* [?]

1. Freak; whim; fancy.

Hard trifles, anagrams,
Or eteosticks, or your finer *flams*
Of eggs and halberts, cradles and a hearse,
A pair of scissars, and a comb in verse!
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

Thou hast more of
These *flams* in thee, these musty doubts.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Loyal Subject.

She sings admirably;
But still when any hope was, as 'tis her trick
To minister enough of those, then presently
With some new *flam* or other, nothing to the matter,
And such a frown, as would sink all before her,
She takes her chamber.
Id., Humourous Lieutenant.

2. Falsehood; lie; illusory pretext.

A *flam* more senseless than the rog'ry
Of old aruspicy and aug'ry. *Butler, Hudibras.*

Till these men can prove the things, ordered by our church, to be either intrinsically unlawful or indecent, all pretences or pleas of conscience to the contrary are nothing but cant and cheat, *flam* and delusion.—*South, Sermons.*

What are most of the histories of the world but lies? Lies immortalized and consigned over as a perpetual abuse and *flam* upon posterity.—*South, Sermons.*

I laughed in my sleeve at your solemn pleadings, when lo! while I was valuing myself upon this *flam* put upon you in New South Wales, the devil in England, jealous possibly of any lie-children not his own, or working after my copy, has actually instigated our friend (not three days since) to the commission of a matrimony, which I had only conjured up for your diversion.—*Lamb, Distant Correspondents.*

Flam. *v. a.* Deceive with a lie. *Slang.*

For so our ignorance was *flamm'd*,
To damn ourselves t' avoid being damned.
Butler, Hudibras.

God is not to be *flammed* off with lies, who knows exactly what thou canst do, and what not.—*South, Sermons.*

Flámbeau. *s.* [Fr.] Lighted torch.

The king seized a *flambeau* with zeal to destroy.
Dryden.

As the attendants carried each of them a *flambeau* in their hands, the sultan, after having ordered all the lights to be put out, gave the word to enter the house, find out the criminal, and put him to death. —*Addison, Guardian.*

Flame. *s.* [Lat. *flamma.*]

1. Light emitted from fire.

Is not *flame* a vapour, fume, or exhalation heated red hot, that is, so hot as to shine? For bodies do not flame without emitting a copious fume, and this fume burns in the *flame*.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

What *flame*, what lightning e'er
So quickly an active force did bear? *Cowley.*

2. Fire.

Jove, Prometheus' theft allow;
The *flames* he once stole from thee, grant him now.
Cowley.

3. Ardour of temper or imagination; brightness of fancy; vigour of thought.

Of all our elder plays,
This and Philaster have the loudest fame;
Great are their faults, and glorious is their *flame*;
In both our English genius is exprest,
Lofty and bold, but negligently drest. *Waller.*

4. Ardour of inclination.

Smit with the love of kindred arts we came,
And met congenial, mingling *flame* with *flame*.
Pope.

5. Passion of love.

My heart's on *flame*, and does like fire
To her aspire. *Cowley.*
Come arm'd in *flames*; for I would prove
All the extremities of love. *Id.*
No warning of th' approaching *flame*;
Swiftly like sudden death it came:
I lov'd the moment I beheld. *Granville.*

6. Sweetheart: (as, 'She is an old *flame* of mine').

In a flame. (*Figuratively*) Excited.

While the west was thus rising to confront the king, the north was all *in a flame* behind him. On the sixteenth Delamere took arms in Cheshire.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ix.

Flame. *v. n.*

1. Shine as fire, or as flame; burn with emission of light.

Can you think to blow out the intended fire your city is ready to *flame* in, with such weak breath as this?—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, v. 2.

Him the Almighty Power
Hurl'd headlong *flaming* through the ethereal sky
To bottomless perdition.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 44.

A dungeon horrible on all sides round
As one great furnace *flamed*; yet from those flames
No light, but rather darkness visible
Served only to discover sights of woe. *Ibid.* i. 61.

2. Break out in violence of passion.

Lascivious fires, should such *flame* in you,
As I must ne'er believe.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Lover's Progress.

Flame. *v. a.* Inflame; excite; animate.

Much was he moved at that rueful sight;
And, *flam'd* with zeal of vengeance inwardly,
He ask'd who had that dame so foully dight.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 1, 14.

And since their courage is so nobly *flam'd*,
This morning we'll behold the champions
Within the list.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Coronation.

Flámecolour. *s.* Colour of flame.

The first was Splendour in a robe of *flamecolour*. —*B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

Changing it from a red-rose crimson to *flame-colour*.—*Sir W. Petty*, in *Sprat's History of the Royal Society*, p. 289.

Flámecoloured. *adj.* Of a bright yellow colour.

'Tis strong, and it does indifferent well in *flame-coloured* stockings.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, i. 3.

August shall bear the form of a young man of a fierce and cholerick aspect, in a *flamecoloured* garment.—*Peacham.*

Flámeeyed. *adj.* Having eyes like flames.

Nor sea, nor shade, nor shield, nor rock, nor cave,
Nor silent deserts, nor the sullen grave,
Where *flame-ey'd* Fury means to smite, can save.
Quarles, Emblems.

Flámeless. *adj.* Destitute of, or wanting, flame or incense.

Both king, and priest, obnoxious to his hate,
Detests his sanctuary, and forsakes
His *flameless* altar. *G. Sandys, Lament*, p. 4.

Flámen. *s.* [Latin.] Priest; one that officiates in solemn offices.

The heathen Romans had their *flamens*, and archflamens, the Britons and Gauls their druids.—*Featley, Dippers Dipt*, p. 130.

A drear and dying sound
Affrights the *flamens* at their service quaint.
Milton, Ode on the Nativity.

Then first the *flamen* tasted living food;
Next his grim idol smear'd with human blood.
Pope.

Fláming. *part. adj.* Showing like flame: (generally used, with a wide application, in a *bad* sense, meaning ostentatiously gaudy as applied to articles of dress; exaggerated as applied to a narrative, e.g. 'he gave a *flaming* account, or description').

Behold it like an ample curtain spread,
Now streak'd and glowing with the morning red;
Anon at noon in *flaming* yellow bright,
And chusing sable for the peaceful night. *Prior.*

Fláming. *verbal abs.* Act of bursting out in flames.

Which honour I to fiery flames compare;
For when they flash and flourish most of all,
Then suddenly their *flamings* quenched are.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 228.

Flamíngo. *s.* Bird so called, Phenicopterus *ruber*, combining the characters of the crane (in its legs) with those in its beak, which has also the special characteristic of curving downwards) of the goose tribe.

Here [at the Mauritius island] are also ayeries of hawks, and sundry other birds; as goshawks, hobbies, passe-*flamingoes*, geese.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 383.

Flamínical. *adj.* Belonging to the Roman priest.

Superstitious copes and *flaminical* vestures.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government*, ii. 2.

Flammabílity. *s.* Capability of being inflamed: (Inflammability *commoner*).

In the sulphur of bodies torrified, that is, the oily, fat and unctuous parts, consist the principles of *flammability*.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Flammátion. *s.* Act of setting on flame. *Rare.*

White or crystalline arsenick, being artificially [illegible] sublimed with salt, will not endure *flammation*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Flámmeous. *adj.* Consisting of flame; resembling flame. *Rare.*

This *flammeous* light is not over all the body.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Flámy. *adj.*

1. Inflamed; burning; blazing.

My thoughts imprison'd in my secret woes,
With *flamy* breaths do issue oft in sound.
Sir P. Sidney.

2. Having the nature of flame.

The vital spirits of living creatures are a substance compounded of an airy and *flamy* matter; and though air and flame, being free, will not well mingle, yet bound in by a body they will.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

3. Flame-coloured.

A *flamy* redness will overspread the heavens.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 53.

Flank. *s.* [Fr. *flanc.*]

1. That part of the side of a quadruped near the hinder thigh.

The belly shall be eminent by shadowing the *flank*. —*Peacham.*

Do not those goodly *flanks* and briskets march up in your stately chargers?—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*

2. In *man*. Lateral part of the lower belly.

He covereth his face with his fatness, and maketh collops of fat on his *flanks*.—*Job*, xv. 27.

He said, and pois'd in air the jav'lin sent;
Through Paris' shield the forceful weapon went,
His corslet pierces, and his garment rends,
And glancing downward near his *flank* descends.
Pope.

3. Side of an army or fleet.

Great ordnance and small shot thundered and showered upon our men from the rampier in front, and from the gallies that lay at sea in *flank*.—*Bacon, Considerations on War with Spain.*

Gray was appointed to stand on the left side, in such sort as he might take the *flank* of the enemy.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

2. In *Fortification.* See extract.

Flank, low, covered, or retired, is the platform of the casement which lies hid in the bastion; otherwise called the orillon. *Flank* fitchant is that from whence a cannon playing fireth bullets directly in the face of the opposite bastion. *Flank* razant, or rasant, is the point from whence the line of defence begins, from the conjunction of which with the curtain the shot only razeth the next bastion, which happens when the face cannot be discovered but from the *flank* alone. *Flanks* simple are lines going from the angle of the shoulder to the curtain, whose chief office is for the defence of the moat and place. . . . *Flanked* angle . . . is the angle formed by the two faces of the bastion, which, of course, forms the point of the bastion. *Flanking*, in the general, is the act of discovering and firing upon the side of a place, body, battalion, &c. To flank a place is to dispose a place, or other work, in such a manner that there shall be no part of the place but what may be played on both in front and rear. Any fortification that has no defence but just right forward is faulty; and to render it complete, one part ought to be made to flank the other.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce.

Flank. *v. a.* Overlook or command, by a strategic movement, the side of an opponent, whether in the way of men or fortifications; take anything sideways It may apply to either an attack or a defence which consists in a counter attack.

We cannot talk in rank and file, and *flank* and rear our discourses with military allusions.—*Scott, Sermon before the Artillery Company, Works*, ii. 24: 1680.

By the rich scent we found our perfum'd prey,
Which, *flank'd* with rocks, did close in covert lay.
Dryden.

Flank. *v. n.* Border; touch.

That side, which *flanks* on the sea and haven, needs no art to fortify it.—*Butler, Remains* (Thyer's ed.), i. 417.

Flánked. *part. adj.* See extract under Flank, *s.* 2.

Flánker. *s.* That which flanks; fortification jutting out so as to command the side of a body marching to the assault.

The Turks, discouraged with the loss of their fellows, and sore beaten by the Spaniards out of their *flankers*, were enforced to retire.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Like storms of hail the stones fell down from high;
Cast from the bulwarks, *flankers*, ports, and towers.
Fairfax.

In this disorder, a *flanker* by mischance was blown up; but the siege continued.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 109.

Flánker. *v. a.* Defend by lateral fortifications. *Rare.*

The city is compassed with a thick wall *flankered*, and moated about.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 40.

The castle was neither so weakly manned, nor *flankered*, as they were made to believe.—*Ibid.* p. 277.

Flánker. *v. n.* Come on sideways. *Rare.*

Where sharp winds do rather *flanker* than blow fully opposite upon our plantations, they thrive best.—*Evelyn, Sylva*, i. iii. § 8.

Flánking. *verbal abs.* See extract under Flank, *s.* 2.

Flánnel. *s.* [Welsh, *gwlanen* = wool.] Light woollen fabric, less close than cloth and less massy than blanketing or felting, first woven in Wales.

I am not able to answer the Welsh *flannel*.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

Flap. *s.*

1. Anything (often part of a dress) that hangs broad and loose, fastened only by one side; motion of anything broad and loose.

There is a peculiar provision for the windpipe, that is, a cartilaginous *flap* upon the opening of the larynx, which hath an open cavity for the admission of the air.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Some surgeons make a crucial incision, upon the supposition that the wound will more easily heal by turning down the *flaps*.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

2. In *Farriery.* See extract.

When a horse has the *flaps*, you may perceive his lips swelled on both sides of his mouth; and that which is in the blisters is like the white of an egg; cut some slashes with a knife, and rub it once with salt, and it will cure.—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

Flap. *v. a.*

1. Fan with a flap.

Yet let me *flap* this bug with gilded wings,
This painted child of dirt that stinks and stings.
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

2. Take off by flapping down on anything.

A hare, hard put to it by an eagle, took sanctuary in a ditch with a beetle; the eagle *flapt* off the former, and devoured the other.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. Move with a flap or noise made by the stroke of anything broad.

With fruitless toil
Flap filmy pinions oft, to extricate
Their feet in liquid shackles bound. *Philips.*

Three times, all in the dead of night,
A bell was heard to ring;
And shrieking at her window thrice
The raven *flapp'd* his wing.
Tickell, Colin and Lucy.

Flap. *v. n.* Give the sound or appearance of a flap.

'Tis common for a duck to run *flapping* and fluttering away, as if maimed, to carry people from her young.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Flápping. *part. adj.* Acting as that which flaps.

When suffocating mists obscure the morn,
Let thy worst wig, long used to storms, be worn;
This knows the powder'd footman, and with care
Beneath his *flapping* hat secures his hair.
Gay, Trivia.

Flápping. *verbal abs.* Act of that which flaps.

The dire *flapping* on the shield of Turnus, and fluttering about his head, disheartened him in the duel.—*Dryden.*

Flápdragon. *s.* Small edible taken out of a pan or dish of some ardent spirit to which light has been set, and swallowed, as the weakness of the flame allows it to be done with impunity, while burning; sometimes the word applies to any fanciful or unnatural viand which can be drunk off at a gulp out of liquor; snapdragon.

Drinks candles ends for *flapdragons*, and rides the wild mare with the boys.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 4.

Flapdragons, healths, whiffs, and all such swaggering humours.—*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

Flápdragon. *v. a.* Gulp, or swallow, as a flapdragon.

But to make an end of the ship, to see how the sea *flapdragoned* it.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, iii. 3.

Flápeared. *adj.* Having loose and broad ears.

A whoreson, beetleheaded, *flapeared* knave.—*Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 1.

Flápjack. *s.* [?] Pancake; fritter.

We'll have flesh for holidays, fish for fasting-days, and moreover puddings and *flapjacks*; and thou shalt be welcome.—*Shakespear, Pericles*, ii. 1.

Flápmouthed. *adj.* Having loose lips.

When he [the hound] had ceas'd his noise,
Another *flap-mouth'd* mourner, black and grim,
Against the welkin vollies out his voice,
Shakespear, Venus and Adonis.

Flápper. *s.* One who, or that which, flaps: (in the following extract, one who endeavours to make another remember, the metaphor being taken from Swift's account of the flappers, or remembrancers, of the philosophers of Laputa).

I write to you, by way of *flapper*, to put you in mind of yourself.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Flare. *v. n.* [Danish, *flægre.*] Show like flame: (the word differs from *blaze* in suggesting no notion of sound; from *flash* in suggesting no notion of dazzling or suddenness; and from *burn* in suggesting but slightly the notion of heat: hence it often applies to bright and gaudy colours, meaning little more than *flaunt.*

I cannot stay
Flaring in sunshine all the day. *Prior.*

She shall be loose enrob'd,
With ribands pendant *flaring* 'bout her head.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 5.

Flare up. Rouse yourself; make a show. *Slang.*

Fláring. *part. adj.* Having the character of that which flares.

Doctrine and life, colours and light, in one
When they combine and mingle, bring
A strong regard and awe; but speech alone
Doth vanish like a *flaring* thing,
And in the ear, not conscience, ring. *G. Herbert.*

When the sun begins to fling
His *flaring* beams, me, goddess, bring
To arched walks of twilight groves.
Milton, Il Penseroso, 131.

Flash. *s.*

1. Sudden, quick, transitory blaze.

When the cross blue lightning seem'd to open
The breast of heav'n, I did present myself
Ev'n in the aim and very *flash* of it.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

We see a *flash* of a piece is seen sooner than the noise is heard.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*,

One with a *flash* begins, and ends in smoke;
The other out of smoke brings glorious light.
Lord Roscommon, Translation of Horace's Art of Poetry.

And as Ægeon, when with heaven he strove,
Defy'd the forky lightning from afar,
At fifty mouths his flaming breath expires,
And *flash* for *flash* returns, and fires for fires.
Dryden, Virgil's Æneid.

2. Sudden burst of wit or merriment.

Where be your gibes now? your gambols? your songs? your *flashes* of merriment, that were wont to set the table in a roar?—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, v. 1.

Wicked men prefer the light *flashes* of a wanton mirth, which for awhile suspend reflection, and hide the sinner from himself, to such discourses as awaken conscience.—*Rogers.*

3. Short transient state.

The Persians and Macedonians had it for a *flash*.—*Bacon.*

4. Slang of thieves. Construction *adjectival*, as 'a *flash*-looking woman,' '*flash* man,' '*flash* note.'

Flash. *v. n.*

1. Glitter with a quick and transient flame.

This salt, powdered and put into a crucible, was, by the injection of well kindled charcoal, made to *flash* divers times almost like melted nitre.—*Boyle.*

2. Burst out into any kind of violence.

By day and night he wrongs me; ev'ry hour
He *flashes* into one gross crime or other,
That sets us all at odds.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 3.

3. Break out into wit, merriment, or bright thought.

They *flash* out sometimes into an irregular greatness of thought.—*Felton, Dissertation on reading the Classicks.*

4. Cut a figure.

Can't see any disgrace in taking up a brown musket, or the end of a sedan chair, or a knot, anything better than bilking me, or spunging upon my customers, and *flashing* it away in their old clothes.—*O'Keefe, Fontainebleau*, iii. 1.

Flash. *v. a.*

1. Strike up large bodies of water from the surface; splash.

With his raging arms he rudely *flash'd*
The waves about, and all his armour swept,
That all the blood and filth away was wash'd.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

If the sea-water be *flashed* with a stick or oar, the same casteth a shining colour, and the drops resemble sparkles of fire.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

2. Trick up in a showy manner.

Oft have I season'd savoury periods
With sugred words, to delude Gustus' taste;
And oft embellish'd my entreative phrase
With smelling flowers of vernant rhetorick,
Limning and *flashing* it with various dyes,
To draw proud Visus to me by the eyes.
Brewer, Comedy of Lingua, i. 1: 1657.

3. ? Flush.

The Israelites were so *flashed* with their former victorie, that now they thinke no wals or men can stand before them. — *Bishop Hall, Achan.* (Ord MS.)

Flásh-house. *s.* House of call for thieves.

The excesses of that age remind us of the humours of a gang of footpads, revelling with their favourite beauties at a *flash-house*.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Hallam's Constitutional History.*

Fláshiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Flashy.

It is reported that cucumbers will prove more tender and dainty, if their seeds be steeped a little in milk; the same experiment may be made in artichokes and other seeds, when you would take away either their *flashiness* or bitterness.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Fláshy. *adj.*

1. Empty; not solid; showy without substance.

Flashy wits cannot fathom the whole extent of a large discourse.—*Sir K. Digby, Operations and Nature of Man's Soul.*

When they list, their lean and *flashy* songs
Grate on their scrannel pipes of wretched straw.
Milton, Lycidas, 123.

This mean conceit, this darling mystery,
Which thou think'st nothing, friend! thou shalt not buy;
Nor will I change for all the *flashy* wit.
Dryden, Persius's Satires.

What a high notion of honour!—a much handsomer man, too, than either Tallyho or the Colonel—Egod, he's a charming, *flashy* beau!—*O'Keefe, Fontainebleau*, iii. 3.

2. Insipid; without force or spirit.

Distilled books are, like common distilled waters, *flashy* things.—*Bacon, Essays.*

The tastes that most offend in fruits, herbs, and roots, are bitter, harsh, sour, waterish, or *flashy*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Flask. *s.*

1. Bottle; vessel.

Then for the Bourdeaux you may freely ask;
But the Champaigne is to each man his *flask*.
King.

2. Powderhorn.

Powder in a skilless soldier's *flask*
Is set on fire. *Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 3.

3. Quiver.

The sun is spent, and now his *flasks*
Send forth light squibs, no constant rays.
Donne, Poems, p. 35.

Flásket. *s.*

1. Vessel in which viands are served.

Another plac'd
The silver stands, with golden *flaskets* grac'd.
Pope, Homer's Odyssey.

2. Long shallow basket.

Each one had a little wicker basket,
Made of fine twigs, entrailed curiously,
In which they gather'd flowers to fill their *flasket*.
Spenser, Prothalamion.

Flat. *adj.* [German, *platt*.]

1. Level, either in respect to the absence of inclination or slope, or the application of protuberances, prominences, or anything in relief.

In the dawning of the next day we might plainly discern it was a land *flat* to our sight, and full of boscage.—*Bacon.*

2. Horizontal: (as opposed to *erect*).

The wood-born people fall before her *flat*,
And worship her as goddess of the wood.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

That lamentable wound,
Which laid that wretched prince *flat* on the ground.
Daniel.

In them is plainest taught, and easiest learnt,
What makes a nation happy, and keeps it so,
What ruins kingdoms, and lays cities *flat*.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 361.

That Christ-church stands above ground, and that the church of Westminster lies not *flat* upon it, is your lordship's commendation.—*South, Sermons.*

3. *Figuratively.* Insipid.

How weary, stale, *flat*, and unprofitable
Seem to me all the uses of this world!
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 2.

He, like a puling cuckold, would drink up
The lees and dregs of a *flat* tamed piece.
Id., Troilus and Cressida, iv. 1.

Taste so divine! that what of sweet before
Hath touch'd my sense, *flat* seems to this and harsh.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 987.

To one firmly persuaded of the reality of heavenly happiness, and earnestly desirous of obtaining it, all earthly satisfactions must needs look little, and grow *flat* and unsavoury.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons.*

The miry fields,
Rejoicing in rich mold, most ample fruit
Of beauteous form produce; pleasing to sight,
But to the tongue inelegant and *flat*. *Philips.*

4. Dull; unanimated; frigid.

Short speeches fly abroad like darts, and are thought to be shot out of secret intentions; but as for large discourses, they are *flat* things, and not so much noted.—*Bacon.*

Some short excursions of a broken vow
He made indeed, but *flat* insipid stuff.
Dryden, Don Sebastian.

5. Depressed; spiritless; dejected.

I feel my genial spirits droop,
My hopes all *flat*, nature within me seems
In all her functions weary of herself.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 594.

6. Peremptory; absolute; downright.

His horse with *flat* tiring taught him, that discrete stays make speedy journeys.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

It is a *flat* wrong to punish the thought or purpose of any before it be enacted; for true justice punisheth nothing but the evil act or wicked word.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

You start away,
And lend no ear unto my purposes;
Those prisoners you shall keep.—I will, that's *flat*.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. i. 3.

Thus repuls'd, our final hope
Is *flat* despair: we must exasperate
Th' Almighty Victor to spend all his rage,
And that must end us.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 142.

If thou sin in wine or wantonness,
Boast not thereof, nor make thy shame thy glory;
Frailty gets pardon by submissiveness:
But he that boasts, shuts that out of his story:
He makes *flat* war with God, and doth defy
With his meer clod of earth the spacious sky.
G. Herbert.

You had broke and robb'd his house,
And stole his talismanique louse:
And all his new-found old inventions,
With *flat* felonious intentions. *Butler, Hudibras.*

Come, pray Bud, let's go abroad before 'tis late; for I will go, that's *flat* and plain.—*Wycherley, The Country Wife.*

7. Not shrill; not acute: not sharp in sound.

If you stop the holes of a hawk's bell, it will make no ring, but a *flat* noise or rattle.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The upper end of the windpipe is endued with several cartilages and muscles to contract or dilate it, as we would have our voice *flat* or sharp.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Used *adverbially*.

Last a passion of repent
Told me *flat*, that Desire
Was a brond of love's fire. *R. Greene, Poems.*

Flat. *s.*

1. Level; extended plane; even ground; low district.

Now pile your dust upon the quick and dead,
Till of this *flat* a mountain you have made,
To o'ertop old Pelion, or the skyish head
Of blue Olympus. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, v. 1.

Half my pow'rs this night,
Passing these *flats*, are taken by the tide;
These Lincoln washes have devoured them.
Id., King John, v. 6.

The strings of a lute, viol, or virginals, give a far greater sound, by reason of the knot, board, and concave underneath, than if there were nothing but only the *flat* of a board to let in the upper air into the lower.—*Bacon.*

Because the air receiveth great tincture from the earth, expose flesh or fish, both upon a stake of wood some height above the earth, and upon the *flat* of the earth.—*Id.*

It comes near an artificial miracle to make divers distinct eminences appear a *flat* by force of shadows, and yet the shadows themselves not to appear.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

He has cut the side of the rock into a *flat* for a garden; and by laying on it the waste earth, that he has found in several of the neighbouring parts, furnished out a kind of luxury for a hermit.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

2. Shallow; strand; place in the sea where the water is not deep enough for ships.

I should not see the sandy hour-glass run,
But I should think of shallows and of *flats*.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

The difficulty is very great to bring them in or out through so many *flats* and sands, if wind and weather be not very favourable.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

Having newly left these grammatick *flats* and shallows, where they stuck unreasonably, they are now turmoiled with their unballasted wits in fathomless and unquiet deeps of controversy.—*Milton, Tractate on Education.*

Full in the prince's passage hills of sand,
And dang'rous *flats*, in secret ambush lay,
Where the false tides skim o'er the cover'd land,
And seamen with dissembled depths betray.
Dryden.

Must we now have an ocean of mere *flats* and shallows, to the utter ruin of navigation?—*Bentley.*

3. Broad side of a blade.

A darted mandate came
From that great will which moves this mighty frame,
Bid me to thee, my royal charge, repair,
To guard thee from the dæmons of the air;
My flaming sword above 'em to display,
All keen and ground upon the edge of day,
The *flat* to sweep the visions from thy mind,
The edge to cut 'em through that stay behind.
Dryden.

4. Surface without relief or prominences.

Are there then such ravishing charms in a dull unvaried *flat*, to make a sufficient compensation for the chief things of the ancient mountains, and for the precious things of the lasting hills?—*Bentley, Sermons.*

5. In *Music.* Kind of additional or half note, contrived, together with sharps, to remedy the defects of musical instruments; which, taking the name of the natural note next above it, and having a distinctive mark, is called a *flat*. Thus D flat signifies a semitone below D natural.

6. Story of a building: (especially when fitted up for the accommodation of a family on a single story, each story being a house, as 'In Edinburgh and many continental towns, when a family in London has to take a house, it takes a *flat*.'

7. Person easily duped; witless person.

Flat. *v. a.*

1. Level; depress; make broad and smooth.

The ancients say, if you take two twigs of several fruit-trees, and *flat* them on the sides, and bind them close, and set them in the ground, they will come up in one stock.—*Bacon.*

With horrid shapes she does her sons expose,
Distends their swelling lips, and *flats* their nose.
Creech.

2. Make vapid.

An orange, lemon, and apple, wrapt in a linen cloth, being buried for a fortnight four foot deep within the earth, though in a moist place and rainy time, were become a little harder than they were; otherwise fresh in their colour, but their juice somewhat *flatted*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

3. Render unanimated or evanid.

Nor are constant forms of prayer more likely to *flat* and hinder the spirit of prayer and devotion, than unpremeditated and confused variety to distract and lose it.—*Eikon Basilike.*

It mortifies the body, and *flats* the pleasure of the senses.—*Glanville, Sermons*, p. 279.

Flat. *v. n.* Grow flat: (opposed to *swell*).

I burnt it the second time, and observed the skin shrink, and the swelling to *flat* yet more than at first.—*Sir W. Temple.*

The hopes of those great actions promis'd by the imperialists this summer on the Rhine began to *flat*.—*Id., Works*, i. 448. (Ord MS.)

Flat-cap. *s.* Name or nickname given to the citizens of London from the shape and fashion of their headgear.

Trade! to the city, child,
A *flat-cap* will become thee.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Honest Man's Fortune, v. last scene. (Nares by H. & W.)

Flative. *adj.* Producing wind; flatulent. *Rare.*

Eat not too many of those apples; they be very *flative*.—*Brewer, Comedy of Lingua*: 1657.

Flátlong. *adv.* With the flat part downwards; not edgewise. See Groveling.

What a blow was there given!—An it had not fallen *flatlong*. *Shakespear, Tempest*, ii. 1.

Flátly. *adv.* In a flat manner.

He in these wars had *flatly* refused his aid.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Thereupon they *flatly* disavouch
To yield him more obedience, or support. *Daniel.*

Pray give me your advice.—First, says Paul, I will give you my opinion, which is *flatly* that you are in the wrong: for supposing she is in the wrong, was the subject of your contention any ways material?—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

Not any interpreters allow it to be spoken of such as *flatly* deny the being of God; but of them that believing his existence, seclude him from directing the world.—*Bentley.*

Flátness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Flat.

1. Evenness; level extension; want of relief or prominence.

It appears so very plain and uniform, that one would think the coiner looked on the *flatness* of a figure, as one of the greatest beauties in sculpture.—*Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.*

2. Deadness; insipidity; vapidness.

Deadness or *flatness* in cyder is often occasioned by the too free admission of air into the vessel.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

3. Dejection of fortune.

The emperor of Russia was my father:
Oh, that he were alive and here beholding
His daughter's trial! that he did but see
The *flatness* of my misery.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iii. 2.

4. Dejection of mind; want of life; want of spirit.

How fast does obscurity, *flatness*, and impertinency flow in upon our meditations! 'Tis a difficult task to talk to the purpose, and to put life and perspicuity into our discourses.—*Collier.*

5. Dullness; insipidity; frigidity.
Some of Homer's translators have swelled into fustian, and others sunk into *flatness*.—*Pope, Preface to the Translation of Homer's Iliad.*
6. Contrary to shrillness or acuteness of sound.
Take two saucers, and strike the edge of the one against the bottom of the other within a pail of water, and you shall find the sound groweth more flat, even while part of the saucer is above the water; but that *flatness* of sound is joined with a harshness. —*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Flatnósed. *adj.* Having a flat nose; camous.
If she be *flat-nosed*, she is lovely!—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 526.
What vitious clerk would fear to dwell there, where all the crows are white, be they never so black; and where *flatnosed* people are the most comely?—*Bishop Morton, Discharge of five Imputations from the Romish Party*, p. 226.

Flátten. *v. a.*
1. Make flat.
As if for that time their round bodies *flatten'd* were. *Donne, Poems*, p. 298.
2. Beat down to the ground.
If they should lie in it, and beat it down, or *flatten* it, it will rise again.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Flátten. *v. n.* Grow even or level; grow dull and insipid.
Here joys that endure for ever, fresh and in vigour, are opposed to satisfactions that are attended with satiety and surfeits, and *flatten* in the very tasting.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Flátter. *v. a.*
1. Soothe with praises; please with blandishments; gratify with servile obsequiousness; gain by false compliments.
He that *flattereth* his neighbour, spreadeth a net for his feet.—*Proverbs*, xxix. 5.
He *flattereth* himself in his own eyes, until his iniquity be found hateful.—*Psalms*, xxxvi. 2.
When I tell him he hates flatterers,
He says he does; being then most *flattered*.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.
2. Please; soothe.
A consort of voices supporting themselves by their different parts makes a harmony, pleasingly fills the ears and *flatters* them.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Flátterer. *s.* One who flatters; fawner; wheedler; one who endeavours to gain favour by pleasing falsities.
Some praises proceed merely of flattery; and if he be an ordinary *flatterer*, he will have certain common attributes, which may serve every man: if he be a cunning *flatterer*, he will follow the arch *flatterer*, which is a man's self. But if he be an impudent *flatterer*, look wherein a man is conscious to himself that he is most defective, and is most out of countenance in himself, that will the *flatterer* entitle him to perforce.—*Bacon, Essays.*
If we from wealth to poverty descend,
Want gives to know the *flatt'rer* from the friend.
Dryden.
After treating her like a goddess, the husband uses her like a woman: what is still worse, the most abject *flatterers* degenerate into the greatest tyrants. —*Addison, Guardian.*
The publick should know this; yet whoever goes about to inform them, shall be censured for a *flatterer*.—*Swift.*

Fláttering. *part. adj.* Having the character of a flatterer; fallacious.
Who always vacant, always amiable,
Hopes thee, of *flattering* gales
Unmindful. *Milton,*
Translation of Ad Pyrrham, Hor. Carm. i. 5.

Flátteringly. *adv.* In a flattering manner.
Flatteringly to creep, to dissemble.—*Bale, Discourse on the Revelations*, pt. i. sign. I. iii. b: 1550.
He *flatteringly* encouraged him in the opinion of his own merits.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 169.
His pictures of women are *flatteringly* drawn.—*Cumberland, Observer*, no. 53. (Ord MS.)

Fláttery. *s.* False praise; artful obsequiousness; adulation.
Minds, by nature great, are conscious of their greatness,
And hold it mean to borrow ought from *flattery*.
Rowe.
Simple pride for *flatt'ry* makes demands. *Pope.*
See how they beg an alms of *flattery!*
They languish, O! support them with a lye.
Young.

Fláttish. *adj.* Somewhat flat; approaching to flatness.
These are from three inches over to six or seven, and of a *flattish* shape.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Flátulence. *s.* See Flatus.
When *flatulence* of the stomach or even of the colon is excessive, the pressure on the diaphragm and heart occasioned by it, especially if it rises from the stomach into the œsophagus, and is interrupted from escaping, causes intermissions of the pulse, most distressing feelings in the region of the heart and epigastrium, closely resembling angina pectoris, or even occasions a paroxysm of this complaint; and in cases of fatty softening or degeneration of the walls of the heart, it may even cause sudden death. —*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Flátulency. *s.*
1. Windiness; fullness of wind; turgescence by wind confined.
Vegetable substances contain a great deal of air, which expands itself, producing all the disorders of *flatulency*.—*Arbuthnot.*
2. Emptiness; vanity; levity; airiness.
Whether most of them are not the genuine derivations of the hypothesis they claim to, may be determined by any that considers the natural *flatulency* of that airy scheme of notions.—*Glanville.*
3. See Flatus.

Flátulent. *adj.*
1. Turgid with air; windy.
Pease are mild and demulcent; but being full of aerial particles, are *flatulent*, when dissolved by digestion.—*Arbuthnot.*
Flatulent tumours are such as easily yield to the pressure of the finger; but readily return, by their elasticity, to a tumid state again.—*Quincy.*
2. Empty; vain; big without substance or reality; puffy.
To talk of knowledge, from those few indistinct representations which are made to our grosser faculties, is a *flatulent* vanity.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*
How many of these *flatulent* writers have sunk in their reputation, after seven or eight editions of their works.—*Dryden.*
3. See Flatus.

Flatuósity. *s.* Windiness; fullness of air. *Rare.*
The cause is *flatuosity*; for wind stirred, moveth to expel: and all purgers have in them a raw spirit or wind, which is the principal cause of tension in the stomach and belly.—*Bacon.*

Flátuous. *adj.* Windy; full of flatus.
Rhubarb in the stomach, in a small quantity, doth digest and overcome, being not *flatuous* nor loathsome; and so sendeth it to the mesentery veins, and, being opening, it helpeth down urine.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
Her mother hath of late been much troubled (and I think as much in her fancy, which is the greater cure, as in her body,) with a pain in her side, which changeth place, and therefore is sure but a *flatuous* infirmity.—*Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 462.

Flátus. *s.* [Latin.]
1. Breath of air.
You make the soul, as being a mere *flatus*, to have a more precarious subsistence even than mere matter itself.—*Clarke, Letter to Dodwell*, p. 31.
2. Wind collected in the intestines; disturbance caused by it; act of getting rid of it, for which it is a convenient *euphemism*. *Flatulence* means the general condition of the system rather than any particular collection of wind, i.e. windiness rather than wind. *Flatulency* is, perhaps, the *commoner* term, though in the work quoted, as in many others, both are used.
Flatulency of the stomach will be considered—in respect of its idiopathic occurrence; as a symptom of other disorders; and with reference to the disturbances it tends either to induce or to aggravate.—Primary or idiopathic *flatulency* of the stomach is met with chiefly when the stomach is empty, or after the process of digestion in this viscus is completed; and is seldom associated either with impaired appetite, or diminished powers of digestion. It is most troublesome in the morning before breakfast, or during long fasting; or when an unusually protracted period has elapsed between meals. In such cases, the *flatus* often rises into the œsophagus, producing much uneasiness and often distress, owing to its excretion being prevented by the spasmodic constriction of the upper part of this tube, or by the descending ingesta; and in this way a very painful spasmodic dysphagia is often produced.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Flátwise. *adj.* With the flat downwards; not the edge.
Its posture in the earth was *flatwise*, and parallel to the site of the stratum in which it was reposited. —*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Flaunt. *v. n.* [?]
1. Make a fluttering show in apparel.
You sot, you loiter about alehouses, or *flaunt* about the streets in your new-gilt chariot, never minding me nor your numerous family.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*
2. Face; carry a bold or saucy appearance.
The tropical rhetorician and the *flanting* orator, the jibing satyrist and scurrilous comedian.—*Bishop Seth Ward, Apology for the Mysteries of the Gospel*, p. 15: 1673.
These courtiers of applause deny themselves things convenient to *flaunt* it out, being frequently vain enough to immolate their own desires to their vanity.—*Boyle.*
3. Be hung with something loose and flying.
Fortune in men has some small difference made;
One *flaunts* in rags, one flutters in brocade.
Pope, Essays.

Flaunt. *s.*
1. Anything loose and airy.
How would he look to see his work so noble,
Wildly bound up, what would he say? or how
Should I in these my borrow'd *flaunts* behold
The sternness of his presence?
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.
2. Ostentatious display; brag.
Dost thou come hither with thy flourishes,
Thy *flaunts*, and faces, to abuse men's manners?
Beaumont and Fletcher, False One.

Flaúnting. *part. adj.* Displaying itself ostentatiously.
'Twas when young Eustace fought his battles in compliments and cringes, when his understanding waved in a *flaunting* feather, and his best contemplation looked no further than a new-fashioned doublet.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Elder Brother.*
With ivy canopied, and interwove
With *flaunting* honeysuckle. *Milton, Comus*, 544.
Here, attir'd beyond our purse, we go,
For useless ornament and *flaunting* show:
We take on trust, in purple robes to shine,
And poor, are yet ambitious to be fine.
Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.
Bully Bluck and Magog Wrath, with all their fierce looks, *flaunting* colours, loud cheers, and desperate assaults, were, after all, only a couple of Conservative ruffians.—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, b. v. ch. iv.

Flávorous. *adj.* Endowed with flavour.
Sweet grapes degen'rate there, and fruits, declin'd
From their first *flav'rous* taste, renounce their kind.
Dryden.

Flávour. *s.* [see last extract.]
1. Power of pleasing the taste.
They have a certain *flavour*, at their first appearance, from several accidental circumstances, which they may lose, if not taken early. —*Addison, Spectator.*
2. Sweetness to the smell; odour; fragrance.
Myrtle, orange, and the blushing rose,
With bending heaps, so nigh their bloom disclose,
Each seems to smell the *flavour* which the other blows. *Dryden.*
[*Flavour.*—From French *flairer*, to smell, vent, wind, also to breathe out a scent, yield a savour (Cotgrave); we had formerly *fleur*, *fleoure*, *flaware*, a strong smell, a stink, from whence to *flavour* would be an easy step, aided perhaps by the resemblance of *savour*, which is applied in like manner both to taste and smell.
'With sa corrupit *fleure* nane mycht byde nere.
(D. V. 75. 18.)
—tetrum inter odorem.'
'Ane strang *fleware* thrawis up in the are.
(207. 38.)
—sævamque exhalat opaca mephitim.'
'Blesit up his lang berde and hare
Quhilk scaldit thus ane strange *fleoure* did cast.'
(419. 21.)
—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Flávour. *v. a.* Give flavour to anything.
Flavour it with a little spice.—*Miss Acton, Modern Cookery.*

Flávoured. *part. adj.* Having a fine flavour: (generally with a prefix, as *well, ill, high, full*).
Neptunian Albion's high testaceous food,
And *flavour'd* Chian wines. *Dyer.*

Flávous. *adj.* [Lat. *flavus* = yellow.] Yellow.
The membrane itself is somewhat of a *flavous* colour, and tends more towards that of gold, than any other part whatsoever.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 219: 1666.

Flaw. *s.*
1. Crack or breach in anything.
Wool, new-shorn, being laid casually upon a vessel of verjuice, after some time had drunk up a great part of the verjuice, though the vessel were whole, without any *flaw*, and had not the bunghole open. —*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
Whether the nymph shall break Diana's law,
Or some frail China-jar receive a *flaw*.
Pope, Rape of the Lock.

He that would keep his house in repair, must attend every little breach or *flaw*, and supply it immediately, else time alone will bring all to ruin.—*Swift.*

2. Fault; defect; something that weakens or invalidates

Yet certain though it be, it hath *flaws*; for that the scriveners and brokers do value unsound men to serve their own turn.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Traditions were a proof alone,
Could we be certain such they were, so known:
But since some *flaws* in long descents may be,
They make not truth, but probability. *Dryden.*

And laid her dowry out in law,
To null her jointure with a *flaw.*
Butler, Hudibras.

Their judgement has found a *flaw* in what the generality of mankind admires.—*Addison, Spectator.*

3. Sudden gust; violent blast. *Obsolete*, or *archaic.*

Oh, that that earth, which kept the world in awe,
Should patch a wall, t' expel the winter's *flaw.*
Shakespear, Hamlet, v. 1.

What *flaws* and whirls of weather,
Or rather storms, have been aloft these three days.
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Pilgrim.

One kind of these storms they call a *flaw*, or *flaugh*, which is a mighty gale of wind passing suddenly to the shore, and working strong effects upon whatsoever it encounters in its way.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

As a huge fish, laid
Near to the cold weed-gathering shore, is with a north *flaw* fraid,
Shoots back; so, sent against the ground, was foil'd Urialus.
Chapman, Translation of Homer's Iliad.

Expect rough seas, *flaws*, and contrary blasts.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, i. 1.

Bursting their brazen dungeon, arm'd with ice,
And snow, and hail, and stormy gust, and *flaw*,
Boreas, and Cæcias, and Argestes loud,
And Thrascias rend the woods, and seas upturn.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 697.

And these *flaws*, though mortals fear them,
As dangerous to the pillar'd frame of heav'n,
Or to the earth's dark basis underneath,
Are to the main as inconsiderable
And harmless, if not wholesome, as a sneeze
To man's less universe.
Id., Paradise Regained, iv. 454.

It fell
Like *flaws* in summer laying lusty corn.
Tennyson, Idylls of the King, Enid.

4. Tumult; tempestuous uproar.

And this fell tempest shall not cease to rage,
Until the golden circuit on my head . . .
Do calm the fury of this madbred *flaw.*
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

The fort's revolted to the emperor,
The gates are open'd, the portcullis drawn,
And deluges of armies from the town
Came pouring in: I heard the mighty *flaw*
When first it broke, the crowding ensigns saw,
Which choak'd the passage. *Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

5. Sudden commotion of mind.

Oh these *flaws* and starts,
Impostors to true fear, would become
A woman's story at a winter's fire.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 4.

Flaw. *v. a.*

1. Crack; damage with fissure.

The cup was *flawed* with such a multitude of little cracks, that it looks like a white, not like a crystalline cup.—*Boyle.*

The brazen cauldrons with the frosts are *flaw'd*,
The garment stiff with ice, at hearths is thaw'd.
Dryden.

2. Invalidate. *Rare.*

France hath *flaw'd* the league, and hath attach'd
Our merchants' goods.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 1.

Fláwless. *adj.* Free from flaw or defect.

A star of the first magnitude, which the more high, more vast, and more *flawless* shines only bright enough to make itself conspicuous.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

Flawn. *s.* [A.S. *flena*; *fladen* = thin cake; *flan* = custard.] Pancake.

Fill oven full of *flawns*, Ginny, pass not for sleep,
To-morrow thy father his wake-day will keep.
Tusser, Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

As flat as a *flawn.*—*Ray, Proverbs.*

Flax. *s.* [A.S. *fleax.*] Plant so called, of the genus Linum; fibres of the same: (in the second extract applied to that of the distaff of the Parcæ or Fates, who spun the threads of human life).

I'll fetch some *flax* and whites of eggs,
T'apply to's bleeding face.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 7.

Then on the rock a scanty measure place
Of vital *flax*, and turn'd the wheel apace,
And turning sung.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid.

Fláxen. *adj.*

1. Made of flax.

The matron at her nightly task,
With pensive labour draws the *flaxen* thread.
Thomson, Seasons, Winter.

The best materials for making ligatures are the *flaxen* thread that shoemakers use.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

2. Fair, long, and flowing, as if made of flax; also as having the colour of flax.

I bought a fine *flaxen* long wig.—*Addison.*

Fláxy. *adj.* Of a light colour; fair.

The four colours . . . signify these four virtues. The *flaxy*, having whiteness, appertains to temperance, because it makes 'candidam et mundam animam.'—*Sir M. Sandys, Essays*, p. 16: 1634.

Flay. *v. a.* Strip off the skin from anything.

They *flay* their skin from off them, break their bones, and chop them in pieces.—*Micah*, iii. 3.

I must have been eaten with wild beasts, or have fallen into the hands of the Spaniards, and been *flayed* alive.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

While the old Levitical hierarchy continued, it was part of the ministerial office to *flay* the sacrifices.—*South, Sermons.*

Neither should that odious custom be allowed of cutting scraws, which is *flaying* off the green surface of the ground, to cover their cabins.—*Swift.*

It might have been supposed that the prospect of dying in Newgate, with a back *flayed* and an eye knocked out, would not have seemed very attractive.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xv.

Flea. *s.* [A.S. *fleah.*] Wingless insect of the genus Pulex.

While wormwood hath seed, get a handfull or twain,
To save against March, to make *flea* to refrain;
Where chamber is sweeped, and wormwood is strown,
No *flea* for his life dare abide to be known.
Tusser, Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Fleábane. *s.* Plant so called.

It [*fleabane*] hath undivided leaves, which for the most part are glutinous, and have a strong scent: the cup of the flower is for the most part scaly, and of a cylindrical form: the flower is composed of many florets, which are succeeded by seeds with a downy substance adhering to them.—*Miller.*

Fleábite. *s.* Bite of a flea; mark caused thereby; *figuratively*, trifle, or that which bears the same relation to a serious matter as a slight bodily mischief like the bite of a flea to some serious ailment or disease.

A gout, a cholick, a cutting off an arm or leg, or searing the flesh, are but *fleabites* to the pains of the soul.—*Harvey.*

Fleábiting. *s.* Same as Fleabite.

a. Applied to the *mark.*

The attendance of a cancer is commonly a breaking out all over the body, like a *fleabiting.*—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

b. Applied to the *pain.*

That which is but a *fleabiting* to one causeth insufferable torment to another.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 13.

What *fleabitings* were these in comparison of those inward torments!—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

The same expence that breaks one man's back, is not a *fleabiting* to another.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Fleábitten. *adj.*

1. Bitten by fleas.

Itching, as if they were *fleabitten*, or stung with pismires.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 208.

2. Mean; worthless.

Fleabitten synod, an assembly brew'd
Of clerks and elders ana, like the rude
Chaos of presbyt'ry, where laymen guide,
With the tame woolpack clergy by their side.
Cleaveland.

3. Applied to the colour of horses, when it consists of small reddish spots or lines on lighter ground.

A *fleabitten* horse never tires.—*Proverb.*

Fleak. *s.* Small lock, thread, or twist.

The businesses of men depend upon these little long *fleaks* or threads of hemp and flax.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

Fleam. *s.* [Dutch, *vlieme.*] Cattle lancet.

A case of *fleams*, as it is called by farriers, comprehends six sorts of instruments: two hooked ones, called drawers, and used for cleansing wounds; a penknife, a sharp-pointed lancet for making incisions; and two *fleams*, one sharp and the other broad-pointed: these last are somewhat like the point of a lancet, fixed in a flat handle, only no longer than is just necessary to open the vein.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Fleck. *v. a.* Spot; streak; dapple; variegate.

The grey-ey'd morn smiles on the frowning night,
Check'ring the eastern clouds with streaks of light;
And *flecked* darkness, like a drunkard, reels
From forth day's path, and Titan's fiery wheels.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 3.

Let it not see the dawning *fleck* the skies,
Nor the grey morning from the ocean rise. *Sandys.*

Fleck'd in her face, and with disorder'd hair,
Her garments ruffled, and her bosom bare.
Congreve, Translation from Juvenal

Fleck. *s.* Spot; lock.

And *flecks* of wool stick to their withered lips.
Theodore Martin, Translation of Catullus.

Fléction. *s.* See Flexion.

The one gives *flection* and extension with strength.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 60.

Fléctor. *s.* See Flexor.

Their origination may be either from the back, inwardly, as the chief *flector*, the psoas, &c.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 65.

Fledge. *adj.* [German, *flügge*; *flügel* = wing.] Full feathered; able to fly; qualified to leave the nest. *Rare.*

We did find
The shells of *fledge* souls left behind. *G. Herbert.*

A stripling divine or two of those newly *fledge* probationers.—*Milton, Colasterion.*

His locks behind,
Illustrious on his shoulders *fledge* with wings,
Lay waving round. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 626.

Fledge. *v. a.* Furnish with wings; supply with feathers.

The birds were not as yet *fledged* enough to shift for themselves.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The speedy growth of birds that are hatched in nests, and fed by the old ones till they be *fledged*, and come almost to full bigness in about a fortnight, seems to me an argument of providence.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*

Flédgling. *s.* Bird just fledged.

This time he puts them forth into the danger alone, even as some loving mother-bird thrusts her *fledglings* from the nest, that they may find their own wings and learn to use them.—*Archbishop Trench, Notes on the Miracles*, no. 17.

Flee. *v. n.* preterite *fled.* [see Fly.] Run from danger; have recourse to shelter; take flight.

Behold, this city is near to *flee* unto.—*Genesis*, xix. 20.

Were men so dull they could not see
That Lyce painted; should they *flee*
Like simple birds, into a net,
So grossly woven and ill set? *Waller.*

None of us fall into those circumstances of danger, want, or pain, that can have hopes of relief but from God alone; none in all the world to *flee* to but him.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons.*

Fleece. *s.* [A.S. *flise.*] As much wool as is shorn from one sheep.

Giving account of the annual increase
Both of their lambs and of their woolly *fleece.*
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.

The sheep will prove much to the advantage of the woollen manufacture, by the fineness of the *fleeces.*—*Swift.*

Fleece. *v. a.*

1. Clip the fleece off a sheep; strip; pull; plunder: (as when a sheep is said to be *robbed* of his *wool*).

Courts of justice have a small pension, so that they are tempted to take bribes, and to *fleece* the people.—*Addison.*

2. Whiten; spread over as with wool. *Rhetorical.*

Mean time, light shadowing all, a sober calm
Fleeces unbounded ether.
Thomson, Seasons, Autumn.

Fleécer. *s.* One who fleeces; i.e. strips or plunders.

Not *fleecers* but feeders; not butchers, but shepherds.—*Huniley.* (i.e. *Prynne,*) *Breviate of the Prelates*, p. 262: 1637.

Fleécy. *adj.* Woolly; covered with wool; having the appearance of fleeces of wool, or a fleecy character in general; with regard to either shape or colour.

Not all the *fleecy* wealth
That doth enrich these downs, is worth a thought
To this my errand. *Milton, Comus*, 504.

Let her glad valleys smile with wavy corn;
Let *fleecy* flocks her rising hills adorn. *Prior.*

Fleer. *v. n.* [Norse, *flyra, flire.*]

1. Mock; gibe; jest with insolence and contempt.

Dares the slave
Come hither, cover'd with an antick face,
To *fleer* and scorn at our solemnity?
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, i. 5.

Do I, like the female tribe,
Think it well to *fleer* and gibe? *Swift.*

2. Leer; grin with an air of civility.

How popular and courteous; how they grin and *fleer* upon every man they meet!—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy.*

Those,
With their court dog-tricks, that can fawn and *fleer*,
Make their revenue out of legs and faces,
Echo my lord, and lick away a moth.
B. Jonson, Volpone.

Fleer. *v. a.* Mock; flout.

I was fain to drive him like a sheep before me;
I blush to think how people *fleer'd* and scorn'd me.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Spanish Curate.

Fleer. *s.* Mockery expressed either in words or looks; flout.

Mark the *fleers*, the gibes, and notable scorns,
That dwell in every region of his face.
Shakespear, Othello, iv. 1.

He shall generally spy such false lines, and such a sly treacherous *fleer* upon the face of deceivers, that he shall be sure to have a cast of their eye to warn him, before they give him a cast of their nature to betray him.—*South, Sermons.*

Fleérer. *s.* One who fleers; mocker; flouter.

Democritus, thou ancient *fleerer*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Nice Valour.

Fleet. *s.* [L.Lat. *flota*.—see Float.] Company of ships; navy.

Our pray'rs are heard; our master's *fleet* shall go
As far as winds can bear, or waters flow. *Prior.*

Fleet. *s.* [A.S. *fleót* = ditch. *Fleet-ditch* is a tautology.—see Float.] Creek; inlet of water.

They have a very good way in Essex of draining of lands that have land-floods or *fleets* running through them, which make a kind of a small creek.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Fleet. *adj.* [see Float.]

1. Swift of pace; quick.

Upon that shore he spied Atin stand;
There by his master left, when late he far'd
In Phædria's *fleet* bark. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

He had in his stables one of the *fleetest* horses in England.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

His fear was greater than his haste;
For fear, though *fleeter* than the wind,
Believes 'tis always left behind. *Butler, Hudibras.*

He told us, that the welkin would be clear
When swallows *fleet* soar high and sport in air. *Gay.*

2. Light; superficially fruitful (applied to *soils*); shallow (as, 'a *fleet* pan or vessel, *fleet* water'). *Provincial.*

Marl cope ground is a cold, stiff, wet clay, unless where it is very *fleet* for pasture.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Used *adverbially.*

Those lands must be plowed *fleet*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Fleet. *v. n.* [see Float.]

1. Fly swiftly; vanish.

How all the other passions *fleet* to air,
As doubtful thoughts, and rash embrac'd despair!
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

2. Float.

Who swelling sails in Caspian sea doth cross,
And in frail wood on Adrian gulf doth *fleet*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 7, 14.

So when this world's compounded union breaks,
Time ends, and to old Chaos all things turn,
Confused stars shall meet, celestial fire
Fleet on the floods, the earth shoulder the sea,
Affording it no shore. *R. Greene, Translation of the First Book of Lucan.*

Our sever'd navy too
Have knit again, and *fleet*.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.

Fleet. *v. a. Rare.*

1. Pass time away lightly.

Many young gentlemen flock to him every day, and *fleet* the time carelessly as they did in the golden age.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, i. 1.

2. Skim milk; take off the cream: (whence '*fleeting* dish;' *flöde* in Danish means cream).

He *fleeted* off the cream of the king's manors.—*Sir A. Weldon, Court of King James*, p. 51.

Fleeten-face. *s.* One who has a pale, wheyey face, like cream or skimmed milk.

You know where, you are *fleeten-face*.—*Beaumont and Fletcher.* (Nares by H. & W.)

Compare—

'The devil damn thee black, thou *cream-faced* loon!' (Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 3.)

Fleétfoot. *adj.* Swift of foot.

Like a wild bird, being tam'd with too much handling,
Or as the *fleetfoot* roe that's tir'd with chasing.
Or like the froward infant, stilled with dandling.
Shakespear, Venus and Adonis.

Fleéting. *part. adj.* Passing; transient.

O *fleeting* joys
Of Paradise, dear-bought with lasting woes!
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 741.

While I listen to thy voice,
Chloris! I feel my life decay:
That powerful noise
Calls my *fleeting* soul away. *Waller.*

As empty clouds by rising winds are tost,
Their *fleeting* forms scarce sooner found than lost.
Prior.

Our understanding, to make a complete notion, must add something else to this *fleeting* and unremarkable superficies, that may bring it to our acquaintance.—*Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies.*

Flerk. *s.* Jerk.

With sudden *flerk* the fatall hemp lets goe
The humming flint, which with a deadly blow
Pierct instantly the Pagan's ghastly front.
Sylvester, Translation of Du Bartas, 190. (Ord MS.)

Flesh. *s.* [A.S. *flæsc*.]

1. Muscles distinguished from the skin, bones, tendons; blood; animal food distinguished from vegetable.

Flesh should be forborne as long as he is in coats, or at least till he is two or three years old.—*Locke.*

Acidity in the infant may be cured by a *flesh* diet in the nurse.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

2. Body of beasts or birds used in food: (as opposed to that of *fishes*).

There is another indictment upon thee, for suffering *flesh* to be eaten in thy house, contrary to the law.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 4.

We mortify ourselves with fish; and think we fare coarsely, if we abstain from the *flesh* of other animals.—*Sir T. Browne.*

3. Body distinguished from the soul.

And thou, my soul, which turn'st with curious eye
To view the beams of thine own form divine,
Know, that thou canst know nothing perfectly,
While thou art clouded with this *flesh* of mine.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

4. Animal nature.

The end of all *flesh* is come before me.—*Genesis*, vi. 13.

5. Carnality; corporal appetites.

Name not religion; for thou lov'st the *flesh*.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 1.

Fasting serves to mortify the *flesh*, and subdue the lusts thereof.—*Bishop Smalridge, Sermons.*

6. In *Theology.* Carnal state; worldly disposition: (with *the*).

They that are in *the flesh* cannot please God.—*Romans*, viii. 8.

The flesh lusteth against the spirit, and the spirit against *the flesh*.—*Galatians*, v. 16.

7. Near relation: (a *scriptural* use).

Let not our hand be upon him; for he is our *flesh*.—*Genesis*, xxxvii. 27.

When thou seest the naked, cover him; and hide not thyself from thine own *flesh*.—*Isaiah*, lviii. 7.

More commonly with *blood.*

The Pope, John VIII., highly approved of this usurpation, commended Athanasius because he had overthrown the new Holofernes, and had not spared his own *flesh and blood*.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. v. ch. vi.

Flesh. *v. a.*

1. Initiate: (from the sportsman's practice of feeding his hawks and dogs with the first game that they take, or training them to pursuit by giving them the *flesh* of animals.

Full bravely hast thou *flesh'd*
Thy maiden sword.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. v. 4.

Every puny swordsman will think him a good tame quarry to enter and *flesh* himself upon.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

2. Harden; establish in any practice, as dogs by often feeding on anything; inure.

These princes finding them so *fleshed* in cruelty as not to be reclaimed, secretly undertook the matter alone.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The women ran all away, saving only one, who was so *fleshed* in malice, that neither during nor after the fight she gave any truce to her cruelty.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

His whole troops
Exceed not twenty thousand, but old soldiers
Flesh'd in the spoils of Germany and France.
Beaumont and Fletcher, False One.

He that is most *flesh'd* in sin, commits it not without some remorse.—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 165.

3. Glut; satiate.

The kindred of him hath been *flesh'd* upon us;
And he is bred out of that bloody strain,
That hunted us in our familiar paths.
Shakespear, Henry V. ii. 4

The tyrant Ottoman spreads his victorious arms and is *fleshed* in triumphs.—*Glanville, Sermons.*

Fléshbrush. *s.* Brush to rub the flesh with.

The *fleshbrush* is an exercise extremely useful for promoting a full and free perspiration and circulation.—*Cheyne.*

Fléshcolour. *s.* Colour of flesh.

A complication of ideas together makes up the single complex idea, which he calls man, whereof white or *fleshcolour* in England is one.—*Locke.*

A loose earth of a pale *fleshcolour*, that is, white with a blush of red, is found in a mountain in Cumberland.—*Woodward.*

Fléshed. *adj.*

1. Fat; having abundance of flesh: (generally preceded by *well*, or some modifying adverb).

Venison ...
Very *well flesh'd*, and excellent fat.
Old Song, The King and Miller of Mansfield.

2. Hardened; enured.

A *flesh'd* ruffian,
That hath so often taken the strappado,
That 'tis to him but as a lofty trick
Is to a tumbler.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Custom of the Country.

Fléshfly. *s.* Fly that feeds upon flesh, and deposits her eggs in it.

I would no more endure
This wooden slavery, than I would suffer
The *fleshfly* blow my mouth.
Shakespear, Tempest, iii. 1.

It is a wonderful thing in *fleshflies*, that a fly-maggot, in five days' space after it is hatched, arrives at its full growth and perfect magnitude.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

O that a verse had pow'r and could command
Far, far away, these *fleshflies* of the land.
Cowper, Progress of Errour, 324.

Fléshhook. *s.* Hook to draw flesh from the cauldron.

All that the *fleshhook* brought up the priest took.—1 *Samuel*, ii. 12.

Fléshiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Fleshy; plumpness; fulness; fatness.

A diet puffing up the soul with a slimy *fleshiness*.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government*, b. ii.

With their round *fleshiness*, they [the breasts] protect and preserve the heart from outward storms.—*Austin, Hæc Homo*, p. 123.

Fléshing. *s.* (generally in *plural.*) Covering resembling the natural skin, worn by actors, &c.

'Now, Mrs. Sleeve, mind and be very particular with the *fleshings*.' And all the ladies who had assisted at the purification of John Gay went to get themselves measured for silk flesh-coloured leggings and blue satin slips for a piece of mythology.—*Douglas Jerrold, Men of Character, Jack Runnymede.*

Fléshless. *adj.* Destitute of, or wanting, flesh.

Whose wither'd skins, more dry than sapless wood,
Cleave to their *fleshless* bones.
G. Sandys, Jeremiah, p. 8.

When *fleshless* cadavers abate not the exorbitancies of the flesh.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, iii. 10.

Fléshliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Fleshly; carnal passions or appetites. *Rare.*

When strong passions or weak *fleshliness*
Would from the right way seek to draw him wide,
He would, through temperance and steadfastness,
Teach him the weak to strengthen, and the strong suppress. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Corrupt manners in living, breed false judgement in doctrine: sin and *fleshliness* bring forth sects and heresies.—*Ascham.*

Fléshling. *s.* Mortal set wholly upon the carnal state. *Rare.*

Their entente was to set forthe the justice of God, which is to rewarde the spirituall, his electe, with the blessynges promised; and the *fleshlynges*, the reprobate, with the plagues thretned.—*Confutation of Nicholas Shaxton*, sign. I. 5: 1546.

Fléshly. *adj.* *Rare.*

1. Corporeal.

Nothing resembles death so much as sleep;
Yet then our minds themselves from slumber keep,
When from their *fleshly* bondage they are free.
Sir J. Denham.

2. Carnal; lascivious.

Belial, the dissolutest spirit that fell,
The sensualest; and, after Asmodai,
The *fleshliest* incubus.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 150.

3. Animal; not vegetable.

'Tis then for nought that mother earth provides
The stores of all she shows, and all she hides,
If men with *fleshly* morsels must be fed,
And chaw with bloody teeth the breathing bread.
Dryden.

4. Human; not celestial; not spiritual.

Else, never could the force of *fleshly* arm
Ne molten metal in his flesh embrue.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

To set forth the praises of the idols, and to magnify a *fleshly* king.—*Esther*, xiv. 10.

Fléshmeat, or **Fléshméat.** *s.* Animal food; flesh of animals prepared for food.

The most convenient diet is that of *fleshmeats*.—*Sir J. Floyer.*

In this prodigious plenty of cattle and dearth of human creatures, *fleshmeat* is monstrously dear.—*Swift.*

Fléshment. *s.* Initiation. *Rare.*

[He] got praises of the king,
For him attempting who was self-subdued;
And in the *fleshment* of this dread exploit,
Drew on me here. *Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 2.

Fléshmonger. *s.* One who deals in flesh; pimp.

Was the duke a *fleshmonger*, a fool, and a coward, as you then reported him?—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

Fléshpot. *s.* Vessel in which flesh is cooked; thence plenty of flesh. *Figuratively*, high living, from the '*fleshpots* of Egypt,' for which the Israelites hankered in the wilderness:

If he take away the *fleshpots*, he can also alter the appetite.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Living.*

Fléshquake. *s.* Tremor of the body. *Rare.*

They may, blood-shaken then,
Feel such a *fleshquake* to possess their powers,
As they shall cry like ours:
In sound of peace or wars,
No harp e'er hit the stars. *B. Jonson, New Inn.*

Fléshy. *adj.*

1. Plump; full of flesh; fat; musculous.

All Ethiopes are *fleshy* and plump, and have great lips; all which betoken moisture retained, and not drawn out.—*Bacon.*

We say it is a *fleshy* stile when there is much periphrasis and circuit of words, and when with more than enough it grows fat and corpulent.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

2. Pulpy; plump: (with regard to *fruits*).

Those fruits that are so *fleshy* as they cannot make drink by expression, yet may make drink by mixture of water.—*Bacon.*

3. Corporeal.

Neither could they make to themselves *fleshy* hearts for stony.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xvii. 16.

He, sovran priest, stooping his regal head, ...
Poor *fleshy* tabernacle entered.
Milton, Ode on the Passion, 15.

Fletch. *v. a.* [Fr. *flèche* = arrow.] Feather an arrow.

He dips his curses in the gall of irony; and, that they may strike the deeper, *fletches* them with a profane classical parody.—*Bishop Warburton, Doctrine of Grace*, p. 195.

Flétcher. *s.* Maker of bows and arrows.

It is commended by our *fletchers* for bows, next unto yew.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Flew. *s.* [Dutch, *flabbe*.] Lateral and hanging part of the upper lips of a dog; chap. The chief example of the word is the adjective of the next entry. Lee, who has imitated the passage, makes his hounds *flewed* like tigers; perhaps thinking the word meant *flecked* or *marked*. Golding, from whose translation of the Metamorphoses Shakespear took the word, has *great-flewed*; and the chap was the part of the hound which he meant. The dog's name, *Labros*, he evidently connected with *labrum*; and though, in reality, it was the Greek λάβρος, the error serves as well as a more accurate translation to show what part was meant.

Fléwed. *adj.* Having flews.

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
So *flew'd*, so sanded, and their heads are hung
With ears that sweep away the morning dew.
Shakespear, Midsummer Night's Dream, iv. 1.

Flexánimous. *adj.* [Lat. *flecto* = bend; pass. part. *flexus* + *animus* = mind.] Having power to bend or change the disposition of the mind. *Rare.*

That *flexanimous* and golden-tongued orator.—*Howell.*

Flexibílity. *s.* Capability of being bent; pliability.

a. Physically.

Do not the rays which differ in refrangibility differ also in *flexibility?* And are they not, by their different inflexions, separated from one another, so as after separation to make the colours?—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

Corpuscles of the same set agree in every thing; but those that are of diverse kinds differ in specifick gravity, in hardness, and in *flexibility*, as in bigness and figure.—*Woodward.*

b. Mentally. Easiness to be persuaded; pliancy; facility of temper.

Resolve rather to err by too much *flexibility* than too much perverseness, by meekness than by self-love.—*Hammond.*

Fléxible. *adj.*

1. Capable of being bent; pliant.

a. Physically.

Take a stock-gillyflower, tie it upon a stick, put them both into a glass full of quicksilver, so that the flower be covered: after four or five days you shall find the flower fresh, and the stalk harder and less *flexible* than it was.—*Bacon.*

b. Mentally.

Phocyon was a man of great severity, and no ways *flexible* to the will of the people.—*Bacon.*

2. Capable of being accommodated to various forms and purposes.

This was a principle more *flexible* to their purpose.—*Rogers.*

Fléxibleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Flexible; capability of being bent; pliantness; pliancy.

The *flexibleness* of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headstrong, makes it more governable.—*Locke.*

Fléxile. *adj.* Pliant; easily bent; obsequious to any power or impulse.

Every *flexile* wave
Obeys the blast; the aerial tumult swells.
Thomson, Seasons, Summer.

Fléxion. *s.*

1. Act of bending.

To sit doth not [here] signify any peculiar inclination or *flexion*, any determinate location or position of the body, but to be in heaven with permanence of habitation.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. vi.

2. Double; bending; part bent; joint; turn towards any part or quarter.

Of a sinuous pipe that may have some four *flexions*, trial would be made.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Pity causeth sometimes tears, and a *flexion* or cast of the eye aside.—*Ibid.*

3. In *Grammar.* Inflection: (the compound being the *commoner* form).

The English language has properly no dialects: the style of writers has no professed diversity in the use of words, or of their *flexions*, and terminations, nor differs but by different degrees of skill or care.—*Johnson, Grammar of the English Language.*

Fléxor. *s.* [Lat.] In *Anatomy.* Muscle which acts in contracting the joints.

Flatterers, who have the *flexor* muscles so strong that they are always bowing and cringing, might in some measure be corrected by being tied down upon a tree by the back.—*Arbuthnot.*

Fléxuous. *adj.*

1. Winding; full of turns and meanders; tortuous.

In regard of the soul, the numerous and crooked narrow crannies, and the restrained *flexuous* rivulets of corporeal things, are all contemptible.—*Sir K. Digby, Operations and Nature of Man's Soul.*

2. Bending; not straight; variable; not steady.

The trembling of a candle discovers a wind, that otherwise we do not feel; and the *flexuous* burning of flames doth shew the air beginneth to be unquiet.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Fléxure. *s.*

1. Form or direction in which anything is bent.

Contrary is the *flexure* of the joints of our arms and legs to that of quadrupeds: our knees bend forward, whereas the same joint of their hind legs bends backward.—*Ray.*

2. Act of bending.

The elephant hath joints, but none for courtesy; His legs are for necessity, not *flexure*.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 3.

3. Part bent; joint.

His mighty strength lies in his able loins,
And where the *flexure* of his navel joins.
G. Sandys.

Flíbbergib. *s.* Flouter. *Rare.*

And when these flatterers and *flibbergibbes* another day shall come and claw you by the back, your grace may answer them thus.—*Latimer, Sermons*, fol. 39. (Nares by H. & W.)

Flick. *v. a.* Flip.

At a state christening the lady who held the infant was tired and looked unwell, and the Princess of Wales asked permission for her to sit down. 'Let her stand,' said the Queen, *flicking* the snuff off her sleeve.—*Thackeray, The Four Georges, George III.*

Flícker. *v. n.*

1. Flutter.

'Twas ebbing darkness, past the mid of night,
And Phosphor, on the confines of the light,
Promis'd the sun, ere day began to spring;
The tuneful lark already stretch'd her wing,
And *flick'ring* on her nest, made short essays to sing.
Dryden.

At all her stretch her little wings she spread,
And with her feather'd arms embrac'd the dead;
Then, *flickering* to his pallid lips, she strove
To print a kiss, the last essay of love. *Id.*

How hard he breathes! over the snow
I heard just now the crowing cock.
The shadows *flicker* to and fro:
The cricket chirps: the light burns low:
'Tis nearly twelve o'clock.
Tennyson, The Death of the Old Year

When the light grew dim, and *flickered* on the altar, their hands trimmed the lamp, and fed the sacred flame.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. iii.

2. Fluctuate; move with uncertain and hasty motion.

An old dizard, that hath one foot in his grave, shall *flicker* after a young lusty wench that is blithe and bonny.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 629.

Flíckering. *part. adj.* Fluttering.

Rising o'er the *flickering* wave.
Dyer, Fleece, b. iv.

The shades of evening were fast descending—the curtains of the chamber were not closed—the blaze of the fire had died away. The *flickering* light fell upon the solemn countenance of Henrietta Temple, now buried in the shade, now transiently illumined by the fitful flame.—*Disraeli the younger, Henrietta Temple*, b. ii. ch. v.

Flíckermouse. *s.* Same as Flittermouse.

Come, I will see the *flickermouse*.—*B. Jonson, New Inn.*

Flíer. *s.*

1. One who, that which, flies.

The gates are ope, now prove good seconds;
'Tis for the followers fortune widens them,
Not for the *fliers*. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, i. 4.

Now the *fliers* from and forsakers of their places carry the parliamentary power along with them.—*Eikon Basilike.*

2. Part of a machine which, by being put into a more rapid motion than the other parts, equalizes and regulates the motion of the rest: (as in a *jack*). See Fly in *Mechanics*.

The *flier*, tho't had leaden feet,
Turn'd so quick, you scarce could see't. *Swift.*

Flígger. *v. n.* Fleer. *Obsolete.*

Then Nature has with beauty, more with scorne,
That they must *fligger*, scoffe, deride and jeere,
Appoynt their servants certain hours t' appeare.
History of Albino and Bellama: 1638.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Flight. *s.*

1. Act of flying.

For he so swift and nimble was of *flight*,
That from this lower tract he dar'd to fly
Up to the clouds and thence with pinions light
To mount aloft unto the crystal sky.
Spenser Muiopotmos

2 Removal from place to place by means of wings.

Ere the bat hath flown
His cloister'd *flight*. . . . there shall be done
A deed of dreadful note.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 2.

The fowls shall take their *flight* away together.—2 *Esdras*, v. 6.

Fowls, by winter forc'd, forsake the floods,
And wing their hasty *flight* to happier lands.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

3 Flock of birds, or winged creatures, flying together.

Flights of angels sing thee to thy rest!
Shakespear, Hamlet, v. 2.

They take great pride in the feathers of birds, and this they took from their ancestors of the mountains, who were invited into it by the infinite *flights* of birds that came up to the high grounds.—*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

I can at will, doubt not,
Command a table in this wilderness;
And call swift *flights* of angels ministrant,
Array'd in glory, on my cup t' attend.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 383.

4. Birds produced in the same season: (as, 'the harvest *flight* of pigeons').

5. Escape, or try to escape, through fleetness, whether by wings or any other member.

And now, too late, he wishes for the fight,
That strength he wasted in ignoble *flight*.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

He thinks by *flight* his mistress must be won,
And claims the prize because he best did run.
Dryden, Indian Emperor.

As eager of the chace, the maid
Beyond the forest's verdant limits stray'd;
Pan saw and lov'd, and, burning with desire,
Pursued her *flight*; her *flight* increas'd his fire.
Pope.

With *take*.

The fury sprang above the Stygian flood;
And on her wicker wings, sublime through night,
She to the Latian palace *took* her *flight*.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Winds that tempests brew,
When through Arabian groves they *take* their *flight*,
Made wanton with rich odours, lose their spite.
Id.

6. Volley; shower; as much as is discharged at once.

At the first *flight* of arrows sent,
Full threescore Scots they slew.
Ballad of Chevy Chace.

Above an hundred arrows discharged on my left hand, pricked me like so many needles; and besides they shot another *flight* into the air, as we do bombs.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

7. Effort of imagination giving sublimity to a composition.

Old Pindar's *flights* by him are reacht,
When on that gale his wings are stretcht.
Sir J. Denham.

He shewed all the stretch of fancy at once; and if he has failed in some of his *flights*, it was but because he attempted every thing.—*Pope.*

8. Excursive display of temper; caprice.

Strange graces still, and stranger *flights* she had;
Was just not ugly, and was just not mad.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii.

Trust me, dear! good humour can prevail,
When airs and *flights*, and screams and scolding fail. *Id.*

9. Sally.

If there were any certain height where the *flights* of ambition end, one would imagine that the interest of France were but to conserve its present greatness.—*Sir W. Temple.*

With *high*.

Tempie having attained his favourite ambition, to be able to smoke 'shag,' had some thoughts of trying opium, which he believed a *higher flight*, but Singleton dissuaded him.—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy*, b. i. ch. vii.

10. Particular kind of arrow.

Here be of all sorts; *flights*, rovers, and but-shafts.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

A *flight* drawn home,
A round stone from a sling.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Bonduca.

11. Ancient sport of shooting with arrows, called *roving*.

He set up his bills here in Messina, and challenged Cupid at the *flight*.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 1.

12. Range of steps, or of stairs connecting one floor with another.

A *flight* of steps called Scalæ Gemoniæ, or steps of wailing, . . . led down towards the carcer, and thence to the forum.—*Dyer, History of the City of Rome*, sect. i.

Flight. *adj.* Quick. *Rare.*

So *flight* is melancholie to darke disgrace,
And deadly drowsie to a bright good morrow?
Copley, Fig for Fortune, p. 11: 1596.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Flight-shot. *s.* Long shot as of a roving arrow.

The passage into it at full sea is a *flight-shot* over.—*Leland, Itinerary.*

Jack was already gone a *fly-shot* beyond his patience.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 6.

Flightiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Flighty (generally in its sense of *wild*); irregularity of conduct; capriciousness; eccentricity.

But her innate *flightiness* made her dangerous.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney.*

Flighty. *adj.*

1. Fleeting; swift.

Time, thou anticipat'st my dread exploits:
The *flighty* purpose never is o'ertook,
Unless the deed go with it.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.

2. Wild; full of imagination.

You've had, my boy, a very narrow escape from a very troublesome affair with a very *flighty* young lady.—*Marryatt, Jacob Faithful.*

Flimflam. *s.* Whim; trick; cheat; petty fiction.

This is a pretty *flimflam*.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Little French Lawyer.*

Here are recounted a thousand *flimflams*, as impertinent as necessary to the understanding of this famous history.—*Continuation of Shelton's Translation of Don Quixote*, ch. xxiv.

Flimsiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Flimsy.

There is a certain *flimsiness* in poetry, that seems expedient in a song.—*Shenstone.*

Flimsy. *adj.* [*film.*]

1. Weak; feeble; without strength of texture; unsubstantial.

Wharton and Russell wrote to the same effect. In reply came *flimsy* and unmeaning excuses: 'I am not qualified for a court life: I am unequal to a place which requires much exertion: I do not quite agree with any party in the State: in short I am unfit for the world: I want to travel: I want to see Spain.'—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

2. Mean; spiritless; without force.

Proud of a vast extent of *flimsy* lines. *Pope.*

Walsh was in general a *flimsy* and frigid writer.—*J. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope.*

Flinch. *v. n.* [from the root of Flick.] Shrink from any suffering or undertaking; withdraw from any pain or danger.

If I break time, or *flinch* in property
Of what I spoke, unpitied let me die.
Shakespear, All's well that end's well, ii. 1.

Every martyr could keep one eye steadily fixed upon immortality, and look death and danger out of countenance with the other; nor did they *flinch* from duty, for fear of martyrdom.—*South, Sermons.*

A child, by a constant course of kindness, may be accustomed to bear very rough usage without *flinching* or complaining.—*Locke.*

Oh ingratitude, that John Bull, whom I have honoured with my friendship, should *flinch* at last, and pretend that he can disburse no more money!—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Conspicuous in bravery even among those brave English was Cutts. In that bulldog courage which *flinches* from no danger, however terrible, he was unrivalled. There was no difficulty in finding hardy volunteers, German, Dutch, and British, to go on a forlorn hope: but Cutts was the only man who appeared to consider such an expedition as a party of pleasure. He was so much at his ease in the hottest fire of the French batteries that his soldiers gave him the honourable nickname of the Salamander.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.

Men are made uneasy; they *flinch*; they cannot bear the sudden light; a general restlessness supervenes; the face of society is disturbed, or perhaps convulsed; old interests and old beliefs are destroyed before new ones have been created.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. vi.

Flincher. *s.* One who flinches, shrinks, or fails in any matter.

But make this good upon us as you have promis'd,
You shall not find us *flinchers*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Bloody Brother.

After that sharp reprehension of *flinchers* from the faith, he returns to encourage and corroborate the church in Smyrna.—*Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Seven Churches*, p. 51.

Flinching. *verbal abs.* Shrinking.

All this he bore without *flinching*.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. v.

Flindermouse. *s.* See Flittermouse.

Large wings on him did grow,
Fram'd like the wings of *flindermice*.
Googe, Zodiac of Life, p. 9: 1565.

The other . . . had wings like a backe or *flindermouse*.—*Knight, Trial of Truth*, fol. 9, b: 1589.

Fling. *v. a.* pret. and past part. *flung*.

1. Throw.

The matrons *flung* their gloves,
Ladies and maids their scarfs and handkerchiefs
Upon him. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, ii. 1

'Tis fate that *flings* the dice! and as she *flings*,
Of kings makes peasants, and of peasants kings.
Dryden.

2. Dart; cast with violence.

How much unlike that Hector who return'd
Clad in Achilles' spoils; when he, among
A thousand ships, like Jove, his lightning *flung*.
Sir J. Denham.

3. Scatter.

West winds, with musky wing,
About the cedarn allies *fling*
Nard and casia's balmy smells. *Milton, Comus*, 989.

Ev'ry beam new transient colours *flings*,
Colours that change whene'er they wave their wings. *Pope.*

4. Drive by violence; throw.

A heap of rocks, falling, would expel the waters out of their places with such a violence as to *fling* them among the highest clouds.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

5. Move forcibly.

The knight seeing his habitation reduced to so small compass, ordered all the apartments to be *flung* open.—*Addison, Spectator.*

6. Cast: (in an *ill* sense).

I know thy gen'rous temper:
Fling but the appearance of dishonour on it,
It strait takes fire. *Addison, Cato.*

Fling away. Eject; dismiss.

Cromwell, I charge thee, *fling away* ambition;
By that sin fell the angels.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

Fling down. Demolish; ruin.

These are so far from raising mountains, that they overturn and *fling down* some of those which were before standing.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Fling off. Baffle in the chase; defeat of a prey.

These men are too well acquainted with the chace to be *flung off* by any false steps or doubles.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Fling. *v. n.*

1. Flounce; wince; fly into violent and irregular motions.

Neither fares it otherwise than with some wild colt, which, at the first taking up, *flings* and plunges, and will stand no ground.—*Bishop Hall, Select Thoughts*, § 86.

The angry beast
Began to kick, and *fling*, and wince,
As if he'd been beside his sense. *Butler, Hudibras.*

Their consciences are galled by it, and this makes them wince and *fling* as if they had some mettle.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

2. *Fling out.* Grow unruly or outrageous: (from the act of any angry horse that *throws out* his *legs*).

Duncan's Horses,
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their stalls, *flung out*,
Contending 'gainst obedience.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 4.

Fling. *s.* Throw; cast. *Figuratively*, gibe; sneer; contemptuous remark.

Else would I have a *fling* at Winchester.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

No little scribbler is of wit so bare,
But has his *fling* at the poor wedded pair. *Addison.*

I, who love to have a *fling*
Both at senate-house and king,
Thought no method more commodious
Than to show their vices odious. *Swift.*

Have one's fling. Enjoy one's self to the full; run loose. *Colloquial.*

Flinging. *verbal abs.* Throwing; in the extract, throwing *itself*, i.e. plunging.

Fearing lest, fatted at too much ease, he [the horse] wax headstrong, and fall to kicking and *flinging*, instead of carrying his rider well and quietly.—*Harmar, Translation of Beza's Sermons*, p. 379: 1587.

Flint. *s.* [A.S.]

1. Hard splintery siliceous stone so called.

Love melts the rigour which the rocks have bred,
A *flint* will break upon a feather-bed. *Cleaveland.*

There is the same force and the same refreshing virtue in fire kindled by a spark from a *flint*, as if it were kindled by a beam from the sun.—*South, Sermons.*

Take this, and lay your *flint*-edg'd weapon by.
Dryden.

I'll fetch quick fuel from the neighb'ring wood,
And strike the sparkling *flint*, and dress the food.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

2. Anything eminently or proverbially hard.

Your tears a heart of *flint*
Might tender make. *Spenser.*

Flíntheart. *adj.* Having a hard heart; cruel.

Under the conduct of great Soliman,
Have I been chief commander of an host,
And put the *flint-heart* Persians to the sword.
Tragedy of Soliman and Perseda: 1599.

Flínthearted. *adj.* Same as preceding.

'Oh, pity,' gan she cry, '*flint-hearted* boy.'
Shakespear, Venus and Adonis.

Flínty. *adj.* Made of, abounding in, characterized by, or having the character of, flint; hence (when applied to *tempers*) hard of heart, cruel, inexorable.

He made him to suck honey out of the rock, and oil out of the *flinty* rock.—*Deuteronomy*, xxxii. 13.

The gathering up of flints in *flinty* ground, and laying them on heaps, is no good husbandry.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Gratitude,
Through *flinty* Tartar's bosom, would peep forth,
And answer thanks.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, iv. 4.

Flinty hearts of men turned into flesh.—*Bishop Hall, Estate of a Christian.*

Flip. *s.* [?] Beer with spirits and sugar.

The tarpawlin and swabber is lolling at Madagascar, with some drunken sunburnt whore, over a can of *flip*.—*Dennis.*

Ay, or a bowl of punch, or a can of *flip*, Mr. Sterling, for it looks like a cabin in the air.—*G. Colman and D. Garrick, The Clandestine Marriage*, ii. 2.

Flíppant. *adj.*

1. Nimble; movable: (used only of *speech*).

It becometh good men, in such cases, to be brisk and gay in their looks, *flippant* and free in their speech.—*Barrow, Sermon on Gunpowder Treason.*

An excellent anatomist promised to dissect a woman's tongue, and examine whether there may not be in it certain juices, which render it so wonderfully voluble or *flippant*.—*Addison.*

2. Pert; petulant; waggish.

Away with *flippant* epilogues. *Thomson.*

Flíppet. *s.* Flirt. *Rare.*

How now, my wanton *flippet*? *A. Wilson, Inconstant Lady.* (Nares by H. & W.)

Flirt. *v. a.*

1. Throw anything with a quick elastic motion.

Dick the scavenger
Flirts from his cart the mud in Walpole's face.
Swift.

2. Throw out words carelessly; blurt.

Our cousin Archy hath more privilege than any; for he often goes with his fool's-coat where the Infanta is with her ladies, and *flirts* out what he lists.—*Howell, Familiar Letters*, i. iii. 18.

3. Move with quickness.

Permit some happier man
To kiss your hand or *flirt* your fan. *Lord Dorset.*

4. Jeer; treat with scoffs.

I am asham'd, I'm scorn'd, I'm *flirted*.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Wildgoose-Chase.*

Flirt. *v. n.* Comport one's self as a flirt; act with more show than earnestness.

With these, as with his other studies and mistresses, he just *flirted* while the humour lasted.—*Reuben Medlicott.*

Flirt. *s.*

1. Quick elastic motion.

In unfurling the fan, are several little *flirts* and vibrations, as also gradual and deliberate openings.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Before you pass th' imaginary sights,
While the spread fan o'ershades your closing eyes,
Then give one *flirt*, and all the vision flies. *Pope.*

2. Sudden trick.

Have licence to play,
At the hedge a *flirt*,
For a sheet or a shirt.
B. Jonson, Masque of Gypsies.

3. Pert hussey, coquette; one who loves to attract ephemeral attention.

I do not apologize here for any headstrong, unruly, wanton *flirts*.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy.*

Salute the skirts
Of her, to whom all ladies else are *flirts*.
B. Jonson, Masques.

Several young *flirts* about town had a design to cast us out of the fashionable world.—*Addison, Guardian.*

4. Jeer; gibe.

They have play'd their prizes with me,
And with their several *flirts* they have lighted dangerously;
But sure I shall be quit.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Spanish Curate.

Flirt. *adj.* Pert; wanton.

Scurvy knave! I am none of his *flirt* gills.—*Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 4.

Thou took'st me up at every word I spoke,
As I had been a mawkin, a *flirt* gillian.
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Chances.

Flirtátion. *s.* Quick sprightly motion: (hence the more modern acceptation, a desire of attracting notice).

Flirtation is short of coquetry, and intimates only the first hints of approximation.—*Lord Chesterfield, World*, no. 101.

Addison devoted several papers in the Spectator to playful satire on these toys, fans from whence the now general terms of flirt and *flirtation* have been derived.—*Agnes Strickland, Lives of the Queens of England, Catharine of Braganza.*

It chanced that two attorneys and a scrivener, who had come down from town to the Hertford assizes, had been overheard, on that unhappy night, talking over their wine about the charms and *flirtations* of the handsome Quaker girl, in the light way in which such subjects are sometimes discussed even at the circuit tables and mess tables of our more refined generation.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxv.

Used *adjectivally*.

A muslin flounce, made very full, would give a very agreeable *flirtation* air.—*Pope.*

Flírting. *part. adj.* Behaving as, or having the character of, a flirt.

The wife that gads not, giglot-wise,
With every *flirting* gill.
Translation of Bullinger's Sermons, p. 224.

Flisk. *v. n.* Flit. *Rare.*

Flísking. *part. adj.* Flitting. *Rare.*

Were fannes and flaps of feathers fond,
To flit away the *flisking* flies. *Gosson, Pleasant Quippes*: 1596. (Nares by H. & W.)

Flit. *v. n.*

1. Fly away; flutter; rove on the wing.

Likest it seemeth, in my simple wit,
Unto the fair sunshine in summer's day,
That when a dreadful storm away is *flit*,
Through the broad world doth spread his goodly ray. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

2. Remove; migrate.

It became a received opinion, that the souls of men, departing this life, did *flit* out of one body into some other.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Seventeen individuals have been seized in the Champs Elysées, by exploratory Patriotism; they *flitting* dim-visible, by it *flitting* dim-visible.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. vi. ch. vi.

Flit. *adj.* Swift; nimble; quick. *Rare.*

And in his hand two darts exceeding *flit*,
And deadly sharp, he held; whose heads were dight
In poison and in blood of malice and despite.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

And life itself's as *flit* as is the air we breathe.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, ii. 7.

Flitch. *s.* [A.S. *flicce.*] Side of a hog salted and cured.

Another broughte a spycke
Of a bacon *flicke*. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 133.

But heretofore 'twas thought a sumptuous feast,
On birth days, festivals, or days of state,
A salt dry *flitch* of bacon to prepare;
If they had fresh meat, 'twas delicious fare.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

While he from out the chimney took
A *flitch* of bacon off the hook,
And freely from the fattest side
Cut out large slices to be fry'd.
Swift, Baucis and Philemon.

He sometimes accompanies the present with a *flitch* of bacon.—*Addison.*

Flítcher. *s.* Flitch. *Rare.*

Fower *flitchers* of bacon in the chimney.—*MS. Inventory of Goods*: 1658. (Nares by H. & W.)

Flítter. *v. n.* Be in agitation.

Fends *fletered* in the ayre for fere.—*Liber Festivalis*, fol. 38, b.

Flítter. *s.* Rag; tatter.

The box was snapp'd asunder, and the wig torn all to *flitters*.—*Aubrey, Miscellanies*, p. 116.

Flíttering. *part. adj.*

Under such props false fortune builds her bower
On sudden change her *flittering* frames be set.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 502.

Flíttermouse. *s.* [German, *fledermaus.*] Bat.

The blood of ittermouse.—*Middleton, The Witch.*

Flíttiness. *s.* Unsteadiness, lightness.

Had we but the same delight in heavenly objects, did we but receive the truth in the love of it, and mingle it with faith in the hearing, this would fix that volatileness and *flittiness* of our memories, and make every truth as indelible as it is necessary.—*Bishop Hopkins, Exposition of the Lord's Prayer*, p. 314.

Flítting. *part. adj.* Fluttering; flickering; roving unsteadily on the wing; wandering; moving; restless.

Himself uphigh he lifted from the ground,
And with strong flight did forcibly divide
The yielding air, which nigh too feeble found
Her *flitting* parts, and element unsound.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The especial cause of this levity and *flitting* disposition, in the common and ordinary sort of men, is their disability to discern the strength of such reasons as may be framed against them.—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 12.

He made a glancing shot, and miss'd the dove;
Yet miss'd so narrow, that he cut the cord
Which fasten'd by the foot the *flitting* bird.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Flítting. *verbal abs.* Removal.

Seeing our whole life is but a vapour, or a *flitting*.—*Dr. Plaifere, Nine Sermons*, p. 32: 1621.

Two *flittings* are as bad as one fire, i.e. household goods are as much injured by two removals as by one fire. North.—*Grose.*

Flítty. *adj.* Unstable. *Obsolete.*

Busying their brains in the mysterious toys of *flitty* motion.—*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul*, i. i. 11.

Flix. *s.* Down; fur; soft hair.

With his loll'd tongue he faintly licks his prey;
His warm breath blows her *flix* up as she lies:
She trembling creeps upon the ground away,
And looks back to him with beseeching eyes.
Dryden.

Flix. *s.* [for *flux.*] Dysentery.

The father of Publius lay sicke of the fever, and of a bloudie *flixe*.—*Acts*, xxviii. 8. (Translation of 1578.)

Flíxweed. *s.* [*flix* = flux.] See extract.

Flixweed is called Thalictrum, . . . but unproperly, . . . the Paracelsians who do vaunt and brag very much of a herbe called Sophia, adding thereto the surname Paracelsi, which they imagine to do wonders, whether this be the same plant is disputable, the controversie not as yet decided; nevertheless we must be content to accept this for the true Sophia, until some disciple or other of his do show or set forth the plant wherewith their master Paracelsus did such great matters; in English we call it *flixweed* of his facultie against the flix.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 1068: 1633.

Float. *v. n.* [see last extract.]

1. Lie on the surface of the water, the water buoying it up (as opposed to Sink), also leaving it comparatively free in respect to its direction, rather than acting upon it by its current; drift.

When the sea was calm, all boats alike
Shew'd mastership in *floating*.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 1.

That men, being drown'd and sunk, do *float* the ninth day, when their gall breaketh, are popular affirmations.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Three blust'ring nights, borne by the southern blast,
I *floated*; and discover'd land at last.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

His rosy wreath was dropt not long before,
Borne by the tide of wine, and *floating* on the floor.
Ibid.

Carp are very apt to *float* away with fresh water.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Move with buoyancy through the atmosphere.

What divine monsters, O ye gods, were these,
That *float* in air, and fly upon the seas!
Dryden, Indian Emperour.

Swift they descend, with wing to wing conjoin'd,
Stretch their broad plumes, and *float* upon the wind.
Pope.

3. Pass with a light irregular course: (perhaps mistaken for *fleet* or *flit*).

Floating visions make not deep impressions enough to leave in the mind clear, distinct, lasting ideas.—*Locke.*

[The meanings of *fleet* are very numerous, but they may probably all be derived from the notion of flowing water. Old High German *flinzan*, German *fliessen*, Old Norse *eg flyt, flaut, hefi flotid, at fliota*, to flow; Swedish *flyta*, Danish *flyde*, to flow, and also to float; *flyta med strömmen*, to swim with the stream; *gulvet flyder med vand*, the floor swims with water. Anglo-Saxon *fleotan*, fluctuare; Scotch, to *fleit, flete*, to flow, to float, and figuratively to abound. (Jamieson.) *Naviger*, to sail, to *fleete*. (Hollyband.) The same form appears as a noun in Old Norse *fliot*, a river; English *fleet*, a creek up which the tide flows.

In a figurative sense to *fleet* is to flow away, to escape, move rapidly away, whence the notion of transitory, swift, rapid.... The participial *fleeting* in the sense of what passes quickly away is very common. Italian *flusso*, transitory, fleeting (Florio); Old Norse *fliotr*, *fliotleyr*, English *fleet*, swift. The original image is the flapping movement of a resonant body, the representation of which is made to express also the wavering of a fluid surface. Platt Deutsch *flutt-tern*, *fluddern*, to flap, flutter, flicker; Bavarian *flodern*, to flutter, flicker; *fludern*, to flap, flutter, to make to flow, to float wood. . . . From the frequentative form in which the word seems earliest to have appeared was formed a root *flot*, *flod*, *plud*, signifying undulating movement. German *pluderhosen*, wide flapping breeches; Lithuanian *pludurauti*, to swim here and there, to drift; *pludas*, what swims on the surface, flowing; *pludis*, a raft; *pludili*, *plusti*, to float.... The Anglo-Saxon *flota*, a ship, Platt Deutsch *flote*, a raft, is essentially the same word with Old Norse *floti*, Danish *flaade*, French *flotte*, a fleet. The Old French *flote*, a crowd, may probably be from the notion of abundance, above pointed out as being expressed by English *fleet*. From the form of the root ending in a *d* instead of *t* we have Gothic *flodus*, Old Norse *flód*, Swedish *flod*, English *flood*, a flowing water, river, inundation, tide.... The change of *d* into *w* gives Anglo-Saxon *flowan*, *fleowan*, and English *flow*. Dutch *vloeden*, *vloeyen*, Platt Deutsch *flojen*, to flow. With these latter forms may be classed Bohemian *plowiti*, to swim, Polish *plawić*, to float, convey by water, to hover in the air; Russian *plavat'*, to swim, sail, navigate; *splavit'*, to float; *plavok*, the float of a net; Servian *plaviti*, to overflow, to skim milk; *plavitise*, to swim, to float with the stream. Again, we have Russian *pluit'*, *popluit'*, to swim, float, sail, flow; *pluitie*, swimming. Thus we are brought to Latin *fluere*, to flow, *fluvius*, a river, and Greek πλεω, to fluctuate, sail, swim, navigate, πλοιον, a ship. Some of the derivatives of Latin *fluo*, as the participle *fluxus*, and *fluctus*, wave, would indicate that the original root of the verb had a final *c*, instead of a *t* or *d* as in *float*, *flood*, but this is only another instance of that equivalence of labials, dentals, and gutturals in representing many kinds of natural sounds already exemplified under Flabby, where it was shown that the roots *flab*, *flag*, *flad*, or *flap*, *flack*, *flat*, are used with apparent indifference in expressing a flapping, flickering, fluttering action. The sense of shallow is probably derived from the notion of swimming on the surface, skimming the surface. Shallow is what keeps near the surface. So we have Bohemian *plauti*, to swim, flow, float; *pluti*, swimming, navigation; Polish *płyt*, a float or raft; Bohemian-Polish *płytki*, shallow. Platt Deutsch *flot*, shallow. On this supposition we must regard the resemblance to *flat* as accidental, though it must be confessed the words resemble each other both in sound and sense in a remarkable manner. French *plat* and Frisian *flaak* signify both flat and shallow; Dutch *vlack*, flat, *vlacke*, a shallow estuary; Swedish *flata i sjon*, a shallow in the sea. (Serenius.)—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Float. *v. a.*

1. Cover with water; flood.

Proud Pactolus *floats* the fruitful lands,
And leaves a rich manure of golden sands.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Venice looks, at a distance, like a great town half *floated* by a deluge.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

The vast parterres a thousand hands shall make:
Lo! Cobham comes, and *floats* them with a lake.
Pope.

2. Give buoyancy to anything; set or keep afloat: (specially applied to commercial schemes, as '*float* a company').

In the following the construction is only apparently active, being like 'stay a night.'

On frothy billows thousands *float* the stream,
In cumb'rous mail. *Philips.*

Float. *s.*

1. Act of flowing; rise of tide: (opposed to *ebb*). *Obsolete.*

Our trust in the Almighty is, that with us contentions are now at their highest *float*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, pref.

There is some disposition of bodies to rotation, particularly from east to west; of which kind we conceive the main *float* and refloat of the sea is, which is by consent of the universe, as part of the diurnal motion.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Any body so contrived or formed as to lie on the surface of the water; raft; apparatus for buoying persons in water.

That they should bring cedar-trees from Libanus, which should be brought by *floats* to the haven of Joppa.—1 *Esdras*, v. 55.

They took it for a ship, and, as it came nearer, for a boat; but it proved a *float* of weeds and rushes.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

A passage for the weary people make;
With osier *floats* the standing water strow,
Of massy stones make bridges if it flow.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil.

3. Cork or quill by which the angler discovers the bite of a fish.

You will find this to be a very choice bait, sometimes casting a little of it into the place where your *float* swims.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

4. Measure among bankers, i.e. makers of embankments.

Banks are measured by the *float* or floor, which is eighteen foot square and one deep.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

5. Wave. *Rare.*

For the rest o' the fleet,
Which I dispers'd, they all have met again,
And are upon the Mediterranean *flote*.
Shakespear, Tempest, i. 2.

Floatátion. *s.* Quality of floating.

Archimedes is the father of naval architecture as a science, . . . and in order to understand the principles of *floatation*, we must understand his great law of displacement, . . . that a *floating* body displaces a weight of water equal to its own weight.—*J. Scott Russell, The modern System of Naval Architecture*, vol. i. ch. ii.

Floáter. *s.* One who, or that which floats.

Pity the *floaters* on the Ionian seas.
Eusden, Translation from Ovid's Metamorphoses, b. iv.

Floátgrass (Flótergrass). *s.* Native grass so called, Poa (Glycerium) fluitans, less properly Catabrosa aquatica.

Flote-grasse hath a long and round root, somewhat thicke. . . . Spike *flote-grass*, or spiked *flote-grass*, beareth at the top of each slender creeping stalke one spiked eare and no more, the other many; which maketh a difference betwixt them; otherwise they are one like the other. . . . Likewise in English it is called *flote-grasse* and *floter-grasse* because they swimme and floate in the water.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 15: 1633.

Floáting. *part. adj.* Lying on the surface of water, the water simply buoying it up, rather than acting upon it by its current; with several special applications which, however, give two words rather than a compound: (sometimes the import is material, as in '*floating* batteries;' sometimes figurative, as '*floating* capital,' i.e. free to be used as occasion requires, as opposed to money *sunk* in any particular speculation or investment).

(For examples see Floatation and Flooring.)

Floáting. *verbal abs.* Act or condition of that which floats.

What more necessary while we are at sea, in the *floatings* of this world, than the faithful adviser?—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 391: 1654.

Floáty. *adj.* ? Given to float loosely and without any definite direction, rather than made for a straight course.

The hindrance to stay well is the extreme length of a ship, especially if she be *floaty*, and want sharpness of way forwards.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

Flóccipend. *v. a.* [*floccus* = lock of wool; *pendo* = balance, value.] Value lowly. *Rare.*

Many other ridiculous articles they layde to hym, whiche the eares of euery honest creature knowynge the duetie of the subiect to his prynce, would abhore and *floccipend*.—*Hall, Henry VII.* an. 4. (Rich.)

By reason wherof he should be *floccipended*, and had in contempte and disdeygne of the Scottish people.—*Id. ib.* an. 11. (Rich.)

Flock. *s.* [from Lat. *floccus* = lock of wool.]

1. Lock of wool.

A house well furnish'd shall be thine to keep;
And, for a *flock* bed, I can shear my sheep. *Dryden.*

2. Shreddy or flocculent pieces; dregs.

Not to leave any *flocks* in the bottom of the cup.—*Nash, Complaint of Pierce Pennilesse*: 1592. (Nares by H. & W.)

Flock. *s.* [from A.S. *flocc.*]

1. Company: (usually of *birds* or *beasts*).

She that hath a heart of that fine frame,
To pay this debt of love but to a brother,
How will she love when the rich golden shaft
Hath kill'd the *flock* of all affections else
That live in her? *Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, i. 1.

2. Aggregation of sheep: (distinguished from *herds*, which are of oxen).

The cattle in the fields, and meadows green,
Those rare and solitary; these in *flocks*
Pasturing at once, and in broad herds upsprung.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 460.

France has a sheep by her, to shew that the riches of the country consisted chiefly in *flocks* and pasturage.—*Addison.*

3. Body of men.

The heathen that hath fled out of Judæa came to Nicanor by *flocks*.—2 *Maccabees*, xiv. 14.

Flock. *v. n.* Gather in crowds or large numbers.

Upon the return of the ambassadors, the poor of all sorts *flocked* together to the great master's house.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Stilpo, when the people *flocked* about him, and that one said, The people come wondering about you, as if it were to see some strange beast; No, saith he, it is to see a man which Diogenes sought with his lanthorn at noon-day.—*Bacon.*

Seeing the spirits swelling the nerves cause the arm's motion, upon its resistance they *flock* from . . . other parts of the body to overcome it.—*Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies.*

The wits of the town came thither;
'Twas strange to see how they *flock'd* together:
Each strongly confident of his own way,
Thought to gain the laurel of that day.
Sir J. Suckling.

The Trojan youth about the captive *flock*,
To wonder, or to pity, or to mock. *Sir J. Denham.*

People do not *flock* to courts so much for their majesties' service, as for making their fortunes.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Flock. *v. a.* Crowd. *Rare.*

Though in the morning I began to goe,
Good fellows trooping, *flocked* me so,
That make what haste I could the sun was set,
Ere from the gates of London I could get.
Taylor (the Water-Poet): 1609. (Nares by H. & W.)

Flóckling. *s.* Little member of a flock; lamb.

But she takes not so much for curing of a thousand mortal people, as I have spent in turpentine and tarre to keep my *flocklings* cleanly in a spring-time.—*Brome, Queen and Concubine*: 1659. (Nares by H. & W.)

Flog. *v. a.* [Lat. *flagrum*, *flagellum* = lash.] Lash; whip; chastise.

'*Flog* him; *flog* him well, doctor,' cried Mrs. B.—*Coleridge, Table Talk.*

Flog. *v. n.* Be employed in flogging.

The schoolboy's desire is a play day,
The schoolmaster's joy is to *flog*.
Gay, Songs and Ballads.

Flógging. *verbal abs.* Act of one who flogs.

I surely have some friend amongst the writers of the Monthly Review; for I have not only escaped a *flogging*, but am treated with great civility.—*Shenstone, Letters*, 92. (Ord MS.)

Flood. *s.* [A.S. *flód.*]

1. Body of water; sea; river.

His dominion shall be also from the one sea to the other, and from the *flood* unto the world's end.—*Psalms*, lxxii. 8.

Areadia's flow'ry plains and pleasing *floods*.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil.

You see this confluence; this great *flood* of visitors. *Shakespear, Timon of Athens*, i. 1.

2. Flow; flux: (as opposed to *ebb* or *reflux*); rising or swelling of a body of water.

We seek to know the moving of each sphere,
And the strange cause o' th' ebbs and *floods* of Nile.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

3. General deluge: (with *the*).

It is commonly opinioned that the earth was thinly inhabited before *the flood*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

4. Catamenia.

Those that have the good fortune of miscarrying, or being delivered, escape by means of their *floods*, revelling the humours from their lungs.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

Flood. *v. a.* Deluge; cover with waters.

Where meadows are *flooded* late in spring, roll them with a large barley-roller.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Floódgate. *s.* Gate by which the water-course is closed or opened at pleasure.

As if the opening of her mouth had opened some great *floodgate* of sorrow, whereof her heart could not abide the violent issue, she sunk to the ground.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Yet there the steel staid not; but inly bate
Deep in his flesh, and opened wide a red *floodgate*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

His youth and want of experience in maritime service had somewhat been shrewdly touched, even before the sluices and *floodgates* of popular liberty were yet set open.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

The rain descended for forty days, the cataracts or *floodgates* of heaven being opened.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Floóding. *s.* In *Medicine.* Uterine hæmorrhage.

The diseases which give rise to uterine hæmorrhage are principally cancer, fibrous tumours or polypi; . . . . affections which may . . . . produce

frequent attacks of bleeding—sometimes so severe as to amount to *flooding*.—*Tanner, Practice of Medicine*, pt. i. ch. vii. § 9.

Flook. *s.* Same as Fluke.

What will my swelling passion's force assuage?
No more can I sustain this tempest's rage,
Than anchor's *flook*, dropt on loose ground astorm.
Anon., Plutarch's Morals, iii. 441. (Ord MS.)

Floor. *s.* [A.S. *flor*.]

1. Pavement; foundation; part on which one treads.

His stepmother, making all her gestures counterfeit affliction, lay almost groveling upon the *floor* of her chamber.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

He rent that iron door
Where entered in, his foot could find no *floor*,
But all a deep descent as dark as hell.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

He winnoweth barley to-night in the threshing *floor*.—*Ruth*, iii. 2.

Look how the *floor* of heav'n
Is thick inlay'd with patens of bright gold:
There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young ey'd cherubims
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

The ground lay strewed with pikes so thick as a *floor* is usually strewed with rushes.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

2. Story; flight of rooms.

He that building stays at one
Floor, or the second, hath erected none.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

I have two of these rooms on the third *floor*, and five sleeping, cooking, &c. rooms, on the fourth *floor*.—*Lamb, Letter to Manning*.

The huge gilt edifice is approached by steps, and so tall that it might be let off in *floors*, for sleeping-rooms for all the Carabas family.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxviii.

Floor. *v. a.* Make, or furnish with, a floor.

Hewn stone and timber for couplings, and to *floor* the houses.—2 *Chronicles*, xxxiv. 11.

Thus treated, even newly sawn boards will *floor* far better than a many years dry seasoning, as they call it.—*Evelyn, Sylva*, p. 522. (Ord MS.)

Floor. *v. a.* Knock down; stun. *Slang.*

One question . . . *floored* successively almost every witness in favour of abolition to whom it was addressed.—*Saturday Review*, February 10, 1866.

Floórer. *s.* Blow (*real* or *figurative*) which floors a person. *Slang.*

Floóring. *verbal abs.* Foundation; pavement.

Mosaique is a kind of painting in small pebbles, cockles, and shells, of sundry colours; . . . but of most use in pavements and *floorings*.—*Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 63.

The *flooring* is a kind of red plaister made of brick, ground to powder, and afterwards worked into mortar.—*Addison*.

He had volunteered to take the command of a *floating* battery; which was a raft, consisting merely of a number of beams nailed together, with a *flooring* to support the guns; it was square, with a breast-work full of port-holes, and without masts, carrying twenty-four guns, and one hundred and twenty men.—*Southey, Life of Nelson*.

When a gallery is to serve at once for several distinct purposes, a greater height is given to it, and a *flooring* is laid on at a certain level.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Flop. *s.* Contact of anything with a sound like that of a soft tenacious substance.

Flop. *v. n.* Flap; plump down.

Flop. *adv.* In a flopping manner: (as, 'it fell down *flop*').

Flópping. *part. adj.* Falling with a *flop*.

A blackbird was frighted almost to death with a huge *flopping* kite that she saw over her head.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Flóra. *s.* [Lat. = the goddess of flowers; and, as such, a proper rather than a common name.] List of the native flowers of a district; product in the way of vegetable species of a district. See Fauna, with which it is often joined; sometimes contrasted.

Collections of botanical descriptions may be of different sorts, as:—1. Monographs, or descriptions of one genus, tribe, or class: as Lindley's Monographia Rosarum. 2. *Floras*, or an enumeration of the plants of any one district or country; as Smith's *Flora* Britannica. 3. Gardens, or an enumeration, descriptive or nominal, of the plants cultivated in any one garden; as Aston's Hortus Kewensis. 4. General works, in which all known plants are described.—*Loudon, Encyclopædia of Gardening*, § 1000.

Flóral. *adj.*

1. Relating to either the goddess Flora, or flowers.

Let one great day
To celebrated sports and *floral* play
Be set aside. *Prior*.

2. In *Botany*. Appertaining to, or constituting, the flower: (as opposed to *stem* or *leaves*).

Some botanists call bracts either the leaf from the axil of which a flower is developed, . . . or else all those leaves which are found upon the inflorescence, and are situated between the true leaves and the calyx. Others refuse the name of bract to any organs except such as are manifestly dissimilar to the ordinary foliage; and this is the common practice, mere leaves, to which flowers are axillary, being called *floral* leaves.—*Lindley, Introduction to Botany*, b. i. ch. ii. sect. 4.

Soon after the appearance of the calyx, the margin of the central tubercle becomes raised into five smaller tubercles, which are rounded, alternating with the segments of the corolla, and thus representing the *floral* whorl which immediately succeeds it.—*Id. ib.* b. i. ch. ii.

Flórentine. *s.* Custard so called.

I went to Florence, from whence we have the art of making custards, which are therefore called *Florentines*.—*Wit's Interpreter*, p. 23. (Nares by H. & W.)

If stealing custards, tarts, and *Florentines*,
By some late statute be created treason.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Woman-Hater, v. 1.
(Nares by H & W.)

Flóret. *s.* [from Lat. *flos, flor-is*.] Small or imperfect flower.

Suppose the flowers of a simple umbel to be deprived of their pedicels, and to be seated on a receptacle or enlarged axis and have a capitulum or flower-head. If this is surrounded by an involucre, the compound flower, as it is inaccurately called by the school of Linnæus, of composites is produced. . . . The flowers or *florets* borne by the flower-head in its circumference are usually flat or ligulate, and different from those produced in its circumference. Those of the former station are called *florets* of the ray, and those of the latter *florets* of the disk.—*Lindley, Introduction to Botany*, b. i. ch. ii. sect. 4.

Flóret. *s.* [Fr. *fleuret*.] Fencing sword.

In such fencing jest has proved earnest, and *florets* have oft turned to swords.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*, p. 126.

Flóriage. *s.* Bloom; blossom. *Rare.*

And where the trees unfold their bloom,
And where the banks their *floriage* bear.
J. Scott, Ode.

Floricúltural. *adj.* Appertaining to Floriculture.

A *floricultural* catalogue as copious as that which we have given of culinary plants and fruits would greatly exceed our limits. Plants grown for ornament are so numerous, that we cannot particularize separately the culture of each individual species, but, with the exception of some of the more choice sorts, as the *florists'* flowers, &c., must collect them into groups. . . . *Florists'* flowers are so called as being flowers either originated by *florists* by means of hybridisation or otherwise; or so improved by cultivation as to appear quite different from what the same flower was in its original state. . . . The Dutch were the first to bring this department of gardening into notice, and more particularly by the great excellence to which they arrived in the culture of *florists'* bulbs.—*Loudon, Encyclopædia of Gardening*, 5170-1.

Floricúlture. *s.* [Lat. *cultura* = cultivation.] See extract.

Floriculture we consider as comprehending whatever relates to the culture and arrangement of plants, whether ligneous or herbaceous, grown chiefly on account of their flowers, or as objects of taste or curiosity. . . . *Floriculture* is obviously of limited interest and utility compared with horticulture.—*Loudon, Encyclopædia of Gardening*, 5015.

Flórid. *adj.* [Lat. *floridus*.]

1. Productive of flowers; covered with flowers.

Our *florid* and purely ornamental garlands, delightful unto sight and smell, are of more free election.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 92.

2. Bright in colour.

Our beauty is in colour inferiour to many flowers; and when it is most *florid* and gay, three fits of an ague can change it into yellowness and leanness.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Living*.

The qualities of blood in a healthy state are to be *florid*, when let out of the vessel, the red part congealing strongly and soon.—*Arbuthnot, Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

3. Embellished; splendid; brilliant with decorations.

The *florid*, elevated, and figurative way is for the passions; for love and hatred, fear and anger, are begotten in the soul, by shewing their objects out of their true proportion.—*Dryden*.

How did, pray, the *florid* youth offend,
Whose speech you took, and gave it to a friend?
Pope.

Leo, no doubt, felt his strength; he could cope with the minds of the people, and make the pulpit what the rostrum had been of old. His sermons singularly contrast with the *florid*, desultory, and often imaginative and impassioned style of the Greek preachers. They are brief, simple, severe, without fancy, without metaphysic subtlety, without passion: it is the Roman censor animadverting with nervous majesty on the vices of the people; the Roman prætor dictating the law, and delivering with authority the doctrine of the faith.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, ch. iv. b. ii.

The first letter which William unrolled seemed to contain only *florid* compliments: but a pan of charcoal was lighted: a liquor well known to the diplomatists of that age was applied to the paper: an unsavoury steam filled the closet; and lines full of grave meaning began to appear.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xv.

Floridity. *s.* Florid character.

There is a *floridity* in the face from the good digestion of the red part of the blood.—*Sir J. Floyer, Preternatural State of the animal Humours*.

Flóridly. *adv.* In a florid, showy, and imposing manner.

If they see a man talk seriously, they talk *floridly* nonsense.—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 276.

Flóridness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Florid.

1. Freshness of colour.

Another infallible indication is the nature and *floridness* of the plants, which it officiously produces.—*Evelyn, Terra*.

2. Vigour; spirit. *Obsolete.*

The ancient Grecians so much extol it [dancing], deriving it from the amenity and *floridness* of the warm-spirited blood.—*Feltham, Resolves*, ii. 70.

3. Embellishment; ambitious elegance.

Though a philosopher need not delight readers with his *floridness*, yet he may take a care that he disgusts them not by flatness.—*Boyle*.

Flórimor. *s.* [*fleur velour*.] Plant so called; see extract.

This plante is called in Grecke ἀμάραν θος, because it does not wither or wax old; in Latin Amaranthus purpureus; in Dutch Samat bluomen; in Italian Fior velluto; in French Passe velours; in English Floure gentle, purple Velvet floure, *Flos amor*, and of some *Floure velour*.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 325: 1633.

Flórin. *s.* Coin of various value first made by the Florentines: (that of *Germany* is in value 2s. 4d.; that of *Spain*, 4s. 4½d.; that of *Palermo* and *Sicily*, 2s. 6d.; that of *Holland*, 2s.; and that of *England*, 2s).

You mistake the value of the *florens*, such as was used in Chaucer's tyme; whiche taking the name of the workemen, being Florentyners, were called *florens*; as sterlinge money took their name of Esterlinges, who refyned and coyned the silver in the tyme of kinge Henry the seconde.—*F. Thynne, Animadversions on Speght's Chaucer*.

In the imperial chamber the proctors have half a *florin* taxed and allowed them for every substantial recess.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

The first gold that king Edward III. coined, was in the year 1343; and the pieces were called *florences*, because Florentines were the coiners.—*Camden, Remains*, p. 242.

Flórist. *s.* Cultivator of flowers; flower fancier.

I have the honour of employment from the king, in a piece of his delight; which doth so consort with the opportunity of my charge here, that it hath given me acquaintance with some excellent *florists*, as they are styled; and likewise with mine own disposition, who have ever thought the greatest pleasure to consist in the simplest ornaments and elegancies of nature.—*Sir H. Wotton, Letter to the Earl of Holderness*: 1623.

Some botanists or *florists* at the least.
Pope, Dunciad.

And while they break
On the charm'd eye, th' exulting *florist* marks
With secret pride the wonders of his hand.
Thomson, Seasons, Spring.

The art of representing by flowers, leaves, plants, &c., vegetable nature in her ornamental productions, constitutes the business of the artificial *florist*.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.
(See also Floricultural.)

Flósculous. *adj.* Composed of flowers; having the nature or form of flowers.

The outward part is a thick and carnous covering, and the second a dry and *flosculous* coat.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*.

Floss. *s.* [?] In *Metallurgy*. See extract.

Floss of the puddling furnace is the fluid gas floating upon the iron produced by the vitrification of the oxides and earths which are present.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Floss. *s.* [Italian, *floscia.*] See extract.

After separating a downy matter from the outside of the cocoons, called *floss*, they are thrown into warm water.—*Aikin, Arts of Life.* (Ord MS.)

Floss-silk. *s.* See extract.

Floss-silk is the name given to the portions of ravelled silk broken off in the *filature* of the cocoons, which is carded like cotton or wool, and spun into a soft coarse yarn or thread, for making bands, shawls, socks, and other common silk fabrics. . . . The female peasants of Lombardy generally wear clothes of homespun *floss-silk*. Of late years by improved processes pretty fine fabrics of this material have been produced both in England and France.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Flo[illegible] See Flotilla.

The stir here [at Cadiz] is prodigious during the last months of the stay of the *flota*.—*Swinburne, Travels through Spain*, let. 28.

She will fit out armaments upon the ocean, by which the *flota* itself may be intercepted; and thus the treasures of all Europe, as well as the largest and surest resources of the Spanish monarchy, may be conveyed into France.—*Burke, On the present State of Affairs*: 1792.

Flote. *v. a.* Skim. *Obsolete.*

Such cheeses, good Cisley, ye *floted* too nigh.
Tusser, Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Flotílla. *s.* Etymologically a diminutive of Flota, meaning a comparatively small fleet preceding the larger one; more generally applied to a company of flat-bottomed vessels drawing but little water, as opposed to ships. Flota has generally the same meaning, but as an English word it is much rarer.

The second object was to profit by
The moment of the general consternation,
To attack the Turk's *flotilla*, which lay nigh
Extremely tranquil, anchor'd at its station.
Byron, Don Juan, vii. 24.

Flótsom. *s.* In *Law*. Goods from a wreck that drift without an owner, or are washed ashore. See Jetsom.

Flotsam is, where wrecked goods continue swimming on the surface of the waves.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

Flounce. *v. n.*

1. Move with violence in the water or mire; struggle or dash in the water.

With his broad fins and forky tail he laves
The rising surge, and *flounces* in the waves.
Addison, Translation from Ovid.

2. Move with weight and tumult.

Six *flouncing* Flanders mares
Are e'en as good as any two of theirs. *Prior.*

3. Move with passionate agitation.

When I'm duller than a post,
Nor can the plainest word pronounce,
You neither fume, nor fret, nor *flounce*. *Swift.*

Flounce. *v. a.* [see Frounce.] Deck with flounces.

She was *flounced* and furbelowed from head to foot: every ribbon was crinckled, and every part of her garments in curl.—*Addison, Spectator.*

They have got into the fashion of *flouncing* the petticoat so very deep, that it looks like an entire coat of lutestring.—*Pope.*

Flounce. *s.* [?]

1. Gesture indicating impatience; starting off from anything.

While thus I debated, in reverie centered,
An acquaintance, a friend as he called himself, entered;
An underbred free-spoken fellow was he,
Who smiled as he looked at the venison and me.
'What have we got here?—Why this is good eating!
Your own, I suppose, or is it in waiting?'
'Why, whose should it be?' replied I, with a *flounce*;
'I get these things often,' but that was a bounce;
'Some lords, my acquaintance, that settle the nation,
Are pleased to be kind—but I hate ostentation.'
Goldsmith, The Haunch of Venison.

2. Anything sewed to the garment, and hanging loose, so as to swell and shake.

Nay, oft in dreams invention we bestow,
To change a *flounce* or add a furbelow. *Pope.*

A muslin *flounce* made very full, would be very agreeable.—*Id.*

Furbelows and *flounces* have been disposed of at will, the stays have been lowered behind.—*Guardian*, no. 149.

Miss Emily Ponto at the piano, and her sister Maria at that somewhat exploded instrument, the harp, were in light blue dresses that looked all *flounce* and spread out like Mr. Green's balloon when inflated.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxv.

Floúnder. *s.* Native fish of the genus Pleuronectes, so called.

Like the *flounder*, out of the frying-pan into the fire.—*Camden.*

Flounders will both thrive and breed in any pond.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

The *flounder* is one of the most common of the flatfish, and in the sea and near the mouths of large rivers all round our coast, being more particularly abundant where the bottom is soft, whether sand, clay, or mud. All the bays, creeks, and inlets of Orkney produce it, according to Mr. Low; and it is taken in abundance in different parts of Scotland, where it is called *fluke* and Mayock *fluke*—a term having reference to the flattened form of the fish. It is common at Berwick and Yarmouth, at which latter place it is called a butt—a northern term; and those *flounders* that are caught in the extensive backwaters behind Yarmouth, where there is a considerable deposit of mud, are in consequence so dark in colour as to be distinguished from the lighter-coloured ones caught on the sands of the sea by the name of black-butts. This similarity in colour between certain fishes and the bottom upon which they are found has been already referred to as affording security to the defenceless from the attacks of their enemies, and exhibits a beautiful instance of the design employed for the preservation of species.—*Yarrell, British Fishes.*

Floúnder. *v. n.* [Dutch, *flodderen.*] Struggle with violent and irregular motions: (as a *horse* in the *mire*).

Down goes at once the horseman and the horse;
That courser stumbles on the fallen steed,
And *flound'ring* throws the rider o'er his head.
Dryden.

The more inform'd, the less he understood,
And deeper sunk by *flound'ring* in the mud. *Id.*

He plung'd for sense, but found no bottom there;
Then writ and *flounder'd* on, in mere despair. *Pope.*

Flour. *s.* [The same word as Flower in '*flowers* of brimstone,' &c., where it applies to a powder. The spelling with *u* differentiates the terms.] Meal of corn.

I can make my audit up, that all
From me do back receive the *flour* of all,
And leave me but the bran.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 1.

Floúrish. *v. n.* [Lat. *floreo, floresco.*]

1. Be in vigour; not fade.

The righteous shall *flourish* like the palm-tree.—*Psalms*, xcii. 12.

Where'er you tread, the blushing flow'rs shall rise,
And all things *flourish* where you turn your eyes.
Pope.

2. Be in a prosperous state.

Harry, that prophesied thou should'st be king,
Doth comfort thee in sleep; live thou, and *flourish.*
Shakespear, Richard III. v. 3.

Miss Kelly we never see; Talfourd not this half year: the latter *flourishes*, but the exact number of his children, God forgive me, I have utterly forgotten; we single people are often out in our count there.—*Lamb, Letter to Wordsworth.*

3. Use florid language; speak with ambitious copiousness and elegance.

Whilst Cicero acts the part of a rhetorician, he dilates and *flourishes*, and gives example instead of rule.—*Baker.*

They dilate sometimes, and *flourish* long upon little incidents, and they skip over and but lightly touch the drier part of their theme.—*Watts, Logick.*

4. Describe various figures by intersecting lines; play in wanton and irregular motions.

Impetuous spread
The stream, and smoking, *flourish'd* o'er his head.
Pope, Dunciad.

5. In *Music*. Play some prelude without any settled rule.

To *flourish* as musicians or men of fence do, before they play earnestly; to prove or assay what he can do, before he come to the thing.—*Barret, Alvearie*: 1580.

6. Make flourishes.

(For example see Flourish, *s.* 4.)

Floúrish. *v. a.*

1. Adorn with vegetable beauty.

With shadowy verdure *flourish'd* high,
A sudden youth the groves enjoy. *Fenton.*

2. Work with a needle into figures.

All that I shall say will be but like bottoms of thread close wound up, which, with a good needle, perhaps may be *flourished* into large works.—*Bacon, Considerations on War with Spain.*

3. Move anything in quick circles or vibrations by way of show or triumph.

And all the powers of hell in full applause
Flourish'd their snakes, and toss'd their flaming brands. *Crashaw.*

Against the post their wicker shields they crush,
Flourish the sword, and at the plastron push.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

4. Adorn with embellishments of language; grace with eloquence ostentatiously diffusive.

The labours of Hercules, though *flourished* with much fabulous matter, yet notably set forth the consent of all nations and ages in the approbation of the extirpating and debellating giants, monsters, and tyrants.—*Bacon.*

As they are likely to over *flourish* their own case, so their flattery is hardest to be discovered.—*Collier*

5. Adorn; embellish; grace.

To bring you thus together, 'tis no sin,
Sith that the justice of your title to him
Doth *flourish* the deceit.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iv. 1.

Floúrish. *s.*

1. State of prosperity. *Rare.*

The Roman monarchy in her highest *flourish* never had the like.—*Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel*, p. 98.

2. Bravery; beauty; ambitious splendour.

I call'd thee then vain *flourish* of my fortune;
I call'd thee then poor shadow, painted queen,
The presentation of but what I was.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 3.

The *flourish* of his sober youth,
Was the pride of naked truth. *Crashaw.*

3. Ostentatious embellishment; ambitious copiousness; farfetched elegance.

This is a *flourish*, there follow excellent parables.—*Bacon.*

We can excuse the duty of our knowledge, if we only bestow the *flourish* of poetry thereon, or those commendatory conceits which popularly set forth the eminence of this creature.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The apprehension is so deeply rivetted into my mind, that such rhetorical *flourishes* cannot at all loosen or brush it out.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.*

Villanies have not the same countenance, when there are great interests, plausible colours, and *flourishes* of wit and rhetorick interposed between the sight and the object.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The so much repeated ornament and *flourish* of their former speeches was commonly the truest word they spoke, tho' least believed by them.—*South, Sermons.*

Studious to please the genius of the times,
With periods, points, and tropes he slurs his crimes;
He lards with *flourishes* his long harangue;
'Tis fine, say'st thou; what, to be prais'd and hang?
Dryden.

4. Figures formed by lines curiously or wantonly drawn.

A child with delight looks upon emblems finely drawn and painted, and takes some pleasure in beholding the neat characters and *flourishes* of a bible curiously printed.—*Boyle.*

They were intended only for ludicrous ornaments of nature, like the *flourishes* about a great letter that signify nothing, but are made only to delight the eye.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

You never wrote what I call a schoolmaster's hand, like C——; nor a woman's hand, like S——; nor a missal hand, like Porson; nor an all-of-the-wrong-side-sloping hand, like Miss H——; nor a dogmatic, Mede-and-Persian, peremptory hand, like R——; but you ever wrote what I call a Grecian's hand. . . . By your *flourishes*, I should think you never learned to make eagles or corkscrews, or *flourish* the governors' names in the writing-school; and by the tenor and cut of your letters, I suspect you were never in it at all.—*Lamb, Letters.*

I have seen, ere now, an original Rembrandt (with a *flourish* to the R at which the boldest of sceptics would not dare to cavil) dated 1560.—*Sala, Dutch Pictures, The Shadow of a young Dutch Painter.*

5. Musical prelude.

The lute's light genius now does proudly rise,
Heav'd on the surges of swoln rhapsodies;
Whose *flourish*, meteor-like, doth curl the air
With flash of high-born fancies here and there
Dancing in lofty measures. *Crashaw, Poems*, p. 85.

Floúrisher. *s.* One who flourishes (in *pride*, or in *prosperity*).

They count him of the green-hair'd eld, they may,
or in his flow'r:
For not our greatest *flourisher* can equal him in pow'r.
Chapman, Translation of Homer's Iliad.

Floúrishing. *part. adj.* Vigorous; prosperous.

Yet even during this internal feud, Latin Christendom was gathering into a separate unity. The churches of Gaul and Spain appeal at once to Rome and to Carthage; Arles, indeed, in southern Gaul, may still have been Greek. But the high character

of Cyprian, and the *flourishing* state of the African churches, combined with their Latinity to endow them with this concurrent primacy in the West.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. i. ch. i.

Flóurishingly. *adv.* In a flourishing manner.

1. Ostentatiously.
   She is *flourishingly* decked with gold, precious stone, and pearls.—*Bale, Discourse on the Revelations*, pt. ii. sign. k. vi. b.: 1550.
2. In an embellished manner of speaking.
   To utter his mind eloquently, *flourishingly*, and finely.—*Barret, Alvearie*: 1580.

Flóury. *adj.* [from *flour.*] Mealy. *Rare.*
The shaft the wheel, the wheel the trendle turns,
And that the stone which grinds the *floury* corns.
Sylvester, Du Bartas, 4th day, 1st week. (Ord MS.)

Flout. *v. a.* Mock; insult; treat with mockery and contempt.
He mock'd us when he begg'd our voices;
Certainly he *flouted* us downright.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 3.
The heroical spirit of Luther, for I cannot be *flouted* out of that word, hated the brothelry of their cloisters.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy*, p. 42.

Flout. *v. n.* Practise flouting or mockery; behave with contempt; sneer.
Though nature hath given us wit to *flout* at fortune, hath not fortune sent in this fool to cut off this argument?—*Shakespear, As you like it*, i. 2.
With talents well endu'd
To be scurrilous and rude;
When you pertly raise your snout,
Fleer and gibe, and laugh and *flout*. *Swift.*

Flout. *s.* Mock; insult.
He would ask of those that had been at the other's table, Tell truly, was there never a *flout* or dry blow given?—*Bacon.*
She opened it, and read it out,
With many a smile and leering *flout*.
Butler, Hudibras.
How many *flouts* and jeers must I expose myself to by this repentance? How shall I answer such an old acquaintance when he invites me to an intemperate cup?—*Calamy, Sermons.*
Their doors are barr'd against a bitter *flout*;
Snarl, if you please; but you shall snarl without.
Dryden.

Flouter. *s.* One who flouts or jeers.
Democritus, that common *flouter* of folly.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, to the Reader.
What's that to you, goodman *flouter*?—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Little French Lawyer.*

Flow. *v. n.* [A.S. *flowan.*]

1. Run or spread as water.
   Fields of light and liquid ether *flow*,
   Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below.
   Dryden.
   Endless tears *flow* down in streams. *Swift.*
   As opposed to *standing waters.*
   With osier floats the standing water strow;
   Of massy stones make bridges, if it *flow*. *Dryden.*
2. Rise; not ebb.
   This river hath thrice *flow'd*, no ebb between.
   Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.
3. Melt.
   O that thou wouldest rend the heavens, that the mountains might *flow* down at thy presence!—*Isaiah*, lxiv. 1.
4. Proceed; issue.
   The knowledge drawn from experience is quite of another kind from that which *flows* from speculation or discourse.—*South, Sermons.*
5. Abound; be crowded.
   The dry streets *flow'd* with men. *Chapman.*

Flow. *v. a.* Overflow; deluge.
Watering hops is scarce practicable, unless you have a stream at hand to *flow* the ground.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Flow. *s.*

1. Rise of water: (opposed to *fall*).
   Some, from the diurnal and annual motion of the earth, endeavour to solve the *flows* and motions of these seas, illustrating the same by water in a bowl, that rises or falls according to the motion of the vessel.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
   The ebb of tides, and their mysterious *flow*,
   We as art's elements shall understand.
   Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.
2. Sudden plenty or abundance.
   The noble power of suffering bravely is as far above that of enterprising greatly, as an unblemished conscience and inflexible resolution are above an accidental *flow* of spirits, or a sudden tide of blood.—*Pope.*
3. Stream of diction; volubility of tongue.
   Teaching is not a *flow* of words, nor the draining of an hour-glass; but an effectual procuring that a man know something which he knew not before, or to know it better.—*South, Sermons.*

Flówer. *s.* [Fr. *fleur*; Lat. *flos, floris.*]

1. Part of a plant which contains the reproductive organs.
   Though the same sun with all-diffusive rays
   Blush in the rose, and in the diamond blaze,
   We praise the stronger effort of his power,
   And always set the gem above the *flower*. *Pope.*
2. Flowering plant in general.
   If the blossom of the plant be of most importance, we call it a *flower*; such are daisies, tulips, and carnations.—*Watts.*
   As late each *flower* that sweetest blows,
   I pluck'd, the garden's pride,
   Within the petals of a rose
   A sleeping Love I spied. *Coleridge.*
3. Ornament; embellishment.
   The nomination of persons to those places, being so prime and inseparable a *flower* of his crown, he would reserve to himself.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
   This discourse of Cyprian, and the excellent *flowers* of rhetorick in it, shew him to have been a sweet and powerful orator.—*Hakewill, Apology.*
4. Best part of anything.
   Alas! young man, your days can ne'er be long:
   In *flow'r* of age you perish for a song. *Pope.*
   The choice and *flower* of all things profitable the psalms do more briefly contain, and more movingly express, by reason of their poetical form.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
   The French monarchy is exhausted of its bravest subjects; the *flower* of the nation is consumed in its wars.—*Addison.*
   He is not the *flower* of courtesy, but, I warrant him, as gentle as a lamb.—*Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 5.
   The London clergy, then universally acknowledged to be the *flower* of their profession, held a meeting.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. viii.
4. Fine parts of a solid obtained by sublimation, as common sulphur, or '*flowers* of brimstone.'

Flówer de Luce. *s.* [Fr. *fleur de lis.*] Native plant so called; cornflag; iris.
The iris is the *flower de luce*.—*Peacham.*
The goodly *flower-delice*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xv.

Flówer. *v. n.*

1. Be in flower; be in blossom; bloom; put forth flowers.
   Then herbs of every leaf, that sudden *flower'd*,
   Op'ning their various colours.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 317.
2. Be in the prime; flourish.
   Whilome in youth, when *flower'd* my youthful spring,
   Like swallow swift I wander'd here and there;
   For heat of heedless lust me did so sting,
   That I of doubted danger had no fear. *Spenser.*
3. Froth; ferment; mantle: (as *new-bottled beer*).
   Those above water were the best, and that beer did *flower* a little; whereas that under water did not, though it were fresh.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
4. Come off as flowers by sublimation.
   If you can accept of these few observations, which have *flowered* off, and are, as it were, the burnishing of many studious and contemplative years, I here give you them to dispose of.—*Milton, Tractate on Education.*

Flówered. *adj.* Devised or decorated with figures in imitation of flowers.
Child, child, talk not to me of charity. Who gives twenty pounds in charity? But you are a stripling. You know nothing of the world. Besides, charity begins at home. Twenty pounds would buy me a complete suit of *flowered* silk, trimmings and all.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphry Clinker.*

Flóweret. *s.* Small flower.
Sometimes her head she fondly would aguise
With gaudy garlands of fresh *flow'rets* dight,
About her neck, or rings of rushes plight.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
That same dew, which sometime on the buds
Was wont to swell, like round and orient pearls,
Stood now within the pretty *flow'ret's* eyes,
Like tears that did their own disgrace bewail.
Shakespear, Midsummer Night's Dream, iv. 1.
So to the sylvan lodge
They came, that like Pomona's arbour smil'd,
With *flow'rets* deck'd, and fragrant smells.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 377.
Then laughs the childish year with *flow'rets* crown'd,
And lavishly perfumes the fields around;
But no substantial nourishment receives,
Infirm the stalks, unsolid are the leaves.
Dryden, Fables.

Flówering. *part adj.* Displaying, adorning with, flowers; showing itself as a plot of ground in the season of flowers.
So forth they marched in this goodly sort,
To take the solace of the open air,
And in fresh *flowering* fields themselves to sport.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
To leafless shrubs the *flow'ring* palms succeed,
And od'rous myrtle to the noisome weed.
Pope, Messiah.

Flówering. *verbal abs.*

1. State of blossom: (as, '*flowering* of bulbous plants').
2. Frothiness. [see Flower, *v. n.* 3.]
   An extreme clarification doth spread the spirits so smooth that they become dull, and the drink dead, which ought to have a little *flowering*.—*Bacon. Natural and Experimental History.*

Flówery. *adj.* Full of flowers; with flowers real or fictitious.
Day's harbinger
Comes dancing from the East, and leads with her
The *flow'ry* May, who from her green lap throws
The yellow cowslip and the pale primrose.
Milton, Song on May Morning.
To her the shady grove, the *flow'ry* field,
The streams and fountains, no delight could yield.
Pope.

Flówing. *verbal abs.* Rise of the water; flow.
In religious forms, what ebbings and *flowings* have been, and daily are, as to the vulgar opinion!—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 154.
We must have perpetual ebbings and *flowings* of mirth and melancholy.—*Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel*, p. 42.

Flówing. *part. adj.*

1. Waving.
   He was cloathed in a *flowing* mantle of green silk, interwoven with flowers.—*Spectator.*
   Turner ran no serious risk. . . . A warrant was, however, issued for his apprehension; and his friends had little hope that he would long remain undiscovered: for his nose was such as none who had seen it could forget; and it was to little purpose that he put on a *flowing* wig, and that he suffered his beard to grow.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xvii.
2. Overflowing; abundant; liberal.
   Then shall our names
   Be in their *flowing* cups freshly remember'd.
   Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 3.
3. Gliding smoothly: (especially applied to *composition*).
   This discourse of Cyprian, and the flowers of rhetorick in it, shew him to have been of a great wit and *flowing* eloquence.—*Hakewill, Apology.*
   Did sweeter sounds adorn my *flowing* tongue
   Than ever man pronounc'd, or angels sung. *Prior.*

Flówingly. *adv.* In a flowing manner.
On the whole, affairs went on *flowingly* enough.—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, b. vii. ch. v.

Flówingness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Flowing. Applied to *Language.* Stream of diction.
Dr. Tillotson polished over whatever was left rough in the compositions with his smooth language, and *flowingness* of his easy eloquence.—*Nichols, Defence of the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of England*, introd.

Flowk. *s.* Fluke, as flounder.
Amongst these the *flowk*, sole, and plaice follow the tide up into the fresh waters.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Flówretry. *s.* Flowery work.
Nor was all this *flowretry*, and other celature on the cedar, lost labour, because concealed.—*Fuller, A Pisgah Sight of Palestine*, pt. i. b. iii. ch. iii. (Trench.)

Flúctuant. *adj.* [Lat. *fluctuans, -antis*; pres. part. of *fluctuo*; *fluctuatio, -onis.*] Wavering; uncertain. *Rare.*
Such is the *fluctuant* condition of human generation, and of those relations which arise from thence, that he, which is this day a son, the next may prove a father, and in the space of one day more, without any real alteration in himself, become neither son, nor father, losing one relation by the death of him who begat him, and the other by the departure of him that was begotten of him.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. 1.
To be longing for this thing to-day, and for that thing to-morrow; to change likings for loathings, and to stand wishing and hankering at a venture, how is it possible for any man to be at rest in this *fluctuant* wandering humour and opinion?—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Flúctuate. *v. n.*

1. Roll to and again as water in agitation; move with uncertain and hasty motion.

The tempter ...
New part puts on: and, as to passion mov'd,
Fluctuates disturb'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 665.

2. Be in an uncertain state; feel sudden vicissitudes.

As the greatest part of my estate has been hitherto of an unsteady and volatile nature, either tost upon seas, or *fluctuating* in funds, it is now fixed and settled in substantial acres and tenements.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Flúctuáting. *part. adj.* Rolling to and fro as a wave; oscillating; uncertain.

The *fluctuating* fields of liquid air,
With all the curious meteors hov'ring there,
[illegible] the wide regions of the land proclaim
[illegible]w'r Divine, that rais'd the mighty frame.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Fluctuátion.

1. Fluctuating motion of the water.

Fluctuations are but motions subservient, which winds, storms, shores, shelves, and every interjacency irregulates.—*Sir T. Browne.*

2. Uncertainty; indetermination.

It will not hinder it from making a proselyte of a person, that loves *fluctation* of judgement little enough to be willing to be eased of it by any thing but error.—*Boyle.*

3. Violent agitation.

I have seen a crowd of disorderly people rush violently, and in heaps, till their utmost border was restrained by a wall, or had spent the fury of the first *fluctuation* and watery progress; and by and by it returned to the contrary with the same earnestness, only because it was violent and ungoverned.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Dying*, v. § 8.

Flue. *s.* [?] Small pipe or chimney to convey air, heat, or smoke.

A gardener has, to a certain degree, the command of rain and sunshine, by the help of his watering-pots, glasses, hot-beds, and *flues*.—*Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. i. ch. ii. § 8.

Fluéllen. *s.* [Welsh, rather than English, but recognized in the English botanical synonymies.] Native plant of the genus Veronica, especially the Paul's Betony, Veronica serpyllifolia: (the Veronica hybrida is called *Welsh* Speedwell).

These plants are comprehended under the generall name Veronica.... We do call them in English Paul's Betony or Speedwell: in Welsh it is called *Fluellen*; and the Welsh people do attribute great virtues to the same.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 629: 1633.

Flúence. *s.* Fluency. *Rare.*

Poetry indeed hath a *fluence* of expression.—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 478: 1654.

Flúency. *s.*

1. Flowing character, especially in respect to equability and copiousness; (applied to *language* and *style*) volubility, smoothness.

Fluency of numbers, and most expressive figures for the poet, morals for the serious, and pleasantries for admirers of points of wit.—*Garth, Preface to Translations from Ovid.*

We reason with such *fluency* and fire,
The beaux we baffle, and the learned tire. *Tickell.*

The common *fluency* of speech in many men, and most women, is owing to a scarcity of matter, and a scarcity of words; for whoever is a master of language, and hath a mind full of ideas, will be apt, in speaking, to hesitate upon the choice of both.—*Swift, Thoughts on various Subjects.*

2. Affluence; abundance. *Obsolete.*

Those who grow old in *fluency* and ease,
... behold him tost on seas.
G. Sandys, Paraphrase of the Book of Job.

God riches and renown to men imparts,
Even all they wish; and yet their narrow hearts
Cannot so great a *fluency* receive,
But their fruition to a stranger leave. *Id.*

Flúent. *adj.* [Lat. *fluens, -entis*, pres. part. of *fluo* = flow.]

1. Flowing.

Motion being a *fluent* thing, and one part of its duration being independent upon another, it doth not follow that because anything moves this moment, it must do so the next.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

2. Ready; copious; voluble.

Those have some natural dispositions, which have better grace in youth than in age, such as is a *fluent* and luxurious speech.—*Bacon.*

I shall lay before you all that's within me,
And with most *fluent* utterance.
Sir J. Denham, Sophy.

Flúent. *s.*

1. Stream; running water. *Rare.*

Confiding in their hands, that sed'lous strive
To cut th' outrageous *fluent*; in this distress,
Ev'n in the sight of death. *Philips.*

2. In *Mathematics*. See Fluxions.

They must know to find fluxions from *fluents*.—*Bishop Berkeley, Analyst*, § 47.

Flúently. *adv.* In a fluent manner; with ready flow; volubly; readily; without obstruction or difficulty.

To speak divinely, or by inspiration, was the usual phrase whereby they expressed speaking *fluently*, pathetically, and with coherence.—*J. Spenser, Vanity of vulgar Prophecies*, p. 74.

Flúid. *adj.* Having parts easily separable; not solid.

If particles slip easily, and are of a fit size to be agitated by heat, and the heat is big enough to keep them in agitation, the body is *fluid*; and if it be apt to stick to things, it is humid.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

Flúid. *s.*

1. Anything not solid.

The doctrine and laws of *fluids* are of the greatest extent in philosophy.—*Chambers.*

2. (Generally *plural*.) In *Physiology*. Any animal juice: (as opposed to *solids*).

Consider how luxury hath introduced new diseases, and with them, not improbably, altered the whole course of the *fluids*.—*Arbuthnot and Pope, Martinus Scriblerus.*

Fluídity. *s.* Quality opposed to stability; want of coherence between the parts.

Heat promotes *fluidity* very much by diminishing the tenacity of bodies: it makes many bodies fluid, which are not fluid in cold, and increases the *fluidity* of tenacious liquids; as of oil, balsam, and honey; and thereby decreases their resistance.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

A disease oppcsite to this spissitude is too great *fluidity*.—*Arbuthnot.*

Flúidly. *adv.* In a fluid manner. *Rare.*

This being *fluidly* disposed did run into these places which were hollow.—*Translation of Plutarch's Morals.* (Ord MS.)

Flúidness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Fluid.

What if we should say that *fluidness* and stability depends so much upon the texture of the parts, that, by the change of that texture, the same parts may be made to constitute either a fluid or a dry body, and that permanently too?—*Boyle.*

Fluke. *s.* [German, *pflug* = plough.] Broad part of an anchor which takes hold of the ground.

For having with her pecked beak-head stricken a Sidonian ship, with the violence of the blow, shooke out her owne anker, which by one of the *flookes* (uno dente) tooke fast hold of it, as if it had been a grapling hooke, by the pro of the other ship.—*Holland, Translation of Livy*, p. 962. (Rich.)

Fish [is] a machine employed to hoist and draw up the *flukes* of the ship's anchor towards the top of the bow, in order to stow it after it has been catted. It is composed of four parts, viz. the pendent, the block, the hook, and the tackle.—*Falconer, Marine Dictionary.* (Burney.)

Fluke. *s.* [A.S. *flóc*.]

1. Flounder.

2. Hydatid so called from its likeness to a flounder.

A little *fluke*, in general appearance much like a miniature flounder, lives, steeped in gall, in the biliary vessels.—*Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. lxxiii.

Flúky. *adj.* Furnished with a fluke or flukes.

No loud-mouthed voices call with harsh command,
To heave the *flooky* anchors from the sand.
Rowe, Translation of Lucan's Pharsalia, b. iii. (Rich.)

Flúmmery. *s.* [German, *pflaumerei*, from *pflaum* = plum.] The ordinary derivation is from the Welsh, *llymry*, described as fermented and subacid oatmeal, and either the same as, or closely allied to, the Irish and Scotch sowins. If the exact nature of the true English dish were known, the question of origin would be simplified; but the import of the word is not uniform. In Miss Acton's work, the only notice of it is 'Jaumange, or jaune manger, sometimes called Dutch *flummery*;' and jaune manger is the viand to which the editor has oftenest heard the word *flummery* (simply, i.e. without the prefix *Dutch*) applied. There are no *plums* (as suggested by *pflaumerei*) in this, but neither are there oats (as in *llymry*). Meanwhile, the dish is more like the cheese (as damson cheese) of a green or yellow plum than anything else, and it is suggested that this was the original dish; also that it was a German one, a view of which the word *Dutch* improves the probability.

Milk and *flummery* are very fit for children.—*Locke.*

Flúmmery. *s.* [? *flam*.] Nonsense.

I tell you, madame, 'tis all *flummery*.—*Fielding, Tom Thumb.*

I tell you I don't. I only love to hear men's arguments, and I hate their *flummery*.—What do you call *flummery*?—Flattery, you blockhead! a dish too often served up by a paltry poor man to paltry rich ones.—*Colman the younger, The poor Gentleman*, iii. 1.

Flúnky. *s.* Livery servant: (sometimes the word refers to the gorgeousness of dress of the more magnificent kind of footman, and sometimes to servility of manner).

I don't frequent operas and parties in London like you young *flunkies* of the aristocracy.—*Thackeray, The Newcomes*, ii. 49.

Suddenly, in the midst of their pride, a little bell was rung, a side door opened, and (after setting down their royal mistress) her Majesty's own crimson-footmen, with epaulettes and black plushes, came in. It was pitiable to see the other poor Johns slink off at this arrival! Not one of the honest private plushes could stand before the royal *flunkies*. They left the walk; they sneaked into dark holes, and drank their beer in silence. The royal plush kept possession of the garden until the royal plush dinner was announced, when it retired, and we heard from the pavilion where they dined conservative cheers, and speeches, and Kentish fires. The other *flunkies* we never saw more. My dear *flunkies*, so absurdly conceited at one moment, and so abject at the next, are but the types of their masters in this world.—*Id., Book of Snobs*, ch. ii.

Flúor. *s.* [Lat.] Fluid state.

The particles of fluids which do not cohere too strongly, and are of such a smallness as renders them most susceptible of those agitations which keep liquors in a *fluor*, are most easily separated and rarified into vapours.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

Flúor [spar.] See extract, and next entry.

Fluor-spar seems subordinate to metallic veins; as to those of lead in Derbyshire; of tin, in Saxony and Bohemia; but it is found also in masses or veins, either in crystalline rocks, associated with quartz, heavy spar, &c.; as in Auvergne, Forez, Vosges, Norberg, in Sweden; Norway; Petersburg; near Hall; Gourock, in Scotland, &c.: or among secondary limestones, slates, and sandstones, in Derbyshire, Cumberland, Cornwall, and New Jersey. It exists also in the amygdaloids of Scotland, and in the volcanic products of Monte Somma at Vesuvius. The variously-coloured specimens called Derbyshire spar are worked upon the turning lathe into vases and other ornamental objects.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Flúorine. *s.* In *Chemistry*. Elementary substance, belonging to the same class as chlorine, iodine, and bromine.

Fluorine has not hitherto been isolated, for its powers of combination are such, that nothing has been found capable of resisting its action. It is found as a component of a few minerals only; one of these, however, commonly called *fluor*-spar, is very abundant; it is a compound of *fluor* and calcium, or a *fluoride* of calcium. *Fluorine* has also been detected in some varieties of bone, and in the enamel of the teeth.—*Brande, Chemistry*, p. 295.

Flúrry. *s.*

1. Gust or storm of wind; hasty blast.

The boat was overset by a sudden *flurry* from the north.—*Swift.*

2. Hurry; confusion.

One is kept in perpetual alarm, and *flurry* of spirits, for the first or second time of assisting at this diversion [a bull-fight].—*Swinburne, Travels through Spain*, let. 40: 1776.

Flúrry. *v. a.* Keep in agitation; alarm.

After so long a journey through the still wastes, and silent stupid towns of Spain, where every thing bears the mark of languor and indolence, we were at first quite *flurried* and confounded with the hurry in the garrison, the perpetual noise of cannon, and the reports of the soldiers going through their firing exercise.—*Swinburne, Travels through Spain*, let. 29: 1776.

Flush. *v. n.* [Dutch, *fluysen* = flow.]

1. Flow with a rush.

The pulse of the heart he attributes to an ebullition and sudden expansion of the blood in the

ventricles, after the manner of the milk, which, being heated to such a degree, doth suddenly, and all at once, *flush* up and run over the vessel.—*Ray.*

It *flushes* violently out of the cock for about a quart, and then stops.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Come in haste.

Oh your crush'd nostrils slake your oppilation,
And make your pent powers *flush* to wholesome sneezes.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Nice Valour.

3. Glow in the skin; produce a colour in the face by a sudden afflux of blood.

Thus Eve with count'nance blithe her story told,
But in her cheek distemper *flushing* glow'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 886.

What means that lovely fruit? What means, alas!
That blood, which *flushes* guilty in your face?
Dryden, State of Innocence.

4. ? Flash.

A flake of fire that, *flushing* in his beard,
Him all amaz'd. *Spenser.*

Flush. *v. a.*

1. Colour; redden; (properly) redden suddenly.

The glowing dames of Zama's royal court,
Have faces *flush'd* with more exalted charms.
Addison, Cato.

Some court, or secret corner seek,
Nor *flush* with shame the passing virgin's cheek.
Gay, Trivia.

2. Elate; elevate; give the appearance of sudden joy.

Such things as can only feed his pride, and *flush* his ambition.—*South, Sermons,* ii. 104.

A prosperous people, *flushed* with great victories and successes, are rarely known to confine their joys within the bounds of moderation and innocence.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons.*

3. In *Sporting.* Put up; spring.

If the place but affords
Any store of lucky birds,
As I make 'em to *flush*
Each owl out of his bush.
B. Jonson, Masque of Owls.

The titlark is *flushed* with the least noise, and shoots with a rapid flight.—*Bewick, History of British Birds.*

Flush. *adj.*

1. Fresh; full of vigour.

He took my father grossly, full of bread,
With all his crimes broad blown, and *flush* as May;
And how his audit stands, who knows, save Heav'n?
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 3.

I love to wear clothes that are *flush,*
Not prefacing old rags with plush. *Cleaveland.*

2. Affluent; abounding. *Colloquial* or *slang.*

Lord Strut was not very *flush* in ready, either to go to law or clear old debts; neither could he find good bail.—*Arbuthnot.*

Ay, my dear fellow! play, and pleasure, and—but what the devil, musty melancholy! Come to sport here at the races, eh? *flush?*—Why faith, Lackland, as to cash, my affairs at present are little better than your own.—*O'Keefe, Fontainebleau,* i. 1.

3. Conceited; elevated in opinion.

Content not yourselves with some part of it; that you read the Gospel, or New Testament, but neglect the Old, as is the practice of some *flush* notionists.—*Bishop Hopkins, Exposition of the Lord's Prayer,* p. 297.

4. Even or level as to surface; with a continuous level surface.

A *flush* deck is one which stretches fore and aft upon one line without any falls or intervals.—*Young. Nautical Dictionary.*

Flush. *s.*

1. Afflux; sudden impulse; violent flow: (specially of blood; hence the redness (as of the cheeks) caused thereby).

It is some opinion, as well amongst the officers of the mint as the merchants, that neither the great *flush* of gold that is come into the mint since the proclamation, nor on the other side the great scarcity of silver, can continue in proportion as it now doth.—*Bacon, Certificate of Mint.* (Ord MS.)

Never had any man such a loss, cries a widower, in the *flush* of his extravagancies for a dead wife.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The pulse of the arteries is not only caused by the pulsation of the heart, driving the blood through them in manner of a wave or *flush,* but by the coats of the arteries themselves.—*Ray.*

Success may give him a present *flush* of joy; but when the short transport is over, the apprehension of losing succeeds to the care of acquiring.—*Rogers, Sermons.*

2. Bloom; growth; abundance.

No busy steps the grass-grown footway tread,
For all the bloomy *flush* of life is fled.
Goldsmith, Deserted Village.

A horse turned out in the spring to take the first *flush* of grass.—*Steevens, Note on King Lear,*

3. Term for a number of ducks: (as a *covey* is for partridges).

As when a faulcon hath with nimble flight
Flowne at a *flush* of ducks foreby the brook,
The trembling fowl ...
Do hide themselves from her astonying look
Amongst the flags and covert round about.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 5, 54.

Flush. *adj.* and *adv.* [Spanish, *flux.*] All of a suit: ('*flush* hand,' '*flush* suit,' and 'I am *flush*,' being phrases employed in the game of cribbage).

Flusher. *s.* [German, *fleischer* = butcher.] Common name of the lesser butcher-bird: (given by Bewick in the synonymy, though not in the text).

Flushing. *verbal abs.* Colour in the face by sudden afflux of blood.

Ere yet the salt of most unrighteous tears
Had left the *flushing* in her galled eyes,
She married. *Shakespear, Hamlet,* i. 2.

To cover any pimples and heats, or to remove any obstructions, or to mitigate and quench excessive *flushings.*—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness,* p. 62.

What can be more significant than the sudden *flushing* and confusion of a blush?—*Collier, Essay on the Aspect.*

Flushness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Flush; abundance.

Whose interest it is, like hernshaws, to hide the meagerness of their bodies by the *flushness* of their feathers.—*Bishop Gauden, Life of Hooker,* p. 37: 1661.

Flúster. *v. a.*

1. Make hot with drinking; make half drunk.

Three lads of Cyprus, noble swelling spirits,
Have I to-night *fluster'd* with flowing cups,
And they watch too. *Shakespear, Othello,* ii. 3.

2. Confound; hurry.

All endeavours must be therefore used either to divert, bind up, stupefy, *fluster,* and amuse the senses: or else to justle them out of their stations.—*Swift, Fragment.*

Flúster. *s.* Sudden impulse; violent flow; hurry.

Let no present *fluster* of fortune, or flow of riches, either transport the man himself with confidence, or the fools about him with admiration.—*South, Sermons,* vi. 235.

But when Caska adds to his natural impudence the *fluster* of a bottle, that which fools called fire when he was sober, all men abhor as outrage when he is drunk. Thus he that in the morning was only saucy, is in the evening tumultuous.—*Tatler,* no. 252. (Ord MS.)

Flústered. *part. adj.* Tipsy.

Being pleased with two or three imaginary bumpers of different wines, equally delicious; and a little vexed with this fantastick treat; he pretended to grow *flustered,* and gave the Barmecide a good box on the ear.—*Addison, Guardian,* no. 162.

Flústering. *part. adj.* Bustling; flurrying; flurried.

The Apostle seems here most peculiarly to have directed this encomium of the gospel, as a defiance to the philosophers of his time, the *flustering,* vainglorious Greeks.—*South, Sermons,* iii. 215.

Flústering. *verbal abs.* Fluster.

It seldom happens that the sportsman and his dog can force the coot to spring from its retreat; for it will, in a manner, bury itself in the mud rather than take wing, and when it is very closely pursued and compelled to rise, it does it with much *flustering* and apparent difficulty.—*Bewick, History of British Birds, The Coot.*

Flute. *s.* [Fr.] Musical pipe; instrument so called.

Th' oars were silver,
Which to the tune of *flutes* kept stroke.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

The soft complaining *flute,*
In dying notes discovers
The woes of hopeless lovers,
Whose dirge is whisper'd by the warbling lute.
Dryden.

Flute. *v. a.* Cut columns into hollows.

Channelled, *fluted,* furrowed, streaked.—*Cotgrave,* in v. *Canelé,* and *Sherwood.*

Flúting. *s.* See extract.

Flutings, or *flutes,* ... are used in all the orders except the Tuscan; in the Doric they are twenty in number, and are separated by a sharp edge or arris; in the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite, their number is twenty-four, and they are separated by a small fillet.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Flútist. *s.* Performer on the flute.

The Scythian king Ateus, when he heard that admirable *flutist* Aniceris, detained there by him as a prisoner of war, playing upon the flute at a computation, swore he had rather hear his own horse neigh.—*Translation of Plutarch's Morals,* ii. 173. (Ord MS.)

Flútter. *v. n.*

1. Take short flights with great agitation of the wings.

As an eagle stirreth up her nest, *fluttereth* over her young, and spreadeth abroad her wings, so the Lord alone did lead him.—*Deuteronomy,* xxxii. 11.

Think you've an angel by the wings;
One that gladly will be nigh,
To wait upon each morning sigh;
To *flutter* in the balmy air
Of your well-perfumed pray'r.
They fed, and, *flutt'ring,* by degrees wi[illegible]

2. Be in agitation; move irre[illegible] a state of uncertainty.

The relation being brought him what a glorious victory was got, and how long she *flutter'd* upon the wings of doubtful success, he was not surprised.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

Excess muddies the best wit, and only makes it *flutter* and froth high.—*Grew.*

It is impossible that men should certainly discover the agreement or disagreement of ideas, whilst their thoughts *flutter* about, or stick only in sounds of doubtful signification.—*Locke.*

3. Act the beau, or frivolous character. Though *flutterer,* as applied to an oscillating, vacillating, undecided person, is a word which might easily give origin to the meaning of the term, in the following extract, it is more probable that the real derivation is from the proper name, Sir Fopling *Flutter,* a character of the kind suggested by his name, in a well-known and popular play by Sir G. Etherege.

No rag, no scrap of all the beau or wit,
That once so *flutter'd,* and that once so writ.
Pope, Dunciad.

Flútter. *v. a.*

1. Cause to flutter; drive in disorder like a flock of birds suddenly roused.

Like an eagle in a dovecote, I
Flutter'd your Volsces in Corioli.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 5.

2. Disorder the position of anything.

Then might ye see
Cowls, hoods, and habits, with their wearers, toss'd
And *flutter'd* into rags.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 489.

Flútter. *s.* Vibration; undulation; oscillation; quick and irregular motion.

An infinite variety of motions are to be made use of in the *flutter* of a fan: there is the angry *flutter,* the modest *flutter,* and the timorous *flutter.*—*Addison, Spectator.*

Flúttering. *part. adj.* Having the character of that which flutters; oscillating; unsteady; inconstant.

Esteem we these, my friends! event and chance,
Produc'd by atoms from their *flutt'ring* dance!
Prior.

His thoughts are very *fluttering* and wandering, and cannot be fixed attentively to a few ideas successively.—*Watts.*

Flúttering. *verbal abs.* Agitation: (often of *mind*).

In sweet confusion lost,
And dubious *flutterings,* he a while remain'd.
Thomson, Seasons, Summer.

I watch'd the little *flutterings,*
The doubt my mother would not see;
She spoke at large of many things,
And at the last she spoke of me;
And turning look'd upon your face,
As near this door you sat apart,
And rose, and, with a silent grace
Approaching, press'd you heart to heart,
Tennyson, The Miller's Daughter.

Flúviatile. *adj.* [Lat. *fluviatilis*; *fluvius* = river.] Belonging or related to, or connected with, a river.

The valley of the Ouze, between Newhaven and Lewes, is one of the several estuaries from which the sea has retired within the last seven or eight centuries; and here, as appears from the researches of Dr. Mantell, strata thirty feet and upwards in thickness have accumulated. At the top ... is a bed of peat. ... Next below is a stratum of blue clay, containing freshwater shells of about nine species, such as now inhabit the district. ... Lower down, the layers of blue clay contain, with the above-mentioned freshwater shells, several marine species well known on our coasts. In the lowest beds, often at the depth of thirty-six feet, these marine testacea occur with-

out the slightest mixture of *fluviatile* species, and amongst them the skull of the narwal or sea-unicorn has been detected. Underneath all these deposits is a bed of pipe-clay derived from the subjacent chalk.—*Sir C. Lyell, Principles of Geology*, ch. xlix.

Flux. *s.* [Lat. *fluxus*, either pret. part. of *fluo* (= flowed), or (with the second syllable long) a substantive from the same root flowing.]

1. Act of flowing; passage.
   The simple and primary motion of fire is a *flux*, in a direct line from the centre of the fuel to its circumference.—*Sir K. Digby.*
   By the perpetual *flux* of the liquids, a great part of them is thrown out of the body.—*Arbuthnot.*
2. State of passing away and giving place to others.
   Whether the heat of the sun in animals whose parts are s[illegible]ssive, and in a continual *flux*, can produce a deep [illegible]d perfect gloss of blackness.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
   What the stated rate of interest should be, in the constant change of affairs, and *flux* of money, is hard to determine.—*Locke.*
   In the constituent matter of one body, turning naturally to another like body, the stock or fund can never be exhausted, nor the *flux* and alteration sensible.—*Woodward.*
   Languages, like our bodies, are in a perpetual *flux*, and stand in need of recruits to supply those words that are continually falling.—*Felton, On the Classicks.*
   He assented to the opinion of Heraclitus, that all sensible objects are in a constant state of *flux*.—*Whewell, Philosophy of Discovery.*
3. In *Medicine*. Any evacuation; flow or issue of fluid matter; purging; looseness; dysentery; bloody flux.
   Quinces stop *fluxes* of blood.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*
   Eat eastern spice, secure
   From burning *fluxes* and hot calenture.
   Lord Halifax.
4. Defluxion; excretion.
   Civet is the very uncleanly *flux* of a cat.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iii. 2.
5. Concourse; confluence.
   Left and abandon'd of his velvet friends:
   'Tis right, quoth he: thus misery doth part
   The *flux* of company.
   Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 1.
6. In *Metallurgy*. Substance added in the fusion of metals to promote reduction.
   White *flux* is the residuum of the deflagration, in a red-hot crucible, of a mixture of two parts nitre and one of cream of tartar . . . Black *flux* is obtained when equal parts of nitre and tartar are deflagrated. . . . Limestone, fluor-spar, borax, and several earthy or metallic oxides are employed as *fluxes* in metallurgy.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Flux. *adj.* Inconstant; not durable; maintained by a constant succession of parts.
A corporation, which is likewise a *flux* body, may be punished for the faults, and liable to the debts, of their predecessors.—*Arbuthnot and Pope, Martinus Scriblerus*, ch. xii.
Our argument for such a translation is the *flux* nature of living languages.—*Archbishop Newcome, Historical View of the English Biblical Translations*, p. 233.

Flux. *v. a. Rare.*
1. Melt; waste as by melting.
   He maketh his cure more dilatory, and at the same time *fluxes* his body and his purse.—*Moral State of England*, p. 34: 1670.
2. Cause a flux or evacuation.
   A liquor which, being injected into one dog's veins, made him die presently apoplectic, and poured down another dog's throat, *fluxed* him.—*Minutes of Royal Society*, iv. 449. (Ord MS.)
3. Pass off as liquid; send gliding or flowing; slip off. *Rare.*
   He might fashionably and genteelly . . . have been duelled or *fluxed* into another world.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 215.

Fluxátion. *s.* State of passing away and giving place to others.
They [the Siamese] believe a continual *fluxation* and transmigration of souls from eternity.—*Leslie, Short Method with the Deists.*

Flúxible. *adj.* Not durable; changing. *Rare.*
Though it be questionable, whether I wear the same flesh which is *fluxible*, I am sure my hair is not the same; for I went flaxen-haired out of England, but you shall find me returned with a very dark brown.—*Howell, Familiar Letters*, i. 1, 31.

Fluxílity. *s.* Easiness of separation of parts; possibility of liquefaction. *Rare.*
Experiments seem to teach, that the supposed aversation of nature to a vacuum is but accidental, or in consequence, partly of the weight and fluidity, or at least *fluxility* of the bodies here below.—*Boyle.*

Flúxion. *s.*
1. Act of flowing.
   A running, flowing or floating of waters.—*Cotgrave.*
2. Matter that flows.
   The *fluxion* increased, and abscesses were rais'd.—*Wiseman.*
3. In *Mathematics*. See extract: (Differential Calculus now the *commoner* term).
   A penetration into the abstruse difficulties and depths of modern algebra and *fluxions*, are not worth the labour of those who design the learned professions as the business of life.—*Watts.*
   Foreigners usually define the method of *fluxions* as the arithmetic, or analysis, of infinitely, or rather indefinitely, small variable quantities. . . . Sir I. Newton, and, after him, the English authors, call these infinitely small quantities moments, considering them as the momentary increments or decrements of variable quantities; e.g. of a line considered as generated by the flux of a point, or of a surface generated by the flux of a line. Accordingly, the variable quantities are called fluent or flowing quantities; and the method of finding either the *fluxion*, or the *fluent*, the method of *fluxions*. M. Leibnitz considers the same infinitely small quantities as the differences, or differentials, of two quantities; and calls the method of finding these differences the differential calculus. . . . Flowing quantities, i. e. such as, in the genesis of figures by local motion, are continually increasing and diminishing, are certainly very properly denominated *fluents*; and as all figures may be conceived as so generated, the infinitely small increments or decrements of such quantities are very naturally denominated *fluxions*. Besides this difference in the name, there is another in the notation. . . . Setting aside these circumstances, the two methods are the same.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Flúxionary. *adj.* Relating to (mathematical) fluxions.
You may apply the rules of the *fluxionary* method.—*Bishop Berkeley, Analyst.*

Flúxional. *adj.* Same as Fluxionary.
In algebraick and *fluxional* calculations, we should find a like variety of particular truths, included in general theorems.—*Hutcheson, Inquiry into the Ideas of Beauty and Virtue*, 31. (Ord MS.)

Flúxionist. *s.* One skilled in the doctrine of fluxions.
Whether an algebraist, *fluxionist*, geometrician, or demonstrator of any kind can expect indulgence for obscure principles or incorrect reasonings.—*Bishop Berkeley, Analyst.*

Flúxive. *adj. Rare.*
1. Flowing with tears.
   These often bath'd she in her *fluxive* eyes,
   And often kissed, and often 'gan to tear.
   Shakespear, Lover's Complaint.
2. Wanting solidity; loose; flux.
   Their arguments are as *fluxive* as liquor spilt upon a table.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Flúxure. *s. Rare.*
1. Act or power of flowing.
   Humour, we thus define it,
   To be a quality of air, or water,
   And in itself holds these two properties,
   Moisture and *fluxure*.
   B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.
2. Fluid matter.
   The swoln *fluxure* of the clouds.
   Drayton, Baron's Wars, ii. 16.

Fly. *v. n.* pret. *flew*; past part. *flown*. [A.S. *fleogan*.]
1. Move through the air with wings.
   Fowl that may *fly* above the earth in the open firmament of heaven.—*Genesis*, i. 20.
   These men's hastiness the warier sort of you do not commend: ye wish they had held themselves longer in, and not *flown* so dangerously abroad before the feathers of the cause had been grown.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
2. Pass through the air.
   Man is born unto trouble, as the sparks *fly* upward.—*Job*, v. 7.
3. Pass away, with the idea of swiftness or escape; move with rapidity.
   As striplings whip the top for sport,
   On the smooth pavement of an empty court,
   The wooden engine *flies* and whirls about. *Dryden.*
   Ev'n a romance, a tune, a rhime,
   Help thee to pass the tedious time,
   Which else would on thy hand remain;
   Though *flown*, it ne'er looks back again. *Prior.*
4. Part with violence; break; shiver; burst asunder with a sudden explosion.
   Glad to catch this good occasion,
   Most thoroughly to be winnow'd, where my chaff
   And corn shall *fly* asunder.
   Shakespear, Henry VIII. v. 1.
   How oft desir'd to *fly* from Israel's throne,
   And live in shades with her and love alone.
   Prior, Solomon.
   I'll *fly* from shepherds, flocks, and flow'ry plain
   From shepherds, flocks, and plains I may remove,
   Forsake mankind, and all the world but love.
   Pope.

With *at*. Spring with violence upon; fall on suddenly.
Though the dogs have never seen the dog-killer, yet they will come forth and bark and *fly at* him.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
No honour, no fortune, can keep a man from being miserable, when an enraged conscience shall *fly at* him, and take him by the throat.—*South, Sermons.*
This is an age that *flies at* all learning, and enquires especially into faults.—*Id.*

With *off*. Revolt.
The traitor Syphax
Flew off at once with his Numidian horse.
Addison, Cato

With *out*.
a. Burst into a passion.
How easy is a noble spirit discern'd,
From harsh and sulphurous matter that *flies out*
In contumelies, makes a noise and stinks.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.
Passion is apt to ruffle, and pride will *fly out* into contumely and neglect.—*Collier, Essay on Friendship.*
b. Break out into license.
You use me like a courser spurr'd and rein'd:
If I *fly out*, my fierceness you command. *Dryden.*
Papists, when unopposed, *fly out* into all the pageantries of worship; but when they are hard pressed by arguments, lie close intrenched behind the council of Trent.—*Id.*
c. Start violently from any direction.
All bodies, moved circularly, have a perpetual endeavour to recede from the centre, and every moment would *fly out* in right lines, if they were not restrained.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

Fly in the face. Act in defiance.
Fly in nature's *face*—
But how, if nature *fly* in my *face* first?—
Then nature's the aggressor.
Dryden, Spanish Friar
This would discourage any man from doing you good, when you will either neglect him, or *fly in his face*, and he must expect only danger to himself.—*Swift, Drapier's Letters.*

Fly low. Keep quiet, so as to escape observation; comport one's self unostentatiously and unambitiously: (as the *second element* in a *compound*, *highflier*, *highflying*, the word conveys the opposite meaning).
Young General Egalité, it would seem, shone brave among the bravest on this occasion. Doubtless a brave Egalité,—whom however does not Dumouriez rather talk of oftener than need were? The mother-society has her own thoughts. As for the elder Egalité he *flies low* at this time; appears in the Convention for some half-hour daily, with rubicund, preoccupied or impassive quasi-contemptuous countenance; and then takes himself away.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. iii. b. ii. ch. iv.

Let fly. Discharge.
The noisy culverin, o'ercharged, *lets fly*,
And bursts, unaiming, in the rended sky.
Granville.

Fly and *flee* are, as far as origin goes, the same words; and the former, when taken generally, and with the *wing* as an instrument or organ of *flight* kept out of view, may be used, as has been seen, for the latter. In *flight*, the convertibility of the two notions is clearer still. It may mean *flying* as a bird, or *running away* as a routed regiment, indifferently. With the verb, however, there are two points of difference. (1) *Flee* cannot be used for *fly* (with wings) to the same extent that *fly* can be used for *flee*. (2) The *preterites* and *past participles* of the two verbs are different, *fled* being proper to *flee*, and *flew* and *flown* to *fly*; and these forms are *not* interchangeable. The confusion between *flowed* from *flow*, and *flown* from *fly*, as when we say, 'the meadow was *overflown* (*overflowed*) with water,' is wholly inaccurate. The fact, however, of its being

occasionally used shows that a tendency to confusion has begun.

Fly. *v. a.*

1. Shun; avoid; decline.
   Love like a shadow flies, when substance love pursues;
   Pursuing that which flies, and *flying* what pursues.
   Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 2.
   O Jove, I think
   Foundations *fly* the wretched; such I mean,
   Where they should be relieved.
   Id., Cymbeline, iii. 6.
   If you *fly* physick in health altogether, it will be too strange for your body when you shall need it.—*Bacon, Essays.*
   O whither shall I run, or which way *fly*
   The sight of this so horrid spectacle?
   Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1541.
2. Refuse association with.
   Sleep *flies* the wretch; or when with cares oppressed,
   And his toss'd limbs are weary'd into rest,
   Then dreams invade. *Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.*
3. Quit by flight.
   Dedalus, to *fly* the Cretan shore,
   His heavy limbs on jointed pinions bore,
   The first who sail'd in air.
   Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.
4. Attack by a bird of prey.
   If a man can tame this monster, and with her *fly* other ravening fowl, and kill them, it is somewhat worth.—*Bacon.*
   Fly every thing you see to the mark, and censure it freely.—*B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady*, induct.

Fly. *s.* [A.S. *fleoge.*]

1. Winged insect of many species.
   As *flies* to wanton boys, are we to th' gods;
   They kill us for their sport.
   Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 1.
   My country neighbours begin to think of being in general, before they come to think of the *fly* in their sheep, or the tares in their corn.—*Locke.*
   To prevent the *fly*, some propose to sow ashes with the seed.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*
2. Part of a machine which, being put into a quick motion, regulates and equalizes the motion of the rest.
   If we suppose a man tied in the place of the weight, it were easy, by a single hair fastened unto the *fly* or balance of the jack, to draw him up from the ground.—*Bishop Wilkins.*
3. Parasite. *Latinism.*
   Courtiers have *flies*
   That buzz all news unto them.
   Massinger, Virgin Martyr.
4. Light carriage so called.
   A blue banner with Peace, Retrenchment, and Reform worked on it would serve every purpose, and express besides the real political opinions of the country. And if so, the queen and the lord mayor may be brought in time to see the wastefulness of state coaches, in an age when a private brougham would answer all requirements, and when an American president finds it possible to discharge all his state duties by means of two post-horses and a *fly*.—*Saturday Review*, February 10, 1866.
5. In *Mechanics.* See extract.
   Fly, in mechanics, is an apparatus employed to equalize and regulate the velocity and power of many machines which require such regulation from the inequality either of the moving power, or of the resistance it has to overcome. A *fly* acts upon the principle that any body being put in motion with a certain velocity at a certain expense of power, will continue to move until its motion is stopped by a resistance equal to its momentum or sum of the power and velocity which first caused its motion. This principle is carried into effect by various forms of the apparatus; the mass being generally made to revolve upon a centre, and the parts on the opposite sides of the centre being balanced. Two, four, or any number of equal weights, placed on the opposite ends of the arms or radii which are affixed to an axis, constitute a *fly*. If the weights be supposed to touch each other, or a hoop or ring of one piece be substituted, its form will be much improved; and it is now termed a *fly-wheel*, and is the manner in which the *fly* is most generally used.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Flýbitten. *adj.* Stained by the bites of flies.
The German hunting in water-work is worth a thousand of these bed-hangings, and these *flybitten* tapestries.—*Shakespear, King Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 1.

Flýblow. *s.* Egg of a fly.
As fast, and thick as *fly-blows.—Beaumont and Fletcher, Custom of the Country.*

Flýblow. *v. a.* Taint with, or as with, flies; fill with maggots.
I am unwilling to believe that he designs to play tricks, and to *flyblow* my words, to make others distaste them.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Flýblow. *v. n.* Lay eggs as a fly in meat.
So morning insects, that in muck begun,
Shine, buz, and *flyblow* in the setting sun. *Pope.*

Flýblown. *part. adj.* Tainted by flies.

a. By the *egg.*
Like a *flyblown* cake of tallow;
Or, on parchment, ink turn'd yellow. *Swift.*

b. By the *excrement*; less properly, unless the sense be purely figurative, for *stale.*
She writes out a little card in her neatest hand, and after long thought and labour of composition; in which the public is informed that 'A Lady who has some time at her disposal, wishes to undertake the education of some little girls, whom she would instruct in English, in French, in Geography, in History, and in Music—address A. O., at Mr. Brown's;' and she confides the card to the gentleman of the Fine Art Repository, who consents to allow it to lie upon the counter, where it grows dingy and *flyblown.—Thackeray, Vanity Fair.*

Flýboat. *s.* Kind of light fast-sailing vessel; canal boat.
With three neat *fly-boats*, which with them do take
Six ships of Sandwich, up the fleet to make.
Drayton, Agincourt.

Flýcap. *s.* Light (morning, as opposed to *night*) cap so called, used as a kind of half dress, as opposed to a wig, or elaborate headdress in the way of curls and powder; the ordinary modern morning cap as it began to be in use.
You frighten me—let me put on my *fly-cap*—I would not be seen in this figure for the world.—*Colman and Garrick, The Clandestine Marriage*, v. 2.

Flýcatcher. *s.*

1. Catcher or hunter of flies; contemptuous name for an entomologist.
   The swallow was a *flycatcher* as well as the spider.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
   There was more need of Brutus in Domitian's days, to mend, than of Horace, to laugh at a *flycatcher.—Dryden.*
2. Native bird (of passage) so called, of the genus Muscicapa.
   Mr. White observes that the *flycatcher*, of all our summer birds, is the most mute and the most familiar. It visits this island in the spring, and disappears in September; it builds in a vine or sweetbriar, against the wall of a house, or on the end of a beam, and sometimes close to the post of a door, where people are going in and out all day long; it returns to the same place year after year; the female lays four or five eggs, marked with small rusty spots; the nest is carelessly made, and consists chiefly of moss, frequently mixed with wool and strong fibres, 'so large,' says Buffon, 'that it appears surprising how so small an artificer could make use of such stubborn materials.' This bird feeds on insects, which it catches on the wing; it sometimes watches for its prey, sitting on a branch or post, and, with a sudden spring, takes it as it flies, and immediately returns to its station to wait for more; it is likewise fond of cherries. Mr. Latham says it is known in Kent by the name of the cherry-sucker. It has no song, but only a sort of inward wailing note, when it perceives any danger to itself or young. It breeds only once, and retires early. When its young are able to fly, it retires with them to the woods, where it sports with them among the higher branches, sinking and rising often perpendicularly among the flies which hum below.—*Bewick, History of British Birds*, i. 196.
3. Model (often of a *bird*) in wax, or something of the same sort, that attracted flies from furniture; diversion.
   The pretty uns do for *fly-catchers*; they keep the men off us.—*Silas Marner*, ch. ii.

Flýer. *s.*

1. One who, or that which, flies or runs away.
   Enforced flight is no disgrace; such *flyers* fight again. *Warner, Albion's England*, iii. 18.
   They hit one another with darts, as the others do with their hands, which they never throw counter, but at the back of the *flier.—G. Sandys, Travels.*
   He grieves so many Britons should be lost;
   Taking more pains, when he beheld them yield,
   To save the *fliers* than to win the field. *Waller.*
2. One who, or that which, flies as with wings: (often the *second element* in a compound, as Highflyer. In the following extract the elements are separated).
   You, Philander, are too high a *flier* for me; you are so much in the altitudes, &c.—*Goodman, Winter Evening Conference*, pt. iii.
3. In *Mechanics.* See Fly.

Flýfishing. *s.* Angling with a fly, natural or artificial.
I shall next give you some other directions for *fly-fishing.—I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Flýflap. *s.* Fan or flapper to keep flies off.
Your order appointing certain deacons with *fly-flaps* to drive away flies, when the pope celebrateth, were very superfluous.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 84: 1616.
How *fly-flap* of church-censure houses rid
Of insects, which at curse of friar died.
Oldham, Satires upon the Jesuits.
Then 'mongst the rout he flew as swift
As weapon made by Cyclops,
And bravely quell'd sedition's buz
By dint of massy *fly-flops.*
Song of St. George for England.

Flýing. *verbal abs.* Act of that which flies.
New men, that in the *flying* of a wheel
Cry down the past. *Tennyson, Godiva.*
With *off.*
Deny to speak with me? [redacted] weary,
They have travell'd all the night! mean fetches,
The images of revolt and *flying off.*
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 4.

Flýing. *part. adj.* [illegible] supposed to have, the speed of that which flies: (as, the '*Flying* Post,' '*flying* artillery').

Flying-fish. *s.* Fish so called, of the genus Exocœtus.
The greatest recreation we had, was to view such large shoals of *flying-fishes*, as, by their interposing multitude, for some time darkened the sun; a fish beautiful in its eye; the body, though no larger than a small herring, yet big enough for those complemental fins, which, so long as moist, serve as wings; to fly 200 paces or more, and 40 foot high.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 39.
Several instances being on record of a species of *flying fish* having been either captured or seen at different parts of our coast, the subject requires to be noticed here: although the exact species, or even whether more than one species may not have occurred, has not as yet been positively decided. Pennant states that in June 1765, one was caught at a small distance below Carmarthen, in the river Towy, being brought up by the tide, which flows as far as the town.—*Yarrell, British Fishes.*

Flýleaf. *s.* In *Bookbinding.* Blank leaf at either the beginning or end of a book.
(For example see Frontispiece.)

Flýpowder. *s.* Oxide of arsenic, used for killing flies.
Flypowder [is] the black-coloured powder obtained by the spontaneous oxidization of metallic arsenic in the air.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Flýwheel. *s.* See Fly in *Mechanics.*

Foal. *s.* [A.S. *fol*; the same word as the Latin *pullus* (*equinus*).] Young horse, colt, or filly.
Also flew his steed,
And with his winged heels did tread the wind,
As he had been a *foal* of Pegasus's kind.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Twenty she-asses and ten *foals.—Genesis*, xxxii. 15.

Foal. *v. a.* Bring forth a foal.
Give my horse to Timon: it *foals* me straight
Ten able horses. *Shakespear, Timon of Athens*, ii. 1.
Such colts as are
Of generous race, straight, when they first are *foal'd*,
Walk proudly.
May, Translation of Virgil's Georgicks.

Foal. *v. n.* Be disburdened of a foal.
About September take your mares into the house, where keep them till they *foal.—Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Foam. *s.* [A.S. *fæm.*] White substance which agitation or fermentation gathers on the top of liquors; froth.
The *foam* upon the water.—*Hosea*, x. 7.
They have dashed themselves in pieces, and are forced to retire back again in empty passion and *foam.—Scott, Works*, ii. 31.

Foam. *v. a.* Cast out froth; throw forth as foam: (with *out*).
Raging waves of the sea, *foaming out* their own shame.—*Jude*, 13.

Foam. *v. n.*

1. Froth; gather foam.
   Cæsar fell down at the market-place, and *foam'd* at mouth, and was speechless.—*Shakespear, Julius Cæsar*, i. 2.
2. Be in a rage; be violently agitated.
   He *foameth*, and gnasheth with his teeth.—*Mark*, ix. 18.

Foámy. *adj.* Covered with, or having the nature of, foam.

More white than Neptune's *foamy* face,
When struggling rocks he would embrace.
Sir P. Sidney.

Behold how high the *foamy* billows ride!
The winds and waves are on the juster side.
Dryden.

Fob. *s.* [provincial German, *fuppe.*] Small pocket.

Who pick'd a *fob* at holding forth.
Butler, Hudibras.

When were the dice with more profusion thrown?
The well-fill'd *fob*, not empty'd now alone.
Dryden, Juvenal's Satires.

He put his hand into his *fob*, and presented me in his name with a tobacco-stopper.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Two pockets he called his *fobs*: they were two large slits squeezed close by the pressure of his belly.—*Swift.*

Orphans ... his bed the lawyer sees,
And takes the plaintiff's and defendant's fees;
His fellow pick-purse, watching for a job,
Fancies his fingers in the cully's *fob.* *Id.*

Your gentleman brother sets my mouth a-watering after liberty, ... that I were kicked out of Leadenhall with every mark of indignity, and a competence in my *fob*! The birds of the air would not be so free as I should.—*Lamb, Letter to Barton.*

Fob. *v. a.* [German, *foppen* = banter, make a fool of.] Cheat; trick; defraud.

Shall there be a gallows standing in England when thou art king, and resolution thus *fobb'd* as it is with the rusty curb of old father antick the law?—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* i. 2.

He goes pressing forward, till he was *fobbed* again with another story.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

'Ay, sir,' says he, 'you're happy who are near
His grace, and have the favour of his ear;
But let me tell you, if you'll recommend
This person here, your point will soon be gained.
Gad, sir, I'll die, if my own single wit
Don't *fob* his minions, and displace 'em quite,
And make yourself his only favourite.'
Oldham, Imitation of Horace.

You, that know not how to submit to a father, presume to have a sufficient stock of duty to undergo a wife? I should have been finely *fobbed*, indeed, very finely *fobbed.*—*Congreve, Love for Love.*

With *off.* Shift off; put aside with an artifice; delude by a trick.

You must not think to *fob off* our disgrace with a tale.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, i. 1.

For they, poor knaves, were glad to cheat,
To get their wives and children meat;
But these will not be *fobb'd off* so,
They must have wealth and power too.
Butler, Hudibras.

By a Ravenna vintner once betray'd,
So much for wine and water mix'd I paid;
But when I thought the purchas'd liquor mine,
The rascal *fobb'd* me *off* with only wine. *Addison.*

Being a great lover of country-sports, I absolutely determined not to be a minister of state, nor to be *fobb'd off* with a garter.—*Id., Freeholder.*

And all this to show off the little lord, thinks I. All this in honour of a stupid little cigarified cornet of dragoons, who can barely write his own name, while an eminent and profound moralist like—somebody—is *fobbed off* with cold mutton and relays of pig.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxx.

Fócal. *adj.* Relating to, consisting in, a focus.

Schelhammer demandeth whether the convexity or concavity of the drum collects rays into a *focal* point, or scatters them.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Fócus. *s.* [Lat. = hearth.] Small space where straight lines of any kind from different directions, after converging, meet, and after meeting diverge. The lines to the meeting of which it generally applies are chiefly *rays*, i.e. mathematical *radii*, or *rays* of either light or heat. The latter gives the meaning nearest to its original import, i.e. a point whereon *fire* is concentrated, as in burning-glasses.

1. In *Optics.*

The point from which rays diverge, or to which they converge, may be called their *focus.*—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

The *focus* of a glass is the point of convergence or concourse, where the rays meet and cross the axis after their refraction by the glass.—*Harris.*

2. In *Geometry.* See Hyperbola and Parabola.

3. It often means the distance between the point of convergence and meeting, rather than the point of meeting itself; this use being common where the machinery for obtaining a *focus* is imperfect, and the *focus* itself only approximate. Here, a wrong *focus*, a bad *focus*, means a wrong distance or adjustment.

The proximate cause [of nearsightedness] is the adunation of the rays of light in a *focus* before the retina.—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary, Myopia.*

Fódder, also **Fóther** and **Fúdder.** *s.* [A.S. *fóðer* = kind of carriage or cart so called; load.] See extract.

Fodder is the name of a weight by which lead and some other metals are sold in this country. It varies in its amount in different parts of the kingdom; being, in Northumberland, estimated at 21 cwts., and in other counties 22, 23, and even more cwts.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Fódder. *s.* [A.S. *foder.*] Dry food stored up for cattle against winter; food generally for cattle.

Their cattle, starving for want of *fodder*, corrupted the air.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Being not to be raised without wintering, they will help to force men into improvement of land by a necessity of *fodder.*—*Sir W. Temple.*

Of grass and *fodder* thou defraud'st the dams,
And of their mother's dugs the starving lambs.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil.

Fódder. *v. a.* Supply with fodder; give a meal to any domestic animal; feed.

Natural earth is taken from just under the turf of the best pasture ground, in a place that has been well *foddered* on.—*Evelyn, Calendarium hortense.*

From winter keep,
Well *fodder'd* in the stalls, thy tender sheep.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil.

A farm of fifty pound hath commonly three barns, with as many cowyards to *fodder* cattle in.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Straw will do well enough to *fodder* with.—*Id.*

Foe. *s.* [A.S. *fáh.*] Enemy; persecutor; opponent: (the old plural, *foen*, spelt *fone*).

Ere he had established his throne,
He fought great battles with his savage *fone*,
In which he them defeated ever more.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Among the daughters of the Philistines
I chose a wife, which argued me no *foe.*
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1192.

Thy defects to know,
Make use of ev'ry friend, and ev'ry *foe.* *Pope.*

Foe. *v. a.* Treat as an enemy. *Rare.*

In his power she was to *foe* or friend.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 11, 6.

Foéhood. *s.* Enmity. *Rare.*

Have you forgotten S. Hierome's and Ruffinus's deadly *foehood* which was rung over the world?—*Bishop Bedell, Copies of certain Letters*, ch. ii. p. 325: 1620.

Composals of these inbred *fohoods.*—*Dr. Jackson, Works*, ii. 522.

Foélike. *adj.* In the character of an enemy.

He . . . .
Foelike hath bent his bow; his hostile hand
Advanc'd, and slain the beauty of the land.
G. Sandys, Lament, p. 4.

Foéman. *s.* Enemy; antagonist.

When by report of subjects I did heare
How *foemen* were arrived on my shore,
I gathered all my soldiers void of feare.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 17.

Here haunts that fiend, and does his daily spoil;
Therefore henceforth be at your keeping well,
And ever ready for your *foeman* fell.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Art nor cunning shall not lack,
To preserve thee, still to keep,
What thy envious *foemen* seek.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Woman pleased.

On they sweep. Oh! glorious city!
Must thou be a theme for pity?
Fight, like your first sire, each Roman!
Alaric was a gentle *foeman*
Matched with Bourbon's black banditti!
Rouse thee, thou Eternal City!
Byron, The Deformed Transformed, pt. ii. sc. i. Chorus, st. 5.

Though the son who slew his mother
Shed Rome's blood, he was your brother.
'Twas the Roman curbed the Roman;
Brennus was a baffled *foeman.* *Ibid.* st. 8.

Fog. *s.* [L.Lat. *fogagium.*] Aftergrass; grass which grows in autumn after the hay is mown.

The thick and well-grown *fog* doth mat my smoother slades. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, xiii.

Fog. *s.* [Norse, *fog*, *fok.*] Thick mist; moist dense vapour near the surface of the land or water.

Lesser mists and *fogs* than those which covered Greece with so long darkness, present great alterations in the sun and moon.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Fog. *v. a.* Render misty, dark, or obscure. *Rare.*

Fog not thy glory with so foul eclipse.
Tragedy of Soliman and Perseda. (Ord MS.)

Fog. *v. n.* [see Fogger.] Make shift.

Wer't not for us, thou swad, quoth he,
Where would'st thou *fog* to get a fee? *Dryden.*

Fógger. *s.* [as a current word in the present English, this exists only in the compound *pettifogger.* That it is possibly a word of *direct* Norse origin, is suggested by the word *foged*, in import nearly equivalent to *baillie* in Scotland, and in origin a transformation of the Latin *advocatus.* On the other hand, Wedgwood, from whom the notice of *fog* is taken, connects it with *fudge* [*fadge*], and the German *fügen* = suit; in the extract, however, it may be merely a derivative of *fog.*] Pettifogger.

I shall be exclaimed upon to be a beggerly *fogger*, greedily hunting after heritage.—*Terence in English*: 1614. (Nares by H. & W.)

Fógginess. *s.* Attribute suggested by Foggy; cloudiness; mistiness.

Your poverty shall exceed the lazy dulness and useless *fogginess* of many of them amidst their plenty.—*Bishop Gauden, Hieraspistes*, p. 560: 1653.

Fógging. *adj.* Having the character of a fogger.

The *fogging* proctorage of money.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. ii.

Fógging. *s.* Act of a fogger.

He gives himself up wholly to scrape a livelihood from curing diseases, or *fogging* in secular causes.—*Bishop Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 28.

Fóggy. *adj.*

1. Misty; cloudy; dank; full of moist vapours.

Alas! while we are wrapt in *foggy* mist
Of our self-love, so passions do deceive,
We think they hurt when most they do assist.
Sir P. Sidney.

Let not the air be subject to any *foggy* noisomeness, from fens or marshes near adjoining.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

About Michaelmas, the weather fair, and by no means *foggy*, retire your rarest plants.—*Evelyn, Calendarium hortense.*

2. Cloudy in understanding; dull.

I will pass over your coarse, *foggy*, drowsy conceit, that there are few or none simple monarchies in the world.—*Sir J. Hayward, Answer to Doleman*, p. 35: 1603.

3. Stuffy; puffy.

A great number of goodly horses died there, which being *foggie*-fat, and delicately brought up in cold stables, could not endure the vehemence of the heat.—*Knolles, History of the Turks*, iii. 30. (Ord MS.)

The sun, dust, and drought, without imployment of any weapon against them, doth dul their *foggy* bodies and abate that earnest courage.—*Time's Storehouse*, p. 26. (Ord MS.)

She was nor dwarfe-like statured, nor too tall,
Nor *foggy* fat, nor yet consumptive lean.
Heywood, Troia Britannica: 1609.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Travelling on the way, the weather being extreme hot, and the horse no lesse fat and *foggie* with over much former ease, it fell downe and died.—*Copley, Wits, Fits, and Fancies*: 1614. (Nares by H. & W.)

Fógrum. *s.* Fogy.

Never mind, old *fogrum*: run away with me.—*O'Keefe, Fontainebleau.* ii. 3.

Fógy. *s.* [Danish, *fjog.*] Imbecile old man.

Old Livermore, old Soy, old Chutney, the East India director, old Cutler the surgeon, &c., that society of old *fogies*, in fine, who give each other dinners round and round, and dine for the mere purpose of guttling—these, again, are dinner-giving snobs.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs.*

Foh. *interj.* Word denoting abhorrence.

Not to affect many proposed matches
Of her own clime, complexion and degree,
Whereto we see in all things nature tends,
Foh! one may smell in such a will most rank,
Foul disproportion, thoughts unnatural.
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 3.

Foible. *adj.* [Fr. *foible.*—now used perhaps only as a substantive, signifying defect, a weak side. *Foible*, with fencers, is the weakest part of a blade, in contradistinction to *fort* the strongest.] Weak.

The fencing-masters, when they present a foyle or fleuret to their scholars, tell him it hath two parts;

one of which he calleth the fort or strong, and the other the *foyble* or weak.—*Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Memoirs*, p. 46.

Foible. *s.* Weak side; failing.

He knew the *foibles* of human nature.—*Friend, History of Physick.*

The witty men sometimes have sense enough to know their own *foible*, and therefore they craftily shun the attacks of argument.—*Watts, Logick.*

Foil. *v. a.* [from Fr. *foil.*] Put to the worst; defeat, though without a complete victory.

Strange that your fingers should the pencil *foil*,
Without the help of colours or of oil! *Waller.*

But I, the consort of the thunderer,
Have wag'd a long and unsuccessful war;
With various arts and arms in vain have toil'd,
And by a mortal man at length am *foil'd*.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, b. i.

Foil. *v. a.* [Fr. *fouler* = trample.]

1. Defeat; puzzle: (as a *hound* in *hunting*).

Whilst I am following one character, I am cross'd in my way by another, and put up such a variety of odd creatures in both sexes, that they *foil* the scent of one another, and puzzle the chase.—*Addison.*

2. Trample; insult.

King Richard, commonly called Richard Cœur de Lyon, not brooking so proud an indignity, caused the ensignes of Leopold to be pul'd down, and *foiled* under foot.—*Knolles, History of the Turks*, 69, F.

Foil. *s.* [Fr. *refouler* = turn the edge or point; blunt.]

1. Blunt sword used in fencing.

He that plays the king shall be welcome; his majesty shall have tribute of me; the adventurous knight shall use his *foil* and target.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, ii. 2.

2. Defeat; miscarriage; advantage gained without a complete conquest: (perhaps connected with the verb. Wedgwood suggests *affoler* = make a fool of anyone, as a third original, the imports of which have coalesced or been confounded).

We of thy cunning had no diffidence;
One sudden *foil* shall never breed distrust.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 3.

Whosoever overthroweth his mate in such sort, as that either his back, or the one shoulder, and contrary heel do touch the ground, shall be accounted to give the fall: if he be endangered, and make a narrow escape, it is called a *foil*.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

So after many a *foil* the tempter proud,
Renewing fresh assaults, amidst his pride,
Fell whence he stood to see his victor fall.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 569.

When age shall level me to impotence,
And sweating pleasure leave me on the *foil*.
Southern.

Foil. *s.* [from Fr. *feuille*; Lat. *folium* = leaf.] (in its *undoubted* sense, except as a technical word, commoner as the *second element* in a *compound*, tin-*foil*, &c.)

1. Leaf; gilding.

A stately palace, built of squared brick,
Which cunningly was without mortar laid,
Whose walls were high, but nothing strong nor thick,
And golden *foil* all over them display'd.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Fame is no plant that grows on mortal soil,
Nor in the glistering *foil*
Set off to th' world, nor in broad rumour lies.
Milton, Lycidas, 78.

2. Unless connected with the *strong* as opposed to the *weak* side (and the two meanings run into one another), something of another colour near which jewels are set to raise their lustre.

As she a black silk cap on him begun
To set for *foil* of his milk-white to serve.
Sir P. Sidney.

Like bright metal on a sullen ground,
My reformation glittering o'er my fault,
Shall shew more goodly, and attract more eyes,
Than that which hath no *foil* to set it off.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. i. 2.

'Tis the property of all true diamonds to unite the *foil* closely to itself, and thereby better augment its lustre: the *foil* is a mixture of mastich and burnt ivory.—*Grew, Museum.*

So diamonds owe a lustre to their *foil*,
And to a Bentley 'tis we owe a Boyle. *Pope.*

3. Reflector of light set behind a transparent medium.

Foil, among looking-glass-grinders, is a sheet of tin with quicksilver, or the like, laid on the back-side of a looking-glass, to make it reflect.—*Chambers.*

Foin. *v. n.* [Fr. *foigner* = make a feint.] Push (generally, but not necessarily, after a feint) in fencing.

He hew'd, and lash'd, and *foin'd*, and thunder'd blows,
And every way did seek into his life;
Ne plate, ne mail, could ward so mighty throws,
But yielded passage to his cruel knife.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

He cares not what mischief he doth, if his weapon be out: he will *foin* like any devil; he will spare neither man, woman, nor child.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 1.

He was fain to defend himself from the boar a great while, the boar continually *foining* at him with his great tusks.—*Cavendish, Life of Wolsey.*

Then both, no moment lost, at once advance
Against each other, arm'd with sword and lance;
They lash, they *foin*, they pass, they strive to bore
Their corslets, and the thinnest parts explore.
Dryden.

Foin. *s.* Thrust; push.

At hand strokes they use not swords, but poll-axes, which be mortal as well in sharpness as in weight, both for *foynes* and downstrokes.—*Robinson, Translation of More's Utopia*, ch. x.: 1551.

Come; no matter for your *foins*.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, iv. 6.

I had my wards, and *foins*, and quarter-blows.—*Wise Woman of Hogsden*: 1638.

Foison. *s.* [N.Fr. *foison*, from Lat. *fusio, -onis* = pouring out, abundance.] Plenty; abundance.

Pay justly thy tithes, whatsoever they be,
That God may in blessing send *foison* to thee.
Tusser, Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Be wilful to kill, and unskilful to store,
And look for no *foison*, I tell thee before. *Ibid.*

Nature should bring forth,
Of its own kind, all *foison*, all abundance,
To feed my innocent people.
Shakespear, Tempest, ii. 1.

As those that feed grow full, as blossoming time
That from the seedness the bare fallow brings
To teeming *foison*; so her plenteous womb
Expresseth his full tilth and husbandry.
Id., Measure for Measure, i. 5.

Foist. *v. a.* Push or shove in illegitimately.

Lest negligence or partiality might admit or *foist* in abuses and corruption, an archdeacon was appointed to take account of their doings.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Forge law, and *foist* it into some by-place
Of some old rotten roll. *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

Foist. *s.* [see Fusty.] Thing illegitimately intruded.

This pink, this painted *foist*, this cockle-boat.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Tamer Tamed.

Foister. *s.* One who foists; falsifier; insinuator.

These able are at neede to stand and keepe the stake,
When facing *foisters*, fit for Tiburne fraies,
Are food-sick, faint; or, heart-sick, run their waies.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 483.

Foistiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Foisty; fustiness; mouldiness.

Dress mustard, and lay it in cellar up sweet,
Lest *foistiness* make it for table unmeet.
Tusser, Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Foisty. *adj.* Mouldy; fusty.

The old motheaten, leaden legend; and the *foisty* and fenowed festival.—*Favour, Antiquitie triumphing over Noveltie*, p. 334: 1619.

Fold. *s.* [from A.S. *fald.*]

1. Ground in which sheep are confined.

His eyes he open'd, and beheld a field
Part arable and tilth; whereon were sheaves
New reap'd; the other part, sheep-walks and *folds*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 429.

In thy book record their groans,
Who were thy sheep, and in their ancient *folds*
Slain. *Id., Sonnets, On the late Massacre in Piemont.*

2. Place where sheep are housed.

Build ye cities for your little ones, and *folds* for your sheep.—*Numbers*, xxxii. 24.

Time drives the flocks from field to *fold*,
When rivers rage, and rocks grow cold;
And Philomel becometh dumb,
And all complain of cares to come. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

3. Flock of sheep.

And this you see I scarcely drag along,
Who yeaning on the rocks has left her young,
The hope and promise of my failing *fold*.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil.

4. Limit; boundary.

Secure from meeting, they're distinctly roll'd;
Nor leave their seats, and pass the dreadful *fold*.
Creech.

Fold. *s.* [from Saxon *fald.*] Double; complication; involution; one part added to another; one part doubled upon another.

She in this trice of time
Commits a thing so monstrous, to dismantle
So many *folds* of favour.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.

The ancient Egyptian mummies were shrouded in a number of *folds* of linen, besmeared with gum ...—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Let the draperies be nobly spread upon the body, and let the *folds* be large; the parts should be often traversed by the flowing of the *folds*.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.*

The inward coat of a lion's stomach has stronger *folds* than a human, but in other things not much different.—*Arbuthnot.*

As the *second* element in *composition*.

But other fell into good ground, and brought forth fruit: some *an hundred fold*; some *sixty fold*; some *thirty fold*.—*St. Matthew*, xiii. 8.

Fold. *v. a.*

1. Shut sheep in the fold.

The star that bids the shepherd *fold*,
Now the top of heav'n doth hold.
Milton, Comus, 93.

She in pens his flocks will *fold*,
And then produce her dairy store,
With wine to drive away the cold,
And unbought dainties o't the poor.
Dryden, Translation from Horace.

2. Double; complicate.

As a vesture shalt thou *fold* them up.—*Hebrews*, i. 12.

They be *folden* together as thorns.—*Nahum*, i. 10.

3. Enclose; include; shut.

We will descend and *fold* him in our arms.
Shakespear, Richard II. i. 3.

Fold. *v. n.* Close over another of the same kind; join with another of the same kind.

The two leaves of the one door were *folding*, and the two leaves of the other door were *folding*.—1 *Kings*, vi. 34.

Fólding. *verbal abs.* Act of one who folds.

Yet a little sleep, a little slumber, a little *folding* of the hands to sleep.—*Proverbs*, vi. 10.

We see that the *folding* of sheep helps ground, as well by their warmth as by their compost.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Foliáceous. *adj.* Consisting of laminæ or leaves.

A piece of another, consisting of an outer crust, of a ruddy talky spar, and a blue talky *foliaceous* spar.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Fóliage. *s.* Leaves; tufts of leaves; apparel of leaves to a plant.

The great columns are finely engraven with fruits and *foliage*, that run twisting about them from the very top to the bottom.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

When swelling buds their od'rous *foliage* shed,
And gently harden into fruit, the wise
Spare not the little offsprings, if they grow
Redundant. *Philips.*

Fóliage. *v. a.* Work so as to represent foliage. *Rare.*

Fóliaged. *part. adj.* Worked as foliage.

There is in this place one very great square, in the middle of which appears an huge composite *foliaged* column.—*A. Drummond, Travels through Germany, Italy, and Greece*, p. 58.

Behold his chair, whose fractur'd seat infirm
An aged cushion hides! replete with dust
The *foliag'd* velvet, pleasing to the eye,
Of great Eliza's reign, but now the snare
Of weary guest, that on the specious bed
Sits down confiding. *Shenstone, Economy*, pt. iii.

Fóliate. *v. a.* Beat into plates or leaves.

Gold *foliated*, or any metal *foliated*, cleaveth.—*Bacon.*

If gold be *foliated*, and held between your eyes and the light, the light looks of a greenish blue.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

Foliátion. *s.* Leafing: (which it translates).

1. In *Architecture*. See extract.

Feathering, or *foliation*, ... an arrangement of small arcs or *foils* separated by projecting cusps, ... may be otherwise explained to consist in placing a *foil*-arch within a plain arch that will fit it, which is then said to be *foliated*.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

2. In *Mineralogy*. See extract.

After studying the crystalline rocks of South America, Mr. Darwin proposed the term *foliation* for the laminæ or plates into which gneiss, mica-schist, and other crystalline rocks are divided. Cleavage, he observes, may be applied to those divisional planes which render a rock fissile although it may appear to the eye to be nearly homogeneous. *Foliation* may be applied to those alternating layers or plates of different mineralogical nature of which gneiss and other metamorphic schists are composed.—*Sir C. Lyell, Principles of Geology*, ch. xxxvi.

Fóliature. *s.* Leafage: (the two words translating one another). *Rare.*

They wreathed together a *foliature* of the fig-tree.—*Shuckford, Creation and Fall of Man*, p. 203.

Fólier. *s.* Goldsmith's foil. *Rare.*

Concerning the preparing these *foliers*, it is to be observed, how and out of what substance they are prepared.—*History of the Royal Society*, ii. 439.

Fólio. *s.* [Lat., ablative case of *folium* = leaf.] Book, of which the pages are formed by a sheet of paper once doubled.

I am for whole volumes in *folio*.—*Shakespear, Love's Labour's Lost*, i. 2.

Plumbinus and Plumeo made less progress in knowledge, though they had read over more *folios*.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

At this moment Glastonbury, who was standing at the other end of the room examining a large *folio*, and who had evidently been very uneasy during the whole conversation, attempted to quit the room.—*Disraeli the younger, Henrietta Temple*, b. i. ch. v.

Fóliomort. *adj.* Older form of Filemot, of which it is an Italian equivalent: (*folio* = leaf; *morte* = dead).

A flinty pebble was of a dark green colour, and the exteriour cortex of a *foliomort* colour.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Fóliot. *s.* [Italian, *foletto*.] A common, rather than a proper, name for Puck or Robin Goodfellow.

Terrestrial devils are wood-nymphs, *foliots*, fairies, robin-goodfellows, &c.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 47.

Another sort of these [demons] are, which frequent forlorn houses; which the Italians call *foliots*, most part innoxious.—*Ibid.*

Fólious. *adj.* Having the character of a leaf; thin and unsubstantial as a leaf.

Folious apparences, and not the central and vital interiours of truth.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, ii. 3.

Folk. *s.* [A.S. *folc*.]

1. People.

Never troubling him, either with asking questions, or finding fault with his melancholy, but rather fitting to his dolor dolorous discourses of their own and other *folks'* misfortune.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Dorilaus having married his sister, had his marriage in short time blest, for so are *folk* wont to say, how unhappy soever the children after grow, with a son.—*Id.*

When with greatest art he spoke,
You'd think he talk'd like other *folk*;
For all a rhetorician's rules
Teach nothing but to name his tools.
Butler, Hudibras.

As the word is essentially collective, the use of it in the plural is excusably considered as vulgar. Its use, however, as applied to two *collections*, is legitimate. *Peoples* is getting used in this way.

'Let the *peoples* spin for ever down the ringing grooves of time.' (Tennyson, Locksley Hall.)

Peoples, however, as *populations*, is likely to become a current plural before *folks*, from a more essentially collective word. It may mean, for instance, *nationalities*, or *popular bodies*, which *folk* is not likely to do.

Old good man Dobson of the green
Remembers he the trees has seen,
And goes with *folks* to show the sight.
Swift, Baucis and Philemon.

Never tell me what people say, whilst I am happy in the arms of him I love. Some *folks* rail against other *folks*, because other *folks* have what some *folks* would be glad of.—*Fielding, The Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

2. Nations; mankind.

Thou shalt judge the *folk* righteously, and govern the nations upon earth.—*Psalms*, lvii. 4.

3. Any kind of people as discriminated from others.

The river thrice hath flow'd, no ebb between:
And the old *folk*, time's doting chronicles,
Say it did so a little time before.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

Anger is a kind of baseness: as it appears well in the weakness of children, women, old *folks*, and sick *folks*.—*Bacon.*

Fólkland. *s.* Copyhold land, in contradistinction to bookland (*bocland*) or charterland.

They held their small portions of land as an inheritance . . . not by charter, but by a sort of prescription: this was called *folkland*.—*Burke, Abridgement of English History*, ii. 7.

Fólklore. *s.* [whether formed out of the English elements *folk* and *lore*, or taken direct from the German *volkslehre*, this is a word of recent origin, coinage, or introduction. Sometimes it is spelt as two words, sometimes as *folkslore*. How the first element is pronounced is another question; generally, perhaps, with the *l* in *folk* sounded, rather than as *foak*. It is oftener used as the heading of a notice than in the context of influential writers.] System of popular legends, traditions, or superstitions.

That all the peculiar and popular observances of our ancestors and our peasantry, which are now (1852) classed under the Teutonic appellation of *folkslore* (*volkslehre*) should have been originally brought from the countries of these Teutons . . . appears so natural that few will object and fewer still deny.—*Dr. W. Bell, Shakespeare's Puck and his Folkslore.*

As English *folk lore* possesses an interest for the readers of 'Notes and Queries,' I venture to suppose that the proverbs and proverbial phrases of the French language also will not be devoid of attraction.—*Notes and Queries*, (second series), vol. xii. p. 302.

Some of the most remarkable incidents of Greek mythology are to be found in the *folk-lore* of English counties.—*Cox, Tales of Thebes and Argos*, introd. note.

Fólkmote. *s.* Meeting of people.

Those hills were appointed for two special uses, and built by two several nations: the one is that which you call *folkmotes*, built by the Saxons, and signifies in the Saxon a meeting of folk.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

To which *folkemote* they all, with one consent,
Agreed to travel. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, iv. 4, 6.

These held a court every fortnight, which they called the *folkmote* or leet, and there became reciprocally bound to each other, and to the publick, for their own peaceable behaviour, and that of their families and dependants.—*Burke, Abridgement of English History*, ii. 7.

Fólkmooter. *s.* Upholder of folkmotes; democrat. *Rhetorical.*

These matters are not for pragmaticks and *folkmooters* to babble in.—*Milton, Colasterion.* (Ord MS.)

Fólkright. *s.* Popular right.

When any new chapters, hence called capitula, had been added to the ancient law or *folkright*, special messengers (missi) were dispatched into the provinces to obtain the assent and signatures of the free men, and the chapters thus ratified became henceforth the law of the land.—*Kemble, The Saxons in England*, b. ii. ch. vi.

Follicle. *s.* [Lat. *folliculus*, diminutive of *follis* = bellows.]

1. In *Anatomy.* Cavity in any body with strong coats.

Although there be no eminent and circular *follicle*, no round bag or vesicle, which long containeth this humour; yet is there a manifest receptacle of choler from the liver into the guts.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Three forms of these glands [of the mucous membrane of the small intestines] have been distinguished: 1. The *follicles* of Lieberkuehn—foramina or depressions so small as not to be visible without the aid of a glass; . . . 2. Brunner's glands, *follicles* visible to the naked eye; 3. The . . . glands of Peyer.—*Baly, Translation of Müller's Elements of Special Physiology*, b. ii. sec. iv. ch. ii.

2. In *Botany.* Seed vessel with one valve.

A *follicle* has one cell, and bursts lengthwise.—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary.*

Follicular. *adj.* Connected with a follicle or follicles: (in the extract *anatomical* ones).

Thus, having typhus fever to deal with, we seek for *follicular* ulceration of the intestines, and often find it.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine*, lect. xvi.

Follíful. *adj.* Full of folly.

The common people call wit, mirth: and fancy, folly: fanciful and *folliful* they use indiscriminately.—*Shenstone.*

Fóllow. *v. a.* [A.S. *folgian*.]

1. Go after (not *before*, or *side by side*); pursue; chase.

I had rather, forsooth, go before you like a man, than *follow* him like a dwarf.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 2.

Where ranks fell thickest was indeed the place
To seek Sebastian, through a track of death
I *follow'd* him by groans of dying foes. *Dryden.*

2. Accompany; not forsake.

Yet doubt not but in valley and in plain
God is as here, and will be found alike
Present, and of his presence many a sign
Still *following* thee, still compassing thee round
With goodness and paternal love, his face
Express, and of his steps the track divine.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 349.

3. Attend as a dependant.

And the three eldest sons of Jesse went and *followed* Saul to the battle.—1 *Samuel*, xvii. 13.

Let not the muse then flatter lawless sway,
Nor *follow* fortune where she leads the way. *Pope.*

4. Succeed in order of time.

Such *follow* him as shall be registered,
Part good, part bad, of bad the longer scroll.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 335.

Signs *following* signs, lead on the mighty year.
Pope.

5. Be consequential in argument: (as *effects* to *causes*).

I laugh, when those who at the spear are bold
And venturous, if that fail them, shrink and fear
What yet they know must *follow*, to endure
Exile, or ignominy, or bonds or pain.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 204.

6. Imitate; copy as a pupil; be of an opinion or party.

Where Rome keepeth that which is ancienter and better, others, whom we much more affect, leaving it for newer, and changing it for worse, we had rather *follow* the perfections of them whom we like not, than in defects resemble them whom we love.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Ill patterns are sure to be *followed* more than good rules.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

7. Obey; observe as a guide or direction.

If all who do not *follow* oral tradition as their only rule of faith are out of the church, then all who *follow* the council of Trent are no Christians.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Fair virtue, should I *follow* thee,
I should be naked and alone,
For thou art not in company,
And scarce art to be found in one. *Evelyn.*

8. Pursue as an object of desire.

Follow peace with all men.—*Hebrews*, xii. 14.

Follow not that which is evil.—3 *John*, 11.

9. Confirm by new endeavours; keep up indefatigably: (often with *up*, as 'he *follows up* his first attempts').

They bound themselves to his laws and obedience; and in case it had been *followed up* on them, as it should have been, they should have been reduced to perpetual civility.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

10. Attend to; be busied with.

He that undertaketh and *followeth* other men's business for gain, shall fall into suits.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxix. 9.

Fóllow. *v. n.*

1. Come after another, either in time or place.

The famine shall *follow* close after you.—*Jeremiah*, xlii. 16.

Welcome all that lead or *follow*
To the oracle of Apollo. *B. Jonson.*

2. Attend servilely.

Such smiling rogues as these sooth every passion,
That in the nature of their lords rebels:
As knowing nought, like dogs, but *following*.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 2.

3. Be consequential.

a. As *effect* to *cause.*

If the neglect or abuse of liberty to examine what would really and truly make for his happiness mislead him, the miscarriages that *follow* on it must be imputed to his own election.—*Locke.*

To tempt them to do what is neither for their own nor the good of those under their care, great mischiefs cannot but *follow*.—*Id.*

b. As *inference* to *premises.*

Though there are or have been sometimes dwarfs, and sometimes giants in the world; yet it does not *follow* that there must be such in every age, nor in every country.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Dangerous doctrine must necessarily *follow*, from making all political power to be nothing else but Adam's paternal power.—*Locke.*

4. Continue endeavours; persevere: (often with *up*; the use of *on*, as in the extract, *rare*).

Then shall we know, if we *follow on* to know the Lord.—*Hosea*, vi. 3.

Fóllower. *s.* One who follows.

1. One who comes after another: (not *before* him, or *side by side*).

Little gallant, you were wont to be a *follower*; but now you are a leader; whether had you rather lead mine eyes, or eye your master's heels?—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 2.

No stop, no stay, but clouds of sand arise,
Spurn'd and cast backward on the *follower's* eyes.
Dryden.

2. One who observes a guide or leader.
The understanding that should be eyes to the blind faculty of the will, is blind itself; and so brings all the inconveniences that attend a blind *follower*, under the conduct of a blind guide.—*South, Sermons.*

3. Attendant or dependant.
No *follower*, but a friend. *Pope*

4. Associate; companion.
Grief is an impudent guest,
A *follower* every where.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Queen of Corinth.

5. One under the command of another.
I hold it no wisdom to leave unto the Irish chiefs too much command over their kindred, but rather withdraw their *followers* from them as much as may be, and gather them under the command of law.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*
And forc'd Æneas, when his ships were lost,
To leave his *followers* on a foreign coast.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

6. Scholar; imitator; copier.
Be ye *followers* of me, even as I am of Christ.—1 *Corinthians*, xi. 1.
The true profession of Christianity inviolably engages all its *followers* to do good to all men.—*Bishop Sprat, Sermons.*
Every one's idea of identity will not be the same that Pythagoras and thousands of his *followers* have.—*Locke.*
The church of Smyrna professed they worthily loved the martyrs, as the disciples and *followers* of our Lord; and because of their exceeding great affection to their King and their Master.—*Nelson.*
The studious head or gen'rous mind,
Follower of God, or friend of human kind,
Poet or patriot, rose but to restore
The faith and moral nature gave before.
Pope, Essays.

7. Acknowledged lover or sweetheart of a maid-servant, who has, or would have, access to her in her place of service; young man who keeps company with her. 'No *followers* allowed' may be seen in advertisements.
To tell Mrs. Jones—who yesterday engaged her cook Betty for fourteen pound a year, having beaten her down from fourteen guineas by a compromise about the beer; and who, after various squabbles, finally turned out pretty Susan, the housemaid, into the ghastly Vanity fair of London, for gossiping on area steps with divers *followers*—or the Honourable Mrs. Browne Browne, who keeps Victorine sitting up till daylight just to undo her mistress' gown, and last week threatened, though she did not dare, to dismiss the fine upper nurse, because during the brief minute or two after dessert, when master baby appeared, mamma, who rarely sees him at any other time, and never meddles with his education, physical or moral, was shocked to hear from his rosy lips a 'naughty word'—to say to these 'ladies' that the 'women' they employ are of the same feminine flesh and blood, would of course meet nominal assent.—*A Woman's Thoughts about Women, by the Author of John Halifax Gentleman.*

Fóllowing. *part. adj.* Subsequent.
Living carcasses design'd
For death, the *following* day, in bloody fight.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 277.

Fóllowing. *verbal abs.*

1. Retinue; body of followers.
Fortunately the expounder of this doctrine had but a small *following*.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i. ch. v.

2. Vocation; calling; business.
In every age men in general attend more to their own immediate pursuits and *followings* than to the ... claims of discontented factions.—*S. Turner, History of England during the middle Ages*, b. vii. ch. v.

Fólly. *s.* [N.Fr. *follie*, from *fol.*]

1. Want of understanding; weakness of intellect.
This is *folly*, childhood's guide,
This is childhood at her side. *Hawkesworth.*

2. Criminal weakness; depravity of mind.
She hath wrought *folly* in Israel, to play the whore in her father's house.—*Deuteronomy*, xxii. 21.
They have committed lewdness and *folly* in Israel.—*Judges*, xx. 6.
To plainness honour's bound
When majesty to *folly* falls.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.
She turn'd to *folly*, and she was a whore.
Id., Othello, v. 2.

3. Act of levity or passion unbecoming gravity or deep wisdom: (*plural*).
Love is blind, and lovers cannot see
The pretty *follies* that themselves commit;
For if they could, Cupid himself would blush
To see me thus transformed to a boy.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 6.

Thy hum'rous vein, thy pleasing *folly*,
Lies all neglected, all forgot. *Prior.*
Leave such to trifle with more grace and ease,
Whom *folly* pleases, or whose *follies* please.
Pope, Imitations of Horace.

Foménd. *v. a.* [Fr *fomenter*; Lat. *fomento*, from *foveo* = cherish.]

1. Cherish with heat.
Every kind that lives,
Fomented by his virtual power, and warm'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 337.

2. Bathe with warm lotions.
He *fomented* the head with opiates to procure sleep, and a solution of opium in water to *foment* the forehead.—*Arbuthnot.*

3. Encourage; support; cherish.
They love their givings, and *foment* their deeds no less than parents do their children.—*Sir H. Wotton.*
Blame then thyself, as reason's law requires,
Since nature gave, and thou *foment'st* my fires.
Dryden.
They are troubled with those ill humours, which they themselves infused and *fomented* in them.—*Locke.*

Foménd. *s.* Encouragement.
What is this but to invite new desolations, which God in kindness must send to take away the opportunities and *foments* of our ruining sins?—*Allestree, Sermons.* (Ord MS.)

Fomentátion. *s.*

1. In *Medicine.* See extract.
Fomentation calleth forth the humour by vapours; but yet, in regard of the way made by the poultis, draweth gently the humours out: for it is a gentle *fomentation*, and hath withal a mixture of some stupefactive.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
The medicines were prepared by the physicians, and the lotions or *fomentations* by the nurses.—*Arbuthnot.*
Fomentation is partial bathing, called also stuping, which is applying hot flannels to any part, dipped in medicated decoctions, whereby the steams breathe into the parts, and discuss obstructed humours.—*Quincy.*

2. Encouragement.
This gentleman leaveth Italy in present tranquillity, though not without a little fear of some alteration on the side of Savoy: which prince seemeth to have great and unquiet thoughts; and, I fear, they will lack no *fomentation* from abroad.—*Sir H. Wotton. Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 276.
And dive in science for distinguished names,
Dishonest *fomentation* of your pride!
Young, Night Thoughts, v.

Foménter. *s.* One who foments; encourager; supporter.
These fatal distempers, as they did much hurt to the body politick at home, being like humours stirred in the natural without evacuation, so did they produce disadvantageous effects abroad; and better had it been that the raisers and *fomenters* of them had never sprung up.—*Howell.*
The kindler, *fomenter*, and advancer of the whole German war.—*Bewailing of the Peace of Germany*, p. 113: 1635.
A perpetual *fomenter* and nourisher of sin.—*Hales, Sermon, Golden Remains*, p. 25.

Fond. *adj.* [?] This is not only the oldest, but provincially the *commonest*, use of the word.

1. Foolish; silly; indiscreet; imprudent; injudicious.
That the Grecians or Gentiles ever did think it a *fond* or unlikely way to seek men's conversion by sermons, we have not heard.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
He was beaten out of all love of learning by a *fond* schoolmaster.—*Ascham.*
Tell these sad women,
'Tis *fond* to wail inevitable strokes,
As 'tis to laugh at them.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 1.
Grant I may never prove so *fond*
To trust man on his oath or bond.
Id., Timon of Athens, i. 2, grace.
I am weaker than a woman's tear,
Tamer than sleep, *fonder* than ignorance.
Id., Troilus and Cressida, i. 1.
Fond thoughts may fall into some idle brain;
But one belief of all, is ever wise.
Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul.
Thou see'st
How subtly to detain thee I devise,
Inviting thee to hear while I relate;
Fond! were it not in hope of thy reply.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 206.
So *fond* are mortal men,
Fall'n into wrath divine,
As their own ruin on themselves t' invite.
Id., Samson Agonistes, 1682.
'Twas not revenge for griev'd Apollo's wrong
Those ass's ears on Midas' temples hung;
But *fond* repentance of his happy wish. *Waller.*

But reason with your *fond* religion fights;
For many gods are many infinites.
Dryden, Tyrannick Love.
This is *fond*, because it is the way to cheat thyself.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

2. Trifling; valued by folly.
Not with *fond* shekels of the tested gold,
Or stones, whose rate are either rich or poor
As fancy values them.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

3. Foolishly tender; injudiciously indulgent
I'm a foolish *fond* wife.—*Addison.*
Like Venus I'll shine,
Be *fond* and be fine. *Id*

4. Pleased in too great a degree; foolishly delighted; doting.
Some are so *fond* to know a great deal at once, and love to talk of things with freedom and boldness before they thoroughly understand them.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*
With *of.*
Fame is in itself a real good, if we may believe Cicero, who was perhaps too *fond of* it.—*Dryden.*
I, *fond of* my well-chosen seat,
My pictures, medals, books complete. *Prior*

Fond. *v. a.* Treat with great indulgence; caress; cocker.
Howe'er unjust your jealousy appear,
It does my pity, not my anger move:
I'll *fond* it as the froward child of love.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.
When amidst the fervour of the feast,
The Tyrian hugs, and fonds thee on her breast,
And with sweet kisses in her arms constrains,
Thou may'st infuse the venom in her veins.
Id., Translation of the Æneid.

Fond. *v. n.* Be fond of; be in love with; doat on.
How will this fadge? My master loves her dearly;
And I, poor monster, *fond* as much on him;
And she, mistaken, seems to dote on me.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, ii. 2.

Fóndle. *v. a.* Treat endearingly.
Fondled and flattered by his foolish relatives, he knew nothing of the wholesome discipline of opposition.—*S. Turner, History of England during the middle Ages*, b. iv. ch. i.

Fóndling. *part. adj.* Endearing.
They are allowed to kiss the child at meeting and parting; but a professor, who always stands by, will not suffer them to use any *fondling* expressions.—*Swift.*

Fóndling. *s.*

1. Person or thing much fondled or caressed: something regarded with great affection.
Quyte you well in feld and town,
And of all the *fondlyngs* make a deliverance.
Mystery of Candlemas-Day: 1512.
Partiality in a parent is commonly unlucky; for *fondlings* are in danger to be made fools, and the children that are least cockered make the best and wisest men.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
The bent of our own minds may favour any opinion or action, that may shew it to be a *fondling* of our own.—*Locke.*
Any body would have guessed miss to have been bred up under a cruel stepdame, and John to be the *fondling* of a tender mother.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*
Bred a *fondling* and an heiress,
Dress'd like any lady may'ress;
Cocker'd by the servants round.
Was too good to touch the ground. *Swift.*

2. Fool.
We have many such *fondlings*, that are their wives' packhorses and slaves.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 603.

Fóndly. *adv.* In a fond manner.

1. Foolishly; weakly; imprudently; injudiciously.
Most shallowly did you these arms commence,
Fondly brought here, and foolishly sent hence.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 2.
Sorrow and grief of heart
Makes him speak *fondly*, like a frantick man.
Id., Richard II. iii. 3.
Ficinus *fondly* adviseth, for the prolongation of life, that a vein be opened in the arm of some wholesome young man, and the blood be sucked.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
The military mound
The British files transcend, in evil hour
For their proud foes, that *fondly* brav'd their fate.
A. Philips.
Some valuing those of their own side or mind,
Still make themselves the measure of mankind:
Fondly we think we merit honour then,
When we but praise ourselves in other men. *Pope.*
Under those sacred leaves secure
From common lightning of the skies,
He *fondly* thought he might endure
The flashes of Ardelia's eyes. *Swift.*

Fóndness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Fond.

1. Foolishness; weakness; want of sense; want of judgement.

Fondness it were for any, being free,
To covet fetters, though they golden be.
Spenser, Sonnets.

So many absurd and indeed ridiculous consequences do follow the *fondness* of this argument.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 55.

2. Foolish tenderness.

My heart had still some foolish *fondness* for thee;
But hence! 'tis gone: I give it to the winds.
Addison, Cato.

Hopeless mother!
Whose *fondness* could compare her mortal offspring
To those which fair Latona bore to Jove. *Prior.*

3. Tender passion.

[illegible] perverts my meaning still;
[illegible] construed into *fondness*.
A. Philips, Distrest Mother.
[illegible] that youthful air,
[illegible] it to spare:
[illegible] a certain earl
[illegible] was but a girl. *Swift.*

4. Unreasonable liking.

[illegible] err that either through indulgence to others, or *fondness* to any sin in themselves, substitute for repentance any thing that is less than a sincere resolution of new obedience, attended with faithful endeavour, and meet fruits of this change.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

Not that he had any *fondness* to the number itself.—*Norris, Discourses on the Beatitudes*, p. 245.

Font. *s.* [Fr. *fonts*; Lat. *fons, fontis*; A.S. *font* and *funt*.] Stone vessel in which the water for holy baptism is contained in the church.

The presenting of infants at the holy *font* is by their godfathers.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

I have no name, no title;
No, not that name was given me at the *font*.
Shakespear, Richard II. iv. 1.

Font. *s.* [Fr. *fonte*, from *fondre* = cast.] In *Printing.* Assortment of letters and accents. See also Fount.

I caused a *font* of Irish letters to be cast.—*Boyle, Letter* in *Birch's Life of R. Boyle*, p. 417.

Fóntanel. *s.* [Fr. *fontanelle*.]

1. Issue; discharge opened in the body.

I see some full bodies, that can enjoy no health without strong evacuations, blood-lettings, *fontanels*.—*Bishop Hall, Select Thoughts*, § 21.

Artificial issues, made in any part of the body, are by physicians called *fontinels*, or little fountains.—*Hammond, Paraphrase and Annotations on the New Testament, St. Mark*, iv. 29.

2. See extract.

The parietal bones and the frontal do not coalesce until the third year after birth, so that, before this period, there is an obvious interstice, commonly called mould, and scientifically the anterior *fontanel*. There is also a lesser space, occasionally, between the occipital and parietal bones, termed the posterior *fontanel*.—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary.*

Fontánge. *s.* Knot of ribands on the top of the headdress. *Rare; obsolete if ever naturalized.*

These old-fashioned *fontanges* rose an ell above the head: they were pointed like steeples, and had long loose pieces of crape, which were fringed, and hung down their backs.—*Addison.*

Food. *s.* [A.S. *foda*.]

1. Victuals; provision for the mouth.

On my knees I beg,
That you'll vouchsafe me raiment, bed, and *food*.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 4.

Much *food* is in the tillage of the poor.—*Proverbs*, xiii. 23.

They give us *food*, which may with nectar vie,
And wax that does the absent sun supply. *Waller.*

2. Anything that nourishes.

Give me some musick: musick, moody *food*
Of us that trade in love.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 5.

O dear son Edgar,
The *food* of thy abused father's wrath,
Might I but live to see thee in my touch,
I'd say, I had eyes again. *Id., King Lear*, iv. 1.

Food. *v. a.* Feed. *Obsolete.*

He was *fooded* forth in vain with long talk.—*Barret, Alvearie*: 1580.

Foódfit. *adj.* Fit for food. *Rare.*

I see not how in those round blazing beams
One should imagine any *food-fit* limbs.
Sylvester, Translation of Du Bartas.
(Nares by H. & W.)

Foódful. *adj.* Fruitful; full of food; plenteous.

Where wert thou when I made
The *foodful* earth, and her foundation laid?
G. Sandys, Paraphrase of the Book of Job, p. 55.

There Tityus was to see, who took his birth
From heav'n, his nursing from the *foodful* earth.
Dryden.

An analogy most fruitful, and more *foodful* than the old Ephesian statue with three tier of beasts.—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace.*

Foóding. *s.* Food for livelihood. *Rare.*

As Joan her *fooding* bought, some good, some bad.
Witt's Recreation: 1654. (Nares by H. & W.)

Foódless. *adj.* Not affording food; barren.

The dry and *foodless* wilderness.—*G. Sandys, Psalm* lxxiv.

The *foodless* wilds
Pour forth their brown inhabitants.
Thomson, Seasons, Winter.

Foódy. *adj. Rare.*

1. Eatable; fit for food.

To vessels, wine she drew;
And into well sew'd sacks pour'd *foody* meal.
Chapman.

2. Abounding in a supply of food.

Who brought them to the sable fleet from Ida's *foody* streams. *Chapman, Translation of the Iliad*, xi. 104. (Nares by H. & W.)

Fool. *s.* [Fr. *fol, fou*.]

1. One to whom nature has denied reason; natural; idiot.

Dost thou call me *fool*, boy?—All thy other titles thou hast given away; that thou wast born with.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 4.

It may be asked whether the eldest son, being a *fool*, shall inherit paternal power before the younger, a wise man.—*Locke.*

He thanks his stars he was not born a *fool*. *Pope.*

The *fool* hath said in his heart there is no God.—*Psalms*, xiv. 1.

2. Term of indignity and reproach.

To be thought knowing, you must first put the *fool* upon all mankind.—*Dryden, Preface to Translation of Juvenal.*

3. One who counterfeits folly; buffoon; jester.

Where's my knave, my *fool*? Go you, and call my *fool* hither.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 4.

I scorn, although their drudge, to be their *fool* or jester.—*Milton.*

Used *adjectivally.*

If this disguise sit not naturally on so grave a person, yet it may become him better than that *fool's* coat.—*Sir J. Denham.*

Play the fool. Act like one void of common understanding; play pranks like a hired jester; jest; make sport.

I returning where I left his armour, found another instead thereof, and armed myself therein to *play the fool*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

I have *played the fool*, and have erred exceedingly.—*1 Samuel*, xxvi. 21.

Well, thus we *play the fools* with the time, and the spirits of the wise sit in the clouds and mock us.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 2.

Is it worth the name of freedom to be at liberty to *play the fool*, and draw shame and misery upon a man's self?—*Locke.*

Fool's errand.

While he was pleasing himself with thoughts so agreeable to his temper, he learned that he had been deceived, and had been used as an instrument for deceiving the nation. His mission to Hungerford had been a *fool's errand*. The king had never meant to abide by the terms which he had instructed his commissioners to propose.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

Make a fool of. Disappoint; defeat.

'Twere as good a deed as to drink when a man's a-hungry, to challenge him to the field, and then to break promise with him, and *make a fool of* him.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

Fool. *v. n.* Trifle; toy; play; idle; sport.

Fool not; for all may have,
If they dare try, a glorious life, a grave. *G. Herbert.*

If you have the luck to be court-fools, those that have either wit or honesty, you may *fool* withal, and spare not.—*Sir J. Denham.*

It must be an industrious youth that provides against age: and he that *fools* away the one, must either beg or starve in the other.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

But my Lord Foppington's married, and one would not *fool* with him for his lady's sake; it may make her uneasie.—*Cibber, The Careless Husband.*

Fool. *v. a.*

1. Treat with contempt; disappoint; frustrate; defeat.

And shall it in more shame be further spoken,
That you are *fool'd*, discarded, and shook off?
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. i. 3.

Him over-weening
To over-reach; but with the serpent meeting,
Fool'd and beguil'd. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 878.

If men loved to be deceived and *fooled* about their spiritual estate, they cannot take a surer course than by taking their neighbour's word for that, which can be known only from their own heart.—*South, Sermons.*

I am tir'd with waiting for this chemick gold,
Which *fools* us young, and beggars us when old.
Dryden.

I would advise this blinded set of men not to give credit to those, by whom they have been so often *fooled* and imposed upon.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

2. Infatuate; make foolish.

If it be you that stir these daughters' hearts
Against their father, *fool* me not so much,
To bear it tamely. *Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 4.

When I am read, thou feign'st a weak applause,
As if thou wert my friend, but lack'st a cause;
This but thy judgment *fools*; the other way
Would both thy folly and thy spite betray.
B. Jonson.

It were an handsome plot,
But full of difficulties, and uncertain;
And he's so *fool'd* with downright honesty,
He'll ne'er believe it. *Sir J. Denham, Sophy.*

A long and eternal adieu to all unlawful pleasures: I will no longer be *fooled* or imposed upon by them.—*Calamy, Sermons.*

A boor of Holland, whose cares of growing still richer and richer, perhaps *fool* him so far as to make him enjoy less in his riches than others in poverty.—*Sir W. Temple.*

3. Cheat: (as, 'to *fool* one of his money').

Fool. *s.* [?] Viand made of gooseberries scalded and pounded, and of cream.

Thou full dish of *fool*.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, v. 1.

Fall to your cheesecakes, curds, and clouted cream,
Your *fool*, your flawns. *B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.*

To make out the dinner full certain I am
That Ridge is anchovy, and Reynolds is lamb;
That Hickey's a capon, and, by the same rule,
Magnanimous Goldsmith a gooseberry *fool*.
Goldsmith, Retaliation.

Foólbold. *adj.* Foolishly bold; foolhardy. *Rare.*

Some in corners have been *foolbold*.—*Conclusion of Leland's Journey, enlarged by Bale*, L. 3. b.

Foólborn. *adj.* Begotten by a fool.

Reply not to me with a *foolborn* jest.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. v. 5.

Foólery. *s.*

1. Habitual folly.

Foolery, sir, does walk about the orb like the sun; it shines every where: I would be sorry, sir, but the fool should be as oft with your master as with my mistress.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, iii. 1.

He keeps the house of pride and *foolery*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Spanish Curate.

2. Act of folly; trifling practice.

Talk not much with a fool, and go not to him that hath no understanding. Beware of him, lest thou have trouble; and thou shalt never be defiled with his *fooleries*.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxii. 13.

I shall do that that's fit, sir;
And fit to cross your *fooleries*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Pilgrim.

It is mere *foolery* to multiply distinct particulars in treating of things, where the difference lies only in words.—*Watts.*

3. Object of folly.

That Pythagoras, Plato, or Orpheus believed in any of these *fooleries*, it cannot be suspected.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

We are transported with *fooleries*, which, if we understood, we should despise.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Foolháppy. *adj.* Lucky without contrivance or judgment.

As when a ship, that flies fair under sail,
An hidden rock escaped unawares,
That lay in wait her wreck for to bewail;
The mariner, yet half amazed, stares
At perils past, and yet in doubt he dares
To joy at his *foolhappy* oversight.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Foolhárdiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Foolhardy; mad rashness; courage without sense.

There is a difference betwixt daring and *foolhardiness*; Lucan and Statius often ventured them too far, our Virgil never.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.*

A false glossing parasite would ... call his *foolhardiness* valour, and then he may go on boldly, because blindly.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 347.

But will you therefore be so much a fool
To write at random, and neglect a rule?
Or, while your faults are set to general view,
Hope all men should be blind, or pardon you?

Who would not such *foolhardiness* condemn,
Where, though perchance you may escape from blame,
Yet praise you never can expect, or claim?
Oldham, Horace's Art of Poetry imitated in English.

Foolhárdise. *s.* Foolhardiness; adventurousness without judgement. *Obsolete.*
More huge in strength than wise in works he was,
And reason with *foolhardise* over-ran;
Stern melancholy did his courage pass,
And was, for terror more, all arm'd in shining brass.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Foolhárdy. *adj.* Daring without judgement; madly adventurous; foolishly bold.
One mother, when as her *foolhardy* child
Did come too near, and with his talons play,
Half dead through fear, her little babe revil'd.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Some would be so *foolhardy* as to presume to be more of the cabinet-council of God Almighty than the angels.—*Howell.*
If any yet be so *foolhardy*,
T' expose themselves to vain jeopardy;
If they come wounded off, and lame,
No honour's got by such a maim.
Butler, Hudibras.
At a later period, when he had paid dearly for his *foolhardy* contempt of public opinion, it was the fashion at Saint Germain's to excuse him by throwing the blame on others.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. viii.

Foólify. *v. a.* Make a fool of anyone.
Right sewile fear, with errors *foolifi'd*.
Sylvester, Du Bartas. (Ord MS.)

Foóling. *verbal abs.* Making a fool of anyone; playing the fool.
I, in this kind of merry *fooling*, am nothing to you; so you may continue and laugh at nothing still.—*Shakespear, Tempest*, ii. 1.
He must be happy that knows the true measures of *fooling*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
Is this a time for *fooling?*
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

Foólish. *adj.*

1. Void of understanding; weak of intellect.
Pray do not mock me
I am a very *foolish* fond old man;
Fourscore and upwards, not an hour more nor less;
And to deal plainly,
I fear I am not in my perfect mind.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 7.
He, of all the men that ever my *foolish* eyes looked upon, was the best deserving a fair lady.—*Id., Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

2. Imprudent; indiscreet.
We are come off
Like Romans; neither *foolish* in our stands,
Nor cowardly in retire.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 6.

3. Ridiculous; contemptible.
It is a *foolish* thing to make a long prologue and to be short in the story itself.—2 *Maccabees*, ii. 32.
What could the head perform alone,
If all their friendly aids were gone?
A *foolish* figure he must make;
Do nothing else but sleep and ake. *Prior, Alma.*
He allows himself in *foolish* hatreds and resentments against particular persons, without considering that he is to love every body as himself.—*Law.*

Foólishly. *adv.* Weakly; without understanding; (in *Scripture*) wickedly.
Although we boast our winter sun looks bright,
And *foolishly* are glad to see it at its height;
Yet so much sooner comes the long and gloomy night. *Swift.*

Foólishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Foolish; folly; want of understanding; foolish practice; actual deviation from the right.
Foolishness being properly a man's deviation from right reason, in point of practice, must needs consist in his pitching upon such an end as is unsuitable to his condition, or pitching upon means unsuitable to the compassing of his end.—*South, Sermons.*
Charm'd by their eyes, their manners I acquire,
And shape my *foolishness* to their desire. *Prior.*

Foólscap. *s.* Term denoting the size of the sheet of paper: (as pot, *foolscap*, &c., pot being the smallest, and *foolscap* the second in the ascending scale to *atlas*-paper).
'Action, my dear friend,' said Daly, 'action is the thing;—you may sigh and swear away four sides of *foolscap*—most appropriate paper—and what then? you have done nothing but record sentiments which the circumstances of a few years may entirely alter, and pledged yourself to a constancy which events may try, and even overthrow.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. i. ch. vi.

Used *adjectivally.*
He looked on with the same grave, attentive stolidity, occasionally nodding his head, as he was wont of yore when he received a deputation on sugar duties or joint-stock banks, and when he made, as was his custom when particularly perplexed, an occasional note on a sheet of *foolscap* paper.—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby.*

Foólship. *s.* Rank or condition of a fool: (in the extract a contumelious parody of *worship, lordship*, and other titles of honour).
The law will allow her honorable alimony out of your *foolship's* fortune.—*Cowley, Cutter of Coleman Street.*

Fool's-stones. *s.* Tubers, like testicles, of the native plant Orchis *Morio* (Gr. μῶρος = foolish, foolish person, fool).
'Long purples
That liberal shepherds give a grosser name.'
(Hamlet, iv. 7.)
The grosser name is the word under notice.
These kindes of *Foole's stones* do grow naturally to their best liking in pastures or fields that seldom or never are dunged or manured. They floure in May and June. Their stones are to be gathered for medicine in September, as are those of the Dog's stones.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 209: 1633.

Foóltrap. *s.* Snare to catch fools in: (as a *flytrap*).
Bets, at first, were *fooltraps*, where the wise,
Like spiders, lay in ambush for the flies. *Dryden.*

Foot. *s.* plural *feet.* [A.S. *fót*, plural *fét.*]

1. Part upon which we stand.
The queen that bore thee,
Oft'ner upon her knees than on her *feet*,
Died ev'ry day she liv'd. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iv. 3.
His affection to the church was so notorious, that he never deserted it till both it and he were overrun and trod under *foot*.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

2. That by which anything is supported in the nature of a foot: (as, 'The *foot* of a table').

3. Lower part; base.
Yond' towers, whose wanton tops do buss the clouds,
Must kiss their own *feet.*
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 5.
Fretting, by little and little, washes away and eats out both the tops, and sides, and *feet* of mountains.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

4. End; lower part.
What dismal cries are those?—
Nothing; a trifling sum of misery,
New added to the *foot* of thy account:
Thy wife is seiz'd by force, and borne away.
Dryden, Cleomenes.

5. Act of walking.
Antiochus departed, weening in his pride to make the land navigable, and the sea passable by *foot*.—2 *Maccabees*, v. 21.

6. *On foot* (written sometimes *o'foot*, whence *afoot*).

a. Walking; without carriage.
Israel journeyed about six hundred thousand *on foot*.—*Exodus*, xii.

b. In motion.
The centurions and their charges billeted already in the entertainment, and to be *on foot* at an hour's warning.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, iv. 3.

7. Infantry; footmen in arms: (in this sense it has *no plural*).
Lusias gathered three score thousand choice men of *foot*, and five thousand horsemen.—1 *Maccabees*, iv. 28.
Himself with all his *foot* entered the town, his horse being quartered about it.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
Thrice horse and *foot* about the fires are led,
And thrice with loud laments they wail the dead.
Dryden.

8. Footing.
See on what *foot* we stand; a scanty shore,
The sea behind, our enemies before.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.
In specifying the word Ireland, it would seem to insinuate that we are not upon the same *foot* with our fellow subjects in England.—*Swift, The Drapier's Letters.*
There is no well wisher to his country without a little hope, that in time the kingdom may be on a better *foot*.—*Swift.*
I ask whether upon the *foot* of our constitution, as it stood in the reign of the late king James, a king of England may be deposed?—*Id.*
What colour of excuse can be for the contempt with which we treat this part of our species, the negroes, that we should not put them upon the common *foot* of humanity, that we should only set insignificant fine upon the man who murders them?—*Addison.*

9. Level; square; par. *Obsolete.*
Were it not for this easy borrowing upon interest men's necessities would draw upon them a most sudden undoing, in that they would be forced to sell their means, be it lands or goods, far under *foot*.—*Bacon, Essays.*

10. Certain number of syllables constituting a distinct part of a verse.
Feet, in our English versifying, without quantity and joints, be sure signs that the verse is either born deformed, unnatural, or lame.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*
Did'st thou hear these verses?—O yes, I heard them all, and more too; for some o' them had in them more *feet* than the verses w[illegible]
spear, As you like it, iii. 2.
And Sydney's verse halts ill o[illegible]

11. Motion; action.
While other jests are something
Her father hath commanded her
Away with Slender to marry.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Wind[illegible]
In the government of the world the num[illegible] variety of the ends on *foot*, with the secret na[illegible] of most things to which they relate, must make distinct remark of their congruity in some cases very difficult, and in some unattainable.—*Grew.*

12. Step.
This man's son would, every *foot* and anon, be taking some of his companions into the orchard.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

13. Measure containing twelve inches, supposed to be the length of a man's foot: (when it signifies measure, it retains its singular form even when the numeral is *two* or more than *two*; the import being *collective* rather than truly plural).
An orange, lemon, and apple, wrapt in a linen cloth, being buried for a fortnight's space four *foot* deep within the earth, came forth no ways mouldy or rotten.—*Bacon.*

Set on foot. Originate; bring into existence or activity.
If such a tradition were at any time *set on foot*, it is not easy to imagine how it should at first gain entertainment; but much more difficult how it should come to be universally propagated.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Foot. *v. n.*

1. Dance; tread wantonly; trip.
Lonely the vale and full of horror stood,
Brown with the shade of a religious wood;
The moon was up and shot a gleamy light;
He saw a quire of ladies in a round,
That featly *footing* seem'd to skim the ground.
Dryden.

2. Go on foot.
By this the dreadful beast drew nigh to land,
Half flying and half *footing* in his haste.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Take heed, have open eye; for thieves do *foot* by night.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 1.

With *it.* In the following instances (as in *go it*, &c.) apparently *active.*
The man set the boy upon the ass, and *footed it* himself.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
With them a man sometimes cannot be a penitent, unless he also turns vagabond, and *foots it* to Jerusalem; or wanders over this or that part of the world, to visit the shrine of such or such pretended saint.—*South, Sermons.*

Foot. *v. a.*

1. Spurn; kick.
You that did void your rheum upon my beard,
And *foot* me as you spurn a stranger cur over your threshold.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.
For there the pride of all her heart will bow,
When you shall *foot* her from you, not she you.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit at several Weapons.

2. Settle; begin to fix.
What confed'racy have you with the traitors
Late *footed* in the kingdom?
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 7.

3. Tread.
Saint Withold *footed* thrice the wold:
He met the night-mare, and her name told;
Bid her alight, and her troth plight,
And aroynt thee, witch, aroynt thee right.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 4, song.
There haply by the ruddy damsel seen,
Or shepherd boy, they featly *foot* the green. *Tickell.*

4. Hold with the foot.
The holy eagle
Stoop'd, as to *foot* us. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, v. 4.

We are the earth, and they,
Like moles within us, heave and cast about;
And till they *foot* and clutch their prey,
They never cool, much less give out. *G. Herbert.*

5. Supply with feet: (in the extract it means the *part* for the *feet*).

New spur-leathers, or stockings by this time *footed*. — *Bishop Hall, Characteristics, The Vain-glorious.*

Foótball. *s.*

1. Ball commonly made of a blown bladder, cased with leather, driven by the foot.

Am I so round with you as you with me,
That like a *football* you do spurn me thus?
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, ii. 1.

One rolls along a *football* to his foes,
[redacted] broken truncheon deals his blows.
Dryden.

[redacted] of kicking the football.
[redacted] should be beautified with all
[redacted] exercises of winter; as *foot-*
[redacted] and sliding upon the ice.—
[redacted] of lusty shepherds try
[redacted] *football*, care of victory
[redacted] them salute so rudely, breast to breast,
[redacted] that their encounter seems too rough for jest.
Waller.

He was sensible the common *football* was a very imperfect imitation of that exercise. — *Arbuthnot and Pope, Martinus Scriblerus.*

Foótbands. *s.* Soldiers that march and fight on foot.

T' whom valiant Audlie, in their feint recoyle,
With his *foot-bands* alone did give the foyle.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 805.

Foótboy. *s.* Low menial; attendant in livery.

Was it discretion, lords, to let this man,
This honest man, wait like a lousy *footboy*
At chamber-door? *Shakespear, Henry VIII.* v. 2.

Whenever he imagines advantages will redound to one of his *footboys* by oppression of me, he never disputes it.—*Swift.*

Foótbreadth. *s.* Space which a foot might cover.

I will not give you of their land, no not so much as a *footbreadth* [in the margin, the treading of the sole of the foot].—*Deuteronomy*, ii. 5.

Foótbridge. *s.* Bridge on which passengers walk; narrow bridge.

Palemon's shepherd, fearing the *footbridge* was not strong enough, loaded it so long, till he broke that which would have borne a bigger burden.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Foótcloth. *s.* Sumpter cloth: (thence applied to a *horse* with *housings*).

How should he worshipp'd be, and reverenc'd,
Ride with his furs and *footcloths?*
B. Jonson, Volpone.

Milan, and many other cities in Italy, danced at this musick, made a *footcloth* of their master's livery, and from this time dated themselves free states.—*Fuller, Holy War*, p. 165.

I still will be a justice in the war
And ride upon my *footcloth.*
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Prophetess.

Foóted. *adj.* Shaped in the foot.

Snouted and tailed like a boar, and *footed* like a goat.—*Grew.*

Foótfall. *s.* Setting down of the foot.

For every trifle are they set upon me:
Sometime like apes, that moe and chatter at me,
And, after, bite me; then like hedge-hogs, which
Lie tumbling in my barefoot way, and mount
Their pricks at my *footfall.*
Shakespear, Tempest, ii. 2.

Foótfight. *s.* Fight on foot: (in opposition to that on *horseback*).

So began our *footfight* in such sort, that we were well entered to blood of both sides.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Foótgear. *s.* Apparel for the foot; shoes or boots.

Four gentlemanlike, handsome, well-dressed French soldiers waded for a time beside our carriage; wonderfully clean and neat: and had such art of picking their steps, that their *foot-gear* testified no higher than the ankle to the muddy pilgrimage these good people found themselves engaged in.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. iii. b. i. ch. viii.

Foótguards. *s.* pl. Footsoldiers belonging to those regiments called, by way of distinction, the guards.

The army was scarcely less disaffected than the clergy or the gentry. The garrison of the Tower had drunk the health of the imprisoned bishops. The *footguards* stationed at Lambeth had, with every mark of reverence, welcomed the primate back to his palace. Nowhere had the news of the acquittal been received with more clamorous delight than at Hounslow Heath.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ix.

Foóthold. *s.* Space to hold the [redacted]; space on which one may tread surely.

Getting more universal *foothold* in other persons, by dislodging her deformed enemy.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabalistica*, p. 242.

As to property producing empire, it is required that it should have some certain root or *foothold*, which except in land it cannot have, being otherwise, as it were, upon the wing. — *Harrington, Oceana*, p. 38.

All fell to work at the roots of the tree, and left it so little *foothold*, that the first blast laid it flat upon the ground.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

He's at the top: he has nothing above him to aspire to, nor any *foothold* left him to come down by.—*Id.*

Foóting. *s.*

1. Ground for the foot.

I'll read you matter deep and dangerous;
As full of peril and advent'rous spirit
As to o'erwalk a current, roaring loud,
On the unsteadfast *footing* of a spear.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. i. 3.

As Noah's pigeon, which return'd no more,
Did shew she *footing* found, for all the flood.
Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul.

2. Support; root.

Set cloven stakes; and wond'rous to behold,
Their sharpen'd ends in earth their *footing* place,
And the dry poles produce a living race.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil.

3. Basis; foundation.

All those sublime thoughts take their rise and *footing* here: the mind stirs not one jot beyond those ideas which sense or reflection have offered.—*Locke.*

The reasoning faculties of the soul would not know how to move, for want of a foundation and *footing* in most men, who cannot trace truth to its fountain and original.—*Id.*

4. Place; possession.

Whether they unctuous exhalations are,
Fir'd by the sun, or seeming so alone;
Or each some more remote and slippery star,
Which loses *footing* when to mortals shewn.
Dryden.

5. Tread; walk.

As he forward mov'd his *footing* old,
So backward still was turned his wrinkled face.
Spenser.

I would outnight you did nobody come:
But hark, I hear the *footing* of a man.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

Break off, break off; I feel the different sound
Of some chaste *footing* near about this ground.
Milton, Comus, 145.

6. Dance.

Make holyday: your ryestraw hats put on,
And these fresh nymphs encounter every one
In country *footing.* *Shakespear, Tempest*, iv. 1.

7. Steps; road; track.

He grew strong among the Irish: and in his *footing* his son continuing, hath increased his said name.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Like running weeds, that have no certain root; or like *footings* up and down, impossible to be traced. —*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

8. Entrance; beginning; establishment; equality: (the notion being founded on that of *level ground*, whereon two person stand with equal advantages).

Ever since our nation had any *footing* in this land, the state of England did desire to perfect the conquest.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

The defeat of colonel Bellasis gave them their first *footing* in Yorkshire.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

No useful arts have yet found *footing* here:
But all untaught and savage does appear.
Dryden, Indian Emperour.

9. State; condition; settlement: (common with *same*).

Gaul was on the *same footing* with Egypt, as to taxes.—*Arbuthnot.*

Many weeks had not passed after this interview, before Horatio and Leonora were what they call on a good *footing* together. All ceremonies except the last were now over; the writings were now drawn, and every thing was in the utmost forwardness, preparative to the putting Horatio in possession of all his wishes.—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

10. In *Architecture.* See extract.

Footing of a wall [is] courses of stone at the base, which project beyond its face, and thus give it greater stability.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Foótlicker. *s.* Slave; humble fawner; one who licks the foot.

Do that good mischief which may make this island
Thine own for ever; and I, thy Caliban,
For ay thy *footlicker*, *Shakespear, Tempest*, iv. 1.

Foótman. *s.*

1. Soldier who marches and fights on foot.

The numbers levied by her lieutenant did consist of *footmen* three millions, of horsemen one million. —*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

2. Servant in livery.

He was carried in a rich chariot, litterwise, with two horses at either end, and two *footmen* on each side.—*Bacon.*

What am I doing? How do I suffer this passion to creep imperceptibly upon me! How many days are past since I could have submitted to ask myself the question?—Marry a *footman*! Distraction! Can I afterwards bear the eyes of my acquaintance?—But I can retire from them; retire with one in whom I propose more happiness than the world without him can give me! . . . Ha! and do I doat thus on a *footman!* I despise, I detest my passion. —*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

Foótmanship. *s.* Art or faculty of a runner.

The Irish archers espying this, suddenly broke up, and committed the safety of their lives to their nimble *footmanship.*—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Yet, says the fox, I have baffled more of them with my wiles and shifts than ever you did with your *footmanship.*—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Foótpace. *s.* [? *haut pas.*] Dais; landing.

Storea, a mat, a *footpase* of sedges.—*Nomenclator.*

A *footpace* [is] a part of a pair of stairs, whereon, after four or five steps, you arrive to a broad place, where you make two or three paces before you ascend another step, thereby to ease the legs in ascending the rest of the stairs.—*Moxon.*

Foótpad. *s.* Highwayman who robs on foot: (not on *horseback*).

He was waylaid by two *footpads.*—*Goldsmith, Essays.*

Foótpath. *s.* Narrow way which will not admit horses or carriages.

Know'st thou the way to Dover?—
Both stile and gate, horseway and *footpath.*
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 1.

Foótpost. *s.* Post or messenger who travels on foot.

For carrying such letters, every thoroughfare weekly appointeth a *footpost*, whose dispatch is well near as speedy as the horses.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Foots. *s.* See Molasses.

Foótsore. *part. adj.* Sore and worn at the feet.

The heat of the ground made me *footsore.*—*De Foe, Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*

Foótstep. *s.*

1. Trace; track; impression left by the foot.

Clear-sighted Reason wisdom's judgement leads,
And Sense, her vassal, in her *footsteps* treads.
Sir J. Denham.

A man shall never want crooked paths to walk in, if he thinks that he is in the right way, wherever he has the *footsteps* of others to follow.—*Locke.*

2. Token; mark; notice given.

Let us turn our thoughts to the frame of our system, if there we may trace any visible *footsteps* of Divine Wisdom and Beneficence.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

Foótstool. *s.* Stool on which he who sits places his feet.

Thus have we swept suspicion from our seat,
And made our *footstool* of security.
Shakespear, King Henry VI. Part III. v. 7.

They whose sacred office 'tis to bring
Kings to obey their God, and men their king,
By these mysterious links to fix and tye
Men to the *footstool* of the Deity.
Sir J. Denham, Sophy.

Let echoing anthems make his praises known
On earth, his *footstool*, as in heav'n his throne.
Lord Roscommon.

By the phrase of worshipping his *footstool*, no more is meant than worshipping God at his *footstool.*—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Fop. *s.* Coxcomb; man of small understanding and much ostentation; pretender; one fond of show, dress, and flutter; impertinent.

A whole tribe of *fops*,
Got 'tween asleep and wake.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 2.

When such a positive abandon'd *fop*,
Among his numerous absurdities,
Stumbles upon some tolerable line,
I fret to see them in such company.
Lord Roscommon.

The leopard's beauty, without the fox's wit, is no better than a *fop* in a gay coat.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

In a dull stream, which moving slow,
You hardly see the current flow;
When a small breeze obstructs the course,
It whirls about for want of force,
And in its narrow circle gathers
Nothing but chaff, and straws, and feathers:
The current of a female mind
Stops thus, and turns with ev'ry wind;
Thus whirling round, together draws
Fools, *fops*, and rakes, for chaff and straws. *Swift.*

If a girl can but rally smartly upon the sober admonition of a parent, she concludes she is the abler person, takes herself for a wit and the other for a *fop*, (a bugbear word, devised only to fright all seriousness and sobriety out of the world,) and learns not only to disobey, but to contemn.—*Dr. H. More, Lady's Calling*, pt. ii. i. 17. (Ord MS.)

Fopdóodle. *s.* Fop.

Where sturdy butchers broke your noddle,
And handled you like a *fopdoodle*.
Butler, Hudibras.

Fópling. *s.* Petty fop; underrate coxcomb.

Thy works in Chloe's toilet gain a part,
And, with his tailor, share the *fopling's* heart.
Tickell.

I loathe the lewd rake, the dressed *fopling* despise.
Lady M. W. Montague.

Intrusion with a *fopling's* face,
Ignorant of time and place.
Grainger, Ode on Solitude.

Fóppery. *s.*

1. Folly; impertinence.

I was three or four times in the thought they were not fairies; and yet the guiltiness of my mind, the sudden surprise of my powers, drove the grossness of the *foppery* into a received belief, in despight of the teeth of all rhyme and reason, that they were fairies.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

This is the excellent *foppery* of the world, that when we are sick in fortune, often the surfeits of our own behaviour, we make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon, and stars, as if we were villains on necessity.—*Id., King Lear*, i. 2.

2. Foolery; vain or idle practice; idle affectation.

They thought the people were better let alone in their *fopperies*, than to be suffered to break loose from that subjection which your superstition kept them in.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

But though we fetch from Italy and France,
Our *fopperies* of tune, and mode of dance,
Our sturdy Britons scorn to borrow sense.
Granville.

I wish I could say quaint *fopperies* were wholly absent from graver subjects.—*Swift.*

3. Article of foppish dress; part of a fop's toilet or wardrobe.

And as my satire bursts amain,
See feather'd *foppery* strew the plain. *Shenstone.*

Cambrics, lace, velvets, and many other prohibited *fopperies*.—*Guthrie.*

Fóppish. *adj.* Having the character of, or relating to, a fop.

Fools ne'er had less grace in a year;
For wise men are grown *foppish*,
And know not how their wits to wear,
Their manners are so apish.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 4, song.

With him the present still some virtues have;
The vain are sprightly, and the stupid grave;
The slothful negligent, the *foppish* neat;
The lewd are airy, and the sly discreet. *Garth.*

The Romans grew extremely expensive and *foppish*; so that the emperour Aurelian forbid men that variety of colours on their shoes, allowing it still to women.—*Arbuthnot.*

Fóppishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Foppish.

I have seen parts of dress, in themselves extremely beautiful, which at the same time subject the wearer to the character of *foppishness* and affectation.—*Shenstone.*

Fóppity. *s.* Trifler.

Why does this little *foppitie* laugh always.
Cowley, Cutter of Coleman Street: 1633.
(Nares by H. & W.)

For. *prep.* Word for word, this is the Latin *pro*, the letter-change between words beginning with *p* in Latin and *f* in English giving us one of the most generally recognized rules in English philology; *fish* = *piscis*, *fell* = *pellis*, &c., being similar examples of it. In meaning there is a similar correspondence. Thirdly, the relations between *for* and *fore* are, to a great extent, parallel with those between *pro* and *præ*; the latter meaning *before*, especially in composition. Hence, the two forms may, up to a certain point, be conveniently considered together. For further remarks, see Former and Further. It is difficult to say in what particular action the practice of treating an object that stood before another as an equivalent to it originated; and this is because the actions that might suggest it are numerous. To choose, as an illustration, only one of them—the man that in a contest steps forward *in front of* one of his fellows is likely to both give and take blows, glory, death, or any other of the fruits of fighting, *in his stead*; and where, by so doing, he serves the purpose intended equally well, he is not only a substitute but an equivalent. This view, perhaps, gives us the best key to the numerous details connected with its use. In considering, however, the several shades of meaning deducible from this notion of *fore*-ness, we must, as with most other particles, be careful to attribute the import of the combination to the right part of it. The following extracts, for instance, are arranged, in the previous editions, under a separate heading, i.e. *Notwithstanding*.

This, *for* anything we know to the contrary, might be the self-same form which Philojudæus expresseth.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

God's desertion shall, *for* ought he knows, the next minute supervene.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Probability supposes that a thing may or may not be so, *for* any thing yet certainly determined on either side.—*South, Sermons.*

For anything that legally appears to the contrary, it may be a contrivance to fright us.—*Swift, The Drapier's Letters.*

If such vast masses of matter had been situated nearer to the sun, or to each other, as they might as easily have been, *for* any mechanical or fortuitous agent, they must necessarily have caused a considerable disorder in the whole system.—*Bentley.*

It is clear, however, that taken by itself the word *for* has only its ordinary import; the equivalent to *notwithstanding* lying in the words which follow, the form of which, even when it does not contain the words *to the contrary*, always suggests them. In short, it suggests an objection; one, however, which is pronounced insufficient; or one to which the counter-statement is, at least, deemed an equivalent.

1. In exchange, in recompense, in return for, in place, instead, in supply, or in the character, of anything.

We take a falling meteor *for* a star. *Cowley.*

He made considerable progress in the study of the law, before he quitted that profession *for* this of poetry.—*Dryden.*

To make him copious is to alter his character; and to translate him line *for* line is impossible.—*Id.*

Most of our ingenious young men take up some cried-up English poet *for* their model, adore him, and imitate him, as they think, without knowing wherein he is defective.—*Id.*

Now, *for* so many glorious actions done,
For peace at home, and *for* the public wealth,
I mean to crown a bowl for Cæsar's health;
Besides, in gratitude *for* such high matters,
Know I have vow'd two hundred gladiators.
Id., Translation of Persius.

First the wily wizard must be caught;
For unconstrain'd, he nothing tells *for* nought.
Id., Translation of Virgil.

We can only give them that liberty now *for* something, which they have so many years exercised *for* nothing, of railing and scribbling against us.—*Swift.*

2. From the notions connected with equality the derivative meanings are numerous; that of cause (viewed in respect to its adequacy in relation to its effect) being one of them. And, as this is the case with the so-called final as well as the efficient causes, the word *for* finds a place in propositions which convey the notion of aims or intentions, of things aimed at, or of results intended.

a. Cause *efficient*. Because or on account of.

That which we *for* our unworthiness are afraid to crave, our prayer is, that God *for* the worthiness of his son would notwithstanding vouchsafe to grant.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The governour, sallying out, took great store of victual and warlike provision, which the Turks had *for* haste left behind them.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Persons who have lost most of their grinde[rs] having been compelled to use three or four only chewing, wore them so low that the inward n[erve] lay bare, and they would no longer *for* pai[n] use of them.—*Ray, Wisdom of God ma[nifested] the Works of the Creation.*

b. Cause *final*.

How quickly [men] Falls to revolt, when gold [bids] *For* this the foolish, over- Have broke their sleep with care, Their bones with indus The canker'd heaps of [strong] *For* this they have been though Their sons with arts and martial [exercises]
Shakespear, Henry I

The kingdom of God was first rent by [sin] upon which counsel there are set, *for* our instruction, two marks.—*Bacon.*

Whether some hero's fate,
In words worth dying *for*, he celebrate. *Cowley.*

For he writes not *for* money, nor *for* praise,
Nor to be call'd a wit, nor to wear bays.
Sir J. Denham.

There we shall see a sight worthy dying *for* that blessed Saviour, who so highly deserves of us.—*Boyle.*

He is not disposed to be a fool, and to be miserable *for* company.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Let them, who truly would appear my friends,
Employ their swords like mine, *for* noble ends.
Dryden

Some pray *for* riches; riches they obtain;
But watch'd by robbers, *for* their wealth are slain.
Id.

For this, 'tis needful to prevent her art,
And fire with love the proud Phœnician's heart.
Id., Translation of the Æneid

3. *a.* In the character of, with a likeness to considered as, anything: (the word which follows being often an adjective, as *dea* for *dead person*, *certain* or *sure* for *certainty*, and the like).

I hear *for* certain, and do speak the truth,
The gentle York is up.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. i. 1

Now, now *for* sure, deliverance is at hand,
The kingdom shall to Israel be restor'd.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 35

Our present lot appears
For happy, though but ill; *for* ill, not worst,
If we procure not to ourselves more woe.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 223.

The council-table and star-chamber held *for* honourable that which pleased, and *for* just that which profited.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

The startling steed was seiz'd with sudden fright,
And, bounding, o'er the pommel cast the knight:
Forward he flew, and pitching on his head,
He quiver'd with his feet, and lay *for* dead.
Dryden.

If a man can be fully assured of anything *for* a truth, without having examined, what is there that he may not embrace *for* truth?—*Locke.*

She thinks you favour'd:
But let her go, *for* an ungrateful woman.
A. Philips.

Say, is it fitting in this very field,
This field, where from my youth I've been a carter,
I, in this field, should die *for* a deserter? *Gay.*

b. With respect, regard, or reference to, or in the way or matter of, anything.

It was young counsel *for* the persons, and violent counsel *for* the matters.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Authority followeth old men, and favour and popularity youth; but *for* the moral part, perhaps, youth will have the pre-eminence, as age hath for the politick.—*Ibid.*

Comets are rather gazed upon than wisely observed in their effects; that is, what kind of comet *for* magnitude or colour, produceth what kind of effects.—*Ibid.*

As he could see clear, *for* those times, through superstition; so he would be blinded, now and then, by human policy.—*Id., History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

He saith these honours consisted in preserving their memories, and praising their virtues; but *for* any matter of worship towards them, he utterly denies it.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Now *for* the government, it is absolute monarchy; there being no other laws in China but the king's command.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Hobbes has given us a correct explanation of the sense in general; but *for* particulars and circum-

[redacted]es, he continually lops them.—*Pope, Preface to the Iliad.*

Lo, some are vellum, and the rest as good,
For all his lordship knows, but they are wood.
Id., Moral Essays, iv.

[redacted]ceded by *as*.

[redacted] *As for* Maramaldus the general, they had no just [redacted]se to mislike him, being an old captain of great [redacted]perience.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

For advantage of, for the sake of, in behalf of, or conducive or beneficial to, anything.

An ant is a wise creature *for* itself; but it is a shrewd thing in an orchard.—*Bacon.*

Shall I think the world was made *for* one,
And men are born *for* kings, as beasts *for* men,
[redacted] protection, but to be devour'd?
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

[redacted] *for* the interest of a believer to do [redacted]use he is sure, upon the balance [redacted]himself a loser by it.—*Addison,*

[redacted]; on the part of; on the side

[redacted]e laws *for* which ye strive are found [redacted]ut those [redacted] against which we strive.
[redacted]siastical Polity*, pref.

[redacted]e not to draw my pen in the defence [redacted]cause, when I have so often drawn it *for* a [redacted]e.—*Dryden.*

[redacted] was *for* Venus, but he fear'd his wife. *Id.*

There is a natural, immutable, and eternal reason *for* that which we call virtue, and against that which we call vice.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

They must be void of all zeal, *for* God's honour, who do not with sighs and tears intercede with him.—*Bishop Smalridge.*

Aristotle is *for* poetical justice.—*Dennis.*

They are all *for* rank and foul feeding.—*Felton.*

For all. Notwithstanding.

Neither doubt you, because I wear a woman's apparel, I will be the more womanish; since I assure you, *for all* my apparel, there is nothing I desire more fully than to prove myself a man in this enterprize.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

For all the carefulness of the Christians the English bulwark was undermined by the enemy, and upon the fourth of September part thereof was blown up.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

But as Noah's pigeon, which return'd no more,
Did shew she footing found *for all* the flood.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

They resolute, *for all* this, do proceed
Unto that judgment. *Daniel.*

If we apprehend the greatest things in the world of the emperour of China or Japan, we are well enough contented, *for all* that, to let them govern at home.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

She might have passed over such businesses; but my rabble is not to be mumbled up in silence, *for all* her pertness.—*Dryden.*

For all his exact plot, down was he cast from all his greatness, and forced to end his days in a mean condition.—*South, Sermons.*

For all the world. Wholly; exactly.

A paltry ring
That she did give, whose posesy was,
For all the world, like cutler's poetry
Upon a knife; love me, and leave me not.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

For as much (often spelt as one word, and generally, if not always, followed by *as*). In regard that; in consideration of.

For as much as in publick prayer we are not only to consider what is needful in respect of God; but there is also in men that which we must regard: we somewhat incline to length, lest overquick dispatch should give occasion to deem, that the thing itself is but little accounted of.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

For as much as the question cannot be scanned, unless the time of Abraham's journey be considered of, I will search into a tradition concerning his travels.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

For as much as it hath pleased Almighty God of his goodness to give you safe deliverance, and hath preserved you in the great danger of childbirth, you shall therefore give hearty thanks unto God.—*Book of Common Prayer, Churching of Women.*

For as much as it is a fundamental law in the Turkish empire, that they may, without any further provocation, make war upon Christendom for the propagation of their laws; so the Christians may at all times, as they think good, be upon the prevention.—*Bacon, Considerations on War with Spain.*

For as much as the thirst is intolerable, the patient may be indulged the free use of spa water.—*Arbuthnot, On Diet.*

For my heart. However much I may strive.

I bid the rascal knock upon your gate;
But could not get him *for my heart.*
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.

I cannot *for my heart* leave a room, before I have thoroughly examined the papers pasted upon the walls.—*Addison, Spectator.*

For my life. If my life depended on it.

For that. Because; since. *Obsolete.*

I would go forward in this course of seeking hard places and phrases in authors, but *for that* I have now much other business that nearer concerns me.—*Minsheu, Spanish Grammar*, p. 82: 1599.

I doubt not but great troops would be ready to run; yet *for that* the worst men are most ready to remove, I would wish them chosen by discretion of wise men.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Many excrescences of trees grow chiefly where the tree is dead or faded; *for that* the natural sap of the tree corrupteth into some preternatural substance.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

That omitted.

Jealous souls will not be answer'd so:
They are not ever jealous for a cause,
But jealous *for* they're jealous.
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 4.

Heaven defend your good soul, that you think
I will your serious and great business scant,
For she is with me. *Ibid.* i. 3.

Nor swell'd his breast with uncouth pride,
That heav'n on him above his charge had laid;
But, *for* his great Creator would the same,
His will increas'd; so fire augmenteth flame.
Fairfax.

For why. See Forthy.

Solyman had three hundred field-pieces; *for why*, Solyman, purposing to draw the emperour into battle, had brought no pieces of battery with him.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Placed before the *to* of the Infinitive Mood, when intention is signified. *Obsolete.*

Who shall let me now
On this vile body *for to* wreak my wrong?
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

A large posterity
Up to your happy palaces may mount,
Of blessed saints *for to* increase the count. *Id.*

These things may serve *for to* represent how just cause of fear this kingdom may have towards Spain.—*Bacon.*

For. *conj.* Word by which the reason is introduced of something advanced before, generally suggesting and anticipating an objection.

Heav'n doth with us as we with torches deal,
Not light them for themselves; *for* if our virtues
Did not go forth of us, 'twere all alike
As if we had them not.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, i. 1.

Old husbandmen I at Sabinum know,
Who for another year dig, plough, and sow:
For never any man was yet so old,
But hop'd his life one winter more would hold.
Sir J. Denham.

Thus does he foolishly who, for fear of any thing in this world, ventures to displease God; *for* in so doing he runs away from men, and falls into the hands of the living God.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

For-. Particle in *composition*. See Forjudge and Forswear.

Fórage. *v. n.* [Fr. *fourrager.*]

1. Rove; range; scour a country in search of spoil, generally of provisions.

As in a stormy night
Wolves, urged by their raging appetite,
Forage for prey. *Sir J. Denham.*

There was a brood of young larks in the corn, and the dam went abroad to *forage* for them.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Nor dare they stray
When rain is promis'd or a stormy day;
But near the city walls their wat'ring take,
Nor *forage* far, but short excursions make.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil.

2. Rove generally. *Rare.*

Forage and run
To meet displeasure farther from the doors,
And grapple with him ere he come so nigh.
Shakespear, King John, v. 1.

3. Ravage. *Rare.*

His most mighty father on a hill
Stood smiling, to behold his lion's whelp
Forage in blood of French nobility.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 2.

Fórage. *v. a.* Plunder; strip; spoil.

They will both strengthen all the country round, and also be as continual holds for her majesty, if the people should revolt; for without such it is easy to *forage* and over-run the whole land.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

The victorious Philistines were worsted by the captivated ark, which *foraged* their country more than a conquering army.—*South, Sermons.*

Fórage. *s.*

1. Search by foraging.

One way a band select from *forage* drives
A herd of beeves, fair oxen, and fair kine,
From a fat meadow ground; or fleecy flock,
Ewes and their bleating lambs, over the plains
Their booty. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 646.

2. Provisions so sought or obtained.

Some o'er the public magazines preside,
And some are sent new *forage* to provide.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics.

3. Provisions in general.

Provided *forage*, our spent arms renew'd.
Dryden, Fables.

Fórager. *s.*

1. One who forages.

When that the general is not like the hive,
To whom the *foragers* shall all repair,
What honey is expected?
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

This *forager* on others' wisdom.
Young, Night Thoughts, v.

2. Applied to beasts consuming or seeking fodder.

Down so smooth a slope,
The fleecy *foragers* will gladly browse.
Mason, English Garden.

Fóraging. *verbal abs.* Act of one who forages; predatory inroad; roving in search of provisions.

A Libian tiger drawn from his wilder *foragings.*—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, p. 216: 1651.

I chose to observe some kind of military advantages to await him at his *foragings*, his waterings, &c.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

Fóraging-cap. *s.* Easy fitting light cap, worn by, or fit for, soldiers on a foraging party.

He had a flat *foraging cap* on his head, which was as large as a buffalo's, and his person was clothed in blue pantaloons, tight at the ankle, rapidly increasing in width as they ascended, until they diverged at the hips to an expanse which was something between the sublime and the ridiculous.—*Marryat, Snarleyyow*, vol. i. ch. iv.

Forámen. *s.* pl. *foramina.* [Lat.] Perforation; small or moderate-sized opening, made, or like one made, by a perforating instrument: (common in *Anatomy*; the *foramina* of the body being numerous, and, as such, distinguished by specific names; whence such combinations as *foramen ovale, rotundum*, &c. From the frequency of its combination with a second word of which the Latin character is evident, *foramen* is but imperfectly naturalized. Hence, it is entered rather on the strength of its derivatives, some of which, however, are in the same predicament, rather than as a truly Anglicized word).

Foráminífera. *s.* [Lat. *fero* = bear, carry.] In *Zoology*. Term, imperfectly naturalized, applied to a class of the most simply organized members of the animal kingdom, the majority of which have a shelly envelope provided with small perforations or foramina. They form a division of the larger class Rhizopoda, or Rhizopods, with which, when first applied, the term Foraminifera was co-extensive. Its import has since been limited. *Foraminiferous*, and *foraminated*, are adjectives applied to their organization.

This term [Rhizopoda], first proposed by M. Dujardin, has been adopted as much more appropriate than that of Polythalamia or *Foraminifera*, which are only applicable to part of the class.... We find a few minute perforations on the septa, on whose presence it has been proposed to distinguish the entire group as that of *Foraminifera.*—*Carpenter, Principles of Physiology*, § 285.

The shells of *Foraminifera* vary from dimensions perfectly microscopic to the diameter and proportions of a crown piece.—*Austed, Geology*, ii. 63.

Foráminous. *adj.* Full of foramina; perforated in many places; porous.

Soft and *foraminous* bodies, in the first creation of the sound, will deaden it; but in the passage of the sound they will admit it better than harder bodies.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Fóray. *s.* See Forray: (the spelling is now with one *r*; this being the preferable form).

Fleet foot on the correi,
Sage counsel in cumber,
Red hand in the *foray*,
How sound is thy slumber!
Scott, Lady of the Lake, coronach, canto iii

Forbáthe. *v. a.* Bathe; embrue. *Rare.*
With conquerors' hands *forbath'd* in their own blood.
Sackville, Induction to Mirrour for Magistrates.

Forbeár. *v. n.* pret. *forbore*; past part. *forborne.* Abstain; pause; delay; intermit.
I pray you tarry: pause a day or two,
Before you hazard; for in chusing wrong,
I lose your company, therefore *forbear* awhile.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.
'*Forbear*, my son,' the hermit cries,
'Nor tempt the dangerous gloom;
For yonder faithless phantom flies
To lure thee to thy doom.'
Goldsmith, Edwin and Angelina.

Forbeár. *v. a.*

1. Decline; avoid voluntarily.
Forbear his presence, until time hath qualified the heat of his displeasure.—*Shakespear, King Lear,* i. 2.
So angry bulls the combat do *forbear*,
When from the wood a lion does appear. *Waller.*
2. Abstain from, shun to do, or omit, anything.
There is not any one action whatsoever which a man ought to do, or to *forbear*, but the Scripture will give him a clear precept or prohibition for it.—*South, Sermons.*
3. Spare; treat with clemency.
With all lowliness and meekness, with long suffering, *forbearing* one another in love.—*Ephesians,* iv. 2.
4. Withhold.
Forbear thee from meddling with God, who is with me, that he destroy thee not.—2 *Chronicles,* xxxv. 21.

In the following examples the government is that of a clause.
He *forbare* to go forth.—1 *Samuel,* xxiii. 13.
The wolf, the lion, and the bear,
When they their prey in pieces tear,
To quarrel with themselves *forbear*.
Sir J. Denham.
At this he started and *forbore* to swear;
Not out of conscience of the sin, but fear.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

Forbeárance. *s.*

1. Care of avoiding or shunning anything; negation of practice.
True nobleness would
Learn him *forbearance* from so foul a wrong.
Shakespear, Richard II. iv. 1.
This may convince us how vastly greater a pleasure is consequent upon the *forbearance* of sin, than can possibly accompany the commission of it.—*South, Sermons.*
Liberty is the power a man has to do, or forbear doing any particular action, according as its doing or *forbearance* has the actual preference in the mind.—*Locke.*
2. Command of temper.
Have a continent *forbearance*, till the speed of his rage goes slower.—*Shakespear, King Lear,* i. 2.
3. Lenity; delay of punishment; mildness.
Nor do I take notice of this instance of severity in our own country to justify such a proceeding; but only to display the mildness and *forbearance* made use of under the reign of his present majesty.—*Addison, Freeholder.*
He applies to our gratitude by obligations of kindness and beneficence, of long suffering and *forbearance*.—*Rogers.*

Forbeárer. *s.* One who forbears.
The West as a father all goodness doth bring,
The East, a *forbearer*, no manner of thing.
Tusser, Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Forbeáring. *verbal abs.* Forbearance.
By long *forbearing* is a prince persuaded, and a soft tongue breaketh the bone.—*Proverbs,* xxv. 15.

Forbíd. *v. a.* preterite *forbade*; past part. *forbidden* and *forbid.* [A.S. *forbeodan.*]

1. Prohibit; interdict anything.
A witch, a quean, an old cozening quean; have I not *forbid* her my house?—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor,* iv. 2.
The voice of reason, in all the dictates of natural morality, ought carefully to be attended to, by a strict observance of what it commands, but especially of what it *forbids*.—*South, Sermons.*
The chaste and holy race
Are all *forbidden* this polluted place.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.
2. Command to forbear anything.
She with so sweet a rigour *forbade* him, that he durst not rebel.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
They have determined to consume all those things that God hath *forbidden* them to eat by his laws.—*Judith,* xi. 12.
3. Oppose; hinder.
The moisture being *forbidden* to come up in the plant, stayeth longer in the root, and so dilateth it.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
Thy throne is darkness in th' abyss of light,
A blaze of glory that *forbids* the sight! *Dryden.*
4. Accurse; blast. *Obsolete.*
He shall live a man *forbid*.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 3.

Apparently neuter in phrases like 'God *forbid*,' where either *it* is understood or the government is that of a clause.
Now the good gods *forbid*,
That our renowned Rome
Should now eat up her own!
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

Forbíddance. *s.* Prohibition; edict against anything.
Commands do not so much whet our desires as *forbiddances*.—*Bishop Hall, Remains,* p. 27.
How hast thou yielded to transgress
The strict *forbiddance!* how to violate
The sacred fruit forbidden!
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 903.

Forbídden. *part. adj.* Prohibited.
Of man's first disobedience, and the fruit
Of that *forbidden* tree, whose mortal taste
Brought death into the world, and all our woe, . . .
Sing, heavenly muse. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* i. 1.

Forbíddenly. *adv.* In a forbidden manner.
With all confidence he swears, as he had seen't,
That you have touch'd his queen *forbiddenly*.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

Forbíddenness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Forbidden; state of being forbidden.
The sinfulness of swearing does consist, not in the diversity of our oaths, but in their *forbiddenness*.—*Boyle, Against customary Swearing,* p. 37.

Forbídder. *s.* One who, or that which, forbids; one who enacts a prohibition.
This was a bold accusation of God, making the fountain of good the contriver of evil, and the *forbidder* of the crime an abettor of the fact prohibited.—*Sir T. Browne.*
Other care, perhaps,
May have diverted from continual watch
Our great *Forbidder*. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* ix. 813.

Forbídding. *part. adj.* Raising abhorrence; repelling approach; causing aversion.
Tragedy was made *forbidding* and horrible.—*A. Hill.*

Forbídding. *verbal abs.* Hindrance; opposition.
But all these poor *forbiddings* could not stay him;
He in the worst sense construes their denial:
The doors, the wind, the glove that did delay him,
He takes for accidental things of trial.
Shakespear, Rape of Lucrece.
Whom, and her race, only *forbiddings* drive.
Donne, Progress of the Soul.

Force. *s.* Waterfall. See Forse.

Force. *v. a.* [for *farce*; Lat. *farcio.*] Stuff.
He 's not yet thorough warm; *force* him with praises;
Pour in, pour in; his ambition is dry.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 3.
Wit larded with malice, and malice *forced* with wit.—*Ibid.* v. 1.

Force. *s.* [Fr. *force.*]

1. Strength; vigour; might; active power.
He never could maintain his part but in the *force* of his will.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing,* i. 1.
A ship, which hath struck sail, doth run
By *force* of that *force* which before it won. *Donne.*
2. Violence; constraint.
Thus got the house of Lancaster the crown,
Which now they hold by *force* and not by right.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. ii. 2.
The shepherd Paris bore the Spartan bride
By *force* away, and then by *force* enjoy'd;
But I by free consent. *Dryden.*
3. Virtue; efficacy.
Manifest it is, that the very majesty and holiness of the place where God is worshipped, hath, in regard of us, great virtue, *force*, and efficacy; for that it serveth as a sensible help to stir up devotion.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
No definitions, no suppositions of any sort, are of *force* enough to destroy constant experience.—*Locke.*
Junius repeats the complaints of the army against parliamentary influence. I love the army too well not to wish that such influence were less. Let Junius point out the time when it has not prevailed. It was of the least *force* in the time of that great man, the late duke of Cumberland, who, as a prince of the blood, was able as well as willing to stem a torrent which would have overborne any private subject.—*Sir W. Draper, Letters of Junius,* let. iv.

With *full.*
To my great annoyance, we sat rather late,
For Bobby and Pa had a furious debate
About singing and cookery—Bobby, of course,
Standing up for the latter fine art in *full force*.
Moore, The Fudge Family in Paris.

4. Validness; power of law.
A testament is of *force* after men are dead.—*Hebrews,* ix. 17.
Not long in *force* this charter stood;
Wanting that seal, it must be seal'd in blood.
Sir J. De
5. Armament; warlike preparation: (o… in the *plural*).
They that fled stood under the shadow of Heshbon, because of the *force*.—*Jeremiah,* xlviii. 45.
The secret of the power of Spain consisteth in a veteran army, compounded of misce[llan]y *for*… all nations.—*Bacon.*
A greater *force* than that whi…
Ne'er press'd the ocean, nor e…
Those victorious *forces* of …
to sustain your arms.—*Dryde…*
6. In *Physics.* Cause of cha…
It is . . . not difficult to lead a … lative habit of thought to see … which constantly take place i… bodies when left to themselv… effect of extraneous *forces* wi… city. . . . Every change in the velocity … body must have a cause; and if the ob… any manner, be referred to the presen… bodies, these are said to exert *force* upon th… body: and the conception of *force* is thus evo… from the general idea of cause. *Force* is any cau… which has motion, or change of motion, for its effect; and thus, all the change of velocity of a body which can be referred to extraneous bodies,—as the air which surrounds it, or the support on which it rests,—is considered as the effect of *forces*. . . . Gravity is a uniform accelerating *force*; such a uniform *force* having this for its character, that it makes the velocity increase in exact proportion to the time of motion. The relation which the spaces described by the body bear to the times in which they are described, is obtained by mathematical deduction from this definition of the *force*. . . . The clear definition of a uniform accelerating force, and the proposition that gravity is such a *force*, were co-ordinate and contemporary steps in this discovery. In defining accelerating *force*, reference, tacit or express, was necessarily made to the second of the general axioms respecting causation,—that causes are measured by their effects. *Force*, in the cases now under our notice, is conceived to be, as we have already stated, any cause which, acting from without, changes the motion of a body. It must, therefore, in this acceptation, be measured by the magnitude of the changes which are produced. But in what manner the changes of motion are to be employed as the measures of *force*, is learnt from observation of the facts which we see taking place in the world. . . . *Force*, motion, momentum, are terms which were employed, though in a loose manner, from the very outset of mechanical speculation. And so long as these words retained the vagueness of common language, it would have been a useless and barren truism to say that 'the momentum is proportional to the *force*,' or that 'a body loses as much motion as it communicates to another.' But when 'momentum' and 'quantity of motion' are defined to mean the product of mass and velocity, these two propositions immediately become distinct statements of the third law of motion and its consequences. In like manner, the assertion that 'gravity is a uniform *force*' was assented to, before it was settled what a uniform *force* was; but this assertion only became significant and useful when that point had been properly determined.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas,* ch. vii.
Speaking with reference to physical phenomena, it is difficult to separate the idea of causation from that of *force*; and these have been regarded as identical by some philosophers. . . . If, again, adopting the view which looks to causation as a *force*, we could say that water could be caused to flow only by gravitation, we might say abstractedly that gravitation was the cause of water flowing—but this we cannot say; and if we seek and examine any other example, we shall find that causation is only predicable of it in the particular case, and cannot be supported as an abstract proposition; yet this is constantly attempted.—*Grove, Correlation of Physical Forces,* p. 10.

Force. *v. a.*

1. Compel; constrain.
Dangers are light, if they once seem light, and more dangers have deceived men than *forced* them.—*Bacon.*
I have been *forced* to use the cant words of Whig and Tory.—*Swift, Examiner.*
The actions and operations did *force* them upon dividing the single idea.—*Broome, View of Epick Poetry.*
2. Overpower by strength.
O that fortune
Had brought me to the field where thou art fam'd
To have wrought such wonders with an ass's jaw,
I should have *forced* thee soon with other arms.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1094.

3. Impel; press; draw or push by main strength.

Thou shalt not destroy the trees by *forcing* an ax against them.—*Deuteronomy*, xx. 19.

Stooping, the spear descended on his chine,
Just where the bone distinguish'd either loin:
It stuck so fast, so deeply buried lay,
That scarce the victor *forc'd* the steel away.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Enforce; urge.

Three blust'ring nights, borne by the southern blast,
I floated, and discover'd land at last:
High on a mounting wave my head I bore,
Forcing my strength, and gathering to the shore.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

5. [redacted]iol[redacted]nce or power.

[redacted]tering their willing benefactors out [redacted] another of *forcing* their unwilling [redacted]f all their possessions.—*Dr. H. Christian Piety.*

[redacted]rts, and ope the Punick land
[redacted]lest, ignorant of fate,
forces them from her town and
Dryden.

[redacted] power.

[redacted]out, oh! you left it here
[redacted]se tyrants hope and fear:
[redacted]'d from me one kind look or word,
[redacted]ou not that, nor that small part afford?
Dryden.

[redacted]th *out*. Extort.

The heat of the dispute had *forced out* from Luther expressions that seemed to make his doctrine run higher than really it did.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

7. Storm; take or enter by violence.

Troy wall'd so high,
Atrides might as well have *forc'd* the sky. *Waller.*

Heav'n from all ages wisely did provide
This wealth, and for the bravest nation hide;
Who with four hundred foot, and forty horse,
Dare boldly go a new-found world to *force*.
Dryden, Indian Emperour.

8. Ravish; violate by force.

Force her.—I like it not. *Dryden.*

9. Man; strengthen by soldiers; garrison. *Obsolete.*

Here let them lie,
Till famine and the ague eat them up:
Were they not *forc'd* with those that should be ours,
We might have met them dareful, beard to beard.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 5.

If you find that any great number of soldiers be newly sent into Oroonoque, and that the passages be already *forced*, then be well advised how you land.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Apology.*

10. In *Horticulture*. Accelerate growth by artificial means.

To *force*, in any country, the fruits which come to perfection in the open air in that country (as the apple, pear, cherry, gooseberry, &c. in Britain, and analogous climates on the continent), can only be considered as a luxurious waste of wealth.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art, Forcing.*

Force. *v. n.*

1. Lay stress upon. *Obsolete.*

That morning that he was to join battle with Harold, his armorer put on his backpiece before, and his breastplate behind; the which being espied by some that stood by, was taken among them for an ill token, and therefore advised him not to fight that day; to whom the duke answered, I *force* not of such fooleries; but if I have any skill in soothsaying, as in sooth I have none, it doth prognosticate that I shall change copy from a duke to a king.—*Camden, Remains.*

2. Endeavour.

Forcing with *gifts* to win his wanton heart,
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, April.

3. Use violence.

And now he strength gan add unto his will,
Forcing to do that did him foul misseem.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 8, 26.

Fórced. *part. adj.* [for *farced*.] See Forcemeat.

Fórced. *part. adj.*

1. Constrained; enforced; obtained by compulsion; compulsory.

All the wretched shifts of a beggared exchequer were tried. *Forced* loans were raised, Great quantities of goods were bought on long credit and sold for ready money.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Lord Nugent's Memorials of Hampden.*

2. Unnatural.

With these *forc'd* thoughts, I pry'thee, darken not
The mirth o' the feast.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

Our general taste in England is for epigram, turns of wit, and *forced* conceits.—*Addison, Spectator.*

3. In *Horticulture*. See Forcing.

4. Violent.

Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never sere,
I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude,
And with *forc'd* fingers rude
Scatter your leaves before the mellowing year.
Milton, Lycidas, 2.

Fórcedly. *adv.* In a forced manner; violently; constrainedly; unnaturally.

This foundation of the earth upon the waters doth most aptly agree to that structure of the abyss and antediluvian earth; but very improperly and *forcedly* to the present form of the earth and the waters.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Fórcedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Forced; distortion.

Against the *forcedness* and incongruity of this sense much might be said.—*Worthington, On the Millennium*, p. 2.

Fórceful. *adj.* Violent; strong; driven with great might; impetuous.

Why, what need we
Commune with you of this, but rather follow
Our *forceful* instigation?
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

Against the steed he threw
His *forceful* spear, which, hissing as it flew,
Pierc'd through the yielding planks. *Dryden.*

Fórceless. *adj.* Having little force; weak; feeble; impotent.

These *forceless* flowers like sturdy trees support me. *Shakespear, Venus and Adonis.*

Love, only love, her *forceless* numbers mean.
Collins, Ode, iii.

Fórcelet. *s.* [? *fortalice* or *fortlet*.] Small fort; blockhouse.

By reason whereof the pore paysaütes, and rustical people goynge abroad without feare or suspicion of euill, wer ouerronne or taken with the horsemen or thei could attain to any toune or *forcelet*.—*Hall, Henry VI.* an. 18. (Rich.)

Fórcemeat. *s.* [*forced* = farced + *meat*.] In *Cookery*. Stuffing.

The coarse and unpalatable compounds so constantly met with under the denomination of *forcemeat*, even at tables otherwise tolerably well served, show with how little attention they are commonly prepared.—*Miss Acton, Modern Cookery*, p. 142.

(For another example of *forced meat*, see Fingering.)

Fórceps. *s.* [Lat.] In *Midwifery*. Large pair of pincers.

The *forceps* consist of two separate ... blades curved at the upper end to accommodate them to the shape of the head of the child, ... where the handles commence ... united ... so as to act as one instrument.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Fórcer. *s.* One who, or that which, forces; *specially*, the embolus of a pump working by pulsion, in contradistinction to a sucker, which acts by attraction.

The usual means for the ascent of water is either by suckers or *forcers*.—*Wilkins, Dædalus.*

Fórcible. *adj.*

1. Strong; mighty: (opposed to *weak*).

That punishment, which hath been sometimes *forcible* to bridle sin, may grow afterwards too weak and feeble.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Who therefore can invent
With what more *forcible* we may offend
Our yet unwounded enemies.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 464.

2. Violent; impetuous.

A most eager and *forceable* tiranne [tyrant].—*Martin, Marriage of Priests*, sign. A a. iii.: 1554.

Jersey, belov'd by all; for all must feel
The influence of a form and mind,
Where comely grace and constant virtue dwell,
Like mingled streams, more *forcible* when join'd:
Jersey shall at thy altars stand,
Shall there receive the azure band. *Prior.*

3. Efficacious; active; powerful.

Sweet smells are most *forcible* in dry substances, when broken; and so likewise in oranges, the ripping of their rind giveth out their smell more.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

4. Prevalent; of great influence.

How *forcible* are right words!—*Job*, vi. 25.

God hath assured us, that there is no inclination or temptation so *forcible* which our humble prayers and desires may not frustrate and break asunder.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

5. Done by force; suffered by force.

He swifter far
Me overtook, his mother all dismay'd,
And in embraces *forcible* and foul
Ingend'ring with me. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 791.

The abdication of king James, the advocates on that side look upon to have been *forcible* and unjust, and consequently void.—*Swift.*

Fórcibly. *adv.* In a forcible manner.

1. Strongly; powerfully.

The Gospel offers such considerations as are fit to work very *forcibly* upon two of the most swaying and governing passions in the mind, our hopes and our fears.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

2. By violence; by force.

He himself with greedy great desire
Into the castle enter'd *forcibly*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The taking and carrying away of women *forcibly*, and against their will, except female wards and bondwomen, was made capital.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

This doctrine brings us down to the level of horse and mule, whose mouths are *forcibly* holden with bit and bridle.—*Hammond.*

Fórcing. *verbal abs.*

1. Act of urging or enforcing.

The *forcing* of wrath bringeth forth strife.—*Proverbs*, xxx. 33.

2. Compulsion.

No doubt you may compel her;
But what a mischievous, unhappy fortune
May wait upon this will of yours, as commonly
Such *forcings* ever end in hates and ruins!
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Pilgrim.

3. In *Horticulture*. See extract.

Forcing ... [is] the art of accelerating the growth of plants, so as to obtain fruits or flowers at seasons when they are not produced naturally in the open air. ... The chief difficulty in accomplishing this is the want of light; and hence the earlier in the season that any *forced* crop is produced, the greater is its deficiency in colour and flavour.—*Brande, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art, Forcing.*

Fórcipal. *adj.* Having the character of a forceps. *Rare.*

Mechanicks made use hereof in *forcipal* organs, and instruments of incision.—*Sir T. Browne, Cyrus' Garden*, ch. ii. (Rich.)

Fórcipated. *adj.* Formed like a pair of pincers to open and enclose.

The locusts have antennæ, or long horns before, with a long falcation or *forcipated* tail behind.—*Sir T. Browne.*

When they have seized their prey, they will so tenaciously hold it with their *forcipated* mouth, that they will not part therewith, even when taken out of the waters.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Forcipátion. *s.* Act of nipping, squeezing, or tearing, with (sometimes *hot*) pincers: (formerly a mode of punishment).

A punishment of less torment far than either the wheel, or *forcipation*, yea, than simple burning.—*Bacon, Observations on a Libel in* 1592.

Forclóse. *v. a.* [see Forjudge.]

1. Shut up; preclude; prevent.

They are *foreclosed* from the ministration.—*Martin, Marriage of Priests*, sign. C. i. B.: 1554.

But greenish waves, and heavie lowering skies,
All comfort else *forclosed* our exil'd eyes.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 415.

The embargo with Spain *foreclosed* this trade.—*Carew.*

2. *Forclose* a mortgage, is to cut off the power of redemption.

The mortgagee may call upon the mortgager to redeem his estate presently, or in default thereof to be for ever *foreclosed* from redeeming the same.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

Forclósure. *s.* Act of a mortgagee depriving the mortgagor of the right of redemption.

(For example see Mortgage.)

Ford. *s.* [A.S.]

1. Shallow part of a river where it may be passed without swimming.

Jacob passed over the *ford* Jabbok.—*Genesis*, xxxii. 22.

Her men the paths rode through made by her sword;
They pass the stream, when she had found the *ford*. *Fairfax.*

2. River; stream.

Medusa with Gorgonian terror guards
The *ford*, and of itself the water flies
All taste of living wight.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 611.

Rise, wretched widow! rise; nor undeplor'd
Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian *ford*:
But rise, prepar'd in black to mourn thy perish'd lord. *Dryden.*

Ford. *v. a.* Pass without swimming.

Adam's shin-bones must have contained a thou-

sand fathom, and much more, if he had *forded* the ocean.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Fording his current where thou find'st it low.
Sir J. Denham.

Fórdable. *adj.* Capable of being forded; passable without swimming.

Pliny placeth the Schenitæ upon the Euphrates, where the same beginneth to be *fordable.*—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

A countryman sounded a river up and down, to try where it was most *fordable*; and where the water ran too smooth, he found it deepest; and, on the contrary, shallowest where it made most noise.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Fordó. *v. a.*

1. Ruin; destroy.

Beseeching him with prayer, and with praise,
If either salves, or oils, or herbs, or charms,
A *fordonne* wight from dore of death mote raise,
He would at her request prolong her husband's daies. *Spenser, Faerie Queen,* i. 5, 41.

He hath commission from thy wife and me
To hang Cordelia in the prison, and
To lay the blame upon her own despair,
That she *fordid* herself.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3.

2. Weary; overcome.

The heavy ploughman snores,
All with weary task *fordone.*
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 2.

Fordúll. *v. a.* Make dull. *Rare.*

Fordúlled. *part. adj.* Made dull. *Rare.*

What well of tears may serve
To feed the streames of my *fordulled* eyes?
Tancred and Gismunda. (Nares by H. & W.)

Fore. *adj.* [See For. *Fore* is far less common as a separate word than as an *element* in a *compound*: either as the *second*, as in *be-fore*; or as the *first*, as in the numerous words of the forthcoming entries. With some of these the accent varies, so that what one speaker pronounces as a compound another may utter as two words. In a few instances the meaning is equivocal; it being doubtful whether the element be *fore* or *for*. Thus in the 'Induction to the Mirrour for Magistrates,' we find the words '*forehewed* with wounds.' Taken by itself, this is much more likely to mean simply *cut-up, cut-about, cut-to-pieces*, than either *cut in front*, or *cut beforehand*. But the spelling favours *fore*. This, however, may be faulty. Yet the context favours the spelling being 'his *face forehewed* with wounds.' Yet even here *cut about* or *mangled* is the better sense; the fact of the wounds having been received in front being sufficiently indicated by *face*.

The compounds of *fore* fall into two natural and well-marked classes when it denotes an action, i.e. when the result is a verb, the meaning may almost always be got at by rendering *fore* by *beforehand*, and transposing the elements, as *fore-see, see beforehand*. Here the *beforeness* is priority in *time*. What applies, in this respect, to verbs, applies also to substantives derived from them, as *foreboder, foreboding*, &c. With substantives *not derived from verbs*, the *beforeness* is anteriority in *space*, and *fore* is adequately rendered by *in front* or *fore part of*. Upon this difference we may found a rule of considerable generality for the accent. When *fore* = in front, gives a substantive as its compound, it is accented; when it means beforehand and gives a verb, it is not.

Such is the rule. It is one, however, which very slight shades of meaning traverse. Though no one says anything but *fórehead* and *forebóde*, such a word as *forecast* in the sense of *forethought* is pronounced in two ways (*fórecast* and *forecást*). This is because there are two conflicting rules. The substantive, as compared with the verb, should stand in the way of accent as 'a *súrvey*' does to 'I *survéy*.' Such a substantive, however, is by no means one of the character of *fórehead* or *fóreman*. As compared with these it is wellnigh a verb.

Another meaning of *fore* is one which it takes when followed by a past participle, as in *fore-cited, fore-said*, where it = *above* as an element in similar compounds. They are chiefly used in reference to something contained in an earlier part of the work or speech in which they appear, and are connected with the notion of *order* or *arrangement*. They can, of course, be invested with the form of a verb by cutting off the final consonant, by which means *fore-cited fore-quoted*, &c. give *fore-cite, fore-quote*. The existence, however, of such verbs as these is only formal; where they exist at all they exist with a different meaning. A passage or statement referred to as one that has gone *before*, must necessarily be referred to by a past or preterite form. Words, then, like *fore-cited*, are participles with the word *fore* prefixed, and in many cases, perhaps in all, two words rather than a compound. Here, also, the accent is variable. So it is in another class of compounds, i.e. that wherein *fore* is simply *tautological*, as in *forefront*. Finally, when the compound exceeds two syllables, there is unsteadiness. This, however, arises from the form of the word rather than its meaning; dissyllables being, as a general rule, held together as compounds more firmly than longer and more complex combinations. Upon the whole it is probable that most of the combinations in which *fore* is a prefix give two words rather than a compound; the only *class* of true and undoubted compounds being that of which *forehead* and *foreman* are examples—i.e. the class wherein *fore* relates to place, and the word which follows it is a substantive. And it may be remarked that herein further change is going on; the *fore* being in many words pronounced *for*, at the risk of creating confusion. See Forefather, Forswear, and the Preface.

1. Anterior; that which is before; not behind.

Though there is an orb or spherical area of the sound, yet they move strongest and go farthest in the *fore* lines from the first local impression.—*Bacon.*

2. Coming first in a progressive motion.

Resistance in fluids arises from their greater pressing on the *fore* than hind part of the bodies moving in them.—*Cheyne.*

Fore. *adv.* Anteriorly; in the part which appears first to those who meet it.

Each of them will bear six demiculverins and four sakers, needing no other addition than a slight spar deck *fore and aft*, which is a slight deck throughout.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

Foreadmónish. *v. a.* Warn before, or in anticipation of, the event.

Foreadmonishing him of dangers future and invisible.—*Bishop Hall, Select Thoughts,* § 12.

Foreadvíse. *v. n.* Warn before, or in anticipation of, the time of action or the event.

Thus to have said,
As you were *foreadvis'd*, had touch'd his spirit,
And tried his inclination.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 3.

Forealléged. *part. pref.* Alleged before; Forecited.

Seneca, in the *forealleged* place, sets it peremptorily down as his resolute opinion, that the excellentest wit that ever was, yet cannot get to excel in any more than one thing.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix,* p. 192.

Good authors make it justly questionable whether these *forealleged* marriages should be deservedly charged with a sin.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

Fórearm. *s.* In *Anatomy.* Part of the arm between the elbow and wrist (sometimes it includes the hand); corresponding parts in the forefeet of quadrupeds.

In our water-vole the acromion of the scapula long and bent downward; its inferior process feebly developed. The deltoid process of the merus is prominent and well-defined, compres and bent downward. There is a minute perfora between the condyles, but none above the inn one. The bones of the *fore-arm* are in contact and closely united, except at the narrow space near their proximal ends. The pollex is represented by its metacarpal bone. The femur has a third trochanter, with two patellæ in front of, and two fabellæ behind, the condyles. I have found, also, a small o[illegible]cation at the anterior end of each semiluna[illegible] fibula is anchylosed to the tibia at[illegible] ties.—*Owen, Anatomy of Verteb[illegible]*

Foreárm. *v. a.* Provide f[illegible] sistance before the time o[illegible]

A man should fix and *fore* persuasion, that, during his offered to his imagination *South, Sermons.*

He *forearms* With rules to push his fortune *Dryden, Trans[illegible]*

Forebóde. *v. n.* Prognosticate, foreknow; be prescient of; feel sense of something future.

Fate makes you deaf, while I in vain implore:
My heart *forebodes* I ne'er shall see you more.
Dryden.

My soul *foreboded* I should find the bower
Of some fell monster, fierce with barb'rous power.
Pope

Forebóder. *s.* One who forebodes; prognosticator; soothsayer.

Your raven has a reputation in the world for a bird of omen, and a kind of small prophet: a crow that had observed the raven's manner and way of delivering his predictions, sets up for a *foreboder.*—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Forebóding. *part. adj.* Presaging; ominous

An ancient augur, skill'd in future fate,
With these *foreboding* words restrains their hate.
Dryden.

Forebóding. *verbal abs.* Presage; perception beforehand.

The atheists can never wholly extinguish those horrible *forebodings* of conscience.—*Bentley, Sermons,* i.

The melancholy *forebodings* of incomprehensible misery and ruin.—*A. Smith, Theory of moral Sentiments,* ii. 2.

Fórebond. *s.* External boundary. *Rare.*

And soo they thre departed thens and rode forthe as faste as ever they myȝt tyl that they came to the *forbond* of that mount.—*Mort d'Arthur,* i. 139. (Nares by H. & W.)

Forebý. *prep.* [? from *for*.] Near; hard by; fast by.

Not far away he hence doth won
Foreby a fountain, where I late him left.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Forecást. *v. a.*

1. Scheme; plan before execution.

He shall *forecast* his devices against the strong holds.—*Daniel,* xi. 24.

2. Adjust; contrive antecedently.

The feast was serv'd; the time so well *forecast,*
That just when the desert and fruits were plac'd,
The fiend's alarm began.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria.

3. Foresee; provide against.

It is wisdom to consider the end of things before we embark, and to *forecast* consequences.—*Sir R. L'Estrange, Fables.*

Forecást. *v. n.* Form schemes; contrive beforehand; calculate.

And whatso heavens in their secret doom
Ordained have, how can frail fleshy wight
Forecast, but it must needs to issue come?
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Fórecast. *s.* [for accent see remarks under Fore.] Contrivance beforehand; scheme; plan; antecedent policy.

Alas! that Warwick had no more *forecast,*
But while he thought to steal the single ten,
The king was slily finger'd from the deck!
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. v. 1.

He makes this difference to arise from the *forecast* and predetermination of the gods.—*Addison, Dialogue on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.*

The last, scarce ripen'd into perfect man,
Saw helpless him from whom their life began:
Mem'ry and *forecast* just returns engage;
That pointed back to youth, this on to age. *Pope.*

Fórecastle. *s.* See second extract.

The commodity of the new cook-room the merchants have found to be so great, as that, in all their ships, the cook-rooms are built in their *forecastles*, contrary to that which had been anciently used.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

Forecastle in a ship is that part where the foremast stands, and is divided from the rest of the floor by a bulk-head: that part of the *forecastle* which is aloft, and not in the hold, is called the prow.—*Harris.*

Forecíted. *part. pref.* Quoted before or above.

Greaves is of opinion, that the alteration mentioned in that *forecited* passage is continued.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Forecónceive. *v. n.* Preconceive. *Rare.*

Expecting or *forconceiving* that Nemesis and retribution [illegible] hold of the authors of our hurt.—*Bacon.*

Forecóvert. Same as Forefence. *Rare.*

The Trojan knights, using mechanikes also, that Peacham [illegible] pieces of ordnance, to batter As when [illegible] as they were discharged make Their force [illegible] noyse. And verily of under-Mo[illegible]r, Beech[illegible]oricks *fore-covert* and defence, It becomes [illegible]aiphus had the charge; but the of a bad [illegible] gave direction for skirmish, as good on [illegible]ing the frames and engines as wel from Jove allies.—*Holland, Ammianus Marcellinus:* [illegible] (Nares by H. & W.)

Foredáted. *part. pref.* Dated before the true time.

An abortive and *foredated* discovery.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government urged against Prelacy*, b. ii.

Fóredeck. *s.* Anterior part of the ship.

I to the *foredeck* went and thence did look
For rocky Scylla.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.

Foredesígn. *v. a.* Design or plan beforehand.

All the steps of the growth and vegetation both of animals and plants, have been foreseen and *foredesigned* by the wise Author of nature.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Principles.*

Foredetérmine. *v. a.* Determine or decree beforehand.

When we ascribe power unto God, 'Thine is the power,' we attribute unto him a power that is infinite, a power which can effect whatsoever his will hath *foredetermined.*—*Bishop Hopkins, Exposition of the Lord's Prayer*, p. 176.

Foredoóm. *v. a.* Predestinate; determine beforehand.

Through various hazards and events we move
To Latium, and the realm *foredoom'd* by Jove.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Here Britain's statesmen oft the fall *foredoom*
Of foreign tyrants, and of nymphs at home.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.

Foredoóm. *s.* Judgement.

And Jove's unmoved sentence and *foredoom*
On Priam king, and on his town so bent,
I could not lin but I must there lament.
Sackville, Induction to the Mirrour for Magistrates.

Fóreend. *s.* Anterior part.

I have liv'd at honest freedom; paid
More pious debts to heaven than in all
The *fore-end* of my time.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iii. 3.

In the *fore-end* of it, which was towards him, grew a small green branch of palm.—*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

Fórefather. *s.* Ancestor; one who in any degree of ascending genealogy precedes another.

The custom of the people of God, and the decrees of our *forefathers*, are to be kept, touching those things whereof the Scripture hath neither one way or other given us charge.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

If it be a generous desire in men to know from whence their own *forefathers* have come, it cannot be displeasing to understand the place of our first ancestor.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

The accent as above given is probably the commonest at present. That it was not so a century ago is suggested by the following extracts.

Blest peer! his great *forefathers'* ev'ry grace
Reflecting, and reflected in his race. *Pope.*

Each in his narrow cell for ever laid,
The rude *forefathers* of the hamlet sleep.
Gray, Elegy written in a Country Churchyard.

That the rule under Fore applies to dissyllables rather than to trisyllables has been already stated. It may be added that in the word under notice, *fore*, contrary to its general application with substantives, relates to *time* rather than *place*.

Forefeéling. *s.* Premonitory feeling; feeling in anticipation.

The signes that went afore, and the voyce that gave warning from heaven, and the opening of the temple of its owne accord seemed to be *forefeelings* of God's wrath that was to light upon them.—*Trewnesse of Christian Religion.* (Ord MS.)

Forefénce. *s.* Defence of a front or frontage. *Rare.*

Whiles part of the souldiers make the *forefences* abroad in the fields.—*Holland, Translation of Ammianus Marcellinus.* (Nares by H. & W.)

Foreférd. *v. a.*

1. Prohibit; avert.

I would not kill thy unprepared spirit;
No, heav'ns *forefend!* I would not kill thy soul.
Shakespear, Othello, v. 2.

Perhaps a fever, which the gods *forefend*,
May bring your youth to some untimely end.
Dryden.

2. Provide for; secure. *Rare.*

Down with the nose,
Down with it flat: take the bridge quite away
Of him, that his particular to *forefend*,
Smells from the gen'ral weal.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

Fórefinger. *s.* Finger next to the thumb; index: (*accent* in first extract on the *middle syllable*).

An agate stone
On the *forefinger* of an alderman.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, i. 4.

Polymnia shall be drawn, as it were, acting her speech with her *forefinger.*—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

Some wear this on the middlefinger, as the ancient Gauls and Britons; and some upon the *forefinger.*—*Sir T. Browne.*

Fórefoot. *s.* Anterior foot of a quadruped; slang for *hand*.

Give me thy fist, thy *forefoot* to me give.
Shakespear, Henry V. ii. 2.

He ran fiercely, and smote at Heliodorus with his *forefeet.*—*2 Maccabees*, iii. 25.

I continue my line from thence to the heel; then making the breast with the eminency thereof, bring out his near *forefoot*, which I finish.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

Forefrónt, or **Fóre frónt.** *s.* Anterior part, or front, of anything.

Thou shalt put it on a blue lace, that it may be upon the mitre; upon the *forefront* of the mitre it shall be.—*Exodus*, xxviii. 37.

Set ye Uriah in the *forefront* of the hottest battle. *2 Samuel*, xi. 15.

The *forefront* of the house stood toward the east.—*Ezekiel*, xlvii. 1.

That temple had two parts; first, the *forefront*, the porch, the walk before it; and secondly, the temple itself.—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 131.

Perhaps I shall most simply make myself intelligible by stating plainly and frankly a proposition which I wish to illustrate by various examples, as it has been exemplified in various ages and countries. The proposition is this: that every great advance in intellectual education has been the effect of some considerable scientific discovery, or group of discoveries. Every improvement of the mental discipline of those who stand in the *forefront* of humanity has followed some signal victory of their leaders; every addition to the means of intellectual culture has been the result of some extraordinary harvest, some more than ordinary bounty of the intellectual soil, bestowed on the preceding years.—*Whewell, Lecture on Intellectual Education.*

Fóregame. *s.* First plan; first game.

Since life is but as a game at tables, if the *forgame* be not to thy wish, neither whine nor curse; but rouse thy care to an aftergame.—*Whitlock, Present Manners of the English*, p. 29.

Fóregо. *v. a.* Go before; be past.

It is to be understood of Cain, that many years *forgone*, and when his people were increased, he built the city of Enoch.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Fóregoer. *s.*

1. Ancestor; progenitor.

Honours best thrive,
When rather from our acts we them derive
Than our *foregoers.*
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, ii. 3.

2. One who goes before another.

O Mercury, *foregoer* to the evening!
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, b. ii.

Foregóing. *part. adj.* Preceding.

This *foregoing* remark gives the reason why imitation pleases.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.*

I was seated in my elbow-chair, where I had indulged the *foregoing* speculations.—*Addison.*

Fóreground. *s.*

1. Ground in front.

A gorgeous pavilion was erected, probably on a plain near the city, capable of containing not only the bridal party, but the guests whom the king had invited to the banquet. . . . In the *fore-ground* without, tables were spread for the rest of the immense multitude.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. lv.

2. In *Painting.* Part of the field or expanse of the picture which seems to lie before the figures.

All agree that white can subsist on the *foreground* of the picture; the question therefore is to know, if it can equally be placed upon that which is backward, the light being universal, and the figures supposed in an open field.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Fórehand. *s.*

1. Part of a horse which is before the rider.

'God bless me, how long since I saw you!—good horse you're on;—you look thin;—admirable condition;—what have you been doing?—grand action;—a'n't we behindhand!—famous *fore-hand*;—recollect old Queensbury?—hot in the mouth; gone to the devil;—what are the odds?' Lord Chester asked Tyrrell to go home with us. The invitation was readily accepted.—*Sir E. B. Lytton, Pelham*, ch. lxii.

2. Chief part. *Obsolete.*

The great Achilles whom opinion crowns,
The sinew and the *forehand* of our host.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

Fórehand. *adj.* Done sooner than is regular.

You'll say she did embrace me as a husband,
And so extenuate the *forehand* sin.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, iv. 1.

Forehánded. *adj.*

1. Early; timely.

If by thus doing you have not secured your time by an early and *forehanded* care, yet be sure, by a timely diligence, to redeem the time.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Living.*

2. Formed in the foreparts.

He's a substantial true-bred beast, bravely *forehanded*: mark but the cleanness of his shapes too.—*Dryden.*

Fórehead. *s.*

1. Part of the face which reaches from the eyes upward to the hair.

The breast of Hecuba,
When she did suckle Hector, look'd not lovelier
Than Hector's *forehead* when it spit forth blood
At Grecian swords contending.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 3.

Some angel copy'd, while I slept, each grace,
And moulded ev'ry feature from my face:
Such majesty does from her *forehead* rise,
Her cheeks such blushes cast, such rays her eyes.
Dryden.

2. Impudence; confidence; assurance; audaciousness; audacity.

Here, see the *forehead* of a Jesuit!—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy*, p. 61.

A man of confidence presseth forward upon every appearance of advantage; where his force is too feeble, he prevails by dint of impudence: these men of *forehead* are magnificent in promises, and infallible in their prescriptions.—*Collier.*

I would fain know to what branch of the legislature they can have the *forehead* to apply.—*Swift, Presbyterian Plea.*

Foreheár. *v. n.* Be informed before: (with *of*).

The Turks, whom they account for barbarous,
Having *foreheard of* Basilisco's worth,
A number underprop me with their shoulders.
Tragedy of Soliman and Perseda: 1599.

Forehénd. *v. a.* See Hend.

Like as a fearful dove . . .
Having farre off espyde a tassell gent,
Which after her his nimble wings doth strain,
Doubleth her haste for fear to be *forehent*,
And with her pinions cleaves the liquid firmament.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 4, 49.

Forehéw. *v. a.* [see remarks under Fore.] Cut in front.

His face *forehew'd* with wounds.
Sackville, Induction to Mirrour for Magistrates.

Fórehorse. *s.* Foremost horse of the team.

As if
We were two carriers at two several ways,
And, as the *fore-horse* guides, cry God be with you.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Coxcomb.

The *forehorse* jingles on the road,
The waggoner lugs on his load. *Cotton.*

Fóreign. *adj.* [Fr. *forain*; from Lat. *foras* = out of doors, abroad.]

1. Not of this country; not domestic.
   Your son, that with a fearful soul
   Leads discontented steps in *foreign* soil,
   This fair alliance quickly shall call home.
   Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 4.
   The learned correspondence you hold in *foreign* parts.—*Milton.*
2. Alien; remote; not allied; not belonging; without relation: (with *to*).
   Fame is a good so wholly *foreign to* our natures, that we have no faculty in the soul adapted to it, nor any organ in the body to relish it, placed out of the possibility of fruition.—*Addison.*
   I must dissemble,
   And speak a language *foreign to* my heart.
   Id., Cato.

   With *from.*
   This design is not *foreign from* some people's thoughts.—*Swift.*
3. Excluded; not admitted; held at a distance.
   They will not stick to say you envied him;
   And fearing he would rise, he was so virtuous,
   Kept him a *foreign* man still; which so griev'd him,
   That he ran mad and died.
   Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 2.
4. Extraneous; adventitious in general.
   There are who, fondly studious of increase,
   Rich *foreign* mold in their ill-natur'd land
   Induce. *J. Philips, Cyder.*

Fóreigner. *s.* One who comes from another country; not a native; stranger.
   Joy is such a *foreigner,*
   So mere a stranger to my thoughts, I know
   Not how to entertain him. *Sir J. Denham, Sophy.*
   To this false *foreigner* you give your throne,
   And wrong a friend, a kinsman, and a son.
   Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.
   Water is the only native of England made use of in punch; but the lemons, the brandy, the sugar, and the nutmegs, are all *foreigners.—Addison, Freeholder.*
   Nor could the majesty of the English crown appear in a greater lustre, either to *foreigners* or subjects.—*Swift.*

Fóreignness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Foreign; remoteness; want of relation to something.
   Let not the *foreignness* of the subject hinder you from endeavouring to set me right.—*Locke.*
   Moreover he had a swarthy *foreignness* of complexion, which boded little honesty.—*Silas Marner,* ch. viii.

Forejúdge. *v. a.* See Forjudge.

Forejúdgement. *s.* Judgment formed beforehand.
   But seldom seen, *forejudgement* proveth right.
   Spenser, Muiopotmos, 320.

Foreknów. *v. a.* Know beforehand; have prescience of; foresee.
   We *foreknow* that the sun will rise and set, that all men born in the world shall die again; that after winter the spring shall come; after the spring, summer and harvest; yet is not our foreknowledge the cause of any of those.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*
   Calchas the sacred seer, who had in view
   Things present and the past, and things to come *foreknew.* *Dryden,*
   Translation of the first Book of the Iliad.

Foreknówable. *adj.* Possible to be known before the event.
   It is certainly *foreknowable* what they will do in such and such circumstances.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.*

Foreknówer. *s.* One who knows what is to happen.
   He will make God the *foreknower* . . . of evil.—*Stapleton, Fortress of the Faith,* fol. 41 b: 1565.

Foreknówingly. *adv.* As that which foreknows or is foreknown.
   No interest can be so great as to be put in balance against a man's life and his soul; and he does very imprudently serve his ends who seeingly and *foreknowingly* loses his life in the prosecution of them.—*Jeremy Taylor, Liberty of Prophesying,* sect. 12, 9. (Ord MS.)

Foreknówledge. *s.* Prescience; knowledge of that which has not yet happened.
   Our being in Christ by eternal *foreknowledge,* saveth us not without our actual and real adoption into the fellowship of his saints in this present world.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
   I hope the *foreknowledge* you had of my esteem for you, is the reason that you do not dislike my letters.—*Pope.*

Fórel. *s.* [Lat. *forellus, forulus*; Fr. *fourreau.*] Kind of parchment; sheepskin dressed on one side only, commonly used for covers of account-books.
   No manner of persone shall sell this present book, unbounde, above the price of two shillynges and two-pence; and bounde in *forell* for iis. xd. and not above.—*The Booke of the Common Praier,* last leaf: fol. 1549.

Fóreland. *s.* Promontory; headland; high land jutting into the sea; cape.
   As when a ship, by skilful steersman wrought,
   Nigh river's mouth, or *foreland,* where the wind
   Veers oft, as oft so steers, and shifts her sails.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 513.

Foreláy. *v. a.*

1. Lay wait for; entrap by ambush.
   Some secret detractor hath *forlaid* thee by a whispering misintimation.—*Seasonable Sermon,* p. 30: 1644.
   A serpent shoots his sting at unaware;
   An ambush'd thief *forelays* a traveller:
   The man lies murder'd, while the thief and snake,
   One gains the thickets, and one thrids the brake.
   Dryden, Fables, Palamon and Arcite.
2. Contrive antecedently; prevent.
   That our serious humiliations may *forelay* his too well deserved judgements.—*Bishop Hall, Remains,* p. 45.
3. Lay down beforehand.
   These grounds being *forelaid* and understood, I affirm, first, that presbyters, &c.—*Mede, Discourses,* p. 110: 1642.

Foreleáder. *s.* One who leads others by his example.
   Would God that we learned not, by the *foreleaders* before named, to charge and conjure each other unto the pledge!—*Gascoigne, Diet for Drunkards:* 1576.

Fórelend. *v. a.* Give beforehand. *Obsolete.*
   As if that life to loss they had *forelent.*
   Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 3, 6.

Fórelift. *v. a.* Raise aloft any anterior part.
   So dreadfully he towards him did pass,
   Forelifting up aloft his speckled breast;
   And often bounding on the bruised grass,
   As for great joy of new comen guest.
   Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Fórelock. *s.* Hair that grows from the fore part of the head.
   Tell her the joyous time will not be staid,
   Unless she do him by the *forelock* take. *Spenser.*
   Hyacinthine locks
   Round from his parted *forelock* manly hung,
   Clust'ring, but not beneath his shoulders broad.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 301.
   Zeal and duty are not slow,
   But on occasion's *forelock* watchful wait.
   Id., Paradise Regained, iii. 172.
   Time is painted with a lock before, and bald behind, signifying thereby that we must take time by the *forelock*; for, when it is once past, there is no recalling it.—*Swift.*

Foreloók. *v. n.* Look, look out, beforehand.
   Then did I *forelook,*
   And saw this day mark'd white in Clotho's book.
   B. Jonson, King's Entertainment.

Fóreman. *s.* First or chief person; head manager.
   He is a very sensible man, shoots flying, and has been several times *foreman* of the petty jury.—*Addison, Spectator.*
   The blasting process is employed when the *foremen* of the workshop or minechamber judge that a hole well-placed may separate enough of ore to pay the time, the repair of tools, and the gunpowder expended.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Fóremast. *s.* Lower mast in the forepart of a vessel.
   At half-past three the *foremast* went in three pieces, and the bowsprit was found to be sprung in three places.—*Southey, Life of Nelson,* ch. iv.

Foremast man. *s.* One who furls the sails, and takes his course at the helm.
   Kid soon threw off the character of a privateer, and became a pirate. . . . He began by robbing Mussulmans, and speedily proceeded from Mussulmans to Armenians, and from Armenians to Portuguese. The Adventure Galley took such quantities of cotton and silk, sugar and coffee, cinnamon and pepper, that the very *foremast men* received from a hundred to two hundred pounds each, and that the captain's share of the spoil would have enabled him to live at home as an opulent gentleman.—*Macaulay, History of England,* ch. xxv.

Foremeán. *v. a.* Intend beforehand.
   As being the place by destiny *foremeant.*
   B. Jonson, Masques.

Foreméntioned. *part. pref.* Mentioned or recited before.
   Dacier, in the life of Aurelius, has not taken notice of the *forementioned* figure on the pillar.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Fóremost. *adj.* [If we simply look to the words *fore* and *most*, there is nothing anomalous in *fore-most*, thus spelt and thus divided. If, however, we also take cognizance of *former*, complications arise. There is no *e* in the first syllable of *former.* Without an *e* few spell *foremost. Foremost*, however, and *formost* are in origin different words. Occasionally, indeed, they are distinguished in *speaking* In *spelling*, however, *foremost* has prevailed; nor is it the intention of the present editor to unsettle the existing orthography by a separate entry of *formost*; the difference of import between the two words being of the slightest. Still, the difference of origin is worth notice.
   Foremost is simply what the first view suggests, *fore* + *most.*
   Formost is the A.S. *forma* + *st*, the ordinary sign of the superlative degree.
   It may be added that *forma* is by no means the only word of its class. The *m* (the *m* in the Latin *pri-m-us*) having the same power in the words *innema, utema, aftema, middema,* and others, = *inmost, outmost, aftermost, midmost,* &c., in all of which we get the elements *m* and *st* in a separate form, and therewith evidence of the accidental character of their coincidence with the independent word *most.* Among which, note the forms like *innermost*, which give not only comparative, but in the way of a superaddition, a superlative inflexion as well. For further remarks see Former, and also Further, Fore, and For.

1. First in *place.*
   All three were set among the *foremost* ranks of fame, for great minds to attempt, and great force to perform what they did attempt.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
   Our women in the *foremost* ranks appear;
   March to the fight, and meet your mistress there.
   Dryden.
   The bold Sempronius,
   That still broke *foremost* through the crowd of patriots,
   As with a hurricane of zeal transported,
   And virtuous even to madness. *Addison, Cato.*
   It was later before Athens was permitted to do justice to the services of her great citizen [Demosthenes], who indeed had never lost her esteem. The time at length came when his nephew Demochares might safely propose a decree, by which the honour of the prytaneum, and of the *foremost* seat at public spectacles, were granted to his descendants, and a bronze statue was erected in the agora to himself.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece,* ch. lvi.
2. First in *dignity.*
   These ride *foremost* in the field,
   As they the *foremost* rank of honour held. *Dryden.*

Fóremostly. *adv.* Among the foremost. *Rare.*
   But when he saw his daughter dear
   Coming on most *foremostly,*
   He wrung his hands, and tore his hair,
   And cried out most piteously.
   Old Ballad of Jepthah, Percy's Reliques of ancient Poetry, i. ii. 3.

Fóremother. *s.* Female ancestor.
   I would have you, my daughters, so to look to your feet, when you enter into the house of God, that your devotions through irreverent unseemlinesse prove not the sacrifice of fools. It was the modesty and humility of some of your *foremothers* not to seat themselves in the church, before they had performed a reverent respect to the minister then officiating.—*Bishop Prideaux.*

Forenámed. *part. pref.* Named before or above.
   And such are sure ones,
   As Curius and the *forenamed* Lentulus.
   B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

Fóreness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Fore. *Rare.*
   Time is but a measure of moving, wherein there is both a *forenesse* and an afternesse.—*Trewnesse of Christian Religion.* (Ord MS.)

Fórenoon. *s.* Time of day reckoned from the middle point, between the dawn and the meridian, to the meridian: (opposed to *afternoon*).

The manner was, that the *forenoon* they should run at tilt, the afternoon in a broad field in manner of a battle, till either the strangers or the country knights won the field.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Cæsario, at the funeral of his father, built a temporary theatre, consisting of two parts turning on hinges, according to the position of the sun, for the conveniency of *forenoon's* and afternoon's diversion. —*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Forenótice. *s.* Information of an event before it happens.

So strange a revolution never happens in poetry, but either hea[ven] or earth gives some *forenotice* of it.—*Rymer, On Tragedy.*

Forénsic. *adj.* [Lat. *forensicus.*] Belonging to courts of judicature.

Person is a *forensick* term, appropriating actions and their merit; and so belongs only to intelligent agents, capable of a law, and happiness and misery. This personality extends itself beyond present existence to what is past, only by consciousness.—*Locke.*

The forum was a publick place in Rome, where lawyers and orators made their speeches before the proper judges in matters of property, or in criminal cases: thence all sorts of disputations in courts of justice, where several persons make their distinct speeches, may come under the name of *forensick* disputes.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

His manner in earlier life was remarked as excellent; and though it probably partook even then of that over-precision which, in his later years, sometimes bordered upon the ridiculous, it must certainly have been above the common order of *forensic* delivery to earn the reputation which has remained of it.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Lord Loughborough.*

The legal learning of Mackenzie was not profound: but, as a scholar, a wit, and an orator, he stood high in the opinion of his countrymen; and his renown had spread even to the coffeehouses of London and to the cloisters of Oxford. The remains of his *forensic* speeches prove him to have been a man of parts, but are somewhat disfigured by what he doubtless considered as Ciceronian graces, interjections which show more art than passion, and elaborate amplifications, in which epithet rises above epithet in wearisome climax.—*Macaulay, History of England,* ch. vi.

Foreordaín. *v. a.* Predestinate; predetermine; preordain.

The church can discharge, in manner convenient, a work of so great importance, by *foreordaining* some short collect wherein briefly to mention thanks.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Foreordinátion. *s.* Predetermination.

Whether this *foreordination* were in St. Jude's intent or meaning a *foreordination* from eternity.—*Dr. Jackson, Works,* iii. 171.

Fórepart. *s.*

1. Part first in time.

Had it been so raised, it would deprive us of the sun's light all the *forepart* of the day.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

2. Part anterior in place.

The ribs have no cavity in them, and towards the *forepart* or breast are broad and thin, to bend and give way without danger or fracture.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Forepást. *part. pref.* Bygone; previous.

Some . . . with shrieks, sobs, sighs, and tears,
Did tell the woes of their *forepassed* years.
Sackville, Induction to Mirrour for Magistrates.

Now cease, ye damsels, your delights *forepast*;
Enough it is that all the day is yours.
Spenser, Epithalamion.

My *forepast* proofs, howe'er the matter fall,
Shall tax my fears of little vanity,
Having vainly fear'd too little.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, v. 3.

Such is the treaty which he negotiates with us, an offer and tender of a reconciliation, an act of oblivion, of all *forepast* sins, and of a new covenant.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

Forepoínter. *s.* Indicator. *Rare.*

Hopes above Fortune are the *forepointers* of deep falles.—*Wit's Commonwealth,* p. 381. (Ord MS.)

Forepossèssed. *adj.*

1. Holding formerly in possession.

He must give place to such an owner, as that the same was never meant to be by the *forepossessed* elders; and must be removed in one day out of the possessions, which his ancestors had continued in many score years.—*Knight, Trial of Truth,* fol. 11: 1580.

2. Preoccupied; prepossessed; preengaged.

The testimony either of the ancient fathers, or of other classical divines, may be clearly and abundantly answered, to the satisfaction of any rational man, not extremely *forepossessed* with prejudice.—*Bishop Sanderson.*

So fares it with him, that to the reading of Scripture comes *fore-possest* with some opinion.—*Hales, Golden Remains,* p. 4.

Foreprómise. *v. a.* Promise beforehand.

Answer was returned, that it was *forepromised* to one of my fellow-chaplains.—*Bishop Hall, Specialties in his Life.*

Forepríze. *v. a.* Rate beforehand.

God hath *foreprized* things of the greatest weight, and hath therein precisely defined as well that which every man must perform, as that which no man may attempt; leaving all sorts of men, in the rest, either to be guided by their good discretion, if they be from subjection to others; or else to be ordered by such commandments and laws, as proceed from those superiours under whom they live.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity,* v. § 71.

Fórerank. *s.* First rank; front.

Yet leave our cousin Catharine here with us;
She is our capital demand, compris'd
Within the *forerank* of our articles.
Shakespear, Henry V. v. 2.

Forereách. *v. n.* In *Navigation.* Sail better than another ship; get before it: (as, 'one ship *forereaches* upon another').

Forereád. *v. n.* Signify by tokens.

With fruitfull hope his aged breast he fed
Of future good, which his young toward yeares
Did largely promise; and to him *forered,*
That he in time would sure prove such an one,
As should be worthie of his father's throne.
Spenser, Muiopotmos.

Forereáding. *s.* Previous perusal.

By reason of your *fore-reading* of Suetonius, you shall find yourself, for a good part of the story, furnished beforehand.—*Hales, Golden Remains,* p. 273.

Forerecíted. *part. pref.* Mentioned or enumerated before.

Bid him recount
The *forerecited* practices, whereof
We cannot feel too little, hear how much.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 2.

Foreremémbered. *part. pref.* Called to mind, or mentioned, before.

My words concerning S. Gregory, and his times, are these, after the *foreremembered* imputation.—*Bishop Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar,* p. 250.

Fóreright. *adv.* Right forward; onward.

Can ye go back? Is there a safety left yet
But *foreright?*
Beaumont and Fletcher, Knight of Malta.

Fóreright. *adj.* Ready; forward; quick.

All soundly on the cables slept, e'en till the night was worn;
And when the Lady of the Light, the rosy-fingered morn,
Rose from the hills, all fresh arose, and to the camp retired,
While Phœbus with a *foreright* wind their swelling bark inspired.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad, b. i.

A *foreright* gale of liberty.—*Massinger, Renegado.*

Forerún. *v. a.*

1. Come before as an earnest of something following; introduce as an harbinger.

Against ill chances men are ever merry;
But heaviness *foreruns* the good event.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 2.

The sun
Was set, and twilight from the east came on,
Forerunning night. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* vii. 582.

She bids me hope: oh heav'ns, she pities me!
And pity still *foreruns* approaching love,
As lightning does the thunder.
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

2. Precede; have the start of.

I heard it to be a maxim at Dublin to follow, if not *forerun,* all that is or will be practised in London.—*Graunt.*

Forerúnner. *s.*

1. Harbinger; messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of those that follow.

The six strangers seek for you, madam, to take their leave; and there is a *forerunner* come from a seventh, the prince of Morocco.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice,* i. 2.

A cock was sacrificed as the *forerunner* of day and the sun, thereby acknowledging the light of life to be derived from the divine bounty, the daughter of providence.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

My elder brothers, my *forerunners* came,
Rough draughts of nature, ill design'd, and lame:
Blown off, like blossoms, never made to bear;
Till I came finish'd, her last labour'd care.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

2. Ancestor; predecessor.

Arthur, the great *forerunner* of thy blood.
Shakespear, King John, ii. 1.

3. Prognostic; sign foreshowing anything.

O Eve! some further change awaits us nigh,
Which heav'n by these mute signs in nature shews,
Forerunners of his purpose.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 193.

Loss of sight is the misery of life, and usually the *forerunner* of death.—*South, Sermons.*

The keeping insensible perspiration up in due measure is the cause as well as sign of health, and the least deviation from that due quantity, the certain *forerunner* of a disease.—*Arbuthnot.*

Already opera prepares the way,
The sure *forerunner* of her gentle sway.
Pope, Dunciad.

Fóresaid. *part. adj.* Described or spoken of before.

Those *foresaid* lands,
So by his father lost. *Shakespear, Hamlet,* i. 1.

Foresáy. *v. a.* Predict; prophecy; foretell.

Let ordinance
Come as the gods *foresay* it.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

Foreseé. *v. a.* See beforehand; see what has not yet happened; have prescience; foreknow.

The first of them could things to come *foresee*;
The next, could of things present best advise;
The third, things past could keep in memory.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

If there be any thing *foreseen* that is not usual, be armed for it by any hearty though a short prayer, and an earnest resolution beforehand, and then watch when it comes.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Foreseé. *v. n.* Look out, or be on the watch, for anything: (with *to,* as in '*See to* it'). *Rare.*

A king against a storm must *foresee to* a convenient stock of treasure.—*Bacon.*

Foreséer. *s.* One who foresees things.

There are some such very great *foresees,* that they grow into the vanity of pretending to see, where nothing is to be seen.—*Lord Halifax.*

Foreseíze. *v. a.* Grasp beforehand.

Proceed, illustrious, happy chief, proceed;
Foreseize the garlands for thy brow decreed.
Tate, Second Part of Absalom and Achitophel.

Foreshádow. *v. a.* Foresignify; typify.

That the great excellency and efficacy of our Saviour's death and passion might appear, it was by manifold types *foreshadowed* and in divers prophecies foretold.—*Barrow,* vol. ii. s. 27.

Fóreship. *s.* Anterior part of the ship.

The shipmen would have cast anchors out of the *foreship.*—*Acts,* xxvii. 30.

Foreshórten. *v. a.* See Foreshortening.

Foreshórtened. *part. adj.* See Fore shortening.

Foreshórtening. *s.* See second extract.

The greatest parts of the body ought to appear foremost; and he forbids the *foreshortenings,* because they make the parts appear little.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Foreshortening . . . is the art of conveying to the mind the impression of the entire length of an object when it is represented in an oblique and receding position; in which case the actual vision of it is shortened in a line on the receding side; e.g. a stick held with the end towards the observer appears shortened to the view, and that in a degree according to the angle under which its lengthened side is seen. . . . Such a view is called a *foreshortened* view; and the representation *foreshortening* it.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Foreshów. *v. a.*

1. Discover before it happens; predict; prognosticate.

Christ had called him to be a witness of his death, and resurrection from the dead, according to that which the prophets and Moses had *foreshowed.*—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The dreams that troubled them did *foreshew* this. —*Wisdom,* xviii. 17.

Oh, that same drawing in your nether lip there,
Foreshews no goodness, lady.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Nice Valour.

Next, like Aurora, Spenser rose,
Whose purple blush the day *foreshows.*
Sir J. Denham.

You chose to withdraw yourself from publick business, when the face of heaven grew troubled, and the frequent shifting of the wind *foreshowed* a storm.—*Dryden.*

2. Represent before it comes.

What else is the law but the gospel *foreshowed?* What other the gospel than the law fulfilled?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Foreshów. *s.* Sign; that by which anything is foreshown.

With vermeil drops at ev'n his tresses bleed,
Foreshews of future heat.
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso, xiii. 54.

Foreshówer. *s.* One who predicts a thing.

That they might be thought the effectors of what they were the *foreshewers*.—*Spencer, On Prodigies*, p. 263.

Fóreside. *s.* Superficial appearance; outside.

Now when these counterfeits were thus uncased
Out of the *foreside* of their forgerie, . . .
All gan to jest and gibe full merilie.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 3, 39.

Fóresight. *s.*

1. Prescience; prognostication; foreknowledge.

Let Eve, for I have drench'd her eyes,
Here sleep below: while thou to *foresight* wak'st;
As once thou slept'st, while she to life was form'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 367.

2. Provident care of futurity.

He had a sharp *foresight*, and working wit,
That never idle was, ne once could rest a whit.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

In matters of arms he was both skilful and industrious, and as well in *foresight* as resolution present and great.—*Hayward.*

Difficulties and temptations will more easily be borne or avoided, if with prudent *foresight* we arm ourselves against them.—*Rogers.*

Foresíghtful. *adj.* Prescient; provident.

Death gave him no such pangs as the *foresightful* care he had of his silly successor.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Foresígnify. *v. a.* Betoken beforehand; foreshow; typify.

Discoveries of Christ already present, whose future coming the Psalms did but *foresignify*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Yet as being past times noxious, where they light
On man, beast, plant, wasteful and turbulent,
They oft *foresignify*, and threaten ill.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 462.

Fóreskin. *s.* Prepuce.

Their own hand
An hundred of the faithless foe shall slay,
And for a dower their hundred *foreskins* pay,
Be Michal thy reward. *Cowley, Davideis.*

Fóreskirt. *s.* Pendulous or loose part of the coat before.

A thousand pounds a year for pure respect?
No other obligation?
That promises more thousands: honour's train
Is longer than his *foreskirt*.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 3.

Forespeák. *v. n.* Foresay; foreshow; foretell; predict.

My mother was half a witch; never any thing that she *forespake*, but came to pass.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Honest Man's Fortune.*

Forespeáking. *s.* Prediction.

Old Godfrey of Winchester thinketh no ominous *forespeaking* to lie in names.—*Camden, Remains.*

Forespúrrer. *s.* One that rides before.

A day in April never came so sweet,
To show how costly summer was at hand,
As this *forespurrer* comes before his lord.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 9.

Fórest. *s.* [N.Fr. *forest*; Fr. *forêt*.]

1. Wild uncultivated tract of ground interspersed with wood.

By many tribulations we enter into the kingdom of heaven, because in a *forest* of many wolves, sheep cannot choose but feed in continual danger of life.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

There be airs which the physicians advise their patients to remove unto, which commonly are plain champaigns, but grasing, and not overgrown with heath; or else timber-shades, as in *forests*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Forest [is] properly a wilderness, or uncultivated tract of country, but as such were commonly overgrown with trees, the word took the meaning of large wood. We have many *forests* in England without a stick of timber upon them.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*

2. In *Law.*

The manner of making *forests* is this: the king sends out his commission, directed to certain persons, for viewing, perambulating, and bounding the place that he has a mind to afforest: which returned into Chancery, proclamation is made, that none shall hunt any wild beasts within that precinct, without licence; after which he appoints ordinances, laws, and officers for the preservation of the vert and venison; and this becomes a *forest* by matter of record. The properties of a *forest* are these: a *forest*, as it is strictly taken, cannot be in the hands of any but the king, who hath power to grant commission to a justice in eyre for the *forest*; the courts; the officers for preserving the vert and venison, as the justices of the *forest*, the warden or keeper, the verders, the foresters, agistors, regarders, bailiffs, and beadles. The chief property of a *forest* is the swainmote, which is no less incident to it than the court of pyepowders to a fair.—*Cowell.*

Fórest. *adj.* [Italian, *foresto*.] Sylvan; rustic.

In a lodge, or *forest* house.—*Sir G. Buck, History of King Richard III.* p. 118.

Forestáll. *v. a.*

1. Anticipate; take up beforehand.

If thou be master-gunner, spend not all
That thou can'st speak at once; but husband it,
And give men turns of speech: do not *forestall*
By lavishness thine own and others' wit,
As if thou mad'st thy will. *Herbert.*

What need a man *forestall* his date of grief,
And run to meet what he would most avoid?
Milton, Comus, 362.

2. Hinder by preoccupation or prevention; seize or gain possession of before another; buy before another in order to raise the price.

And though good luck prolonged hath thy date,
Yet death then would the like mishap *forestall*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

I will not *forestall* your judgement of the rest.—*Pope.*

3. Deprive by something prior: (with *of*).

May
This night *forestall* him *of* the coming day!
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iii. 5.

Forestáller. *s.* One who anticipates the market; one who purchases before others to raise the price.

Commodities, good or bad, the workman must take at his master's rate, or sit still and starve; whilst, by this means, this new sort of engrossers or *forestallers* having the feeding and supplying this numerous body of workmen, set the price upon the poor landholder.—*Locke.*

Fórested. *adj.* Invested with the character of a forest.

Whereby she [the Newforest] became first *forested*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, s. 1.

Fórester. *s.*

1. Officer of the forest.

Forester, my friend, where is the bush,
That we may stand and play the murtherer in?—
Here by, upon the edge of yonder coppice.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, iv. 1.

2. Inhabitant of the wild country.

Foresters and borderers are not generally so civil and reasonable, as might be wished.—*Evelyn.*

3. One who understands the nature and the laws of forests.

You are cried up, my lord, to be an excellent horseman, huntsman, *forester*.—*Howell, Letter to Lord Lindsey*, iv. 16.

The greatest *forester*, they say, that ever was in England, was king Canutus the Dane; and after him, St. Edward; at which time Liber Rufus, the Red-book for Forest-Laws, was made.—*Ibid.*

4. Forest-tree.

This niceness is more conspicuous in flowers, and the herbaceous offspring, than in *foresters*.—*Evelyn.*

Foretáste. *v. a.* Taste by anticipation; have prescience of.

Foretásted. *part. adj.* Tasted by anticipation.

He repented him of his *foretasted* meal.—*De Foe, Moll Flanders.*

Fóretaste. *s.* Taste beforehand, real or imaginary, of anything.

A pleasure that a man may call as properly his own as his soul and his conscience, neither liable to accident, nor exposed to injury: it is the *foretaste* of heaven, and the earnest of eternity.—*South, Sermons.*

Foretéll. *v. a.* preterite and past part. *foretold*. Predict; prophecy.

What art thou, whose heavy looks *foretell*
Some dreadful story hanging on thy tongue?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 1.

Mercia's king,
Warn'd in a dream, his murder did *foretell*,
From point to point, as after it befell. *Dryden.*

When great Ulysses sought the Phrygian shores,
Deeds then undone my faithful tongue *foretold*;
Heaven seal'd my word, and you those deeds behold.
Pope.

Foretéll. *v. n.* Act as a foreteller; prophecy.

All the prophets from Samuel, and those that follow after, have likewise *foretold* of these days.—*Acts*, iii. 24.

Foretéller. *s.* One who foretells; predicter; foreshower.

Others are proposed, not that the foretold effects should be known; but that the accomplishment that expounds them may evince, that the *foretellers* of them was able to foresee them.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

By the close and scrutinizing attention of minds the most persevering and careful, it was ascertained that even the distant stars were subject to this law; and, at last, to place as it were the seal of assurance to its never-failing truth, it became, in the minds of Leverrier and Adams, the *foreteller* and the discoverer of an orb rolling in the depths of space, so large as to equal nearly sixty earths, yet so far away as to be invisible to the unassisted eye.—*Faraday, Lecture on Mental Education.*

Foretélling. *verbal abs.* Declaration of something future.

These predictions are very rare *foretellings*, wont to be lapped in obscure folds.—*Feltham, Resolves*, i. 52.

Forethínk. *v. a.*

1. Anticipate in the mind; have prescience of anything.

Adam could not be ignorant of the punishments due to neglect and disobedience; and felt, by the proof thereof, in himself another terrour than he had *forethought*, or could imagine.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Friday, the fatal day! when next it came,
Her soul *forethought* the fiend would change his game. *Dryden.*

2. Contrive antecedently.

Blessed be that God which hath given you an heart to *forethink* this, and a will to honour him with his own.—*Bishop Hall.*

Forethínking. *part. adj.* Provident.

What's my frenzy will be call'd my crime:
What then is thine? Thou cool deliberate villain!
Thou wise, *forethinking*, weighing politician!
Smith.

Fórethought. *s.*

1. Consideration of future events and contingencies.

Devises by last will and testament are always more favoured in construction, than formal deeds, which are presumed to be made with great caution, *forethought*, and advise.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

2. In *Law.* As an approximate translation of the N.Fr. *prepense* (= thought beforehand; *penser* = think), it means previous planning; preparatory contrivance; intention; being usually combined with *malice*, or some equivalent term. Hence, its character is often, in appearance, adjectival: e.g.

The second is, where a man is slain upon *forethought* malice, which the law terms murther.—*Bacon, Charge at the Sessions of the Verge.*

Only, however, in appearance; the true form being *malice on forethought* (*malice prepense*), changed into *a-forethought*, and, less correctly, into *of-forethought*.

He that is undone, is equally undone, whether it be by spitefulness of *forethought*, or by the folly of oversight, or evil counsel.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

In the extract from Bacon the preposition is dropped, and the substantives transposed.

Foretóken. *s.* Prevenient sign; prognostic.

It may prove some ominous *foretoken* of misfortune.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

They misliked nothing more in king Edward the Confessor, than that he was Frenchified; and accounted the desire of foreign language then to be a *foretoken* of bringing in of foreign powers, which indeed happened.—*Camden, Remains.*

Foretóken. *v. a.* Foreshow; prognosticate as a sign.

The king from Ireland hastes; but did no good;
Whilst strange prodigious signs *foretoken* blood.
Daniel.

Foretoóth. *s.* Tooth in the anterior part of the mouth; incisor.

The *foreteeth* should be formed broad, and with a thin sharp edge, like chizzles.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Fóretop. *s.*

1. Dressing of the front hair.

You must first have an especial care so to wear your hat, that it oppress not confusedly this your predominant or *foretop*.—*B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

Fair trees, those comely *foretops* of the field,
Are cut to maintain head-tires.
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy.

So may your hats your *foretops* never press,
Untouch'd your ribbons, sacred be your dress.
Dryden.

2. In *Navigation.* Platform at the head of the foremast.

Each after other came in statelie dance,
And nimblie cap'ring on the purple wave,
With loftie *foretops* did the welkin brave.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 777.

Two large pieces fell into the main and *fore-tops* of the Swiftsure, without injuring any person.—*Southey, Life of Nelson*, ch. iv.

Foretúne. *v. a.* Tune beforehand. This may, of course, apply to musical instruments generally. It is best known, however, as a special coinage in the way of a pun in Dryden's caricature of a verse attributed to Cicero:

O, fortunatam natam me Consule Romam.'

Fortune rendered:

Fortune *fortúned* the dying notes of Rome,
Till I, thy Consul sole, consoled thy doom.
Translation of the Tenth Satire of Juvenal.

Fóreward. *s.* [see Forward, *adv.*] Van; front.

They that marched in the *foreward* were all mighty men.—1 *Maccabees*, ix. 11.

Forewárn. *v. a.* Admonish; caution; give notice beforehand; inform previously of any event.

I will *forewarn* you whom you shall fear: fear him which, after he hath killed, hath power to cast into hell.—*Luke*, xii. 5.

Young Chorœbus, who by love was led
To win renown and fair Cassandra's bed,
Had lately brought his troops to Priam's aid;
Forewarn'd in vain by the prophetick maid.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Forewárning. *verbal abs.* Admonition, caution, or warning, beforehand.

Thy pride,
And wand'ring vanity, when least was safe,
Rejected my *forewarning*, and disdain'd
Not to be trusted. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 874.

Forewénd. *v. a.* Go before. *Rare.*

And now they be to heaven *forewent*.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, July.

Fórewind. *s.* Favourable wind; wind that blows a vessel right forward in its course.

Long sail'd I on smooth seas, by *forewinds* borne.
Sandys, Paraphrase of the Book of Job, p. 25.

Forewish. *v. a.* Wish or desire beforehand. *Rare.*

The wiser sort ceased not to do what in them lay, to procure that the good commonly *forewished* might in time come to effect.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Fórewoman. *s.* Female manager; female president.

Their *forewoman* was a professed Platonist, that had spent much of her time in exhorting the sex to set a just value upon their persons, and to make the men know themselves.—*Tatler*, no. 253. (Ord MS.)

The jury, however, found him guilty, and represented by their *forewoman* that such discourses were apt to sully the imagination; and that by a concatenation of ideas, the word linen implied many things that were not proper to be stirred up in the mind of a woman who was of the prosecutor's quality, and therefore gave it as their verdict that the linendraper should lose his tongue.—*Ibid.* no. 259. (Ord MS.)

Fórfalt. *v. a.* [from Fault, and hence a different word from Forfeit.] Fine. *Rare.*

(For example see next entry.)

Fórfalture. *s.* Fine.

In the same Parliament Sir William Creichton was also *forfalted* for diverse causes. . . . This *forfalture* was concluded, &c.—*Holinshed.*

Fórfeit. *s.* [N.Fr. *forfait*, pass. part. of *forfaire*; Lat. *forefacio* and *forisfacio*.]

1. Fine; mulct; penalty; escheat.

Thy slanders I forgive, and therewithal
Remit thy other *forfeits*.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, v. 1.

The execution leave to high disposal,
And let another hand, not thine, exact
Thy penal *forfeit* from thyself.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 506.

2. Person liable to punishment or penalty. *Obsolete.*

Your brother is a *forfeit* of the law,
And you but waste your words.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

3. (In *plural*). Something deposited, and to be redeemed by a jocular fine, whence the game of *forfeits*.

Some, haply, cards adopt:
Or if to *forfeits* they the sport confine,
The happy folk, adjacent to the fire,
Their stations take; excepting one alone
(Sometimes the social mistress of the house)
Who sits within the centre of the room,
To cry the pawns.
R. J. Thorn, Christmas, v. 289: 1795.

4. (In *plural*). Table of penalties.

Laws for all faults,
But laws so countenanced that the strong statutes
Stand like the *forfeits* of a barber's shop,
As much in mock as mark.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, v. 1.

Kenrick . . . produced the following as a specimen of such rules, professing to have copied them near Northallerton, in Yorkshire:—

Rules for seemly Behaviour.

First come, first serve—then come not late,
And when arrived keep your state;
For he who from these rules shall swerve,
Must pay the *forfeits*—so observe.

1.
Who enters here with boots and spurs
Must keep his nook; for if he stirs,
And gives with armed heel a kick,
A pint he pays for every prick.

2.
Who rudely takes another's turn
A *forfeit* mug may manners learn.

6.
And he who can or will not pay,
Shall hence be sent half-trimmed away,
For, will he, nill he, if in fault
He *forfeit* must in meal or malt;
But mark, who is already in drink,
The cannikin must never clink.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Fórfeit. *v. a.* Lose anything as forfeit.

If then a man, on light conditions, gain
A great estate to him and his for ever;
If wilfully he *forfeit* it again,
Who doth bemoan his heir, or blame the giver?
Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul.

Men displeased God, and consequently *forfeited* all right to happiness.—*Boyle.*

A father cannot alien the power he has over his child: he may perhaps to some degrees *forfeit* it, but cannot transfer it.—*Locke.*

Fórfeit. *adj.* Forfeited.

All the souls that are were *forfeit* once;
And he that might the 'vantage best have took,
Found out the remedy.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

Straight all his hopes exhal'd in empty smoke,
And his long toils were *forfeit* for a look.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil.

Methought with wondrous ease he swallow'd down
His *forfeit* honour to betray the town.
Id., Indian Emperour.

Fórfeitable. *adj.* Capable of being, or liable to be, forfeited.

To the trackless deep they trust
Their *forfeitable* cargo. *Crowe, Lewisdon Hill.*

Fórfeiter. *s.* One who forfeits anything.

Lovers
And men in dangerous bonds pray not alike;
Though *forfeiters* you cast in prison, yet
You clasp young Cupid's tables.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iii. 2.

Fórfeiture. *s.*

1. Act of forfeiting.

His father's care,
That for the want of issue took him home,
(Though with the *forfeiture* of his own fame,)
Will look unto his safety.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Spanish Curate.

The Court is as well a Chancery to save and debar *forfeitures*, as a court of common law to decide rights; and there would be work enough in Germany and Italy, if imperial *forfeitures* should go for good titles.—*Bacon, Considerations touching a War with Spain.*

2. Thing forfeited.

Ancient privileges and acts of grace indulged by former kings, must not, without high reason, be revoked by their successors; nor *forfeitures* be exacted violently, nor penal laws urged rigorously.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

The next branch of the king's ordinary revenue consists in *forfeitures* of lands and goods for offences; bona confiscata, as they are called by the civilians, because they belong to the fiscus or imperial treasury; or, as our lawyers term them, forisfacta; that is such whereof the property is gone away or departed from the owner.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England*, b. i. ch. viii. 16.

It was easy to demand impossible things, to assume the breach of the stipulations on which the count had received absolution, and to claim the *forfeiture*.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ix. ch. viii.

Forge. *v. n.* [Provincial German, *futschen* = shove on.] In *Navigation.* See extract: (with *on* or *over*).

To *forge over* is to force a ship violently over a shoal, by the effort of a great quantity of sail.—*Falconer, Marine Dictionary.* (Burney).

Forge. *s.* [Fr. *forge*; Italian, *forgia*; L.Lat. *forgia* and *forga*.]

1. In *Metallurgy.* See third extract.

In other part stood one who at the *forge*
Labouring, two massy clods of iron and brass
Had melted. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 564.

The o'er-labour'd Cyclop from his task retires,
The Æolian *forge* exhausted of its fires.
Pope, Translation of the First Book of the Thebaid of Statius.

Forge is the name either of the furnace where wrought iron is hammered and fashioned with the aid of heat, or the great workshop where iron is made malleable. The former is called a smith's *forge*, the latter a shingling-mill.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

2. Place, generally, where anything is made or shaped.

From no other *forge* hath proceeded a strange conceit, that to serve God with any set form of common prayer is superstitious.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. Forging.

In the greater bodies the *forge* was easy, the matter being ductile and sequacious and obedient to the stroke of the artificer, and apt to be drawn, formed, and moulded.—*Bacon.*

Forge. *v. a.*

1. Form by the hammer; work into shape.

The queen of martials,
And Mars himself conducted them; both which being *forg'd* of gold,
Must needs have golden furniture.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.

These are still but sparks of odium and scorn, which fly from the vulgar anvils and hammers; which commonly both overheat, and overlabour, what they undertake to *forge* or reform.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 162.

If the substantial subject be well *forged* out, we need not examine the sparks which irregularly fly from it.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, ii. 2.

2. Make in general; contrive; turn out.

He was a kind of nothing, titleless,
Till he had *forg'd* himself a name i' th' fire
Of burning Rome. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, v. 1.

His heart's his mouth:
What his breast *forges*, that his tongue must vent.
Ibid. iii. 1.

Those names that the schools *forged*, and put into the mouths of scholars, could never get admittance into common use, or within the licence of publick approbation.—*Locke.*

3. Falsely attribute.

Were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands:
For my more having would be but as sauce
To make me hunger more, that I should *forge*
Quarrels unjust against the good and loyal,
Destroying them for wealth.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Fórger. *s.* One who forges.

1. As a *maker* in general.

Tough holly and smooth birch must altogether burn;
What should the builder serve supplies the *forger's* turn. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, song 17.

2. As a *falsifier*.

As in stealing, if there were no receivers there would be no thieves; so in slander, if there were fewer spreaders there would be fewer *forgers* of libels.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Fórgery. *s.*

1. Crime of falsification.

A *forgery*, in setting a false name to a writing, which may prejudice another's fortune, the law punishes with the loss of ears; but has inflicted no adequate penalty for doing the same thing in print, though books sold under a false name are so many *forgeries*.—*Swift.*

Forgery, or the crimen falsi, is an offence which was punished by the civil law with deportation or banishment, and sometimes with death. It may, with us, be defined (at common law) to be 'the fraudulent making or alteration of a writing to the prejudice of another man's right;' for which the offender may suffer fine, imprisonment, and pillory. And also by a variety of statutes, a more severe punishment is inflicted on the offender in many particular cases, which are so multiplied of late as almost to become general.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England*, b. iv. ch. xvii. 3.

2. Smith's work.

[He] ran on embattled armies clad in iron:
And, weaponless himself,
Made arms ridiculous, useless the *forgery*

Of brazen shield and spear, the hammer'd cuirass,
Chalybean temper'd steel, and frock of mail
Adamantean proof. *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 129.

Forgét. *v. a.* preterite *forgot*; past part. *forgotten*, or *forgot*.

1. Lose memory of anything; let go from the remembrance.

When I am *forgotten*, as I shall be,
And sleep in dull cold marble, where no mention
Of me must more be heard.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

Forget not thy friend in thy mind, and be not unmindful of him in thy riches.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxxvii. 6.

No sooner was our deliverance compleated, but we *forgot* our danger and our duty.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

A fop their passion, but their prize a sot,
Alive, ridiculous; and dead, *forgot*.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii.

2. Not attend to anything; neglect.

Can a woman *forget* her sucking child? Yea, they may *forget*: yet will I not *forget* thee.—*Isaiah*, xlix. 5.

If we might *forget* ourselves, or *forget* God; if we might disregard our reason, and live by humour and fancy in anything, or at any time, or at any place, it would be as lawful to do the same in every thing, at every time, and every place.—*Law.*

Forget-me-not. *s.* Native plant so called, Myosotis palustris.

[The extract from Dr. A. Prior, which, lengthy as it is, gives only a part of his criticism, should be read first. Except so far as he cautions the reader against interpreting too liberally the words, 'all other botanical authors,' the editor takes no important exceptions to the doctrine laid down in it. That no botanical author, till within the last forty years, applies the name *Forget-me-not* to the Myosotis palustris, is only correct in respect to *English* authors, and in respect to the word itself in the *English form*. In the edition of Nemnich, of 1773, to go no further, the German *Vergissmeinnicht*, the Danish *forglemm mig ej*, and the Russian *nezabud myena* (all with the same meaning as the English combination) are to be found, and in each case it is the Myosotis to which they are attached. On the other hand, the term is given *nowhere else*. The English for the Myosotis of Nemnich is the old term, *Mouse-ear scorpion-grass*; and the English for both the Ajuga Chamæpitys and the Veronica Chamædrys is *not* Forget-me-not. In other words, the combination is ignored altogether as an English name. Nor does this arise from carelessness. Over and above the ordinary entries, Nemnich adds a note upon the beauty of the plant and the popularity of the name. He evidently thinks it so truly and decidedly the proper appellation for the Myosotis, as not to recognize it with any other sense; for he certainly knew how Gerard named the Ajuga, even if he were ignorant of what certain other English herbalists called the Veronica. Hence, if the true application of the word be to this lastnamed flower, the Danish, German, and Russian synonyms are exceptional. As exceptions, however, they are important. Neither do they seem to be of recent origin. Add to this that the sentimental element appears in some of its other synonyms: '*Je länger je lieber*' (the longer the dearer) in German; *Jomfriesfoloye* and *Stoltig Henrik* in Norse. The same languages also illustrate the unsteadiness of import, viz. to the Euphrasia (Eyebright), and the Anagallis aquatica (Veronica Anagallis).

Upon the whole, however, the main facts, over and above priority of application, point towards the Veronica. A flower with a proper name, and that a female one, lends itself to sentiment better than a flower with a common one. Flowers, too, that characterize the month of May do the same. Thirdly, the different applications are most easily deduced by taking the Veronica as the starting point—the *Veronica Chamædrys*. As the latter, it might extend to the Teucriums—Teucrium *Chamædrys*, and Teucrium Scorodonia = *Germander*; as the former, to the *Veronica* Anagallis and (see below) Beccabunga. See Germander, Veronica.

The editor, who knew the *Forget-me-not* some forty-five years back, knew it only as a Veronica, and thinks such is the case with his contemporaries in general. The story to the effect that a young lady wanted a plant growing on the edge of an island, that her lover swam for it, and that he sank just as, giving her the flowers, he uttered the sentiment, is given by Mills in his 'History of Chivalry'; not, however, in the main text, but in a note, and as a communication from Dr. A. Thompson, but without any special evidence that the flower thus immortalized was the Myosotis. The Brooklime (suggested by the *Anagallis aquatica*, and a Veronica) may have been the flower. At any rate, the *English* application of the word to the Myosotis is both recent in origin, and doubtful in respect to propriety.]

Forget-me-not [is] a name that for about forty years has been assigned to a well-known blue flower, a Myosotis, but which for more than two hundred years, had in this country, France, and the Netherlands, been given to a very different plant, the ground-pine, Ajuga Chamæpitys, on account, as was said, of the nauseous taste that it leaves in the mouth. It is to this plant exclusively that we find it assigned by Lyte, Lobel, Gerarde, Parkinson, and all our herbalists from the middle of the fifteenth century; and by all other botanical authors who mention the plant, inclusive of Gray in his 'Natural Arrangement,' published in 1821, until it was transferred, with the pretty story of a drowning lover, to that which now bears it. This had always been called in England Mouse-ear Scorpion-grass. In Germany, Fuchs . . . gives the name Vergiss nit Mein to the Teucrium Botrys. . . . In Denmark, a corresponding name, Forglemm mig icke, was given to the Veronica Chamædrys. At the same time, it would seem that in some parts of Germany the Myosotis palustris was known as the Echium amoris, and Vergiss mein nicht, as at the present day. This latter seems to be the plant to which the name rightfully belongs, and to which it was given in reference to the blossoms falling off and flying away. — Speedwell, from its blossoms falling off and flying away as soon as gathered: 'Speedwell' being equivalent to 'Farewell!' 'Good-bye!' a common form of valediction in old time, and synonymous with '*Forget-me-not*,' a name that appears to have been first given to this plant.—*Dr. A. Prior.*

The Veronica is probably meant in the following extract.

And now those vivid hours are gone,
Like mine own life to me thou art,
Where Past and Present, wound in one,
Do make a garland for the heart:
So sing that other song I made,
Half-anger'd with my happy lot,
The day, when in the chestnut shade
I found the blue *forget-me-not*.
Tennyson, The Miller's Daughter.

Forgétful. *adj.*

1. Not retaining anything in the memory.

But did'st thou tell me so?
I am *forgetful*. *Beaumont and Fletcher, Philaster.*

2. Causing oblivion; oblivious.

Let such bethink them, if the sleepy drench
Of that *forgetful* lake benumm not still,
That in our proper motion we ascend
Up to our native seat. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 73.

But when a thousand rolling years are past,
So long their punishments and penance last,
Whole droves of minds are by the driving god
Compell'd to drink the deep Lethean flood,
In large *forgetful* draughts to steep the cares
Of their past labours, and their irksome years.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

3. Inattentive; negligent; neglectful; careless.

Be not *forgetful* to entertain strangers.—*Hebrews*, xiii. 2.

Have you not love enough to bear with me,
When that rash humour, which my mother gave me,
Makes me *forgetful*?
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

I, in fact, a real interest have,
Which to my own advantage I would save;
And with the usual courtier's trick, intend
To serve myself, *forgetful* of my friend. *Prior.*

Forgétfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Forgetful.

1. Oblivion; cessation of remembrance; loss of memory.

O gentle sleep!
Nature's soft nurse, how have I frighted thee,
That thou no more wilt weigh my eyelids down,
And steep my senses in *forgetfulness*!
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iii. 1.

All birds and beasts lie hush'd; sleep steals away
The wild desires of men and toils of day:
And brings, descending through the silent air,
A sweet *forgetfulness* of human care.
Pope, Translation of the First Book of the Thebaid of Statius.

2. Negligence; neglect; inattention.

The church of England is grievously charged with *forgetfulness* of her duty.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Fórgetive. *adj.* Inventive. *Rare.*

Good sherrie sack ascends me into the brain, dries me there all the foolish, dull vapours, makes it apprehensive, quick, *forgetive*, full of nimble shapes, which, delivered to the voice, becomes excellent wit. —*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* iv. 3.

Forgétter. *s.* One who forgets.

I think her
A strange *forgetter* of herself.
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Captain.

Forgétting. *verbal abs.* Inattention; forgetfulness.

I am not willing to discover the *forgettings* of reverend men.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.*

Forgéttingly. *adv.* In a forgetful manner.

I fear I have (*forgettingly*) transgress'd against the dignity of the court.—*B. Jonson, Volpone.*

Fórging. *verbal abs.* Manufacture at a forge.

In England there are employed for the *forging* and drawing out of the iron, cast-iron hammers of great weight, and cylinders of different dimensions, for beating out the balls or extending the iron into bars, as also powerful shears.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Iron.*

Forgíve. *v. a.*

1. Pardon a person; not punish.

I do beseech your grace for charity;
If ever any malice in your heart
Were hid against me, now *forgive* me frankly.—
Sir Thomas Lovel, I as free *forgive* you,
As I would be *forgiven*: I *forgive* all.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 1.

Slowly provok'd, she easily *forgives*. *Prior.*

2. Pardon a crime.

The people that dwell therein shall be *forgiven* their iniquity.—*Isaiah*, xxxiii. 24.

If prayers
Could alter high decrees, I to that place
Would speed before thee, and be louder heard,
That on my head all might be visited,
Thy frailty and infirmer sex *forgiven*,
To me committed, and by me exposed.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 932.

3. Remit; not exact debt or penalty.

The lord of that servant was moved with compassion, loosed him, and *forgave* him the debt.—*Matthew*, xviii. 27.

Forgíveness. *s.*

1. Act of forgiving.

To the Lord our God belong mercies and *forgivenesses*.—*Daniel*, ix. 9.

2. Pardon of an offender.

Thou hast promised repentance and *forgiveness* to them that have sinned against thee.—*Apocrypha, Prayer of Manasses.*

Exchange *forgiveness* with me, noble Hamlet;
Mine and my father's death come not upon thee,
Nor thine on me. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, v. 2.

Forgiveness to the injur'd does belong;
But they ne'er pardon who commit the wrong.
Dryden.

3. Pardon of an offence.

God has certainly promised *forgiveness* of sin to every one who repents.—*South, Sermons.*

4. Tenderness; willingness to pardon.

Here are introduced more heroick principles of meekness, *forgiveness*, bounty, and magnanimity, than all the learning of the heathens could invent. —*Bishop Sprat.*

Mercy above did hourly plead
For her resemblance here below;
And mild *forgiveness* intercede
To stop the coming blow. *Dryden.*

Fórgiving. *part. adj.* Having the character of one who readily forgives; placable.

Placable and *forgiving*, he was, nevertheless, cold and unsympathizing.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Sir W. Temple.*

Forgó. *v. a.* Quit; give up; resign.

Having all before absolutely in his power, it remaineth so still, he having already neither forgiven nor *forgone* any thing thereby unto them, but having received something from them.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Special reason oftentimes causeth the will to prefer one good thing before another; to leave one for another's sake, to *forgo* meaner for the attainment of higher degrees.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

What they have enjoyed with great pleasure at one time, has proved insipid or nauseous at another; and therefore they see nothing in it, for which they should *forgo* a present enjoyment.—*Locke.*

Forínsecal. *adj.* Foreign; alien. *Rare.*

Submitting ourselves principally to *forinsecal* potentates and powers.—*Bishop Burnet, History of the Reformation: Surrender of the Monks of Bettlesden, 30 Hen. VIII.*

Forírk. *v. n.* Become tired. *Rare.*

For loe his wife *forirking* of his raigne,
Sleeping in bed this cruel wretch hath slaine.
Mirrour for Magistrates. (Rich.)

Fórfamíliate. *v. a.* Put a son in possession of land in the lifetime of a father.

Provided the eldest son had not received a provision in lands from his father, or, as the civil law would call it, had not been *forisfamiliated* in his life-time.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

Fórjudge. *v. a.* This is the true spelling of what is spelt *forejudge*, the French being *forjuger*. So far as it means *forejudge*, it does so in a secondary sense. See Judge.

Fork. *s.* [Lat. *furca.*]

1. Instrument divided at the end into two (less properly into more than two) points or prongs.

a. Larger, used in husbandry.

At midsummer down with the brembles and brakes,
And after abroad with thy *forks* and thy rakes.
Tusser, Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

They had a file for the mattocks, and for the coulters, and for the *forks*.—1 *Samuel*, xiii. 21.

b. Smaller, used at table.

Upon my projects o' the *forks*.—
Forks? what be they?—The laudable use of *forks*,
Brought into custom here as they are in Italy.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass.

Then you must learn the use
And handling of your silver *fork* at meals;
The metal of your glass; these are main matters
With your Italian. *Id., Volpone*, iv. 1.

I observed a custom in all those Italian cities and townes through the whiche I passed, that is not used in any other country that I saw in my travels. . . : The Italian, and also most strangers that are commorant in Italy, do always at their meals use a little *fork* when they cut their meate. For while with their knife, which they hold in one hand, they cut their meat out of the dish, they fasten their *fork*, which they hold in the other hand, upon the same dish, so that whatsoever he be that, sitting in the company of any others at meal, should unadvisedly touch the dish of meat with his fingers from which all at the table do cut, he will give occasion of offence unto the company, as having transgressed the laws of good manners, in so much that, for his error, he shall be at the least brow-beaten if not reprehended in words. . . . I myself thought good to imitate the Italian fashion by this forked cutting of meat, not only while I was in Italy, but also in Germany, and oftentimes in England since I came home; being once quipped for that frequent use of my *fork*, by a certain learned gentleman, a familiar friend of mine, Mr. Laurence Whitaker, who in his merry humour doubted not to call me at table furcifer only for using a *fork* at table, but for no other cause.—*Coryat, Crudities.*

I dine with *forks* that have but two prongs.—*Swift.*

2. Barb of an arrow.

The bow is bent and drawn: make from the shaft.
—Let it fall rather, though the *fork* invade
The region of my heart.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.

3. Point.

Several are amazed at the wisdom of the ancients that represented a thunderbolt with three *forks*, since nothing could have better explained its triple quality of piercing, burning, and melting.—*Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.*

4. Divarication in general, i.e. of a road or a river: (in the extract applied to the branches of a tree).

The true squirrels, unlike those of the sub-genus Tamias, live almost entirely in trees, and build their nests on a *fork* of the branches.—*Swainson, Natural History and Classification of Quadrupeds.*

5. Gibbet. *Obsolete, Latinism.*

They had run through all punishments, and just 'scaped the *fork*.—*Butler, Remains*, ii. 195.

6. Dilemma; alternatives; choice between two evils.

Archbishop Morton is famous for the dilemma which he proposed to merchants and others whom he solicited to contribute. He told those who lived handsomely that their opulence was manifest by their rate of expenditure. Those, again, whose course of living was less sumptuous, must have grown rich by their economy. Either class could well afford assistance to their sovereign. This piece of logic, unanswerable in the mouth of a privy councillor, acquired the name of Morton's *fork*. Henry doubtless reaped great profit from these indefinite exactions, miscalled benevolences.—*Hallam, History of England*, vol. i. ch. i.

Fork. *v. n.* Shoot into blades, as corn does out of the ground.

The corn beginneth to *fork*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Fork. *v. a. Slang.*

1. Steal.
2. Hand; deliver: (as, '*Fork* out the money').

Fórked. *adj.*

1. Opening, or splitting, like a fork, into two or more parts.

Naked he was, for all the world, like a *forked* radish, with a head fantastically carved upon it with a knife.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* iii. 2.

Sometimes we see a cloud that's dragonish,
A *forked* mountain, or blue promontory.
Id., Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 12.

Come, shall we go and kill us venison?
And yet it irks me the poor dappled fools
Should in their confines, with *forked* heads,
Have their round haunches gor'd.
Id., As you like it, ii. 1.

He would have spoke;
But hiss for hiss return'd with *forked* tongue
To *forked* tongue. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 517.

Ye dragons, whose contagious breath
Peoples the dark retreats of death,
Change your fierce hissing into joyful song,
And praise your Maker with your *forked* tongue.
Roscommon.

2. Zigzag: (as '*forked* lightning').
3. Having two or more meanings.

I oft have heard him say, how he admir'd
Men of your large profession, that could speak
To every cause, and things mere contraries,
Till they were hoarse again, yet all be law;
That with most quick agility, could turn,
And re-turn; make knots and undo them;
Give *forked* counsel. *B. Jonson, Volpone.*

Fórkhead. *s.* Point of an arrow.

It seizing, no way enter might;
But back rebounding, left the *forkhead* keen.
Eftsoons it fled away, and might no where be seen.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Fórky. *adj.* Forked; furcated; opening into two parts.

The smiling infant in his hand shall take
The crested basilisk and speckled snake;
Pleas'd the green lustre of the scales survey,
And with their *forky* tongue and pointless sting
shall play. *Pope, Messiah.*

Forlíe. *v. n.* [? Forelie.] Overlie.

Knit with a golden baldrick, which *forlay*
Athwart her snowy breast, and did divide
Her dainty paps, which like young fruit in May,
Now little gan to swell; and being ty'd,
Through her thin weed their places only signify'd.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Forlóre. See Forlorn.

Such as Diana by the sandy shore
Of swift Eurotas, or on Cynthus' green,
Where all the nymphs have her *forlore*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

That wretched world he 'gan for to abhor,
And mortal life 'gan loth, as thing *forlore*.
Ibid.

Thus fell the trees, with noise the desarts roar;
The beasts their caves, the birds their nests *forlore*.
Fairfax.

Forlórn. *adj.* [A.S. *forloren*, pass. part. of *forleosan*; *gecoren* = chosen, and *gefroren* = frozen, illustrate a similar change. The *forlore* of the preceding extracts, except where used as a verb, has arisen out of a confusion with this form.]

1. Deserted; destitute; forsaken; wretched; helpless; solitary.

Make them seek for that they want to scorn;
Of fortune and of hope at once *forlorn*.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.

Tell me, good Hobinol, what gars thee greet?
What! hath some wolf thy tender lambs ytorn?
Or is thy bagpipe broke that sounds so sweet?
Or art thou of thy loved lass *forlorne?*
Id., Shepherd's Calendar.

In every place was heard the lamentation of women and children; every thing shewed the heaviness of the time, and seemed as altogether lost and *forlorn*.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Their way
Lies through the perplex'd paths of this drear wood;
The nodding horrour of whose shady brows
Threats the *forlorn* and wandering passenger.
Milton, Comus, 39.

My only strength and stay! *forlorn* of thee,
Whither shall I betake me, where subsist?
Id., Paradise Lost, x. 921.

The good old man, *forlorn* of human aid,
For vengeance to his heav'nly patron pray'd.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad.

2. Taken away.

What is become of great Acrates' son?
Or where hath he hung up his mortal blade,
That hath so many haughty conquests won?
Is all his force *forlorn*, and all his glory done?
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

3. Small; despicable. *Ludicrous.*

He was so *forlorn*, that his dimensions to any thick sight were invincible.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* iii. 2.

Used *substantivally.*

Henry
Is of a king become a banish'd man,
And forc'd to live in Scotland a *forlorn*.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 1.

Advise, whether I shall, or ought to be, prevailed upon by the impertinencies of my own sex, to give way to the importunities of yours. I assure you I am surrounded with both, though at present a *forlorn*.—*Tatler*, no 210.

Forlorn hope. Soldiers who are sent first to the attack, and are therefore doomed or expected to perish. See Hope.

Forlórnness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Forlorn.

Men displeased God, and consequently forfeited all right to happiness; even whilst they completed the *forlornness* of their condition by the lethargy of not being sensible of it.—*Boyle.*

Our natives without a foreign degeneracy, without an importation of sin, could never have been guilty to such a *forlornness*, could never have designed such contradictions to religion and nature.—*Mannyngham, Discourses*, p. 154.

Form. *s.* [Lat. *forma*; *formo* = I form; *for matus* = formed; *formatio*, *-onis.*]

1. External appearance of anything; representation; shape.

It stood still; but I could not discern the *form* thereof.—*Job*, iv. 16.

2. In *Physics*, as opposed to Matter.

Matter, as wise logicians say,
Cannot without a *form* subsist;
And *form*, say I as well as they,
Must fail, if matter brings no grist. *Swift.*

The antithesis has been at different times presented by means of various images. One of the most ancient of these, and one which is still very instructive, is that which speaks of sensations as the matter, and ideas as the *form*, of our knowledge; just as ivory is the matter, and a cube the *form*, of a die. . . . Matter and *form* cannot by any means be detached from each other. All matter must have some *form*; all *form* must be the *form* of some material thing. If the ivory be not a cube, it must have a spherical or some other *form*. And the cube, in order to be a cube, must be of some material;—if not of ivory, of wood, or stone, for instance. A figure without matter is merely a geometrical conception;—a modification of the idea of space. Matter without figure is a mere abstract term;—a supposed union of certain sensible qualities which, so insulated from others, cannot exist. Yet the distinction of matter and *form* is real; and, as a subject of contemplation, clear and plain. Nor is the distinction by any means useless. The speculations which treat of the two subjects, matter and figure, are very different. Matter is the subject of the sciences of mechanics and chemistry; figure, of geometry. These two classes of sciences have quite different sets of principles. If we refuse to consider the matter and the *form* of bodies separately, because we cannot exhibit matter and *form* separately, we shut the door to all philosophy on such subjects. . . . The word *inform*, according to its Latin etymology, at first implied this process by which matter is invested with form. Thus Virgil speaks of the thunderbolt as *informed* by the hands of Brontes, and Steropes, and Pyracmon. And Dryden introduces the word in another place:—

'Let others better mould the running mass
Of metals, or *inform* the breathing brass.'

Even in this use of the word, the *form* is something superior to the brute manner, and gives it a new significance and purpose. And hence the term is again used to denote the effect produced by an intelligent principle of a still higher kind:—

'He *informed*
This ill-shaped body with a daring soul.'

And finally even the soul itself, in its original condition, is looked upon as matter, when viewed with reference to education and knowledge, by which it is afterwards moulded; and hence these are, in our language, termed *information*. If we confine ourselves to the first of these three uses of the term, we may correct the erroneous opinion of which we have just been speaking, and retain the metaphor by which it is expressed, by saying that ideas are not *transformed*, but *informed* sensations.—*Whewell.*

3. Formula.

He that will look into many parts of Asia and America, will find men reason there perhaps as acutely as himself, who yet never heard of a syllogism, nor can reduce any one argument to those *forms*.—*Locke.*

It lengthens out every act of worship, and produces more lasting and permanent impressions on the mind, than those which accompany any transient *form* of words that are uttered in the ordinary method of religious worship.—*Addison.*

4. ? Shape; ? beauty: (in which latter case it is a *Latinism* from *forma* = beauty, a secondary meaning).

He hath no *form* nor comeliness.—*Isaiah*, liii. 2.

5. Regularity; method; order.

What he spoke, though it lack'd *form* a little,
Was not like madness. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, iii. 1.

6. External appearance without the essential qualities; empty show. (as opposed to *matter* or *substance*).

Then those whom *form* of laws
Condemn'd to die, when traitors judg'd their cause.
Dryden.

Hence 'for *form*' = *nominally* as opposed to *really*.

7. Ceremony; external rites.

A long table, and a square table, or seat about the walls seem things of *form*, but are things of substance; for at a long table, a few at the upper end, in effect, sway all the business; but in the other form, there is more use of the counsellors' opinions that sit lower.—*Bacon, Essays.*

How am I to interpret, sir, this visit?
Is it a compliment of *form*, or love?
A. Philips, Distressed Mother.

8. Stated method; established practice; ritual and prescribed mode.

He who affirmeth speech to be necessary amongst all men, throughout all the world, doth not thereby import that all men must necessarily speak one kind of language; even so the necessity of polity and regimen in all churches may be held, without holding any one certain *form* to be necessary in them all.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

9. Long seat.

I was seen with her in the manorhouse, sitting with her upon the *form*, and taken following her into the park.—*Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost*, i. 1.

If a chair be defined a seat for a single person, with a back belonging to it, then a stool is a seat for a single person without a back; and a *form* is a seat for several persons, without a back.—*Watts, Logick.*

10. As applied to *horses*. See extract.

But what is the recognized *form* of the racehorse? I must here explain to the tyro that the word *form* is used with two very different significations by racing men. ... In the common acceptation it is synonymous with shape, and merely means the mechanical development of the individual. But, in the language of the turf, when we say that a horse is in *form*, we intend to convey to our hearers that he is in high condition and fit to run. So, again, the word is used in still another sense, for we speak of a horse's *form* when we wish to allude to his powers on the turf, as compared with other well-known animals. Thus, if it be supposed that two three-year-olds, carrying the same weight, would run a mile and a half, and come in abreast, it is said that the *form* of the one is equal to that of the other.—*Walsh, The Horse*, ch. vi.

11. Class; rank of students.

It will be necessary to see and examine those works which have given so great a reputation to the masters of the first *form*.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.*

12. Lair of a hare.

Geyfe a genttyl mane wyl have anny gamme,
And fynd me ine *forme* where I syte,
For dred of lossynge of his name,
I wot wele he wyle not me hyte.
For an acuris bred he wylle me se,
Or he will let his hondes rene. *Complaint of the Hare: Poem of the Fifteenth Century.*

Now for a clod like hare in *form* thy peer;
Now bolt and cudgel squirrels leap do move;
Now the ambitious lark, with mirrour clear,
They catch, while he, fool! to himself makes love.
Sir P. Sidney.

Have you observ'd a sitting hare,
List'ning and fearful of the storm
Of horns and hounds, clap back her ear,
Afraid to keep or leave her *form*? *Prior.*

13. Idea; essence; and thence (with confusion between causes and conditions, matters of time on one side and space on the other) force. Nevertheless, this is Bacon's use of the word.

In definitions, whether they be framed larger to augment, or stricter to abridge the number of sacraments, we find grace expressly mentioned as their true essential *form*, and elements as the matter whereunto that *form* doth adjoin itself.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

They inferred, if the world were a living creature, it had a soul and spirit, by which they did not intend God, for they did admit of a deity besides, but only the soul or essential *form* of the universe.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The expectation of arriving at ultimate causes or essences continued long after the speculations of the ancients had been abandoned, and continues even to the present day to be a very general notion of the objects to be ultimately attained by physical science. Francis Bacon, the great remodeller of science, entertained this notion, and thought that, by experimentally testing natural phenomena, we should be enabled to trace them to certain primary essences or causes whence the various phenomena flow. These he speaks of under the scholastic name of *formes*—a term derived from the ancient philosophy, but differently applied. He appears to have understood by *form* the essence of quality; that in which, abstracting everything extraneous, a given quality consists, or that which, superinduced on any body, would give it its peculiar quality; thus the *form* of transparency is that which constitutes transparency, or that by which, when discovered, transparency could be produced or superinduced. To take a specific example of what I may term the sympathetic application of his philosophy:—'In gold there meet together yellowness, gravity, malleability, fixedness in the fire, a determinate way of solution, which are the simple natures in gold; for he who understands *form* and the manner of superinducing this yellowness, gravity, ductility, fixedness, faculty of fusion, solution, &c., with their particular degrees and proportions, will consider how to join them together in some body, so that a transmutation into gold shall follow.'—*Grove, Correlation of Physical Forces*, p. 7.

As it is the *form* which proximately and obviously makes the thing what it is (although there can be no *form* without matter), the word *form* came to be interchanged with essence and nature. ... It is ... a law or an idea, which are the same thing seen from opposite points.... Lava, heated metal, boiling water, the rays of the sun, all rank under one common *form* (that is law) of heat; namely, by which is meant that they, all and each, contain whatever is essential to heat.... The second meaning of the word *form* [is] that part of any object through which it ranks under a given law. Every new object presented to the mind is referred to different laws, called *forms*, by virtue of various qualities in itself, each of which is termed metonymically, and with respect to the law under which it is the means of ranking the representation, its *form*. ... Writers of this school give yet a third sense to the word *form*; as it denotes the law, so by an easy transition it stands for the class of cases brought together and united by the law. Thus, to speak of the *form* of an animal, might mean, first, the law or definition of animal in general; second, the part of any given animal by which it comes under the law and what it is; and last, the class of animals brought together under the law.—*Archbishop Thompson, An Outline of the necessary Laws of Thought*, §§ 11—14.

14. In *Philosophy*. See Formal, 8.

Natural philosophy is speculative or practical; the former divided into physics and metaphysics. ... Metaphysics ... had for its proper object the investigation of *forms*. ... The word *form* itself, being borrowed from the old philosophy, is not immediately intelligible to every reader. ... *Form* (Natura Naturans, as it was barbarously called) is the general law or condition of existence, in any substance or quality (Natura Naturata), which is wherever its *form* is. The conditions of a mathematical figure, prescribed in its definition, might in this sense be called its *form*, if it did not seem to be Lord Bacon's intention to confine the word to the laws of particular sensible existences. In modern philosophy, it might be defined to be that particular combination of forces which impresses a certain modification of matter subjected to their influence. To a knowledge of such *forms* or laws of essence and existence, at least in a certain degree, it might be possible, in Bacon's sanguine estimation of his own logic, for man to attain.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. iii. ch. iii. § 50.

Form. *v. a.*

1. Make out of materials.

God *formed* man of the dust of the ground.—*Genesis*, ii. 7.

2. Model to a particular shape or state.

Creature in whom excell'd
Whatever can to sight or thought be *form'd*,
Holy, divine, good, amiable, or sweet.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 897.

3. Modify; scheme; plan.

Lucretius taught him not to *form* his hero, to give him piety or valour for his manners.—*Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Dedication to the Æneid.*

4. In *Strategics*. Arrange troops.

When the guns move to the front for action, other troops should not be *formed* behind them.—*Macdougall, Modern Warfare as influenced by modern Artillery*, ch. vi.

5. Settle; adjust.

Our differences with Romanists are thus *formed* into an interest, and become the design, not of single persons, but of corporations and successions.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

6. Model by education or institution.

Let him to this with easy pains be brought,
And seem to labour when he labours not:
Thus *form'd* for speed he challenges the wi
And leaves the Scythian arrow far behind.
Dryden, Translation of

7. Place; fix in (a hare's) form.

Where the hearth was warm'd with winter's re
ing fires,
The melancholy hare is *form'd* in brakes and briers.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song 2.

Form. *v. n.* In *Strategics*. Arrange itself.

When guns are posted in front of a line of infantry, the *infantry* companies which extend behind them should *form* in column on the other companies of the battalion to the rear of the right and left flanks of the guns.—*Macdougall, Modern Warfare as influenced by modern Artillery*, ch. vi.

Fórmal. *adj.*

1. Ceremonious; solemn; precise; exact to affectation.

The justice,
In fair round belly with good capon lin'd,
With eyes severe, and beard of *formal* cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances,
And so he plays his part.
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 7.

2. Done according to established rules and methods; not irregular; not sudden; not extemporaneous.

There is not any positive law of men, whether it be general or particular, received by *formal* express consent, as in councils; or by secret approbation, as in customs it cometh to pass, but may be taken away, if occasion serve.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. Regular; methodical.

The *formal* stars do travel so,
As we their names and courses know;
And he that on their changes looks,
Would think them govern'd by our books. *Waller.*

4. External; having the appearance but not the essence.

Of *formal* duty, make no more thy boast;
Thou disobey'st where it concerns me most.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

5. Depending upon establishment or custom.

Still in constraint your suffering sex remains,
Or bound in *formal* or in real chains. *Pope.*

6. Having the power of making anything what it is; constituent; essential.

Of letters the material part is breath and voice: the *formal* is constituted by the motions and figure of the organs of speech affecting breath with a peculiar sound, by which each letter is discriminated.—*Holder, Elements of Speech.*

Bellarmine agrees in making the *formal* act of adoration to be subjection to a superior; but withal he makes the mere apprehension of excellency to include the *formal* reason of it: whereas mere excellency, without superiority, doth not require any subjection, but only estimation.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

The very life and vital motion, and the *formal* essence and nature of man, is wholly owing to the power of God.—*Bentley.*

7. Retaining its proper and essential characteristic; regular; proper.

Thou shouldst come like a fury cover'd with
snakes,
Not like a *formal* man.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 5.

I will not let him stir,
Till I have us'd th' approved means I have;
With wholesome syrups, drugs, and holy prayers,
To make of him a *formal* man again.
Id., Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

2. In *Philosophy*. Connected with conditions rather than causes. *Not* deduced from Form 12.

Space, time, and number, may be conceived as forms by which the knowledge derived from our sensations is moulded, and which are independent of the differences in the matter of our knowledge, arising from the sensations themselves. Hence the sciences which have these ideas for their subject may be termed *formal* sciences. In this point of view, they are distinguished from sciences in which, besides these mere formal laws by which appearances are corrected, we endeavour to apply to the phenomena the idea of cause, or some of the other ideas which penetrate further into the principles of nature. We have thus, in the history, distinguished *formal* astronomy and *formal* optics from physical astronomy and physical optics.—*Whewell.*

Fórmalism. *s.* Character of formality; recognition and adoption of formulas.

They have in the exchequer brought rigour and *formalism* to their ultimate perfection.—*Burke, Works*, ii. 225. (Ord MS.)

So they perorate and speculate; and call on the friends of law, when the question is not law or no-law, but life or no-life. Pedants of the revolution, &c. Jesuits of it! Their *formalism* is great; great is their egoism.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. iii. b. iii. ch. iv.

Formalist. *s.* One who practises external ceremony; one who prefers appearance to reality; one who seems what he is not; stickler for forms or formulæ.

It is a ridiculous thing, and fit for a satyr to persons of judgement, to see what shifts *formalists* have, and what prospectives to make superficies to seem a body that hath depth and bulk.—*Bacon.*

A grave, staunch, skilfully managed face, set upon a grasping aspiring mind, having got many a sly *formalist* the reputation of a primitive and severe piety.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Advocate for form in disputations.

It may be objected by certain *formalists*, that we can prove nothing duly without proving it in form.—*Lord Shaftesbury.*

The English and Dutch loudly applauded William's prudence and decision. He had cut the knot which the Congress had only twisted and tangled He had done in a month what all the *formalists* and pedants assembled at the Hague would not have done in ten years.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxii.

Formálity. *s.*

1. Ceremony; established mode of behaviour.

The attire, which the minister of God is by order to use at times of divine service, is but a matter of mere *formality*, yet such as for comeliness sake hath hitherto been judged not unnecessary.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Without consulting your minister, call together your whole council. Let it appear to the public that you can determine and act for yourself. Come forward to your people. Lay aside the wretched *formalities* of a king, and speak to your subjects with the spirit of a man, and in the language of a gentleman. Tell them you have been fatally deceived.—*Letters of Junius*, let. 51.

2. Solemn order, method, mode, habit, or dress.

If men forswear the deeds and bonds they draw,
Though sign'd with all *formality* of law;
And though the signing and the seal proclaim
The barefac'd perjury, and fix the shame.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

The pretender would have infallibly landed in our northern parts, and found them all sat down in their *formalities*, as the Gauls did the Roman senators.—*Swift.*

3. External appearance.

To fix on God the *formality* of faculties, or affections, is the imposture of our fancies, and contradictory to his divinity.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

4. Essence; quality by which anything is what it is.

May not a man vow to A. and B. that he will give a hundred pound to an hospital? Here the vow is made both to God and to A. and B. But here A. and B. are only witnesses to the vow; but the *formality* of the vow lies in the promise made to God.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Fórmalize. *v. a.* Model; modify.

The same spirit which anointed the blessed soul of our Saviour Christ, doth so *formalize*, unite, and actuate his whole race, as if both he and they were so many limbs compacted into one body.—*Hooker.*

Fórmalize. *v. n.* Affect formality; be fond of ceremony.

Our gallants can *formalize* in other words.—*Hales Golden Remains*, p. 84.

They turned their poor cottages into stately palaces, their true fasting into *formalizing* and partial abstinence.—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 111.

He *formalized* so long upon this, that Ireland remained still unsupplied.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*, b. xi.

There were many particulars in it, which the officers on the king's side, who had no mind to a cessation, *formalized* much upon.—*Id., Life*, i. 148.

Fórmally. *adv.* In a formal manner.

1. According to established rules, methods, ceremonies, or rites.

Formally, according to our law,
Depose him. *Shakespear, Richard II.* i. 3.

The Church of Rome, which *formally* prohibits the reading of all heretical books, places the writings of the Reformers in the 'Index Librorum Prohibitorum.' Every Roman Catholic who reads a book included in this list, incurs the penalty of excommunication 'latæ sententiæ.' The Protestant churches, in like manner, discourage the reading of heterodox and erroneous writings; but they have never gone the length of publishing an index of condemned books.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. ix.

2. Ceremoniously; stiffly; precisely.

To be stiff and *formally* reserved, as if the company did not deserve our familiarity, is a downright challenge of homage.—*Collier, Essay on Pride.*

3. In open appearance; in a visible and apparent state.

You and your followers do stand *formally* divided against the authorised guides of the church, and the rest of the people.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

4. Essentially; characteristically.

This power and dominion is not adequately and *formally* the image of God, but only a part of it.—*South, Sermons.*

The Heathens and the Christians may agree in material acts of charity; but that which *formally* makes this a Christian grace, is the spring from which it flows.—*Bishop Smalridge.*

Formátion. *s.*

1. Act of forming or generating.

The matter discharged forth of volcanos, and other spiracles, contributes to the *formation* of meteors.—*Woodward.*

The solids are originally formed of a fluid, from a small point, as appears by the gradual *formation* of a fœtus.—*Arbuthnot.*

Complicated ideas, growing up under observation, give not the same confusion, as if they were all offered to the mind at once, without your observing the original and *formation* of them.—*Watts, On the Mind.*

With this view, as much meaning as possible should be thrown into the *formation* of the word itself; the aids of derivation and analogy being made available to keep alive a consciousness of all that is signified by it. In this respect those languages have an immense advantage which form their compounds and derivatives from native roots, like the German, and not from those of a foreign or a dead language, as is so much the case with English, French, and Italian: and the best are those which form them according to fixed analogies, corresponding to the relations between the ideas to be expressed. All languages do this more or less, but especially among modern European languages, the German; while even that is inferior to the Greek, in which the relation between the meaning of a derivative word and that of its primitive, is in general clearly marked by its mode of *formation*; except in the case of words compounded with prepositions, which, it must be acknowledged, are often, in both those languages, extremely anomalous.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic.*

2. In *Geology*. See extract.

If we drain a lake which has been fed by a small stream, we frequently find at the bottom a series of deposits disposed with considerable regularity, one above the other.... Now if a second pit be dug in the same continuous lacustrine *formation*, at some distance from the first, nearly the same series of beds is commonly met with, yet with some variations.... The term *formation*, which I have used in the above explanation, expresses in geology any assemblage of rocks which have some character in common whether of origin, age, or composition. Thus we speak of stratified and unstratified, freshwater and marine, aqueous and volcanic, ancient and modern, metalliferous and non-metalliferous *formations*.—*Sir C. Lyell, Manual of Elementary Geology*, ch. i.

Fórmative. *adj.* Having the power of giving form; plastic.

As we have established our assertion of the seminal production of all kinds of animals; so likewise we affirm, that the meanest plant cannot be raised without seed, by any *formative* power residing in the soil.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

There is not merely a juxtaposition of materials, by which the new proposition contains all that its component parts contained; but also a *formative* act exerted by the understanding, so that these materials are contained in a new shape. We must remember, therefore, that our inductive tables, although they represent the elements and the order of these inductive steps, do not fully represent the whole signification of the process in each case.—*Whewell, Novum Organon Renovatum.*

The shell [of birds' eggs] consists in great part of carbonate of lime, with a little carbonate of magnesia and phosphate of lime and magnesia. The appearance to the unaided eye of pores on the surface of the shell is due to the impressions of the villi of the *formative* membrane: the permeability of the shell by the atmosphere depends on a more minutely porous texture.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Fórmer. *s.* One who, or that which, forms; maker; contriver; planner.

The wonderful art and providence of the contriver and *former* of our bodies, appears in the multitude of intentions he must have in the formation of several parts for several uses.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Fórmer. *adj.* [As a Comparative of *fore*, this word is irregular; the *m* being intrusive, and, when that is accounted for, the *-er* being catachrestic. There is *no* true Comparative of *fore*, or rather there is no real Positive. This is because the notion of *beforeness* itself involves a comparison, and *fore*, even in its simplest form, is, in the matter of degree, a natural Comparative; at any rate, a Comparative rather than a Positive term. The A.S. Comparative was *fyrre*; the A.S. Superlative, *forma*. Out of this the present word, a Comparative formed on a Superlative, has originated. Such, at least, is the case where the *r* is sounded. Where it is not, it may be argued that the irregularity is limited to the use of a Superlative instead of a Comparative, and that *former* is merely *forma* badly spelt. For a similar refinement see remarks on the *-l-* in *could*. For the import of the *-m-* see Foremost. The true Superlative of *fyrre* is First. In respect to its meaning, Johnson remarks that *foremost* is generally applied to rank, place, and degree, and *former* only to time; in objection to which Todd refers to the two extracts from Spenser. In the main, however, the remark of Johnson is correct.

Another question applies to its import as a Comparative; i.e. how far it is limited to the expression of the beforeness of one object out of two, or the beforeness of one object out of many. No one says that Aleph is the *former* letter of the Hebrew alphabet. To say, however, that 'out of the two Greek words from which *Alpha-bet* is derived, viz. *Alpha* and *Beta*, the *former* coincides with the Hebrew *Aleph*, and the *latter* with the Hebrew *Beth*,' is better than to say 'the *first*—the *last*.' The converse, however, is common.

Lastly, let it be noted that *former* is a Pronoun rather than an *Adjective*; being, in many respects, a Numeral. Its construction with *the*, without a substantive, is the commonest.]

1. Preceding.

a. In order of *sequence*.

Thy air,
Thou other gold-bound brow, is like the first:
A third is like the *former*.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.

b. In order of *notice*.

A bad author deserves better usage than a bad critick: a man may be the *former* merely through the misfortune of an ill judgement; but he cannot be the latter without both that and an ill temper.—*Pope.*

2. In *time*.

The present point of time is all thou hast,
The future doubtful, and the *former* past. *Harte.*

The radical meaning in both [*for* and *fore*] is *in front of*. When we speak of one event as before or after another, our own progress in time is transferred to the events of the world, which are typified as a succession of animated beings moving on in the opposite direction, and taking place in time at the

moment when they are brought face to face with the witness. Thus the event of the present moment is before or in front of the train of futurity, and those which have already passed by the instant of actual experience are in front of the present event, by which they are succeeded. The events then which have passed into the region of memory, although in reference to our own progress in life considered as left behind us, yet in the order of their own succession are more to the front than the present, and are therefore spoken of as belonging to *for-mer* or *more fore* times.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*

3. In *place.* Anterior, fore, or front.

Echidna is a monster direfull dred,
Whom gods doe hate, and heavens abhorr to see;
So hideous is her shape, so huge her hed,
That even the hellish fiends affrighted bee
At sight thereof, and from her presence flee;
Yet did her face and *former* parts professe
A faire young mayden, full of comely glee;
But all her hinder parts did plaine expresse
A monstrous dragon full of fearfull uglinesse.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 6, 10.

4. First.

Amongst the which there fortuned to bee
The noble Briton prince with his brave peare;
Who, when he none of all these knights did see,
Hastily bent that enterprise to heare,
Nor undertake the same for cowheard feare,
He stepped forth with courage bold and great,
Admyred of all the rest in presence there,
And humbly gan that mightie queen entreat
To graunt him that adventure for his *former* feat.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 10, 15.

Fórmerly. *adv.*

1. In times past.

The places were all of them *formerly* the cool retirements of the Romans, where they used to hide themselves among the woods and mountains, during the excessive heats of their summer.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

2. At first. *Obsolete.*

Her fair locks, which *formerly* were bound up in one knot,
She low adown did loose.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 12, 67.

Fórmful. *adj.* Ready to create forms; imaginative.

As fleets the vision o'er the *formful* brain,
This moment hurrying wild the impassion'd soul,
The next in nothing lost.
Thomson, Seasons, Summer.

Formicátion. *s.* [Lat. *formica* = ant.] Sensation like that of the creeping or stinging of ants.

One of the most considerable signs of the disorder [spasmus] is a sense of *formication.*—*Dr. James, Medical Dictionary.*

Fórmidable. *adj.* [Lat. *formidabilis*; *formido* = dread, terror; Fr. *formidable.*] Terrible; dreadful; tremendous; terrific; to be feared.

Such an accident that afflicts him is an evil, and such an object *formidable.*—*Jeremy Taylor, Liberty of Prophesying,* § 13.

I swell my preface into a volume, and make it *formidable,* when you see so many pages behind.—*Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Dedication of the Æneid.*

Fórmidableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Formidable; formidable character.

They rather chuse to be shewed the *formidableness* of their danger, than, by a blind embracing it, to perish.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Fórmidably. *adv.* In a formidable manner.

Behold! e'en to remoter shores,
A conquering navy proudly spread;
The British cannon *formidably* roars. *Dryden.*

Fórmless. *adj.* Destitute of form; shapeless.

All form is *formless,* order orderless,
Save what is opposite to England's love.
Shakespear, King John, iii. 1.

Countless multitudes
Of *formless* cures, projects unmade-up,
Abuses yet unfashion'd. *Donne, Poems,* p. 95.

Fórmula. *s.* [Latin.] Prescribed form.

There are certain *formulas* of prayer to be used before they make the inspection, which they term a call.—*Aubrey, Miscellanies,* p. 129.

In his own reign the wish, 'Mayest thou be the vizier of sultan Selim,' had become a common *formula* of cursing among the Ottomans.—*Sir E. Creasy, History of the Ottoman Turks,* ch. viii.

This huge insurrectionary movement, which we liken to a breaking out of Tophet and the abyss, has swept away royalty, aristocracy, and a king's life. The question is, What will it next do; how will it henceforth shape itself? Settle down into a reign of law and liberty; according as the habits, persuasions and endeavours of the educated, monied, respectable class prescribe? That is to say: the volcanic lava-flood, bursting up in the manner described, will explode and flow according to Girondin *formula* and pre-established rule of philosophy? . . . Which something, we may further conjecture, will not be a *formula,* with philosophical propositions and forensic eloquence; but a reality, probably with a sword in its hand! As for the Girondin *formula,* of a respectable republic for the middle classes, all manner of aristocracies being now sufficiently demolished, there seems little reason to expect that the business will stop there.—*Carlyle, History of the French Revolution,* pt. iii. b. iii. ch. i.

If any one, having possessed himself of the laws of phenomena as recorded in words, whether delivered to him originally by others or even found out by himself, is content from thenceforth to live among these *formulæ,* to think exclusively of them, and of applying them to cases as they arise, without keeping up his acquaintance with the realities from which these laws were collected—not only will he continually fail in his practical efforts, because he will apply his *formulæ* without duly considering whether, in this case and in that, other laws of nature do not modify or supersede them; but the *formulæ* themselves will progressively lose their meaning to him, and he will cease at last even to be capable of recognising with certainty whether a case falls within the contemplation of his *formula* or not. —*J. S. Mill, System of Logic.*

In the Cape anteater the vertebral *formula* is:—7 cervical, 13 dorsal, 8 lumbar, 6 sacral, and 25 caudal.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Hence, our *formula* as further amended reads thus:—Life is a definite combination of heterogeneous changes, both simultaneous and successive.—*Herbert Spencer, Data of Biology.*

Fórmularize. *v. a.* Reduce to a formula.

It is, therefore, to be regretted that the commissioners as a body have not *formularized* an opinion on a subject that was within their jurisdiction, and which was examined by them at great length and with evident care.—*Saturday Review,* February 10, 1866.

Fórmulary. *s.*

1. Book of forms and formulæ.

By way of innovating still further on our established *formulary,* he versified the decalogue.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry,* iii. 168.

2. Same as Formula.

In the practice of all law, the *formularies* have been few, and certain; and not varied according to every particular case.—*Bacon, On a Libel in* 1592.

These poems abound with modern words, and modern *formularies* of expression.—*T. Warton, Rowley Enquiry,* p. 23.

Fórmulate. *v. a.* Reduce to formula.

Irrespective of their degrees of composition, plants may, and do, become changed in their general forms. Are their changes capable of being *formulated?* The inquiry which meets us at the outset is—does a plant's shape admit of being expressed in any universal terms?—terms that remain the same for all genera, orders, and classes.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Biology,* § 213.

Fórnicate. *v. n.* Act as a fornicator.

Those travelled youths, whom tender mothers wean
And send abroad to see or to be seen,
With whom, lest they should *fornicate* or worse,
A tutor's sent by way of a dry nurse.
Churchill, The Farewell. (Rich.)

Fórnicated. *adj.* Polluted by fornication.

She gives up her body to a mercenary whoredom under those *fornicated* arches.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government,* b. ii.

Fórnicating. *part. adj.* Acting as, or practising the habits of, a fornicator.

The heroical spirit of Luther . . . chose rather to be an honest husband than a *fornicating* friar.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy,* p. 42.

Fornicátion. *s.* [Lat. *fornicatio, -onis,* from *fornix* = arch. The word still retains this sense in old masonry. As the arched places in Rome, connected as they were with the architecture of those parts of the city which, from either the fact of building going on in them, or their connexion with sewers and the like, were the resort of prostitutes, the word took its present sense, which is old. Juvenal uses *fornix* = brothel. In the extract from Milton under Fornicated, we have something between a Latinism and a pun.]

1. Concubinage or commerce with an unmarried woman.

Bless me! what a fry of *fornication* is at the door.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. v. 3.

The law ought to be strict against *fornications* and adulteries; for, if there were universal liberty, the increase of mankind would be but like that of foxes at best.—*Graunt.*

2. *Figuratively,* in *Scripture.* Idolatry.

Thou didst trust in thine own beauty, and playedst the harlot, because of thy renown, and pouredst out thy *fornications* on every one that passed by.—*Ezekiel,* xvi. 15.

Fórnicator. *s.* One who has commerce with unmarried women.

A *fornicator* or adulterer steals the soul as well as dishonours the body of his neighbour.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

Fórnicatress. *s.* Woman who without marriage cohabits with a man.

See you the *fornicatress* be remov'd;
Let her have needful but not lavish means.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure.

Forpáss. *v. n.* Go by; pass unnoticed.

Scarce can a bishoprick *forepass* them by,
But that it must be gelt in privity.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's

Forpíne. *v. a.* Waste away.

Through long anguish, and self-my
thought,
He was so wasted and *forpined* quight,
That all his substance was consum'd to no
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i.

Forráy. *v. a.* Old spelling of Foray.

They themselves were evil grooms, they sa
Unwont with herds to watch, or pasture she
But to *forray* the land, or scour the deep.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 11, 10.

They that morn had *forraid* all the land.
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso, iii. 14

Forráy. *s.* Foray.

At length when they occasion fittest found,
In dead of night, when all the thieves did rest,
After a late *forray,* and slept full sound,
Sir Calidore him arm'd.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 11, 42.

Forsáke. *v. a.* preterite *forsook*; past part. *forsaken.* [A.S. *forsacan.*]

1. Leave in resentment, neglect, or dislike.

'Twas now the time when first Saul God *forsook,*
God Saul; the room in's heart wild passions took.
Cowley, Davideis.

Orestes comes in time
To save your honour: Pyrrhus cools apace;
Prevent his falsehood, and *forsake* him first:
I know you hate him.
A. Philips, Distressed Mother.

2. Leave; go away from; depart from.

Unwilling I *forsook* your friendly state,
Commanded by the gods, and forc'd by fate.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

3. Desert; fail.

When ev'n the flying sails were seen no more,
Forsaken of all sight she left the shore. *Dryden.*

Their purple majesty,
And all those outward shows which we call greatness,
Languish and droop, seem empty and *forsaken,*
And draw the wond'ring gazers' eyes no more.
Rowe.

Forsáke. *v. n.* Refuse; decline. *Obsolete.*

St. Peter, with the rest of the company, hearing the mad disposition of the fellowe, departed, leavyng behinde him myselfe, Velvet Breeches, and this bricklayer, who *forsooke* to go into Heaven because his wife was there.—*R. Greene, Newes both from Heaven and Hell,* 1593. (Nares by H. & W.)

Forsáker. *s.* Deserter; one who forsakes.

Thou didst deliver us into the hands of lawless enemies, most hateful *forsakers* of God.—*Apocrypha, Song of the Three Children,* v. 9.

Forsáking. *verbal abs.* Dereliction.

Until there be a great *forsaking* in the midst of the land.—*Isaiah,* vi. 12.

Forsáy. *v. a.*

1. Renounce.

But shepherd must walke another way,
Sike worldly sovenance he must *forsay.*
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, May.

2. Forbid.

And sithens shepherds been *foresayd*
From places of delight.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, July.

Forse. *s.* Waterfall; cataract. (Provincial, rather than generally current; noted, however, chiefly for the sake of correcting the ordinary spelling, which is with *c* (*force*). It occurs, in Great Britain, chiefly to the north of the Humber, and, on the continent, in Scandinavia. Hence, it passes for a Danish word. If it is comparatively rare in Germany and southern England, it should be remembered that waterfalls are also rare, comparatively. It

is generally met with in composition, and as a geographical term, i.e. as a proper, rather than a common, name. It has passed into several personal names, e.g. *Wilber-force*, the spelling being with the incorrect *c*. As a philological curiosity, a much used passage in the Greek of Constantinople gives it in the form φόρος, as applied to the cataracts of a river so distant from Scandinavia as the Dnieper, indicative of (or supposed to be so) the Swedish conquest of Russia in the ninth century. So much for its confusion with *fors*.. It has also been spelt *foss*, pointing rec[illegible]e Latin *fossa* = ditch.)

T[illegible]t. 9, 1769.—After dinner I went along the Mil[illegible]*fors*e turnpike four miles to see the falls or *force* W[illegible]e river Kent.—*Gray, Letter to Dr. Wharton.*

So.)

fri[illegible]k. *v. a.* Neglect, through remiss[illegible]s. delay, slowness, or slackness; miss.

For[illegible] rested he himself . . .
sio[illegible] dread of daunger not to be redrest,
for slouth *forslackt* so famous quest.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 11, 3.

One is a great pity that so good an opportunity was [illegible]ected, and so happy an occasion *foreslacked*, that might have been the eternal good of the land.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Forslów. *v. a.*

1. Delay; hinder; impede; obstruct. *Rare.*
No stream, no wood, no mountain could *foreslow*
Their hasty pace. *Fairfax.*
Now the illustrious nymph return'd again,
Brings every grace triumphant in her train:
The wond'ring Nereids, though they rais'd no storm,
Foreslow'd her passage to behold her form. *Dryden.*
If they be any time *foreslowed* and trashed by either outward or inward restraints.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 565.

2. Neglect.
When the rebels were on Blackheath, the king knowing well that it stood him upon, by how much the more he had hitherto protracted the time in not encountering them, by so much the sooner to dispatch with them, that it might appear to have been no coldness in *foreslowing*, but wisdom in chusing his time, resolved with speed to assail them.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*
Our good purposes *foreslowed* are become our tormentors upon our death-bed.—*Bishop Hall.*
Chromis, how many fishers do you know
That rule their boats, and use their nets aright;
That neither wind, nor time, nor tide *foreslow?*
Some such have been: but, ah! by tempests' spite
Their boats are lost; while we may sit and moan,
That few were such; and now these few are none.
P. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, iv. 12.

Forslów. *v. n.* Be dilatory; loiter. *Obsolete.*
This may plant courage in their quailing breasts;
For yet is hope of life and victory:
Foreslow no longer, make we hence amain.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 3.

Forsóoth. *adv.* [*sooth* = truth.] In truth; certainly; very well. Used almost always in an *ironical* or *contemptuous* sense.
Wherefore doth Lysander
Deny your love, so rich within his soul,
And tender me, *forsooth*, affection!
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.
Who struck this heat up after I was gone?—
He will *forsooth* have all my prisoners.
Id., Henry IV. Part I. i. 3.
A fit man, *forsooth*, to govern a realm, who had so goodly government in his own estate.—*Sir J. Hayward.*
In the East Indies a widow, who has any regard to her character, throws herself into the flames of her husband's funeral pile, to shew, *forsooth*, that she is faithful to the memory of her deceased lord.—*Addison, Freeholder.*
She would cry out murder, and disturb the whole neighbourhood; and when John came running down the stairs to enquire what the matter was, nothing, *forsooth*, only her maid had stuck a pin wrong in her gown.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*
Our old English word *forsooth* has been changed for the French madam.—*Guardian.*
It is supposed to have been once a word of honour in address to women. It is probable that an inferior, being called, shewed his attention by answering in the word yes, *forsooth*, which in time lost its true meaning; and instead of a mere exclamatory interjection, was supposed a compellation. It appears in Shakespear to have been used likewise to men.—*Todd.*

Construction *verbal*, the meaning being 'use the word *forsooth*.'
The sport was how she had intended to have kept herself unknown, and how the captain (whom she had sent for) of the Charles had *forsoothed* her, though he knew her well enough and she him.—*Pepys, Diary*, January, 1661. (Nares by H. & W.)

Forspeák. *v. n.*

1. Forbid.
Thou hast *forspoke* my being in these wars,
And say'st it is not fit.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 7.

2. Bewitch.
Urging
That my bad tongue, by their bad usage made so,
Forspeaks their cattle, doth bewitch their corn.
Rowley, Decker, and Ford, Witch of Edmonton.
Or to *forspeak* whole flocks as they did feed.
Drayton, Epistle from Eleanor Cobham to Duke Humphrey.

Forspént. *adj.*

1. Forepassed; past.
Is not enough thy evil life *forespent?*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
You shall find his vanities *forespent*
Were but the outside of the Roman Brutus,
Covering discretion with a coat of folly.
Shakespear, Henry V. ii. 4.

2. Wasted; tired; spent.
After him came spurring hard
A gentleman, almost *forespent* with speed,
That stopped by me to breathe his bloodied horse . . .
He told me that rebellion had bad luck.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. i. 2.

Fórster. *s.* Forester. A further alteration, or rather corruption, gives Foster. The well-known proper names have each this origin.

Forswát. *adj.* Overwearied; spent with heat.
Albe forswonk and *forswat* I am.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, April.
Miso and Mopsa, like a couple of *foreswat* melters, were getting the pure silver of their bodies out of the ore of their garments.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Forswéar. *v. a.* preterite *forswore*; past part. *forsworn*. [There are two *fors* that come under this category:
1. A German *for*.
2. A French *for*.
The German *for* = Mœsogothic *fáir*; whereas *fore* = *faur* in the same language. In composition = German *ver-*, as in *verloren* = *forlorn*. How it passes into the significations of *fore*, may be understood by considering the connection between *wholly*, *hopelessly*, *passed by*, *passing in front of*, and the like. Yet the distinction is older than the history of the Germanic languages.
The French *for*, unless we look at it as German also, has its connections with *foras*, *foris*, *fora* (= door), and *hors*, as in *hors de combat* = out of the (field of) combat; and the fact of the Old French giving the words *forjuger* (see Forjudge) and *forclure* (see Forclose) is the reason why the ordinary spelling of these words has been changed.
The fundamental connection between the German *for* and *fore* is a matter of no difficulty. They are both connected with the *fr-* in *from*, and the Latin *pro* and *præ*. But the French *fora* points to Gr. θύρα, English *door*.
Practically, then, the two *fors* are separate words, both in respect to one another, and in respect to *fore*; though more so in the former case than in the latter.]

1. Renounce upon oath.
I firmly vow
Never to wooe her more; but do *forswear* her,
As one unworthy all the former favours
That I have fondly flatter'd her withal.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 2.

2. Deny upon oath.
Observe the wretch who hath his faith forsook,
How clear his voice, and how assur'd his look!
Like innocence, and as serenely bold
As truth, how loudly he *forswears* thy gold!
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

3. Be perjured; swear falsely.
To leave my Julia, shall I be *forsworn?*
To leave fair Silvia, shall I be *forsworn?*
To wrong my friend, shall I be much *forsworn?*
And ev'n that power which gave me first my oath,
Provokes me to this threefold perjury.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 6.
One says, he never should endure the sight
Of that *forsworn*, that wrongs both land and laws.
Daniel.
I too have sworn, ev'n at the altar sworn,
Eternal love and endless faith to Theseus;
And yet am false, *forsworn*: the hallow'd shrine,
That heard me swear, is witness to my falsehood.
Smith.

Forsweár. *v. n.* Swear falsely; commit perjury.
Take heed; for He holds vengeance in his hand,
To hurl upon their heads that break his law.—
And that same vengeance doth He hurl on thee,
For false *forswearing*, and for murder too.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 4.

Forswónk. *s.* Overlaboured. *Obsolete.*
Albe *forswonk* and forswat I am.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, April.

Fort. *s.* [Fr.] Fortified house; castle.
They erected a *fort*, which they called the fort de l'or; and from thence they bolted like beasts of the forest.—*Bacon.*
Now to their *fort* they are about to send
For the loud engines which their isle defend.
Waller.
He that views a *fort* to take it,
Plants his artillery 'gainst the weakest part.
Sir J. Denham, Sophy.
My fury does, like jealous *forts*, pursue
With death ev'n strangers who but come to view.
Dryden.

Forte. *s.* [Fr. *fort*; Ital. *forte*.] Strong point; pursuit in which a person excels.
I won't describe; description is my *forte*,
But every fool describes in these bright days
His wondrous journey to some foreign court,
And spawns his quarto and demands your praise.
Byron, Don Juan, v. 52.
It was in description and meditation that Byron excelled. 'Description,' as he said in Don Juan, 'was his *forte*.' His manner is indeed peculiar, and is almost unequalled; rapid, sketchy, full of vigour, the selection happy, the strokes few and bold.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Moore's Life of Lord Byron.*

Forth. *adv.* [A.S. *forð*.]

1. Forward in place or order.
Look at the second admonition, and so *forth*, where they speak in most unchristian manner.—*Archbishop Whitgift.*

2. Forward; onward in time.
From that day *forth* I lov'd that face divine;
From that day *forth* I cast in careful mind
To seek her out. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*
It came to pass from that time *forth*, that the half of my servants wrought in the work.—*Nehemiah*, iv. 16.

3. Abroad; out of doors: (without *come*).
Attend you here the door of our stern daughter?
Will she not *forth!* *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, ii. 3.

4. Beyond the boundary of any place.
They will privily relieve their friends that are *forth*; they will send the enemy secret advertisements; and they will not also stick to draw the enemy privily upon them.—*Spenser.*

5. Thoroughly; from beginning to end.
You, cousin,
Whom it concerns to hear this matter *forth*,
Do with your injuries as seems you best.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, v. 1.

6. Used *interjectionally*. Away; be gone; go forth.
Artesis, . . . *forth*, and levy
Our worthiest instruments.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.

7. In the following it strengthens the preposition, but is scarcely itself *prepositional*.
And here's a prophet, that I brought with me
From *forth* the streets of Pomfret.
Shakespear, King John, iv. 2.
Some *forth* their cabbins peep,
And trembling ask what news, and do hear so
As jealous husbands, what they would not know.
Donne.

Forthcóming. *adj.* Coming forward; ready to appear; at hand if wanted.
But why do they lodge there?—
That they may be safe and *forth-coming*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Martial Maid.

Forthínk. *v. a.* Repent of, be sorry for, anything. *Rare.*
Of it be not too bolde,
Lest thou *forthink* it when thou art too olde.
Youth, An old Interlude.

Then gan he think, perforce with sword and targe
Her forth to fetch, and Proteus to constraine;
But soon he gan such folly to *forthinke* again.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 12, 14.

Forthríght. *adv.* Straight forward; direct.

He ever going so just with the horse, either *forthright* or turning, that it seemed as he borrowed the horse's body, so he lent the horse his mind.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The river not running *forthright*, but almost continually winding, as if the lower streams would return to their spring, or that the river had a delight to play with itself.—*Id.*

Arrived there, they passed in *forthright*;
For still to all the gate stood open wide.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Used *substantivally.*

Here's a maze trod, indeed,
Through *forthrights* and meanders.
Shakespear, Tempest, iii. 3.

Fórthward. *adv.* Forward. *Rare.*

He promyseth to them that goo *forthwarde* and profyte in it [penaunce] joye.—*Bishop Fisher, Psalm* xxv.

Forthwíth. *adv.* Immediately; without delay; at once; straight.

Forthwith he runs, with feigned faithful haste,
Unto his guest; who, after troublous sights
And dreams, gan now to take more sound repast.
Spenser.

Few things are so restrained to any one end or purpose, that the same being extinct, they should *forthwith* utterly become frustrate.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Forthwith began these fury-moving sounds,
The notes of wrath, the musick brought from hell,
The rattling drums. *Daniel, Civil Wars.*

In his passage thither one put into his hand a note of the whole conspiracy, desiring him to read it *forthwith*, and to remember the giver of it as long as he lived.—*South, Sermons.*

Forthý. *adv.* [The *thy* here is the *the* in such expressions as '*the* more *the* merrier,' where it represents the Anglo-Saxon *thy*, the instrumental case of the root *th-*, as in *tha-t* and *thi-s*. See The. *Why* (in *for why*) is in a like relation to *who*. See For and Why.] Therefore. *Obsolete.*

Thomalin, have no care *forthy*;
Myselfe will have a double eye,
Yliketo my flocke and thine.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, March.

Faire lady, through foule sorrow ill bedight,
Great pity is to see you thus dismay'd,
And marre the blossom of your beauty bright;
Forthy appease your grief and heavy plight,
And tell the cause of your conceived payne.
Id., Faerie Queen, ii. 1, 14.

Fórtieth. *adj.* [see Eight.] Ordinal of Forty; fourth tenth; next after the thirty-ninth.

Fortificátion. *s.*

1. Science of military architecture.

Fortification is an art shewing how to fortify a place with ramparts, parapets, moats, and other bulwarks; to the end that a small number of men within may be able to defend themselves, for a considerable time, against the assaults of a numerous army without; so that the enemy, in attacking them, must of necessity suffer great loss. It is either regular or irregular; and with respect to time, may be distinguished into durable and temporary.—*Harris.*

The Phœnicians, though an unwarlike nation, yet understood the art of *fortification*.—*Broome, On the Odyssey.*

2. Place built for defence.

The hounds were uncoupled, and the stag thought it better to trust to the nimbleness of his feet, than to the slender *fortification* of his lodging.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Excellent devices were used to make even their sports profitable; images, battles, and *fortifications* being then delivered to their memory, which, after stronger judgements, might dispense some advantage.—*Id.*

3. Addition of strength. *Rare.*

To strengthen the infested parts, give some few advices by way of *fortification* and antidote.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Fórtifier. *s.* One who fortifies.

1. By erecting works for defence.

The *fortifier of* Pendennis made his advantage of the commodity afforded by the ground.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

2. By supporting, upholding, or strengthening anything generally.

He was led forth by many armed men, who often had been the *fortifiers* of wickedness, to the place of execution.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Fórtify. *v. a.*

1. Strengthen against attacks by walls or works.

He took care of the temple, that it should not fall, and *fortified* the city against besieging.—*Ecclesiasticus*, l. 4.

2. Confirm; encourage.

It greatly *fortified* her desires, to see that her mother had the like desires.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

To *fortify* the former opinions Tostatus adds, that those which dwell near the falls of water are deaf from their infancy; but this I hold as feigned.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

3. Fix; establish in resolution.

But inborn worth that fortune can controul,
New-strung and stiffer bent her softer soul;
The heroine assum'd the woman's place,
Confirm'd her mind, and *fortify'd* her face.
Dryden.

A young man, before he leaves the shelter of his father's house, should be *fortified* with resolution to secure his virtues.—*Locke.*

Fórtilage. *s.* Little fort; block-house.

Yet was the fence thereof but weak and thin,
Nought fear'd their force that *fortilage* to win.
Spenser.

In all straights and narrow passages there should be some little *fortilage*, or wooden castle set, which should keep and command the straight.—*Id., View of the State of Ireland.*

Fórtitude. *s.* [Lat. *fortitudo.*]

1. Courage; bravery; magnanimity; greatness of mind; power of acting or suffering well.

The king-becoming graces,
Devotion, patience, courage, *fortitude*,
I have no relish of them.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

The better *fortitude*
Of patience, and heroick martyrdom
Unsung. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 31.

Fortitude is the guard and support of the other virtues; and without courage, a man will scarce keep steady to his duty, and fill up the character of a truly worthy man.—*Locke.*

They thought it reasonable to do all possible honour to the memories of martyrs; partly that others might be encouraged to the same patience and *fortitude*, and partly that virtue, even in this world, might not lose its reward.—*Nelson.*

2. Strength; force. *Obsolete.*

He wrongs his fame,
Desparing of his own arm's *fortitude*,
To join with witches and the help of hell!
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 1.

Fórtnight. *s.* Space of fourteen nights, i.e. two sevennights or sennights, i.e. weeks.

She would give her a lesson for walking so late, that should make her keep within doors for one *fortnight*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Hanging on a deep well, somewhat above the water, for some *fortnights*' space, is an excellent means of making drink fresh and quick.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

About a *fortnight* before I had finished it, his majesty's declaration for liberty of conscience came abroad.—*Dryden.*

He often had it in his head, but never, with much apprehension, till about a *fortnight* before.—*Swift.*

Fórtress. *s.* Strong hold; fortified place.

Breaking forth like a sudden tempest, he overran all, breaking down all the holds and *fortresses*.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

The trump of death sounds in their hearing shrill;
Their weapon, faith; their *fortress* was the grave.
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso.

Well, let them practise and converse with spirits;
God is our *fortress*, in whose conquering name
Let us resolve to scale their flinty bulwarks.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 1.

There is no such way to give defence to absurd doctrines, as to guard them round about with legions of obscure and undefined words; which yet make these retreats more like the dens of robbers, or holes of foxes, than the *fortresses* of fair warriors.—*Locke.*

Fórtress. *v. a.* Guard; fortify. *Rare.*

Honour and beauty, in the owner's arms,
Are weakly *fortress'd* from a world of harms.
Shakespear, Rape of Lucrece.

Fortúitous. *adj.* [Lat. *fortuitus.*] Accidental; casual; happening by chance.

A wonder it must be, that there should be any man found so stupid as to persuade himself that this most beautiful world could be produced by the *fortuitous* concourse of atoms.—*Ray.*

If casual concourse did the world compose,
And things and acts *fortuitous* arose,
Then any thing might come from any thing;
For how from chance can constant order spring?
Sir R. Blackmore.

Fortúitously. *adv.* In a fortuitous manner; accidentally; casually; by chance.

It is partly evaporated into air, and partly diluted into water, and *fortuitously* shared between all the elements.—*Rogers.*

Fortúity. *s.* Chance; accident.

The only question which the adversaries to Providence have to answer is, How they can be sure, that those deserved judgements were the effect of mere *fortuity*, without the least intervention on the part of the Lord of the universe?—*Forbes, On Incredulity*, p. 79.

Fórtunate. *adj.* [Lat. *fortunatus.*] Lucky; happy; successful; not subject to miscarriage: (used of *persons* or *actions*).

I am most *fortunate* thus accidentally to encounter you: you have ended my business, and I will merrily accompany you home.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, iv. 3.

He sigh'd; and could not but their fate deplore,
So wretched now, so *fortunate* before.
Dryden, Knight's Tale.

No, there is a necessity in fate
Why still the brave bold man is *fortunate*:
He keeps his object ever full in sight,
And that assurance holds him firm and right:
True, 'tis a narrow path that leads to bliss,
But right before there is no precipice;
Fear makes men look aside, and so their footing miss.
Dryden.

Fórtunately. *adv.* In a fortunate manner, happily; successfully; by good luck.

Bright Eliza rul'd Britannia's state,
And boldly wise, and *fortunately* great. *Prior.*

Fórtunateness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Fortunate; happiness; good luck; success; luck.

Oh me, said she, whose greatest *fortunateness* is more unfortunate than my sister's greatest unfortunateness.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Fórtune. *s.* [Lat. *fortuna.*]

1. Heathen goddess so called; personification of chance: (hence, in the first instance, a *proper* rather than a *common* name).

Fortune, that arrant whore,
Ne'er turns the key to th' poor.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 4.

Though *fortune's* malice overthrow my state,
My mind exceeds the compass of her wheel.
Id., Henry VI. Part III. iv. 3.

It has never, we believe, been remarked, that two of the most striking lines in the description of Ahithophel are borrowed from a most obscure quarter. In Knolles's History of the Turks, printed more than sixty years before the appearance of Absalom and Ahithophel, are the following verses, under a portrait of the Sultan Mustapha the First:—

'Greatnesse on goodnesse loves to slide, not stand,
And leaves for *Fortune's* ice Vertue's firme land.'

Dryden's words are—

'But wild Ambition loves to slide, not stand,
And *Fortune's* ice prefers to Virtue's land.'

The circumstance is the more remarkable, because Dryden has really no couplet which would seem to a good critic more intensely Drydenian, both in thought and expression, than this, of which the whole thought, and almost the whole expression, are stolen.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, —Sir W. Temple.*

2. Good or ill that befalls man.

Rejoice, said he, to-day;
In you the *fortune* of Great Britain lies:
Among so brave a people you are they
Whom heav'n has chose to fight for such a prize.
Dryden.

The adequate meaning of chance as distinguished from *fortune* is, that the latter is understood to befal only rational agents, but chance to be among inanimate bodies.—*Bentley.*

For her sake, and probably likewise with an eye to the need he might have of Athenian protection in a reverse of *fortune*, he sent a large present of corn to the Athenians, who requited it with their franchise.—*Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. lv.

3. Chance of life; means of living.

His father dying, he was driven to London to seek his *fortune*.—*Swift.*

4. Success, good or bad; event.

This terrestrial globe has been surrounded by the *fortune* and boldness of many navigators.—*Sir W. Temple.*

No, he shall eat, and die with me, or live;
Our equal crimes shall equal *fortune* give.
Dryden, State of Innocence.

5. Estate; possessions.

If thou dost
As this instructs thee, thou dost make thy way
To noble *fortunes*. *Shakespear, King Lear*, v. 3.

The fate which governs poets, thought it fit
He should not raise his *fortunes* by his wit.
Dryden.

He was younger son to a gentleman of a good birth, but small *fortune*.—*Swift.*

He [Wilkes] had received a good education—was a fair classical scholar—possessed the agreeable manners of polished society—married an heiress half as old again as himself . . . continued to associate with gentlemen of *fortune* far above his own—passed part of his life as a militia colonel—and fell into the embarrassed circumstances which, naturally resulting from such habits, led in their turn to the violent political courses pursued by him in order to relieve his wants.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen during the Reign of George III., John Wilkes.*

6. Property that a woman possesses: (sometimes the *person* possessing).

I am thought some heiress rich in lands,
Fled to escape a cruel guardian's hands;
Which may produce a story worth the telling,
Of the next sparks that go a *fortune* stealing.
Otway, The Orphan, prologue.

When miss delights in her spinnet,
A fiddler may a *fortune* get. *Swift.*

7. Future luck in life.

You who men's *fortunes* in their faces read,
To find out mine, look not, alas, on me:
But mark her face, and all the features heed;
For only there is writ my destiny.
Cowley, Mistress.

Make a fortune.

Those 'Every-day' and 'Table' books will be a treasure a hundred years hence, but they have failed to *make* Hone's *fortune*.—*Lamb, Letter to Dyer.*

There are beside, whom powerful friends advance,
Whom fashion favours, person, patrons, chance:
So merit suffers, while *a fortune's made*
By daring rashness or by dull parade.
Crabbe, The Borough.

Fórtune. *v. n.* Befall; fall out; happen; come casually to pass; light upon. *Obsolete.*

It *fortuned*, as fair it then befell,
Behind his back, unweeting, where he stood,
Of ancient time there was a springing well,
From which fast trickled forth a silver flood.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

It *fortuned* the same night that a Christian, serving a Turk in the camp, secretly gave the watchmen warning.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Here *fortun'd* Curll to slide. *Pope, Dunciad.*

Fórtunebook. *s.* Book consulted to know fortune, or future events.

Thou know'st a face, in whose each look
Beauty lays ope love's *fortunebook*;
On whose fair revolutions wait
The obsequious motions of love's fate. *Crashaw.*

Fórtunehunter. *s.* One whose employment is to inquire after women with great portions to enrich himself by marrying them.

The *fortunehunters* have already cast their eyes upon her, and take care to plant themselves in her view.—*Spectator.*

We must, however, distinguish between *fortunehunters* and fortunestealers.—*Ibid.*

The tranquillity and correspondence of the company begins to be interrupted by the arrival of Sir Taffety Trippet, a *fortunehunter*, whose follies are too gross to give diversion, and whose vanity is too stupid to let him be sensible that he is a publick offence.—*Tatler*, no. 47.

Fórtuneless. *adj.*

1. Luckless.

All hard mishaps and *fortunelesse* misfare.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 8, 27.

2. Without an estate; without a portion.

I am fatherless; I am *fortuneless.—High Life.*

Fórtuneteller. *s.* One who tells fortunes.

A Welshman being at a sessions-house, and seeing the prisoners hold up hands at the bar, related to some of his acquaintance that the judges were good *fortunetellers*; for if they did but look upon their hand, they could certainly tell whether they should live or die.—*Bacon, Apophthegms.*

Hast thou given credit to vain predictions of men, to dreams or *fortunetellers*, or gone about to know any secret things by lot?—*Duppa, Rules for Devotion.*

There needs no more than impudence on one side, and a superstitious credulity on the other, to the setting up of a *fortuneteller.—Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Long ago a *fortuneteller*
Exactly said what now befell her. *Swift.*

Fórtunetelling. *s.* Act or practice of a fortuneteller.

We are simple men; we do not know what's brought to pass under the profession of *fortunetelling.*—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

The gypsies were to divide the money got by stealing linen, or by *fortunetelling.*—*I. Walton, Compleat Angler.*

Fórtunetelling. *part. pref.* Acting as, or having the character of, a fortuneteller.

Here, while his canting drone-pipe scan'd
The mystick figures of her hand,
He tipples palmestry, and dines
On all her *fortunetelling* lines. *Cleaveland.*

Fórtunize. *v. a.* Regulate the fortune of. *Rare.*

Wisedome is most riches: fooles therefore
They are, which fortunes doe by vows devize;
Sith each unto himself his life may *fortunize.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 9, 30.

Fórty. *adj.* Four times ten. In *Notation*, 40. See Eight; (in the following extracts used for any considerable, but indefinite, number).

The three brothers had acquired *forty* qualifications of the like stamp, too tedious to recount, and by consequence were justly reckoned the most accomplished persons in the town.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub*, sec. 2. (Ord MS.)

Our three brethren soon discovered their want by sad experience, meeting in their walks with *forty* mortifications and indignities. *Ibid.* (Ord MS.)

Fórum. *s.* [Lat. = market-place.]

1. Any public place.

The *forum* was a publick place in Rome, where lawyers and orators made their speeches before their proper judge in matters of property, or in criminal cases, to accuse or excuse, to complain or defend.—*Watts, On the Mind.*

Close to the bay great Neptune's fane adjoins,
And near a *forum* flank'd with marble shines,
Where the bold youth, the num'rous fleets to store,
Shape the broad sail, or smooth the taper oar. *Pope.*

2. The Law Courts as opposed to the Houses of Parliament: (of common use in the biography of lawyers, in speaking of the two chief scenes for the display of their ability).

I have spoken of Lord Camden's judicial conduct in the Courts of Westminster Hall, and in the House of Lords. He was, however, fully more eminent in the senate than in the *forum*. He brought into parliament a high professional reputation; and beside the reputation which this and his great office gave him, his talents were peculiarly suited to shine in debate.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen during the Reign of George III., Earl Camden.*

It is to the *forum*, and not the senate, that we must hasten, if we would witness the 'coronam multiplicem, judicium erectum, crebras assensiones, multas admirationes, risum cum velit, cum velit fletum—in Scenâ Roscium;' in fine, if we would see this great man in his element and in his glory.—*Ibid., Mr. Erskine.*

Forwánder. *v. n.* Wander wildly and wearily. *Rare.*

The better part now of the ling'ring day
They travelled had, when as they far espy'd
A weary wight *forwand'ring* by the way.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Forwándered. *adj.* Lost; bewildered.

And being thus alone, and all forsake,
Amid the thicke, *forwandred* in despaire,
As one dismaid. *Mirrour for Magistrates*, p. 447.

Fórward. *adv.* [spelt *for*, though from *fore*; the sound being also that of *for*; in the *substantive* the *e* is preserved, the form being rare.] Towards a part or place before; onward.

When fervent sorrow slaked was,
She up arose, resolving him to find
Alive or dead, and *forward* forth doth pass.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

He that is used to go *forward*, and findeth a stop, falleth off his own favour, and is not the thing he was.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Fórward. *adj.* [see *adv.*]

1. Warm; earnest; not backward.

They would that we should remember the poor, which I also was *forward* to do.—*Galatians*, ii. 10.

2. Ardent; eager; hot; violent.

You'll still be too *forward.*
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 1.

Unskill'd to dart the pointed spear,
Or lead the *forward* youth to noble war. *Prior.*

3. Ready; confident; presumptuous.

Old Butes' form he took, Anchises' squire,
Now left to rule Ascanius by his sire;
And thus salutes the boy, too *forward* for his years.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

4. Not reserved; not over modest.

'Tis a per'lous boy,
Bold, quick, ingenious, *forward*, capable;
He's all the mother's from the top to toe.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 1.

5. Premature; early ripe.

Short-summer lightly has a *forward* spring.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 1.

6. Quick; ready; hasty.

The mind makes not that benefit it should of the information it receives from civil or natural historians, in being too *forward* or too slow in making observations on the particular facts recorded in them.—*Locke.*

Had they, who would persuade us that there are innate principles, considered separately the parts out of which these propositions are made, they would not perhaps have been so *forward* to believe they were innate.—*Id.*

7. Antecedent; anterior: (opposed to *posterior*).

Let us take the instant by the *forward* top;
For we are old, and on our quick'st decrees
Th' inaudible and noiseless foot of time
Steals, ere we can effect them.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, v. 3.

8. Not behindhand; not inferior.

My good Camillo,
She is as *forward* of her breeding, as
She is i' the rear of our birth.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

Fórward. *v. a.* [see *adv.*] Hasten; quicken; accelerate in growth or improvement; advance; promote.

As we house hot country plants, as lemons, to save them; so we may house our own country plants to *forward* them, and make them come in the cold seasons.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Whenever I shine,
I *forward* the grass and I ripen the vine. *Swift.*

Fórwardly. *adv.* [see *adv.*]

1. In a forward manner; in front. *Rare.*

If the horne have this situation, and be so *forwardly* affixed, as is described, it will not be easily conceived how the unicorne can feed from the ground.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*, p. 260. (Ord MS.)

2. Eagerly; hastily; quickly.

The sudden and surprising turns we ourselves have felt, should not suffer us too *forwardly* to admit presumption.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Fórwardness. *s.* [see *adv.*] Attribute suggested by Forward.

1. Eagerness; ardour; readiness to act.

Absolutely we cannot discommend, we cannot absolutely approve either willingness to live, or *forwardness* to die.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Quickness; readiness; earliness; precociousness.

He had such a dextrous proclivity, as his teachers were fain to restrain his *forwardness*: that his brothers, who were under the same training, might hold pace with him.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

3. Confidence; assurance; want of modesty.

In France it is usual to bring their children into company, and to cherish in them, from their infancy, a kind of *forwardness* and assurance.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Fórwards. *adv.* [see Forward, *adv.*] Progressively; straight before; not backwards.

The Rhodian ship passed through the whole Roman fleet, backwards and *forwards* several times, carrying intelligence to Drepanum.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Forwáste. *v. a.* Desolate; destroy. *Rare.*

That infernal fiend with foul uprore
Forwasted all their land. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Vespasian, with great spoil and rage,
Forwasted all. *Ibid.*

Forweáry. *v. a.* Dispirit with labour.

By your toil,
And labour long, through which ye hither came,
Ye both *forwearied* be; therefore a while
I rede you rest, and to your bowers recoile.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Whose labour'd spirits,
Forwearied in this action of swift speed,
Crave harbourage within your city walls.
Shakespear, King John, ii. 1.

Forwént. *v. a.* [*went* + *for*. It is thus entered because the present form *forwend* has not been found, and probably has no existence; the present compound having originated after the apparent separation of *went* from *wend* (= turn), and its apparent connection with *go*. Its import is exactly that of the preterite of *forgo*; but as this is not *goed*, but (the archaic) *yode*, the exact origin of the word is doubtful. Still it was probably in reference to *go* that it was formed. *Etymologically*, however, its connection, and its *only* connection, is with Wend. See also Go.] Forfeited; lost.

Thou shouldest not have known thyselfe to be any more beholden to him, than to the fire for heating thee, or to the sunne for giving thee light; because they should no more bee eyther fire or sunne, if they *forwent* that nature.—*Trewnesse of Christian Religion*, 128. (Ord MS.)

Forwórn. *adj.* Worn out; faded.

Neither the light was enough to read the words, and the ink was already *forworn*, and in many places blotted.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Foss. *s.* [Lat. *fossa*.] Ditch; moat.

Let Titius
Command the company that Pontius lost,
And see the *fosses* deeper.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Valentinian.

In the same cartulary, many boundaries, ways, and *fosses*, are specified in the neighbourhood of Wilton.—*T. Warton, History of the Parish of Kiddington*, p. 66.

Fóssil. *s.* [Lat. *fossilis* = dug-up; *fossus*, pass. part. of *fodio* = dig.] How far the early import of this word corresponded with its derivation may be seen in the extracts from Hill and Locke. At present it belongs to *Geology* or *Paleontology*, rather than to *Mineralogy*; though, for a scientific term, it is perhaps more generally current than any term of science. The typical fossil is either an animal or a vegetable (whole or part) embedded in some definite stratum (of the age of which it is a criterion), of which the organic matter has been wholly superseded by mineral; roughly speaking, a shell, bone, or plant, converted into stone. Nevertheless, in the newer formations the conversion is only incipient or imperfect. Again, of late, specimens of human workmanship, the material of which was originally of stone (flint), have been discovered in the same relations to the surface of the soil as recognized fossils, a fact which has to some extent carried back the term towards its earlier and more general meaning. These are, perhaps, *fossil* (*fossil-like*) *remains* rather than true *fossils*. A collector of them may be called a *fossilist*. Nevertheless, with the words Fossilize and Fossilization, which refer mainly, if not wholly, to the change of structure from animal or vegetable to mineral, it is convenient to restrict the term, at least as a substantive, to specimens which have undergone a change of structure, total, considerable, or slight, as the case may be.

By the word *fossil*, used as a denomination of one of three general divisions of natural productions, we understand bodies formed usually within the earth, sometimes on its surface, and sometimes in waters; of a plain and simple structure, in which there is no visible difference of parts, no distinction of vessels and their contents, but every portion of which is similar to and perfect as the whole.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

In this globe are many other bodies, which, because we discover them by digging into the bowels of the earth, are called by one common name *fossils*; under which are comprehended metals and minerals. —*Locke.*

Used *adjectivally*.

Learned men long conceived it a bituminous and *fossile* body.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 10.

Fossilíferous. *adj.* [Lat. *fero* = bear.] Yielding fossils.

It has been truly observed, that when we arrange the *fossiliferous* formations in a chronological order, they constitute a broken and defective series of monuments.—*Sir C Lyell, Principles of Geology*, ch. xiii.

Fóssilist. *s.* One who studies the nature of, one who collects, fossils.

It is well shaded by tall ash-trees, of a species, as Mr. Janes the *fossilist* informed me, uncommonly valuable.—*Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland.*

Fossilizátion. *s.* Conversion into a fossil.

Fossilization of human bodies in the bed of the sea.—*Sir C. Lyell, Principles of Geology*, ch. xlviii.

Fóssilize. *v. a.* Convert into, invest with the character of, a fossil.

There are no reasons for supposing that more than a small number of plants now flourishing on the globe will be *fossilized*.—*Sir C. Lyell, Principles of Geology*, ch. xlvii.

Fóssilized. *part. adj.* Converted into, or invested with the character of, a fossil.

I love that quartier!—if ever I go to Paris again I shall reside there. It is a different world from the streets usually known to, and tenanted by the English—there, indeed, you are among the French, the *fossilised* remains of the old régime.—*Sir E. B. Lytton, Pelham*, ch. xxii.

Fossórial. *adj.* Adapted to, formed for, or addicted to, digging; i.e. rooting up, or burrowing in, the ground: (the term being chiefly used in *Zoology*).

These are the principal muscles of the fore extremity which require notice. Their modifications, in respect of number and strength, relate to the act of digging up the soil. . . . It is for this purpose that the three middle digits of the hand are developed at the expense of the other two, which are rudimental; the whole power of the deep and superficial flexors is concentrated upon the *fossorial* and well-armed fingers; and, by the single common tendon in which the fleshy fibres of these muscles terminate, they move them collectively and simultaneously. . . . In no Marsupial is the hand so cramped as in the Perameles, excepting in the Chæropus, where the functional and *fossorial* fingers are reduced from three to two. It is in relation to this condition, doubtless, that the clavicles are wanting in these genera, while all other Marsupials possess them.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

The Rodentia closely resemble the Marsupialia in their muscular system; with like modifications according to the absence or presence of clavicles, and to the gradatory, saltatory, scansorial, and *fossorial* movements of the species respectively.—*Ibid.*

Fóster. *s.* An incorrect form of *Forster*, from Forester.

Fóster. *v. a.* [A.S. *fostrian*.]

1. Nurse; feed; support; train up.

For that our kingdom's earth should not be soil'd
With that dear blood, which it hath *fostered*;
And for our eyes do hate the dire aspect
Of civil wounds ploughed up with neighbours' swords . . .
Therefore we banish you our territories.
Shakespear, Richard II. i. 3.

That base wretch,
Bred but on alms, and *foster'd* with cold dishes,
With scraps o' th' court.
Id., Cymbeline, ii. 3.

No more let Ireland brag her harmless nation
Fosters no venom, since that Scots plantation.
Cleaveland.

The son of Mulciber,
Found in the fire, and *foster'd* in the plains,
A shepherd and a king at once he reigns.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

2. Pamper; encourage.

A prince of great courage and beauty, but *fostered* up in blood by his naughty father.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Fósterage. *s.* Charge of nursing; alterage.

Some one adjoining to this lake had the charge and *fosterage* of this child.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

The natural, not the civil, family was the basis of the state, and the tie of blood was supplemented by the relation of *fosterage*.—*C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England*, ch. xxx.

Fósterbrother. *s.* One brought up by the same foster-parent as another.

I am tame and bred up with my wrongs,
Which are my *foster-brothers*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Maid's Tragedy.

Fósterchild. *s.* One brought up by a foster-parent.

The *fosterchildren* do love and are beloved of their fosterfathers.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

The goddess thus beguil'd,
With pleasant stories, her false *fosterchild*.
Addison, Translation from Ovid.

Fósterdam. *s.* Foster-mother.

There, by the wolf were laid the martial twins:
Intrepid on her swelling dugs they hung;
The *fosterdam* loll'd out her fawning tongue.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Fósterer. *s.* One who fosters.

1. Nurse; one who gives food in the place of a parent.

In Ireland they put their children to *fosterers*; the rich men selling, the meaner sort buying the alterage of their children: in the opinion of the Irish, fostering has always been a stronger alliance than blood.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

2. Encourager; forwarder.

The *fosterer* of shooting is labour.—*Ascham, Toxophilus.*

The *fosterers* and cherishers of truth.—*Barrow.*

Fósterfather. *s.* One who gives food in the place of the father; fostermother's husband.

In Ireland fosterchildren do love and are [illegible] by their *fosterfathers*, and their sept, more [illegible] their own natural parents and kindred.—*Sir [illegible] vies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

The duke of Bretagne having been an host and a kind of parent or *fosterfather* to the king, in his tenderness of age and weakness of fortune, did look for aid this time from King Henry.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Tyrrheus, the *fosterfather* of the beast,
Then clench'd a hatchet in his horny fist.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Fóstering. *part. adj.* Nursing; encouraging growth; favourable; kindly.

Even the foreign slave-trade, and the traffic which his war policy had trebled by the capture of the enemy's colonies, he suffered to grow and prosper under the *fostering* influence of British capital; and after letting years and years glide away, and hundreds of thousands be torn from their own country, and carried to perpetual misery in ours, while one stroke of his pen could, at any moment, have stopped it for ever, he only could be brought to issue, a few months before his death, the order in council, which at length destroyed the pestilen[illegible] This is by far the gravest charge to which Mr. Pi[illegible] memory is exposed.—*Lord Brougham, Histor[illegible] Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George I[illegible] Mr. Pitt.*

Fóstering. *verbal abs.* Act of one who f[illegible] ters; condition of one who is fostered; sy[illegible] tem of having recourse to fosterparents.

Fostering has always been a stronger alli[illegible] than blood.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the S[illegible] of Ireland.*

Fósterling. *s.* Foster-child; nurse-child[illegible]

I'll none o' your light-heart *fosterlings*, no i[illegible] mates. *B. Jonson, New In[illegible]*

Fóstermother. *s.* This, though a seconda[illegible] formation, best illustrates the meaning [illegible] the elementary term. A fostermothe[illegible] one to whom the child of another perso[illegible] is made over not only to nurse by suckling, but to take into her house, and bring up as one of her own; adopt it (in short) for a time. Always an adopter, and generally a wetnurse as well, she was the true foster-parent. The fosterfather, who might be bringer-up as well, was generally only the foster-mother's husband. In Ireland, in Anglo-Saxon England, and at present in Iceland, the system was and is widely spread; the bond between the half-adopted child and the child whose suckling he either shared or monopolized being a close one. *Foster-sister* and *foster-parent* are two words rather than compounds.

That child that receiveth nutriment from his *fostermother*, will go near to sympathize with her in condition.—*Sir M. Sandys, Essays*, p. 127: 1634.

Fósternurse. *s.* Fostermother.

Our *fosternurse* of nature is repose,
The which he lacks. *Shakespear, King Lear*, iv. 4.

Fósterson. *s.* One to whom a fosterparent has taken, in the matter of rearing, the place of the natural parent.

Mature in years, to ready honours move;
O of celestial seed! O *fosterson* of Jove!
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Fóstress. *s.* Fostermother; nurse.

Glory of knights, and hope of all the earth,
Come forth, your *fostress* bids; who from your birth
Hath bred you to this hour.
B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

Fóther. *s.* See extract.

[*Fother*.—Properly a carriage load, but now only used for a certain weight of lead.

'With him there was a plowman was his brother,
That had ylaid of dong full many a *fother*.'
(Chaucer.)

Platt Deutsch *foder, foor*; Dutch, *voeder, voeyer, voer*; German *fuder, fuhr*, a waggon-load; whence respectively *foren, voeren, führen*, to drive, convey, carry.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Fótive. *adj.* [Lat. *fotivus*; *fotus*, pass. part. of *foveo* = cherish.] Having a tendency to cherish or nurture. *Rare.*

If I not cherish them
With my distilling dews, and *fotive* heat,
They know no vegetation.
T. Carew, Cœlum Britannicum, c. 4: 1663.
(Nares by H. & W.)

Foul. *adj.* [A.S. *fúl.*]

1. Impure; polluted; filthy.
   With *foul* mouth,
   heard in the witness of his proper ear
   as call him villain.
   wit
   Shakespear, Measure for Measure, v. 1.
   Intemperance and sensuality debase men's minds, clog their spirits, and make them gross, *foul,* listless, and unactive.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*
2. Wicked; detestable; abominable.
   Jesus rebuked the *foul* spirit.—*St. Mark,* ix. 25.
   Satire has always shone among the rest,
   And is the boldest way, if not the best,
   To tell men truly of their *foulest* faults,
   To laugh at their vain deeds, and vainer thoughts.
   Dryden.
3. Disfigured; deformed; made unsightly: (opposed to *fair*).
   My face is *foul* with weeping.—*Job,* xvi. 16.
4. Hateful; ugly; loathsome.
   Th' other half did woman's shape retain,
   Most loathsome, filthy, *foul,* and full of vile disdain.
   Spenser, Faerie Queen.
   Foul sights do rather displease, in that they excite the memory of *foul* things than in the immediate objects; and therefore, in pictures, those *foul* sights do not much offend.—*Bacon.*
   All things that seem so *foul* and disagreeable in nature, are not really so in themselves, but only relatively.—*Dr. H. More.*
5. Disgraceful; shameful.
   Too well I see and rue the dire event,
   That with sad overthrow and *foul* defeat
   Hath lost us heaven. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* i. 134.
6. Coarse; gross.
   You perceive the body of our kingdom,
   Fó How *foul* it is; what rank diseases grow,
   And with what danger near the heart of it.
   Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iii. 1.
   You will have no notion of delicacies, if you table with them: they are all for rank and *foul* feeding, and spoil the best provisions in cooking.—*Felton, Dissertation on reading the Classicks.*
   Not bright; not serene.
   It will be *foul* weather to-day; for the sky is red and louring.—*St. Matthew,* xvi. 3.
   Be fair or *foul,* or rain or shine,
   The joys I have profess'd, in spite of fate are mine.
   Dryden.
8. Entangled: (as, 'a rope is *foul* of the anchor').
9. Unfavourable; contrary to the course of the ship: (as, 'a *foul* wind').
10. Dangerous: (as, 'the *foul* ground of a road, sea-coast, or bay,' i.e. abounding with shallows, or rocky, or in any respect dangerous).

Fall foul. Dash with rough force, or with unseasonable violence.

So in this throng bright Sacharissa far'd,
Oppress'd by those who strove to be her guard:
As ships, though never so obsequious, *fall*
Foul in a tempest on their admiral. *Waller.*
In his sallies their men might *fall foul* of each other.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
The great art of the devil, and the principal deceit of the heart, is to keep fair with God himself, while men *fall foul* upon his laws.—*South, Sermons.*

Foul play. Unlawful, dishonest, means.

By *foul play,* as thou sayst, were we heav'd thence,
But blessedly help'd hither.
Shakespear, Tempest, i. 2.

Foul. *v. a.*

1. Daub; bemire; make filthy; dirty.
   Sweep your walks from autumnal leaves, lest the worms draw them into their holes, and *foul* your gardens.—*Evelyn.*
   While Traulus all his ordure scatters,
   To *foul* the man he chiefly flatters. *Swift.*
   She *fouls* a smock more in one hour than the kitchen-maid doth in a week.—*Id., Advice to Servants.*
2. In *Navigation.* Run foul of.
   Admiral Storey had his ship, the States-General, almost disabled by the issue of his attempt to *foul* the Venerable when breaking the Dutch line as already related: nevertheless he maintained a vigorous conflict for some time against a succession of antagonists, during which he lost above three hundred men killed and wounded, till at last he was driven out of the line and compelled to strike.—*Yonge, Naval History of Great Britain,* ch. xxi.

Foul-feeding. *adj.* [two words.] Gross; of coarse food.

There is an appetitus caninus, that passing by wholesome viands, falls upon unmeet and *foul-feeding* morsels.—*Bishop Hall, Fashions of the World.*

Foúlder. *v. n.* [Fr. *fouldroyer* = to cast or dart thunderbolts.] Emit great heat.

Foúldering. *part. adj.* Burning.

Loud thunder with amazement great
Did rend the rattling skyes with flames of *fouldring* heat. *Spenser, Faerie Queen,* ii. 2, 20.

Foúlfaced. *adj.* Having an ugly or hateful visage.

If black scandal, or *foul-fac'd* reproach,
Attend the sequel of your imposition,
Your mere enforcement shall acquittance me
From all the impure blots and stains thereof.
Shakespear, Richard III., iii. 7.

Foúlly. *adv.* In a foul manner.

1. Filthily; nastily; odiously; hatefully; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully.
   We in the world's wide mouth
   Live scandaliz'd, and *foully* spoken of.
   Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. i. 3.
   The letter to the protector was gilded over with many smooth words; but the other two did fully and *foully* set forth his obstinacy, avarice, and ambition.—*Sir J. Hayward.*
   O brother, brother! Filbert still is true;
   I *foully* wrong'd him: do forgive me, do. *Gay.*
2. With *play.* Not lawfully; not fairly.
   Thou *play'd'st* most *foully* for't.
   Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 1.

Foulmoúthed. *adj.* Scurrilous; habituated to the use of opprobrious terms and epithets.

My lord, he speaks most vilely of you, like a *foulmouth'd* man as he is, and said he would cudgel you.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* iii. 3.
It was allowed by every body, that so *foulmouthed* a witness never appeared in any cause.—*Addison.*
My reputation is too well established in the world to receive any hurt from such a *foulmouthed* scoundrel as he.—*Arbuthnot.*
Now singing shrill, and scolding oft between,
Scolds answer *foulmouth'd* scolds; bad neighbourhood I ween. *Pope, Imitations, Spenser.*
Through all changes, however, he was surrounded by a small knot of hotheaded and *foulmouthed* agitators, who, abhorred and despised by every respectable Whig, yet called themselves Whigs, and thought themselves injured because they were not rewarded for scurrility and slander with the best places under the crown.—*Macaulay, History of England,* ch. xviii.

Foúlness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Foul.

1. Quality of being foul; filthiness; nastiness.
   The ancients were wont to make garments that were not destroyed but purified by fire; and whereas the spots or *foulness* of other cloaths are washed out, in these they were usually burnt away.—*Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.*
2. Pollution; impurity.
   It is no vicious blot, murder, or *foulness,*
   No unchaste action, or dishonour'd step,
   That hath depriv'd me of your grace and favour.
   Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.
   There is not so chaste a nation as this, nor so free from all pollution or *foulness*: it is the virgin of the world.—*Bacon.*
3. Hatefulness; atrociousness.
   Consul, you are too mild:
   The *foulness* of some facts takes thence all mercy.
   B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.
   It is the wickedness of a whole life, discharging all its filth and *foulness* into this one quality, as into a great sink or common shore.—*South, Sermons.*
4. Ugliness; deformity.
   He by an affection sprung up from excessive beauty, should not delight in horrible *foulness.*—*Sir P. Sidney.*
   The fury laid aside
   Her looks and limbs, and with new methods tried
   The *foulness* of th' infernal form to hide.
   Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.
5. Dishonesty; want of candour.
   Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity and all falseness or *foulness* of intentions; especially to that personated devotion, under which any kind of impiety is wont to be disguised.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

Foúmart. *s.* [*foul mart,* or *martin.*] Polecat.

Foxes and *foumards,* with all other vermine.—*Ascham, Toxophilus.*

Found. *v. a.* [Fr. *fonder*; Lat. *fundo,* pass. part. *fundatus*; *fundatio, -onis*; *fundamentum.*]

1. Lay the basis of any building.
   It fell not; for it was *founded* upon a rock.—*St. Matthew,* vii. 25.
   He hath *founded* it upon the seas, and established it upon the floods.—*Psalms,* xxiv. 2.
2. Build; raise; establish.
   These tunes of reason are Amphion's lyre.
   Wherewith he did the Theban city *found.*
   Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul.
   This also shall they gain by their delay
   In the wide wilderness; there they shall *found*
   Their government, and their great senate choose,
   Through the twelve tribes, to rule by laws ordain'd.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 223.
   He *founding* a library, gathered together the acts of the kings and prophets.—2 *Maccabees,* ii. 13.
   They Gabian walls, and strong Fidenæ rear,
   Nomentum, Bola with Pometia *found,*
   And raise Colatian tow'rs on rocky ground.
   Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.
3. Give birth or origin to: (as, 'he *founded* an art,' 'he *founded* a family').
4. Raise upon, as on a principle or basis.
   Though some have made use of the opinion of some schoolmen, that dominion is *founded* in grace; were it admitted as the most certain truth, it could never warrant any such sanguinary method.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*
   A right to the use of the creatures is *founded* originally in the right a man has to subsist.—*Locke.*
   Power, *founded* on contract, can descend only to him who has right by that contract.—*Id.*
   The reputation of the Iliad they *found* upon the ignorance of his times.—*Pope, Preface to the Translation of the Iliad.*
   A thousand parents may educate their children, though baptized, without *founding* their education on their baptism, and one only may educate his children upon the basis of that sacrament.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church,* ch. vii.
5. Fix firm.
   Fleance is escap'd.—
   Then comes my fit again: I had else been perfect,
   Whole as the marble, *founded* as the rock.
   Shakespear, Macbeth, iii 4.

Found. *v. a.* [Fr. *fondre*; Lat. *fundo,* pass. part. *fusus.* See Fusible.] Form by melting and pouring into moulds; cast.

A second multitude
With wonderous art *founded* the massy ore,
Severing each kind, and scumm'd the bullion dross.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 702.

Foundátion. *s.*

1. Basis or lower parts of an edifice.
   The stateliness of houses, the goodliness of trees, when we behold them, delighteth the eye; but that *foundation* which beareth up the one, that root which ministereth unto the other nourishment, is in the bosom of the earth concealed.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
   I draw a line along the shore;
   I lay the deep *foundations* of a wall,
   And Enos, nam'd from me, the city call.
   Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.
2. Act of fixing the basis.
   Ne'er to these chambers where the mighty rest,
   Since their *foundation,* came a nobler guest.
   Tickell.
3. Principles or ground on which any notion is raised.
   If we give way to our passions, we do but gratify ourselves for the present, in order to our future disquiet: but if we resist and conquer them, we lay the *foundation* of perpetual peace in our minds.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*
   That she should be subject to her husband; the laws of mankind and customs of nations have ordered it so; and there is a *foundation* in nature for it.—*Locke.*
4. Original; rise.
   Throughout the world, even from the first *foundation* thereof, all men have either been taken as lords or lawful kings in their own houses.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
5. Revenue settled and established for any purpose, particularly charity.
   He had an opportunity of going to school on a *foundation.*—*Swift.*

Foundátion. *v. a.* Found; settle. *Rare.*

He that *foundations* not himself with the arts, will hardly be fit to go out doctor either to himself or others.—*Felltham, Resolves.* (Ord MS.)

Foundátionless. *adj.* Without foundation.

A flattering, fallacious, *foundationless,* because unconditionate, hope; which the bigger it swells, the more dangerous it proves.—*Hammond, Works,* iv. 506.

Foúnder. *s.* One who founds.

1. Builder; one who raises an edifice; one who presides at the election of a city.

Of famous cities we the *founders* know;
But rivers, old as seas to which they go,
Are nature's bounty: 'tis of more renown
To make a river than to build a town. *Waller.*
Nor was Præneste's *founder* wanting there,
Whom fame reports the son of Mulciber. *Dryden.*

2. One who establishes a revenue for any purpose.

The wanting orphans saw with wat'ry eyes
Their *founders'* charity in the dust laid low.
Dryden.

This hath been experimentally proved by the honourable *founder* of this lecture in his treatise of the air.—*Bentley.*

3. One from whom anything has its original or beginning.

And the rude notions of pedantick schools
Blaspheme the sacred *founder* of our rules.
Lord Roscommon.

When Jove, who saw from high, with just disdain,
The dead inspir'd with vital breath again,
Struck to the centre with his flaming dart
Th' unhappy *founder* of the godlike art.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

King James I. the *founder* of the Stuart race, had he not confined all his views to the peace of his own reign, his son had not been involved in such fatal troubles.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Nor can the skilful herald trace
The *founder* of thy ancient race. *Swift.*

Foúnder. *s.* [from Fr. *fondre.*] One who founds; one who forms figures by casting melted matter into moulds; caster.

Founders add a little antimony to their bell-metal, to make it more sonorous; and so pewterers to their pewter, to make it sound more clear like silver.—*Grew, Museum.*

Foúnder. *v. a.* [Fr. *fondre.*] Cause such a soreness and tenderness in a horse's foot, that he is unable to set it to the ground.

I have *foundered* nine score and odd posts; and here, travel-tainted as I am, have, in my pure and immaculate valour, taken Sir John Coleville of the Dale, a most furious knight: but what of that? he saw me and yielded.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* iv. 3.

If you find a gentleman fond of your horse, persuade your master to sell him, because he is vicious, and *foundered* into the bargain.—*Swift, Advice to Servants, Directions to the Groom.*

Foúnder. *v. n.*

1. Sink to the bottom.

New ships, built at those rates, have been ready to *founder* in the seas with every extraordinary storm. —*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

But the worst was not come yet; the storm continued with such fury, that the seamen themselves acknowledged they had never known a worse. We had a good ship, but she was deeply laden, and wallowed in the sea, that the seamen every now and then cried out she would *founder.* It was my advantage in one respect that I did not know what they meant by *founder,* till I inquired.—*Defoe, Robinson Crusoe.*

2. Fail; miscarry.

In this point
All his tricks *founder;* and he brings his physick
After his patient's death.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

3. Trip; fall: (applied to a *horse*).

It chaunst sir Satyrane his steed at last,
Whether through *foundring,* or through sodein feare,
To stumble, that his rider nigh he cast.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Foúnderous. *adj.* In the extract, difficult to traverse; making a journey as bad as one in which the horse founders.

I have travelled through the negociation, and a sad *founderous* road it is.—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace,* let. iii.

Foúndling. *s.* Child exposed to chance; child found without any parent or owner.

We, like bastards, are laid abroad, even as *foundlings,* to be trained up by grief and sorrow.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

I pass the *foundling* by, a race unknown,
At doors expos'd, whom matrons make their own,
And into noble families advance
A nameless issue; the blind work of chance.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

A piece of charity practised by most of the nations about us, is a provision for *foundlings,* or for those children who are exposed to the barbarity of cruel and unnatural parents.—*Addison.*

Foúndress. *s.*

1. Female founder.

Forgetfull of himselfe, his birth, his country, friends, and all,
And only minding (whom he mist) the *foundress* of his fall. *Warner, Albion's England.*

Pride . . . became the first precedent of God's lessening his family, and the *foundress* of hell.—*Osborne, Advice to a Son,* p. 28.

2. Woman that establishes any charitable revenue.

For of their order she was patroness,
Albe Charissa was their chiefest *founderess.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

For zeal like hers, her servants were to show;
She was the first, where need requir'd to go;
Herself the *foundress,* and attendant too. *Dryden.*

The great *foundress* of the Pietists, Madame de Bourignon.—*Tatler,* no. 126.

In the days of Fuller, however, the college had 'waived the wearing of this coat, laying it up in her wardrobe,' and making use only of the arms assigned to them by their *foundress,* Margaret of Anjou. —*J. H. Jesse, Memoirs of King Richard III.* ch. vi.

Fount, or **Foúntain.** *s.*

1. Well; spring; head, or source of river.

He set before him spread . . .
Ambrosial fruits fetcht from the tree of life;
And from the *fount* of life ambrosial drink.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 587.

All actions of your grace are of a piece, as waters keep the tenour of their *fountains:* your compassion is general, and has the same effect as well on enemies as friends.—*Dryden.*

Can a man drink better from the *fountain* finely paved with marble, than when it swells over the the green turf?—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Narcissus on the grassy verdure lies;
But whilst within the crystal *fount* he tries
To quench his heat, he feels new heat arise.
Addison.

2. Jet; spout of water.

Fountains I intend to be of two natures: the one that sprinkleth or spouteth water; the other a fair receipt of water, without fish, or slime, or mud,— *Bacon.*

3. Original; first principle; first cause.

Almighty God, the *fountain* of all goodness.— *Book of Common Prayer.*

This one city may well be reckoned not only the seat of trade and commerce, not only the *fountain* of habits and fashions, and good breeding, but of morally good or bad manners to all England.— *Bishop Sprat, Sermons.*

4. In *Printing.* Same as Font: (Fount being the present pronunciation).

A small *fount* may consist of fifty or one hundred pounds weight, comprising the usual proportion of the various letters of the alphabet.—*Brande, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Foúntainhead. *s.* [two words.] Original; first principle.

Above our atmosphere's intestine wars,
Rain's *fountain-head,* the magazine of hail.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

Foúntainless. *adj.* Having no fountain; wanting a spring.

So large
The prospect was, that here and there was room
For barren desart, *fountainless* and dry.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 262.

Foúntful. *adj.* Full of springs.

But when the *fountful* Ida's top they scal'd with utmost haste,
All fell upon the high-hair'd oaks.
Chapman, Translation of Homer's Iliad.

Four. *pr.* [A.S. *feower.*] Numeral so called. In *Notation,* 4. See Eight. Twice two.

Just as I wish'd, the lots were cast on *four;*
Myself the fifth. *Pope, Translation of the Odyssey.*

Foúrfold. *adj.* Four times four. See Eight.

Foúrnage. *s.* See Fuage.

Foúrscore. *pr.* Four times twenty.

Foúrteen. *pr.* Four + ten. In *Notation,* 14.

Foúrteenth. *adj.* Ordinal of Fourteen.

Fourth. *adj.* Ordinal of Four.

Foúrthly. *adv.* In the fourth place.

Foútra. *s.* [Fr. *foutre.*] Fig; scoff; word of contempt. *Obsolete.*

A *foutra* for the world, and worldlings base.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. v. 3.

Fowl. *s.* [A.S. *fugel.*] Bird: (often limited, especially in the language of *Cookery* and *Husbandry,* to the domestic gallinaceous birds; cocks and hens being *fowls* as compared with *geese* and *ducks*).

Lucullus entertained Pompey in a magnificent house; Pompey said, This is a marvellous house for the summer; but methinks very cold for winter. Lucullus answered, Do you not think me as wise as divers *fowls,* to change my habitation in the winter season?—*Bacon, Apophthegms.*

Fowl. *v. n.* Hunt birds for food or game.

Such persons as may lawfully hunt, fish, or *fowl,* have only a qualified property in these animals.— *Sir R. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

Fówler. *s.* One who fowls; sportsman; one who pursues birds.

The *fowler* warn'd . . .
By those good omens, with swift early steps
Treads the crimp earth, ranging through fields and glades,
Offensive to the birds. *J. Philips, Cyder.*

With slaught'ring guns th' unweary'd *fowler* roves,
When frosts have whiten'd all the naked groves.
Pope.

Fówling. *verbal abs.* Act of catching birds with birdlime, nets, and other devices; employment of shooting birds; falconry or hawking: (as in 'fishing and *fowling,*' common as the *first element* of a *compound*).

Fówlingpiece. *s.* Gun for the shooting of birds.

'Tis necessary that the countryman be provided with a good *fowlingpiece.—Mortimer.*

Fox. *v.* [A.S.] Animal so called; Canis vulpes.

These retreats are more like the dens of robbers, or holes of *foxes,* than the fortresses of fair warriours.—*Locke.*

2. By way of reproach, applied to a knave or cunning fellow.

O how the old *fox* stunk, I warrant thee,
When the rank fit was on him.
Otway, Venice Preserved.

3. Formerly a cant expression for a sword.

O signieur Dew, thou diest on point of *fox!*
Shakespear, Henry V., iv. 4.

He's hurt too, he cannot go far; I made my father's old *fox* fly about his ears.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Philaster.*

The whinyard of the house of Shrewsbury is not like it, nor the twohanded *fox* of John Falstaff, which hewed in sunder fourteen out of seven principal assailants!—*Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote,* p. 87.

4. British salt water fish so called; Callionymus dracunculus; in Cornwall, Sculpin.

The Sordid Dragonet, so called probably from the dingy hue of its colours as compared with those of its generic companion, is the most common species of the two on various parts of the coast, but generally occurs of small size. It is frequently taken at the mouth of the Thames, where, on account of its reddish appearance, it is called the *fox.—Yarrell, British Fishes.*

Fox. *v. a.* [?] Stupify; make drunk.

The Dutch—by reason of their custom of immoderate bibbing, and so often being *foxt,* were by the best nations of Europe pointed at as gazing-stocks. —*Translation of Boccalini,* p. 51: 1626.

The drunkard that should offer to justify his beastliness by affirming, that he never *foxes* himself but with one sort of wine.—*Boyle, Against the Custom of Swearing,* p. 34.

Fóxcase. *s.* Fox's skin.

One had better be laughed at for taking a *foxcase* for a fox, than be destroyed by taking a live fox for a case.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Fóxglove. *s.* [A.S. *foxes clife.*] The import of each of the elements is uncertain, the name being peculiar to England. In Germany it is *fingerhut* (= finger hat, or thimble); and, in the languages derived from the Latin, *digitalis* (*digitus* = finger). The shape of the flower makes both these names intelligible. Anything pointing towards the *fox* is found only in the Norwegian, *rævebiolle, rebbiolle, robiolle, rævebielde,* where *ræve* = fox. These are provincial, the Danish being, as the German, *fingerhat.* That the first element has nothing to do with the botanist Fuchs (see Fuchsia), as has been suggested, is shown by these Norwegian forms as well as by the A.S. The latter element is probably connected with Clove.] Native plant so called, Digitalis purpurea.

In drier places, the handsome *foxglove* is beautifully contrasted with the golden yellow of the ragwort (Senecio Jacobæa).—*Ansted, The Channel Islands,* p. 176.

Fóxhound. *s.* Hound for chasing foxes.

Who lavishes his wealth,
On racer, *fox-hound,* hawk, or spaniel. *Shenstone.*

Fóxhunter. *s.* Sportsman who hunts foxes.

The *foxhunters* went their way, and then out steals the fox.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

John Wildfire, *foxhunter*, broke his neck over a six-bar gate.—*Spectator.*

Such absurdity must have shocked even the roughest and plainest *foxhunter* in the house.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xviii.

Fóxhunting. *part. pref.* Having the tastes or habits of a foxhunter.

Collier had taxed him [Congreve] with profaneness for calling a clergyman Mr. Prig, and for introducing a coachman named Jehu, in allusion to the King of Israel, who was known at a distance by his furious driving. Had there been nothing worse in the Old Bachelor and Double Dealer, Congreve might pass for as pure a writer as Cowper himself, who, in poems revised by so austere a censor as John Newton, calls a *fox-hunting* squire Nimrod, and gives to a chaplain the disrespectful name of Smug.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Comic Dramatists of the Restoration.*

Fóxing. *s.* See extract.

Foxing [is] a term employed by brewers to characterize the souring of beer, in the process of its fermentation or ripening.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Fóxlike. *adj.* Resembling the cunning of a fox.

There is such *foxlike* craft, and such methods of deceit.—*Goodman, Winter Evening's Conference*, iii.

Fóxly. *adj.* Having the qualities of a fox.

Their wolvish hearts, their trayterous *foxly* brain,
Or prove them base, of rascal race engendred,
Or from hault linage bastard-like degendred.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 407.

Fóxship. *s.* Character or qualities of a fox; cunning; mischievous art.

Hadst thou *foxship*
To banish him that struck more blows for Rome,
Than thou hast spoken words?
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 2.

Fóxtail. *s.* Native grass so called of the genus Alopecurus (ἀλώπηξ = fox, οὐρά = tail).

Fox-taile hath many grassie leaves or blades, rough and hairy, like unto those of barley, but lesse and shorter. The stalk is likewise soft and hairy; whereupon doth grow a small spike or eare, soft and very downy, bristled with very small haires, in shape like unto a *foxtaile*, whereof it tooke his name, which dieth at the approch of winter, and recovereth itself the next yeare by falling of its seed. There is one or two varieties of this plant in the largenesse and smallnesse of the eare.—*Gerarde, Herball*: ed. 1633.

Fóxy. *adj.*

1. Having the character of a fox.

Deadly hatred and malice, *foxy* wiliness, wolvish ravening and devouring.—*Archbishop Cranmer on the Sacrament*, fol. 110.

2. In *Painting.* Unduly red, applied to those shades of brown wherein the redder and lighter pigments have been too freely used.

Foy. *s.* [Fr. *foi.*] Faith; allegiance. *Obsolete.*

He Easterland subdued, and Denmark won,
And of them both did *foy* and tribute raise.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Foy. *s.* [?] Feast given by one who is about to leave a place. In Kent, according to Grose, a treat to friends 'either at going abroad or coming home.'

He is a passionate lover of morning-draughts, which he generally continues till dinner time; a rigid exactor of num-groats, and collector general of *foys* and biberage [beverage.]—*England's Jests, Character of a Bad Husband*, 1687.

To Westminster with Captain Lambert, and there he did at the Dog give me and some other friends his *foy*, he being to set sail to-day toward the Streights.—*Pepys, Diary*, 1661.

There is an inn at Ramsgate, still called the '*Foy* Boat.'

Fract. *v. a.* Break; violate; infringe.

Frácted. *part. adj.* Broken; violated; infringed. (In the first of the following extracts, which are the only ones in which either Johnson or his successors have seen it, being put in the mouth of Pistol, it is scarcely to be considered as a word used seriously.)

Nym, thou hast spoke aright,
His heart is *fracted* and corroborate.
Shakespear, Henry V. ii. 1.

His days and times are past,
And my reliance on his *fracted* dates
Has smit my credit.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, i. 2.

Fráction. *s.* [Lat. *fractio, -onis*; *fractura*; *fractus*, pass. part. of *frango* = break.]

1. Act of breaking; state of being broken.

The surface of the earth hath been broke, and the parts of it dislocated; several parcels of nature retain still the evident marks of *fraction* and ruin.—*Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

2. Fragment; broken part of an integral.

The *fractions* of her faith, orts of her love,
The fragments, scraps, the bits and greasy reliques
Of her o'er-eaten faith, are bound to Diomede.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, v. 2.

3. In *Arithmetic.* See second extract.

Neither the motion of the moon, whereby months are computed, nor the sun, whereby years are accounted, consisteth of whole numbers, but admits of *fractions* and broken parts.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

A *fraction* is a part, or parts, of the unit, and written with two figures, with a line between them, as ½, ⅔, ⅝, &c. The figure above the line is called the numerator, and the under one the denominator, which shows how many parts the unit is divided into; and the numerator shows how many of those parts are meant by the *fraction.*—*Walkinghame, Tutor's Assistant.*

When I speak of expressing in the form of a *fraction*, the probabilities in favour of the truth of some proposition, it has been by some persons assumed—tacitly though not in express words—that the opposite *fraction*—the remaining chances,—must express the probability of the proposition's being false. Thus, if certain witnesses depose to having seen A. B. in London at a certain time; and it is calculated that the result of their testimony goes to establish a probability equal to ¾, that he was there at that time, it is assumed, without the smallest grounds, that this amounts to a probability (equal to ¾) of his having not been in London, but elsewhere; whereas in truth there is no tittle of evidence to that effect. The ¾ only expresses the compatibility of his absence from London with the existence of the testimony of those witnesses.—*Whately, Logic*, postscript.

4. Schism: (itself from σχίζω = split). *Rare.*

To one of these heads most of the disputes of Christendom may be reduced; so that I believe the present *fractions* are from the same course which St. Paul observed in the Corinthian schism.—*Jeremy Taylor, Liberty of Prophesying*, 403. (Ord MS.)

Fráctional. *adj.* Belonging to, comprising, or constituted by, a broken number.

We make a cypher the medium between increasing and decreasing numbers, commonly called absolute or whole numbers, and negative or *fractional* numbers.—*Cocker, Arithmetick.*

Beginning with the ancient republics, we see that, even in those which admitted the numerical or democratic principle to the fullest extent, there was, in the first place, a total exclusion of the numerous class of slaves, and, secondly, an exclusion of all free women, and males under a certain age. By these deductions from the principle of an universal comprehension of individual interests, the body of citizens exercising political franchises was reduced to a *fractional* part of the entire population. For example, in the Athenian State, during its purely democratic period, the numbers would stand thus:—Adult male free citizens, exercising political franchises, 21,000; free women and children, 63,000; slaves, 400,000.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. viii.

Fráctious. *adj.* Cross; unmanageable.

Why should he trouble his lordship? I'm sure, if you propose anything in reason, you will not find him *fractious.*—*Morton, School of Reform.*

Frácture. *s.* Breach; separation of continuous parts.

That may do it without any great *fracture* of the more stable and fixed parts of nature, or the infringement of the laws thereof.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

In *Surgery.*

But thou wilt sin and grief destroy,
That so the broken bones may joy,
And tune together in a well-set song,
Full of his praises,
Who dead men raises;
Fractures well cur'd, make us more strong.
Herbert.

Fractures of the skull are dangerous, not in consequence of the injury done to the cranium itself, but as the brain becomes affected.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Frácture. *v. a.* In *Surgery.* Break, perhaps with the suggestion of a crack: (as, 'We *break* our *arms* and *legs*, but *fracture* our *skulls*').

The leg was dressed, and the *fractured* bones united together.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Fráctured. *part. adj.* Broken. Chiefly used as a term in *Surgery*; with a *general import* comparatively *rare.*

Behold his chair, whose *fractur'd* seat infirm
An aged cushion hides. *Shenstone, Economy*

Frágile. *adj.* [Lat. *fragilis*, from *frag-*, the root of *frango.* See Fraction.]

1. Brittle; easily snapped or broken.

The stalk of ivy is tough, and not *fragile.*—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

When subtle wits have spun their threads too fine,
'Tis weak and *fragile*, like Arachne's line.
Sir J. Denham.

A dry stick will be easily broken, when a green one will maintain a strong resistance; and yet in the moist substance there is less rest than in what is drier and more *fragile.*—*Glanville.*

2. Weak; uncertain; easily destroyed.

Much ostentation vain of fleshly arm
And *fragile* arms, much instrument of war,
Long in preparing, soon to nothing brought.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 387.

Fragility. *s.* Fragile character of anything.

1. Brittleness; easiness to be broken.

To make an induration with toughness, and less *fragility*, decoct bodies in water for two or three days.—*Bacon. Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Weakness; uncertainty; easiness to be destroyed.

Fear the uncertainty of man's *fragility*, the common chance of war, the violence of fortune.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

3. Frailty; liableness to fault.

All could not be right, in such a state, in this lower age of *fragility.*—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Frágment. *s.* [Lat. *fragmentum* = piece broken off; from the same root as Fragile.] Part broken from the whole; imperfect piece.

He who late a sceptre did command,
Now grasps a floating *fragment* in his hand.
Dryden.

If a thin or plated body, which being of an even thickness, appears all over of one uniform colour, should be slit into threads, or broken into *fragments* of the same thickness, with the plate, I see no reason why every thread or *fragment* should not keep its colour.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

Frágmentary. *adj.* (Condemned as 'not elegant nor in use' by Johnson. At present it is a word which few, except so far as they knew of Johnson's dictum, and deferred to it, would abstain from.) Composed of fragments.

She, she's gone; she's gone: when thou know'st this,
What *fragmentary* rubbish this world is,
Thou know'st, and that it is not worth a thought;
He knows it too too much that thinks it nought.
Donne.

Life is a journey in a dusty way: the furthest rest is death. In this some go more heavily burdened than others; swift and active pilgrims come to the end of it in the morning or at noon, which tortoise-paced wretches, clogged with the *fragmentary* rubbish of the world, scarce with great travel crawl into at midnight.—*Cypress Grove*, 122. (Ord MS.)

Frágor. *s.* [Lat.] Crash.

To earth's extent his winged lightning flies,
Pursued by hideous *fragors*; though before
The flames descend, they in their breaches roar.
G. Sandys, Paraphrase of the Book of Job, p. 54.

The clouds in storms of rain descend;
The air Thy hideous *fragors* rend.
Id., Psalms, lxxvii.

Arms clashing, trumpets, from the rising sun
Horrible *fragors*, heard by all.
Id., Christ's Passion, notes, p. 111.

Frágor. *s.* Scent. Derived from *fragror*, a hypothetical congener of Fragrant, and deprived of the second *r.* As in the previous word, the examples are from one author.

Gardens here for grandeur and *fragour* are such as no city in Asia outvies.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 165.

[The musk] by its *fragor* is oft discovered by the careless passenger.—*Ibid.* p. 363.

Frágrance. *s.* Sweetness of smell; pleasing scent; grateful odour.

Eve separate he spies,
Veil'd in a cloud of *fragrance*, where she stood
Half-spy'd. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 424.

Frágrancy. *s.* Same as Fragrance.

I am more pleas'd to survey my rows of coleworts and cabbages springing up in their full *fragrancy*

and verdure, than to see the tender plants of foreign countries kept alive by artificial heats.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Not lovelier seem'd Narcissus to the eye;
Nor, when a flower, could boast more *fragrancy.*
Garth.

Frágrant. *adj.* [Lat. *fragrans, -antis* = sweet smelling.] Odorous; sweet of smell.

Fragrant the fertile earth
After soft showers; and sweet the coming on
Of grateful evening mild.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 645.

At morn the nymph vouchsaf'd to place
Upon her head the various wreath:
The flow'rs, less blooming than her face;
Their scent less *fragrant* than her breath.
Prior, The Garland.

Frágrantly. *adv.* In a fragrant manner.

As the hops begin to change colour, and smell *fragrantly,* you may conclude them ripe.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Frail. *s.* [N.Fr. *frayel.*] Basket made of rushes.

A *frail* of figs.—*Barret, Alvearie,* 1580.

What would you now give for her? some five *frail*
Of rotten figs, good godson?
Beaumont and Fletcher, Honest Man's Fortune.

Three *frails* of sprats carried from mart.
Id., Queen of Corinth.

Frail. *adj.* [Fr. *fréle,* from Lat. *fragilis*; from the root *frag-*. See Fraction.]

1. Weak; easily decaying; subject to casualties; easily destroyed.

I know my body's of so *frail* a kind,
As force without, fevers within can kill.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

When with care we have raised an imaginary treasure of happinesss, we find, at last, that the materials of the structure are *frail* and perishing, and the foundation itself is laid in the sand.—*Rogers.*

2. Weak of resolution; liable to error or seduction.

The truly virtuous do not easily credit evil that is told them of their neighbours; for if others may do amiss, then may these also speak amiss: man is *frail,* and prone to evil, and therefore may soon fail in words.—*Jeremy Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*

Fraílness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Frail; weakness; instability.

Such is the *frailness* of our nature.—*Dr. Jackson, Works,* iii. 54.

There is nothing among all the *frailnesses* and uncertainties of this sublunary world so tottering and unstable as the virtue of a coward.—*Norris.*

Fraílty. *s.*

1. Weakness of resolution; instability of mind; infirmity.

Though Page be a secure fool, and stands so firmly on his wife's *frailty,* yet I cannot put off my opinion so easily.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor,* ii. 1.

God knows our *frailty,* pities our weakness, and requires of us no more than we are able to do.—*Locke.*

2. Fault proceeding from weakness; sins of infirmity: (in this sense it has a *plural*).

Love did his reason blind,
And love's the noblest *frailty* of the mind.
Dryden, Indian Emperour.

That Christians are now not only like other men in their *frailties* and infirmities, might be in some degree excusable; but the complaint is, they are like heathens in all the main and chief articles of their lives.—*Law.*

Frame. *v. n.* [A.S. *fremman* = go forward, proceed, get on, make progress, succeed in anything.] In the following extract contrive, manage. *Rare.*

And he said Sibboleth; for he could not *frame* to pronounce it aright.—*Judges,* xii. 6.

Frame. *v. a.*

1. Form or fabricate by orderly construction and union of various parts.

They rather cut down their timber to *frame* it, and to do necessaries to their convenient use, than to fight.—*Abbot.*

Hew timber, saw it, *frame* it, and set it together.—*Mortimer.*

2. Make; compose; draw up.

Then chusing out few words most horrible,
Thereof did verses *frame.* *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

As wine mingled with water is pleasant, and delighteth the taste; even so speech, finely *framed,* delighteth the ears of them that read the story.—2 *Maccabees,* xv. 39.

His master, he wrote, had learnt with amazement that King William, Holland, and other powers,—for the ambassador, prudent even in his blustering, did not choose to name the King of France,—were engaged in *framing* a treaty, not only for settling the succession to the Spanish crown, but for the detestable purpose of dividing the Spanish monarchy.—*Macaulay, History of England,* ch. xxiv.

3. Regulate; adjust.

Let us not deceive ourselves by pretending to this excellent knowledge of Christ Jesus our Lord, if we do not *frame* our lives according to it.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

4. Form to any rule or method by study or precept.

Thou art their soldier, and, being bred in broils,
Hast not the soft way; but thou wilt *frame*
Thyself forsooth hereafter theirs.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 2.

I have been a truant to the law;
I never yet could *frame* my will to it,
And therefore *frame* the law unto my will.
Id., Henry VI. Part I. ii. 4.

5. Form and digest by thought.

The most abstruse ideas are only such as the understanding *frames* to itself, by joining together ideas that it had either from objects of sense, or from its own operations about them.—*Locke.*

Full of that flame his tender scenes he warms,
And *frames* his goddess by your matchless charms.
Granville.

How many excellent reasonings are *framed* in the mind of a man of wisdom and study in a length of years.—*Watt.*

6. Contrive; plan.

Unpardonable the presumption and insolence in contriving and *framing* this letter was.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

7. Settle; scheme out.

Though I cannot make true wars,
I'll *frame* convenient peace.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 3.

8. Invent; fabricate: (as, 'to *frame* a story,' 'to *frame* a lie').

Astronomers, to solve the phænomena, *framed* to their conceit eccentricks and epicycles.—*Bacon.*

Frame. *s.*

1. Fabric; anything constructed of various parts or members.

For he knoweth our *frame*; he remembereth that we are dust.—*Psalms,* ciii. 14.

If the *frame* of the heavenly arch should dissolve itself, if celestial spheres should forget their wonted motions, and by irregular volubility turn themselves any way, as it might happen.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Castles made of trees upon *frames* of timber, with turrets and arches, were anciently matters of magnificence.—*Bacon.*

These are thy glorious works, parent of good!
Almighty! thine this universal *frame.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 153.

The gate was adamant; eternal *frame,*
Which hew'd by Mars himself, from Indian quarries came,
The labour of a god; and all along,
Tough iron plates were clench'd, to make it strong.
Dryden.

Divine Cecilia came,
Inventress of the vocal *frame.*
Id., Alexander's Feast.

We see this vast *frame* of the world, and an innumerable multitude of creatures in it; all which we, who believe a God, attribute to him as the author.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

2. Anything made so as to enclose or admit something else.

Put both the tube and the vessel it leaned on into a convenient wooden *frame,* to keep them from mischances.—*Boyle.*

His picture scarcely would deserve a *frame.*
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

A globe of glass, about eight or ten inches in diameter, being put into a *frame* where it may be swiftly turned round its axis, will, in turning, shine where it rubs against the palm of one's hand.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

3. Order; regularity; adjusted series or disposition.

A woman that is like a German clock,
Still a repairing, ever out of *frame,*
And never going aright.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, iii. 1.

Your steady soul preserves her *frame*:
In good and evil times the same. *Swift.*

4. Scheme; order.

Another party did resolve to change the whole *frame* of the government in state as well as church.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

5. Contrivance; projection.

John the Bastard,
Whose spirits toil in *frame* of villanies.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, iv. 1.

6. In *Horticulture,* construction either that of an *adjective,* or the *first element* in a *compound*: (as, '*frame* plants').

7. Shape; form; proportion.

A bear's a savage beast,
Whelp'd without form, until the dam
Has lick'd it into shape and *frame.*
Butler, Hudibras.

Frámeable. *adj.* Capable of being framed or worked into shape; conformable; obedient.

If the people in their degree do yield themselves *framable* to the truth, not like rough stone or flint, refusing to be smoothed and squared for the building.—*Hooker, Sermon upon St. Jude.* (Ord MS.)

Each of these five [regions] where they are *frameable* to civility, and answer the writs of the princes courts, are sundred into shires or counties.—*Time's Storehouse,* 909. (Ord MS.)

Frámer. *s.* One who frames; maker; former; contriver; schemer.

The forger of his own fate, the *framer* of his fortune, should be improper, if actions were predetermined.—*Hammond.*

There was want of accurateness in experiments in the first original *framer* of those medals.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Frámework. *s.* Work done in a frame.

Doubtless a staunch and solid piece of *framework.*—*Milton, Areopagitica.*

Frámpold. *adj.* [see Froward.] Peevish; boisterous; rugged; crossgrained.

Her husband! Alas, the sweet woman leads an ill life with him: she leads a very *frampold* life with him.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor,* ii. 2.

The *frampal* man could not be pacified.—*Bishop Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams.*

Is Pompey grown so malapert, so *frampel?*
Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit at several Weapons.

I pray thee, grow not *frampull* now.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.

Like faithless wife, that by her *frampared* guise,
Peevish demeanour, sullen sad disdain,
Doth inly deep the spright melancholize
Of her aggrieved husband.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, i. 3, 40.

As if a child should govern the house, because he will be *framfold,* and disquieted, otherwise!—*Thorndike, On Forbearance, &c.,* p. 83: 1670.

Franch, or **Franche.** *v. a.* [? connected with the German *fressen* = eat.] Devour. *Rare.*

I saw a river stopt with storms of wind,
Where through a swan, a bull, a boar did pass,
Franching the fish and fry with teeth of brasse.
Baldwin, Mirrour for Magistrates.
(Nares by H. & W.)

Fránchise. *s.* [Fr. *franchise.*]

1. Exemption from any onerous duty; privilege; immunity; right granted.

They granted them markets, and other *franchises,* and erected corporate towns among them.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

His gracious edict the same *franchise* yields
To all the wild increase of woods and fields.
Dryden.

The old English government was one of a class of limited monarchies which sprang up in Western Europe during the middle ages.... Their polity naturally took the same form.... All had kings, and in all the kingly office became by degrees strictly hereditary. All had nobles bearing titles which had originally indicated military rank. The dignity of knighthood, the rules of heraldry, were common to all. All had richly endowed ecclesiastical establishments, municipal corporations enjoying large *franchises,* and senates whose consent was necessary to the validity of some public acts.—*Macaulay, History of England,* ch. i.

2. District; extent of jurisdiction.

There are other privileges granted unto most of the corporations, that they shall not be travelled forth of their own *franchises.*—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

3. Freeness; free character; openness. *Rare.*

The mildness that is inwardly, and lodged up in a Frenchman's heart, makes plaine outward shew and appearance in his countenance. In his forehead he carrieth a naturell *franchise* and freedome in life and civill conversation.—*Time's Storehouse,* p. 109. (Ord MS.)

4. Right, or power, of voting in elections for the House of Commons; principle according to which such power is enacted; amount of property constituting it.

The elections for Exeter appear to have been in that age observed by the nation with peculiar interest. For Exeter was not only one of the largest and most thriving cities in the kingdom, but was also the capital of the West of England, and was much frequented by the gentry of several counties. The *franchise* was popular. Party spirit ran high;

and the contests were among the fiercest and the longest of which there is any record in our history. —*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiv.

Fránchise. *v. a.*

1. Enfranchise: (this latter being the *commoner* word).

So I lose no honour
In seeking to augment it; but still keep
My bosom *franchis'd*, and allegiance clear.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 1.

2. Possess a right or privilege.

To speak we *franchis'd* are,
Because we serv'd for peace.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 477.

Fránchisement. *s.* Release; freedom.

To work Irena's *franchisement*,
And eke Grantorto's worthy punishment.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 11, 36.

Fráncolin. *s.* [Italian, *francolino*.] Bird so called akin to the partridges, of the genus or subgenus Francolinus.

Certain divisions adopted by our author in the genus Perdix, have been necessitated by the differences of conformation or habits observed in certain of its numerous species. The true partridges, as we have observed, never live in forests; they do not perch habitually, and never frequent humid or moist situations. All the *francolins* live in forests along the banks of rivers. They perch on trees during the day, and always at night they frequent marshy and humid places, where they find a different sort of aliment from that which the true partridges are habituated to seek in open plains and cultivated fields. There are marked differences of habits and manners; but disparity of form is not so great. . . . The name *francolin* is the francolino of the Italians. This name is applied to different birds, but more especially to this species, on account of the exemption it enjoys from being shot at indiscriminately, on account of its rarity and the excellence of its flesh.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

Frángible. *adj.* Fragile; brittle; easily broken.

Though it seem the solidest wood, if wrought before it be well seasoned, it will show itself very *frangible.—Boyle.*

Fránion. *s.* Paramour; boon companion.

First, by her side did sit the bold Sansloy,
Fit mate for such a mincing minion,
Who in her looseness took exceeding joy;
Might not be found a franker *franion*,
Of her lewd parts to make companion.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

He's a frank *franion*, a merry companion.
Heywood, Reign of Edward IV. sign. c. 5; 1600.

Frank. *adj.* [from Fr. *franc* = free.]

1. Liberal; generous; not niggardly.

Your kind old father, whose *frank* heart gave all,—
O! that way madness lies; let me shun that.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 4.

The moister sorts of trees yield little moss, for the reason of the *frank* putting up of the sap into the boughs.—*Bacon.*

'Tis the ordinary practice of the world to be *frank* of civilities that cost them nothing.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Open; ingenuous; sincere; not reserved.

I shall have reason
To shew the love and duty, that I bear you,
With *franker* spirit. *Shakespear, Othello*, iii. 3.

3. Without conditions; without payment.

Thou hast it won; for it is of *frank* gift,
And he will care for all the rest to shift.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.

We will that all the Jews, that either before or since have been taken and led away, . . . shall be sent *frank* and free.—*Donne, History of the Septuagint*, p. 25.

5. [from Fr. *franc* = a place to feed hogs in.] Fatted; in good condition: (this seems to be the *primary sense*).

When they were once *franke* and fat, they stoode up together proudly againste the Lord and his worde.—*Bale, Discourse on the Revelations*, pt. i. sign. I. iiii.

Frank. *s.* [from N.Fr. *franc* = sty.]

1. Place to feed hogs in; sty.

Where sups he? Doth the old boar feed in the old *frank*?—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 2.

He feeds like a boar in a *frank*.—*Ray, Proverbs.*

2. Letter which pays no postage (from the *third sense* of the *adjective*).

You'll have immediately, by several *franks*, my epistle to lord Cobham.—*Pope, Letter to Swift.*

Frank. *v. a.*

1. Shut up in a frank or sty.

In the sty of this most bloody boar,
My son George Stanley is *frank'd* up in hold.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 5.

2. Feed high; fat; cram.

The husbandmen and farmers never *fraunke* them [hogs] above three or four months.—*Holingshed, Description of Britain*, bk. iii. p. 1096.

Our desire is rather to *franke* up ourselves with that which we should abhor.—*Archbishop Sands, Sermons*, fol. 155. b.

Frank. *v. a.* Exempt letters from postage.

My lord Orrery writes to you to-morrow; and you see I send this under his cover, or at least *franked* by him.—*Swift.*

Gazettes sent gratis down, and *frank'd*,
For which thy patron's weekly thank'd.
Pope, Imitations, Swift.

They turn the letters over and over, and upside and down; arrange, confuse, mistake, assort; pretend, like Champollion, to decipher illegible franks, and deliver with a slight remark, which is intended as a friendly admonition, the documents of the unlucky wight who encourages unprivileged correspondents. A letter was delivered to Miss Dacre. She started, exclaimed, blushed, and tore it open. 'Only you, only you,' she said, extending her hand to the young Duke, 'only you were capable of this!' It was a letter from Arundel Dacre, not only written but *franked* by him.—*Disraeli the younger, The Young Duke*, ch. vi.

It was on the 21st of December, 1819, that your humble servant received a post letter, *franked* by Mr. Tubwell, one of the county members for Darkshire, for my Lord Millamant was always too generous with his franks, and never had any to spare for himself.—*Sala, Dutch Pictures, Wild Mr. Will.*

Frankalmoígne. *s.* See extract.

The same which we in Latin call 'libera eleemosyna,' or free alms in English; whence that tenure is commonly known among our English lawyers by the name of a tenure in *frank aumone*, or *frankalmoigne*, which, according to Britton, is a tenure by divine service.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

The church taking precedence of the state, tenure in *frankalmoigne*—that is, by the services of religion—came first.—*C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England*, ch. xxxiv.

Frankchase. *s.* Free chase; liberty of free chase.

A forest is of so princely a tenure, that, according to our laws, none but the king can have a forest; if he chance to pass one over to a subject, 'tis no more forest, but *frank-chase.—Howell, Letters*, iv. 16.

Fránkincense. *s.* See extract.

Frankincense is a dry resinous substance in pieces or drops, of a pale yellowish white colour; a strong smell, but not disagreeable, and a bitter, acrid, and resinous taste. It is very inflammable. The earliest histories inform us, that *frankincense* was used among the sacred rites and sacrifices, as it continues to be in many parts. We are still uncertain as to the place whence *frankincense* is brought, and as to the tree which produces it.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Black ebon only will in India grow,
And od'rous *frankincense* on the Sabæan bough.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil.

Cedar and *frankincense*, an od'rous pile,
Flam'd on the earth, and wide perfum'd the isle.
Pope.

Fránklin. *s.* See extracts.

A spacious court they see,
Both plain and pleasant to be walked in,
Where them does meet a *franklin* fair and free.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

A *franklin*: his outside is an ancient yeoman of England; though his inside may give arms (with the best gentleman), and never see the herald.—*Sir T. Overbury, Characters*, sign. O. 6.

Thereupon happily in ancient time, when as this our kingdome was much oppressed with servile state and condition, the word *Franklin*, for a man made free or enfranchised, was in use, except you had rather it to have beene used for a freeborne-man.—*Time's Storehouse*, 456. (Ord MS.)

There are many now grown into families, now called *Franklin*: who are men in the county of Middlesex, and other parts, 'magnis ditati possessionibus.'—*Waterhouse, Commentary on Fortescue*, p. 388.

She can start our *franklin's* daughters,
In their sleep, with shrieks and laughters.
B. Jonson, Entertainments.

Fránkly. *adv.* In a frank manner.

1. Liberally; freely; kindly; readily; without reserve.

When they had nothing to pay, he *frankly* forgave them both.—*Luke*, viii. 42.

By the toughness of the earth the sap cannot get up to spread so *frankly* as it should do.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

I value my garden more for being full of blackbirds than cherries, and very *frankly* give them fruit for their songs.—*Spectator.*

2. Without constraint.

The lords mounted their servants upon their own horses; and they, with the voluntiers, who *frankly* listed themselves, amounted to a body of two hundred and fifty horse.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Fránkness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Frank; plainness of speech; openness; ingenuousness.

He delivered with the *frankness* of a friend's tongue, word by word, what Kalander had told him touching the strange story.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Much hurt hath grown to the church of God, though in false imagination, that fasting standeth men in no stead for any spiritual respect, but only to take down the *frankness* of nature, and to tame the wildness of flesh.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.* (Ord MS.)

Tom made love to a woman of sense, and always treated her as such during the whole time of courtship; his natural temper and good breeding hindered him from doing any thing disagreeable, as his sincerity and *frankness* of behaviour made him converse with her before marriage in the same manner he intended to do afterwards.—*Addison, Guardian.*

Frankplédge. *s.* [Lat.] See extract.

For the ancient custom of England for the preservation of the publick peace was, that every free born man at fourteen years of age, religious persons, clerks, knights, and their eldest sons excepted, should find security for his fidelity to the king, or else be kept in prison: whence it became customary for a certain number of neighbours to be bound for one another, to see each man of their pledge forthcoming at all times, or to answer the transgression of any one absenting himself. This was called *frankpledge*, and the circuit thereof was called decenna, because it commonly consisted of ten households; and every particular person thus mutually bound, was called decennier. This custom was so strictly observed, that the sheriffs in every county did from time to time take the oaths of young ones as they grew to the age of fourteen years, and see that they combined in one dozen or other: this branch of the sheriffs' authority was called visus *franciplegii*, view of *frankpledge.—Cowell.*

Perhaps the enforcement of the *frank pledge* system has been confounded with their establishlishment.—*C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England*, ch. xi.

Frántic. *adj.* [see Phrenetic, of which it is a modification.]

1. Outrageously and turbulently mad.

Far off, he wonders what makes them so glad;
Of Bacchus merry fruit they did invent,
Or Cybel's *frantick* rites have made them mad.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

2. Transported by violence of passion; outrageous; turbulent.

Esteeming, in the *frantick* errour of their minds, the greatest madness in the world to be wisdom, and the highest wisdom foolishness.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

To such height their *frantick* passion grows,
That what both love, both hazard to destroy.
Dryden.

She tears her hair, and *frantick* in her griefs,
Calls out on Lucia. *Addison, Cato.*

Fránticly. *adv.* In a frantic manner; madly; distractedly; outrageously.

What wise men do thynke of them that so *frantycklye* on their ale-benches do prattle, it is easy to conjecture.—*Bale, Leland's New Year's Gift.*

Yet still would they his sacred laws transgress . . .
Against their Saviour *frantickly* rebel.
Sandys, Psalms, 78.

Frape. *s.* ? Mob. *Rare.*

'Tis strange this fiery *frape*, thought I,
Should thus for moderation cry.
Hudibras Redivivus, pt. i. vol. i.

Thus laws for want of execution
Spoil every nation's constitution;
Let loose the *frape* to shew the folly,
And spurn at all that's good and holy. *Ibid.*

And where our monster of an ape
Was fond to shew his ugly shape,
And to the list'ning *frape* dispense
The very cream and quintessence
Of envy, pride, and impudence.
Ibid. pt. v. vol. i. (Nares by H. and W.)

Frápler. *s.* ? One of the mob. *Rare.*

I say to thee thou art rude, debauched, impudent, coarse, unpolished, and a *frapler* and base.—*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels*, ii. 1. (Rich.)

Frápling. *s.* ? Quarreling.

What double and indirect dealing is this (quoth the Samnites), what *frapling* is here to no purpose (quid perplexe agimus).—*Holland, Translation of Livy*, p. 297. (Rich.)

Idomeneus, in *frapling* prompt,
What mean'st thou thus to prate?
This babbling little thee becomes,
Such clattering men do hate.
Id., Translation of Plutarch, p. 39. (Rich.)

Fráppet. *s.* ? Pet. *Rare.*

Why my little *frappet* you, I heard thy uncles talk of thy riches, that thou hadst hundreds a year. —*Wilkins, The Enforced Marriage.* (Rich.)

Fratérnal. *adj.* [Fr. *fraternel*; Lat. *fraternus.*] Brotherly; pertaining to brothers; becoming brothers.

One shall rise
Of proud ambitious heart; who, not content
With fair equality, *fraternal* state,
Will arrogate dominion undeserv'd
Over his brethren. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* xii. 24.

The admonitions, *fraternal* or paternal, of his fellow Christians, or of the governors of the church, then more publick reprehensions; and upon their unsuccessfulness, the censures of the church, until he reform and return.—*Hammond.*

Plead it to her,
With all the strength and heats of eloquence
Fraternal love and friendship can inspire.
Addison, Cato

Fratérnity. *s.* [Fr. *fraternité*; Lat. *fraternitas.*]

1. Brotherhood; body of men united, or supposed to be united, as brethren; corporation; society; association.

'Tis a necessary rule in alliances, societies, and *fraternities*, and all manner of civil contracts, to have a strict regard to the humour of those we have to do withal.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Men of the same class or character.

With what terms of respect knaves and sots will speak of their own *fraternity.*—*South, Sermons.*

3. See extract.

Fraternity is also a title . . . which kings and emperors gave each other. So also do bishops and monks.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Fraternizátion. *s.* Brotherhood.

I hope that no French *fraternization*, which the relations of peace and amity with systematised regicide would assuredly, sooner or later, draw after them, even if it should overturn our happy constitution itself, could so change the hearts of Englishmen, as to make them delight in representations and processions, which have no other merit than that of degrading and insulting the name of royalty.—*Burke, On a Regicide Peace.*

Fráternize. *v. n.* (The characteristic extract from Todd stands as it was found, many similar ones being expunged, inasmuch as it shows both the antiquity of the word taken simply as a word, and the date when it took currency). Enter into a state of fraternity.

This word has been supposed to have been introduced at the commencement of the French democratical revolution; when pretensions of universal brotherhood were made the cloak of universal villainy. But the word, both in French and English, is at least of two hundred years' age; for thus Cotgrave renders the French *fraterniser*, 'to *fraternize*, to concur with, to be near unto, to agree as brothers.' In the cant of modern philosophy, the verb has been actively employed.—*Todd.*

Burns was the god of my idolatry, as Bowles of yours. I am jealous of your *fraternizing* with Bowles, when I think you relish him more than Burns, or my old favourite, Cowper.—*Lamb, Letter to Coleridge.*

Fráternize. *v. a.* Bring into a state of fraternity: (with *accent* on the *second syllable*, in the example).

Our Drawcansir none shall escape;
Fleets and armies we 'll fit out by dozens;
Expell the Mynheers from the Cape,
And *fraternize* our Hottentot cousins.
Topsy Turvy.

Fráternizer. *s.* One who fraternizes.

At one moment they were stifled in the embraces of French *fraternizers*; at another forced to crouch beneath the sword of violence.—*Burke.*

Frátricide. *s.* [from Lat. *fratricidium* = killing of a brother.] Murder of a brother.

In an hour and a half we came to a small village called Sinie; just by which is an ancient structure on the top of an high hill, supposed to be the tomb of Abel, and to have given the adjacent country in old times the name of Abilene. The *fratricide* also is said by some to have been committed in this place.—*Maundrell, Journey to Aleppo,* p. 134.

Frátricide. *s.* [from *fratricida* = killer of a brother.] One who kills a brother.

The infamous *fratricide* was presently thrown from his usurped greatness.—*L. Addison, Description of Western Barbary,* p. 16.

Fraud. *s.* [Lat. *fraus, fraudis.*]

1. Deceit; cheat; trick; artifice; subtilty; stratagem.

Our better part remains
To work in close design, by *fraud* or guile,
What force effected not.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 645.

For when success a lover's toil attends,
Few ask if force or *fraud* obtain'd his ends.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto ii.

(See also under Fraudulent.)

2. Misfortune; damage; prejudice. *Latinism.*

At least our envious foe hath fail'd who thought
All like himself rebellious, by whose aid
This inaccessible high strength, the seat
Of Deity supreme, us dispossess'd,
He trusted to have seiz'd, and into *fraud*
Drew many, whom their place knows here no more.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 159.

To all his angels he propos'd
To draw the proud king Ahab into *fraud*,
That he might fall in Ramoth.
Id., Paradise Regained, i. 371.

Fraúdful. *adj.* Treacherous; artful; trickish; deceitful; subtle.

The welfare of us all
Hangs on the cutting short that *fraudful* man.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

He, full of *fraudful* arts,
This well-invented tale for truth imparts.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Fraúdulence. *s.* Deceitfulness; trickishness; proneness to artifice.

We admire the providence of God, in the continuance of Scripture, notwithstanding the endeavours of infidels to abolish, and the *fraudulence* of hereticks always to deprave the same.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Fraúdulency. *s.* Fraudulence.

The malice, wickedness, and *fraudulency* of those spirits.—*Meric Casaubon, Of Credulity and Incredulity in things natural, civil, and divine,* p. 35.

Fraúdulent. *adj.*

1. Full of artifice; trickish; subtle; deceitful.

He, with serpent tongue,
His *fraudulent* temptation thus began.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 530.

2. Performed by artifice; deceitful; treacherous.

Now thou hast aveng'd
Supplanted Adam,
And frustrated the conquest *fraudulent.*
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 607.

3. In *Law.*

By Stat. 29 Car. II. i. 3 (known more commonly by the name of the 'Statute of *Frauds*,' and by which various provisions are made as to contracts, wills, &c.) . . . all leases, estates of freehold, or terms for years, or any uncertain interest in land, made by livery and seisin only, or by parol, and not put into writing and signed by the parties or their agents, shall have the form of leases at will only. . . . For further matter relating to *frauds* and *fraudulent* conveyances, and obtaining relief against them, and as to the operation of the 'Statute of *Frauds*,' and other statutes . . . see titles Agreement, &c.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Fraúdulently. *adv.* In a fraudulent manner; by fraud; by deceit; by artifice; deceitfully.

He that by fact, word, or sign, either *fraudulently* or violently, does hurt to his neighbour, is bound to make restitution.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

Fraúdulous. *adj.* Fraudulent. *Rare.*

Pliny frets himself against the magick arts as *fraudulous* and deceitfull.—*Time's Storehouse,* p. 51. (Ord MS.)

Fraught. *part.* [for its relations to its verb see Freight, *v. a.*] Laden: (as a vessel with its *freight*).

By this sad Una, *fraught* with anguish sore,
Arriv'd where they in earth their blood had spilt.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The Scripture is *fraught* even with laws of nature.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Whosoever hath his mind *fraught* with many thoughts, his wits and understanding do clarify and break up in the communicating and discoursing with another.—*Bacon.*

In the narrow seas that part
The French and English, there miscarried
A vessel of our country, richly *fraught.*
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 8.

Hell, their fit habitation, *fraught* with fire
Unquenchable, the house of woe and pain.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 876.

And now approach'd their fleet from India, *fraught*
With all the riches of the rising sun,
And precious sand from southern climates brought.
Dryden.

Abdallah and Belfora were so *fraught* with all kinds of knowledge, and possessed with so constant a passion for each other, that their solitude never lay heavy on them.—*Addison.*

Fraught. *s.* Freight.

Yield up, oh love, thy crown and parted throne
To tyrannous hate; swell, bosom, with thy *fraught*,
For 'tis of aspicks' tongues.
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 3.

The bark that all our blessings brought,
Charg'd with thyself and James, a doubly royal *fraught.*
Dryden.

Fraught. *v. a.* [see Freight.] Load (as a vessel); burden. *Obsolete.*

Hence from my sight:
If after this command thou *fraught* the court
With *thy* unworthiness, thou dy'st.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, i. 2.

Being *fraughted* with sundry base scoffs, and cold amplifications.—*Bacon, Observations on a Libel in* 1592.

Having now full *fraughted* himself with wealth.—*Fuller, Holy State,* p. 126.

Which shameful libels were *fraughted* only with odious and scurrilous calumniations.—*Sir G. Paul, Life of Archbishop Whitgift,* p. 52.

Fraúghtage. *s.* Lading; cargo. *Obsolete.*

Our *fraughtage*, sir,
I have convey'd abroad.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, iv. 1.

On that persuasion am I returned, as to a famous and free port, myself also bound by more than a maritime law, to expose as freely what *fraughtage* I conceive to bring of no trifles.—*Milton, Tetrachordon.*

Fray. *v. a.* [from Fr. *effrayer.*] Fright; terrify.

Fishes are thought to be *frayed* with the motion caused by noise upon the water.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

These vultures prey only on carcases, on such stupid minds as have not life and vigour to *fray* them away.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Fray. *s.*

1. Battle; fight.

Time tells, that on that ever blessed day,
When Christian swords with Persian blood were dy'd,
The furious prince Tancredie from that *fray*
His coward foes chased through forests wide.
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso.

He left them to the fates in bloody *fray*
To toil and struggle through the well-fought day.
Pope.

2. Duel; combat.

Since, if we fall before th' appointed day,
Nature and death continue long their *fray.*
Sir J. Denham.

3. Broil; quarrel; riot; violence.

I'll speak between the change of man and boy
With a reed voice, and turn two mincing steps
Into a manly stride; and speak of *frays*
Like a fine bragging youth.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 4.

Fray. *v. a.* [from Fr. *frayer.*]

1. Rub; wear.

Six round-about aprons with pockets, and four striped muslin night-rails very little *frayed.*—*Tatler,* no. 245.

2. Burnish, as a deer his head, by rubbing.

A deer is said to *fray* her head, when she rubs it against a tree.—*Whalley, Notes on B. Jonson.*

Fraying. *verbal abs.* Peeling of a deer's horn.

For by his slot, his entries, and his port,
His *frayings*, fewmets, he doth promise sport.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.

Frayn. *v. a.* [A.S. *frinan.*] Ask. *Rare.*

I musing *frayned* her meaning; she
Her meaning thus did tell.
That flaming region ever such
(Quoth she) is Pluto's hell.
Warner, Albion's England, b. vii.
(Nares by H. & W.)

Freak. *s.* [?] Sudden fancy; humour; whim; capricious prank.

O! but I fear the fickle *freaks*, quoth she,
Of fortune, and the odds of arms in field.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Meanwhile less joyous of his fame
Than jealous of his *freakes*,
Her wrong Queen Juno on the trulls
Of Jupiter she reakes.
Warner, Albion's England, b. iii.

When that *freak* has taken possession of a fantastical head, the distemper is incurable.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

She is restless and peevish, and sometimes in a *freak* will instantly change her habitation.—*Spectator.*

To vex me more, he took a *freak*
To slit my tongue, and make me speak. *Swift.*

Where were those priests and prelates who had, from ten thousand pulpits, proclaimed the duty of obeying the anointed delegate of God? Some of them had been imprisoned: some had been plundered: all had been placed under the iron rule of the High Commission, and were in hourly fear lest some new *freak* of tyranny should deprive them of their freeholds and leave them without a morsel of bread.—*Macaulay, History of England,* ch. ix.

Freak. *v. a.* [?] Variegate; chequer.
The white pink, and the pansy *freak'd* with jet.
Milton, Lycidas, 144.
There furry nations harbour:
Sables of glossy black, and dark embrown'd,
Or beauteous, *freak'd* with many a mingled hue.
Thomson, Seasons, Winter.

Freákish. *adj.* Capricious; humoursome.
Folly is *freakish* and humourous.—*Barrow*, vol. i. serm. i.
One grain of true sense and true wisdom, in real worth and use, doth outweigh loads of *freakish* wit.—*Id., Sermon on Ephesians*, v. 4.
It may be a question, whether the wife or the woman was the more *freakish* of the two; for she was still the same uneasy fop.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
'What?' straight I'm taken up, 'an ant, a fly,
A tiny mite, which we can hardly see
Without a perspective, a silly ass,
Or *freakish* ape? Dare you affirm that these
Have greater sense than man?' Ay, questionless;
Doctor, I find you're shocked at this discourse.
Oldham, Eighth Satire of Boileau, imitated.

Freate. *s.* [? Fret.] See extracts.
Freates be in a shaft as well as in a bow, and they be much like a canker, creepinge and encreasinge in those places in a bow, which be much weaker than the other.—*Ascham, Toxophilus*, p. 156. (Nares by H. & W.)
Freates be first little pinches, the which when you perceive, pike the places about the pinches to make them somewhat weaker, and so the pinches shall dye and never encrease further into *freates.*—*Ibid.* (Nares by H. & W.)

Fréckle. *v. a.* Mark with freckles, or spots like freckles.

Fréckle. *s.*
1. Spot in the skin caused by the sun.
Ruddy his lips, and fresh and fair his hue;
Some sprinkled *freckles* on his face were seen,
Whose dusk set off the whiteness of the skin.
Dryden.
2. Any small spot or discoloration.
The cowslips tall her pensioners be;
In their gold coats spots you see:
Those be rubies' fairy favours;
In those *freckles* live their savours.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 1.
The farewell frosts and easterly winds now spot your tulips; therefore cover such with mats, to prevent *freckles.*—*Evelyn.*

Fréckled. *part. adj.* Marked with freckles, either actual or approximate, i.e. spots that may be compared to them.
Sometimes we'll angle at the brook,
The *freckled* trout to take
With silken worms. *Drayton, Cynthia.*
Now thy face charms ev'ry shepherd,
Spotted over like a leopard;
And thy *freckled* neck display'd,
Envy breeds in ev'ry maid. *Swift.*

Free. *adj.* [A.S. *freoh.*]
1. Being at liberty, as opposed to one in a state of vassalage, slavery, servitude, imprisonment, dependence, or constraint of any kind.
Their use of meats was not like unto our ceremonies, that being a matter of private action in common life, where every man was *free* to order that which himself did; but this is a public constitution for the ordering of the church.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
A *free* nation is that which has never been conquered, or thereby entered into any conditions of subjection.—*Sir W. Temple.*
Free, what, and fetter'd with so many chains?
Dryden.
How can we think any one *freer* than to have the power to do what he will?—*Locke.*
This wretched body trembles at your pow'r:
Thus far could fortune; but she can no more:
Free to herself my potent mind remains,
Nor fears the victor's rage, nor feels his chains.
Prior.
Set an unhappy pris'ner *free*,
Who ne'er intended harm to thee. *Id.*
2. Permitted; allowed; open.
Why, sir, I pray, are not the streets as *free*
For me as for you?
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.
Defaming as impure what God declares
Pure; and commands to some, leaves *free* to all.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 746.
3. Licentious; unrestrained.
O conspiracy!
Sham'st thou to shew thy dang'rous brow by night,
When evils are most *free*.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.
Physicians are too *free* upon the subject, in the conversation of their friends.—*Sir W. Temple.*
I know there are to whose presumptuous thoughts
Those *freer* beauties, ev'n in them, seem faults.
Pope, Essay on Criticism.
4. Open; ingenuous; frank.
Being one day very *free* at a great feast, he suddenly broke forth into a great laughter.—*Hakewill, Apology.*
Castalio, I have doubts within my heart;
Will you be *free* and candid to your friend?
Otway, The Orphan.
Free and familiar with misfortune grow,
Be us'd to sorrow, and inur'd to woe. *Prior.*
5. Liberal; not parsimonious: (with *of*).
Glo'ster too, a foe to citizens
O'ercharging your *free* purses with large fines,
That seeks to overthrow religion.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 3.
'Tis not to make me jealous;
To say my wife is fair, feeds well, loves company,
Is *free of* speech, sings, plays, and dances well.
Id., Othello, iii. 3.
Alexandrian verses, of twelve syllables, should never be allowed but when some remarkable beauty or propriety in them atones for the liberty: Mr. Dryden has been too *free* of the use in his latter works.—*Pope.*
No statute in his favour says,
How *free* or frugal I shall pass my days;
I, who at sometimes spend as others spare.
Id., Imitations of Horace.
6. Frank; not gained by importunity; not purchased.
We wanted words to express our thanks: his noble *free* offers left us nothing to ask.—*Bacon, New Atlantis.*
7. Clear from distress.
Who alone suffers, suffers most i' th' mind,
Leaving *free* things and happy shows behind.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 6.
8. Guiltless; innocent.
Make mad the guilty, and appall the *free*,
Confound the ign'rant. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, ii. 2.
My hands are guilty, but my heart is *free*.
Dryden.
9. Exempt: (with *of* sometimes, more properly *from*).
These
Are such allow'd infirmities, that honesty
Is never *free of*. *Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, i. 2.
Let envy, then, those crimes within you see.
From which the happy never must be *free*. *Dryden.*
Their steeds around,
Free from the harness, graze the flow'ry ground. *Id.*
The will, *free from* the determination of such desires, is left to the pursuit of nearer satisfactions.—*Locke.*
10. Invested with franchises; possessing anything without vassalage; admitted to the privileges of any body: (with *of*).
He therefore makes all birds of every sect
Free of his farm, with promise to respect
Their several kinds alike, and equally protect.
Dryden.
What dost thou make a-shipboard? To what end
Art thou *of* Bethlem's noble college *free*?
Stark-staring mad, that thou shouldst tempt the sea? *Id.*
11. Without expense; by charity: (as, 'a *free* school').
Countenance all legal, allowed, *free* grammar-schools, by causing, as much as in you lies, the youth of the nation to be bred up there.—*South, Sermons*, v. 48.
12. Accomplished; genteel; charming.
Now were they liegemen to this ladie *free*, [the fair Britomart.]
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 1, 44.
I meant to make her fair, and *free*, and wise,
Of greatest blood, and yet more good than great.
B. Jonson, On Lucy, Countess of Bedford.
13. Ready; eager. We still use the phrase, 'a *free* horse.'
Raunging the forest wide on courser *free*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 9, 12.
14. Not determined by necessity. See Free-will.
Freely they stood who stood, and fell who fell:
Not *free*, what proof could they have giv'n sincere
Of true allegiance, constant faith, or love,
Where only what they needs must do, appear'd;
Not what they would?
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 102.
It was *free*, and in my choice whether or no I should publish these discourses: yet the publication being once resolved, the dedication was not so indifferent.—*South.*

Make free. Take liberties.

Free. *v. a.*
1. Set at liberty; rescue from slavery or captivity; loose; liberate.
He recovered the temple, *free'd* the city, and upheld the laws which were going down.—*2 Maccabees*, ii. 22.
Canst thou no other master understand,
Than him that *free'd* thee by the pretor's wand?
Dryden.
Should thy coward tongue
Spread its cold poison through the martial throng,
My jav'lin shall revenge so base a part,
And *free* the soul that quivers in thy heart. *Pope.*
2. Rid from; clear from anything ill; exempt: (with *of* or *from*).
For he that is dead is *freed from* sin.—*Romans*, vi. 7.
It is no marvail, that he could think of no better way to be *free'd of* these inconveniences the passions of those meetings gave him, than to dissolve them.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
Hercules
Free'd Erymanthus *from* the foaming boar.
Dryden.
3. Clear from impediments or obstructions.
The chaste Sibylla shall your steps convey,
And blood of offer'd victims *free* the way. *Dryden.*
This master key
Frees every lock, and leads us to his person. *Id.*
4. Banish; send away; rid. *Obsolete.*
We may again
Give to our tables meat, sleep to our nights,
Free from our feasts and banquets bloody knives.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 6.
Never any sabbath of release
Could *free* his travels and afflictions deep. *Daniel.*
5. Frank.
Please to *free* this letter to Miss Lucy Porter in Lichfield.—*Dr. Johnson to Mrs. Thrale*, June, 1775.

Free and easy. Making one's self at home: (applied to clubs and convivial or other meetings characterized by the absence of formality, where it is often *substantival*).
Next is the club, where to their friends in town,
Our country neighbours once a month come down.
We term it *free-and-easy*, and yet we
Find it no easy matter to be free:
Even in our small assembly, friends among,
Are minds perverse, there's something will be wrong;
Men are not equal; some will claim a right
To be the kings and heroes of the night;
Will their own favourite themes and notions start,
And you must hear, offend them, or depart.
Crabbe, The Borough.
Look at banks, insurance offices, dock companies, canal companies, . . . associations of medical pupils for procuring subjects, associations of country gentlemen for keeping fox-hounds, book societies, benefit societies, clubs of all ranks, from those which have lined Pall-Mall and St. James's Street with their palaces, down to the *Free-and-easy* which meets in the shabby parlour of a village inn.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Gladstone on Church and State.*

Free-bench. *s.* [two words rather than a compound.] See extract.
Freebench [is] that estate in copyhold lands which the wife hath on the death of her husband for her dower according to the custom of the manor; but it is said that the wife ought to be a virgin, and is to hold the land only so long as she lives sole and continent. Of this *free-bench* several manors have several customs; and Fitzherbert calls it a custom, whereby in certain cities the wife shall have the whole lands of the husband for her dower. In the manors of East and West Embourne in the county of Berks, and the manor of Torre in Devonshire, and other parts of the west of England, there is a custom that when the copyhold tenant dies, his widow shall have her *free-bench* in all his customary lands, 'dum sola et casta fuerit;' yet nevertheless, on her coming into the court of the manor, riding backwards on a black ram, and saying [certain] words, . . . the steward is bound by the custom to re-admit her to the *free-bench.*—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Free-cost. *s.* Freedom from expense, charges, or cost.
We must not vouch any man for an exact master in the rules of our modern policy, but such a one as has brought himself so far to hate and despise the absurdity of being kind upon *freecost*, as not so much as to tell a friend what it is o'clock for nothing.—*South, Sermons.*

Free-denizen. *s.* Citizen.
Plato thought it meet, that in every city or commonweal, as often as any good or harm did happen to any citizen or *freedenizen* thereof, it should not be counted that man's good or harm only, but the good or harm of the whole city.—*Dr. Jackson, Works*, iii. 619.
The *true verb* formed from this is, perhaps, a compound.
No worldly respects can *free-denizen* a Christian here, and of 'peregrinus' make him 'civis.'—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 202.

Freébooter. *s.* [see last extract.] Robber; plunderer; pillager; buccaneer.
Perkin was not followed by any English of name, his forces consisted mostly of base people and *free-*

booters, fitter to spoil a coast than to recover a kingdom.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

The earl of Warwick had, as often as he met with any Irish frigates, or such *freebooters* as sailed under their commission, taken all the seamen.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Freebooter is one who, without the authority of national warfare, makes free to appropriate as booty whatever falls into his hand. The name was especially given to the buccaneers who infested the coast of America in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and was pronounced by the French *flibustier*, by the Spaniards *filibuster*. From the latter has arisen, in the present age, *fillibuster*, a name given in America to adventurers making piratical expeditions against states of the Spanish race.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*

[Our word is in French *flibutier*, or *flibustier*; sometimes it is written *fribustier*. And our old orthography is *freebutter*. See Sidney State-Papers, vol. ii. p. 78. Letter in 1597.—*Todd.*]

Freébooting. *s.* Robbery; plunder; act of pillaging.

Under it he may cleanly convey any fit pillage, that cometh handsomely in his way; and when he goeth abroad in the night on *freebooting*, it is his best and surest friend.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Freéborn. *s.* Born in a state of freedom, as a free man; not a slave; inheriting liberty.

The chief captain answered, With a great sum obtained I this freedom. And Paul said, But I was *free-born.*—*Acts*, xxii. 28.

This is true liberty, when *freeborn* men,
Having to advise the publick, may speak free.
Milton, Translation from Euripides.

O baseness, to support a tyrant's throne,
And crush your *freeborn* brethren of the world!
Dryden.

I shall speak my thoughts like a *freeborn* subject, such things perhaps as no Dutch commentator could, and I am sure no Frenchman durst.—*Id., Dedication to the Translation of the Æneid.*

Freédman. *s.* Slave manumitted: (translation of the Latin *libertus*).

The *freedman* jostles, and will be preferr'd;
First come, first served, he cries.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

He upbraided himself with having lived too long, and skulking into a tent desired his *freedman* Pindarus to give him the fatal blow.—*Merivale, History of the Romans under the Empire*, ch. xxvi.

Freédom. *s.*

1. Liberty; exemption from servitude; independence.

The laws themselves they do specially rage at, as most repugnant to their liberty and natural *freedom.*—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

O *freedom!* first delight of human kind!
Not that which bondmen from their masters find,
The privilege of doles; not yet t' inscribe
Their names in this or t'other Roman tribe:
That false enfranchisement with ease is found;
Slaves are made citizens by turning round.
Dryden, Translation of Persius.

2. Privileges; franchises; immunities.

By our holy sabbath have I sworn
To have the due and forfeit of my bond:
If you deny it, let the danger light
Upon your charter, and your city's *freedom.*
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

3. Power of enjoying franchises.

This prince first gave *freedom* to servants, so as to become citizens of equal privileges with the rest.—*Swift.*

4. Exemption from fate, necessity, or predetermination.

I else must change
Their nature, and revoke the high decree
Unchangeable, eternal, which ordain'd
Their *freedom*: they themselves ordain'd their fall.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 138.

In every sin, by how much the more free will is in its choice, by so much is the act the more sinful; and where there is nothing to importune, urge, or provoke the will to any act, there is so much an higher and perfecter degree of *freedom* about that act.—*South, Sermons.*

5. Unrestraint.

I will that all the feasts and sabbaths shall be all days of immunity and *freedom* for the Jews in my realm.—*1 Maccabees*, x. 34.

6. State of being without any particular evil or inconvenience.

The *freedom* of their state lays them under a greater necessity of always chusing and doing the best things.—*Law.*

7. Assumed familiarity: (a *colloquial* expression, in which sense the *plural* is used; as, 'He will not suffer any *freedoms* to be taken with him').

Freefoóted. *adj.* Not restrained in the march.

We will fetters put upon this fear,
Which now goes too *freefooted.*
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 3.

Freeheárted. *adj.* Liberal; unrestrained.

A *freehearted* woman, and a chaste.—*Homilies, Of the State of Matrimony.*

Sir Roger Aston, an Englishman born, but had his breeding wholly in Scotland, and had served the king many years as his barber: an honest and *freehearted* man.—*Sir A. Weldon, Court of King James*, p. 4.

Love must *freehearted* be, and voluntary;
And not inchanted, or by fate constrain'd.
Sir J. Davies.

Freéhold. *s.* See extract.

That land or tenement which a man holdeth in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life. *Freehold* in deed is the real possession of lands or tenements in fee, fee-tail, or for life. *Freehold* in law is the right that a man has to such land or tenements before his entry or seisure. *Freehold* is sometimes taken in opposition to villenage. Land, in the time of the Saxons, was called either bockland, that is, holden by book or writing, or folkland, that is, holden without writing. The former was held by far better conditions, and by the better sort of tenants, as noblemen and gentlemen, being such as we now call *freehold.* The latter was commonly in the possession of clowns, being that which we now call at the will of the lord.—*Cowell.*

No alienation of lands holden in chief should be available, touching the *freehold* or inheritance thereof, but only where it were made by matter of record.—*Bacon, Office of Alienation.*

There is an unspeakable pleasure in calling any thing one's own: a *freehold*, though it be but in ice and snow, will make the owner pleased in the possession, and stout in the defence of it.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

My friends here are very few, and fixed to the *freehold* from whence nothing but death will remove them.—*Swift.*

I should be glad to possess a *freehold* that could not be taken from me by any law to which I did not give consent.—*Id.*

Freéholder. *s.* One who has a freehold.

As extortion did banish the old English *freeholder*, who could not live but under the law; so the law did banish the Irish lord, who could not live but by extortion.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

By the ancient laws of Scotland *freeholders* were called Milites; and *freehold* in this kingdom has been sometimes taken in opposition to villenage, it being lands in the hands of the gentry and better sort of tenants by certain tenure, who were always *freeholders*, contrary to what was in the possession of the inferior people, held at the will of the lord.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Freély. *adv.* In a free manner.

1. At liberty; without vassalage; without slavery; without dependence or restraint; heartily; with full gust.

If my son were my husband, I would *freelier* rejoice in that absence wherein he won honour, than in the embracements of his bed, where he would shew most love.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, i. 3.

The vilest persons breathing have passed their lives *freely* and jocundly, without the least misgiving or suspicion about their eternal concerns, who yet at length have met with a full payment of wrath and vengeance in the other world for all their confidence and jollity in this.—*South, Sermons*, ix. 36.

2. Plentifully; lavishly.

I pledge your grace; and if you knew what pains
I have bestow'd to breed this present peace,
You would drink *freely.*
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 2.

3. Without scruple; without reserve.

Let such teach others who themselves excel,
And censure *freely* who have written well.
Pope, Essay on Criticism.

4. Without impediment.

To follow rather the Goths in rhyming than the Greeks in true versifying, were even to eat acorns with swine, when we may *freely* eat wheat-bread among men.—*Ascham.*

The path to peace is virtue: what I show,
Thyself may *freely* on thyself bestow.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

5. Without necessity; without predetermination.

Freely they stood who stood, and fell who fell.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 102.

He leaves us to chuse with the liberty of reasonable beings: they who comply with his grace, comply with it *freely*; and they who reject it, do also *freely* reject it.—*Rogers.*

6. Frankly; liberally; without cost.

By nature all things have an equally common use: nature *freely* and indifferently opens the bosom of the universe to all mankind.—*South, Sermons.*

Freéman. *s.*

1. Not a slave; not a vassal.

Had you rather Cæsar were living, and die all slaves, than that Cæsar were dead, to live all *free men?*—*Shakespear, Julius Cæsar*, iii. 1.

If to break loose from the conduct of reason, and to want that restraint of examination and judgement which keeps us from chusing or doing the worse, be liberty, true liberty, mad men and fools are the only *freemen.*—*Locke.*

In the distinction of a *freeman* from a vassal under the feudal policy, Liber homo was commonly opposed to Vassus or Vassallus; the former denoting an allodial proprietor; the latter one who held of a superior.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

2. One partaking of certain rights, privileges, or immunities, on becoming a member of some corporate town or body.

He made us *freemen* of the continent,
Whom nature did like captives treat before.
Dryden.

Freémartin. *s.* [?] See extract.

Freemartin [is] a name given by breeders to a twin cow calf born with a bull calf, which generally proves an hermaphrodite, and therefore barren; but in some cases there is not this admixture of the different sexes, or those of the female prevailing, she is capable of breeding.—*C. W. Johnson, Farmer's Encyclopædia.*

Freémason. *s.* Member of a certain secret or mysterious society, supposed to have been originally a guild of architects, builders, or masons.

This apparently simultaneous outburst, and the universal promulgation of the principles, rules, and practice of the Gothic architecture, has been accounted for by the existence of a vast secret guild of *freemasons*, or of architects. Of this guild, either connected with or latent in the monasteries and among the clergy, some of whom were men of profound architectural science, and held in their pay and in their subservience all who were not ecclesiastics, it is said, the centre, the quickening, and governing power was in Rome. Certainly of all developments of the papal influence and wisdom none could be more extraordinary than this summoning into being, this conception, this completion of these marvellous buildings in every part of Latin Christendom. But it is fatal to this theory that Rome is the city in which Gothic architecture, which some have strangely called the one absolute and exclusive Christian architecture, has never found its place; even in Italy it has at no time been more than a half-naturalised stranger. . . . All the documentary evidence adduced by Mr. Hope amounts to a papal privilege to certain builders or *masons*, or a guild of builders, at Como, published by Muratori (Como was long celebrated for its skill and devotion to the art), and a charter to certain painters by our Henry VI. Schnaase examines and rejects the theory. He cites some few instances more of guilds, but local and municipal. The first guild of *masons*, which comprehended all Germany, was of the middle of the 15th century.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. viii.

Freémasonry. *s.* System of the freemasons; (*figuratively*), understanding between different persons.

Some derive the mysteries of *freemasonry* from those of the priests of Eleusis.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*, in voce.

Freemínded. *adj.* Unperplexed; without load of care.

To be *freeminded*, and cheerfully disposed at hours of meat, sleep, and exercise, is one of the best precepts of long lasting.—*Bacon.*

Freéness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Free.

1. State or quality of being free.

Besides this largeness in the will of man
And winged *freeness*, now let's think upon
His understanding.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul.

2. Openness; unreservedness; ingenuousness; candour.

The reader may pardon it, if he please, for the *freeness* of the confession.—*Dryden.*

3. Generosity; liberality.

I hope it will never be said that the laity, who by the clergy are taught to be charitable, shall in their corporations exceed the clergy itself, and their sons, in *freeness* of giving.—*Bishop Sprat.*

Freéschool. *s.* School in which learning is given without pay.

Two clergymen stood candidates for a small *free-school*; a gentleman who happened to have a better understanding than his neighbours, procured the place for him who was the better scholar.—*Swift.*

Freéspoken. *adj.* Accustomed to speak without reserve.

The emperor fell into discourse of the injustice and tyranny of the former time, . . . and said, What

should we do with them, if we had them now? One of them that was at supper, and was a *freespoken* senator, said, Marry, they should sup with us.—*Bacon.*

Freéstone. *s.* Kind of stone so called, generally one of the oolites used in building.

Freestone is so named from its being of such a constitution as to be wrought and cut freely in any direction.—*Woodward.*

The streets are generally paved with brick or *freestone*, and always kept very neat.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

You shall digge in mynes engendered in marble, greate stone, and harde *freese stone*, or such other.—*Eden, Translation of Peter Martyr*, 33. (Ord MS.)

Freéthinker. *s.* One who forms his opinions independently of the authority of others: (generally applied to *latitudinarians* in religion).

Atheist is an old-fashioned word: I'm a *freethinker*, child.—*Addison.*

Of what use is freedom of thought, if it will not produce freedom of action, which is the sole end, how remote soever in appearance, of all objections against Christianity? And therefore the *freethinkers* consider it as an edifice, wherein all the parts have such a mutual dependence on each other, that if you pull out one single nail, the whole fabrick must fall to the ground.—*Swift, Argument against abolishing Christianity.*

Although he numbered among his associates *freethinkers* and sceptics, he had a great dislike to any profane handling of sacred subjects, and always discouraged polemical discussion. One evening, when Irving and Coleridge were in company, and a young gentleman had spoken slightingly of religion, Lamb remained silent; but when the party broke up, he said to the youth who had thus annoyed his guests, 'Pray, did you come here in a hat, sir, or in a turban?'—*Talfourd, Memoirs of Lamb.*

Freéthinking. *s.* Practice or habit of freethinkers.

Are we not grown drunk and giddy with vice, and vanity, and presumption, and *freethinking*, and extravagance of every kind?—*Bishop Berkeley, Sermons*, February 18, 1731.

We see France and Italy overrun with the worst kind of deism. . . . It was brought home in a cargo of new fashions; and worn, for some time, with that levity by the importers, . . . as suited and was due to the apishness of foreign manners; till a set of solemn blockheads, grown insolent by liberty, and malicious by unsuccessful attempts towards distinction, abused the indulgence of a free government, in reducing those vague impieties into a system. And so it was, that licentious ignorance came to be distinguished with the name of *freethinking*.—*Warburton, Sermon* in 1746.

As two words, different in both *accent* and *import*, the contrast determining the former.

Freethinking signifies nothing, without freespeaking and freewriting.—*Swift, On Collins's Discourse.* (Ord MS.)

Why may not I be denied the liberty of freeseeing as well as *freethinking?* Yet, nobody pretends that the first is unlawful, for a cat may look on a king; though you be near sighted, or have weak or sore eyes, or are blind, you may be a free seer.—*Ibid.*

Freetóngued. *adj.* Accustomed to speak freely and openly.

Where ministers depend upon voluntary benevolences, if they do but, upon some just reproof, gall the conscience of a guilty hearer; or preach some truth, which disrelishes the palate of a prepossessed auditor; how he straight flies out! and not only withholds his own pay, but also withdraws the contributions of others; so as the *freetongued* preacher must either live by air, or be forced to change his pasture.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, D. iii. C. 7.

Freewill. *s.* [two words, except where used *adjectivally*.]

1. Power of directing our own actions without constraint by necessity or fate.

We have a power to suspend the prosecution of this or that desire: this seems to me the source of all liberty! in this seems to consist that which is improperly called *freewill*.—*Locke.*

The question, whether the law of causality applies in the same strict sense to human actions as to other phenomena, is the celebrated controversy concerning the *freedom* of the *will*. . . . The metaphysical theory of *free will*, as held by philosophers, . . . was invented because the supposed alternative of admitting human actions to be necessary, was deemed inconsistent with every one's instinctive consciousness, as well as humiliating to the pride and even degrading to the moral nature of man. . . . That the *free-will* metaphysicians, being mostly of the school which rejects Hume's and Brown's analysis of Cause and Effect, should miss their way for want of the light which that analysis affords, cannot surprise us. —*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, b. vi. ch. ii.

2. Voluntariness; spontaneity.

I make a decree, that all they of the people of Israel in my realm, which are minded of their own *freewill* to go up to Jerusalem, go with thee.—*Ezra*, vii. 13.

Used *adjectivally*.

The basket of fruit of the juvenile Talfourd [did] not displease me; not that I have any thoughts of bartering or reciprocating these things. To send him anything in return, would be to reflect suspicion of mercenariness upon what I know he meant a *free-will* offering. Let him overcome me in bounty. In this strife a generous nature loves to be overcome.—*Lamb, Letter to Wordsworth.*

Freéwoman. *s.* Woman not enslaved.

All her ornaments are taken away; of a *freewoman* she is become a bondslave.—1 *Maccabees*, ii. 11.

Freeze. *v. n.* preterite *froze.*

1. Be congealed with cold.

The aqueous humour of the eye will not *freeze*, which is very admirable, seeing it hath the perspicuity and fluidity of common water.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

The *freezing* of water, or the blowing of a plant, returning at equidistant periods in all parts of the earth, would as well serve men to reckon their years by as the motions of the sun.—*Locke.*

2. Be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed.

Orpheus with his lute made trees
And the mountain tops, that *freeze*,
Bow themselves when he did sing.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 1, song.

Heav'n *froze* above severe, the clouds congeal,
And through the crystal vault appear'd the standing hail. *Dryden.*

Freeze. *v. a.* pret. *froze*; past part. *frozen.* [A.S. *frysan.*]

1. Congeal with cold; kill by cold.

My master and mistress are almost *frozen* to death. —*Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 1.

2. Chill by the loss of power or motion.

I have a faint cold fear thrills through my veins,
That almost *freezes* up the heat of life.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 3.

Death came on amain,
And exercis'd below his iron reign;
Then upward to the seat of life he goes;
Sense fled before him, what he touch'd he *froze.*
Dryden.

Freight. *v. a.* preterite *freighted*; past part. *fraught.* Load a ship or vessel of carriage with goods for transportation; load or fill generally.

Nor is, indeed, that man less mad than these,
Who *freights* a ship to venture on the seas;
With one frail interposing plank to save
From certain death, roll'd on by ev'ry wave.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

From the participle, the barbarous words *fraught* as a verb, and *fraught* as a substantive, have been improperly formed; not to mention Fraughtage, which has been entered separately.

Freight. *s.* [German, *fracht.*]

1. Anything with which a ship is loaded.

Who counts the cares that on a crown do wait,
As well may number Autumne's fruitfull *fraight.*
Sylvester, Translation of Dubartas. (Ord MS.)

He clears the deck, receives the mighty *freight*;
The leaky vessel groans beneath the weight.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

2. Money due for transportation of goods.

(For example, see Goods.)

Freightage. *s.* Freight, in its *second* sense. See Goods.

Freighter. *s.* One who freights a vessel.

The ship, the goods, the *freighters*, being all free. —*Sir L. Jenkins, Life and Letters*, vol. ii. p. 724.

Fremescence. *s.* [Lat. *fremiscens, -entis*, pres. part. of *fremisco* (from *fremo*) = utter a low, threatening sound (*fremitus*) like that of an approaching storm.] Incipient noise suggestive of tumult. *Rhetorical.*

Rumour, therefore, shall arise; in the Palais Royal, and in broad France. Paleness sits on every face; confused tremor and *fremescence*; waxing into thunder-peals, of fury stirred on by fear.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. i. b. v. ch. iv.

Frénchify. *v. a.* Invest with the character of a Frenchman.

They misliked nothing more in king Edward the Confessor than that he was *frenchified*; and accounted the desire of foreign language then to be a foretoken of bringing in foreign powers, which indeed happened.—*Camden. Remains.*

Has he familiarly
Dislik'd your yellow starch, or said your doublet
Was not exactly *frenchified?*
Beaumont and Fletcher, Queen of Corinth.

Frénetic. *adj.* Phrenetic.

Sometimes he shuts up, as in *frenetick* or infectious diseases.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government.*

A foreign, *frenetick*, and unlucky proud king.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

He himself impotent,
By means of his *frenetick* malady.
Daniel, Civil Wars.

Frénzical. *adj.* Approaching to frenzy. *Rare.*

The narrowness of her income, the coldness of her lover, the loss of her reputation, all contributed to make her miserable, and to encrease the *frenzical* disposition of her mind.—*Earl of Orrery, Remarks on the Life and Writings of Swift*, p. 112.

Frénzy. *s.* [Lat. from Gr. φρένησις.] Madness; distraction of mind; alienation of understanding; any violent passion approaching to madness.

That knave, Ford, hath the finest mad devil of jealousy in him that ever governed *frenzy.*—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 1.

True fortitude is seen in great exploits,
That justice warrants, and that wisdom guides;
All else is touring *frenzy* and distraction.
Addison, Cato.

Why such a disposition of the body induceth sleep, another disturbs all the operations of the soul, and occasions a lethargy or *frenzy*: this knowledge exceeds our narrow faculties.—*Bentley.*

Spelt with *ph.*

Many never think on God, but in extremity of fear, and then perplexity not suffering them to be idle, they think and do as it were in a *phrensy.*—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Demoniack *phrensy*, moping melancholy.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 485.

Would they only please themselves in the delusion, the *phrensy* were more innocent; but lunaticks will needs be kings.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Phrensy or inflammation of the brain, profuse hemorrhages from the nose resolve, and copious bleeding in the temporal arteries.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Frénzy. *v. a.* Drive to frenzy.

In France, as is well known, the movement was extremely rapid; the old institutions, which were so corrupted as to be utterly unfit for use, were quickly destroyed; and the people, *frenzied* by centuries of oppression, practised the most revolting cruelties, saddening the hour of their triumph by crimes that disgraced the noble cause for which they struggled. —*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i. ch. vii.

Fréquence. *s.*

1. Crowd; concourse; assembly. *Rare.*

I was encouraged with a sufficient *frequence* of auditors.—*Bishop Hall, Specialities of his Life* p. 11.

2. Repetition. Frequency *commoner.*

I might here have done with the *frequence*; but let me add this one consideration more, that often inculeation of warning necessarily implies a danger.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 5.

Fréquency. *s.*

1. Common occurrence; the condition of being often seen or done; repetition.

Should a miracle be indulged to one, others would think themselves equally entitled to it; and if indulged to many, it would no longer have the effect of a miracle; its force and influence would be lost by the *frequency* of it.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. Concourse; full assembly. *Rare.*

Thou cam'st ere while into the senate: who,
Of such a *frequency*, so many friends
And kindred thou hast here, saluted thee?
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

Fréquent. *adj.* [Lat. *frequens, -entis.*]

1. Often done; often seen; often occurring.

An ancient and imperial city falls;
The streets are fill'd with *frequent* funerals.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Frequent herses shall besiege your gates. *Pope.*

2. Used often to practise anything.

Every man thinks he may pretend to any employment, provided he has been loud and *frequent* in declaring himself hearty for the government.—*Swift.*

3. Full of concourse. *Latinism.*

'Tis Cæsar's will to have a *frequent* senate.
B. Jonson, Sejanus.

The purpose of this *frequent* senate
Is, first, to give thanks to the gods of Rome.
Massinger, Roman Actor.

Frequént. *v. a.* Visit often; be much in any place; resort often to; haunt.

There were synagogues for men to resort unto: our Saviour himself and the apostles *frequented* them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

That he *frequented* the court of Augustus, and was well received in it, is most undoubted.—*Dryden.*

Frequéntable. *adj.* Conversable; accessible. *Rare.*

While youth lasted in him, the exercises of that age and his humour, not yet fully discovered, made him somewhat the more *frequentable*, and less dangerous.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Frequentátion. *s.* Resort; act of visiting.

We are separated from other nations, to the end we be not polluted with sin by their *frequentation* and company.—*Donne, History of the Septuagint*, p. 100.

These inhabitants were much more civilized than those of the inland country, by the commerce and *frequentation* of other nations.—*Sir W. Temple, Introduction to the History of England*, p. 7.

Frequéntative. *adj.* Grammatical term applied to verbs signifying the frequent repetition of an action.

Verbs like vocito as compared with voco are *frequentative*.—*R. G. Latham, Elements of Comparative Philology.*

Frequénter. *s.* One who frequents, or often resorts to, any place.

Daily *frequenters* of publick prayers.—*Dr. Jackson, Works*, iii. 60.

Persons under bad imputations are no great *frequenters* of churches.—*Swift.*

Fréquently. *adv.* In a frequent manner; often; commonly; not rarely; not seldom; for a considerable number of times.

I could not, without much grief, observe how *frequently* both gentlemen and ladies are at a loss for questions and answers.—*Swift.*

Frésco. *s.* [Italian = fresh, cool; *al fresco* = in the open air.]

1. Coolness; shade; duskiness, like that of the evening or morning.

Hellish sprites
Love more the *fresco* of the nights. *Prior.*

2. Painting on fresh plaster, or on a wall laid with mortar not yet dry. (Being used for alcoves and other buildings in the *open air*, it obtained from the Italians this name of *fresco*).

The spaces that lie between are painted in *fresco* by the same hand that has enriched my ceiling.—*Tatler*, 179.

Here thy well-study'd marbles fix our eye;
A fading *fresco* here demands a sigh. *Pope.*

Fresh. *adj.* [A.S. *fersc.*]

1. Cool; not vapid with heat.

I'll cull the farthest mead for thy repast;
The choicest herbs I to thy board will bring,
And draw thy water from the *freshest* spring.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

2. Not salt, as applied to *water*.

They keep themselves unmixt with the salt water; so that, a very great way within the sea, men may take up as *fresh* water as if they were near the land.—*Abbot, Description of the World.*

3. New; not had before.

No borrowed bays his temples did adorn,
But to our crown he did *fresh* jewels bring. *Dryden.*

4. New; not impaired by time.

The fame of a good knight would ever live
Fresh on my memory.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Knight of Malta.

We will revive those times, and in our memories
Preserve and still keep *fresh*, like flowers in water.
Sir J. Denham.

With such a care
As roses from their stalks we tear,
When we would still preserve them new,
And *fresh* as on the bush they grew. *Waller.*

Think not, 'cause men flatt'ring say,
Y' are as *fresh* as April, sweet as May,
Bright as is the morning star,
That you are so. *Carew.*

5. Recent; newly come.

Fresh from the fact, as in the present case,
The criminals are seiz'd upon the place;
Stiff in denial, as the law appoints,
On engines they distend their tortur'd joints.
Dryden.

Like a *fresh* tenant of Newgate, when he has refused the payment of garnish.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub.*

6. As applied to articles of food, opposed to *tainted, stinking, dried, salted*, and other like terms, either indicative of overkeeping or artificial preservation.

7. Repaired from any loss or diminution.

Nor lies she long; but, as her fates ordain,
Springs up to life, and *fresh* to second pain;
Is sav'd to-day, to-morrow to be slain. *Dryden.*

8. Florid; vigorous; cheerful; unfaded; unimpaired.

This pope is decrepid, and the bell goeth for him: take order that when he is dead there be chosen a pope of *fresh* years, between fifty and threescore.—*Bacon, Advertisement touching a Holy War.*

Two swains,
Fresh as the morn, and as the season fair. *Pope.*

9. Healthy in countenance; ruddy.

Tell me,
Hast thou beheld a *fresher* gentlewoman,
Such war of white and red within her cheeks?
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 5.

It is no rare observation in England to see a *fresh* coloured lusty young man yoked to a consumptive female, and him soon after attending her to the grave.—*Harvey, Discourse on Consumptions.*

They represent to themselves a thousand poor, tall, innocent, *fresh* coloured young gentlemen.—*Addison, Spectator.*

10. Brisk; strong; vigorous.

As a *fresh* gale of wind fills the sails of a ship.—*Holder.*

11. Tipsy: (as, 'I was rather *fresh* last night'). *Colloquial euphemism.*

12. Raw; unripe in practice.

How green you are, and *fresh* in this old world!
Shakespear, King John, iii. 4.

Fresh. *s.*

1. Spring; freshet.

He shall drink nought but brine; for I'll not shew him
Where the quick *freshes* are.
Shakespear, Tempest, iii. 2.

2. Flood.

This heavy rain will bring down the *freshes*.—*Grose.*

They have cut new channels, and even whole rivers, with particular drains from one river to another, to carry off the great flux of waters when floods or *freshes* come down.—*Crutwell, Tour through Great Britain, Lincolnshire.*

Fresh. *v. a.* Refresh; freshen, this latter being the *commoner* term.

But quickly she it overpast, so soone
As she her face had wypt to *fresh* her blood.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 5, 45.

Fresh-blown. *adj.* Newly blown.

Beds of violets blue,
And *fresh-blown* roses wash'd in dew.
Milton, L'Allegro, 21.

Fréshen. *v. a.* Make fresh.

Prelusive drops let all their moisture flow
In large effusion o'er the *freshen'd* world.
Thomson, Seasons, Spring.

Fréshen. *v. n.* Become fresh: (as, 'the wind began to *freshen*').

Fréshening. *part. adj.* Refreshing.

And I have loved thee, Ocean! and my joy
Of youthful sports was on thy breast to be
Borne, like thy bubbles, onward: from a boy
I wanton'd with thy breakers—they to me
Were a delight; and if the *freshening* sea
Made them a terror—'twas a pleasing fear.
Byron, Childe Harold, c. iv. s. 184.

Fréshet. *s.* [A.S. in respect to its *first*, French in respect to its *second, element*; hence a hybrid word.] Stream of fresh water.

Now love the *freshet*, and then love the sea.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 3: 1613.

All fish from sea or shore,
Freshet or purling brook, of shell or fin.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 344.

They may be dashed over by a gathering torrent in what before was but a *freshet*; nay, they may be toppled over, borne down, carried away, and clean dissolved.—*Cardinal Wiseman, Recollections of the Last Four Popes*, p. 65.

Freshfórce. *s.* [L.Lat. *frisca fortia.*] In *Law.* See extract.

If a man be disseised of lands or tenements, within any city or borough; or deforced from them after the death of his ancestors to whom he is heir; or after the death of his tenant for life, or in tail; he may, within forty days after his title accrued, have his remedy by an assize, or bill of *freshforce*.—*Cowell and Chambers.*

The space of forty days hath had with us divers applications, as in the assize of *freshforce* in cities and boroughs, &c.—*Selden, On Drayton's Polyolbion*, § 17.

Fréshman. *s.* Novice; one in the rudiments of any knowledge; newly entered member of any corporation or society: (especially

applied to *students* at the *universities*, when their first term, first year, is '*freshman's* term,' '*freshman's* year.'

I would be a graduate, sir, no *freshman*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Fair Maid of the Inn.

See the dull *freshman*, just arriv'd from school,
A coxcomb ripening from a rustick fool!
The Student, i. 240.

High in the midst, surrounded by his peers,
Magnus his ample front sublime uprears;
Placed in his chair of state he seems a god,
While sophs and *freshmen* tremble at his nod.
Byron, Hours of Idleness.

Fréshmanship. *s.* State of a freshman.

You have practis'd thus
Upon my *freshmanship*. *B. Jonson, Volpone.*

Instead of a post, this young fencer hath set himself up one of the deepest mysteries of our profession, to practise his *freshmanship* upon.—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 5.

Fréshment. *s.* Refreshing influence. *Rare.*

To enjoy the *freshment* of the air and river.—*Cartwright, Preacher's Travels*, p. 19: 1611.

Fréshness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Fresh.

1. Newness; vigour; spirit; the contrary to vapidness.

Most odorous smell best broken or crushed; but flowers pressed or beaten, do lose the *freshness* and sweetness of their odour.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Freedom from diminution by time; not staleness.

For the constant *freshness* of it, it is such a pleasure as can never cloy or overwork the mind; for surely no man was ever weary of thinking that he had done well or virtuously.—*South, Sermons.*

3. Freedom from fatigue; newness of strength.

The Scots had the advantage both for number and *freshness* of men.—*Sir J. Hayward, Life and Raigne of King Edward VI.*

4. Coolness.

There are some rooms in Italy and Spain for *freshness*, and gathering the winds and air in the heats of summer; but they be but pennings of the winds, and enlarging them again, and making them reverberate in circles.—*Bacon.*

Say, if she please, she hither may repair,
And breathe the *freshness* of the open air.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

5. Ruddiness; colour of health.

The secret venom, circling in her veins,
Works through her skin, and burst in bloating stains;
Her cheeks their *freshness* lose and wonted grace,
And an unusual paleness spreads her face.
Granville.

6. Freedom from saltness, as applied to *water*.

Fréshwater. *s.* [When decidedly opposed to *salt* water, *two words* rather than a *compound*: often, however, a *compound* rather than *two words*: 1. as when a proper name, e.g. *Fréshwater*, the name of a parish in the Isle of Wight; 2. when used, as it often is, *adjectivally*.]

1. Simply, relating to, connected with, constituted by fresh water.

If the salmon is . . . a species of *fresh-water* trout, that has contracted the habit of annually migrating to the sea, where it finds a food on which it thrives— . . . if the limit of growth in the trout tribe is very indefinite, as we know it to be; then we may reasonably infer, that the parr has nearly the adult form and size of this species of trout, before it acquired its migratory habit.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*, p. 231.

2. *Figuratively.* Applied to sailors whose navigation has been inland rather than on the open; and landsmen, when aboard *sea*-going ships; raw; unskilled; unfamiliar.

The nobility, as *freshwater* soldiers which had never seen but some slight skirmishes, in their vain bravery made light account of the Turks.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Fret. *s.* [Lat. *fretum.*] Strait; creek.

An island parted from the firme land with a little *fret* of the sea.—*Knolles, History of the Turks*, 462. (Nares by H. and W.)

Euripus generally signifieth any strait, *fret*, or channel of the sea, running between two shores.—*Sir T. Browne.*

In the *Latin* form.

The Egyptian Pharos, or light-house of old time, stood in an island a good distance from land, which

is now joined to the continent, the interjacent *fretum* having been filled up by the silt brought down by the river Nilus in the time of the flood subsiding there.—*Ray, On the Dissolution of the World*, ch. v. sect. 1. (Ord MS.)

Fret. *s.* [Fr. *fredon* = semiquaver; whence a division in music.] Division marked upon the fingerboard of a lute or guitar.

It requireth good winding of a string before it will make any note; and in the tops of lutes, the higher they go, the less distance is between the *frets*. —*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The harp
Had work, and rested not: the solemn pipe
And dulcimer, all organs of sweet stop,
All sounds on *fret* by string or golden wire,
Temper'd soft tunings, intermix'd with voice
Choral or unison.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 594.

They are fitted to answer the most variable harmony: two or three pipes to all those of a church-organ, or to all the strings and *frets* of a lute.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

[Hence English *fret*, properly a note in music, then the stops on a stringed instrument by which the note was sounded. The monkish poet, in a Life of Bishop Amandus, who as a boy had a wonderful gift of singing, uses *fritillos* in the sense of notes.

'Quis docuit puerum, qui sensus quæso suasit,
Hebraico sonitu ignotos proferre *fritillos*.'
(Ducange. Henschel.)
—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Fret. *s.* [? Ital. *ferrata*, from Lat. *ferrum* = iron, iron bar, or grate.—see last extract.]

1. In *Heraldry.* Bearing composed of bars crossed and interlaced, and called the heralds' truelove's knot.

2. In *Architecture.*

The *frets* of houses, and all equal figures, please; whereas unequal figures are but deformities.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Some dainty chaplets twine . . .
The columbine amongst they sparingly do set
The yellow kingcup, wrought in many a curious *fret*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song 15.

[*Fret* in heraldry and architecture is from a totally different root, signifying the interlacing of bars or fillets. Old French, *fréter*, croiser, entrelacer. (Roquefort.) *Frets* in heraldry are bars crossing each other in lozenge-shape, and interlacing; *fretted*, interlaced. A chevron fretted with a barrulet is represented as a chevron or pair of united rafters riding on a horizontal bar, one arm of the chevron passing in front of the bar, the other behind. A *fretted* roof is one ornamented by bands or fillets crossing each other in different patterns.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Fret. *s.* Agitation of the mind; commotion of the temper; passion.

Calmness is great advantage: he that lets
Another chafe, may warm him at his fire,
Mark all his wand'rings, and enjoy his *frets*,
As cunning fencers suffer heat to tire. *Herbert.*
Yet then did Dennis rave in furious *fret*;
I never answer'd, I was not in debt.
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

Fret. *v. a.*

1. Wear away by rubbing.

In the banks of rivers, with the washing of the water, there were divers times *fretted* out big pieces of gold.—*Abbot.*

Before I ground the object metal on the pitch, I always ground the putty on it with the concave copper, till it had done making a noise; because, if the particles of the putty were not made to stick fast in the pitch, they would, by rolling up and down, grate and *fret* the object metal, and fill it full of little holes.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

2. Hurt by attrition.

Antony
Is valiant and dejected; and, by starts,
His *fretted* fortunes give him hope and fear
Of what he has and has not.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 10.

3. Corrode; eat away.

Like as it were a moth *fretting* a garment.—*Psalms, Book of Common Prayer*, xxxix. 12.

4. Agitate violently by external impulse or action.

You may as well forbid the mountain pines
To wag their high tops, and to make a noise
When they are *fretted* with the gusts of heav'n.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

5. Make angry; vex.

Because thou hast *fretted* me in all these things, behold I will recompense thy way upon thine head.—*Ezekiel*, xvi. 43.

6. Variegate; diversify.

Yon grey lines,
That *fret* the clouds, are messengers of day.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

Fret. *v. a.* Form into Fretwork; form into raised work; work frets in gold and silver.

In a long purple pall, whose skirt with gold
Was *fretted* all about, she was array'd.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Fret. *v. n.*

1. Be worn away; be corroded.

Take a piece of glover's leather that is very thin, and put your gold therein, with sal armoniack, binding it close, and then hang it up: the sal armoniack will *fret* away, and the gold remain behind —*Peacham, On Drawing.*

That his curtesies might not unravel or *fret* out, he hath bound them with a strong border, and a rich fringe.—*Fuller, Inauguration Sermon*, p. 23: 1643.

2. Make way by attrition or corrosion.

These do but indeed scrape off the extuberances, or *fret* into the wood, and therefore they are very seldom used to soft wood.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

3. Be in commotion; be agitated.

He guesses now, and chafes, and *frets* like tinsel.
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Pilgrim.

No benefits whatsoever shall ever alter or allay that diabolical rancour, that *frets* and ferments in some hellish breasts, but that it will foam out in slander and invective.—*South, Sermons.*

4. Be angry; be peevish; vex one's self.

His heart *fretteth* against the Lord.—*Proverbs*, xix. 3.

They trouble themselves with *fretting* at the ignorance of such as withstand them in their opinion.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

What may it boot
To *fret* for anger, or for grief to moan?
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Participle *fret.*

It is *fret* inward, whether it be bare within or without.—*Leviticus*, xiii. 55.

Frétful. *adj.* Irritable.

Thy knotty and combined locks to part,
And each particular hair to stand on end,
Like quills upon the *fretful* porcupine.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 5.

Frétise. *v. a.* Ornament with fretwork.

Frétised. *part. adj.* Ornamented with fretwork.

Again, if it be a great hall, then (beholding) of the fair embowed or vawted roofs, or of the *fretised* seelings curiously wrought and sumptuously set forth.—*North, Translation of Plutarch*, p. 36. (Rich.)

Frétted. *part. adj.* Done in fretwork.

Nor did there want
Cornice or frieze with bossy sculpture grav'n.
The roof was *fretted* gold.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 715.

Frétter. *s.* That which, one who, frets.

A hot day, a hot day, vengeance-hot day, boys;
Give me some drink; this fire's a plaguy *fretter*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Bloody Brother.

Frétting. *part. adj.* Fretful.

We are in a *fretting* mind at the church of Rome, and with angry disposition enter into cogitation.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Frétting. *verbal abs.* Agitation; commotion.

Suche as are accustomed to drynke in these vesselles (the shell of the cocoa-nut) and have bynn trowbeled with the desease cauled the *fretinge* of the guttes, saye that they have by experiaunce founde it a marvelous remedie ageynst that desease.—*Eden, Translation of P. Martyr*, 194. (Ord MS.)

Frétwork. *s.* In *Architecture.* Fret.

The first glance at the building, its striking situation, its beautiful form, its brilliant colour, its great extent, a gathering as it seemed of galleries, halls, and chapels, mullioned windows, portals of clustered columns, and groups of airy pinnacles and *fretwork* spires, called forth a general cry of wonder and praise.—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, b. iii. ch. iv.

Friability. *s.* Capacity of being easily reduced to powder.

Hardness, *friability*, and power to draw iron, are qualities to be found in a loadstone.—*Locke.*

Friable. *adj.* Easily crumbled; easily reduced to powder.

A spongy excrescence groweth upon the roots of the laser-tree, and sometimes on cedar, very white, light, and *friable*, which we call agarick.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Friar. *s.* [Fr. *frère* = brother.] Member of a friary; monk.

He's but a *friar*, but he's big enough to be a pope. —*Dryden.*

Many jesuits and *friars* went about, in the disguise of Presbyterian and independent ministers, to preach up rebellion.—*Swift.*

Friarbird. *s.* Australian bird so called (Tropidorhynchus corniculatus).

(For example see Leatherhead.)

Friarhood. *s.* Association of friars.

By the canon-law even abbots and priors may excommunicate their monks . . . if they become incorrigible, they may be expelled and turned out of the society upon the *fryarhood*.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.* (Ord MS.)

Friarlike. *adj.* Monastic; unskilled in the world.

Their *friarlike* general would the next day make one holyday in the Christian calendars, in remembrance of thirty thousand Hungarian martyrs slain of the Turks.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Friarly. *adj.* Like a friar, or man untaught in life.

M. Latimer, hearing this *friarly* sermon of doctor Buckenham, cometh again [in] the afternoone, to answere the friar.—*Fox, History of the Acts and Monuments of the Church, Bishop Latimer.*

Seek not proud riches, but such as thou mayst get justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and leave contentedly; yet have no abstract nor *friarly* contempt of them.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Friary. *s.* Monastery or convent of friars.

As to the *friaries*, which were mendicants, and had nothing but their houses of habitation, I did endeavour, when I had the perusal of the Tower records, to find out the times of their foundations.—*Letters, (Dugdale to A. Wood,)* vol. i. p. 8.

If he now took under his protection masses, processions, graven images, *friaries*, nunneries, and, worst of all, Jesuit pulpits, Jesuit confessionals, and Jesuit colleges, what could he expect but that England and Scotland would join in one cry of reprobation?—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xix.

Friary. *adj.* [for *friarly.*] Like a friar.

Francis Cornfield did scratch his elbow when he had sweetly invented to signify his name, St. Francis, with a *friary* cowl in a corn field.—*Camden, Remains.*

Fribble. *adj.* [Fr. *frivole.*] Trifling; silly; frivolous.

The superficial, trivial, and frigid manner, in which that *fribble* minister treated this important branch of administration.—*British Critic*, January, 1793.

Fribble. *s.* Frivolous person.

A company of *fribbles*, enough to discredit any honest house in the world. — *The Cheats*: 1662. (Nares by H. & W.)

That *fribble* the leader of such men as Fox and Burke.—*Thackeray, The Four Georges, George IV.*

Fribble. *v. a.*

1. Trifle.

Though cheats, yet more intelligible
Than those that with the stars do *fribble*.
Butler, Hudibr.

2. Totter, like a weak person.

Wretched Nocturnus, her feeble keeper; how in poor creature *fribbles* in his gait!—*Tatler*, no. 41.

Fribbler. *s.* Trifler.

A *fribbler* is one who professes rapture for the woman, and dreads her consent.—*Spectator.*

Fricace. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Meat sliced, and dressed, with strong sauce.

Hotter than all the roasted cooks you sat
To dress the *fricace* of your alphabet.
Lovelace, Lucasta Posthuma, p. 80.

2. Unguent, prepared by frying several materials together.

Some on't there they pour'd into his ears,
Some in his nostrils, and recover'd him:
Applying but the *fricace*. *B. Jonson, Volpone.*
A knight that has the bone-ache, or a squire
That hath both these, you make 'em smooth and sound
With a bare *fricace* of your medicine.
Id., Alchemist.

Fricandeau. *s.* [Fr.] Dish (of veal) so called.

Some English cooks have a very summary way of preparing it: they merely lard and boil the veal till they can cut it with a spoon, then glaze it, and serve it with brown gravy in the dish. This may be very tolerable eating, but it will bear small resemblance to the French *fricandeau*.—*E. Acton, Modern Cookery*, ch. ix.

Fricassée. *s.* [Fr.] Dish made by cutting delicate meats into pieces, and frying them with strong sauce.

From his rich voider every day I'm fed
With bones of fowls, and crusts of finest bread;
With *fricassee*, ragout, and whatsoe'er
Of costly kickshaws now in fashion are,
And more variety of boiled and roast,
Than a lord mayor's waiter e'er could boast.
Oldham, A Satire addressed to a Friend.

Oh, how would Homer praise their dancing dogs,
Their stinking cheese, and *fricacy* of frogs!
He'd raise no fables, sing no flagrant lye,
Of boys with custard choak'd at Newberry.
King, Art of Cookery.

Soups, and olios, *fricassees*, and ragouts.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 7.

Fricassee. *v. a.* Dress in fricassee.

Common sense and truth will not down with them, unless it be hashed and *fricassed*.—*Eachard, Observations*, p. 63: 1696.

Sirloins and rumps of beef offend my eyes,
Pleas'd with frogs *fricaseed*. *Bramston.*

Eh! dinner! true. Tell old Moll Casey to knock her whole house into one room, and to roast, boil, bake, and *fricassee*, as if she hadn't an hour to live. We're a roaring, screeching party.—*O'Keefe, Fontainebleau*, ii. 1.

Fricátion. *s.* Act of rubbing one thing against another.

Gentle *frication* draweth forth the nourishment, by making the parts a little hungry, and heating them: this *frication* I wish to be done in the morning.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Resinous or unctuous bodies, and such as will flame, attract vigorously, and most thereof without *frication*, as good hard wax, which will convert the needle almost as actively as the loadstone.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Friction. *s.* [Lat. *frico* = rub.]

1. Act of rubbing two bodies together; resistance caused by the motion of one body upon another.

Do not all bodies which abound with terrestrial parts, and especially with sulphureous ones, emit light as often as those parts are sufficiently agitated, whether the agitation be made by heat, *friction*, percussion, putrefaction, or by any vital motion?—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

2. Medical rubbing with the fleshbrush or cloths.

Frictions make the parts more fleshy and full, as we see both in men and in the currying of horses; for that they draw a greater quantity of spirits to the parts.—*Bacon.*

Frictional. *adj.* Relating to, or produced by, friction.

[These] when resulting from *frictional* electricity [are] movements reproduced by the intermediate modes of force which have themselves been originated by motion.—*Grove, The Correlation of Physical Forces*

Fríday. *s.* [A.S. *Frige-dæge*.] Sixth day of the week, so named of *Freya*, a Saxon deity.

For Venus, like her day, will change her cheer,
And seldom shall we see a *Friday* clear. *Dryden.*

Fridge. *v. n.* Move quickly.

The little motes or atoms that *fridge* and play in the beams of the sun.—*Halliwell, Melampronœa*, p. 3: 1681.

Friend. *s.* [A.S. *freond*, plur. *frynd*; *frean* = love; Fiend, from *fiand*, standing in the same grammatical relation to *fian* = hate.]

1. One joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy: (as opposed to *foe* or *enemy*).

Some man is a *friend* for his own occasion, and will not abide in the day of thy trouble.—*Ecclesiasticus*, vi. 8.

2. One without hostile intentions.

Who comes so fast in silence of the night?—A *friend*.—What *friend*? your name?
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

3. Attendant, or companion.

The king ordains their entrance, and ascends
His regal seat, surrounded by his *friends*.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

4. Favourer.

Aurora riding upon Pegasus, sheweth her swiftness, and how she is a *friend* to poetry and all ingenious inventions.—*Peacham.*

5. Familiar compellation.

Friend, how camest thou in hither?—*St. Matthew* xxii. 12.

What supports me, do'st thou ask?
The conscience, *friend*, t'have lost mine eyes o'erply'd,
In liberty's defence. *Milton, Sonnet* xxii.

6. Paramour of either sex. *Euphemistic.*

Lady, will you walk about with your *friend*?—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 1.

Friend in (at) court, more rarely *the court*. One who is supposed to possess sufficient interest to serve another.

A *friend i' the court* is better than a penny in purse.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* v. 1.

I tell thee, parson, if I get her, reckon
Thou hast *a friend in court*; and shalt command
A thousand pound, &c.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady.

Be friends. Be reconciled to another: (as, A is *friends* with B, being equivalent to A and B are *friends*).

He *'s friends* with Cæsar,
In state of health thou say'st, and thou say'st free.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 5.

I *am friends* with all the world, but thy base malice.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Wife for a Month.*

Friend. *v. a.* Befriend. *Rare.*

So Fortune *friends* the bold.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 2, 7.

I know that we shall have him well to *friend*.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

If ever fortune *friend* us with a barque,
Largely supply us with all provision.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Sea Voyage.

Friéndless. *adj.* Wanting friends; wanting support; without countenance; destitute; forlorn.

Alas! I am a woman, *friendless*, hopeless.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 1.

Woe to him that is alone, is verified upon none so much as upon the *friendless* person.—*South, Sermons.*

To some new clime, or to thy native sky,
Oh *friendless* and forsaken virtue fly.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

To what new clime, what distant sky,
Forsaken, *friendless*, will ye fly? *Pope.*

Friéndlily. *adv.* (fully formed, i.e. by the addition of a second *-ly*.) In a friendly manner.

It was a sudden thought since we parted; and tell me if it is not better to be suppressed, freely and *friendlily*.—*Pope to Warburton.* (Ord MS.)

Friéndlike. *adj.* Having the disposition of a friend.

But soon my soul had gathered up her powers,
Which in this need might, *friendlike*, give her aid.
Drayton, Legend of Matilda.

Friéndliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Friendly.

1. Disposition to friendship.

Such a liking and *friendliness* as hath brought forth the effects.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

They love discreetly,
And place their *friendliness* upon desert.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Nice Valour.

2. Exertion of benevolence.

Let all the intervals be employed in prayers charity, *friendliness* and neighbourhood, and means of spiritual and corporal health.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

Friéndly. *adj.*

1. Having the temper and disposition of a friend; kind; favourable; benevolent.

They gave them thanks, desiring them to be *friendly* still unto them.—2 *Maccabees*, xii. 31.

2. Disposed to union; amicable.

Like *friendly* colours found our hearts unite,
And each from each contract new strength and light. *Pope.*

3. Salutary; homogeneal.

Not that Nepenthes, which the wife of Thone
In Egypt gave to Jove-born Helena,
Is of such power to stir up joy as this,
To life so *friendly*, or so cool to thirst.
Milton, Comus, 675.

4. Favourable; convenient.

At the approach of night,
On the first *friendly* bank he throws him down,
Or rests his head upon a rock till morn.
Addison, Cato.

Friéndly. *adv.*

1. In the manner of friends; with appearance of kindness; amicably.

Thou hast spoken *friendly* unto thine handmaid.—*Ruth*, ii. 13.

Here between the armies,
Let's drink together *friendly*, and embrace;
That all their eyes may bear those tokens home
Of our restored love and amity.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 2.

I urg'd him gently,
Friendly, and privately, to grant a partage
Of this estate to her who owns it all.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Fair Maid of the Inn.

2. Concurrently; in union.

A lady,
In whom all graces that can perfect beauty,
Are *friendly* met.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Custom of the Country.

Friéndship. *s.*

1. State of minds united by mutual benevolence; amity.

There is little *friendship* in the world, and least of all between equals, which was wont to be magnified: that that is, is between superiour and inferiour, whose fortunes may comprehend the one the other.—*Bacon.*

He lived rather in a fair intelligence than any *friendship* with the favourites.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

2. Highest degree of intimacy.

My sons, let your unseemly discord cease,
If not in *friendship*, live at least in peace.
Dryden, Indian Emperour.

3. Favour; personal kindness.

Raw captains are usually sent, only preferred by *friendship*, and not chosen by sufficiency.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

His *friendships*, still to few confin'd,
Were always of the middling kind. *Swift.*

4. Assistance; help.

Gracious, my lord, hard-by here is a hovel:
Some *friendship* will lend it you 'gainst the tempest;
Repose you there. *Shakespear, King Lear*, iii. 2.

5. Conformity; affinity; correspondence; aptness to unite.

We know those colours which have a *friendship* with each other, and those which are compatible, in mixing together those colours of which we would make trial.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Frieze. *s.* Kind of cloth so called; see last extract under next entry.

If all the world
Should in a pet of temperance feed on pulse,
Drink the clear stream, and nothing wear but *frieze*,
The All-giver would be unthank'd.
Milton, Comus, 720.

The captive Germans of gigantic size,
Are rank'd in order, and are clad in *frieze*.
Dryden, Translation of Persius.

He could no more live without his *frieze* coat than without his skin.—*Addison, Guardian.*

See how the double nation lies,
Like a rich coat with skirts of *frieze*;
As if a man, in making posies,
Should bundle thistles up with roses. *Swift.*

Frieze. *s.* [see last extract.] In *Architecture*. Large flat member which separates the architrave from the cornice.

No jutting *frieze*,
Buttress, nor coigne of 'vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendant-bed, and procreant cradle.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 6.

Polydore designed admirably well, as to the practical part, having a particular genius for *friezes*.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.*

[On the same principle the name of *frieze* is given to coarse, shaggy cloth, by false etymology supposed to have come from Friesland, in the same way that a frizzled hen is called a Friesland hen, or a kind of duck with musky odour, a Muscovy duck. . . . It is remarkable that the conversion of *frieze* into *Frisian* cloth is only a repetition of the same etymological blunder which in ancient times seems to have given the name of Phrygian work to wriggled or frizzled work, embroidery or tissue ornamented or roughened with needlework, showing that the Italian *fregio* is of ancient standing in the Latin language. Pictas vestes acu facere Phryges invenerunt, ideoque Phrygioniæ appellatæ sunt. (Pliny.) *Phygio*, an embroiderer. In Middle Latin, *phygium* and *physum* were used for a border of embroidery.—*Wedgwood; Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Frígate. *s.* [Fr. *frégate*.]

1. Small ship of war: (ships mounting from thirty-two to fifty guns are generally termed *frigates*).

The treasure they fought for was, in their view, embezzled in certain *frigats*.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Apology.*

2. Any small vessel on the water.

Behold the water work and play
About her little *frigat*, therein making way.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Frígatebird. *s.* Natatorial bird so called (Tachypetes aquila).

(For example see Grebe.)

Fright. *v. a.* Frighten.

Cherubick watch, and of a sword the flame
Wide-waving, all approach far off to *fright*,
And guard all passage to the tree of life.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 120.

The mind *frights* itself with any thing reflected on in gross, and at a distance: things thus offered to the mind, carry the shew of nothing but difficulty.—*Locke.*

Fright. *s.*

1. Sudden terror.

You, if your goodness does not plead my cause,
May think I broke all hospitable laws,
To bear you from your palace-yard by might,
And put your noble person in a *fright*. *Dryden.*

2. Frightful object: (generally with *a*, as 'What *a fright!*')

Frighten. *v. a.* Terrify; shock with dread.

The rugged bear's, or spotted lynx's brood,
Frighten the valleys and infest the wood. *Prior.*

Frightful. *adj.*

1. Terrible; dreadful; full of terror.

Tetchy and wayward was thy infancy,
Thy schooldays *frightful*, desp'rate, wild, and furious. *Shakespear, Richard III.* iv. 4.
Without aid you durst not undertake
This *frightful* passage o'er the Stygian lake.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

2. Terrified. *Rare.*

The wild and *frightful* herds,
Not hearing other noise but this of chattering birds,
Feed fairly on the lawns.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song 13. (Trench.)

Frightfully. *adv.* In a frightful manner.

1. Dreadfully; horribly.

This will make a prodigious mass of water, and looks *frightfully* to the imagination; 'tis huge and great.—*Burnet.*

2. Disagreeably; not beautifully: (generally conveying an exaggeration).

Then to her glass; and Betty, pray,
Don't I look *frightfully* to-day. *Swift.*

Frightfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Frightful; power of impressing terror.

All this serveth chiefly to cover the *frightfulness* of mortality.—*Nelson, Life of Bishop Bull*, p. 5.

Frigid. *adj.*

1. Cold.

In the torrid zone the heat would have been intolerable, and in the *frigid* zones the cold would have destroyed both animals and vegetables.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Principles.*

2. Dull; without fire of fancy, or warmth of feeling.

If one considers with how great affectation they utter their *frigid* conceits, commiseration immediately changes itself into contempt.—*Tatler*, no. 184.
If justice Phillip's costive head
Some *frigid* rhymes disburses,
They shall like Persian tales be read,
And glad both babes and nurses. *Swift.*

Frigidity. *s.* Coldness; want of warmth, bodily, intellectually, or morally.

Driving at these as at the highest elegancies, which are but the *frigidities* of wit.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
Of the two extremes, one would sooner pardon phrenzy than *frigidity.*—*Pope.*

Frigidly. *adv.* In a frigid manner; coldly; dully; without affection.

The life of Erasmus, which deserves the finest pen, has been wretchedly and *frigidly* written by Knight; although, indeed, the materials he has collected are curious and useful.—*J. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope.*

Frigifactive. *adj.* Cooling; refrigerating; making cold.

We will no longer delay to say something of this matter, namely, in what line or, if you please, toward what part, the *frigefactive* virtue of cold water does operate the furthest and most strongly.—*Boyle*, vol. ii. p. 526. (Rich.)

Frigiferous. *adj.* [Lat. *fero* = bear.] Bringing cold. *Rare.*

Exposed to the sulpherous exhalations or *frigiferous* winds.—*Evelyn.* (Ord MS.)

Frigorific. *adj.* Causing cold.

Frigorifick atoms or particles mean those nitrous salts which float in the air in cold weather, and occasion freezing.—*Quincy.*
The hand of death is upon me; a *frigorifick* torpor encroaches upon my veins.—*Johnson, Rambler*, no. 120.
The fatal influence of *frigorifick* wisdom.—*Ibid.*, no. 129.

Frigorifying. *part. adj.* Cooling.

We have now to enquire how the temperature [of the human system] is prevented from rising too high; in other words, what *frigorifying* means there are to counterbalance the influence of causes which in excess would otherwise be fatal by raising the heat of the body to an undue degree.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of human Physiology*, § 422.

Frill. *s.* In *Dress.* Sort of ruffle generally worn on the neck or breast.

If I should go to one of the tea-parties in a dressing-gown and slippers, and not in the usual attire of a gentleman—viz. pumps, a gold waistcoat, a crush hat, a sham *frill*, and a white choker—I should be insulting society.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. i.

Frill. *v. a.*

1. Provide with a frill.
2. Furl.

It was agreed that the Bassa should suffer them with bag and baggage in safetie to depart whither they would, with their ensignes *frilled* up, and fire in the matches, leaving behinde them their great ordnance.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.* (Ord MS.)

Frim. *adj.* [A.S. *frem* = forward.] Forward; vigorous. *Obsolete.*

My plenteous bosom strew'd
With all abundant sweets; my *frim* and lusty flank
Her bravery then displays, with meadows hugely rank. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, song 13.

Fringe. *s.* [Fr. *frange.*] Ornamental border of hanging threads or plaited work in dress or furniture; ornamental appendage generally; edge; border.

Those offices and dignities were but the facings or *fringes* of his greatness.—*Sir H. Wotton.*
The *fringe* or confines of hell.—*Bishop Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 237.
The sun ... gilds the *fringes* of a cloud.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Dying*, § iii. ch. i.
The golden *fringe* ev'n set the ground on flame,
And drew a precious trail.
Dryden, Fables, Flower and Leaf.
The shadows of all bodies, in this light, were bordered with three parallel *fringes*, or bands of coloured light, whereof that which was contiguous to the shadow was broadest and most luminous: and that which was remotest from it was narrowest, and so faint as not easily to be visible.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

Fringe. *v. a.* Adorn with fringes; decorate with ornamental appendages.

Either side of the bank, *fringed* with most beautiful trees, resisted the sun's darts.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
Of silver wings he took a shining pair,
Fringed with gold. *Fairfax.*

Fringy. *adj.* Having much fringe or fringe-like edging. *Rare.*

Lord of my time, my devious path I bend
Through *fringy* woodland, or smooth-shaven lawn.
Shenstone, Elegies, xxi.

Fripler. *s.* Fripper. *Rare.*

They smell of the *fripler's* lavender half a year after.—*Greene, Arcadia.* (Nares by H. & W.)

Fripper. *s.* [Fr. *frippier.*] Dealer in worn clothes, especially articles of faded finery.

This little island of England, notwithstanding the continual waste and havock that hath been made, since the days of king Henry the eighth, by glovers, bookbinders, *frippers*, and others; or the continual purloining and conveying of old books beyond the seas; hath at this day remaining, if they were all brought together, more Latin manuscripts than any country else that is of a far greater extent.—*James, On the Corruption of Scripture Councils, &c.* p. 530: 1688.

Frippery. *s.*

1. Place where old clothes are sold. *Obsolete.*

We know what belongs to a *frippery.*—*Shakespear, Tempest*, iv. 1.
Lurana is a *frippery* of bankrupts, who fly thither from Druina to play their after-game.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

2. Faded finery; old clothes; cast dresses.

Poor poet ape, that would be thought our chief,
Whose works are e'en the *frippery* of wit,
From brocage is become so bold a thief,
As we, the robb'd, leave rage, and pity it.
B. Jonson.
The fighting-place now seamen's rags supply,
And all the tackling is a *frippery.*
Donne, Poems, p. 144.
Ragfair is a place near the Tower of London, where old clothes and *frippery* are sold.—*Pope.*

3. Trumpery; trifles.

You will gather more advantage by listening to them, than from all the nonsense and *frippery* of your own sex.—*Swift.*
They tell me it [the Philosophick Dictionary] is *frippery*, and blasphemy, and wit.—*Gray, Letter to Mason.*

Used *adjectivally.*

My master's bo-peep with me,
With his sly popping in and out again,
Argued a cause. a *frippery* cause.
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Chances.
That city, though the capital of a duchy, made so *frippery* an appearance, that instead of spending some days there, as had been intended, we only dined, and went on to Parma.—*Gray, Letter to his Mother.*

Frisk. *v. n.* Gambol; skip; leap, in frolic or gaiety.

Put water into a glass, and wet your finger, and draw it round about the lip of the glass, pressing it somewhat hard; and after drawing it some few times about, it will make the water *frisk* and sprinkle up in a fine dew.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
Whether every one hath experimented this troublesome intrusion of some *frisking* ideas, which thus importune the understanding, and hinder it from being better employed, I know not.—*Locke.*
We are as twinn'd lambs, that did *frisk* i' the sun,
And bleat the one at the other: what we chang'd,
Was innocence for innocence; we knew not
The doctrine of ill-doing.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.
About them *frisking* play'd
All beasts of th' earth.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 340.
A wanton heifer *frisked* up and down in a meadow, at ease and pleasure.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
So Bacchus through the conquer'd Indies rode,
And beasts in gambols *frisk'd* before their honest god. *Dryden.*
Peg faints at the sound of an organ, and yet will dance and *frisk* at the noise of a bagpipe.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*
Sly hunters thus, in Borneo's isle,
To catch a monkey by a wile,
The mimick animal amuse;
They place before him gloves and shoes;
Which when the brute puts awkward on,
All his agility is gone:
In vain to *frisk* or climb he tries;
The huntsmen seize the grinning prize. *Swift.*

Used as in *go it*, i.e. that of a neuter rather than an active verb, though followed by a case.

Those merry blades
That *frisk it* under Pindus shades. *Prior.*

Frisk. *adj.* Lively; jolly; blithe.

Fain would she seem all *frixe* and frolick still.—*Bishop Hall, Satires*, vi. 6.

Frisk. *s.* Frolic; fit of wanton gaiety.

Tumbler-like *frisks* and motions.—*Florio, Translation of Montaigne*, p. 228: 1613.
The *frisks* and levaltoes of our dancing blood.—*Felltham, Resolves*, i. 13.
Born in a climate softer far than ours,
Not form'd like us, with such Herculean pow'rs,
The Frenchman, easy, debonair, and brisk,
Give him his lass, his fiddle, and his *frisk*,
Is always happy, reign whoever may,
And laughs the sense of mis'ry far away.
Cowper, Table Talk, 237-242.

Friskal. *s.* Leap; caper: (construction, perhaps, generally with *fetch*, to *fetch a frishal*, being to *cut a caper*); both expressions being alliterative. *Obsolete.*

She *fetched a friscoll*, when she was dawnsing in a taverne.—*Extract* in *Fulke's Answer to P. Fraraine*, p. 12: 1580.
Ixion, ... turned dancer, does nothing but cut capreols, *fetch friskals*, and leads levaltoes with the Lamiæ.—*B. Jonson, Masques.*

Frisker. *s.* One who frisks.

Now I will wear this, and now I will wear that;
Now I will wear I cannot tell what:
All new fashions be pleasant to me:
Now I am a *frisker*, all men on me look;
What should I do but set cock on the hoop?
Camden.

Frisket. *s.* Part of a printing-press so called.

The *frisket*, thy preventing grace,
Keeps us from many a sullied face.
Poem at the end of Moxon's History of Printing.

Friskful. *adj.* Frisky. *Rare.*

His sportive lambs,
This way and that convolv'd, in *friskful* glee
Their frolicks play. *Thomson, Seasons, Spring.*

Friskiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Frisk.

O ye immortal gods! nothing so difficult as to begin a chapter, and therefore have we flown to you. In literature, as in life, it is the first step—you know the rest. After a paragraph or so, our blood is up, and even our jaded hackneys scud along, and warm up into *friskiness.*—*Disraeli the younger, The Young Duke*, b. iv. ch. ix.

Frisking. *verbal abs.* Frolicsome dancing; wild gaiety.

Other objects, that are
Inserted 'tween her mind and eye, become the pranks
And *friskins* of her madness.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.
The fish fell a *frisking* in the net.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
As if religion were nothing else but a dancing up and down upon the same piece of ground, and

making several motions and *friskings* on it.—*Cudworth, Sermons*, p. 58.

Frisky. *adj.* Gaily or sportively frolicsome. (Called by Johnson 'a *low* word.' Few would use so condemnatory a phrase now.)

As old
As that Countess of Desmond, of whom I've been told,
Th[illegible] she lived to as much as a hundred and ten,
A[illegible] was killed by a fall from a cherry-tree then.
What a *frisky* old girl!
Moore, The Fudge Family in Paris.

Frit. *v. a.* Fritter.

But then, as in Aram, the feelings must be fresh as well as matured; they must not have been *fritted* away by previous indulgence.—*Sir E. B. Lytton, Eugene Aram*, b. i. ch. vii.

Frit. *s.* [?] In *Pottery.* Mass for making the paste.

There are two kinds of porcelain ... the one is called hard, the other tender.... Hard porcelain is essentially composed ... of a natural clay containing some silica, infusible, and preserving its whiteness in heat. ... Tender porcelain, styled also vitreous porcelain, ... always consists of a vitreous *frit*, rendered opaque and less fusible by the addition of a calcareous or marly clay.... Tender porcelain, or soft china-ware, is made with a vitreous *frit*, rendered less fusible and opaque by an addition of white marl or bone-ash. The *frit* is, therefore, first prepared. This, at Sèvres, is a composition, made with some nitre, a little sea salt, Alicant barilla, alum, gypsum, and much siliceous sand or ground flints. That mixture is subjected to an incipient pasty fusion in a furnace, where it is stirred about to blend the materials well; and thus a very white spongy *frit* is obtained. It is pulverized, and to every three parts of it one of the white marl of Argenteuil is added; and when the whole are well ground, and intimately mixed, the paste of tender porcelain is formed.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Frith. *s.* [Norse. From its prevalence and import in Scotland, where it is chiefly used as a geographical term, and oftenest as a *proper* rather than a *common* name, probably Norwegian rather than Danish.

Firth is at least an equally common term. In both Denmark and Norway—in the latter country more especially, from the character of its seaboard, *fjörd* means an arm of the sea. In the *Firth* of *Forth*, we have the same word with different meanings; the river in general being first called the *Forth*, and its outlet the *Firth*. Similarly, a part of the *Trent* is sometimes called the *Humber*; the latter word properly applying to the salt part of the river only. The Irish *fords*, when parts of the sea, as Wex*ford*, Water*ford*, Carling*ford*, Strang*ford*, give the same word. So do Haver*ford* and Mil*ford*, in Wales. When applied to a marine inlet, so as to correspond in *meaning* with the Latin *fretum* rather than with the Latin *vadum* (the equivalent of which is the *ford* in the *English* sense, i.e. a passage by *wading* across an *inland* water), it is the sign of Norse occupancy; Danish or Norwegian, as the case may be. Its relation to *fretum* is uncertain. The fact of its beginning with *f* indicates a *derivative*, rather than a *concurrent*, origin; i.e. a relation like that of *fiscal* to *fiscus*. But its use in a country so little acted on by Latin influences as Norway, is against this. On the other, if it be a concurrent form, the Latin form should begin with *p*, as *piscis*, *pater*, &c. in comparison with *fish*; *father*, &c. With *portus* it agrees in respect to the letter-change; but the relation of *portus* = harbour to *porta* = gate, and other congeners, invalidate this view. That the Latin *fretum* was borrowed by the Latins from the Germans, is difficult to maintain. Meanwhile the doctrine that the likeness is *accidental* is the last one which should be resorted to.] Strait of the sea.

What desperate madman then would venture o'er
The *frith*, or haul his cables from the shore.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil.

Frith. *s.* [This word, as distinguished from the preceding, applies to *land* rather than water. Johnson explains it 'a field taken out of a common.' Halliwell as 'unused pasture land, a field taken from a wood, young underwood, brushwood.' The combinations '*frith* and fell,' 'forest and *frythes*,' either connect it with, or oppose it to, hills and woodlands. The word is used both in Wales and Ireland. Wedgwood, after noting this, connects it (not overlooking the Gaelic *frith*) with the French *friche*, in *bois en friche* = wood newly lopped and let stand till it be grown again; *terre en friche* = land untilled or neglected, whereby it becomes overgrown with shrubs and weeds. It seems, indeed, to be of Norman origin, and to belong to the management of forests, denoting the underwood left after a felling or cutting. Like *firth* as applied to water, it has become a geographical rather than a common term.]

Over holt and heath, as thorough *frith* and fell.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song 11.

The Sylvans that about the neighbouring woods
did dwell,
Both in the tufty *frith* and in the mossy fell.
Ibid. song 17.

There is a market town in Derbyshire, called Chapel in the *Frith*, which is situated in a valley amongst such enclosures.—*Wynne, History of the Gwedir Family*, p. 131.

Frith. *s.* [?] Net so called.

The Wear is a *frith*, reaching through the Ose, from the land to low water mark, and having in it a bunt or cod with an eye-hook; where the fish entering, upon their coming back with the ebb, are stopt from issuing out again.—*Carew.*

Fríthstool. *s.* [A.S. *friðstol* = peace.] Seat near the altar serving as a sanctuary.

Frithstools still exist in the church at Hexham and Beverley Minster.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Frithy. *adj.* Woody.

Thus stode I in the *frithy* forest of Galtres.
Skelton, Poems, p. 9.

Frítillary. *s.*

1. Garden plant, native or naturalized, so called (Fritillaria Meleagris). Its marking is that of a small table for games such as chess, backgammon (*fritillus* = dicebox): its colour and marking taken together something like that of a guinea-fowl (Meleagris), whence the names.

They are among the gayest of our garden flowers, as tulips, *fritillaries*, and dog's tooth violet testify. —*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom, Liliaceæ.*

2. Division of native butterflies so called from their markings.

Fritinancy. *s.* [Lat. *fritinnio.*] Scream of an insect, as the cricket or cicada.

The note or *fritinancy* thereof is far more shrill than that of the locust, and its life short.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Fritter. *s.* [from French *friture*; *frire*, *frit* = fry, fried.] Small piece cut to be fried.

Maids, *fritters* and pancakes ynow see ye make;
Let Slut have one pancake for company sake.
Tusser, Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.

There is no difficulty in making good omelets, pancakes, or *fritters*, and, as they may be expeditiously prepared and served, they are often a very convenient resource when, on short notice, an addition is required to a dinner. The eggs for all of them should be well and lightly whisked; the lard for frying batter should be extremely pure in flavour, and quite hot when the *fritters* are dropped in; the latter itself should be as smooth as cream, and it should be briskly beaten the instant before it is used. All fried pastes should be perfectly drained from the fat before they are served, and sent to table promptly when they are ready.—*E. Acton, Modern Cookery*, ch. xix.

Fritter. *s.* Fragment; small piece.

Seese and putter! have I lived to stand in the taunt of one that makes *fritters* of English.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

If you strike a solid body that is brittle, as glass or sugar, it breaketh not only where the immediate force is, but breaketh all about into shivers and *fritters*; the motion, upon the pressure, searching all ways, and breaking where it findeth the body weakest.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The ancient errand knights
Won all their ladies' hearts in fights;
And cut whole giants into *fritters*,
To put them into amorous twitters.
Butler, Hudibras.

Fritter. *v. a.*

1. Cut meat into small pieces to be fried, break into small particles or fragments.

Joy to great chaos! let division reign!
My racks and tortures soon shall drive them hence,
Break all their nerves, and *fritter* all their sense.
Pope, Dunciad.

2. Break up into frivolities: (with *away*).

Here was one who never resisted any temptation; never had a desire but he coddled it and pampered it; if ever he had any nerve *frittered* it *away* among cooks and tailors, and barbers, and furniture mongers, and opera dancers. What muscle would not grow flaccid in such a life—a life that was never strung up to any action—an endless Capua without any campaign; all fiddling, and flowers, and feasting, and folly, and flattery.—*Thackeray, The Four Georges, George IV.*

Frivólity. *s.* Triflingness.

The admiral was no stranger to the *frivolity*, as well as falsehood, of what he urged in his defence.—*Robertson.*

Frívolous. *adj.* [Fr. *frivole.*] Slight; trifling; of no moment.

It is *frivolous* to say we ought not to use bad ceremonies of the church of Rome, and presume all such bad as it pleaseth themselves to dislike.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

All the impeachments in Greece and Rome agreed in a notion of being concerned, in point of honour, to condemn whatever person they impeached, however *frivolous* the articles, or however weak the proof.—*Swift.*

Frívolously. *adv.* In a frivolous manner; triflingly; without weight.

You employ your important moments, methinks, too *frivolously*, when you consider so often little circumstances of dress and behaviour.—*Guardian*, no. 128.

Frívolousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Frivolous: (Frivolity *commoner*) want of importance; triflingness.

The idleness, *frivolousness*, or profaneness of the spirits of men.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry*, preface.

The impertinency and *frivolousness* of the end and occasion.—*J. Spencer, Discourse concerning Prodigies*, p. 231.

Who is it that here appeals to the *frivolousness* and irrationality of our dreams, to shew that the soul owes the perfection of rational thinking to the body?—*Baxter, Enquiry into the Nature of the human Soul*, ii. 187.

Frizádo. *s.* Cloth of frieze.

Our cottons, penistones, *frizadoes*, baze.
Taylor (the Water-Poet): 1630.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Frízel. *s.* Same as Frizzle.

Now under the shadow of the eyebrowes, then amidst the *frizels* of a faire haire.—*Passenger of Benvenuto*: 1612. (Nares by H. and W.)

Frizz. *v. a.* [Fr. *friser.*] Curl; crisp.

The servants in the family were employed to *frizz* out a tye-periwig.—*Smollett.*

Frízzle. *v. a.*

1. Curl in short curls like nap of frieze.

Who can excuse this broidered and *frizzled* hair?
Hurmar, Translation of Beza's Sermons, p. 172: 1587.

Therefore the maids, and Roman matrons all,
A shadowing veil before their face did weare,
Their heavenly hew did throw no man to thrall;
They were content with plain and decent geare,
They huft it not with painted *frisled* haire.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 215.

The humble shrub
And bush, with *frizzled* hair implicit.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 322.

I doff'd my shoe, and swear
Therein I spy'd this yellow *frizzled* hair.
Gay, Pastorals.

2. In *Cookery.* See Grill.

Frízzle. *s.*

1. Curl; lock of hair crisped.

To rumple her laces, her *frizzles*, and her bobbins.—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*

2. Bend; curve.

Imitating the *frizzles* and curls of the water in canals.—*Bishop Patrick, Annotations on the Canticles*, vii. 5.

Fro. *adv.* [see From.] In the way of a return from some point *to* or *towards* which motion is made: (*to and fro* = there and back, backwards and forwards).

The Carthaginians having spoiled all Spain, rooted out all that were affected to the Romans; and the Romans, having recovered that country, did cut off all that favoured the Carthaginians: so betwixt them both, to and *fro*, there was scarce a native Spaniard left.—*Spenser.*

He had, indeed, been a traitor to every party in the State; but his treasons had hitherto prospered. Whether it were accident or sagacity, he had timed his desertions in such a manner that fortune seemed to go to and *fro* with him from side to side.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Sir W. Temple.*

Frock. *s.* [Fr. *froc.*] Garment so called.

That monster, custom, is angel yet in this,
That to the use of actions fair and good,
He likewise gives a *frock* or livery,
That aptly is put on. *Shakespear, Hamlet,* iii. 4.

Chalybean temper'd steel, and *frock* of mail
Adamantean proof. *Milton, Samson Agonistes,* 133.

I strip my body of my shepherd's *frock.* *Dryden.*

I remember some time afterwards I wrote the journal of one day, which would serve, I believe, as well as for any other, during the whole time; I will endeavour to repeat it to you. In the morning I arose, took my great stick, and walked out in my green *frock,* with my hair in papers (a groan from Adams,) and saunter'd about till ten.—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

Fróck-coát. *s.* [two words.] Coat of which the tails or flaps, meet in front; being cut straight, instead of sloping back over the hips.

This may be said, that in all London there was no more loyal heart than Becky's after this interview. The name of her king was always on her lips, and he was proclaimed by her to be the most charming of men. She went to Colnaghi's and ordered the finest portrait of him that art had produced, and credit would supply. She chose that famous one in which the best of monarchs is represented in a *frock-coat* with a fur collar, and breeches and silk stockings, simpering on a sofa from under his curly brown wig.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair.*

Frog. *s.* [A.S. *frogga.*]

1. Common amphibious animal so called of the genus Rana.

And I saw thre uncleane spirits lyke *froggis,* came out of the mouth of ye dragon.—*Bible, Revelations,* ch. xvi.: 1551.

2. Same as Frush.

Frog. *s.* [from Portuguese *froco.*] Tag; tassel; loop in dress.

Tall caps, laces, *frogs,* cockades, &c.—*Berkeley, Literary Relations,* p. 290.

I had on a broad belt of goat's skin dried, which I drew together with two thongs of the same, instead of buckles; and in a kind of a *frog* on either side of this, instead of a sword or dagger, hung a little saw and a hatchet; one on one side, and one on the other.—*De Foe, Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*

I gave him a knife, which he was wonderfully delighted with; and I made him a belt, with a *frog* hanging to it, such as in England we wear hangers in; and in the *frog,* instead of a hanger, I gave him a hatchet, which was not only as good a weapon in some cases, but much more useful on other occasions.—*Ibid.*

Frógbit. *s.* Native aquatic plant so called, Hydrocharis morsus-ranæ.

There floteth or swimmeth upon the upper parts of the water, a small plant which we usually call *Frogbit,* having little round leaves, thick, and full of juice, very like to the leaves of a wall peniwoort the floures grow upon long stems among the leaves, of a white colour, with a certain yellow thrum in the middle, consisting of three leaves: instead of roots it has slender strings, which grow out of a short and small head, as it were, from whence the leaves spring in the bottom of the water; from which head also come forth slopewise certain strings, by which growing forth it multiplieth it selfe.—*Gerarde, Herball,* p. 818: 1633.

Frógfish. *s.* British fish so called, Lophius piscatorius; sea-devil; fishing-frog; angler; in Scotland, wide-gab.

This fish, which is not uncommon in all the seas of Europe, and was in consequence called 'Lophius Europæus' by Shaw, has also been called frog and *frogfish* from the earliest time, from its resemblance to a frog in the tadpole state. Its habits appeared to the fishermen of former days so exact a representation of the art they themselves practised, that they by common consent called it the 'fisher.' Aristotle calls it a sort of frog, which he says is also called a Fisher; and he adds, that this fish owes its name to the tact and industry it exercises to procure food.—*Yarrell, British Fishes.*

Frógged. *adj.* Ornamented by frogs (in the way of *dress*).

There was, indeed, a motley congregation; country esquires; extracts from the universities; half-pay officers; city clerks in *frogged* coats and mustachios; two or three of a better-looking description, but in reality half-swindlers, half-gentlemen: all, in short, fit specimens of that wandering tribe, which spread over the continent the renown and the ridicule of good old England.—*Sir E. B. Lytton, Pelham,* ch. xii.

Fróghopper. *s.* Native hemipterous insect so called; chiefly of the genus Aphrophora, common in May, as a little green insect, enveloped in a mass of matter like saliva. Under this (which is common both on trees and plants) is to be found a small green larva.

The other division [of the Hemiptera] feed on vegetable juices, and among these we find the ... *froghoppers,* the ... plant-lice, and the ... scale insects.... The frothy secretion often seen in summer upon different plants is caused by the larva of the common *froghopper,* a specimen of which of a green colour is always to be seen in the middle of the mass.—*Loudon, Encyclopædia of Gardening,* § 1653.

Frólic. *adj.* [German, *fröhlich.*] Gay; full of levity; full of pranks.

We fairies, that do run
By the triple Hecate's team,
From the presence of the sun,
Following darkness like a dream,
Now are *frolick.*
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 2.

The *frolick* wind that breathes the Spring,
Zephyr with Aurora playing,
As he met her once a Maying.
Milton, L'Allegro, 18.

Frólic. *s.* Wild prank; flight of whim and levity

He would be at his *frolick* once again,
And his pretensions to divinity. *Lord Roscommon.*

Alcibiades, having been formerly noted for the like *frolicks* and excursions, was immediately accused of this.—*Swift.*

While rain depends, the pensive cat gives o'er
Her *frolicks,* and pursues her tail no more. *Id.*

Frólic. *v. n.* Play tricks of levity and gaiety.

Manly spirit and genius plays not tricks with words, nor *frolicks* with the caprices of a frothy imagination.—*Glanville.*

With *it.*

Then to her new love let her go,
And deck her in golden array:
Be finest at every fine show,
And *frolick it* all the long day.
Rowe, Colin's Complaint.

Frólicly. *adv.* In a frolic manner; gaily; wildly.

Coming to see you, I was set upon,
I and my men, as we were singing *frolickly,*
Not dreaming of an ambush of base rogues.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Lover's Progress.

Frólicness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Frolic, or Frolicsome; pranks; wildness of gaiety.

They with rashness, levity, and a kind of *frolickness,* undertake that work.—*Bishop Gauden, Hieraspistes,* p. 167: 1653.

Frólicsome. *adj.* Full of frolic.

His highness bespoke him a new suit and cloak,
Which he gave for the sake of this *frolicksome* joke.
Old Ballad of the frolicksome Duke, &c., Percy, i. ii. 16

From. *prep.* [This is the preposition upon which a remark has already been made under En-, viz., that, unlike the others (go *in,* run *up,* &c.), it never has an adverbial construction; in other words, is exclusively prepositional, never adverbial.

In form, too, it is peculiar. It is one of the few prepositions which contain more than two consonants, as may be seen by contrasting it with *in, up, til,* and others.

It, probably, owes its exclusively prepositional character to the existence of the concurrent word *forth,* which, with a closely allied meaning, is exclusively adverbial, never prepositional.

Its length it owes to the fact of its being *derived* rather than a *simple* word; the *-m* being no part of the root, and its analysis being *fr* + *m.*

The *-m* is the *-m-* in Former.

The *fr-* is the *f-r-* in the same word, as, also, in Fore and For; in Latin *pro* and *præ*; in Greek προ.

The simple form *fro,* common enough with its present ordinary import in the older writers, is *now* only found in the expression *to and fro.* In Swedish it becomes *-n,* giving *från*; in Danish, it is simply *fra.*

In German it is superseded by *von,* a preposition non-existent in English; being used in German only as an adverb, i.e. as *forth* or *forward.*

All its meanings may, like those of *for,* be deduced from the notion of anteriority or beforeness; only, in *for,* while we abstract the notion of *substitution* or *equivalence,* in *from* we abstract that of *separation removal,* or *departure*; *pro*-ceeding or *pro*-jection. Hence, it corresponds with the French *de,* which, though usually connected with the genitive case, is really *ablative,* denoting *taking away* from anything. See Of.

Its genuine signification best shows itself when it is connected with *to*; in which case we have not only the point of departure (*terminus a quo*), but the point of arrival (*terminus ad quem*), as, 'He went *from* London *to* York.' In this sense it is applied to immaterial as well as material extremes.

'These notions we must examine *from* first *to* last, to find out what was the form of the earth.' (T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.)

Hence it denotes—]

1. Distance.

a. In *space.*

His regiment lies half a mile at least,
South *from* the mighty power of the king.
Shakespear, Richard III. v. 3.

b. In *time.*

The flood was not the cause of mountains, but there were mountains *from* the creation.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

I had, *from* my childhood, a wart upon one of my fingers.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The other had been trained up *from* his youth in the wars of Flanders.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

The milk of tygers was his infant food,
Taught *from* his tender years the taste of blood.
Dryden.

2. Physical sequence, i.e. in the way of *cause* and *effect.*

By the sacred radiance of the sun,
The mysteries of Hecate, and the night;
By all the operations of the orbs,
From whom we do exist, and cease to be,
Here I disclaim all my paternal care.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.

You are good, but *from* a nobler cause;
From your own knowledge, not *from* nature's laws.
Dryden.

David celebrates the glory of God *from* the consideration of the greatness of his works.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

We sicken soon *from* her contagious care;
Grieve for her sorrows, groan for her despair. *Prior.*

3. Logical sequence, i.e. in the way of *inference* from premises to conclusion.

If an objection be not removed, the conclusion of experience *from* the time past to the time present will not be sound and perfect.—*Bacon, Considerations on a War with Spain.*

This is evident *from* that high and refined morality, which shined forth in some of the ancient heathens.—*South.*

4. Contrariety.

Any thing so overdone is *from* the purpose of playing; whose end, both at the first and now, was and is, to hold, as 'twere, the mirrour up to nature.—*Shakespear, Hamlet,* iii. 2.

Do not believe,
That *from* the sense of all civility,
I thus would play and trifle with your reverence.
Id., Othello, i. 1.

Did you draw both bonds to forfeit? Sign, to break?
Or must we read you quite *from* what we speak,
And find the truth out the wrong way? *Donne.*

With an *adverb,* the construction being as if the adverb were a noun in an oblique case.

From above.

He, which gave them *from above* such power, for miraculous confirmation of that which they taught

endued them also with wisdom *from above*, to teach that which they so did confirm.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

From afar.

Light demilances *from afar* they throw.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

From beneath.

An arm arises of the Stygian flood,
Which, breaking *from beneath* with bellowing sound,
Whirls the black waves and rattling stones around.
Dryden.

From behind.

See, to their base rester'd, earth, seas, and air,
And joyful ages *from behind* in crowding ranks appear. *Dryden.*

From hence, thence, and *whence*; in which construction *from* is superfluous.

In the necessary differences which arise *from thence*, they rather break into several divisions than join in any one publick interest; and *from hence* have always arisen the most dangerous factions. which have ruined the peace of nations.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

While future realms his wandering thoughts delight,
His daily vision, and his dream by night,
Forbidden Thebes appears before his eye,
From whence he sees his absent brother fly.
Pope, Translation of the First Book of the Thebaid of Statius.

With a *preposition*, the construction being as if the preposition with its case were a noun, of which the meaning were a compound of the signification of the combined words, e.g. from '*amidst the waves*' = the middle of the waves.

From amidst.

Thou too shalt fall by time or barb'rous foes,
Whose circling walls the sev'n fam'd hills enclose;
And thou, whose rival tow'rs invade the skies,
And *from amidst* the waves with equal glory rise.
Addison.

From among.

Here had new begun
My wand'ring, had not he who was my guide
Up hither, *from among* the trees appear'd,
Presence divine! *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 312.

From beneath.

My worthy wife our arms mislaid,
And *from beneath* my head my sword convey'd.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

From beyond.

There followed him great multitudes of people from Galilee, and *from beyond* Jordan.—*St. Matthew*, iv. 25.

From forth.

Young Aretus, *from forth* his bridal bow'r,
Brought the full laver o'er their hands to pour,
And canisters of consecrated flour.
Pope, Translation of Homer, The Odyssey.

From off.

The sea being constrained to withdraw *from off* certain tracts of lands, which lay till then at the bottom of it.—*Woodward.*

Knights, unhors'd, may rise *from off* the plain,
And fight on foot their honour to regain. *Dryden.*

From out.

a. Simply.

The king with angry threatenings *from out* a window, where he was not ashamed the world should behold him a beholder, commanded his guard and the rest of his soldiers to hasten their death.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Strong god of arms, whose iron sceptre sways
The freezing North and hyperborean seas,
Terrour is thine; and wild amazement, flung
From out thy chariot, withers ev'n the strong.
Dryden.

b. With *of.*

Whatsoever such principle there is, it was at the first found out by discourse, and drawn *from out of* the very bowels of heaven and earth.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

From under.

He, though blind of sight,
Despis'd, and thought extinguish'd quite,
With inward eyes illuminated,
His fiery virtue rous'd
From under ashes into sudden flame.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1687.

From within.

From within
The broken bowels, and the bloated skin,
A buzzing noise of bees his ears alarms:
Straight issue through the sides assembling swarms.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics.

Frómward. *prep.* Away from; in a different direction: (opposed to *towards*). *Rare.*

As cheerfully going towards as Pyrocles went froward *fromward* his death.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Frómwards. *prep.* Fromward. *Rare.*

The horizontal needle is continually varying towards east and west; and so the dipping or inclining needle is varying up and down, towards or *fromwards* the zenith.—*Cheyne.*

Frond. *s.* [Lat. *frons, frondis.*] In *Botany.* Green or leafy branch or bough: (specially applied to the class of ferns).

The *frond* itself varies in having its branches from a quarter of an inch to a full inch in breadth. —*Observations on the British Fuci, by Dr. Goodenough, &c., Linn. Soc.* iii. 19: 1797.

Ferns are plants consisting of a number of leaves or *fronds*, as they used to be called, attached to a stem, which is either subterraneous or lengthened above the ground.... Scale mosses, and Liverworts, differ much in their organs of reproduction, while they have a striking resemblance in their vegetation. This latter, which bears the name of *frond* or thallus, is either a leafy branched tuft, ... or it is a flat lobed mass of green vegetable matter lying upon the ground.—*Lindley, Introduction to Botany*, b. i. ch. iii.

Frondátion. *s.* Lopping of trees. *Rare.*

Frondation, or the taking off some of the luxuriant branches or sprays of trees, is a kind of pruning. —*Evelyn, Sylva*, iii. ii. § 8.

Front. *s.* [Lat. *frons, frontis* = forehead; often, with an extent of import, *face*; and thence, with a secondary extension, *forepart* of anything in general.]

1. Forehead or face.

a. Simply.

His *front* yet threatens, and his frowns command.
Prior.

b. As the seat of *shame* or its contrary. Alone it means impudence; compounded with *-less*, modesty. See Forehead and Frontless.

Shaftesbury was ordered to deliver up the great seal, and instantly carried over his *front* of brass and his tongue of poison to the ranks of the opposition.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Sir W. Temple.*

In his defence he [Demades] had the *front* to claim the merit of the blessings which the people had enjoyed during the long period of peace. It was probably felt that he might still be useful: at least that it was not the time to punish him: and he was acquitted.—*Thirlwall, History of Greece.*

c. As opposed to an enemy.

His forward hand, inur'd to wounds, makes way
Upon the sharpest *fronts* of the most fierce. *Daniel.*

d. Part or place opposed to the face.

Our men had shot that thundered upon them from the rampier in *front*, and from the gallies that lay at sea in flank.—*Bacon.*

e. Van of an army.

'Twixt host and host but narrow space was left,
A dreadful interval! and *front* to *front*
Presented stood, in terrible array.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 104.

2. Forepart; most prominent or conspicuous part of anything, as of a building.

Both these sides are not only returns, but parts of the *front*; and uniform without, though severally partitioned within, and are on both sides of a great and stately tower, in the midst of the *front*.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Lamb, with his sister, sat, as he anticipated, in the *front* of the pit, and having joined in encoring the epilogue, the brilliancy of which injured the farce, he gave way with equal pliancy to the common feeling, and hissed and hooted as loudly as any of his neighbours. — *Talfourd, Memoirs of Lamb.*

3. Part of the head-dress so called.

Lady Kicklebury wears a *front*, and, I make no doubt, a complete *jasey*; or she certainly would have let down her back hair, so overpowering were her feelings, and so bitter her indignation at her daughter's black ingratitude. — *Thackeray, The Kickleburys on the Rhine.*

I wear *fronts* now, and a cap. There's nothing but a pack of servant girls and bold impudent rubbish that come out in their braids, and scragups, and ringlets, and 'à la Eugénie,' and things.—*Sala, Dutch Pictures, The late Mr. D—.*

Front. *v. a.* Oppose directly, or face to face; encounter; stand over against any place or thing.

Some are either to be won to the state in a fast and true manner, or *fronted* with some other of the same party that may oppose them, and so divide the reputation.—*Bacon, Essays.*

I shall *front* thee, like some staring ghost,
With all my wrongs about me.
Dryden, Don Sebastian.

The square will be one of the most beautiful in Italy when this statue is erected, and a townhouse built at one end to *front* the church that stands at the other.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Front. *v. n.* Stand foremost. *Rare.*

I *front* but in that file,
Where others tell steps with me.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 2.

Frontal. *s.*

1. In *Anatomy.* See next entry.

2. In *Medicine.* External application, either as a bandage or for the purpose of cooling the head by evaporation.

The torpedo, alive, stupifies at a distance; but after death, produceth no such effect; which had they retained, they might have supplied opium, and served as *frontals* in phrensies.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

We may apply intercipients upon the temples mastick: *frontales* may also be applied.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

3. In *Architecture.* Little pediment over small door or window.

Vast hotels, with their gloomy *frontals*, and magnificent contempt of comfort.—*Sir E. B. Lytton, Pelham*, ch. xxiii.

4. Hanging in front of an altar. Same as Antependium.

In the arrangement and decoration of the altar of a village church, where but small sums of money can be expended, it is recommended that the altar-cloth be of green colour in the first instance, and afterwards that separate *frontals* of the other colours be obtained by degrees.—*Directorium Anglicanum*, p. 258.

Frontal. *adj.* In *Anatomy.* Connected with, constituting or helping to constitute, the forehead: (applied chiefly, as the name of certain bones; also certain cavities, processes, ridges, &c. connected with them. The *bone* being omitted, the construction is often *substantival*).

In the ox the whole of the upper surface of the cranium is formed by the *frontals*... The bison differs from the Buffalo in the greater breadth and convexity of the *frontal*.... The *frontal* sinuses extend into the horn-cores in all bovines, but not so in the majority of antelopes.... In the Chickara the *frontal* developed two pairs of horn-cores: and this peculiarity was also manifested by some gigantic antelopes now extinct.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Frontier. *s.* [Fr. *frontière.*]

1. Limit; utmost verge of any territory, border; march.

I upon my *frontiers* here keep residence,
That little which is left so to defend.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 998.

2. Forts built along the bounds of any territory. *Obsolete.*

In the *frontiers* made by the late emperour Charles the fifth, divers of their walles having given way.—*Ives, Practice of Fortification*, p. 21: 1589.

With the accent on the *last* syllable.

He'll tell...
Of palisadoes, parapets, *frontiers.*
Fitzgeoffrey, Notes from Blackfryers: 1617.

Frontier. *adj.* Bordering.

A place there lies on Gallia's utmost bounds,
Where rising seas insult the *frontier* grounds.
Addison.

Frontiniác. *s.* French wine from the district in Languedoc so called.

He [K. James I.] drank very often, which was rather out of a custom than any delight; and his drinks were of that kind for strength, as *frontiniack*, canary, high canary wine, trent wine, and Scottish ale.—*Sir A. Weldon, Court of King James*, p. 179: 1650.

Frontispiece. *s.* [Lat. *frontispicium*; from *frons* (gen. *frontis*) = forehead, front, and *specio* = see, view. The *e* is suggested by the word piece, as if the word meant a *piece in front.*] That which is seen in the front, fore part, first part, or beginning of anything: (as, 'The *frontispiece* of a book,' often an engraving).

With *frontispiece* of diamond and gold
Embellish'd, thick with sparkling orient gems
The portal shone. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 506.

Who is it has informed us that a rational soul can inhabit no tenement, unless it has just such a sort of *frontispiece*?—*Locke.*

The *frontispiece* of the townhouse has pillars of a beautiful black marble, streaked with white.—*Addison.*

Frontless. *adj.* Not blushing; wanting shame; void of diffidence.

To triumph in a lie, and a lie themselves have forged, is *frontless*. Folly often goes beyond her bounds; but Impudence knows none.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Thee, *frontless* man, we follow'd from afar,
Thy instruments of death and tools of war.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad.

For vice, though *frontless* and of harden'd face,
Is daunted at the sight of awful grace.
Id., Hind and Panther.

Fróntlet. *s.*

1. Ornament worn upon the forehead.

How now, daughter, what makes that *frontlet* on? You are too much of late i' th' frown.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 4.

They shall be as *frontlets* between thine eyes.—*Deuteronomy*, vi. 8.

2. In *Medicine.* Frontal.

To the forehead *frontlets* were applied, to restrain and intercept the influx.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

3. In *Hair-dressing.* Front.

Come, batter'd beaux, whose locks are turn'd to grey,
And crop discretion's lying badge away
Read where they vend these smart engaging things,
These flaxen *frontlets* with elastic springs;
No female eye the fair deception sees,
Not Nature's self so natural as these.
Crabbe, The Borough, Newspaper.

Froofe. *s.* [German direct, *pfropfer* = cork-screw.] Auger (tool so called). *Rare.*

And as you have seen
A shipwright bore a naval beam; he oft
Trusts at the auger's *froofe*; works still aloft,
And at the shanks helps others.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey, ix. (Nares by H. & W.)

Fróppish. *adj.* Peevish; froward.

His enemies ... had still the same power, and the same malice, and a *froppish* kind of insolence, that delighted to deprive him of any thing that pleased him, and manifestly pleased itself in vexing him.—*Lord Clarendon, Life*, iii. 968.

Oh, my dear Bud, welcome home; why dost thou look so *froppish*, who has anger'd thee?—*Wycherley, The Country Wife.*

Fróppishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Froppish.

Such husbands who cannot bear with little disdains, and first *froppishnesse* of imprudent youth, till rectified by kind and winning moderation, are like to those that choose the sour grapes, and leave to others the ripe delicious clusters.—*Translation of Plutarch's Morals*, iii. 11. (Ord MS.)

Frore. *part. adj.* Same as Frorn, this latter being the more correct form.

The parching air
Burns *frore*, and cold performs th' effect of fire.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 594.

Frorn. *part. adj.* [A.S. *ge-froren*, pass. part. of *frysan* = freeze; the *s* of the root being changed to *r*, as also in *ge-coren*, from *cēósan* = choose, and *forloren*, from *leósan* loose.] Frozen. *Obsolete.*

My heartblood is well nigh *frorne* I feel,
And my galage grown fast to my heel.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Fróry. *adj.* Frozen.

Her up betwixt his rugged hands he rear'd,
And with his *frory* lips full softly kist.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 8, 35.

Frost. *s.* Congelation; freezing; work imitative of frost.

This is the state of man: to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hopes, to-morrow blossoms,
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him;
The third day comes a *frost*, a killing *frost*,
And when he thinks, good easy man, full surely
His greatness is a ripening, nips his root,
And then he falls. *Shakespear, Henry VIII.* iii. 2.

When the *frost* seizes upon wine, only the more waterish parts are congealed; there is a mighty spirit which can retreat into itself, and within its own compass lie secure from the freezing impression.—*South, Sermons.*

Behold the groves that shine with silver *frost*,
Their beauty wither'd, and their verdure lost.
Pope, Pastorals, Winter.

Frost. *v. n.* Shoot out like the water of a moist surface when crystallized by frost.

If the metal be too hot when it drops into the water, the glass-drop certainly *frosts* and cracks all over.—*Birch, History of the Royal Society*, i. 38.

Fróstbite. *s.* Effect of partial cold on any part of the surface of the body, when sufficiently intense to take the appearance of freezing.

If the cold be excessive, or its action prolonged, the part, after suffering more or less uneasiness, loses its sensibility. This state of torpefaction or benumbing, when fully established, is denominated *frostbite*, and unless speedily relieved is followed by the death of the part.—*Pereira, Materia Medica*, p. 24.

Frostbítten. *adj.* Nipped or withered by the frost.

The leaves are too much *frostbitten*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Frósted. *adj.* Laid on like hoar frost.

The rich brocaded silk unfold,
Where rising flow'rs grow stiff with *frosted* gold.
Gay.

Fróstily. *adv.* In a frosty manner; without warmth of affection.

Courtling, I rather thou should'st utterly
Dispraise my work than praise it *frostily*.
B. Jonson.

Frósting. *verbal abs.* Condition of that which is frosted. In the extract, effects of of a frost in the way of giving ruddiness to the complexion.

Like as fond mothers use to send forth their daughters on *frosting*, early in cold mornings (though into the midst of a vaporous and foggy ayre), who whiles they strive for a colour lose their health.—*Bishop Hall, Quo Vadis?* (Ord MS.)

Fróstless. *adj.* Wanting, destitute of frost.

Did you ever see such a *frostless* winter?—*Swift's Journal, To Stella*, Jan. 14, 1710-11. (Ord MS.)

Fróstnail. *s.* Nail with a prominent head driven into the horse's shoes, in order that it may keep its footing on the ground rendered slippery by frost.

The claws are straight only to take hold, for better progression; as a horse that is shod with *frostnails*.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

Fróstwork. *s.* Work in which the substance is laid on with inequalities, like the dew congealed upon shrubs.

By nature shap'd to various figures, those
The fruitful rain, and these the hail compose;
The snowy fleece and curious *frostwork* these
Produce the dew, and those the gentle breeze.
Sir R. Blackmore.

No sooner did the warm aspect of good fortune shine out again, but all those exalted ideas of virtue and honour, raised, like a beautiful kind of *frostwork*, in the cold season of adversity, dissolved and disappeared.—*Bishop Warburton, On Prodigies*, p. 17.

Frósty. *adj.*

1. Having the power of congelation; excessively cold.

For all my blood in Rome's great quarrel shed,
For all the *frosty* nights that I have watch'd,
Be pitiful to my condemned sons.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, iii. 1.

The air, if very cold, irritateth the flame, and maketh it burn more fiercely; as fire scorcheth in *frosty* weather.—*Bacon.*

A gnat, half starved with cold and hunger, went out one *frosty* morning to a bee-hive.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Hoary; resembling frost: (often applied to grey-haired heads).

Where is loyalty?
If it be banish'd from the *frosty* head,
Where shall it find a harbour in the earth?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. v. 1.

3. Cold; chill: (as opposed to *warmth* of *temperament*).

Frote. *v. a.* [Fr. *frotter.*] Rub. *Rare.*

She smells, she kisseth, and her corps
She loves excedyngly;
She tuftes her haire, she *frotes* her face,
She idle loves to be.
Kendall, Flowers of Epigrammes: 1577. (Nares by H. and W.)

The rounde aristolochia doth beautifie, clense, and fasten the teeth, if they be often *froted* or rubbed with the powder thereof.—*Gerarde, Herbal*, 698. (Ord MS.)

Fróterer. *s.* One who frotes; rubber. *Rare.*

I curl his periwig, paint his cheeks, perfume his breath; I am his *froterer* or rubber in a hot house.—*Marston, What you will.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Froth. *s.* [O.N. *frauð.*]

1. Foam; bubbles caused in liquors by agitation.

When wind expireth from under the sea, as it causeth some resounding of the water, so it causeth some light motions of bubbles, and white circles of *froth*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

They were the *froth* my raging folly mov'd
When it boil'd up; I knew not then I lov'd,
Yet then lov'd most. *Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

If now the colours of natural bodies are to be mingled, let water, a little thickened with soap, be agitated to raise a *froth*: and after that *froth* has stood a little, there will appear, to one that shall view it intently, various colours every where in the surfaces of the bubbles; but to one that shall go so far off that he cannot distinguish the colours from one another, the whole *froth* will grow white with a perfect whiteness.—*Sir I. Newton.*

A painter, having finished the picture of a horse, excepting the loose *froth* about his mouth and his bridle; and after many unsuccessful essays, despairing to do that to his satisfaction, in a great rage threw a spunge at it, all besmeared with the colours, which fortunately hitting upon the right place, by one bold stroke of chance most exactly supplied the want of skill in the artist.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

2. Any empty or senseless show of wit or eloquence.

It was long speech, but all *froth*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Froth. *v. n.* Foam.

He frets within, *froths* treason at his mouth,
And churns it through his teeth.
Dryden, Don Sebastian.

Excess muddies the best wit, and only makes it flutter and *froth* high.—*Grew.*

Froth. *v. a.* Make to froth: (as to *froth* beer, i.e. to make it rise on the top).

Fill me a thousand pots, and *froth* 'em, *froth* 'em.
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Pilgrim.

He *frothed* his bumpers to the brim;
A jollier year we shall not see.
But tho' his eyes are waxing dim,
And tho' his foes speak ill of him,
He was a friend to me.
Tennyson, Death of the Old Year.

Fróthiness. *s.* Emptiness; triflingness.

The vanity of his conversation, and the profaneness and *frothiness* of his discourse.—*South, Sermons*, viii. 264.

Fróthy. *adj.*

1. Full of foam, froth, or spume.

The sap of trees is of different natures; some watery and clear, as vines, beeches, pears; some thick, as apples; some gummy, as cherries; and some *frothy*, as elms.—*Bacon.*

Behold a *frothy* substance rise;
Be cautious, or your bottle flies. *Swift.*

2. Vain; empty; trifling.

What's a voluptuous dinner, and the *frothy* vanity of discourse that commonly attends these pompous entertainments? What is it but a mortification to a man of sense and virtue?—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Though the principles of religion were never so clear and evident, yet they may be made ridiculous by vain and *frothy* men; as the gravest and wisest person in the world may be abused by being put in a fool's coat.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Frounce. *v. a.* [Fr. *froncer.*] Frizzle; friz; ruffle: (chiefly applied to the *dressing* of the *hair*. As a substantive, it appears, at least in the extract under the next entry, to have been confounded with Flounce).

Some *frounce* their curled hair in courtly guise,
Some prank their ruffs, and others timely dight
Their gay attire. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Thus, Night, oft see me in thy pale career,
Till civil suited Morn appear;
Not trick'd and *frounc'd* as she was wont,
With the Attick boy to hunt.
Milton, Il Penseroso, 121.

Frounce. *s.* See Frounce, *v. a.*

What! shall I leave my state to pins and poking-sticks,
To farthingales and *frounces?*
Beaumont and Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas.

Froúnced. *part. adj.* Frizzed; ruffled.

Some warlike sign must be used; either a slovenly buskin, or an overstaring *frounced* head.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Froúsy. *adj.*

1. Fetid; musty.

Petticoats in *frouzy* heaps. *Swift.*

2. Dim; cloudy.

When first Diana leaves her bed,
Vapours and steams her looks disgrace;
A *frouzy* dirty-colour'd red
Sits on her cloudy wrinkled face. *Swift.*

Frow. *s.* [German, *frau* = woman.] Woman: (generally applied to those of Holland and Germany).

A Dutch *froe's* colour hath no grace,
Seen in a Roman lady's face.
Florio, Translation of Montaigne, p. 269

They are now
Buxom as Bacchus' *frows*, revelling, dancing.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit at several Weapons.

Your alewives, like the German *froas*, are all cheeks to the belly.—*Junius, Sin stigmatized*, p. 38.

Frow. *adj.* [?] ? Brittle. *Rare.*

That [timber] which grows in gravel is subject to be *frow* (as they term it) and brittle.—*Evelyn.*

Fróward. *adj.* [A.S. *fram weard* = from, and ward; hence the opposite to *to-ward*, i.e. *untoward.*] Resistant; obstinate.

The *froward* pain of mine own heart made me delight to punish him, whom I esteemed the chiefest let in the way.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Whose ways are crooked, and they *froward* in their paths.—*Proverbs*, ii. 15.

Time moveth so round, that a *froward* retention of custom is as turbulent a thing as innovation.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Motions occasion sleep, as we find by the common use and experience of rocking *froward* children in cradles.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Frówardly. *adv.* In a froward manner; peevishly; perversely.

I hid me and was wroth, and he went *frowardly* in the way of his heart.—*Isaiah*, lvii. 17.

Frówardness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Froward; peevishness; perverseness.

How many *frowardnesses* of ours does he smother? how many indignities does he pass by? how many affronts does he put up at our hands?—*South, Sermons.*

We'll mutually forget
The warmth of youth and *frowardness* of age.
Addison, Cato.

Frówer. *s.* Tool used by woodmen and coopers: (in the extract for splitting; but, probably, allied in origin to Froofe).

A *frower* of iron for cleaving of lath,
With roll for a sawpit, good husbandry hath.
Tusser, Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Frówing. *adj.* [?] ? Foggy; damp. *Rare.*

Gather not roses in a wet and *frowing* houre.
Sir J. Suckling, Aglaura: 1638. (Nares by H. and W.)

Frówish. *adj.* Musty. *Obsolete.*

He that is rank or *frowish* in savour, hircosus.—*Withal, Dictionarie*, p. 236: 1608. (Nares by H. and W.)

Frown. *v. n.* [N.Fr. *frogner.*] Express displeasure by contracting the face to wrinkles; look stern.

Say, that she *frown*: I'll say, she looks as clear
As morning roses newly wash'd with dew.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

Frown. *v. a.* Drive back with a look of haughtiness or displeasure.

Ventidius fix'd his eyes upon my passage,
Severely, as he meant to *frown* me back.
Dryden, All for Love.

frown. *s.* Wrinkled look; look of displeasure.

Patiently endure that *frown* of fortune, and by some notable exploit win again her favour.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

In his half-clos'd eyes
Stern vengeance yet and hostile terror stand;
His front yet threatens and his *frowns* command.
Prior.

Frówningly. *adv.* Sternly; with a look of displeasure.

What, look'd he *frowningly*?
A countenance more in sorrow than in anger.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 2.

Fówy. *adj.* [?] Damp. *Obsolete.*

But in they with thy gotes should yede,
They soon might be corrupted;
Or like not of the *frowy* fede,
Or with the weeds be glutted.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Frózen. *part. adj.*

1. Congealed with cold.

What was the waste of war, what fierce alarms
Shook Asia's crown with European arms;
Ev'n such have heard, if any such there be,
Whose earth is bounded by the *frozen* sea.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Fierce Boreas, with his offspring, issues forth
T' invade the *frozen* waggon of the North.
Id., Translations from Ovid.

2. Chill in affection; wanting in warmth of feeling or enthusiasm.

Against whom was the fine *frozen* knight, *frozen* in despair; but his armour naturally representing ice, and all his furniture lively answering thereto.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Be not ever *frozen*, coy,
One beam of love will soon destroy,
And melt that ice to floods of joy. *Carew.*

3. Void of heat of appetite.

Even here, where *frozen* chastity retires,
Love finds an altar for forbidden fires.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

Frózenness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Frozen; state of being frozen.

They soon return to that *frozenness* which is hardly dissolved.—*Bishop Gauden, Hieraspistes*, p. 486: 1653.

Frúctiferous. *adj.* Bearing fruit. (In *Horticulture*, Fruitbearing *commoner*. Applied to results in general).

(For example see extract under Luciferous.)

Fructificátion. *s.* Act of causing or of bearing fruit; fecundation; fertility.

That the sap doth powerfully rise in the Spring, to put the plant in a capacity of *fructification*, he that hath beheld how many gallons of water may be drawn from a birch-tree, hath slender reason to doubt.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Frúctify. *v. a.* Make fruitful; fertilise.

Neither doth the earth bring furthe buddes, or leaves, or other frute, onles it receives moysture of the raine; nor the raine doth *fructifie* without earth.—*Martin, Marriage of Priests*, sign. Ee. i. b.: 1554.

The legal levies the sovereign raises are as vapours which the sun exhales, which fall down in sweet showers to *fructify* the earth.—*Howel, Vocall Forrest.*

Wherees'er she looks, behold some sudden birth
Adorns the trees, and *fructifies* the earth.
Granville.

Frúctify. *v. n.* Bear fruit.

It watereth the heart, to the end it may *fructify*; maketh the virtuous, in trouble, full of magnanimity and courage; and serveth as a most approved remedy against all doleful and heavy accidents which befal men in this present life.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Thus would there nothing *fructify*, either near or under them, the sun being horizontal to the poles.—*Brown.*

Fructuátion. *s.* Act of putting forth fruit.

Knowing . . . with what superabundant population the first *fructuation* of an advancing society is loaded.—*Pownal*, p. 60: 1782.

Frúctuous. *adj.* Fruitful; fertile; impregnating with fertility.

Apples of price, and plenteous sheaves of corn,
Oft interlac'd occur; and both imbibe
Fitting congenial juice, so rich the soil,
So much does *fructuous* moisture o'erbound!
J. Philips, Cyder.

Frúgal. *adj.* [Fr. *frugal*; Lat. *frugi.*] Thrifty; sparing; parsimonious; not prodigal; not profuse; not lavish.

Reasoning, I oft admire,
How nature wise and *frugal* could commit
Such disproportions, with superfluous hand
So many nobler bodies to create,
Greater so manifold to this one use.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 25.

If through mists he shoots his sullen beams,
Frugal of light, in loose and straggling streams,
Suspect a drisling day.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil.

Frugálity. *s.* Thrift; parsimony; good husbandry.

As for the general sort of men, *frugality* may be the cause of drinking water; for that is no small saving, to pay nothing for one's drink.—*Bacon.*

Frugality and bounty too,
Those diff'ring virtues, meet in you. *Walker.*

In this *frugality* of your praises some things I cannot omit.—*Dryden, Fables*, dedication.

The boundaries of virtues are indivisible lines: it is impossible to march up close to the frontiers of *frugality*, without entering the territories of parsimony.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Frúgally. *adv.* Parsimoniously; sparingly; thriftily.

He would have us live soberly, that is to say, honestly, shamefacedly, chastely, temperately, and *frugally*.—*Woolton, Christian Manual*, sign. L. iii. b.: 1576.

Mean time young Pasimond his marriage press'd,
And *frugally* resolv'd, the charge to shun,
To join his brother's bridal with his own.
Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia.

Frugíferous. *adj.* Bearing fruit: (Fruitbearing *commoner*).

Every *frugiferous* herb which is upon the face of the earth.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabalistica*, p. 8: 1653.

Frugívorous. *adj.* [Lat. *fruges* = fruit; *voro* = devour, eat.] Feeding on fruit: (as opposed to Carnivorous, Graminivorous, and other similar compounds).

In a *frugivorous* bat I find the following vertebral formula.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Fruit. *s.* [Lat. *fructus*; O.Fr. *fruict.*]

1. Product of a tree or plant in which the seeds are contained.

The strawberry grows underneath the nettle,
And wholesome berries thrive and ripen best,
Neighboured by *fruit* of baser quality.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 1.

2. Part of a plant which is taken for food.

By tasting of that *fruit* forbid,
Where they sought knowledge, they did error find.
Sir J. Davies.

3. Production.

The *fruit* of the spirit is in all goodness, and righteousness, and truth.—*Ephesians*, v. 9.

4. Offspring of the womb; young of an animal.

Blessed shall be the *fruit* of thy body.—*Deuteronomy*, xxviii. 4.

Shall the women eat their *fruit*, and the children of a span long?—*Lamentations*, ii. 20.

Can'st thou their reck'nings keep? the time compute,
When their swol'n bellies shall enlarge the *fruit*.
Sandys.

5. Advantage gained by any enterprise or conduct.

What is become of all the king of Sweden's victories? Where are the *fruits* of them at this day? Or of what benefit will they be to posterity?—*Swift.*

Another *fruit*, from considering things in themselves, will be, that each man will pursue his thoughts in that method which will be most agreeable to the nature of the thing, and to his apprehension of what it suggests to him.—*Locke.*

6. Effect or consequence of any action.

She blushed when she considered the effect of granting; she was pale when she remembered the *fruits* of denying.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

7. Dessert after the meat.

Give first admittance to the embassadors;
My news shall be the *fruit* to that great feast.
Shakespear, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Fruit. *v. n.* Produce fruit.

As it is three years before they *fruit*, I might as well at my age plant oaks, and hope to have the advantage of their timber.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Fruítage. *s.* Fruit collectively; various fruits.

In heav'n the trees
Of life ambrosial *fruitage* bear, and vines
Yield nectar. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 426.

Greedily they pluck'd
The *fruitage*, fair to sight, like that which grew
Near that bituminous lake where Sodom flam'd.
Ibid. x. 561.

What is more ordinary with them than the taking in flowers and *fruitage* for the garnishing of their work?—*Dr. H. More.*

Fruítbearer. *s.* That which produces fruit.

Trees, especially *fruitbearers*, are often infected with the measels.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Fruítbearing. *adj.* Having the quality of producing fruit.

By this way graft trees of different kinds one on another, as *fruitbearing* trees on those that bear not.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Fruíterer. *s.* One who trades in fruit.

I did fight with one Samson Stockfish, a *fruiterer*, behind Gray's-inn.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* iii. 2.

Walnuts the *fruit'rer's* hand in Autumn stain;
Blue plumbs and juicy pears augment his gain.
Gay.

Fruítery. *s.*

1. Fruit collectively taken.

Oft, notwithstanding all thy care
To help thy plants, on the small *fruitery*
Exempt from ills, an oriental blast
Disastrous flies. *J. Philips, Cyder.*

2. Fruitloft; repository for fruit.

Fruítful. *adj.*

1. Fertile; abundantly productive; liberal of vegetable product.

If she continued cruel, he could no more sustain his life than the earth remain *fruitful* in the sun's continual absence.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The Earth,
Though in comparison of Heav'n, so small,
Nor glist'ring, may of solid good contain
More plenty than the sun that barren shines,
Whose virtue on itself works no effect,
But in the *fruitful* earth.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 91.

2. Actually bearing fruit.

Adonis' gardens,
That one day bloom'd, and *fruitful* were the next.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 6.

3. Prolific; childbearing: (opposed to *barren*).

Hear, Nature, hear; dear goddess, hear!
Suspend thy purpose, if thou did'st intend
To make this creature *fruitful*.
Into her womb convey sterility!
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 4.

Male he created thee, but thy consort
Female for race; then bless'd mankind, and said,
Be *fruitful*, multiply, and fill the Earth;
Subdue it, and throughout dominion hold.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 529.

I have copied Nature, making the youths amorous and the damsels *fruitful*.—*Gay, Preface to the What d'ye call it.*

4. Plenteous; abounding in anything.

While you, my lord, the rural shades admire,
And from Britannia's publick posts retire,
Me into foreign realms my fate conveys,
Through nations *fruitful* of immortal lays.
Addison.

uitfully. *adv.* In a fruitful manner.

So as to be prolific.

How sacred seeds of sea, and air, and earth,
And purer fire through universal night,
And empty space did *fruitfully* unite. *Roscommon.*

2. Plenteously; abundantly.

You have many opportunities to cut him off: if your will want not, time and place will be *fruitfully* offered.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, iv. 6.

Fruitfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Fruitful.

1. Fertility.

Neither can we ascribe the same *fruitfulness* to any part of the earth, nor the same virtue to any plant thereon growing, that they had before the flood.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

2. Fecundity.

The goddess, present at the match she made,
So bless'd the bed, such *fruitfulness* convey'd,
That ere ten moons had sharpen'd either horn,
To crown their bliss, a lovely boy was born.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid.

3. Abundance.

The remedy of *fruitfulness* is easy, but no labour will help the contrary: I will like and praise some things in a young writer, which yet, if he continues in, I cannot but justly hate him for.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Fruition. *s.* [Lat. *fruor* = enjoy.] Enjoyment; possession; pleasure given by possession or use.

The consummation of all earthly bliss,
The full *fruition* of a kingly crown. *Peele.*

Man doth not seem to rest satisfied either with *fruition* of that wherewith his life is preserved, or with performance of such actions as advance him most deservedly in estimation.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

I am driv'n, by breath of her renown,
Either to seek shipwreck, or to arrive
Where I may have *fruition* of her love.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. v. 5.

God riches and renown to men imparts,
E'vn all they wish; and yet their narrow hearts
Cannot so great a fluency receive,
But their *fruition* to a stranger leave.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Psalms.

Wit once, like beauty, without art or dress,
Naked and unadorn'd, could find success;
Till by *fruition*, novelty destroy'd,
The nymph must find new charms to be enjoy'd.
Granville.

Affliction generally disables a man from pursuing those vices in which the guilt of men consists; if the affliction be on his body, his appetites are weakened, and capacity of *fruition* destroyed.—*Rogers, Sermons.*

I shall not expose his transports to you—a stranger shall not intermeddle with his joy. I leave him in the *fruition* of that felicity which a heart so honest, simple, and feeling as his will sooner or later certainly obtain, from a heart as simple, good, and honest as his own.—*Emilia Wyndham*, ch. lvi.

Fruitive. *adj.* Relating to, or consisting in, fruition or enjoyment. *Rare.*

To whet our longings for *fruitive* or experimental knowledge, it is reserved among the prerogatives of being in heaven, to know how happy we shall be when there.—*Boyle.*

Fruitless. *adj.*

1. Barren of, or not bearing, fruit (either *real*, or *figurative* in the sense of offspring).

The Spaniards of Mexico, for the first forty years, could not make our kind of wheat bear seed; but it grew up as high as the trees, and was *fruitless*.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Upon my head they plac'd a *fruitless* crown,
And put a barren sceptre in my gripe;
No son of mine succeeding.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 1.

2. Vain; productive of no advantage; idle; unprofitable.

O! let me not, quoth he, return again
Back to the world, whose joys so *fruitless* are,
But let me here for ay in peace remain,
Or straighteway on that last long voyage fare.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The other is for entirely waving all searches into antiquity, in relation to this controversy, as being either needless or *fruitless*.—*Waterland.*

Fruitlessly. *adv.* In a fruitless manner; vainly; idly; unprofitably.

After this fruit curiosity *fruitlessly* enquireth, and confidence blindly determineth. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Walking they talk'd and *fruitlessly* divin'd
What friend the priestess by those words design'd.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Fruitlessness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Fruitless; barrenness; unfruitfulness; vanity.

Christ whips our *fruitlessness* in the innocent figtree; like as the manner was among the Persians, when their great men had offended, to take their garments and beat them.—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 26.

Certainly the *fruitlessness* and inexcusableness of their vice [swearing] considered, almost no sinners have more to answer for.—*Boyle, Against customary Swearing*, p. 120.

Fruity. *adj.* Resembling, or having the flavour of, fruit: (especially *the* fruit of which any particular thing is made, e.g. the vine in '*fruity* wine').

Frúment. *s.* Older form of Frumenty.

Frument, with venyson, &c.—*Fabyan*, vol. ii.: A.D. 1530. (Rich.)

Frumentáceous. *adj.* Having the character of corn or wheat; see extract.

Frumentaceous plants are those which produce geniculated or knotted stalks, with reed-like leaves, and whose seed growing in spikes or jubæ is useful to make pultege or bread.... Wheat, barley, rye, millet, &c., are *frumentaceous* plants. Some authors use *frumentaceous* in a narrower sense, restraining it to plants which bear a conformity to wheat, either in respect to their fruit, leaves, ears, or the like.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Frumentátion. *s.* [Lat. *frumentatio*; of which it is an English form, rather than a true English word.] Largess of corn.

Frumentation among the Romans [was] a largess of corn bestowed on the people.... At first the number of those to whom this largess was given was indeterminate, till Augustus fixed it at two hundred thousand.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Frúmenty. *s.* [Fr. *frumentée* (Cotgrave); from Lat. *frumentum* = corn.] Food made of wheat boiled in milk. See Furmenty.

Frumenty makes the principal entertainment of all our country wakes. Our country people call it *firmity*. It is an agreeable composition of boiled wheat, milk, spice, and sugar.—*Dr. Gower, Materials for a History of Cheshire*, p. 10.

Frúmetary. *s.* Frumenty. *Rare.*

The fifth book is of pease-porridge; under which are included *frumetary*, water-gruel, &c.—*King, Art of Cookery*, letter 3. (Rich.)

Frump. *v. a.* [?] Mock. *Obsolete.*

I am abus'd and *frump'd*, sir.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Maid of the Mill.

You must learn to mock too, *frump* your own father on occasion.—*Ruggles, Comedy of Ignoramus*, v. 2: 1630.

Cassius Chorea, ... who being now farre stept in years, Caius was wont to *frump* and flout in most opprobrious terms, as a wanton and effeminate person.—*Holland, Translation of Suetonius*, p. 149. (Rich.)

With *off*. Fob off.

Was ever gentlewoman
So *frump'd off* with a fool?
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Chances.

Frump. *s.* [?] Joke; flout; trick of mockery. *Obsolete.*

☛ It appeareth that they which utterly can be pleasaunt, and when time serveth can give a merie answer, or use a nipping taunt, shall be able to abash a right worthie man, and make him at his wittes end, through the sodaine quick and unlooked for *frump* given.—*Wilson, Art of Rhetorique*, p. 137. (Rich.)

From hence this orator, this parcel of wit, flies out into a pleasant *frump*, as he thinks, but indeed an ugly, inhuman, loathsome ribaudrie.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy*, p. 164.

You must look to be envied, and endure a few court *frumps* for it.—*B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

Sweet widow, leave your *frumps*, and be edified.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Scornful Lady.

He [Fabius Maximus] nothing at all regarding such words, persisted still continually in his designes, ... saying to his friends, that he who would not abide and scoffe, but feared *frumps* and reviling words, was a greater coward than he who fled before his enemy.—*Holland, Translation of Plutarch*, p. 353. (Rich.)

To be girded with *frumps* and curtail gibes.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.* (Rich.)

Frump. *s.* [? That the meaning of this word may be a person on whom jests may be made (especially an elderly woman), is not unlikely; in which case its connexion with the preceding is clear. At the same time it may be nothing more than the older term misunderstood, its newer application being suggested by *frow* and *frowsy*. Richardson, who gives only the older sense of *gibe*, connects it with *frampold*.] Formal, grotesque, old woman.

'There,' exclaimed Mrs. Green, 'that's it. You are like the odious *frumps* I have just been talking of—"something bad will come of it."'—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. ii. ch. iv.

Frúmping. *part. adj.* Gibing. *Obsolete.*

Those [lawyers] I meane who having broken loose oversoone from the grammer schoole, run to and fro in all corners studying for scoffes, and *frumping* flouts, nor for meet pleas to help any cause.—*Holland, Translation of Ammianus Marcellinus.* (Rich.)

Frush. *v. a.* [O.Fr. *froisser*.] Break, bruise, or crush. *Obsolete.*

They are sore *frushed* with sickness, or too farre withered with age.—*Holinshed, Description of Ireland*, p. 29.

I like thy armour well;
I'll *frush* it, and unlock the rivets all,
But I'll be master of it.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, v. 6.

Rinaldo's armour *frush'd* and hack'd they had.
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso.

Frush. *s.* [Frog is another name for this part, which, as *frosch* is the German for *frog* (= *rana*), and *fresher*, with a like meaning, is provincial English, is probably named from the animal.] See extract.

Frush [is] a sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole, and at some distance from the toe: it divides into two branches, running towards the heel, in the form of a fork.—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

Frustráneous. *adj.* Vain; useless; unprofitable; without advantage. *Rare.*

Their attempts being so *frustraneous*, and the demonstrations to the contrary so perspicuous, it is a marvel that any man should be zealously affected in a cause that has neither truth nor any honest usefulness in it.—*Dr. H. More.*

He timely withdraws his *frustraneous* baffled kindnesses, and sees the folly of endeavouring to stroke a tyger into a lamb, or to court an Ethiopian out of his colour.—*South, Sermons.*

Frústrate. *v. a.* [Lat. *frustra* = in vain.] Defeat; disappoint; balk; nullify.

The act of parliament which gave all his lands to the queen, did cut off and *frustrate* all such conveyances.—*Spenser.*

Now thou hast avenged
Supplanted Adam; and by vanquishing
Temptation, hast regain'd lost paradise,
And *frustrated* the conquest fraudulent.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 606.

Felton and Bellingham reposed trust in no human being; and they were therefore able to accomplish their evil purposes. But Babington's conspiracy against Elizabeth, Fawkes's conspiracy against James, Gerard's conspiracy against Cromwell, the Rye House conspiracy, Despard's conspiracy, the Cato Street conspiracy, were all discovered, *frustrated*, and punished.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.

Frústrate. *adj.*

1. Vain; ineffectual; useless; unprofitable.

Few things are so restrained to any one end or purpose, that, the same being extinct, they should forthwith utterly become *frustrate*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

He is drown'd,
Whom thus we stray to find, and the sea mocks
Our *frustrate* search on land.
Shakespear, Tempest, iii. 3.

The ruler of the province of Judea being by Julian busied in the re-edifying of this temple, flaming balls of fire issuing near the foundation, and oft consuming the workmen, made the enterprize *frustrate*.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

All at once employ their thronging darts;
But out of order thrown, in air they join,
And multitude makes *frustrate* the design.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid.

2. Disappointed; defeated; balked.

That my lord be not defeated and *frustrate* in his purpose.—*Judith*, xi. 11.

It is an axiom of nature that natural desire cannot utterly be *frustrate*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Stern look'd the fiend, as *frustrate* of his will;
Not half suffic'd, and greedy yet to kill. *Dryden.*

Frustrátion. *s.* Disappointment; defeat.

If inculpable *frustration* were intolerable.—*Barrow*, vol. i. serm. 1.

Vain heats and presumptuous conceits, to which no answer will be given but shame and *frustration*.—*Dr. H. More, On the Seven Churches*, pref.

In states notoriously irreligious, a secret and irresistible power countermands their deepest projects, splits their counsels, and smites their most refined policies with *frustration* and a curse.—*South, Sermons.*

Frústratory. *adj.* Causing any procedure to be void; vacating any former process.

Bartolus restrains this to a *frustratory* appeal.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Frústum. *s.* [Lat.] Piece cut off or separated from a body; crum: (chiefly used in *Geometry*, especially in conic sections).

We have a general theorem in Mr. Maclaurin's Treatise of Fluxions concerning the *frustum* of a sphere, cone, spheroid, or conoid, terminated by parallel planes, when compared with a cylinder of the same altitude, on a base equal to the middle section of the *frustum* made by a parallel plane. The difference between the *frustum* and the cylinder is always the same in different parts of the same or of similar solids, when the inclination of the planes to the axis, and the altitude of the *frustum*, are given. —*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Frutéscent. *adj.* Having the tendency, or beginning, to take the character of a shrub, as an herb may do by growing larger, and a tree by growing smaller: (this, at least, is the notion suggested by the forms in *-esc-*; it is, however, generally used as Frutical.)

By this means a *frutescent* character may be given to the smallest herbs, as is done with the tree mignionette.—*Lindley, Theory and Practice of Horticulture.*

Frútex. *s.* pl. *frutices.* [Lat.—not naturalized, though occasionally used in *Botany*, and common as the basis of several derivatives. Of these Frutical, etymologically the most correct (being formed as *vertical* from *vertex*), is the rarest; while *fruticose* (which, etymologically, means *abounding in shrubs*, rather than *shrublike*, and applies to the *shrubbery* rather than the *shrub*) is the commonest.] Shrub.

Frútical. *adj.* [see remarks under Frutex.] Having the nature of a shrub. *Rare.*

This shrubbe or *fruticall* plant (shrubby trefoil) hath so many singular and excellent vertues contained in it, that some have called it by the name chiliodunamis, that is, having a hundred properties. —*Gerard, Herball*, p. 1129. (Ord MS.)

Frúticant. *adj.* Full of shoots. *Rare.*

These we shall divide into the greater and more eduous, *fruticant* and shrubby.—*Evelyn*, introduction, § 3.

Frúticose. *adj.* [see remarks under Frutex.] Shrubby.

Fruticose stalks of plants are those of a hard woody substance.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Fry. *s.* [Mesogothic, *fraivs* = seed.]

1. Swarm of little fishes just produced from the spawn.

They come to us but as love draws;
He swallows us, and never chaws:
By him, as by chain'd shot, whole ranks do die;
He is the tyrant pike, and we the *fry*. *Donne.*

Forthwith the sounds and seas, each creek and bay,
With *fry* innumerable swarm, and shoals
Of fish, that with their fins and shining scales
Glide under the green wave in sculls that oft
Bank the mid-sea. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 399.

The angler had the hap to draw up a very little fish from among the *fry*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

So close behind some promontory lie
The huge leviathans, t' attend their prey;
And give no chace, but swallow in the *fry*,
Which through their gaping jaws mistake the way.
Dryden.

2. Any swarm of animals; or young people in contempt.

Out of the *fry* of these rakehell horseboys, growing up in knavery and villany, are their kern continually supplied and maintained.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Them before the *fry* of children young,
Their wanton sports and childish mirth did play,
And to the maidens' sounding timbrels sung.
Id., Faerie Queen.

Draw me no constellations there,
Nor dog, nor goat, nor bull, nor bear;
Nor any of that monstrous *fry*
Of animals that stock the sky. *Oldham.*

The young *fry* must be held at a distance, and kept under the discipline of contempt.—*Collier, On Pride.*

3. Swarm in general.

A flood of mischief flowes,
A heap of hurts, a *frie* of foule decaies,
A flock of feares, and thralls a thousand waies.
Sackville, Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 56.

4. Lamb's-*fry*, as the name of a dish, comes under this head, the meaning of the second element being Testicles.

Fry. *v. a.* [Lat. *frigo.*] Dress food in a pan on the fire.

1. Suffer the action of fire.

So when with crackling flames a cauldron *fries*,
The bubbling waters from the bottom rise;
Above the brims they force their fiery way,
Black vapours climb aloft, and cloud the day.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

3. Melt with heat.

Spices and gums about them melting *fry*,
And, phenix like, in that rich nest they die. *Waller.*

4. Be agitated like liquor in the pan on the fire.

Where no ford he finds, no water *fries*,
Nor billows with unequal murmurs roar,
But smoothly slide along, and swell the shore,
That course he steer'd.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Fry. *s.* Dish of things fried.

(For example see following entry.)

Frýing. *verbal abs.* Process by which anything is fried.

Frying is akin to this [broiling] . . . but as . . . the meat is cut into thin slices, and laid in a vessel which is interposed between the meat and the naked fire, the heat is more equally applied to the whole substance . . . a *fry* has more oily matter than a broil. —*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Frýingpan. *s.* Pan for frying.

A freeman of London has the privilege of disturbing a whole street with the twanking of a brass kettle or a *fryingpan*.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Fall out of the fryingpan into the fire. Escape from a lesser by plunging into a greater evil.

If I pass by sea, I may chance to *fall* from *the fryingpan into the fire*.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

We understand by *out of the fryingpan into the fire*, that things go from bad to worse.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Fúage. *s.* See extract.

Fuage, or *focage*, [was] a tax or imposition laid on hearths or chimneys, i.e. on fireplaces, or families, from which was probably derived the hearth-silver, and chimney-money. . . . Edward the Black Prince, having Aquitaine granted him, laid an imposition of *fuage*, or *focage*, upon the subjects of that dukedom; viz. one shilling for every fire-place. . . . Sometimes it was also called *fournage* on account of the oven or furnace.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce.

Fub. *v. a.* Same as Fob.

Why Doll, why Doll, I say, my letter *fubb'd* too,
And no access without I mend my manners?
Beaumont and Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas.

Fub. *s.* Stuffy person.

The same foule deformed *fubs*.—*Rub and a Great Cast*, Ep. 44: 1614.

Fúbbery. *s.* [from *fub* = fob.] Deception. *Rare.*

O, no; but dream the most fantastical,
O heaven! O *fubbery, fubbery!*
Marston, Malcontent, i. 3.

Fúbby. *adj.* Same as Fubsy.

The sculptors and painters apply this epithet *fubbs* to children, and say for instance of the boy of Fiammengo, that they are *fubby*.—*Nichols, Literary Anecdotes*, vol. ix. p. 339.

Fúbsy. *adj.* Short and stuffy.

Already had Vanslyperken removed his sword and belt, and laid them with his three-cornered laced hat on the side-table; he was already cosily, as of wont, seated upon the widow's little *fubsy* sofa, with the lady by his side, and he had just taken her hand and was about to renew his suit, . . . when who should bolt into the parlour but the unwelcome Snarleyyow.—*Marryat, Snarleyyow*, vol. i. ch. viii.

Fúcate. *adj.* [see Fucus.] Painted; whence, disguised by false show. *Rare.*

In virtue nothing may be *fucate* or counterfaite.—*Sir T. Elyot, Governour*, fol. 152.

Fúchsia. *s.* [from *Fuchs*, the botanist.] Garden flower so called.

We miss, however, in travelling through Jersey, the picturesque old cottage, with its round arched doorway, and its patch of garden, covered with *fuchsias*, geraniums, verbenas, and myrtles.—*Ansted, The Channel Islands*, p. 118.

Fúcus. *s.* [Lat.]

1. Paint for the face. *Obsolete.*

Women chat
Of *fucus* this and *fucus* that. *B. Jonson.*

Those who paint for debauchery should have the *fucus* pulled off, and the coarseness underneath discovered.—*Collier.*

2. Disguise; false show.

No *fucus*, nor vain supplement of art,
Shall falsify the language of my heart.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job, p. 52

Fúcus. *s.* pl. *fuci.* [Lat. = name of certain seaweeds (three kinds) used by the ancients in dyeing; the tissue that had to be coloured with the purple of the murex (a shellfish), being previously dipped in a ley of them. Hence used for the purple itself, and for cosmetic pigments in general. Verb, *fuco* = dye, pass. part. *fucatus.*] In *Botany.* Division of the Algæ, comprising the plants (chiefly marine) more or less connected with those of the genus Fucus, i.e. the common brown seaweed.

The various authors who have written upon the *fuci* have very unwarrantably divided the varieties, included in the denomination 'vesiculosus,' into numerous species.—*Dr. Goodenough, Observations on the British Fuci, &c., Linnean Transactions*, iii. 19.

Fúcus. *v. a.* Paint. *Rare.*

The sybil with her frantick grimaces, uttering sentences altogether thoughtful and serious, neither *fucus'd* nor perfum'd, continues her voice a thousand years by favour of the deity that speaks within her.—*Translation of Plutarch's Morals.* (Ord MS.)

Fud. *s.* See Mungo and Shoddy.

Fúddle. *v. a.* [?] Make drunk.

He thinks there's no man
Can give him drink enough.—
That's note enough, I'll *fuddle* him,
Or lie i' the suds.
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Captain.

I am too *fuddled* to take care to observe your orders.—*Steele, Epistolary Correspondence*, i. 162.

Fúddle. *v. n.* Become fuddled; take the character of a fuddler.

Men will be whoring and *fuddling* on still.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Fúddler. *s.* One who fuddles; drunkard.

The last I heard of him was, that he was grown a *fuddler*, and railer at strict men.—*Baxter, Life and Times*, p. 4: 1696.

Fudge. *interj.* Expression of contempt, usually bestowed on absurd or lying talkers.

I should have mentioned the very impolite behaviour of Mr. Burchell; who, during this discourse, sat with his face turned to the fire, and at the conclusion of every sentence, would cry out *fudge!*—*Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xi.

Fúel. *s.* [N.Fr. *fuayl*; Lat. *focale*, from *focus* = hearth.] Combustible matter, such as wood or coal, for burning.

This shall be with burning and *fuel* of fire.—*Isaiah*, ix. 5.

Fúel. *v. a.* Supply with fuel. *Rare.*

And yet she cannot waste by this,
Nor long endure this torturing wrong;
For more corruption needless is
To *fuel* such a fever long. *Donne, Poems*, p. 16.

Never, alas! the dreadful name
That *fuels* the infernal flame. *Cowley.*

Fúeler. *s.* One who, that which, supplies fuel.

. . Shops of fashions,
Love's *fuellers*, and the rightest company
Of players. *Donne, Poems*, p. 258.

Contention is a fire, backbiters are *fuellers*, which take it for their office and work to expell and keep away brotherly love from among men; such incendiaries they are, that if it were in their power, they would set the whole world on fire.—*Cleaver, Proverbs*, p. 415. (Ord MS.)

Fúeling. *verbal abs.* Fuel.

The trunchions [of ash] make the third sort of the most durable coal, and is of all other the sweetest of our forest *fuelling*.—*Evelyn*, p. 138. (Ord MS.)

Fugácious. *adj.* [Lat. *fugax, fugacis*; *fugio* = fly; *fugacitas, -atis.*] Volatile: (chiefly

used in *Botany*, as applied to flowers that soon shed, or lose, their leaves.

[They] require some nutriment to supply the place of the *fugacious* atoms.—*Hallywell, Melampronœa*, p. 100: 1681.

A thing so fine and *fugacious*, as to escape our nicest search.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 43.

He had hastily snatched at some little *fugacious* pleasures.—*Sterne, Sermons*, ii.

Fugácity. *s.* Volatility; uncertainty; instability; transient character.

Spirits and salts, which, by their *fugacity*, colour, smell, taste, and divers experiments that I purposely made to examine them, were like the salt and spirit of urine and soot.—*Boyle.*

Fugh. *interj.* Expression of abhorrence.

A very filthy fellow: how odiously he smells of his country garlick! *fugh*, how he stinks of Spain!—*Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

Fúgitive. *adj.* [Fr. *fugitif*; Lat. *fugitivus.*]

1. Not tenable; not to be held or detained.

Our idea of infinity is a growing and *fugitive* idea, still in a boundless progression, that can stop no where.—*Locke.*

Happiness, object of that waking dream,
Which we call life, mistaking; *fugitive* theme
Of my pursuing verse, ideal shade,
Notional good, by fancy only made. *Prior.*

2. Unsteady; unstable; not durable.

These momentary pleasures, *fugitive* delights.
Daniel, Cleopatra: 1596.

3. Volatile; apt to fly away.

The vexed chymick vainly chases
His *fugitive* gold through all her faces.
Crashaw, Poems, p. 77.

4. Flying; running from danger or duty; runaway.

Whilst yet with Parthian blood thy sword is warm,
The *fugitive* Parthians follow.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 1.

The Trojan chief
Thrice *fugitive* about Troy wall.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 15.

Can a *fugitive* daughter enjoy herself, while her parents are in tears?—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

5. Wandering; vagabond.

Putting off his glorious apparel, and discharging his company, he came like a *fugitive* servant through the mid-land unto Antioch, having very great dishonour for that his host was destroyed.—*2 Maccabees*, viii. 35.

They are still seeking change, restless, fickle, *fugitive*; they may not abide to tarry in one place long.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 185.

6. Light; thrown off in haste; perishable: (applied to compositions, as '*fugitive* pieces').

Of the laborious and mercantile part of the people, the diction is in a great measure casual and mutable; many of their terms are formed for some temporary or local convenience, and, though current at certain times and places, are in others utterly unknown. This *fugitive* cant, which is always in a state of increase or decay, cannot be regarded as any part of the durable materials of a language, and therefore must be suffered to perish with other things unworthy of preservation.—*Johnson, Preface to Dictionary.*

Fúgitive. *s.* One who runs from his station or duty; one who takes shelter under another power to avoid punishment; runaway; one hard to be caught or detained.

Unmarried men are best friends, best masters, best servants, but not always best subjects; for they are light to run away, and almost all *fugitives* are of that condition.—*Bacon, Essays, On Marriage and single Life.*

Too many, being men of good inheritance, are fled beyond the seas, where they live under princes which are her majesty's professed enemies; and converse and are confederates with other traytors and *fugitives* there abiding.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Your royal highness is too great and too just, either to want or to receive the homage of rebellious *fugitives.*—*Dryden.*

What muse but his can Nature's beauties hit,
Or catch that airy *fugitive*, call'd wit? *Harte.*

Fúgitiveness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Fugitive; volatility; fugacity; instability; uncertainty.

The ludicrousness and *fugitiveness* of our wanton reason.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. i.

That divers salts, emerging upon the analysis of many concretes, are very volatile, is plain from the *fugitiveness* of salt and of hartshorn ascending in distillation.—*Boyle.*

Fúgleman. *s.* [German direct, *flügelmann* = soldier on the *flügel*; which, in this case, means one side (*one* out of two) of a company marching or on drill. Its origin belongs rather to the Chase than the Army, in which last the plural *flügeln* has the same import as *wings* in English; i.e. it applies to *two* large bodies of men. The *flügelmeister*, however, in *Hunting* is the director of the scouts and markers that move on the side of the sportsman. In English, the *-l-* has been dropped, and is not likely to be readmitted.] Leader of a file; one who acts as a guide to the soldiers in the movements of the drill; leader, regulator, or director, in general.

Daly marched as *fugleman.*—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney.*

Fugue. *s.* [French; from Lat. *fuga.*] In *Music.* Symphony consisting of four, five, six, or any other number of notes begun by some one single part, and followed by a second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth part, if the composition consists of so many, repeating the same, or such like notes, so that the several parts follow the leading part, coming in one after another in the same manner; suggesting the notion of one running away from, and being followed by, another. Cotgrave calls it a *chace* or report of music like two or more parts in one. It has also been compared to an echo.

The reports and *fugues* have an agreement with the figures in rhetorick of repetition and traduction.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The leading part, or first-treble, is pursued by the second; the second treble by the tenor, and the tenor by the bass; so that *fugue* is flight or pursuit. *Rees, Cyclopœdia.*

Fúlciment. *s.* [Lat. *fulcio* = prop.] That on which a body rests, which acts or is acted upon at each end, as a balance or a lever. *Rare.*

The power that equiponderates with any weight must have the same proportion unto it as there is betwixt their several distances from the centre or *fulciment.*—*Bishop Wilkins.*

It had need of another *fulciment*, upon which it might the more firmly rest.—*Smith, Portraiture of Age*, p. 75.

Fúlcrum. *s.* pl. *fulcra.* [Lat. = prop.] In *Mechanics.* That part of a lever from which the motive power is transmitted to parts to be moved.

As the lever is generally applied to lift or sustain weights by means of a power and *fulcrum*, or prop, it has taken different names, from a difference in their relative situations. It is called a lever of the first kind when the *fulcrum* is between the power and the weight. When you stir the fire with a poker, you make use of this lever. The poker is the lever, it rests upon one of the bars of the grate as a *fulcrum*; the incumbent fire is the weight to be overcome; and the hand at the other end is the power.—*Adams.* (Ord MS.)

But it must suffice for the present to say again, ... that as the inability to conceive the negation of a belief implies the agreement of all past experience in its support; and as no belief whatever of which human nature is capable can have any higher warrant than this; we are justified in holding as valid, all such of Realism's propositions as have the Universal Postulate for their guarantee:—knowing that the essential elements of its creed can never be shaken, from want of a *fulcrum*; and not admitting the hypothetical possibility that some elements of its creed may yet be shaken to have any weight.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, ch. i.

Fulfil. *v. a.*

1. Fill till there is no room for more.

Humbly beseeching Thee, that all we, who are partakers of this Holy Communion, may be *fulfilled* with thy grace and heavenly benediction.—*Book of Common Prayer, Communion Service.*

2. Answer any prophecy, promise, law, purpose, or design.

They knew him not, nor yet the voices of the prophets which are read every sabbath-day, they have *fulfilled* them in condemning him.—*Acts*, xiii. 27.

Fulfíller. *s.* One who, or that which, fulfils.

That he might not supplant him in his hope of being the *fulfiller* of the oracle before-mentioned.—*Bishop Patrick, On Genesis*, iv. 5.

Fulfílling. *verbal abs.* Act of one who fulfils; process by which anything is fulfilled; consummation; accomplishment; completion.

Love worketh no ill to his neighbour; therefore love is the *fulfilling* of the law.—*Romans*, xiii. 10.

Fulfílment. *s.* Full performance: (noted by Johnson as *not much used. Common enough now*).

Gage [is] that by which a man is bound to certain *fulfilments.*—*Horne Tooke, Diversions of Purley*, ii. 375.

Fúlgent. *adj.* [Lat. *fulgens, -entis*, pres. part. of *fulgeo* = dazzle, flash, shine in a dazzling or flashing manner.] Shining; dazzling; exquisitely bright. *Rare.*

As from a cloud his *fulgent* head,
And shape, star-bright appear'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 449.

The illumination is not so bright and *fulgent* as to obscure or extinguish all perceptibility of reason.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.*

Fúlgor. *s.* Splendour; dazzling brightness like that of lightning.

Glow-worms alive project a lustre in the dark; which *fulgour*, notwithstanding, ceaseth after death. —*Sir T. Browne.*

Fúlgurant. *adj.* [Lat. *fulgurans, -antis*, pres. part. of *fulguro* = flash as lightning (*fulgur*); pass. part. *fulguratus*; *fulguratio, -onis.*] Lightening; flashing.

Though pitchy blasts from hell upborn
Stop the outgoings of the morn,
And nature play her fiery games,
In this forc'd night, with *fulgurant* flames.
Dr. H. More, Philosophical Poems, p. 314: 1647.

Fúlgurate. *v. n.* Emit flashes of light.

If enclosed in a glass vessel well stopped, it sometimes would *fulgurate*, or throw out little flashes of light, and sometimes fill the whole vial with waves of flames.—*Philosophical Transactions*, no. 134.

Fulgurátion. *s.*

1. Act of lightening.

The shine gave such a lightning from one to another ... so as you should be forced to turn them [the eyes] elsewhere, or not too stedfastly to behold their *fulguration.*—*Donne, History of the Septuagint*, p. 57: 1633.

2. In *Metallurgy.* See extract.

Fulguration designates the sudden brightening of the melted gold and silver in the cupel of the assayer, when the last film of vitreous lead and copper leaves their surface.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Fúlham. *s.* [?] False dice.

Let vultures gripe thy guts! for gourd, and *fullam* holds,
And high and low beguile the rich and poor.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 3.

Fulíginous. *adj.* [Lat. *fuligo* = smut.] Sooty; smoky.

Burrage hath an excellent spirit to repress the *fuliginous* vapours of dusky melancholy, and so cure madness.—*Bacon.*

Whereas history should be the torch of truth, he makes her in divers places a *fuliginous* link of lies. —*Howell.*

One knows not: only this one seems to know, that 'the Keeper of the Stoves was appointed by Bertrand' or by some underling of his!—O *fuliginous* confused kingdom of Dis, with thy Tantalus-Ixion toils, with thy angry fire-floods, and streams named of lamentation, why hast thou not thy Lethe too, that so one might finish?—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. v. ch. vii.

Fulíginously. *adv.* In a fuliginous manner.

Or whence the joy 'mid columns, towers,
'Midst all the city's artful trim,
To rear some breathless vapid flowers,
Or shrubs *fuliginously* grim?
Shenstone, Rural Elegance.

Fulígo. *s.* [Lat.] Grime; soot: (not *naturalized*).

Camphire, of a white substance, by its *fuligo* affordeth a deepe black.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*, p. 335. (Ord MS.)

Fúlimart. *s.* Same as Foumart.

The fichat, the *fulimart*, and the ferret, live upon the face and within the bowels of the earth.—*I. Walton, Compleat Angler.*

Full. *adj.* [A.S.]

1. Replete; without vacuity; having no space void.

Better is an handful with quietness, than both the hands *full* with travail and vexation of spirit.—*Ecclesiasticus*, iv. 6.

2. Abounding in any quality good or bad.

With pretence from Strephon her to guard,
He met her full, but *full* of warefulness.
Sir P. Sidney.

3. Plump; fat.
Do ladies of this country use to give no more respect to men of my *full* being?—*Full* being! I understand you not, unless your grace means growing to fatness.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Philaster.*
A gentleman of a *full* body having broken his skin by a fall, the wound inflamed.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

4. Impregnated; made pregnant.
Ilia the fair . . .
Who, *full* of Mars, in time with kindly throes
Shall at a birth two goodly boys disclose.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

5. Filling.
Water digesteth a *full* meal sooner than any liquor.—*Arbuthnot.*

6. Complete; adequate; ample.
That day had seen the *full* accomplishment
Of all his travels. *Daniel, Civil Wars.*
Being tried at that time only with a promise, he gave *full* credit to that promise, and still gave evidence of his fidelity as fast as occasions were offered.—*Hammond, Practical Catechism.*

7. Complete without abatement; at the utmost degree.
At the end of two *full* years Pharaoh dreamed.—*Genesis*, xli. 1.
After hard riding, plunge the horses into water, and allow them to drink as they please; but gallop them *full* speed, to warm the water in their bellies.—*Swift, Advice to Servants, Directions to the Groom.*

8. Containing the whole matter; expressing much.
Where my expressions are not so *full* as his, either our language or my art were defective; but where mine are *fuller* than his, they are but the impressions which the often reading of him has left upon my thoughts.—*Sir J. Denham.*

9. Strong; not faint; not attenuated.
I did never know so *full* a voice issue from so empty a heart: but the empty vessel makes the greatest sound.—*Shakespear, Henry V.* iv. 4.
Barrels placed under the floor of a chamber, make all noises in the same more *full* and resounding.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
Dryden taught to join
The varying verse, the *full* resounding line. *Pope.*

10. Mature; perfect.
In the sultanry of the Mamelukes, slaves reigned over families of free men; and much like were the case, if you suppose a nation, where the custom were that after *full* age the sons should expulse their fathers out of their possessions.—*Bacon.*

11. Applied to the *moon*. Complete in its orb.
Towards the *full* moon, as he was coming home one morning, he felt his legs falter.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

12. Not continuous, or a full stop.
Therewith he ended, making a *full* point of a hearty sigh.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

13. Spread to view in all dimensions.
Till about the end of the third century, I do not remember to have seen the head of a Roman emperour drawn with a *full* face: they always appear in profile.—*Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.*

Full. *s.*

1. Complete measure; freedom from deficiency.
When we return,
We'll see those things effected to the *full.*
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. i. 2.
He liked the pomp and absolute authority of a general well, and preserved the dignity of it to the *full.*—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
The picture of Ptolemy Philopater is given by authors to the *full.*—*Dryden.*
If where the rules not far enough extend,
(Since rules were made but to promote their end,)
Some lucky licence answer to the *full*
Th' intent propos'd, that licence is a rule.
Pope, Essay on Criticism.

2. Highest state or degree.
The swan's down feather,
That stands upon the swell at *full* of tide,
And neither way inclines.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 2.

3. Whole; total.
The king hath won, and hath sent out
A speedy pow'r to encounter you, my lord:
This is the news at *full.*
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. i. 1.

4. State of being satiated.
When I had fed them to the *full.*—*Jeremiah*, v. 7.

5. Applied to the *moon*. Time in which the moon makes a perfect orb.
Brains in rabbits, woodcocks, and calves, are fullest in the *full* of the moon.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Used *adverbially*.

a. Without abatement or diminution.
In the unity of place they are *full* as scrupulous; which many of their criticks limit to that very spot of ground where the play is supposed to begin.—*Dryden, Essay on Dramatick Poesy.*
Since you may
Suspect my courage if I should not lay,
The pawn I proffer shall be *full* as good.
Id., Translation of Virgil.

b. With the whole effect.
'Tis the pencil thrown luckily *full* upon the horse's mouth to express the foam, which the painter, with all his skill, could not perform without it.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.*
From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
This universal frame began:
From harmony to harmony,
Through all the compass of the notes it ran,
The diapason closing *full* in man. *Id.*

c. Exactly.
Full nineteen sailors did the ship convey,
A shoal of nineteen dolphins round her play.
Addison, Translation from Ovid.

d. Directly.
He met her *full*, but full of warefulness.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
He then confronts the bull,
And on his ample forehead aiming *full*,
The deadly stroke descending pierc'd the skull.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

e. Placed before adverbs, adjectives, and participles, to strengthen their signification.
Tell me why on your shield, so goodly scor'd,
Bear ye the picture of that lady's head?
Full lively is the semblant, though the substance dead. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*
My time is not yet *full* come.—*John*, vii. 8.
Full little thought of him the gentle knight.
Dryden.
There is a perquisite *full* as honest, by which you have the best part of a bottle of wine for yourself.—*Swift.*

Full-bloomed. *adj.* Having perfect bloom.
A mouth, whose *full-bloom'd* lips
At too dear a rate are roses. *Crashaw, Poems*, p. 23.

Full-blown. *adj.*

1. Spread to the utmost extent, as a perfect blossom.
My glories are past danger; they're *full-blown*:
Things that are blasted are but in the bud.
Sir J. Denham, Sophy.
My *full-blown* youth already fades apace;
Of our short being 'tis the shortest space!
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

2. Stretched by the wind to the utmost extent.
He who with bold Cratinus is inspir'd,
With zeal and equal indignation fir'd;
Who at enormous villany turns pale,
And steers against it with a *full-blown* sail.
Dryden, Translation of Persius.

Full-bottomed. *adj.* Having a large bottom.
I was obliged to sit at home in my morning-gown, having pawned a new suit of cloaths and a *full-bottom'd* wig for a sum of money.—*Guardian.*

Full-hot. *adj.* Heated to the utmost.
Anger is like
A *full-hot* horse; who being allow'd his way,
Self-mettle tires him.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 1.

Full-mouthed. *adj.* Having a strong voice or sound.
A *full-mouth'd* diapason swallows all.
Crashaw, Poems, p. 86.
Had Boreas blown
His *full-mouth'd* blast, and cast thy houses down?
Quarles, Jonah, sign. K. i. b.

Full-summed. *adj.* Complete in all its parts.
The cedar stretched forth his branches, and the king of birds nested within his leaves, thick feathered, and with *full-summed* wings fastening his talons east and west; but now the eagle is become half-naked.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

Fúller. *s.* [A.S. *fullere*; Lat. *fullo.*] One whose business is fulling.
The clothiers have put off
The spinsters, carders, *fullers*, weavers.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 2.
His raiment became shining, exceeding white as snow; so as no *fuller* on earth can white them.—*Mark*, ix. 3.

Fúllers' earth. *s.* [two words.] See extract.
Fullers' earth is a marl of a close texture, extremely soft and unctuous to the touch: when dry it is of a greyish brown colour, in all degrees, from very pale to almost black, and generally has a greenish cast in it. The finest *fullers' earth* is dug in our own island.—*Hill, Materia Medica.*

Fúlling. *s.* See Milling.
Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound.*
By large hammers, like those used for paper and *fulling-mills*, they beat their hemp.—*Mortimer.*

Fúlly. *adv.* [the *l* sounded, as well as written, twice.] In a full manner; without vacuity; completely; without lack; without more to be desired.
There are many graces for which we may not cease hourly to sue, graces which are in bestowing always, but never come to be *fully* had in this present life; and therefore, when all things here have an end, endless thanks must have their beginning in a state which bringeth the full and final satisfaction of all such perpetual desires.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Fúlminate. *v. n.* [Lat. *fulminatus*, pass. part. of *fulmino*; *fulminatio*, *-onis*; from *fulmen*, *-inis* = lightning.]

1. Flash and crack (one or both) as lightning.
With a fiery wreath bind thou [Poesy] my brow,
That mak'st my muse in flames to *fulminate.*
Sir J. Davies, Witte's Pilgrimage, sign. I. 4. b.
Loud Ætnas *fulminate* in love to man;
Comets good omens are, when duly scann'd.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

2. In *Chemistry*. Explode with a crack and flash. See Fulminating.
Whilst it was in fusion we cast into it a live coal, which presently kindled it, and made it boil and flash for a pretty while: after which we cast in another glowing coal, which made it *fulminate* afresh.—*Boyle.*

3. Burst or break out as an object of terror: (commonly applied to *papal censures, threats*, or *punishments*).
Who shall presume to give orders, or administer sacraments, or grant pardons? . . . Who shall be depositary of the oaths and leagues of princes, or *fulminate* against the perjur'd infractors of them?—*Lord Herbert, History of the Reign of Henry VIII.* p. 363.

Fúlminate. *v. a.*

1. Cause to explode.
If you *fulminate* it [saltpetre] in a crucible, and burn off the volatile part with powder of coal.—*Bishop Sprat, History of the Royal Society*, p. 275.

2. Throw out as an object of terror.
As excommunication is not greatly regarded here in England, as now *fulminated*; so this constitution is out of use among us in a great measure.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*
For all of ancient that you had before,
(I mean what is not borrow'd from our store,)
Was error *fulminated* o'er and o'er.
Dryden, Hind and Panther.
Those branches of baleful prerogative, which they had so often *fulminated.*—*Bishop Warburton, Sermons*, xix.

Fúlminating. *part. adj.*

1. Exploding with a crack and flash, after the manner of lightning; detonating (of which word it is an approximate synonym, the flash as of lightning being more particularly denoted by one word, the crack of thunder by the other): (generally combined with the name of some metal, especially mercury or silver, the fulminating preparations of which are fulminates of fulminic acid, the form and import of which words are purely chemical).
Fulminic acid [is] the acid contained in *fulminating* mercury; . . . *fulminating* mercury is the well-known compound used for priming percussion caps. . . . The *fulminate* in all these processes is to be collected on filters, washed with distilled water, and dried. . . . *Fulminating* silver gives a more violent detonation than the corresponding mercurial compound. . . . See *Fulminating* for the mode of preparing *detonating* powder for the percussion caps of fire-arms. *Fulminating* mercury . . . *detonates* by friction.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

2. *Figuratively*. Hurled as a thunderbolt.
Gregory IX. had been on the throne of St. Peter not eight months before he uttered the *fulminating* decree.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. x. ch. iii.

Fulminátion. *s.*

1. Act of thundering; denunciation of censure.
The *fulminations* from the Vatican were turned into ridicule.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*
Fulminations that have been uttered these seven

years, by those cloven tongues of falsehood and distention.—*Milton, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.*

Pascal, by his Provincial Letters, did more to ruin the name of Jesuit than all the controversies of Protestantism, or all the *fulminations* of the Parliament of Paris.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. iv. ch. iv.

2. In *Chemistry.* Act of fulminating.

The volatile part was separated from it in the *fulmination.*—*Bishop Sprat, History of the Royal Society*, p. 275.

Fúlminatory. *adj.* Having the character of, or consisting in, a fulmination.

Frothy professing Pastorets, honey-mouthed conciliatory Lamourettes, and speechless nameless individuals sit plentiful, as moderates, in the middle. Still less is a côté gauche wanting: extreme left; sitting on the topmost benches, as if aloft on its speculatory height or mountain, which will become a practical *fulminatory* height, and make the name of Mountain famous-infamous to all times and lands. —*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. v. ch. ii.

Fúlmine. *v. a.* [Fr. *fulminer.*] Shoot, or dart, like lightning. *Rare.*

And ever and anon the rosy red
Flash'd through her face, as it had been a flake
Of lightning through bright heav'n *fulmined.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Fúlmine. *v. n.* Thunder; speak with the resistless power, as it were, of thunder. *Rare*, the latter extract being a quotation of the former.

Thence to the famous orators repair,
Those ancient, whose resistless eloquence
Wielded at will that fierce democratie,
Shook the arsenal, and *fulmin'd* over Greece
To Macedon and Artaxerxes' throne.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 267.

In these all popular assemblies take boundless delight; by these above all others are the minds of an audience at pleasure moved or controlled. They form the grand charm of Lord Chatham's oratory; they were the distinguishing excellence of his great predecessor, and gave him at will to wield the fierce democratie of Athens, and to *fulmine* over Greece.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Lord Chatham.*

Fúlness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Full; state of being filled so as to have no part vacant.

Your heave-offering shall be reckoned the *fulness* of the wine-press.—*Numbers*, xviii. 27.

It is a fine and true saying of Bacon, that reading makes a full man, talking a ready man, and writing an exact man. The tendency of institutions like those of England is to encourage readiness in public men, at the expense both of *fulness* and of exactness. —*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Gladstone on Church and State.*

Fúlsome. *adj.* [from Full rather than Foul.]

1. Full; plump: as in the following line—

His lean, pale, hoar, and withered corpse grew *fulsome*, fair, and fresh.
Golding, Ovid's Metamorphoses, b. vii. (Trench.)

which translates

'Pulsa fugit macies; abeunt pallorque situsque.'
(Ovid, Metamorphoses, vii. 290.)

2. Cloying; causing surfeit.

The next is Doctrine, in whose lips there dwells
A spring of honey sweeter than its name,
Honey which never *fulsome* is, yet fills
The widest souls.
Beaumont, Psyche, b. xix. st. 210. (Trench.)

In the following the last line is the same in both the original and the copy; i.e. it is Donne's as well as Pope's:—

Well I could wish that still in lordly domes
Some beasts were killed, though not whole hecatombs;
That both extremes were banished from their walls,
Carthusian fasts and *fulsome* bacchanals.
Pope, Satire of Dr. Donne. (Trench.)

3. Repelling; nauseous; disgusting.

Letters full of affection, humility, and *fulsome* flattery were interchanged between the friends. But the first ardour of affection could not last.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Comic Dramatists of the Restoration.*

Fúlsome. *adj.* [from A.S. *fúl* = foul, rather than *full.*] Obscene: (compare *foul-mouthed*).

A certain epigram, which is ascribed to the emperour, is more *fulsome* than any passage I have met with in our poet.—*Dryden.*

(See also under Fulsomeness.)

In the following it is difficult to say with which root the word is most connected. It may mean *rank, at heat* (*fúl*); or it may simply mean pregnant, in which the connection is with *full*).

He stuck them up before the *fulsome* ewes.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

The same applies to several of the *secondary* forms.

Fúlsomely. *adv.* In a fulsome manner. *Rare.*

1. Rankly; strongly.

Box is naturally dry, juicelesse, *fulsomely* and loathsomely smelling.—*Newton, Herball to the Bible*: 1587.

2. Filthily.

Full gorges belk, if not much rather spew,
Most *fulsomely.*
Sir J. Davies, Witte's Pilgrimage, sign. T. i.

God was sore displeased with his people, because they builded, decked, and trimmed up their own houses, and suffered God's house to be in ruin and decay, to lie uncomely and *fulsomely.*—*Homilies, For repairing and keeping clean Churches.*

Fúlsomeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Fulsome.

1. Obscenity. [from *fúl.*]

Chaste and modest as he [Persius] is esteemed, it cannot be denied but that, in some places, he is broad and *fulsome.* No decency is considered, no *fulsomeness* is omitted, no venom is wanting, as far as dulness can supply it.—*Dryden.*

2. Overfilling; stuffing. [from *full.*]

Making her soul to loathe dainty meat, or putting a surfeit and *fulsomeness* into all which she enjoys. —*Rogers, Naaman the Syrian*, p. 32. (Trench.)

3. Disgusting character. [*equivocal.*]

Others have described them by some diseases, to manifest the *fulsomeness* and loathsomeness thereof; pride, by an inflammation; luxury, by a fever; envy, by a leprosy.—*Price, Creation of the Prince*, sign. B. i. b.: 1610.

Fúlvid. *adj.* [Lat. *fulvidus*, from *fulvus* = tawny.] Having a deep yellow colour. *Rare.*

And in right colours to the life depaint
The *fulvid* eagle with her sun-bright eye.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, i. 3.

Fúmage. *s.* [N.Fr.] Tax on chimneys.

As early as the Conquest mention is made in Domesday-Book of *fumage* or *fuage*, vulgarly called smoke farthings, which were paid by custom to the king for every chimney in the house.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England*, b. i. ch. viii. (Rich.)

Fúmble. *v. n.* [Dutch, *fommelen.*]

1. Attempt anything awkwardly or ungainly.

His wither'd fist still knocking at death's door,
Fumbling and drivelling as he draws his breath,
For brief, the shape and messenger of death.
Sackville, Induction to Mirrour for Magistrates.

Our mechanick theists will have their atoms never once to have *fumbled* in these their motions, nor to have produced any inept system.—*Cudworth.*

It is continuing to *fumble* on the lute, though the musick has been long over.—*Bishop Warburton, Dedication to the Freethinkers.*

2. Poke about.

Adams now began to *fumble* in his pockets, and soon cried out, 'O la! I have it not about me.'—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

From him who rears a poem lank and long,
To him who strains his all into a song;
Perhaps some bonny Caledonian air,
All birks and braes, though he was never there;
Or, having whelp'd a prologue with great pains,
Feels himself spent, and *fumbles* for his brains.
Cowper, Table Talk, 537.

3. Puzzle.

Am not I a friend to help you out? You would have been *fumbling* half an hour for this excuse.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

Only because you should not go on with your story: if you did but see how silly a man *fumbles* for an excuse, when he's a little asham'd of being in love, you would not wonder what I laugh at, ha! ha! —*Cibber, The Careless Husband.*

4. Play childishly.

I saw him *fumble* with the sheets, and play with flowers, and smile upon his finger's end.—*Shakespear, Henry V.* ii. 3.

5. Stutter; hesitate in the speech.

She *fumbled* out, 'Thanks, good;' and so she died.
Marston, Antonio's Revenge.

He *fumbleth* in the mouth,
His speech doth fail. *Tragedy of King John*: 1611.

Fúmble. *v. a.* Manage awkwardly.

As many farewels as be stars in heav'n,
With distinct breath and consign'd kisses to them,
He *fumbles* up all in one loose adieu.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 4.

His greasy bald-pate choir
Came *fumbling* o'er the beads, in such an agony
They told 'em false for fear. *Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

Fúmbler. *s.* One who fumbles.

Imagine, then, your Highlander
Over a can of muddy beer,
Playing at passage with a pair
Of drunken *fumblers* for his fare.
C. Cotton, Epistle to the Earl of ——. (Rich.)

Fúmbling. *part. adj.* Having the character of a fumbler.

But have you told all the midwifes you know, all the orange-wenches at the play-houses, the city husbands, and old *fumbling* keepers, of this end of the town, for they'll be the readiest to report it?—*Wycherley, The Country Wife.*

Fúmblingly. *adv.* In a fumbling manner.

Many good scholars speak but *fumblingly.*—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Fume. *s.* [Lat. *fumus.*]

1. Smoke.

Thus fighting fires a while themselves consume;
But streight, like Turks, forc'd on to win or die,
They first lay tender bridges of their *fume*,
And o'er the breach in unctuous vapours fly.
Dryden.

2. Vapour; any volatile parts flying away.

Love is a smoke rais'd with the *fume* of sighs;
Being purg'd, a fire sparkling in lovers' eyes.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, i. 1.

It were good to try the taking of *fumes* by pipes as they do in tobacco, of other things, to dry and comfort.—*Bacon.*

The *fumes* of drink discompose and stupify the brains of a man overcharged with it.—*South, Sermons.*

Plung'd in sloth we lie, and snore supine,
As fill'd with *fumes* of undigested wine.
Dryden, Translation of Persius.

The vapours of vinegar, the *fumes* of burning sulphur, . . . have been long prescribed and practised.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

3. Rage; heat of mind; passion.

The *fumes* of his passion do really intoxicate and confound his judging and discerning faculty.—*South, Sermons.*

4. Anything unsubstantial; idle conceit; vain imagination; fancy; crotchet.

When Duncan is asleep, his two chamberlains
Will I with wine and wassel so convince,
That memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a *fume.* *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 7.

Plato's great year would have some effect, not in renewing the state of like individuals; for that is the *fume* of those, that conceive the celestial bodies have more accurate influences upon these things below, than they have, but in gross.—*Bacon.*

To lay aside all that may seem to have a shew of *fumes* and fancies, and to speak solids, a war with Spain is a mighty work.—*Id., Considerations on a War with Spain.*

Fume. *v. n.* [Fr. *fumer*; Lat. *fumo.*]

1. Smoke.

[Their pray'rs] pass'd
Dimensionless through heav'nly doors; then clad
With incense, where the golden altar *fum'd*
By their great Intercessor, came in sight
Before the Father's throne.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 16.

2. Vapour; yield exhalations, as by heat.

Tie up the libertine in a field of feasts,
Keep his brain *fuming.*
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 1.

Silenus lay,
Whose constant cups lay *fuming* to his brain,
And always boil in each extended vein.
Lord Roscommon.

3. Pass away in vapours.

We have
No anger in our eyes, no storm, no lightning:
Our hate is spent and *fum'd* away in vapour,
Before our hands be at work.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

4. Be in a rage; be hot with anger.

When he knew his rival free'd and gone,
He swells with wrath; he makes outrageous moan:
He frets, he *fumes*, he stares, he stamps the ground,
The hollow tow'r with clamours rings around.
Dryden.

Fume. *v. a.*

1. Smoke; dry in the smoke. *Rare.*

Those that serve for hot countries, they used at first to *fume* by hanging them up on long sticks one by one, and drying them with the smoke of a soft fire.—*Carew.*

2. Disperse in vapours.

The heat will *fume* away most of the scent.—*Mortimer.*

3. Fumigate as with incense; scent; perfume.

Fume all the ground,
And sprinkle holy water.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess.

Now are the lawn sheets *fum'd* with violets.
Marston, What you will.

She *fum'd* the temples with an ill'rous flame,
And oft before the sacred altars came,
To pray for him who was an empty name. *Dryden.*

Fúmet. *s.* [Fr. *fumée* (? Lat. *fimus*) = dung.] Dung of the deer.

For by his slot, his entries, and his port,
His frayings, *fewmets*, he doth promise sport.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.

Fumétte. *s.* [Fr.] High flavour, as of overkept game: (superseded by the equally exotic term *haut goût*).

A haunch of ven'son made her sweat,
Unless it had the right *fumette*. *Swift.*

Fúmid. *adj.* Smoky; vaporous. *Rare.*

A crass and *fumid* exhalation is caused from the combat of the sulphur and iron with the acid and nitrous spirit of aqua fortis.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Fúmigate. *v. n.* Purify, deodorize, disinfect, or medicate by means of vapour.

Would'st thou preserve thy famish'd family,
With fragrant thyme the city *fumigate*,
And break the waxen walls to save the state.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil's Georgics.

Fumigátion. *s.* Purification by means of deodorizing or disinfecting vapours.

Fumigations, often repeated, are very beneficial.—*Arbuthnot.*

For very bad cases in which gaseous *fumigation* is applicable, nothing can be more rapid and effective in its action than this gas [nitric oxide]. . . . For *fumigation* no acid vapour used is pleasant except vinegar, and, in cases where the impurity is not of the most violent kind, it may be used with great advantage. Even this, however, acts on some bright substances, a disadvantage attending most *fumigations.—Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.* (Hunt.)

Fúming. *part. adj.* Smoking; reeking; steaming.

From thence the *fuming* trail began to spread,
And lambent glories dane'd about her head.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Fúming. *verbal abs.*

1. Fumigation.

The *fuming* of the holes with brimstone, garlick, or other unsavory things will drive moles out of the ground.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Fume (in its fourth sense).

O Fancie fond, thy *fumings* hath me fed!
The stinking stench of thine inclined best.
Hath poysoned all the virtues in my brest.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 250.

Fúmingly. *adv.* In a fuming manner; angrily; in a rage.

That which we move for our better learning and instruction sake, turneth unto anger and choler in them: they grow altogether out of quietness with it; they answer *fumingly*, that they are ashamed to defile their pens with making answer to such idle questions.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Fúmish. *adj.* Smoky; hot; choleric. *Rare.*

One loves soft musick and sweet melodie;
Another is perhaps melancholike;
Another *fumish* is, and cholericke.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 158.

Fúmishing. *s.* Same as Fumet.

He [the buck] makes his *fewmishings* in divers manners and forms as the hart does.—*Gentleman's Recreation*, p. 77.

Fúmishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Fumish. *Rare.*

Drive thou out of us all *fumishness*, indignation, and self-will.—*Coverdale, Fruitful Lessons*, p. 24: *Parker Society.* (Trench.)

Fúmitory. *s.* [Lat. *fumus* = smoke, one or more of the plants of the genus having been believed to rise like a smoke, reek, vapour, or exhalation from the ground.] Native plant so called of the genus Fumaria.

Her fallow leas,
The darnel, hemlock, and rank *fumitory*
Doth root upon. *Shakespear, Henry V.* v. 2.

For another form see Furrowweed.

Fumósity. *s.* Tendency to emit fumes.

The mountagne is greate, and the myne very low, or so farre within, that it is not sufficient to put forth any signes of *fumosities.—Eden, Martyr's Centuries*, 328. (Ord MS.)

In Paphlagonia is a well, that maketh men drunk which drink of it; now this is, because that water receiveth the *fumosity* of brimstone, and other minerals, through which it runneth.—*Fellthan. Resolves*, 214. (Ord MS.)

Fúmous. *adj.* Fumy. *Rare.*

He must abstaine from garlicke, onions, mustard, and such like *fumous* things.—*Barrough, Method of Physick*: 1624. (Nares by H. & W.)

Fúmy. *adj.* Having the character of, abounding in, or productive of, fumes.

From dice and wine the youth retir'd to rest,
And puff'd the *fumy* god from out his breast:
Ev'n then he dreamt of drink and lucky play;
More lucky had it lasted 'till the day.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Fun. *s.* [?] Sport; high merriment; frolicsome delight.

Don't mind me, though, for all my *fun* and jokes,
You bards may find us bloods good-natur'd folks.
Dr. H. More.

Funámbulant. *s.* [Lat. *funambulus*, from *funis* = rope + *ambulo* (pres. part. *ambulans*, *-antis*) = walk.] Rope-dancer. *Rare.*

Hee's fain to stand like the *funambulant*,
Who seems to tread the air.
Sylvester, Translation of Du Bartas. (Ord MS.)

Funámbulatory. *adj.*

1. Performing like a rope-dancer.

There were *funambulatory* elephants, as we are informed by Suetonius.—*Chambers.*

2. Narrow, like the walk of a rope-dancer.

Tread softly and circumspectly in this *funambulatory* track and narrow path of goodness.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, i. 1.

Funámbulist. *s.* Rope-dancer.

What man will withhold from the *funambulist* the praise of justice, who considers his inflexible uprightness?—*Looker-on*, no. 80.

Funámbulo. *s.* [Italian.] Same as Funambulist. *Rare.*

We see the industry and practice of tumblers and *funambulos.—Bacon, Discourse touching Helps for the Intellectual Powers.*

Funámbulus. *s.* [Latin.] Same as Funambulo. *Rare.*

I see him walking not like a *funambulus* upon a cord, but upon the edge of a razor.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 365.

Fúnction. *s.* [Lat. *functio*, *-onis*; *functus*, pret. part. of *fungor* = discharge a duty.]

1. Duty; employment; office; business; craft; vocation; calling; occupation, either generally or with application to any particular act.

The ministry is not now bound to any one tribe: now none is secluded from that *function* of any degree, state, or calling.—*Archbishop Whitgift.*

Without difference those *functions* cannot, in orderly sort, be executed.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Follow your *function*, go, and batten on cold bits.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, iv. 5.

This double *function* of the goddess gives a considerable light and beauty to the ode which Horace has addressed to her.—*Addison.*

Let not these indignities discourage us from asserting the just privileges and pre-eminence of our holy *function* and character.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

They have several offices and prayers against fire, tempests, and especially for the dead, in which *functions* they use sacerdotal garments.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

The bodies of men, and other animals, are excellently well fitted for life and motion; and the several parts of them well adapted to their particular *functions.—Bentley, Sermons.*

Had the report stopped here, those who drew it up might justly have been blamed for the unfair and ill natured manner in which they had discharged their *functions*; but they could not have been accused of usurping *functions* which did not belong to them for the purpose of insulting the sovereign and exasperating the nation.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxv.

For a long period preceding the Reformation, it may be almost said, there was no formal theory on the subject of private judgment, nor for some time after it; in such a matter, practice, according to the order of nature, precedes speculation. Yet there has always been a certain relation between the individuality of man, and his position and *functions* as a member of the Church, in which relation the subject of private judgment is essentially involved.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. vii.

2. Discharge or performance of the same.

There is hardly a greater difference between two things than there is between a representing commoner in the *function* of his publick calling, and the same person in common life.—*Swift.*

3. In *Medicine.* Share taken by the different parts of the body in the growth and action of the living and healthy organism, whether animal or vegetable: (the chief object of investigation in *Physiology*, as contrasted with *structure* the chief object in *Anatomy*).

Diseases of the auricle, especially erysipelatous inflammation extending to it, and boils, may impair the *function* of hearing, but never in a remarkable manner, nor permanently, unless they have extended to internal parts.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine, Hearing.*

Sudden shocks, fright, terror, violent fits of anger, anxiety, grief, sadness, nostalgia, amorous affections, —all not merely affect the *functions* of the heart in a very remarkable manner, but sometimes also alter its structure.—*Ibid., Heart.*

That *function* takes precedence of structure, seems also implied in the definition of life. If life consists of inner actions so adjusted as to balance outer actions—if the actions are the substance of life, while the adjustment of them constitutes its form; then, may we not say that the actions to be formed must come before that which forms them—that the continuous change which is the basis of *function*, must come before the structure which brings *function* into shape? Or again, . . . since the accompanying new complexity of structure is simply a means of making possible this better adjustment; it follows that *function* is from beginning to end the determining cause of structure. Not only is this manifestly true where the modification of structure arises by reaction from modification of *function*; but it is also true where a modification of structure otherwise produced, apparently initiates a modification of *function.—Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology.*

4. In *Arithmetic.* Result of certain, or formal, arrangements of, and operations on, numbers. See extract.

Two different numbers cannot be formed in the same manner from the same numbers; but they may be formed in the same manner from different numbers; as nine is formed from three by multiplying it into itself, and sixteen is formed from four by the same process. Thus there arises a classification of modes of formation, or, in the language commonly used by mathematicians, a classification of *functions.* Any number, considered as formed from any other number, is called a *function* of it; and there are as many kinds of *functions* as there are modes of formation. The simple *functions* are by no means numerous, most *functions* being formed by the combination of several of the operations which form simple *functions*, or by successive repetitions of some one of those operations. . . . In order to carry on general reasonings on the subject of *functions*, we require a nomenclature enabling us to express any two numbers by names which, without specifying what particular numbers they are, shall show what *function* each is of the other; or in other words, shall put in evidence their mode of formation from one another. The system of general language called alegebraical notation does this. The expressions a and a^2+3a denote, the one any number, the other the number formed from it in a particular manner. The expressions a, b, n, and $(a+b)^n$ denote any three numbers, and a fourth which is formed from them in a certain mode. The following may be stated as the general problem of the algebraical calculus: F being a certain *function* of a given number, to find what *function* F will be of any *function* of that number. For example, a binomial $a+b$ is a *function* of its two parts a and b, and the parts are, in their turn, *functions* of $a+b$: now $(a+b)^n$ is a certain *function* of the binomial; what *function* will this be of a and b, the two parts? The answer to this question is the binomial theorem. . . . The resolution of equations is, therefore, a mere variety of the general problem as above stated. The problem is—given a *function*, what *function* is it of some other *function*? And in the resolution of an equation, the question is, to find what *function* of one of its own *functions* the number itself is.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, iii. xxiii. § 6.

Fúnctional. *adj.* Relating to, connected with, or consisting in, a function: (one of its chief applications is in *Medicine*, where it is opposed to *organic* or *structural*, and denotes impaired action rather than change of structure in the part or organ to which it refers).

That pain in the head is often merely an indication of *functional* disorder, or of altered sensibility of the ganglial nerves distributed to the head, must be generally admitted.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine, Headache.*

In these cases, the disorder must, in the present state of our knowledge, be viewed as purely *functional*, or nervous, or dynamico-vital, as termed by various writers; and it may, without much stretch of ingenuity, be chiefly referred either to impaired or to excessive action.—*Ibid., Heart.*

Fúnctionally. *adv.* In a functional manner.

The organ is said to be *functionally* disordered.—*Lawrence, Lectures*, ii.

Fúnctionary. *s.* One who has any particular duty to discharge; one invested with any office; official: (common as the word is now, no example of it is given in the previous editions).

Finally, we may draw from these particulars in his history, an inference suggested also by the diaries recently published of his two predecessors, Lord King and Lord Cowper, that the importance of the Chancellor in former times was far inferior to that which this high *functionary* now enjoys.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen during the Reign of George III., Earl Camden.*

It would be most pernicious to open the House of Commons to all placemen, and not less pernicious to close that House against all placemen. To draw with precision the line between those who ought to be admitted and those who ought to be excluded would be a task requiring much time, thought, and knowledge of details. But the general principles which ought to guide us are obvious. The multitude of subordinate *functionaries* ought to be excluded. A few *functionaries*, who are at the head or near the head of the great departments of the administration, ought to be admitted. The subordinate *functionaries* ought to be excluded, because their admission would at once lower the character of Parliament and destroy the efficiency of every public office. They are now excluded; and the consequence is that the State possesses a valuable body of servants who remain unchanged while cabinet after cabinet is formed and dissolved, who instruct minister after minister in his duties, and with whom it is the most sacred point of honour to give true information, sincere advice, and strenuous assistance to their superior for the time being.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xix.

On the establishment of Christianity, as the religion if not of the empire, of the emperor, the Bishop of Rome rises at once to the rank of a great accredited *functionary*; the bishops gradually, though still slowly, assume the life of individual character.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. i. ch. ii.

The decisions of an executive body may, therefore, be expected to carry more weight, to command more respect, and to be more in accordance with general sentiment, than those of a single *functionary*, and thus to meet with more ready obedience from the community.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. vii.

Fund. *s.* [Fr. *fond*; Lat. *fundus* = farm.]

1. Stock; capital; that by which any expense is supported.

He touches the passions more delicately than Ovid, and performs all this out of his own *fund*, without diving into the arts and sciences for a supply.—*Dryden.*

Part must be left, a *fund* when foes invade,
And part employ'd to roll the watry tide. *Id.*

In preaching, no men succeed better than those who trust entirely to the stock or *fund* of their own reason, advanced indeed, but not overlaid by commerce with books.—*Swift.*

At the same time he filled another post, which, if not among the highest in the state, was one of the most important in the eyes of the people; the treasurership of the theoric *fund*, which, as Æschines takes great pains to prove, involved a large share in the general controul and direction of the finances.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. lvi.

2. Stock or bank of money.

As my estate has been hitherto either tost upon seas, or fluctuating in *funds*, it is now fixed in substantial acres.—*Addison.*

3. *Plural, with the Definite Article*, i.e. *The Funds.* That portion of the National Debt which is not terminable; public stocks relating to the same.

In the beginning of the *funding* system, the term *fund* meant the taxes or *funds* appropriated to the discharge of the principal and interest of loans; those who held government securities, and sold them to others, selling, of course, a corresponding claim upon some *fund*. . . . During the reigns of William III. and Anne, the interest stipulated for loans was very various. But in the reign of George II. a different practice was adopted. Instead of varying the interest of the loan according to the state of the money market at the time, the interest was fixed at three and a half per cent.; the necessary variation being made in the principal *funded*.—*M'Culloch, Dictionary of Commerce.*

Fund. *v. a.* Place money in the funds.
(For example see extract under Funds.)

Fúndament. *s.* [Lat. *fundamentum.*] Hinder part of the body.

The angry beast did straight resent
The wrong done to his *fundament*,
Began to k. . k, &c. *Butler, Hudibras*, i. ii. 846.

Fundaméntal. *adj.* Having the character of, or serving for, a foundation; that upon which the rest is built; essential; important; not merely accidental.

Until this can be agreed upon, one main and *fundamental* cause of the most grievous war is not like to be taken from the earth.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

Others, when they were brought to allow the throne vacant, thought the succession should go to the next heir, according to the *fundamental* laws of the kingdom, as if the last king were actually dead.—*Swift, Examiner.*

Such we find they are, as can controul
The servile actions of our wav'ring soul,
Can fright, can alter, or can chain the will;
Their ills all built on life, that *fundamental* ill.
Prior.

Yet some there were among the sounder few,
Of those who less presum'd and better knew,
Who durst assert the juster ancient cause,
And here restor'd wit's *fundamental* laws.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, pt. iii.
(See also last extract under next entry.)

Fundaméntal. *s.* Leading proposition; important and essential part of any doctrine (generally *theological*) which is the groundwork of the rest.

We propose the question, whether those who hold the *fundamentals* of faith may deny Christ damnably in respect of superstructures and consequences that arise from them.—*South, Sermons.*

It is a very just reproach, that there should be so much violence and hatred in religious matters among men who agree in all *fundamentals*, and only differ in some ceremonies, or mere speculative points.—*Swift.*

An additional support of the doctrines of an infallible universal church, and of an authoritative church-tradition, is sought to be derived from the distinction between *fundamentals* and non-*fundamentals*, or (in other words,) between matters of faith, to be held de fide, and matters of mere opinion. It is affirmed, that the authority of the true church, and of church-tradition, is decisive with respect to *fundamentals* and matters of faith, but that, in other things, entire agreement is not necessary; so that a Christian who rejects any of the latter, does not incur the sin of heresy. But here, again, the difficulty is merely shifted, not solved; it is transferred to another point, but it is not diminished. There is no received or certain test for distinguishing between *fundamental* and non-*fundamental* doctrines.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. iv.

Fundamentálity. *s.* Character of being Fundamental.

That upon every point, small and great, he must surrender, it is not necessary for the general purpose to contend; but where he finds antiquity and universality combined with *fundamentality*, the conclusion is inevitable, and, in proportion as he finds the evidence of each of those three conditions, is it plainly legitimate.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. vii.

Fundaméntally. *adv.* In a fundamental manner; with the character of a foundation; essentially; originally.

As virtue is seated *fundamentally* in the intellect, so perspectively in the fancy; so that virtue is the force of reason, in the conduct of our actions and passions to a good end.—*Grew.*

Religion is not only useful to civil society, but *fundamentally* necessary to its very birth and constitution.—*Bentley.*

The unlimited power placed *fundamentally* in the body of a people, the legislators endeavour to deposite in such hands as would preserve the people.—*Swift.*

Fúnded. *part. adj.* Placed (as money) in the Funds.

This was the beginning of the *funded* debt.—*M'Culloch, Dictionary of Commerce.*

Fúndholder. *s.* One who has money invested in the funds.

From this passage we should have been inclined to think... the dividends to be a free gift periodically sent down from heaven to the *fundholders*, as quails and manna were sent to the Israelites. . . . A *fundholder*, we will suppose, spends dividends amounting to five hundred pounds a year; and his ten nearest neighbours pay fifty pounds each to the tax-gatherer, for the purpose of discharging the interest of the national debt. If the debt were wiped out, a measure, be it understood, which we by no means recommend, the *fundholder* would cease to spend his five hundred pounds a year. He would no longer give employment to industry, or put food into the mouths of labourers. . . . Each of the ten neighbours of our *fundholder* has fifty pounds a year more than formerly. Each of them will, as it seems to our feeble understandings, employ more industry and feed more mouths than formerly. The sum is exactly the same. It is in different hands.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Southey's Colloquies on Society.*

Fúnding. *verbal abs.* Putting into the funds, placing in the condition of a funded debt. See Fund.

Funds. *s. plur.* See Fund.

Funébrial. *adj.* [Lat. *funebris.*] Belonging to funerals; solemn; melancholy, funereal. *Rare.*

Their garlands . . . were convivial, festival, sacrificial, nuptial, honorary, *funebrial*.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 91.

Their *funebrial* garlands had little of beauty in them beside roses, while they made them of myrtle, rosemary, apium, &c. under symbolical intimations.—*Ibid.*

Funébrious. *adj.* Used at the ceremony of burying the dead. *Rare.*

His body was afterwards interred with *funebrious* exequies and solemnities.—*Mercurius Rusticus*, in 1644.

Fúneral. *s.* [Fr. *funérailles*; Lat. *funera*, plural of *funus*, *funeris*.—see last extract.]

1. Solemnization of a burial; payment of the last honours to the dead; obsequies.

Here, under leave of Brutus and the rest,
Come I to speak in Cæsar's *funeral*.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

All things that we ordained festival,
Turn from their office to black *funeral*.
Id., Romeo and Juliet, iv. 5.

He that had cast out many unburied, had none to mourn for him, nor any solemn *funerals*, nor sepulchre with his fathers.—2 *Maccabees*, v. 10.

No widow at his *funeral* shall weep. *Sandys.*

2. Pomp or procession with which the dead are carried.

The long *fun'rals* blacken all the way. *Pope.*

You are sometimes desirous to see a *funeral* pass by in the street.—*Swift, Advice to Servants, Directions to the Chambermaid.*

3. Burial; interment.

May he find his *funeral*
I' th' sands, when he before his day shall fall.
Sir J. Denham.

Used *adjectivally*.

Our instruments to melancholy bells,
Our wedding chear to a sad *funeral* feast.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 5.

To converse with his friends and standers by so as may do them comfort, and ease their *funeral* and civil complaints.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Dying*, vi. § 3.

Let such honours
And *funeral* rites, as to his birth and virtues
Are due, be first perform'd *Sir J. Denham, Sophy.*

Thy hand o'er towns the *fun'ral* torch displays,
And forms a thousand hills ten thousand ways.
Dryden.

[The word *funeral*, Mr. Malone says, was, agreeably to its French origin (*funerailles*), almost always used in the plural, previous to the Restoration. But this is not the case. The singular is found repeatedly in Barret's Alveary of 1580: 'Friends come together to set forth the solemnization of his *funeral*.' Again, in Sherwood's Dictionary, 1632: 'A *funeral*,' and 'Of a *funeral*.'—*Todd.*]

Funerátion. *s.* Solemnization of a funeral. *Rare.*

In the rites of *funeration* they did use to anoint the dead body with aromatick spices and ointments before they buried them. And so was it the Jewish custom to perform their funerals.—*Knatchbull, Annotations on the New Testament*, p. 41.

Funéreal. *adj.* Suiting a funeral; dark; dismal.

But if his soul hath winged the destin'd flight,
Inhabitants of deep disastrous night,
Homeward with pious speed repass the main
To the pale shade *funereal* rites ordain.
Pope's Homer, Odyssey.

Funést. *adj.* [Lat. *funestus.*] Doleful; lamentable. *Rare.*

The violent ends or downfals of great princes, the subversion of kingdoms and estates, or whatever else can be imagined of *funest* or tragical.—*Phillips, Theatrum Poeticum*, pref.

The bay is ominous of some *funest* accident.—*Evelyn, Sylva*, p. 396.

Funge. *s.* Fungus; blockhead; dolt; fool. *Rare.*

A very idiot, a *funge*, a golden ass.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, to the reader.

They are mad, empty vessels, *funges*, beside themselves, derided.—*Ibid.* p. 122.

Fungósity. *s.* Fungous growth.

Eggs cast into the matrix of the earth, or certain little pustulæ and *fungosities* on its surface.—*Bibliotheca Bibliographica*, i. 292: Oxf. 1720.

Fúngous. *adj.* Having the character of a fungus.

The second instrument of the voice is the tongue; and this, by reason of its *fungous* substance and volubility, is so meet and so principal an agent therein, that speech itself, and all the variety thereof, doth among all sorts of men go by the name of the tongue.—*Smith, Portraiture of Old Age*, p. 137.

It is often employed to keep down the *fungous* lips that spread upon the bone; but it is much more painful than the escharotick medicines.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

The meaner productions of the French and English press; that *fungous* growth of novels and of pamphlets.—*Harris, Hermes.*

Fúngus. *s.* [Lat.]

1. Mushroom: (in *Botany*, where the term has its widest import, it means the great class of plants akin to the mushrooms, toadstools, puffballs, moulds, and the like. In ordinary language it means the poisonous or useless, as opposed to the edible, members of this class. In the former case the plural is Latin; in the latter, English).

Plant-life is all directly or indirectly dependant on the heat and light of the sun—directly dependant in the immense majority of plants, and indirectly dependant in plants which, as the *fungi*, flourish in the dark: since these, growing as they do at the expense of decaying organic matter, mediately draw their forces from the same original source.—*Herbert Spencer, The Correlation and Equivalence of Forces.*

2. In *Medicine.* Morbid growth suggesting the notion of a fungus: (at present limited to those of a *vascular* and *malignant* character).

The surgeon ought to vary the diet as the fibres lengthen too much, are too fluid, and produce *funguses*, or as they harden and produce callosities.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

This eminence is composed of little points, or granula, called *fungus*, or proud flesh.—*Sharp.*

Funk. *v. a.* [see extract under Funk, *s.*] Poison with an offensive smell.

Tobacco strives to vex
A numerous squadron of the tender sex:
What with strong smoke, and with his stronger breath,
He *funks* Basketia and her son to death.
King, The Furmetary, canto iii.

Funk. *v. n.* Fear; be in a fright.

The best part of the veal, and the Greek for hunc,
Is the name of a man that makes us *funk*.
Epigram on J. Burton, when Proctor at Oxford.

Funk. *s.* [see extract.] Alarm; perturbation manifested by the smell.

[*Funk.*—Properly an exhalation. Languedoc, *fun*, smoke. . . . Rouchi, *funquer*; Walloon, *funki, funker*, to smoke, *funqueron* (fumeron), imperfectly burnt charcoal. Hence the metaphorical sense of perturbation, fright. *In de fonk ziin* (to be in a *funk*), in perturbatione esse. (Kilian.) 'Si commença à *soi fumer* (began to be disturbed), et couleur changier, et se douta de,' &c.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Fúnnel. *s.* [from Lat. *infundibulum.*] Inverted hollow cone with a pipe descending from it, through which liquors are poured into vessels with narrow mouths.

If you pour a glut of water upon a bottle, it receives little of it; but with a *funnel*, and by degrees, you shall fill many of them.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Fúnnel. *s.* [for *fournel*, from Lat. *furnus* = oven.] Pipe or passage of communication: (especially a tube serving as a chimney).

Towards the middle are two large *funnels*, bored through the roof of the grotto, to let in light or fresh air.—*Addison.*

Fúnny. *adj.* Comical; strange.

I have done his sermon more honour than is really its due, in wasting a whole day in writing some *funny* remarks upon it.—*Remarks on a Sermon at All Souls' College in* 1759, p. 22.

Fúnny. *s.* Short wherry so called.

He was drifting down in a *funny*.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney.*

Fúnnybone. *s.* That part of the elbow over which the ulnar nerve passes, which, when struck, from being suddenly pressed upon the bone, causes a peculiar sensation not unlike an electric shock down the arm. *Colloquial.*

Fur. *s.* [Fr. *fourrure.*]

1. Soft kind of hair: (as that of the hare or rabbit, compared with that of the horse or ox).

This night wherein the cubdrawn bear would couch,
The lion and the belly-pinched wolf
Keep their *fur* dry, unbonnetted he runs,
And bids what will take all.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 1.

2. The same with the skin as used in manufactures; articles of dress made therewith.

Peltry is nearly synonymous with *fur*, and comprehends the skins of different kinds of wild animals that are found in high northern latitudes, particularly in the American continent; such as the beaver, bear, moosedeer, marten, mink, sable, wolverine, wolf, &c. When these skins have received no preparation but from the hunters, they are most properly called peltry; but when they have had the inner side tawed or tanned by an aluminous process, they may then be denominated *furs*.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

3. In *Medicine.* Foul secretion on a mucous surface, especially the tongue. See Sordes.

Methinks I am not right in ev'ry part;
I feel a-kind of trembling at my heart:
My pulse unequal, and my breath is strong;
Besides a filthy *fur* upon my tongue.
Dryden, Translation of Persius.

His skin was very hot . . . his tongue covered with a white *fur*.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine*, lect. ix.

4. Concretion in general; deposit.

Down in the cellars, as up in the bed-chambers, old objects that he well remembered were changed by age and decay, but were still in their old places; even to empty beer-casks hoary with cobwebs, and empty wine-bottles with *fur* and fungus choking up their throats.—*Dickens, Little Dorrit.*

Fur. *v. a.* Line or cover with skins that have soft hair, or with fur.

How mad a sight it was to see Dametas, like rich tissue *furred* with lambskins!—*Sir P. Sidney.*

You are for dreams and slumbers, brother priest;
You *fur* your gloves with reason.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

Fur. *adv.* [see Further.] Far.

The white lovely dove
Doth on her wings her utmost swiftness prove,
Finding the gripe of faulcon fierce not *fur*.
Sir P. Sidney.

Fúrbelow. *s.* [see Ferdigew.] Padding; ornaments attached to it; flounce.

Nay, oft in dreams invention we bestow
To change a flounce, or add a *furbelow*.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto ii.

Furbelows and flounces have been disposed of at will.—*Guardian*, no. 149.

Fúrbelow. *v. a.* Adorn with ornamental appendages, with or as with furbelows.

When arguments too fiercely glare,
You calm them with a milder air;
To break their points, you turn their force,
And *furbelow* the plain discourse. *Prior.*

She was flounced and *furbelowed*; every ribbon was crinkled, and every part of her garments in curl.—*Addison.*

Her women, insolent and self-caress'd,
By Vanity's unwearied finger dress'd,
Forgot the blush that virgin fears impart
To modest cheeks, and borrow'd one from art:
Were just such trifles, without worth or use,
As silly pride and idleness produce;
Curl'd, scented, *furbelow'd*, and flounc'd around,
With feet too delicate to touch the ground,
They stretch'd the neck, and roll'd the wanton eye,
And sigh'd for ev'ry fool that flutter'd by.
Cowper, Expostulation, 51.

Fúrbish. *v. a.* [Fr. *fourbir*, pres. part. *fourbissant.*] Burnish; polish; rub to brightness.

Furbish the spears, and put on the brigandines.—*Jeremiah*, xlvi. 4.

With *up*. Prepare for bringing out afresh, the need of burnishing implying previous rust or disuse.

Some others who *furbish up* and reprint his old errours, hold, that the sufferings of the damned are not to be, in a strict sense, eternal; but that, after a certain period of time, there shall be a general gaol-delivery of the souls in prison, and that not for a farther execution, but a final release.—*South, Sermons.*

As for my grandmother's barony, I should look upon the termination of its abeyance in my favour as the act of my political extinction. What we want, sir, is not to fashion new dukes and *furbish up* old baronies; but to establish great principles which may maintain the realm and secure the happiness of the people.—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby* b. viii. ch. iii.

Furcátion. *s.* [Lat. *furca.*] Divarication like that of the prongs of a fork. *Rare.*

When stags grow old they grow less branched, and first lose their brow-antlers, or lowest *furcations* next the head.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Fúrdle. *v. a.* [O.Fr. *furdeler.*] Contract; draw up, as it were, into a fardle or bundle. *Rare.*

The rose of Jericho . . . being a dry and ligneous plant, is preserved many years, and though crumpled and *furdled* up, yet, if infused in water, will swell and display its parts.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 34.

Fúrfur. *s.* [Lat. = bran. — scarcely *naturalized.*] Scurf or dandriff, with a likeness to bran.

They reduce the rest; as to leprosy, ulcers, itches, *furfures*, scabs.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 231.

Furfuráceous. *adj.* In *Medicine.* Delicately scurfy, like bran.

A *furfuraceous* pellicle is then given off.—*Plumbe, Diseases of the Skin.*

Furibúndal. *adj.* [Lat. *furibundus.*] Furious. *Barbarous.*

O Muses, may a woman poore and blinde
A lyon-dragon or a bull-beare binde?
Is 't possible for puling wench to tame
The *furibundal* champion of fame?
G. Harvey: 1593. (Nares by H. & W.)

Fúrious. *adj.* [Fr. *furieux*; Lat. *furiosus.*] Mad; phrenetic.

No man did ever think the hurtful actions of *furious* men and innocents to be punishable.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Fúriously. *adv.* In a furious manner; madly; violently; vehemently.

Which when his brother saw, fraught with great grief
And wrath, he to him leapt *furiously*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Fúriousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Furious; frenzy; madness; transport of passion.

The boiling thirst of pain and *furiousness*.
Brewer, Comedy of Lingua.

Furl. *v. a.* [see Frill.] Draw up; contract.

When fortune sends a stormy wind,
Then shew a brave and present mind;
And when with too indulgent gales
She swells too much, then *furl* thy sails.
Creech, Translation of Horace.

Fúrlong. *s.* [A.S. *furhlang* = long as a furrow, the measure being as much land as could be ploughed in a straight line in a day.] Measure of length, i.e. eighth part of a mile.

If a man stand in the middle of a field and speak aloud, he shall be heard a *furlong* in round, and that in articulate sounds.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Coming within a few *furlongs* of the temple, they passed through a very thick grove.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Fúrlough. *s.* [Dutch, *verlof* = leave, permission.] Temporary licence for a soldier to be absent from service.

Brutus and Cato might discharge their souls,
And give them *furlo's* for another world;
But we, like sentries, are obliged to stand
In starless nights, and wait th' appointed hour.
Dryden.

Fúrmenty. *s.* Same as Frumenty; each of which forms undergoes a change in pronunciation, the one giving *furmety*, the other *frummety*.

Remember, wife, therefore, though I do it not,
The seed-cake, the pasties, and *furmenty* pot.
Tusser, Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

He'll find you out a food,
That needs no teeth nor stomach; a strange *furmety*,
Will feed ye up as fat as heus i' the foreheads.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Bonduca.

Fúrnace. *s.* [Lat. *fornax, -acis.*] Fireplace, oven, or stove, enclosed wholly or for the greater part on all sides, as opposed to an ordinary grate, which is open in front, and used for the larger kind of operations, such as metallurgy, pottery and assaying; the furnaces of assay used for operations on a small scale being least in point of size.

Whoso falleth not down and worshippeth, shall the same hour be cast into the midst of a burning fiery *furnace*.—*Daniel*, iii. 6.

Fúrnace. *v. a.* Throw out as sparks from a furnace. *Rare.*

He *furnaces*
The thick sighs from him.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, i. 7.

Fúrniment. *s.* [Fr. *fourniment*; Italian, *fornimento.*] Furniture. *Rare.*

Lo! where they spyde with speedie whirling pace
One in a chariot of straunge *furniment*
Towards them driving
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 3, 38.

Fúrnish. *v. a.* [Fr. *fournir*, pres. part. *fournissant.*]

1. Supply with what is necessary to a certain purpose.

Thou shalt *furnish* him liberally out of thy flock.—*Deuteronomy*, xv. 14.

Auria, having driven the Turks from Corone, both by sea and land, *furnished* the city with corn, wine, victual, and powder.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

2. Give; supply.

These simple ideas, the materials of all our knowledge, are suggested and *furnished* to the mind only by these two ways, sensation and reflection.—*Locke.*

With *out*. *Rare.*

It is not the state, but a compact among private persons that hath *furnished out* these several remittances.—*Addison.*

3. Equip; fit out for any undertaking: (sometimes with *out*).

Will your lordship lend me a thousand pounds to *furnish* me?—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* i. 2.

Ideas, forms, and intellects,
Have *furnish'd out* three diff'rent sects.
Prior, Alma.

Doubtless the man Jesus Christ is *furnished* with superior powers to all the angels in heaven, because he is employed in superiour work.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

4. Supply with furniture (for a *house*).

Plato entertained some of his friends at dinner, and had in the chamber a bed or couch, neatly and costly *furnished*. Diogenes came in, and got up upon the bed, and trampled it, saying, I trample upon the pride of Plato. Plato mildly answered, But with greater pride, Diogenes.—*Bacon, Apophthegms.*

The wounded arm would *furnish* all their rooms,
And bleed for ever scarlet in their looms.
Lord Halifax.

Fúrnish. *s.* Specimen; sample. *Obsolete.*

To lend the world a *furnish* of wit, she lays her own to pawn.—*Greene, Groatsworth of Wit*: 1621.

Fúrnisher. *s.* One who supplies or fits out.

Patterns of all sorts of things belonging to the libitinarii or *furnishers* of the funeral.—*Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 280.

How the sleek Pache might mine and undermine, one knows not well; this however one does know: that his war-office has become a den of thieves and confusion, such as all men shudder to behold....; That *furnishers* scour in gigs, over all districts of France, and drive bargains.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. iii. b. ii. ch. ii.

Fúrnishing. *verbal abs.* Supply; act of supplying; thing supplied; filling up with furniture; decoration; appendage.

Something deeper,
Whereof, perchance, these are but *furnishings*.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 1.

Fúrnishment. *s.* Furniture. *Rare.*

It was munited with artillery of all sorts, and other *furnishments* for warre, in great plenty.—*Time's Storehouse*, p. 345. (Ord MS.)

Fúrniture. *s.*

1. Moveables; goods put in a house for use or ornament.

No man can transport his large retinue, his sumptuous fare, and his rich *furniture* into another world.—*South, Sermons.*

There are many noble palaces in Venice: their *furniture* is not very rich, if we except the pictures.—*Addison.*

2. Appendages.

By a general conflagration mankind shall be destroyed, with the form and all the *furniture* of the earth.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

3. Equipage; embellishments; decorations.

Young Clarion, with vauntful lustihed,
And after his guise did cast abroad to fare,
And thereto gan his *furnitures* prepare. *Spenser.*

I'd give bay curtal and his *furniture*
My mouth no more were broken than these boys,
And writ as little beard.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, ii. 3.

The duke is coming: see the barge be ready,
And fit it with such *furniture* as suits
The greatness of his person.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 1.

The ground must be of a mixt brown, and large enough, or the horse's *furniture* must be of very sensible colours.—*Dryden.*

4. Materials for work of any kind.

He disclaims all assistance; he'll decide upon all points freely and supinely by himself; without *furniture*, without proper materials.—*Bentley, Phileleutherus Lipsiensis*, § 1.

5. Supply. *Obsolete.*

There shalt thou know thy charge, and there receive
Money, and order for their *furniture*.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 3.

It shall be requisite for the *furniture* of necessaries hereunto apperteynynge.—*Eden, Translation of P. Martyr's Decades*, pref. (Ord MS.)

Fúrred. *part. adj.* Covered wholly or in part, coated, or ornamented, with fur.

1. Of animals.

Through tatter'd clothes small vices do appear;
Robes and *furr'd* gowns hide all.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.

2. In the sense of sordes, or deposit.

To make lampblack, take a torch and hold it under the bottom of a latten bason; and, as it groweth to be *furred* and black within, strike it with a feather into some shell.—*Peacham.*

The sisters, mourning for their brother's loss,
Their bodies hid in bark, and *furr'd* with moss.
Dryden.

Their frying blood compels to irrigate
Their dry *furr'd* tongues. *J. Philips.*

A dungeon wide and horrible; the walls
On all sides *furr'd* with mouldy damps, and hung
With clots of ropy gore. *Addison.*

Fúrrens. *s.* [a form of Furring.] See extract.

Furrens, in shipbuilding, [is] a term sometimes used to imply the same as fillings; that is to say, pieces supplying the deficiency of timber in the moulding way.—*Young, Nautical Dictionary.*

Fúrring. *s.* [?] See extract.

Furring in architecture [is] the small slips nailed on joists or rafters, where some parts of them are lower than others, or where the surface is not regular, so as to bring the boarding they are to receive into the same planes.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Fúrrow. *s.* [A.S. *furh.*] Trench made by the plough for the reception of seed.

Wheat must be sowed above *furrow* before Michaelmas.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Then ploughs for seed the fruitful *furrows* broke.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid.

Figuratively. Wrinkle.

My lord it is, though time has plough'd that face
With many *furrows* since I saw it first;
Yet I'm too well acquainted with the ground
Quite to forget it. *Dryden and Lee, Œdipus.*

Fúrrow. *v. a.* Cut in furrows; make by furrowing.

Thou canst help time to *furrow* me with age,
But stop no wrinkle in his pilgrimage.
Shakespear, Richard II. i. 3.

From thence he *furrow'd* many a churlish sea.
P. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, ii. 13.

There go the ships that *furrow* out their way;
Yea, there of whales enormous sights we see.
Sir H. Wotton.

No briny tear has *furrow'd* her smooth cheek.
Sir J. Suckling.

Fúrrow-weed. *s.* Weed that grows in furrowed land.

Crown'd with rank *fumiter*, and *furrow-weeds*.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 4.

Fúrry. *adj.*

1. Covered with fur; dressed in fur.

From Volga's banks th' imperious Czar
Leads forth his *furry* troops to war.
Felton, To Lord Gower.

2. Consisting of fur.

Stretch out thy lazy limbs, awake, awake,
And winter from thy *furry* mantle shake. *Dryden.*

Not arm'd with horns of arbitrary might,
Or claws to seize their *furry* spoils in fight. *Id.*

3. Coated with fur as sordes or deposit.

Get out the wine, thought I—picturing to myself two foggy decanters, half full of the remnants of yesterday's libation, with a sort of *furry* rim just over the surface, of which the expression gave me a strong idea.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. iii. ch. iv.

Fúrther. [This is the comparative of *forth*, an *adverb*, though in many combinations it has an adjectival construction; more *forth* = more *fore*, more *for*ward, more in *front*. German *vorder*, and *vorderer*. As this suggests the notion of removal, the secondary meaning of *more distant* follows; and as long as this is expressed by the word under notice there is nothing anomalous. The likeness, however, of the forms *fur* (*fore*) and *far* coincides with the likeness of their significations; the result being such words as (1) *farther*, an apparent comparative of *far*, (2) *fur* for *far*, and (3) the use of *farther* in the sense of *more forward*, as shown in the words Fartherance, Farther (verb), and Farthermore, all of which have originated in a confusion between the two words.]

1. More in advance.

What *further* need have we of witnesses?—*Matthew*, xxvi. 65.

Satan had journey'd on pensive and slow;
But *further* way found none, so thick intwin'd,
As one continu'd brake, the undergrowth
Of shrubs and tangling bushes had perplex'd
All path of man or beast that pass'd that way.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 173.

I may meet
Some wandering spirit of heaven by fountain side,
Or in thick shade retir'd, from him to draw
What *further* would be learn'd. *Ibid.* iv. 530.

2. Farther.

And the angel of the Lord went *further*, and stood in a narrow place.—*Numbers*, xxii. 2.

Fúrther. *v. a.* Forward; promote; advance; countenance; assist; help.

Things thus set in order, in quiet and rest,
Shall *further* thy harvest, and pleasure the best.
Tusser, Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Grant not, O Lord, the desires of the wicked; *further* not his wicked device.—*Psalms*, cxl. 8.

Could their fond superstition have *furthered* so great attempts, without the mixture of a true persuasion concerning the irresistible force of divine power.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

This binds me then to *further* my design,
As I am bound by vow to *further* thine. *Dryden.*

Fúrtherance. *s.* Promotion; advancement; help.

The Gauls learned them first, and used them only for the *furtherance* of their trade and private business.—*Spenser.*

Our diligence must search out all helps and *furtherances* of direction, which scriptures, councils, fathers, histories, the laws and practices of all churches afford.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

If men were minded to live righteously, to believe a God would be no hindrance or prejudice to any such design, but very much for the advancement and *furtherance* of it.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Thus, amid obstructions and stimulating *furtherances*, has the question of the trial to grow; emerging and submerging; fostered by solicitous patriotism.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. iii. b. ii. ch. v.

Fúrtherer. *s.* One who furthers; promoter; advancer.

That earnest favourer and *furtherer* of God's true religion, that faithful servitor to his prince and country.—*Ascham.*

Fúrthermore, also **Fúrthermóre.** *adj.* Moreover; besides.

The Lord said *furthermore* to him, Put now thine hand into thy bosom.—*Exodus*, iv. 6.

Furthermore, it is necessary to everlasting salvation, that he rightly believe the incarnation of our Lord Jesus Christ.—*Book of Common Prayer Athanasian Creed.*

Fúrthest. *adv.* [superlative of Forth.] At the greatest distance.

For whereas Celsus the Epicure objecteth that Jesus chose publicanes and men of wicked conversation to be his own disciples; even therein peculiarly hath he shewed the effectualnes of his doctrine, in the curing of men's soules, as a physician doth in healing those that are sorest sicke and *furthest* past hope of recoverie in a citie.—*Trewnesse of Christian Religion*, 541. (Ord MS.)

The *furthest* a prudent man should proceed in general is to laugh at some of his own foibles.—*Shenstone.*

Fúrtive. *adj.* [Fr. *furtive*; Lat. *furtivus.*] Stolen; gotten by theft; having a stolen or clandestine character.

A *furtive* simulation, and a bastardly kind of adoption.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 96.

Or do they, as your schemes, I think, have shown,
Dart *furtive* beams and glory not their own,
All servants to that source of light, the sun? *Prior.*

The parties alleged themselves to have been married clandestinely in the earl of Hertford's house by a minister whom they had never before seen, and of whose name they were ignorant, in the presence only of a sister of the earl then deceased. This entire absence of testimony, and the somewhat improbable nature of the story, at least in appearance, may still, perhaps, leave a shade of doubt as to the reality of the marriage. On the other hand, it was unquestionable that their object must have been a legitimate union: and such a hasty and *furtive* ceremony as they asserted to have taken place, while it would, if sufficiently proved, be completely valid, was necessary to protect them from the queen's indignation.—*Hallam, History of England*, ch. vi.

Fúruncle. *s.* [Fr. *furoncle*; Lat. *furunculus.*] In *Medicine.* Boil.

A *furuncle* is in its beginning round, hard, and inflamed; and as it increaseth, it riseth up with an acute head, and sometimes a pustule; and then it is more inflamed and painful, when it arrives at its state, which is about the eighth or ninth day.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

The true skin or corion is penetrated by small conical prolongations derived from the cellular tissue underneath. With these, the vessels and nerves proceed to the superficies of the corion to form the papillar tissue and vascular rete. When inflammation commences in one or more of these prolongations, *furunculus* or boil, hordeolum or sty, and anthrax or carbuncle, are the results.... The varieties of *furuncle* are generally dependent upon disordered states of the digestive functions, and the characters which they assume vary with the states of vital action and of the circulating fluids.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Fúry. *s.* [Fr. *furie*; Lat. *furor*, a common word, though less like the word under notice in respect to its *form* than *Furia* the rare, or hypothetical, singular of the Latin *Furiæ* = Furies, i.e. three heathen female deities so named. The details of the confusion are obscure. Probably, though it would savour of a refinement to make separate entries, they are, in reality, two distinct words.]

1. Rage; passion of anger; tumult of mind approaching to madness.

I do oppose
My patience to his *fury*; and am arm'd
To suffer with a quietness of spirit
The very tyranny and rage of his.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

He hath given me to know the natures of living creatures, and the *furies* of wild beasts.—*Apocrypha, Wisdom*, vii. 20.

2. Enthusiasm; exaltation of fancy.

Taking up the lute, her wit began to be with a divine *fury* inspired; and her voice would, in so beloved an occasion, second her wit.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

A sybil that had number'd in the world
The sun to course two hundred compasses,
In her prophetick *fury* sew'd the work.
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 4.

Greater than human kind she seem'd to look,
And with an accent more than mortal spoke;
Her staring eyes with sparkling *fury* roll,
When all the god came rushing on her soul.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

3. One of the Furies; termagant woman.

The sight of any of the house of York,
Is as a *fury* to torment my soul.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. i. 3.

It was the most proper place for a *fury* to make her exit; and I believe every reader's imagination is pleas'd when he sees the angry goddess thus sinking in a tempest, and plunging herself into hell, amidst such a scene of horror and confusion.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Furze. *s.* old plural in *-n.* [see Gorse.] Native plant so called; gorse (Ulex europæus).

Carry out gravel to fill up a hole,
Both timber and *furzin*, the turf and the cole.
Tusser, Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

For fewel, there groweth great store of *furze*, of which the shrubby sort is called tame, and the better grown French.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

We may know,
And when to reap the grain, and when to sow,
Or when to fell the *furzes*.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil.

Many thousands of square miles which are now rich corn land and meadow, intersected by green hedge-rows, and dotted with villages and pleasant country seats, would appear as moors overgrown with *furze*, or fens abandoned to wild ducks.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iii.

Fúrzen. *adj.* Made of, relating to, or consisting in, furze.

For we must not alwaies choose that which is easie to be had and willing to be gotten; for we put by gorse and *furzen* bushes; we tread underfoot briers and brambles, though they catch hold of us.—*Holland, Translation of Plutarch*, p. 186. (Rich.)

Fúrzy. *adj.* Abounding in, or overgrown with, furze.

Wide through the *furzy* field their route they take,
Their bleeding bosoms force the thorny brake. *Gay.*

Fusc. *adj.* Fuscous. *Rhetorical; rare.*

Expectation was alert on the receipt of your strange-shaped present, while yet undisclosed from its *fusc* envelope.—*Lamb, Letter to H. C. Robinson.*

Fúscous. *adj.* [Lat. *fuscus*] Brown; of a dim or dark colour.

[The] feathers of the wing of a dark or *fuscous* colour.—*Ray, Remains*, p. 247.

Fuse. *v. a.* [Lat. *fusus*, pass. part. of *fundo.*] Melt; put into fusion; liquefy by heat.

(For example see last extract under Fusibility).

Fuse. *v. n.* Be melted; be capable of being liquefied by heat.

Pure tin, when heated this way, *fuses.*—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Alloy.*

Fuse. *s.* Fusee.

The blasting, or shooting, tools are a sledge, or mallet; claying bar; needle or nail; scraper; tamping-bar; borer. Besides these tools the miner requires a powder-horn, rushes to be filled with gunpowder, tin cartridges for occasional use in wet ground, and paper rubbed over with gunpowder or grease for the snifts or *fuses.*—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Fuseé. *s.* [from Fr. *fusée* = squib, cartridge.] Instrument of the nature of a train for firing an explosive: (Fuse *commoner*).

Fusee of a bomb or granado shell, is that which makes the whole powder or composition in the shell take fire, to do the designed execution. 'Tis usually a wooden pipe or tap filled with wildfire, or some such matter; and is intended to burn no longer than is the time of the motion of the bomb from the mouth of the mortar to the place where it is to fall, which time Anderson makes twenty-seven seconds.—*Harris.*

Fuseé. *s.* [Fr. *fuseau* = spindle.] Cone round which is wound the cord or chain of a clock or watch.

The reason of the motion of the balance is by the motion of the next wheel, and that by the motion of the next, and that by the motion of the *fusee*, and that by the motion of the spring: the whole frame of the watch carries a reasonableness in it, the passive impression of the intellectual idea that was in the artist.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Fúsel (Fusel oil). *s.* [German direct.] Strong and somewhat fetid spirit from the distillation of potatoes.

This compound has long been known under the name of oil of potato-spirit; it is the *fusel* oil of the Germans.—*Brande, Manual of Chemistry*, p. 1753.

Fúsible. *adj.* [Lat. *fusibilis*; subst. *fusibilitas, -atis*; *fusus*, pass. part. of *fundo* = pour out; *fusio, -onis.*] Capable of being fused.

Colours afforded by metalline bodies either colliquate with or otherwise penetrate into other bodies, especially *fusible* ones. — *Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

(See also under next entry.)

Fusibílity. *s.* Capacity of being fused.

The ancients observing in that material a kind of metallical nature, or at least a *fusibility*, seem to have resolved it into a nobler use.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

The bodies of most use, that are sought for out of the depths of the earth, are the metals, which are distinguished from other bodies by their weight, *fusibility*, and malleableness.—*Locke.*

It would be hardly possible to infer the melting point of an alloy from that of each of its constituent metals; but in general the *fusibility* is increased by mutual affinity in their state of combination. Of this a remarkable instance is afforded in the *fusible* metal consisting of 8 parts of bismuth, 5 of lead, and 3 of tin, which melts at the heat of boiling water of 212° Fahr., though the melting point deduced from the mean of its components should be 514°. This alloy may be rendered still more *fusible* by adding a very little mercury to it, when it forms an excellent material for certain anatomical injections, and for filling the hollows of carious teeth. Nor do the colours of alloys depend, in any considerable degree, upon those of the separate metals; thus the colour of copper, instead of being rendered paler by a large addition of zinc, is thereby converted into the rich-looking pinchbeck metal. By means of alloys we multiply, as it were, the numbers of useful metals, and sometimes give usefulness to such as are separately of little value. Since these compounds can be formed only by fusion, and since many metals are apt to oxidize readily at their melting temperature, proper precautions must be taken in making alloys to prevent this occurrence, which is incompatible with their formation. — *Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Hutton, in his speculations concerning the geological effects of heat, naturally availed himself of the laws which Black had unfolded. One of those laws was, that certain earths owe their *fusibility* to the presence of fixed air in them before heat has expelled it; so that, if it were possible to force them to retain their fixed air, or carbonic acid gas, as we now call it, no amount of heat could deprive them of the capability of being *fused.*—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. vi.

Fusíl. *s.* [Fr. *fusil* = steel for tinderbox; Lat. *focile*, from *focus* = hearth.] Matchlock; firelock gun; musket.

The *fusils* intended for officers are generally mounted with silver.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce.

Fusíl. *s.* [Fr. *fuseau* = spindle.] In *Heraldry.* Spindle-shaped element of a blazon so called.

Fusils must be made long, and small in the middle; in the ancient coat of Montague, argent three *fusils* in fesse gules.—*Peacham, On Blazoning.*

Fúsile. *adj.*

1. Capable of being fused.

Some, less skilful, fancy these scapi that occur in most of the larger Gothick buildings of England are artificial: and will have it, that they are a kind of *fusil* marble.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

2. Fused; melted; liquefied.

The liquid ore he drain'd
Into fit moulds prepar'd; from which he form'd
First his own tools: then, what might else be wrought
Fusile, or grav'n in metal.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 570.

Perpetual flames,
O'er sand and ashes, and the stubborn flint,
Prevailing, turn into a *fusil* sea.
J. Philips, Cyder, b. ii.

Fusileér. *s.* Soldier armed with a fusil; musketeer.

It seems that there was some apprehension of a rescue: for a strong body of *fusileers* was under arms to support the civil power.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxii.

Fúsion. *s.* Act of fusing; state of being fused.

Metals in *fusion* do not flame, for want of a copious fume; except spelter, which fumes copiously, and thereby flames.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

Fuss. *s.* [A.S. *fús* = active.] Tumult; bustle; stir; ado.

Nor with senates keep a *fuss*:
I submit, and answer thus. *Swift.*

Here's a *fuss* indeed, about nothing.—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

I've known a dozen weddings made even thus,
And some of them high names! I have also known
Young men who—though they hated to discuss
Pretensions which they never dream'd to have shown—
Yet neither frighten'd by a female *fuss*,
Nor by mustachios moved, were let alone,
And lived, as did the broken-hearted fair,
In happier plight than if they form'd a pair.
Byron, Don Juan.

'I see old mother Dalmaine dresses her as much like the Doncaster belle as she possibly can.'—'Yes, and spoils her,' said Lord Squib 'but old mother Dalmaine, with all her *fuss*, was ever a bad cook, and overdid everything.'—*Disrael the younger, The Young Duke.*

Fússiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Fussy.

(For example see extract under next entry.)

Fússy. *adj.*

She was *fussy* no doubt; but her real activity bore a fair proportion to her *fussiness.*—*Marryat, Snarleyyow.*

Fust. *s.* [N.Fr. *fuste* = cask.] Trunk or body of a column. *Rare.*

The bases of a number of columns remain in their original position, and their broken *fusts* lie scattered around.—*A. Drummond, Travels through Germany, Italy, and Greece*, let. xi.: 1748.

Fust. *v. n.* Grow fusty.

Sure he, that made us with such large discourse
Looking before and after, gave us not
That capability of godlike reason
To *fust* in us unus'd. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, iv. 4.

Fústed. *part. adj.* Become fusty.

His blowen ware
Of *fusted* hops, now lost for lack of sale.
Bishop Hall, Satires, iv. 5.

Fustet. *s.* See Fustic.

Fústian. *s.* [O.Fr. *fustaine.*]

1. Kind of cloth made of linen and cotton, and perhaps now of cotton only; see second extract.

Is supper ready, the house trimm'd, the servingmen in their new *fustian* and their white stockings? —*Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 1.

Fustian is a species of coarse thick twisted cotton, and is generally dyed of an olive, leaden, or other dark colour. Besides the common *fustian*, which is known by the name of pillow (probably pilau), the cotton stuffs called corduroy, velverett, velveteen, thicksett, used for men's wearing apparel, belong to the same fabric. The commonest kind is merely a tweed of four or sometimes five leaves, of a very close stout texture, and very narrow, seldom exceeding 17 or 18 inches in breadth. It is cut from the loom in half pieces, or ends as they are usually termed, about 35 yards long, and, after undergoing the subsequent operations of dyeing, dressing, and folding, is ready for the market.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

2. Bombast. See, also, Lindsy-wolsey, and Stuff.

Nor will you raise in me combustion,
By dint of high heroick *fustian*. *Butler, Hudibras.*

What hat *fustian* have I heard these gentlemen find out in Mr. Cowley's odes! In general, I will say, that nothing can appear more beautiful to me than the strength of those images which they condemn. —*Dryden.*

Fustian is thoughts and words ill sorted, and without the least relation to each other.—*Ibid.*

At first the music of our stage was rude,
Whilst in the cockpit and Blackfriars it stood;
And this might please enough in former reigns,
A thrifty, thin, and bashful audience,
When Bussy d'Ambois and his *fustian* took,
And men were ravished with Queen Gordobuc.
Oldham, Horace's Art of Poetry imitated in English.

Chance thoughts, when govern'd by the close,
Oft rise to *fustian*, or descend to prose. *Smith.*

Used *adjectivally.*

When men argue, th' greatest part
O' th' contest falls on terms of art,
Until the *fustian* stuff be spent,
And then they fall to th' argument.
Butler, Hudibras.

Virgil, if he could have seen the first verses of the Sylvæ, would have thought Statius mad in his *fustian* description of the statue on the brazen horse.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Fústianist. *s.* One who writes or admires fustian.

Preferring the gay rankness of Apuleius, Arnobius, or any modern *fustianist*, before the native Latinisms of Cicero.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

Fústic. *s.* [?] Sort of wood brought from the West Indies, used in dyeing cloth.

Next to galls old *fustick* increases the weight about 1½ in 12.—*Bishop Sprat, History of the Royal Society*, p. 305.

At last, Friday pitched on a tree; for I found he knew much better than I what kind of wood was fittest for it; nor can I tell, to this day, what wood to call the tree we cut down, except that it was very like the tree we call *fustic*, or between that and the Nicaragua wood, for it was much of the same colour and smell.—*Defoe, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*

The old *fustic* of the English dyer, as the article *fustet* is their yellow *fustic*. It is the wood of the Morus tinctoria. It is light, not hard, and pale yellow with orange veins; it contains two colouring matters, one resinous, and another soluble in water. The latter resembles weld, but it has more of an orange cast, and is not so lively. Its decoctions in water are brightened by the addition of a little glue, and more by curdled milk. This wood is rich in colour, and imparts permanent dyes to woollen stuffs, when aided by proper mordants. It unites well with the blue of the indigo vat and Saxon blue in producing green of various shades. Alum, tartar, and solution of tin, render its colour more vivid; sea salt and sulphate of iron deepen its hue. From 5 to 6 parts of old *fustic* are sufficient to give a lemon colour to 16 parts of cloth. The colour of weld, is, however, purer and less inclining to orange; but that of *fustic* is less affected by acids than any other yellow dye. This wood is often employed with sulphate of iron in producing olive and brownish tints, which agree well with its dull yellow. For the same reason it is much used for dark greens.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Fústigate. *v. a.* [Lat. *fustis* = club.] Beat with club, cudgel, or stick.

Dissident priests, passing along with their sacred wafer for the dying, seem wishful to be massacred in the streets; wherein Patriotism will not gratify them. Slighter palm of martyrdom, however, shall not be denied: martyrdom not of massacre, yet of *fustigation*. At the refractory places of worship, patriot men appear: patriot women with strong hazel wands, which they apply. Shut thy eyes, O reader: see not this misery, peculiar to these later times,—of martyrdom without sincerity, with only cant and contumacy! A dead Catholic church is not allowed to lie dead; no, it is *galvanised* into the detestablest death-life; whereat Humanity, we say, shuts its eyes. For the patriot women take their hazel wands, and *fustigate*, amid laughter of bystanders, with alacrity: broad bottom of priests; alas, nuns too, reversed and cotillons retroussés!—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. iv. ch. i.

Fustigátion. *s.* Beating with club, cudgel, or stick.

They punished such as swore falsely by their prince with *fustigation*.—*Archbishop Sancroft.*

Fasting and *fustigation* may do something.
Tobin, Honey Moon.

(For another example see extract under Fustigate.)

Fustilárian. *s.* Low fellow; stinkard; scoundrel. *Rare.*

Away, you scullion, you rampallian, you *fustilarian*; I'll tickle your catastrophe.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 1.

Fústilug, or **Fústilugs.** *s.* Fustilarian. *Rare, colloquial,* or *slang.*

You may daily see such *fustilugs* walking in the streets, like so many tuns, each moving upon two pottle-pots.—*Junius, Sin Stigmatized*, p. 39: 1639.

Fústy. *adj.* Savouring, i.e. smelling or tasting, of the cask; mouldy. See Fust.

The large Achilles, at this *fusty* stuff,
From his deep chest laughs out a loud applause.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

Hector shall have a great catch, if he knock out either of your brains: he were as good crack a *fusty* nut with no kernel.—*Ibid.* ii. 1.

The *fusty* plebeians hate thine honours.
Id., Coriolanus, i. 9.

Fútile. *adj.* [Lat. *futilis* = vain, trifling.]

1. Trifling; worthless; of no weight.

The word may have some allusion to the vessel called *futile*, used in the sacrifice of Vesta, of that narrow bottom that it could not stand, but was forced to be held up. Thus say, a man is *futile*; and, by alluding to a vessel, you call him a leaking, vain, dissolute fellow; a cracked vessel; he still runs out.—*Archbishop Wake, Rationale on Texts of Scripture*, p. 234: 1701.

The sons of earth, the vulgar crew,
Anxious for *futile* gains, beneath me stray,
And seek with erring step contentment's obvious way. *Shenstone, Ode after Sickness.*

2. Talkative; loquacious.

One *futile* person, that maketh it his glory to tell, will do more hurt than many that know it their duty to conceal.—*Bacon.*

Futility. *s.*

1. Want of weight; want of solidity.

Trifling *futility* appears in their signs of the zodiack, and their mutual relations and aspects.—*Bentley.*

But Musgrave ... saw that, if the imputations which the opposition had been in the habit of throwing on the Chancellor were exhibited with the precision of a legal charge, their *futility* would excite universal derision, and thought it more expedient to move that the House should, without assigning any reason, request the King to remove Lord Somers from his majesty's counsels and presence for ever.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxv.

2. Talkativeness; loquacity.

This fable does not strike so much at the *futility* of women, as at the incontinent levity of a prying humour.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Fútilous. *adj.* Worthless; trifling. *Rare.*

I received your answer to that *futilous* pamphlet. —*Howell, Familiar Letters*, ii. 48.

God implants no instincts in his creatures that are *futilous* and vain.—*Granville, Sermons*, p. 287.

Fúture. *adj.* [Lat. *futurus*; Fr. *futur.*] About to be hereafter: (as, 'the *future* state').

Glory they sung to the most High! good will
To *future* men, and in their dwellings peace.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 182.

His [Lord Camden's] decisions in the Court of Chancery ... have escaped all censure; and he was of too firm a mind, and, at the same time, too discreet and modest, to fall into the great error which shipwrecked the judicial fame of *future* equity judges, well versed in the practice of their courts. He neither ... so disliked to pronounce the opinion he had formed, as to put off the evil day of decision; ... nor did he place ... his chief praise in unhesitating and promiscuous dispatch of business, ... so as to draw from Sir Samuel Romilly the comparison, that he preferred the slow justice of the chancellor to his deputy's speedy injustice.—*Lord Brougham Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Earl Camden.*

Fúture. *s.*

1. Time to come; somewhat to happen hereafter.

The letters have transported me beyond
This ign'rant present time; and I feel now
The *future* in the instant.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 5

The mind, once jaded by an attempt above its power, either is disabled for the *future*, or else checks at any vigorous undertaking ever after.—*Locke.*

But such precautions as these were barely sufficient to maintain tranquillity for the present: much more was needed for the *future*.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. lv.

2. In *Grammar.* Tense so called: (*vocabo* = I *shall*, or *will*, call, being the *future* of *voco* = I call). In the following extracts both *substantival* and *adjectival.*

Mr. Harris, in his distribution of tenses, reckons three definite *future* tenses, besides the common indefinite *future*, which he calls the aorist of the *future*, viz. the inceptive *future*, as scripturus ero, I shall be beginning to write; the middle or extended *future*, as scribens ero, I shall be writing; and the completive *future*, as scripsero, I shall have done writing.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce.

But if we are so scantily provided for this official passive adjective, we are still worse respecting the *future* adjective: for I cannot recollect a single instance of it in English except this single word *future*. Yes, one more; Venture or Adventure. Which, though it appears as a substantive, means merely (anything, something, aliquid) Venturum. Can anything be more lame and awkward than our 'about to be' and 'about to come' and 'about to do?' —*Horne Tooke, Diversions of Purley.*

Fúturely. *adv.* In time to come. *Rare.*

This prescience of God, as it is prescience, is not the cause of any thing *futurely* succeeding; neither doth God's foreknowledge impose any necessity, or bind.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

It more imports me
Than all the actions that I have foregone,
Or *futurely* can hope.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.

Futurition. *s.* State or condition of being about to be.

The time expressed denotes the *futurition* at the latter day.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. ii.

Is it imaginable, that the great means of the world's redemption should rest only in the number of possibilities, and hang so loose in respect of its *futurition*, as to leave the event in an equal poise, whether ever there should be such a thing or no?—*South, Sermons*, i. 285.

Futúrity. *s.*

1. Time to come.

Not my service past, nor present sorrows,
Nor purpos'd merit in *futurity*,
Can ransom me. *Shakespear, Othello*, iii. 4.

I will contrive some way to make it known to *futurity*, that I had your lordship for my patron.—*Swift.*

2. Event to come.

All *futurities* are naked before that All-seeing Eye, the sight of which is no more hindered by distance of time than the sight of an angel can be determined by distance of place.—*South.*

This, great Amphiarus, lay hid from thee,
Though skill'd in fate and dark *futurity*.
Pope, Translation of the First Book of the Thebaid of Statius.

3. State of being about to be; futurition.

It may be well reckoned among the bare possibilities, which never commence into a *futurity*; it requiring such a free, sedate and intent mind, as it may be, is no where found but among the platonical ideas.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Fuzeé. *s.* [Fr. *fusée.*] In *Farriery.* Kind of splint so called. See extract.

Splent, or splint, among farriers, [is] a callous, insensible excrescence or gristle, that sometimes sticks to a horse's shank-bone, generally on the inside below the knee. If there be one opposed to it on the outside, it is called a pegged or pinned splent, because it does, as it were, pierce the bone, and is extremely dangerous. Some call this a double splent, and others a thorough splent.... *Fuzees* [are] two dangerous splents, joined from above downwards; commonly a *fuzee* rises to the knee and lames the horse. *Fuzees* differ from screws or thorough splents in this, that the latter are placed on the two opposite sides of the leg.—*Rees, Cyclopædia, Splent and Fuzee.*

Fuzz. See Fuzzy.

Fuzz. *v. a.* Same as Fuzzle.

The University troop dined with the Earl of Abingdon, and came home well *fuzzed*.—*A. Wood, Life, by himself*, p. 343.

Fuzz. *s.* Fuzzball.

FUZZ

Fúzzball. *s.* Globular kind of fungus, which, when pressed, bursts and scatters forth a fine dust.

As touching all the sorts of mushrooms, toad-stooles, puffes, *fuzbals*, or *fuzzes*, these particulars following are observed.—*Holland, Translation of Pliny*, b. xix. ch. iii. (Rich.)

Fúzzle. *v. a.* Fuddle.

Having liberally taken his liquor, my fine scholar was so *fusled*, that he was no sooner laid in bed, but he fell fast asleep.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 604.

Fúzzy. *adj.* See extract.

[*Fuzz, fuzzy.*—German *pfuschen*, Swiss *pfusen*, *pfisen*, English *fizz*, represent the sound of water flying off from a hot surface, of air and water in intimate mixture and commotion. Hence *fuzz*, having the nature of things which fizz, a frothy, spongy mass, a confused mixture of air and water, as champagne foaming out of a bottle. Prussian, *fossen*, *fossern*, to fuzz or break up into a fuzz or spongy mass of filaments. *Fuzzy* or *fozy* turnips (*voose* raepen—Kilian) are soft and spongy. A *fuzzy* outline is woolly and indistinct.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

FYST

Fy. *interj.* [as the German is *pfui*, this spelling is better than *fie*.] Word of blame and disapprobation.

Fy, my lord, *fy!* a soldier, and afeard? What need we fear who knows it, when none can call our power to account?—*Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 1.

Nay, *fy*, what mean you in this open place?
Unhand me, or, I swear, I'll scratch your face:
Let go, for shame; you make me mad for spite:
My mouth's my own; and if you kiss, I'll bite.
Dryden.

Fyst. *s.* Breaking of wind from behind, so as to be smelt, rather than heard.

FYST

Demaunde: What thynges it is that the more that one drynketh . . . the lesse he shall pysse?—Response: It is fartes *fyestes*, for who that drynketh a hondred thousande they shall never pysse a drop. —*Demaundes Joyous*: 1511. (*Kemble, Solomon and Saturn.*)

[*Feist* [is] the act of breaking wind in a suppressed manner from behind. Lothians-Teutonic, *veest*, *vyst*, crepitus ventris, flatus ventris; French, *vesse*; Old English *fiest*.—*Jamieson, Dictionary of the Scottish Language.*]

This, sometimes spelt *feist*, is the origin of Foist; i.e. insinuate something which proves disagreeable, but which does not proclaim its intrusion. As it is the smell which betrays it, it is confused with *fusty*, suggestive also of a smell, but one of a different origin.

G.

GAB

GAB. *s.* Mouth; tongue (with an unfavourable meaning): (vulgarly used: as, '*Hold your gab*' = stint your talk; also, '*Gift of the gab*' = power of talk).

Gábble. *v. n.* [see Gobble.] Talk hastily and indistinctly, actually or approximately, as a goose; prate; make an inarticulate noise.

When thou could'st not, savage,
Shew thine own meaning, but would'st *gabble* like
A thing most brutish, I endow'd thy purposes
With words that made them known.
Shakespear, Tempest, i. 2.

Which made some think, when he did *gabble*,
Th' had heard three labourers of Babel;
Or Cerberus himself pronounce
A leash of languages at once. *Butler, Hudibras.*

Such a rout, and such a rabble,
Run to hear Jack Pudding *gabble*. *Swift.*

What the devil! d'ye think people of business can stand *gabbling*—lose time with people that's got no money? This is a place of sport, and those that can't——. —What d'ye mean, sir? *gabbling!* can't sport!—*O'Keefe, Fontainebleau*, iii. 1.

Gábble. *s.* Inarticulate noise like that of brute animals; loud talk without meaning.

Not to know what we speak one to another, so we seem to know, is to know straight our purpose: chough's language, *gabble* enough, and good enough. —*Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, iv. 1.

Forthwith a hideous *gabble* rises loud
Among the builders; each to other calls,
Not understood. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 56.

Opposite her, on two benches, [sat] twelve or fourteen neat, rosy, chubby little children, learning their criss-cross-row, and *gabble* enough they made about it.—*Kingsley, The Waterbabies.*

Gábbling. *verbal abs.* Noise of one that gabbles.

Flocks of fowl, that when the tempests roar,
With their hoarse *gabbling* seek the silent shore.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Gábel. *s.* [L.Lat. *gabulum* = tax.—see last extract.] Excise; tax. *Obsolete.*

To lay upon them such *gabels*, taxes, and all manner of tributes, as should please the king to demand. —*Sir R. Williams, Actions of the Low Countries*, p. 1: 1618.

This may be done, if he impose new *gabels*, or imposts upon his subjects.—*Jeremy Taylor, Dissuasives against Popery*, iii. § 3.

[Middle Latin, *gabulum*, *gablum*, *gaulum*, rent, tax. 'Wallingford continet 276 pagos reddentes 9 libras de *gablo*.' 'Oxford. Hæc urbs reddebat pro theolonio et *gablo*, regi, &c.' (Doomsday in Ducange.) 'Villam—et totum *gaulum*, ejusdem villæ.' (Charta Philippi Comitis Flandriæ, A.D. 1176.) The *gaveller* in the forest of Dean is the officer whose business is to collect the mining dues. . . . To *gale* a mine, to acquire the right of working it; . . . and *gale* is the common word in Ireland for a payment of rent, or for the rent due at a certain term.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Gábeller. *s.* Collector of taxes. *Obsolete.*

To their tumultuous burning the *gabeller's* goods I think I may, not unaptly, compare our burning the pope.—*Wright, View of the late Troubles*, pref.: 1685.

GAD

Gáberdine. *s.* [Spanish, *gabardina*.] Kind of smock frock.

My best way is to creep under his *gaberdine*; there is no other shelter hereabout.—*Shakespear, Tempest*, ii. 2.

You call me misbeliever, cut-throat dog,
And spit upon my Jewish *gaberdine*,
Id., Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

The knight did straight submit,
And laid his weapons at her feet:
Next he disrob'd his *gaberdine*,
And with it did himself resign. *Butler, Hudibras.*

These stately *gaberdines* had excited much wonder in the British court, where they and their wearers were equally the subjects of derision.—*Agnes Strickland, Lives of the Queens of England, Catharine of Braganza.*

Gábion. *s.* [Fr.] Wicker basket filled with earth to make a fortification or intrenchment.

His battery was defended all along with *gabions*, and casks filled with sand.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Gáble. *s.* [German, *giebel*.—see Gavelock.] End, as opposed to the side, of a house; end presenting the stories above the entrance with a perpendicular aspect, narrowing, and at last coming to a point: (used *adjectivally* with *end*).

I affect not these high *gable ends*.—*B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

Take care that all your brick work be covered with the tiling, according to the new way of building, without *gable-ends*, which are very heavy, and very apt to let the water into the brick-work.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Gáby. *s.* Silly staring person. *Colloquial.*

Gad. *s.* [see Goad.] *Obsolete.*

1. Rod; wand; sceptre.

To fawning dogs sometimes I gave a bone,
And flung some scraps to such as nothing had;
But in my hands still kept the golden *gad*,
That serv'd my turne. *Sackville, Induction to Mirrour for Magistrates*, p. 517.

2. Wedge or ingot of steel.

Flemish steel is brought down the Rhine to Dort, and other parts, some in bars and some in *gads*; and therefore called Flemish steel, and sometimes *gad* steel.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

3. Point.

I will go get a leaf of brass,
And with a *gad* of steel will write these words.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, iv. 1.

4. ? Spur: (whence *on the gad* = on a sudden).

Kent banished thus! And France in choler parted!
And the king gone to-night! subscribed his power!
Confined to exhibition! All this done
Upon the *gad!* *Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 2.

Gad. *v. n.* Rove loosely and irregularly.

The virgins will be over finely apparelled and trymmed, and will nedes at overmuche libertie gooe raunginge and *gaddinge* abrode.—*Martin, Marriage of Priestes*, sign. Dd, 4. b: 1554.

Give the water no passage, neither a wicked woman liberty to *gad* abroad.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxv. 25.

GADL

No wonder their thoughts should be perpetually shifting from what disgusts them, and seek better entertainment in more pleasing objects, after which they will unavoidably be *gadding*.—*Locke.*

Gádabout. *s.* One who runs much abroad without business. *Colloquial.*

Gádder. *s.* One who gads; rambler; one who runs much abroad without business.

A drunken woman, and a *gadder* abroad, causeth great anger, and she will not cover her own shame. —*Ecclesiasticus*, xxvi. 8.

If she be a noted reveller, a *gadder*, a singer, a pranker, or a dancer, then take heed of her.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 567.

Gádding. *part. adj.* Roving.

Envy is a *gadding* passion, and walketh the streets, and doth not keep home.—*Bacon, Essays, On Envy.*

Thee, shepherd, thee the woods and desart caves,
With wild thyme and the *gadding* vine o'ergrown,
And all their echoes moan. *Milton, Lycidas*, 39.

Gádding. *verbal abs.* Act of one who gads; condition of a gadder.

There's an ox lost, and this coxcomb runs a *gadding* after wild fowl.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Will-a-wisp leads the traveller a *gadding*
Through ditch and through quagmire and bog,
But no eyes could set me a madding
Like those of my sweet Molly Mog.
Gay, Songs and Ballads.

Gáddingly. *adv.* In a gadding manner.

He that doth belch out puffing rymes,
And *gaddingly* doth straye,
Is like the fowler who to catch
His birdes, as olde men say,
Gave back for nonce into a trench.
Drant, Translation of Horace's Arte of Poetry. (Rich.)

Gádfly. *s.* Fly which annoys cattle either by stinging or laying its eggs. It translates the Latin œstrus. See second extract.

The fly called the *gadfly* breedeth of somewhat that swimmeth upon the top of the water, and is most about ponds.—*Bacon.*

Of the varieties of the *gadfly* . . . the horse-bot deposits its eggs on such parts of the horse as the animal can lick with his tongue. They are thus . . . introduced into the stomach; are there hatched and form bots. Another more tormenting fly of the same genus is the fundament-bot, which lays its eggs on the lips of the animal, causing him so much irritation as to induce him to gallop and seek refuge in the water. . . . . The ox-warble deposits its eggs on the back of oxen, causing great torture to the animal and much agitation to the herd, if many are attacked at once. . . . . [Its] ovipositor is furnished with teeth, and acts as an auger or gimlet; and when this comes in contact with a nerve of sensation the oxen seem to be driven almost to a state of madness. . . . Humboldt mentions a species of œstrus which has been found in the low regions of the torrid zone . . . attacking man and depositing its eggs in his skin, causing there painful tumours.—*C. W. Johnson, Farmer's Encyclopædia.*

Gádling. *s.* Rover; wanderer; truant. *Rare.*

The wandering *gadling* in the sommer tide
That finds the adder with his recklesse foote,
Starts not dismayde so sodeinly aside
As jelouse despite did, thoug there were no boote;
When that he saw me sitting by her side,
That of my healthe is very crop and roote.
Wyatt, Of the Jelous Man, &c. (Rich.)

Gádwall. *s.* [see Garganey.] Duck, not uncommon as a bird of passage, so called, Anas strepera.

The *gadwall* or grey duck . . . is a rare species. . . . Montague mentions that during the many years he devoted to observing and collecting British birds he was never able to obtain a recent specimen. Examples, however, are occasionally to be met with on our eastern coast, and not uncommonly in the London markets, but some of these latter birds are very probably brought from Holland.—*Yarrell, British Birds*, iii. 254.

Gaff. *s.* [see Gavelock.] In *Navigation.* Spar to which the head of a fore-and-aft sail is bent; see extract.

The *gaff*, or prop, used in extending the upper corner of a fore-and-aft sail, [was] originally doubtless provided with a fork at the lower end, with which it embraced and slid on the mast.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*

Gáffer. *s.* [*godfather*, of which it is a contracted form.] See Gossip.

A few honest *gaffers* with their elect pastor.—*Bishop Gauden, Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Suspiria*, p. 585: 1659.

For *gaffer* Treadwell told us, by the bye,
Excessive sorrow is exceeding dry. *Gay, Pastorals.*

Gáffle. *s.* [see Gavelock.] Hook, or small grapple, by which a crossbow is strung.

The *gaffle* of a cross-bow.—*Sherwood.*

My crossbow in my hand, my *gaffle* on my rack,
To bend in when I please, or, if I list, to slack.
Drayton, Muses' Elysium.

Gag. *v. a.* [?] Stop the mouth with something to hinder speech.

He's out of his guard already: unless you laugh and minister occasion to him, he is *gagg'd*.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

Our Spanish licensing *gags* the English press.—*Milton, Areopagitica.*

They might possibly by obstinacy harden, or by diversion *gag*, conscience; but they could not bribe and corrupt it.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*, p. 121.

There foam'd rebellious logick, *gagg'd* and bound;
There, stripp'd, fair rhetoric languished on the ground. *Pope, Dunciad*, iv.

The iron had not yet entered into the soul. The time was not yet come when eloquence was to be *gagged*, and reason to be hoodwinked, when the harp of the poet was to be hung on the willows of Arno, and the right hand of the painter to forget its cunning.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Machiavelli.*

Gag. *s.* Something put into the mouth to hinder speech or eating.

Your monkish prohibitions, and expurgatorious indexes, your *gags* and snaffles.—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*

Some when the kids their dams too deeply drain,
With *gags* and muzzles their soft mouths restrain.
Dryden.

Your woman would have run up stairs before me; but I have secured her below with a *gag* in her chaps.—*Id.*

The wretched government of Lewis the Fifteenth had murdered, directly or indirectly, almost every Frenchman who had served his country with distinction in the East. . . . Lally was dragged to the common place of execution with a *gag* between his lips.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Lord Clive.*

When an innocent man was broken on the wheel at Toulouse, when a youth, guilty only of an indiscretion, was beheaded at Abbeville, when a brave officer, borne down by public injustice, was dragged, with a *gag* in his mouth, to die on the Place de Grève, a voice instantly went forth from the banks of Lake Leman, which made itself heard from Moscow to Cadiz, and which sentenced the unjust judges to the contempt and detestation of all Europe.—*Ibid., Ranke's History of the Popes.*

Gage. *s.* [Fr. *gager.* — see Guarantee.] Pledge; pawn; caution; anything given in security.

He, when the shamed shield of slain Sansfoy
He spy'd, with that same fairy champion's page,
He to him leapt; and that same envious *gage*
Of victor's glory from him snatcht away.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

In any truth, that gets not possession of our minds by self evidence or demonstration, the arguments, that gain it assent, are the vouchers and *gage* of its probability.—*Locke.*

Gage. *v. a.*

1. Wager; lay down as a wager; impawn; give as a caution, pledge, or security.

A moiety competent
Was *gaged* by our king. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, i. 1.

He found the Turkish merchants making merry: unto these merchants he gave due salutations, *gaging* his faith for their safety, and they likewise to him.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

2. Bind by some caution or surety; engage.

My chief care
Is to come fairly off from the great debts
Wherein my time, something too prodigal,
Hath left me *gaged.*
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

Gágger. *s.* One who uses a gag to stop the mouth.

I undertook to answer that very worthless author, 'the *gagger* of all protestants' mouths for ever.'—*Bishop Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar*, dedication: 1625.

Out of just indignation against this *gagger* and his fellows.—*Ibid.*

Gággle. *v. n.* Make a noise like a goose.

Birds prune their feathers, geese *gaggle*, and crows seem to call upon rain; which is but the comfort they receive in the relenting of the air.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

May fat geese *gaggle* with melodious voice,
And ne'er want gooseberries or apple-sauce. *King.*

Gággling. *s.* Noise made by geese.

You know how the *gaggling* of geese did once preserve the capitol.—*Howell, Familiar Letters*, iv. 1.

Gaily. *adv.* In a gay manner.

Gaily said of you.—*Barret, Alvearie*: 1580.

Wights, who travel that way daily,
Jog on by his example *gaily.* *Swift, Pieces ascribed to him*, ed. Barret, p. 135.

Thomson was introduced, and being *gaily* interrogated about the state of his affairs, said, that they were in a more poetical posture than formerly.—*Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Thomson.*

Some shew their *gaily* gilded trim
Quick glancing to the sun. *Gray, Ode I.*

With *well* = well and gay.

For this purpose, whereof we now write, this would have served *gailie well.*—*Willson, Arte of Rhetorike*, fol. 111 a.: 1553.

Gain. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *gaagner*; Fr. *gagner.*]

1. Obtain; get; receive.

a. As profit, advantage, or overplus; win, as opposed to *lose.*

What reinforcement we may *gain* from hope.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 109.

A leper once he lost, and *gain'd* a king.
Ibid. i. 471.

If you have two vessels to fill, and you empty one to fill the other, you *gain* nothing by that.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

b. As that which is neither gain nor loss.

I acceptance found, which *gain'd*
This answer from the gracious voice divine.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 435.

If such a tradition were endeavoured to be set on foot, it is not easy to imagine how it should at first *gain* entertainment; but much more difficult to conceive how ever it should come to be universally propagated.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons.*

For fame with toil we *gain*, but lose with ease,
Sure some to vex, but never all to please. *Pope.*

c. Applied to a loss.

Ye should not have loosed from Crete, and have *gained* this harm and loss.—*Acts*, xxvii. 21.

2. Draw into any interest or party.

Come with presents laden from the port,
To gratify the queen and *gain* the court.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

If Pyrrhus must be wrought to pity,
No woman does it better than yourself:
If you *gain* him, I shall comply of course.
A. Philips, Distressed Mother.

3. Obtain as a wooer.

He never shall find out fit mate, but such
As some misfortune brings him, or mistake,
Or whom he wishes most shall seldom *gain*
Through her perverseness, but shall see her *gain'd*
By a far worse. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 900.

4. Reach.

Now spurs the lated traveller apace,
To *gain* the timely inn. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iii. 3.

Death was the post, which I almost did *gain*:
Shall I once more be tost into the main? *Waller.*

Sun! sound his praise
In thy eternal course, both when thou climb'st,
And when high noon hast *gain'd*, and when thou fall'st. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 172.

Gain over. Draw to another party or interest.

The court of Hanover should have endeavoured to *gain over* those who were represented as their enemies.—*Swift.*

Gain. *v. n.*

1. Grow rich; have advantage; be advanced in interest or happiness.

Thou hast taken usury and increase, and thou hast greedily *gained* of thy neighbours by extortions. —*Ezekiel*, xxii. 12.

2. Encroach; come forward by degrees: (with *on*).

When watchful herons leave their wat'ry stand,
And mounting upward with erected flight,
Gain on the skies, and soar above the sight.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil.

So *on* the land while here the ocean *gains*,
In other parts it leaves wide sandy plains. *Pope.*

3. Get ground; prevail against: (with *on*).

The English have not only *gained upon* the Venetians in the Levant, but have their cloth in Venice itself.—*Addison.*

4. Obtain influence with: (with *on*).

My good behaviour had *gained* so far *on* the emperour, that I began to conceive hopes of liberty.—*Swift.*

Gain. *s.* Profit; advantage: (as opposed to *loss*).

Besides the purpose it were now, to teach how victory should be used, or the gains thereof communicated to the general content.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

It is in praise of men as in gettings and *gains*; for light *gains* make heavy purses; for light *gains* come thick, whereas great come but now and then. —*Bacon, Essays.*

That, sir, which serves and seeks for *gain*,
And *follows but* for form,
Will pack, when it begins to rain,
And leave thee in the storm.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 4.

Did I make a *gain* of you by any of them whom I sent unto you?—2 *Corinthians*, xii. 17.

Gain. *adj.* [A.S. *gegen* = against; see Meet.] Straight; direct: (as, 'the *gainest* way,' i.e. most direct, shortest). *Provincial.*

Gáiner. *s.* One who gains.

The client, besides retaining a good conscience, is always a *gainer*, and by no means can be at any loss, as seeing, if the composition be overhard, he may relieve himself by recourse to his oath.—*Bacon, Office of Alienation.*

If what I get in empire
I lose in fame, I think myself no *gainer.*
Sir J. Denham, Sophy.

He that loses any thing, and gets wisdom by it, is a *gainer* by the loss.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

By trade, we are as great *gainers* by the commodities of other countries as of our own nation.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Gáinful. *adj.*

1. Advantageous; profitable.

He will dazzle his eyes, and bait him *in with the* luscious proposal of some *gainful* purchase, some rich match, or advantageous project.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Lucrative; productive of money.

The statute of 32 of Hen. 8. c. 38, intending to mar the Romish market of *gainful* dispensations, and injurious prohibitions, professeth to allow all marriages that are not prohibited by God's law.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

Gáingiving. *s.* [*gain* = again.] Giving back; return.

It is but foolery; but it is such a kind of *gain-giving* as would, perhaps, trouble a woman.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, v. 2.

Gáinless. *adj.* Unprofitable; producing no advantage.

So absolutely *gainless* to himself in his vilest capacity.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 514.

It is a strange folly thus to pursue what is so utterly *gainless.*—*Whole Duty of Man*, ch. vi. § 14.

Gáinlessness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Gainless; unprofitableness; want of advantage.

The parallel holds too in the *gainlessness* as well as laboriousness of the work; miners buried in earth and darkness, were never the richer for all the ore they digged: no more is the insatiable miser.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Gáinly. *adv.* [*gain, adj.*] Handily; readily; dexterously.

She laid her child, as *gainly* as she could, in some fresh leaves and grass.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbalistica*, p. 133.

Gainsáy. *v. a.* [*gain* = against.]

1. Contradict; oppose; controvert with; dispute against.

Speeches which *gainsay* one another, must of necessity be applied both unto one and the same subject.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Too facile then; thou didst not much *gainsay*;
Nay, didst permit, approve, and fair dismiss.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1158.

2. Deny anything.

I never heard yet
That any of those bolder vices wanted
Less impudence to *gainsay* what they did,
Than to perform it first.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iii. 2.

Gainsáyer. *s.* One who gainsays; opponent; adversary.

Such as may satisfy *gainsayers*, when suddenly, and besides expectation, they require the same at our hands.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

We are, for this cause, challenged as manifest *gainsayers* of Scripture, even in that which we read for Scripture unto the people.—*Ibid.*

It was full matter of conviction to all *gainsayers*.—*Hammond.*

Others sought themselves a name by being his *gainsayers*, but failed of their purpose.—*Bishop Fell.*

On the vigil of John the Baptist's day it was rumoured abroad, that the Saviour himself had appeared in the heavens, bleeding, pierced with the nails and lance, on a cross which shone like fire. It was to encourage forty thousand pilgrims, who were said already to have taken the Cross. This was seen more than once in different places, in order to confute the incredulous *gainsayers*. But of those forty thousand who were enrolled, probably no large proportion reached Southern Italy.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. x. ch. iii.

Gainsáying. *s.* Opposition.

They have gone in the way of Cain, and ran greedily after the errour of Balaam, and perished in the *gainsaying* of Core.—*Jude*, 11.

Gainst. *prep.* Abbreviation of Against.

Tremble, ye nations, who, secure before,
Laugh'd at those arms, that *'gainst* ourselves we bore. *Dryden.*

Gainstánd. *v. a.* [*gain* = against.] Withstand.

Love proved himself valiant, that durst with the sword of reverent duty *gainstand* the force of so many enraged desires.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

In Sodome was none found that did *gainstande* that furious and beastly multitude, which did compasse about and besiege the house of Lot.—*Knight, Trial of Truth*, fol. 80 b.: 1580.

Gainstríve. *v. a.* [*gain* = against.] Withstand; oppose.

The Fates *gainstrive* us not. *Grimoald,*
in *Songes and Sonnets printed by Tottel*: 1557.

Gainstríve. *v. n.* Make resistance.

On the spoile of women he doth live,
Whose bodies chaste, whenever in his powre,
He may them catch, unable to *gainestrive*,
He with his shamefull lust doth first deflowre,
And afterwardes themselves doth cruelly devowre.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 7, 12.

Gait. *s.*

1. Way (as, 'Go your *gait*'); march; walk; progress.

Nought regarding, they kept on their *gait*,
And all her vain allurements did forsake.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

2. Manner and air of walking.

Great Juno comes, I know her by her *gait*.
Shakespear, Tempest, iv. 1.

He had in his person, in his aspect, the appearance of a great man, which he preserved in his *gait* and motion.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

He associated in those days with John Palmer, the comedian, whose *gait* and bearing he seemed to copy; if John (which is quite as likely) did not rather borrow somewhat of his manner from my godfather.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, My First Play.*

His [Hazlitt's] countenance was then handsome, but marked by a painful expression; his black hair, which had curled stiffly over his temples, had scarcely received its first tints of grey; his *gait* was awkward; his dress was neglected; and in the company of strangers, his bashfulness was almost painful.—*Talfourd, Memoirs of Lamb.*

Gaíted. *adj.* Having a particular gait, or method of walking: (as the *second element* in a *compound*).

You must send the ass upon the horse, for he is slow-*gaited*.—*Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost*, iii. 1.
And heavy-*gaited* toads lie in their way.
Id., Richard II. iii. 2.

Gaiter. *s.* [Fr. *guêtre.*] Kind of spatterdash: (generally in the *plural*).

Lax in their *gaiters*, laxer in their gait.
J. & H. Smith, Rejected Addresses, Imitation of Crabbe.

She usually wears *gaiters* about her legs, on account of the support which they give her when walking.—*Wraxall, Berlin*, ii. 307.

Gaíter. *v. a.* Dress with gaiters.

The cavalry must be saddled, the artillery-horses harnessed, and the infantry *gaitered*.—*Proceedings on the Trial of Lord G. Sackville*, p. 11: 1760.

Gála. *s.* [see last extract; also, for a doubtful suggestion as to its *remote* origin, the extract from Wood.] Showing, reception, or entertainment.

They dressed as if for a *gala* at Versailles, ate off plate, drank the richest wines, and kept harams on board, while hunger and scurvy raged among the crews, and while corpses were daily flung out of the portholes.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iii.

Either the *first element* of a *compound* or *adjectival*, *gala-day* being the *commonest* combination.

Why is Paris dancing, and flinging fire-works? They are *gala-nights*, these last of September; Paris may well dance, and the universe: the edifice of the constitution is completed! ... And now by such illumination, jubilee, dancing and fire-working, do we joyously handsel the new social edifice, and first raise heat and reek there, in the name of Hope.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. v. ch. i.

[The khalifs frequently held learned disputations, at which the professors of the academy appeared, divided according to their different faculties—logicians, mathematicians, jurists, and physicians were dressed in their *gala* costume, *khalaa*, or their doctoral mantles. The gowns of the English universities have still the original form of the Arabic *khalaa* or kaftan.—*O. C. Wood, Translation of Von Hammer's History of the Assassins*, ch. i.]

[*Gala, Regale*,—Italian, *far gala*, to be merry, to eat and drink well; *regalare*, to feast or entertain; *vestirsi di gala*, to dress fine and gay; *gala*, ornament, finery, dress. Spanish, *dia de gala*, a court day, holiday. Old French *gale*, good cheer, jollity; *galer*, to lead a joyous life. (Roquefort.)—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Galáctic. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, or constituted by, the Galaxy or Milky Way.

The nebulæ are not dispersed with anything like uniformity; but are abundant around the poles of the *galactic* circle, and rare in the neighbourhood of its plane.—*Herbert Spencer, The Instability of the Homogeneous.*

Galactómeter. *s.* See extract.

The quantity of cream which any given milk ... contains can be easily measured by the *galactometer*, which consists of a narrow tube of glass not more than five inches in length, three of which is divided into a hundred parts, and on being filled with milk to the top of the graduated scale, whatever number of degrees the thickness of the cream embraces will be the percentage of the cream yielded by the milk. For example, if the cream covers four lines of the scale it is four per cent., if eight lines eight per cent. —*Brande, Manual of Chemistry*, 4269.

Galáge. *s.* See Golosh.

My heartblood is well nigh frorne, I feel;
And my *galage* grown fast to my heel.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Gálago. *s.* [? Portuguese.] Small lemur of continental Africa of the genus so called.

The *galagos* (according to Adanson) have much of the manners of monkeys and squirrels.... The *galago* is about seven inches long, the tail about nine.—*Translation* (by *Griffith, Smith*, and *Pidgeon*) *of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

Galangál. *s.* In *Medical Botany.* See extracts.

The lesser *galangal* is in pieces, about an inch or two long, of the thickness of a man's little finger; a brownish red colour, extremely hot and pungent. The larger *galangal* is in pieces, about two inches or more in length, and an inch in thickness: its colour is brown, with a faint cast of red in it: it has a disagreeable, but much less acrid and pungent taste.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Galangal (root) of English druggists occurs in pieces which are as thick as the finger, seldom exceeding three inches in length, cylindrical or somewhat tuberous, often forked, sometimes slightly striped longitudinally, and marked with whitish circular rings. Its odour is agreeably aromatic; its taste peppery and aromatic. It is the rhizome of Alpinia *galanga*.... Its effects, uses, and doses are analogous to ginger.—*Pereira, Elements of Materia Medica.*

Gálantine. *s.* [?] In *Cookery.* See extract.

If restored to its form, instead of being rolled, it must be stewed gently for an hour, and may then be sent to table hot, covered with mushroom, or any other good sauce that may be preferred; or it may be left until the following day, and served garnished with the jelly, which should be firm, and very clear and well-flavoured; the liquor in which the calf's foot has been boiled down, added to the broth, will give it the necessary degree of consistency. French cooks add three or four onions to these preparations of poultry (the last of which is called a *galantine*), but these our own taste would lead us to reject.—*Eliza Acton, Modern Cookery*, p. 256.

Gálaxy. *s.* [Gr. γάλα, γάλακτος = milk; Fr. *galaxie.*]

1. In *Astronomy.* The Milky Way.

A brown, for which heaven would disband
The *galaxy*, and stars be tann'd. *Cleaveland.*

Several lights will not be seen,
If there be nothing else between;
Men doubt, because they stand so thick i' th' sky,
If those be stars that paint the *galaxy*. *Cowley.*

A broad and ample road, whose dust is gold,
And pavement stars, as stars to thee appear,
Seen in the *galaxy*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 577.

We dare not undertake to shew what advantage is brought to us by those innumerable stars in the *galaxy*.—*Bentley.*

2. Any splendid assemblage of persons or things.

There are stars of several magnitudes; some goodly and great ones, that move in orbs of their own; others small and scarce visible in the *galaxy* of the church; but all are stars, and no star is without some light.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 45.

Often has my mind hung with fondness and admiration over the crowded, yet clear and luminous, *galaxies* of imagery, diffused through the works of Bishop Taylor.—*Dr. Parr.*

In the Latin form.

Then touched with love my inward soul did cry,
Wo worth the faults and follies of mine eye!
The milk-white *galaxia* of her brow,
Where love doth dance lavoltas of his skill,
Like to the temple where true lovers vow
To follow what shall please their mistress' will.
R. Greene, Poems.

Gálbanum. *s.* [Lat. *galbanum.*] Gum resin so called, from some plant of the natural order Umbelliferæ; used in medicine as an antispasmodic.

And the Lord said unto Moses, Take unto thee sweet spices, stacte, and onchya, and *galbanum* [*khelbenah*]; these sweet spices with pure frankincense; of each shall there be a like weight: and thou shalt make it a perfume, a confection after the art of the apothecary, tempered together pure and holy.—*Exodus*, xxx. 34, 35.

I yielded indeed a pleasant odour, like the best myrrh, as *galbanum*.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxiv. 15.

We meet with *galbanum* sometimes in loose granules, called drops or tears, which is the purest, and sometimes in large masses. It is soft, like wax, and ductile between the fingers; of a yellowish or reddish colour: its smell is strong and disagreeable. It is of a middle nature between a gum and a resin, being inflammable as a resin, and soluble in water as a gum, and will not dissolve in oil, as pure resins do. It is the produce of an umbelliferous plant.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Hitherto no sufficient evidence has been adduced to prove that *galbanum* has been yielded by any known plant.... Sir John McNiell sent home specimens of a plant called a second sort of ammoniacum.... Dr. Lindley was kind enough to send me a small fragment of this gum-resin for examination; but I was unable to identify it with any other known product of the order Umbelliferæ. It certainly was neither asafœtida nor ammoniacum; nor did it appear to be either sagapenum or *galbanum*. The precise country where *galbanum* is produced has not been hitherto ascertained. Dioscorides says it is obtained in Syria: a statement which is perhaps correct, though hitherto no evidence of this has been obtained. It is not improbable that it is procured also in Persia, or even in Arabia, as suggested by Dr. Royle. Opoïdia galbanifera grows in the province of Khorasan, near Dudrood.—*Pereira, Elements of Materia Medica*, p. 1054.

Gale. *s.* [?] Wind not tempestuous, yet stronger than a breeze. See second extract.

What happy *gale*
Blows you to Padua here from old Verona?
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.

Gales, or *gales* of wind, are more particularly understood by mariners to be those storms which, chiefly during winter in high latitudes, blow sometimes from one direction for several days together. —*Young, Nautical Dictionary.*

Gale. *s.* [Dutch, *gagel*; hence *gail* would be the better spelling.] Native plant so called, Myrica Gale.

Our busy streets and sylvan-walks between,
Fen, marshes, bog and heath, all intervene;
Here pits of crag, with spongy, plashy base,
To some enrich the uncultivated space:
For there are blossoms rare, and curious rush,
The *gale's* rich balm, and sun-dew's crimson blush,
Whose velvet leaf with radiant beauty dress,
Forms a gay pillow for the plover's breast.
Crabbe, The Borough.

Gáleated. *adj.* [Lat. *galea* = helmet.]

1. Covered as with a helmet.

A *galeated* echinus copped, and in shape somewhat more conick than any of the foregoing.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

2. In *Botany*. Bearing a flower resembling a helmet, as the monkshood.

Galéna. *s.* [Gr. γαλήνη.] Ore (native sulphuret) of lead.

When a crystal, as, for instance, a crystal of *galena*, (sulphuret of lead,) is readily divisible into smaller cubes, and these into smaller ones, and so on without limit, it is very natural to represent to ourselves the original cube as really consisting of small cubical elements; and to imagine that it is a philosophical account of the physical structure of such a substance to say that it is made up of cubical molecules. And when the *galena* crystal has externally the form of a cube, there is no difficulty in such a conception; for the surface of the crystal is also conceived as made up of the surfaces of its cubical molecules. We conceive the crystal so constituted, as we conceive a wall built of bricks. But if, as often happens, the *galena* crystal be an octahedron, a further consideration is requisite in order to understand its structure, pursuing still the same hypothesis.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, vol. ii. ch. iii.

The principal lead ores in England are those worked in the north of Derbyshire, in the county of Flintshire, in North Wales, and in the neighbourhood of Alston Moor in Cumberland; and the veins containing the ore have often been alluded to as offering some singular and interesting peculiarities of form. From these veins the ore of lead called *galena* (a rich sulphuret) and ores of zinc (calamine and blende) are obtained in considerable abundance, and the lead is usually accompanied by a small percentage of silver, varying from two to about four-and-twenty ounces per ton.—*Ansted, Geology*, ii. 308.

Galénical. *adj.* [*Galen*, the famous Greek physician so called.] Characterized by reference to the practice or teaching of Galen: (so far as it is a *common*, rather than a *proper*, term, *Medical*, as opposed to *Chemical*).

He has been a packhorse in the practical and old *Galenical* way of physick.—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 379.

Chymical medicines are observed to relieve oftener than to cure; *Galenical* decoctions have more of body in them; they work by their substance and their weight.—*Dryden.* (Ord MS.)

Galénical. *s.* [see preceding entry.] Galenical (medical) preparation.

If you are a dispenser of chemicals and *galenicals* by retail, never let your shop get into disrepute by saying you are without any obsolete or ridiculous article that can be enquired for.—*Dose for the Doctors.*

Gálenism. *s.* [see preceding entries.] In *Medicine*. Doctrine of Galen.

Paracelsus, and after him Van Helmont, altered the whole body of medicine; exploded *Galenism*, and the whole Peripatetick doctrine; and rendered medicine almost wholly chymical.—*Chambers.*

Gálenist. *s.* [see preceding entries.] Physician that, in his way of practice, follows the method of Galen, i.e. as *medical* rather than *chemical*.

Let men dispute whether thou breathe or no;
Only in this be no *Galenist*: to make
Courts' hot ambitions wholesome, do not take
A dram of country's dulness; do not add
Correctives, but, as chymiques, purge the bad.
Donne, Poems, p. 147.

Gálilee. *s.* In *Church Architecture*.

1. Resting-place before the entrance to a church.

The *galilee* at Lincoln cathedral is a porch on the west side of the south transept.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

2. Gallery at western end of a cathedral, where penance was done: (so defined in certain books, but with doubtful propriety).

Gall. *s.* [A.S. *gealla* = gall; *gealwe* = yellow.]

1. Bile.

Come to my woman's breast,
And take my milk for *gall*, you murthering ministers! *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 5.

Gall is the greatest resolvant of curdled milk: Boerhaave has given at a time one drop of the gall of an eel with success.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

2. Same used as a pigment.

Clarified ox *gall* combines readily with colouring matters or pigments, and gives them solidity either by being mixed with or passed over them upon paper. It increases the brilliancy and the durability of ultramarine, carmine, green, and in general of all delicate colours, whilst it contributes to make them spread more evenly upon the paper, ivory.... Miniature-painters find a great advantage in employing it; by passing it over ivory, it removes completely the unctuous matter from its surface; and when ground with the colours, it makes them spread with the greatest ease, and renders them fast. It serves also for transparencies. It is first passed over the varnished or oiled paper, and is allowed to dry. The colours, mixed with the *gall*, are then applied, and cannot afterwards be removed by any means. It is adapted finely for taking out the spots of grease and oil.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

3. Gallbladder.

The married couple, as a testimony of future concord, did cast the *gall* of the sacrifice behind the altar.—*Sir T. Browne.*

4. Anything extremely bitter.

Poison be their drink!
Gall, worse than *gall*, the daintiest meat they taste!
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.

She still insults, and you must still adore;
Grant that the honey's much, the *gall* is more.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

His daintiest food, his richest wines, were all
Turn'd by remorse to vinegar and *gall*:
The softest down, by living body press'd,
The rich man bought, and tried to take his rest;
But care had thorns upon his pillow spread,
And scatter'd sand and nettles in his bed.
Crabbe, The Borough.

5. Rancour; malignity; bitterness of temper.

Archilochus to vent his *gall* and spite,
In keen iambics first was known to write;
Dramatic authors used this sort of verse
On all the Greek and Roman theatres,
As for discourse and conversation fit,
And aptest to drown the noises of the pit.
Oldham, Horace's Art of Poetry imitated in English.

Suppose your hero were a lover,
Though he before had *gall* and rage; ...
He grows dispirited and low,
He hates the fight and shuns the blow. *Prior, Alma.*

In private life he [Mr. Grattan] was without a stain, whether of temper or of principle; singularly amiable, as well as of unblemished purity, in all the relations of family and of society; of manners as full of generosity as they were free from affectation; of conversation as much seasoned with spirit and impregnated with knowledge as it was void of all asperity and *gall*.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Grattan.*

Gall. *s.* [Italian, *galla*.] In its most general sense a round or nutlike swelling, made in a leaf (generally an oak leaf) by a hymenopterous insect (specially Cynips querci), by means of a puncture, followed by a deposition of eggs, itself followed by a swelling, and other changes, resulting in an excrescence of an astringent and styptic character. In *Chemistry* it is a technical term; one preeminently so, inasmuch as a modification of the *gallic* acid has been called *ellagic*, by a kind of rebus; giving, perhaps, the most artificial term in English. *Gallic* acid and *Gallate* (salt of the same) are also technical, though common. See Tannin. In *Botany*, and, to a certain extent, in common language, it means excrescence produced by an insect on an oak. Etymologically, it means a piercing. See extracts.

Galls or galnuts are preternatural and accidental tumours, produced on trees; but those of the oak only are used in medicine. We have Oriental and European *galls*: the Oriental are brought from Aleppo, of the bigness of a large nutmeg, with tubercles on their surface, of a very firm texture, and a disagreeable, acerb, and astringent taste. The European *galls* are of the same size, with perfectly smooth surfaces: they are light, often spongy, and cavernous within, and always of a lax texture. They have a less austere taste, and are of much less value than the first sort. The general history of *galls* is this: an insect of the fly kind wounds the branches of the trees, and in the hole deposites her egg: the lacerated vessels of the tree discharging their contents, form a tumour or woody case about the hole, where the egg is thus defended from all injuries. This tumour also serves for the food of the tender maggot, produced from the egg, which, as soon as it is in its winged state, gnaws its way out, as appears from the hole found in the *gall*; and where no hole is seen, the maggot or its remains are sure to be found within. It has been observed that the oak does not produce *galls* in cold countries: but this observation should be confined to the medicinal *galls*: for all those excrescences which we call oak-apples, oak-grapes, and oak-cones, are true *galls*, though less firm in their texture.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Malpighi, in his treatise of *galls*, under which name he comprehends all preternatural and morbose excrescences, demonstrates that all such excrescences, where any insects are found, are excited by some venenose liquor, which, together with their eggs, such insects shed.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

The Aleppo *galls*, wherewith we make ink, are no other than cases of insects, which are bred in them. —*Derham.*

The Levant *galls* are of two different appearances and qualities: the first are heavy, compact, imperforated, the insect having not been sufficiently advanced to eat its way through the shell; prickly on the surface, of a blackish or bluish green hue, about the size of a musket ball. These are called black blue, or Aleppo *galls*. The second are light, spongy, pierced with one or more holes; smooth upon the surface, of a pale grayish or reddish yellow colour, generally larger than the first, and are called white *galls*.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Gall. *s.* [see Sandiver.] See extract.

Gall of glass, called also *sandiver*, is the neutral salt skimmed off the surface of melted crown glass, which, if allowed to remain too long, is apt to be re-absorbed in part, and to injure the quality of the metal, as the workmen call it.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Gall. *s.* Sore or irritable place from chafing or fretting.

This is the fatallest wound; as much superiour to the former as a gangrene is to a *gall* or a scratch.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

The little tumours resulting from the pressure of the saddle are called warbles, and when they ulcerate they frequently become sit-fasts. For saddle *galls* there is no better application than strong salt and water, mixed with a fourth part of tincture of myrrh.—*Stephens, Book of the Farm.*

Gall. *v. a.* [Fr. *galler*.]

1. Hurt by fretting the skin.

I'll touch my point
With this contagion, that, if I *gall* him slightly,
It may be death. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, iv. 7.

His yoke is easy, when by us embrac'd;
But loads and *galls*, if on our necks 'tis cast.
Sir J. Denham.

2. Impair; wear away.

He doth object, I am too great of birth;
And that my state being *galled* with my expence,
I seek to heal it only by his wealth.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 4.

If it should fall down in a continual stream like a river, it would *gall* the ground, wash away plants by the roots, and overthrow houses.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

3. Teaze; fret; vex.

In honour of that action, and to *gall* their minds who did not so much commend it, he wrote his book.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

What they seemed contented with, even for that very cause we reject; and there is nothing but it pleaseth us the better, if we espy that it *galleth* them.—*Ibid.*

When I shew justice,
I pity those I do not know;
Which a dismiss'd offence would after *gall*.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

All studies here I solemnly defy,
Save how to *gall* and pinch this Bolingbroke.
Id., Henry IV. Part I. i. 3.

No man commits any sin but his conscience smites him, and his guilty mind is frequently *galled* with the remembrance of it.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

The sentiments of Cromwell were widely different. He was not what he had been; nor would it be just to consider the change which his views had undergone as the effect merely of selfish ambition. He had, when he came up to the Long Parliament, brought with him from his rural retreat little knowledge of books, no experience of great affairs, and a temper *galled* by the long tyranny of the government and of the hierarchy.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. i.

4. Harass; keep in a state of uneasiness.

The Helots had gotten new heart, and with divers sorts of shot from corners of streets and house windows *galled* them.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Light demilances from afar they throw,
Fasten'd with leathern thongs, to *gall* the foe.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

In our wars against the French of old, we used to *gall* them with our long bows, at a greater distance than they could shoot their arrows.—*Addison.*

Gall. *v. n.* Act in a galling manner. *Rare.*

I have seen you gleeking and *galling* at this gentleman twice or thrice.—*Shakespear, Henry V.* v. 1.

Gállant. *adj.*

1. Showy.

A place of broad rivers, wherein shall go no gally with oars, neither shall *gallant* ships pass thereby. —*Isaiah*, xxxiii. 21.

2. Highspirited.

Scorn, that any should kill his uncle, made him

seek his revenge in manner *gallant* enough.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Gallánt. *adj.* Conspicuously courteous in respect to women.

I shall be at home all the morning. It will be but *gallant*, that you should pay me a little visit when you have transacted your business.—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, b. viii. ch. vi.

Gállant. *s.* Showy person.

a. As one who is gay or sprightly.

The *gallants* and lusty youths of Naples came and offered themselves unto Vastius.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

The *gallants*, to protect the lady's right,
Their faulchions brandish'd at the grisly spright.
Dryden.

b. As one who is brave, high-spirited.

He shall recount his worthies, [in the margin, *gallants.*]—*Nahum*, ii. 5.

The mighty [in the margin, *gallants*] are spoiled. —*Zechariah*, xi. 2.

c. In his attentions towards women.

One that is well nigh worn to pieces with age, to show himself a young *gallant!*—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

Gallánt. *v. a.* Pay conspicuous attentions to women.

Sir Roger took the lady by the hand, leading her through all the shower, covering her with his hat, and *gallanting* a familiar acquaintance through rows of young fellows, who winked at Sukey in the state she marched off.—*Spectator*, no. 410. (Ord MS.)

At their first coming to town, I was in a manner obliged to *gallant* them to the play.—*The World*, no. 164.

Gállantise. *s.* Gallant bearing. *Rare.*

Gray-headed senate and youth's *gallantise.*
Sylvester, Translation of Dubartas.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Gállantly. *adv.* In a gallant manner.

1. Gaily; splendidly.

The brave imposture *gallantly* to dress.
Beaumont, Psyche, xv. 267.

2. Bravely; nobly; generously.

You have not dealt so *gallantly* with us as we did with you in a parallel case: last year a paper was brought here from England, which we ordered to be burnt by the common hangman.—*Swift.*

Gállantness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Gallant; elegance; completeness in respect of some acquired qualification.

Foure customes are more pleasant to be recounted than profitable to be followed: the liberties of neighbours, the *gallantnesse* of women, the goodnesse of wine, and the mirth and joy at feasts.—*Wit's Commonwealth*, p. 156. (Ord MS.)

From the Italian he will borrow his reservedness, not his jealousy and humour of revenge; from the French his horsemanship and *gallantness* that way, with his confidence, and nothing else.—*Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel*, p. 190.

Gállantry. *s.* Showiness of appearance; show; magnificence; glittering grandeur; ostentatious finery.

Make the sea shine with *gallantry*, and all
The English youth flock to their admiral. *Waller.*

And since that opera 's at length come in,
Our players have so well improved the scene
With *gallantry* of habit, and machine,
As makes our theatre in glory vie
With the best ages of antiquity.
Oldham, Horace's Art of Poetry imitated in English.

2. Bravery; nobleness; generosity.

That *gallantry* and greatnesse of soul, that constant garb of justice.—*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, Notes*, p. 373.

The eminence of your condition, and the *gallantry* of your principles, will invite gentlemen to the useful and ennobling study of nature.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica*, preface.

Had we any spark of true *gallantry* and bravery of mind in us, we should despise all other kinds of life but this.—*Scott, Christian Life*, i. 3.

3. Courtship.

a. Honourable.

The martial Moors, in *gallantry* refin'd,
Invent new arts to make their charmers kind.
Granville.

That which we call *gallantry* to women, seems to be the heroick virtue of private persons; and there never breathed one man, who did not, in that part of his days wherein he was recommending himself to his mistress, do something beyond his ordinary course of life.—*Tatler*, no. 94.

b. Dishonourable or *equivocal.*

It looks like a sort of compounding between virtue and vice, as if a woman were allowed to be vicious, provided she be not a profligate; as if there were a certain point where *gallantry* ends, and infamy begins.—*Swift.*

4. Number or group of gallants.

Hector, Deïphobus, and all the *gallantry* of Troy,
I would have arm'd to-day.—*Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida*, iii. 1.

Gállature. *s.* [Lat. *gallus* = cock bird.] Tread of an egg. *Rare.*

Whether it be not made out of the grando, *gallature*, germ, or tread of the egg, as Aquapende and stricter enquiry informeth us, doth seeme of lesser doubt.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*, b. iii. ch. xxviii. (Rich.)

Whether it be not more rational epicurisme to contrive whole dishes out of the nobbes and spirited particles of plants than from the *gallatures* and treddles of eggs.—*Id., Cyrus's Garden*, ch. iii. (Rich.)

Gállbladder. *s.* Bladderlike receptacle, attached to the liver, for the reception of the gall or bile.

When the functions of the liver, or those of the stomach and duodenum, are impaired, the *gall-bladder* and ducts necessarily participate in the disorder; and the bile is liable to accumulate in them. The accumulation may arise from one or more of the following conditions:—1st. Impaired tonic contractility of the coats of the *gall-bladder*, and perhaps also of the ducts. . . . 2nd. A congested or tumefied state of the mucous membrane at the outlet of the common duct, and in the duodenum. 3rd. Inspissation of the bile in the *gall-bladder* and ducts, from the morbid state of the secretion, or from the absorption of its more fluid parts, whilst retained in these situations. . . . And 5th. Temporary or constant occlusion of the ducts from inflammation, from the pressure of tumours, or from the presence of biliary calculi, either in them or in the *gall-bladder*. — *Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Gálleass. *s.* [Fr. *galeace.*] Low-built vessel, with both sails and oars.

My father hath no less
Than three great argosies, besides two *galleasses*,
And twelve tight gallies.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

The Venetians pretend they could set out, in case of great necessity, thirty men of war, a hundred galleys, and ten *galleasses.*—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Gálled. *part. adj.* Irritated.

A carrier, when he would think of a remedy for his *galled* horse, begins with casting his eye upon all things.—*Locke.*

Gálleon. *s.* [Spanish, *galeon.*] Spanish ship of burden, armed, and with four or sometimes five decks.

I assured them that I would stay for them at Trinidado, and that no force should drive me thence, except I were sunk or set on fire by the Spanish *galleons.*—*Sir W. Raleigh, Apology.*

The number of vessels were one hundred and thirty, whereof galleasses and *galleons* seventy-two, goodly ships, like floating towers or castles.—*Bacon, Considerations on a War with Spain.*

In February 1693, near four hundred ships were ready to start. The value of the cargoes was estimated at several millions sterling. Those *galleons* which had long been the wonder and envy of the world had never conveyed so precious a freight from the West Indies to Seville.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

Gállery. *s.* [Fr. *galerie.*]

1. Kind of walk along the floor of a house, into which the doors of the apartments open; in general, any building of which the length much exceeds the breadth.

In most part there had been framed by art such pleasant arbors, that, one answering another, they become a *gallery* aloft from tree to tree, almost round about, which below gave a perfect shadow.—*P. Sidney.*

The row of return on the banquet side, let it be all stately *galleries*, in which *galleries* let there be three cupolas.—*Bacon.*

A private *gallery* 'twixt th' apartments led,
Not to the foe yet known. *Sir J. Denham.*

Nor is the shape of our cathedrals proper for our preaching auditories, but rather the figure of an amphitheatre, with *galleries* gradually overlooking each other; for into this condition the parish churches of London are driving apace, as appears by the many *galleries* every day built in them.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

2. Seats in the playhouse above the pit, in which the meaner people sit.

While all its throats the *gallery* extends,
And all the thunder of the pit ascends. *Pope.*

Used *adjectivally.*

My dear friend,
Before I end,
Have you any
More orders for Don Giovanni,
To give
Him that doth live
Your faithful Zany?
Without raillery,
I mean *Gallery*
Ones:
For I am a person that shuns
All ostentation,
And being at the top of the fashion;
And seldom go to operas
But in formâ pauperis!
Lamb, Letter to W. Ayrton.

Gálless. *adj.* Destitute of, or wanting, gall or bitterness; inoffensive.

Saltless and *gall-less* be thy curse!
Cleveland, Poems, &c., p. 39.

Ah! mild and *gall-less* dove,
Which dost the pure and candid dwellings love.
Cowley, On the Restoration of King Charles II.

Gálley. *s.* [L.Lat. *galeria, galea*; Fr. *galère.*]

1. Vessel impelled by oars, rather than by sails, and, as such, for a large vessel, *rare*; though it was the common ship of the ancients, and at present used in the Mediterranean.

Jason ranged the coasts of Asia the Less in an open boat, or kind of *galley.*—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

On oozy ground his *gallies* moor;
Their heads are turn'd to sea, their sterns to shore.
Dryden.

2. The same used as a place of punishment for Galleyslaves.

The most voluptuous person, were he tied to follow his hawks and his hounds, his dice and his courtships every day, would find it the greatest torment that could befal him: he would fly to the mines and the *gallies* for his recreation, and to the spade and the mattock for a diversion from the misery of a continual uninterrupted pleasure.—*South, Sermons.*

He, therefore, exhorted the king to exile all the Moriscoes, except some whom he might condemn to work in the *galleys*, and others who could become slaves, and labour in the mines of America.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. i.

Gálleyfoist. *s.* Barge of state.

He built of cedar barges or *gallifoists*, their sterns being set with pearl and precious stone.—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 409.

Out of my doors, you sons of noise and tumult, begot on an ill May day, or when the *gally-foist* is afloat to Westminster!—*B. Jonson, Epicœne.*

No plays, nor *gallifoists*, no strange ambassadors to run and wonder at.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit without Money.*

He has performed such a matter, wench, that if I live next year I'll have him captain of the *gallifoist*, or I'll want my will.—*Id., Knight of the Burning Pestle.*

Gálleyslave. *s.* Man condemned for some crime to row in the galleys.

As if one chain were not sufficient to load poor man, he must be clogged with innumerable chains: this is just such another freedom as the Turkish *galley-slaves* do enjoy.—*Bishop Bramhall.*

Hardened *galley-slaves* despise manumission.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

The surges gently dash against the shore,
Flocks quit the plains, and *galley-slaves* their oar.
Garth.

Gálliard. *s.* [Fr. *gaillard.*] Gallant; gay, brisk, lively man; fine fellow. *Obsolete.*

Selden is a *galliard* by himself.—*Cleveland.*

Used *adjectivally.*

What a thing to laugh at, to see a judge or serjeant at the law in a short coate garded and pounced after the *galiarde* fashion!—*Sir T. Elyot, Governour*, fol. 91.

Gálliard. *s.* [from the Spanish *gallarda*; Italian, *gagliarda.*] Kind of dance.

If there be any that would take up all the time, let him find means to take them off, and bring others on; as musicians use to do with those that dance too long *galliards.*—*Bacon.*

Used *adjectivally.*

The tripla's and changing of times have an agreement with the changes of motion; as when *galliard*-time and measure-time are in the medley of one dance.—*Id.*

Gálliardise. *s.* Merriment; exuberant gaiety. *Obsolete.*

At my nativity my ascendant was the watery sign of Scorpius: I was born in the planetary hour of Saturn, and I think I have a piece of that leaden planet in me: I am no way facetious, nor disposed for the mirth and *galliardise* of company.—*Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici.*

Gálliardness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Galliard; gaiety; cheerfulness.

His rest failed him, his countenance changed, his

sprightful pleasance and *galliardness* abated.—*Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 206.

Gállicism. *s.* French (i.e. Gallic) idiom; see first extract.

Gallicism [is] a mode of speech peculiar to the French language: such as, 'he figured in controversy;' 'he held the same language that another had held before;' with many other expressions to be found in the pages of Bolingbroke.—*Johnson.*

In English I would have *gallicisms* avoided, that we may keep to our own language, and not follow the French mode in our speech.—*Felton, Dissertation on Reading the Classicks.*

Temple had . . . gradually formed a style singularly lucid and melodious, superficially deformed, indeed, by *gallicisms* and *hispanicisms*, picked up in travel or in negotiation, but at the bottom pure English, which generally flowed along with careless simplicity, but occasionally rose even into Ciceronian magnificence.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Sir W. Temple.*

Galligáskins. *s.* [see last extract.] Large open hose.

My *galligaskins*, that have long withstood
The winter's fury, and encroaching frosts,
By time subdu'd, what will not time subdue?
An horrid chasm disclose.
J. Philips, Splendid Shilling.

I have sent my Coventry-blue waistcoat to the dyer's, and bespoke me a bran-new pair of *galligaskins* to be made of beggar's velvet.—*The Student*, ii. 258.

[*Galligaskins.*—French, *Greguesque*, Greek; *chausses à la Garguesque*, gregs or gallogaskins; *greguesques*, slops, gregs, gallogascoignes, venitians; *gregues*, wide slops, gallogascoins, great Gascon or Spanish hose. (Cotgrave.) The reference to Gascon is a piece of mistaken etymology. The word is simply a corruption of *Greguesques*, Grecians.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Gallimátia, and **Galimátia.** *s.* [Fr. *galimathias.*] Nonsense; talk without meaning.

This great cavity was filled with a kind of spongy substance, which the French anatomists call *galimatias*, and the English nonsense.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 275. (Ord MS.)

Gallimaúfry. *s.* [Fr. *galimafrée.*]

1. In *Cookery.* Light medley. See Trifle.

Another dish hath in it a loin of lamb, or kid, with a hard egge; another containeth a *gallimawfrey* of apples, nuts, figges, almonds, &c., dressed with wine.—*Purchas, Pilgrimages*, p. 222: 1617.

2. Any inconsistent or ridiculous mishmash.

They have made our English tongue a *gallimaufry*, or hodge-podge of all other speeches.—*Epistle Prefatory to Spenser's Shepherd's Calendar.*

They have a dance, which the wenches say is a *gallimaufrey* of gambols, because they are not in't.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

The painter who, under pretence of diverting the eyes, would fill his picture with such varieties as alter the truth of history, would make a ridiculous piece of painting, and a mere *gallimaufry* of his work.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Applied to a woman. *Slang.*

Sir John affects thy wife.—
Why, sir, my wife is not young.—
He wooes both high and low, both rich and poor;
He loves thy *gallimaufry*, friend.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 1.

Gallináceous. *adj.* [Lat. *gallinaceus.*] Denoting birds of the pheasant kind.

Spallanzani has remarked a circumstantial resemblance between the stomachs of *gallinaceous* fowls and the structure of corn mills.—*Paley, Natural Theology*, ch. xv.

The Gallinæ, or *gallinaceous* birds, so named from their affinity with the domestic cock, have in general, like that bird, the upper mandible vaulted, the nostrils pierced in a large membranaceous space at the base of the bill, covered by cartilaginous scales. . . . This order is composed principally of a very natural family, remarkable for having furnished us with the most part of our domestic poultry, and with some excellent game. . . . In comparing the *Gallinæ* to mammiferous animals in respect to internal structure, we find them to exhibit most analogy with the ruminants. The food is collected in the first stomach, or crop. . . . Digestion is begun in the second, which is glandulous; and finished in the third, which is extremely powerful, and commonly called the gizzard.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal*, i. 2-96.

Gálling. *part. adj.*

1. Irritating; oppressive.

On the monarch's speech Achilles broke,
And furious thus, and interrupting spoke,
Tyrant, I well deserv'd thy *galling* chain.
Pope, Translation of the Iliad.

2. Harassing; damaging.

It may be observed, that never was any kind of eloquence, or any cast of talents more perfectly suited [than Mr. Pitt's] to the position of leading the government forces, keeping up the spirits of his followers under disaster, encouraging them to stand a *galling* adverse fire.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Pitt.*

Gállinule. *s.* Bird so called; corncrake; landrail (Gallinula Crex; Crex pratensis).

T. M. Grant, Esq., of Edinburgh, sent me word that he has a specimen of the spotted *gallinule* (Crex ponzana) in his collection, that was shot in Forfarshire in October 1832.—*Yarrell, British Birds*, iii. 121.

Gálliot. *s.* [Fr. *galiote.*] Light galley; brigantine.

Barbarossa, departing out of Hellespontus with eighty gallies and certain *galliots*, shaped his course towards Italy.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Gállipot. *s.* [Dutch, *gley* = clay.] Pot (generally small) made of clay.

Plato said his master Socrates was like the apothecary's *gallipots*, that had on the outsides apes, owls, and satyrs; but within precious drugs.—*Bacon, Apophthegms.*

I remember when I was at school, two of the boys proceeded to a pond, for the purpose of swimming a *gallipot*. . . . It chanced that . . . the smaller boy tipped into the water, and . . . was drowned. . . . The bigger boy was questioned as to what efforts he had made to rescue his companion, and his answers made it evident that he had by no means exerted himself to the utmost. This conviction produced a severe rebuke from the tutor; upon which Master Simpson burst into a flood of tears, and said—'I do think that I could have saved Green—but—if I had tried, I should have lost my *gallipot*.' My infernal farce was my *gallipot*; and to advance the success of that parcel of trash, I made up my mind to postpone my answer to my kind friend upon a vital question, . . . and delay my visit to my mother, whose heart and soul were devoted to my interests.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. i. ch. i.

Gállitile. *s.* Clay of the kind used in *gallipots. Rare.*

Make a compound body of glass and *galletyle*; that is to have the colour milky like a chalcedon, being a stuff between a porcellane and a glass.—*Bacon, Physical Remains.*

Gállon. *s.* [N.Fr.] Liquid measure of four quarts.

Beat them into powder, and boil them in a *gallon* of wine, in a vessel close stopped.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Galloón. *s.* [Spanish, *galon.*] Kind of close lace, made of gold or silver, or of silk alone: (often used *adjectivally*).

Oh! for a whip,
To make him *galloon* laces;
I'll have a coach-whip.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Philaster.

For some years last past the use of gold and silver *galloon* upon hats has been almost universal.—*Tatler*, 270.

Gállop. *v. n.* [Fr. *galoper.*]

1. Move forward by leaps, so that all the feet are off the ground at once.

The fleetest horses when *galloping* carry their bodies perfectly in a horizontal posture, and the fewer curves or successive arches are described, the more rapid is of course their progress.—*J. C. Johnson, Farmer's Cyclopædia.*

2. Ride at the pace which is performed by leaps.

Seeing such streams of blood as threatened a drowning life, we *galloped* toward them to part them.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

He who fair and softly goes steadily forward, in a course that points right, will sooner be at his journey's end than he that runs after every one he meets, though he *gallop* all day full speed.—*Locke.*

Having to attend Lady Kitty Carbuncle on a grand field day, I clap a pint bottle of her ladyship's diet-drink into one of my holsters; intending to proceed to the patient, after the exercise was over. I reach'd the martial ground, and jallop'd—*gallop'd* I mean—wheel'd and flourish'd with great éclat; but when the word 'Fire!' was given, meaning to pull out my pistol in a hell of a hurry, I presented, neck foremost, the d——d diet-drink of Lady Kitty Carbuncle.—*G. Colman the younger, The Poor Gentleman*, i. 2.

3. Move very fast.

Whom doth time *gallop* withal?—With a thief to the gallows.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iii. 2.

Gállop. *s.* Quickest pace of a horse.

In the *gallop* the horse leads with one foreleg somewhat advanced, but not so much beyond the other as happens in the canter; and when he is urged to his utmost speed his legs are almost equally placed.—*J. C. Johnson, Farmer's Cyclopædia.*

Gálloper. *s.* One who, or that which (man or horse), gallops.

Mules bred in cold countries are much better to ride than horses for their walk and trot; but they are commonly rough *gallopers*, though some of them are very fleet.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

One who would lay down with disgust and some expression of maudlin morbid humanity, the truly interesting narrative of that most intrepid and enduring of all *gallopers*, Sir Francis Head.—*Hints on Horsemanship.*

Gállopin. *s.* [Fr. *galopin.*] Servant for the kitchen. *Obsolete.*

Dyet for the kytchen and *gallopins.*—*Archæologia*, xv. 7.

Gálloping. *part. adj.* Rapid: (e.g. 'a *galloping* consumption').

Gálloping. *verbal abs.* Act of one who, or that which, gallops.

I did hear
The *galloping* of horse: who was't came by?
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.

In *galloping* the forelegs are thrown forwards nearly simultaneously, and the hind legs brought up quickly or nearly together; it is, in fact, a succession of leaps; by far the greatest interval of time elapsing while the legs are extended after the leap is taken.—*J. C. Johnson, Farmer's Cyclopædia.*

Gállow. *v. a.* [A.S. *agælgan.*] Frighten. *Obsolete.*

The wrathful skies
Gallow the very wand'rers of the dark,
And make them keep their caves.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 2.

Gálloway. *s.* [probably as coming originally from *Galloway*, in Scotland.] Horse about fourteen hands high.

Spare yourself, lest you bejade the good *galloway.*—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*

If any member shall purchase a horse for his own riding above fourteen hands and an half in height, that horse shall forthwith be sold, a Scotch *galloway* bought in its stead for him, and the overplus of the money shall treat the club.—*Guardian*, no. 91.

Gállowglass. *s.* [Irish Gaelic, *giollaglass.*] Irish footsoldier.

It is worn likewise of footmen under their shirts of mail, the which footmen they [the Irish] call *gallowglasses*: the which name doth discover them also to be ancient English; for 'gallogla' signifies an English servitour or yeoman. And he being so armed in a long shirt of mail, down to the calf of his leg, with a long broad ax in his hand, was then pedes gravis armaturæ; and was instead of the footman that now weareth a corslet, before the corslet was used, or almost invented.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

The *gallowglasse* useth a kind of poleax for his weapon. These men are grim of countenance, tall of stature, big of limme, lusty of body, well and strongly timbered.—*Stanihurst, Description of Ireland*, ch. viii.

A puissant and mighty pow'r
Of *gallowglasses* and stout kernes,
Is marching hitherward in proud array.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 9.

Gállows. *s.* [A.S. *gealge.*]

1. Beam laid over two posts, on which malefactors are hanged.

This monster sat like a hangman upon a pair of *gallows*: in his right hand he was painted holding a crown of laurel, in his left hand a purse of money.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

I would we were all of one mind, and one mind good: O, there were desolation of gaolers and *gallowses.*—*Shakespear, Cymbeline*, v. 4.

A poor fellow, going to the *gallows*, may be allowed to feel the smart of wasps while he is upon Tyburn road.—*Swift.*

2. ? One who deserves the gallows.

Cupid hath been five thousand years a boy.—
Ay, and a shrew'd unhappy *gallows* too.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, v. 2.

This is, *perhaps*, the origin of the colloquial epithet *gallows*, as in '*gallows* rascal.' *Gal*, however, is the Norse for *mad*, which suggests another derivation.

Gallows-free. *adj.* [two words.] Exempt by destiny from being hanged.

Let him be *gallowsfree* by my consent,
And nothing suffer, since he nothing meant.
Dryden.

Gállowtree. *s.* [*tree* in the sense of wood.] Gallows. *Rare. Gallows-tree*, which is commoner, is two words rather than a compound.

He hung their conquer'd arms, for more defame,
On *gallowtrees*, in honour of his dearest dame.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

A Scot, when from the *gallowtree* got loose,
Drops into Styx, and turns a Soland goose.
Cleaveland.

Gállstone. *s.* In *Medicine.* Biliary concretion.

Spasm of the bile-ducts has been presumed rather than proved. Without denying, however, its occurrence, particularly when acrid bile, or *gall-stones*, are passing along the ducts, I believe that it seldom takes place unless from these causes, and in connection with inflammatory irritation. The symptoms cannot be separated from those attending the passage of *gall-stones*, by which it is almost invariably occasioned.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Gálly. *adj.* Having the (bitter) character of gall. *Rare.*

He abhorreth all *gally* and bitter drinkes of sin.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Answer to Bishop Gardiner*, p. 246.

Gállybreeches. *s.* Galligaskins.

They pull in peeces fast
Their *gally-breeches* all arowe.
Gaulfrido and Bernardo le Vayne: 1570.
(Nares by H. & W.)

Gállyworm. *s.* [?] Native myriapod of the genus Iulus.

In the male *gally-worm*, the testis consists of minute cæca appended, for the most part alternately, to the sides of a long efferent tube.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. xviii.

Galp. *v. n.* Gape. *Rare.*

Next, mynd thy grave continually,
Which *galpes* thee to devour.
Kendall, Flowers of Epigrammes: 1577.
(Nares by H. & W.)

Gálsome. *adj.* Angry; malignant.

Such accusations ... any vulgar man ... may cry out upon, and condemn both of *galsome* bitterness and of wilful fraud and falsehood.—*Bishop Morton, A Discharge of the five Imputations against the Bishop of Buresme*, p. 210: 1633.

Galvánic. *adj.* Connected with, or consisting in, galvanism.

All the *galvanick* combinations, analogous to the new apparatus of Mr. Volta, which have been heretofore described by experimentalists, consist (as far as my knowledge extends) of series, containing at least two metallic substances, or one metal and charcoal, and a stratum of fluids; and it has been generally supposed that their agencies are, in some measure, connected with the different powers of the metals to conduct electricity; but I have found, that an accumulation of *galvanick* influence, exactly similar to the accumulation in the common pile, may be produced by the arrangement of single metallic plates or arcs, with different strata of fluids.—*Sir H. Davy, Philosophical Transactions*, pt. ii. art. xx.: 1801.

Galvánical. *adj.* Galvanic.

The phenomena of magnets, of electrical bodies, of *galvanical* apparatus, seem to form obvious materials for such sciences.—*Whewell, Philosophy of the mechanical Sciences.*

Gálvanism. *s.* [*Galvani*, the name of the discoverer of the facts out of which the science has been developed.] Branch of electricity so called.

Although *galvanism* and electricity may be considered as the same principles, still, according to the present state of our knowledge, they may be thus distinguished. *Galvanism* is the portion of electricity, which forms a component part of the conducting body, in the act of undergoing a change in its capacity, from a greater to a lesser state; while electricity is the result of a temporary change in non-conducting bodies, insomuch that their capacities become, by attrition, momentarily increased.—*Wilkinson, Elements of Galvanism*, p. 302: 1804.

But Johnson only ran off, to return
With many other warriors, as we said,
Unto that rather somewhat misty bourn,
Which Hamlet tells us is a pass of dread.
To Jack howe'er this gave but slight concern:
His soul (like *galvanism* upon the dead)
Acted upon the living as on wire,
And led them back into the heaviest fire.
Byron, Don Juan, viii. 41.

Gálvanize. *v. a.* Affect by the power of galvanism.

I have tried galvanism in two cases of palsy, both hemiplegia, one a young lady, aged 20, the other a gentleman, aged 25; and, though neither of them were cured, they both received benefit, particularly the gentleman. After being *galvanized* for twenty minutes, they felt a glowing warmth the remainder of the day. The apparatus I used was a pile of twenty-four pair of plates, of five inches diameter. —*Carpue*, in *Electricity and Galvanism*, p. 106: 1803.

(See also under Fustigate.)

Gálvanized. *part. adj.* Acted upon, or effected by, galvanism.

Galvanized iron is a somewhat fantastic name newly given in France to iron tinned by a peculiar patent process, whereby it resists the rusting influence of damp air, and even moisture, much longer than ordinary tin plate. The following is the prescribed process. Clean the surface of the iron perfectly by the joint action of dilute acid and friction, plunge it into a bath of melted zinc, and stir it about till it be alloyed superficially with this metal; then take it out and immerse it in a bath of tin such as is used for making tin plate. The tin forms an exterior coat of alloy. When the metal thus prepared is exposed to humidity, the zinc is said to oxidize slowly by a galvanic action, and to protect the iron from rusting within it, whereby the outer tinned surface remains for a long period perfectly white in circumstances under which iron tinned in the usual way would have been superficially browned and corroded with dust.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Galvanómeter. *s.* Measure for ascertaining the power of galvanic operations.

In the experiments performed by Professor Faraday on a large living gymnotus, the most powerful shocks were received when one hand grasped the head and the other hand the tail, of which I had painful experience; especially at the wrists, the elbows, and across the back. But the nearer the hands were together within certain limits, the less powerful was the shock. It was demonstrated by the *galvanometer* that the direction of the electric current was from the anterior parts of the animal to the posterior parts, and that the person touching the fish with both hands received only the discharge of the parts of the organs included between the points of contact.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

(For another example see extract under next entry.)

Galvánoscope. *s.* Test for galvanic action.

The phenomena of electro-dynamics are solely produced by electricity in motion. The passage of electricity through solid or liquid conductors is essential; in fact a magnetic needle is a *galvanoscope*, by which means the existence and direction of an electric current may be detected.... But a magnetic needle ... may even serve, by the degree of deflection, as an exact measure of its force. When used for this purpose under the name of a *galvanometer*, some peculiar arrangements are required in order to ensure the requisite delicacy and precision. —*Turner, Elements of Chemistry*, p. 101: 1847.

Gálverly. *adj.* ? Cleverly. *Rare.*

If you happen upon a light gennet that is young and trotteth *galverly*, of good making, colour, and fast going, if you buy him for me for reasonable money and send him over, your money shall be repaid.—*Wriothesley, To Sir T. Wyatt*, Oct. 1537. (Rich.)

Gamáshes. *s.* [generally, perhaps always, plural. The final *-s*, however, is no part of the root.—Italian, *gamascie* (for *gramascie*, as Scotch *gramashes* (Jamieson); French *gamaches*. The corruption to *gambages* probably took effect under the supposition of a derivation from French *jambe*, Italian *gambe*. A further corruption converted *gambages* into *gambadoes*.—Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.] Kind of leggings: (according to Grose, short spatterdashes worn by ploughmen. In the Praise of Yorkshire Ale (1697), they are explained as coarse cloth stockings that button upon other stockings, to keep one warm).

Daccus is all bedawbed with golden lace,
Hose, doublet, jerkin, and *gamashes* too.
Davies, Scourge of Folly: 1611.
(Nares by H. and W.)

He wore a little brown capouch, girt very near to his body, with a white towel; also a pair of breeches and *gamashoes* of the same coloured cloth, and on his head a clay-coloured cap; his *gamashoes* were lifted up half the leg.—*Skelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, iv. 1.

Gambádoes. *s. pl.* [see Gamashes.] Spatterdashes; boots worn upon the legs above the shoe.

I know not whether he [James I.] or his son first brought up the use of *gambadoes*, much used in the west, whereby when one rides on horseback his legs are in a coach, clean and warm in those dirty countries.—*Fuller.*

The pettifogger ambles to her in his *gambadoes* once a week.—*Dennis, Letters.*

Gámbir. *s.* [Malay.] Concrete juice of an astringent plant so called (Uncaria Gambir).

On the island of Bintang there are sixty thousand *gambir* plantations.—*Pereira, Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*

Gámbison. *s.* [L.Lat. *gambeso.*] See extract.

Gambeson ... in the ancient military language was a kind of coat or doublet worn under the cuirass to make it sit easy.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce.

Gámbit. *s.* [Fr.; from Ital. *gambetto* = trip of the heels.] Move at chess so called; see extracts.

Gambit [is] an opening in which a pawn is sacrificed gratuitously at an early stage of the game under particular circumstances upon the chance of obtaining compensation through the attack thereby gained. There are many descriptions of *gambits*, the king's *gambit* being the name of the parent-stock of the greatest number of them. Some *gambits* are distinguished by the names of their several inventors or of those players who first published or practised them; as the Cochrane *gambit* ... &c. Others, for the sake of distinction, are named from some particular move at the commencement, as the bishop's *gambit*.—*Walker, Art of Chess-Play.*

This move occurs in the old work of Damiano, who gives some ingenious variations on it. Lopez and later authors have hence entitled it Damiano's *gambit*.—*Staunton, Chessplayers' Handbook.*

Gámble. *v. n.* Play extravagantly for money.

(For example see extract under Gambler.)

Gámble. *v. a.* Waste or lose by gambling: (as, 'He *gambled* away his fortune').

Gámbler. *s.* One who gambles.

A *gambler's* acquaintance is readily made and easily kept,—provided you *gamble* too.—*Sir E. B. Lytton, Pelham*, ch. lxxiv.

Gámbling. *verbal abs.* Act or practice of one who gambles.

She held out against all the obligations of fashion, and allurements of example; she had an inbred abhorrence of *gambling*.—*Looker-on*, no. 21.

Gámbo. *s.* [?] Spur-winged goose, Anser gambensis: (given by Yarrell in the synonymy, but not in the text).

Gambóge. *s.* See extracts.

Gamboge is a concreted vegetable juice, partly of a gummy, partly of a resinous nature, heavy, of a bright yellow colour, and scarce any smell. It is brought from America, and the East Indies, particularly from Cambaja, or Cambogia.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Gamboge is a gum resin, concreted in the air from a milky juice which exudes from several trees. The Gambogia gutta, a tree which grows wild upon the coasts of Ceylon and Malabar, produces the coarsest kind of *gamboge*; the 'guttæfera vera' ('Stalagmites cambogioides') of Ceylon and Siam affords the best.... *Gamboge* is used as a pigment, and in miniature painting, to tinge gold varnish; in medicine as a powerful purge. It should never be employed by confectioners to colour their liqueurs, as they sometimes do.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Gámbol. *v. n.* [see last extract.] Dance; skip; frisk; jump for joy; play merry frolics.

'Tis not madness
That I have utter'd; bring me to the test,
And I the matter will record, which madness
Would *gambol* from. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, iii. 4.

The king of elfs, and little fairy queen,
Gamboll'd on heaths, and danc'd on ev'ry green.
Dryden.

The monsters of the flood
Gambol around him in the wat'ry way,
And heavy whales in awkward measures play. *Pope.*

[Cotgrave renders *gambiller*, merely, 'to wag the legs in sitting, as children use to do;' but *gambader*, 'to turn heels over head, to make many *gambols*.' Our own word was formerly *gambald*. 'To fetch *gambaldes*, French *gambader*, Latin crura in sublime jactare. *Gambalding* horses, being full of praunsings or skippings.' (Huloet.) Barret also gives *gambald* for *gambol* in his dictionary. One 'that can *gambauld* or dance feat.' (Barklay's Egloges, 1570, egl. 2.) The origin is evidently the Italian *gamba*, the leg.—*Todd.*]

Gámbol. *s.*

1. Skip; hop; leap for joy.

A gentleman had got a favourite spaniel, that would be still toying and leaping upon him, and playing a thousand pretty *gambols*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Bacchus through the conquer'd Indies rode,
And beasts in *gambols* frisk'd before their honest god.
Dryden.

In the older form with *-d*.

Quid est quod sic gestis? What is the matter that you leape and skyppe so? for that you fet such *gambauldes*.—*Udal, The Flowers of Latine Speaking*, fol. 72. (Rich.)

2. Frolic; wild prank.

For who did ever play his *gambols*,
With such unsufferable rambles?
Butler, Hudibras.

Gámboling. *part. adj.* Sportive.

No other antelope has so completely the lively *gamboling* manners of the young goat as the klipspringer; it bounds with the greatest force and precision from rock to rock, and will often stand firm upon a point so rugged and small as to excite astonishment how it can retain its footing.—*Swainson, Natural History and Classification of Quadrupeds*, § 267.

Gámbone. *s.* Gammon (of bacon), of which it is the older form.

And then came halting Jone,
And brought a *gambone*
Of bakon that was reasty.
Skelton, The Trunninge of Elinor Rumming. (Rich.)

Gámbrel. *s.* [Italian, *gambarella.*] Leg of a horse.

What can be more admirable than for the principles of the fibres of a tendon to be so mixed as to make it a soft body, and yet to have the strength of iron? as appears by the weight which the tendon, lying on a horse's *gambrel*, doth then command, when he rears up with a man upon his back.—*Grew.*

Gámbrel. *v. a.* [Cambrel.] Carry as on a cambrel.

Lay by your scorn and pride, they're scurvy qualities,
And meet me, or I'll box you while I have you,
And carry you *gambrill'd* thither like a mutton.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Nice Valour.

Game. *adj.* [see Cam.] Crooked: (as, 'a *game* leg'). *Colloquial*, or *slang.*

Game. *adj.* Courageous; plucky: (often used *adverbially*: as, 'He died *game*'). *Colloquial, slang.*

Game. *s.* [A.S. *gamen*; Frisian, *gama.*]

1. Sport of any kind.

We have had pastimes here, and pleasant *game*.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, v. 2.

Let my son Martin disport himself at any *game* truly antique.—*Arbuthnot and Pope, Martinus Scriblerus.*

2. Jest: (opposed to *earnest* or *seriousness*).

Then on her head they set a garland green,
And crowned her 'twixt earnest and 'twixt *game*.
Spenser.

3. Insolent merriment; sportive insult.

Do they not seek occasion of new quarrels,
On my refusal to distress me more;
Or make a *game* of my calamities?
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1329.

4. Single match at play.

There is no man of sense and honesty, but must see and own, whether he understands the *game* or not, that it is an evident folly for any people, instead of prosecuting the old honest methods of industry and frugality, to sit down to a publick gaming-table, and play off their money one to another.—*Bishop Berkeley, Essay towards preventing the Ruin of Great Britain.*

Used *adjectivally.*

It is very wonderful to see persons of the best sense passing away a dozen hours together in shuffling and dividing a pack of cards, with no other conversation but what is made up of a few *game* phrases.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 93.

5. Scheme pursued; measure planned.

This seems to be the present *game* of that crown, and that they will begin no other till they see an end of this.—*Sir W. Temple.*

6. Field sports: (as the *chase*, or *falconry*).

If about this hour he make his way,
Under the colour of his usual *game*,
He shall here find his friends with horse and men,
To set him free from his captivity.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iv. 5.

What arms to use, or nets to frame,
Wild beasts to combat, or to tame,
With all the myst'ries of that *game*. *Waller.*

Some sportsmen, that were abroad upon *game*, spied a company of bustards and cranes.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

7. Animals pursued in the field; animals appropriated to legalized, licensed, or certificated sportsmen.

Hunting, and men, not beasts, shall be his *game*,
With war, and hostile snare, such as refuse
Subjection to his empire tyrannous.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 30.

There is such a variety of *game* springing up before me, that I know not which to follow.—*Dryden, Fables, Preface.*

A bloodhound will follow the person he pursues, and all hounds the particular *game* they have in chace.—*Arbuthnot.*

Go, with thy Cynthia hurl the pointed spear
At the rough bear, or chace the flying deer;
I and my Chloe take a nobler aim,
At human hearts we fling, nor ever miss the *game*.
Prior.

Proud Nimrod first the bloody chace began,
A mighty hunter, and his prey was man:
Our haughty Norman boasts that barb'rous name,
And makes his trembling slaves the royal *game*.
Pope, Windsor Forest.

Shorten my labour, if its length you blame,
For, grow but wise, you rob me of my *game*.
Young.

This was *game* indeed to us, but this was no food; and I was very sorry to lose three charges of powder and shot on a creature that was good for nothing to us.—*De Foe, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound*; e.g. '*Game* laws.'

8. Solemn contest, exhibited as a spectacle to the people: (generally in the *plural*).

The *games* are done, and Cæsar is returning.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

Milo, when ent'ring the Olympick *game*,
With a huge ox upon his shoulders came.
Sir J. Denham.

Such was the character which he publicly assumed, and in this capacity he ordered the remains of Eurydice, Philip, and Cynane, to be buried in the royal sepulchre at Ægæ, and honoured their memory with funeral *games*.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. lviii.

Gámecock. *s.* Cock bred for fighting.

They manage the dispute as fiercely as two *gamecocks* in the pit.—*Locke.*

Gámegall. *s.* Sarcasm; quip. *Obsolete.*

Shortly after this quipping *game-gall*.—*Holinshed.* (Rich.)

Gámekeeper. *s.* Person who looks after game, and sees that it is not destroyed.

There were boar hunts in the morning and concerts in the evening. Every gentleman of the legation had a *gamekeeper* specially assigned to him.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

Gámely. *adv.* In a game, plucky, or courageous manner. *Colloquial.*

Struggle *gamely* to the finish [i.e. of a boatrace].—*Saturday Review*, April 1, 1865.

Gámesome. *adj.* Frolicsome; sportive; playful; lively; gay.

Geron, though old, yet *gamesome*, kept one end with Cosma.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

I am not *gamesome*; I do lack some part
Of that quick spirit that is in Antony.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

The *gamesome* wind among her tresses plays,
And curleth up those growing riches short.
Fairfax.

Belial, in like *gamesome* mood.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 620.

This *gamesome* humour of children should rather be encouraged, to keep up their spirits and improve their strength and health, than curbed or restrained.—*Locke.*

Gámester. *s.*

1. One who is over-addicted to gaming.

A *gamester*, the greater master he is in his art, the worse man he is.—*Bacon.*

Could we look into the mind of a female *gamester*, we should see it full of nothing but trumps and mattadores: her slumbers are haunted with kings, queens, and knaves.—*Addison, Guardian*, no. 120.

2. One engaged in play. *Obsolete.*

When lenity and cruelty play for kingdoms,
The gentler *gamester* is the soonest winner.
Shakespear, Henry V. iii. 6.

A man may think, if he will, that two eyes see no more than one; or that a *gamester* seeth always more than a looker on: but, when all is done, the help of good counsel is that which setteth business strait.—*Bacon.*

3. Merry frolicsome person. *Obsolete.*

You're a merry *gamester*,
My lord Sands. *Shakespear, Henry VIII.* i. 4.

4. Prostitute. *Obsolete.*

She's impudent, my lord,
And was a common *gamester* to the camp.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, v. 3.

Gáming. *verbal abs.* Practice or habit of gamesters or gamblers; gambling.

Covetousness will tempt thee to cheat and cozen in *gaming*.—*Whole Duty of Man*, ch. ix. § 7.

Gaming for any thing considerable is founded upon avarice: and is, if not a direct, yet, what is much worse, a deliberate violation of the tenth commandment.—*Delany, Sermon on Gaming.*

I come, in the next place, to consider the ill consequences which *gaming* has on the bodies of our female adventurers. It is so ordered, that almost every thing which corrupts the soul decays the body.—*Addison, Guardian*, no. 120.

Gaming leaves no satisfaction behind it: it no way profits either body or mind.—*Locke.*

Gámmer. *s.* [*godmother.*—A.S. *gemeder.*] Term of address to a woman corresponding to Gaffer as addressed to a male. See Gossip.

Gámmon. *s.* [Italian, *gambone* = leg.] Etymologically, the ham or hock, but in fact the hinder and thick part of a flitch of bacon, with part of the leg.

Ask for what price thy venal tongue was sold:
A rusty *gammon* of some sev'n years old.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

Gammons, that give a relish to the taste,
And potted fowl, and fish, come in so fast,
That ere the first is out, the second stinks.
Id., Translation of Persius.

As in some Irish houses where things are so-so,
A *gammon* of bacon hangs up for a show;
For of eating a rasher of what they take pride in,
They'd as soon think of eating the pan it was fried in.
Goldsmith, The Haunch of Venison.

Gámmon. *v. a.* Befool; delude: (as, 'He *gammoned* me with a trumped-up story').

Gámmon. *s.* Nonsense; foolery: (as, 'That's all *gammon*'). *Colloquial, slang.*

Gámmot. *s.* [?] See extract. *Rare.*

An instrument serving to cut out the rootes of ulcers or sores; it is called the incision knife or *gammot*.—*Nomenclator.* (Nares by H. & W.)

Gámut. *s.* [see last two extracts.] First note in Guido Aretino's scale of music; scale itself.

Madam, before you touch the instrument,
To learn the order of my fingering,
I must begin with rudiments of art,
To teach you *gamut* in a briefer sort.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iii. 1.

When by the *gamut* some musicians make
A perfect song, others will undertake,
By the same *gamut* chang'd, to equal it:
Things simply good can never be unfit.
Donne, Poems, p. 70.

Long has a race of heroes fill'd the stage,
That rant by note, and through the *gamut* rage;
In songs and airs express their martial fire,
Combat in trills, and in a fugue expire. *Addison.*

[It is the Greek letter Γ, *gamma*, and *ut*, the name of a musical note. Guido Aretine distinguished the first note of his scale by the Greek letter, with a view, according to some, of shewing that the Greeks were the inventors of musick; but, as others think, of recording his own name by this, the initial letter of it.—*Todd.*]

[*Gamut, gamma.*—French *gamme*, the musical scale. Said to be derived from *gamma*, the Greek name of the letter G, used in denoting the notes of the scale, but the accounts of the reason why this letter was adopted for the purpose are confused and contradictory, and why the Greek name should have been used at all is not explained. The real origin is, in all probability, the French *game* or *gamme*, a chime of bells, which would supply the most familiar example of the musical scale. The addition of the final *ut* in *gamut* arose from the use of that syllable to mark the first note in the scale.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Ganch. See Gaunch.

Gánder. *s.* [A.S. *gandra.*] Male of the Goose, q.v.

Gánderglas. *s.* [?] Native flower so called; ? silverweed, i.e. Potentilla anserina.

Purple narcissus like the morning rays,
Pale *ganderglass* and azure culverkayes.
Lawson, Secrets of Angling: 1652.
(Nares by H. & W.)

Gang. *v. n.* See Go.

But let them *gang* alone....
As they have brewed, so let them bear blame.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Your flaunting beaus *gang* with their breasts open.—*Arbuthnot.*

Gang. *s.* Number herding together; troop; company; tribe; herd. Often *contemptuous.*

Oh, you panderly rascals! there's a knot, a *gang*, a pack, a conspiracy against me.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

As a *gang* of thieves were robbing a house, a mastiff fell a barking.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The good woman herself began to suspect her guests, and imagined those without were rogues belonging to their *gang*.—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

But the terror and dejection of the *gang* were beyond the power of wine; and so many had stolen away that those who were left could effect nothing.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.

Gángboard. *s.* In *Navigation.* See extract.

Gang-board [is] a board or plank with several cleats or steps nailed to it for the convenience of walking into or out of a boat upon the shore, where the water is not deep enough to float the boat close to the landing-place.—*Falconer, Marine Dictionary.*

Gánglial. *adj.* Ganglionic.

I have . . . ascribed this very important . . . manifestation of life to the organic or *ganglial* nervous system.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine, Irritation.*

Gánglion. *s.* [Gr. γαγγλίον.]

1. Tumour in the tendinous and nervous parts. *Obsolete.*

Bonesetters usually represent every bone dislocated, though possibly it be but a *ganglion*, or other crude tumour or preternatural protuberance of some part of a joint.—*Wiseman.*

2. Enlargement on the course of certain nerves.

A *ganglion*, then, essentially consists of a collection of nerve-vesicles, or *ganglion*-globules interspersed among nerve-fibres. When a nerve enters a *ganglion*, its component parts separate and pass through the *ganglion* in different directions, so as to be variously distributed among the branches that pass out of it. The only exception to the general fact that the vesicular matter occupies the centre of the *ganglia* occurs in the cerebrum of Vertebrata, in which it is chiefly disposed on the exterior, forming the cortical envelope. The manner in which the nerve-fibres are connected with the *ganglionic* vesicles appears to be not always the same.—*Carpenter, Principles of Physiology*, §§ 240, 241.

Some impression is made upon the peripheral termination of a nerve; this impression is propagated along the nerve until it reaches a *ganglion*; there some action is set up which is propagated along another nerve proceeding from the *ganglion* to a muscle; and thus the stimulus carried through an afferent nerve to some inner centre of communication, is reflected from it through an efferent nerve to the contractile agent.—*Herbert Spencer, Data of Biology*, ch. iv.

Plural both Greek and English; i.e. in both *-a* and *-s*.

Amongst all this diversity in the number, size, and position of the nervous masses, certain *ganglia* are obviously homologous with those which have received determinate names in the lamellibranchiate mollusks. The branchial *ganglions* receive impressions from, and transmit them to, the gills: they communicate also with the brain, and through that centre associate the gills with all other parts of the body.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. xxii.

Gangliónic. *adj.* Having the nature of, or consisting in, a ganglion or ganglions.

(For example see extract under Ganglion, 2.)

Gángrel. *s.* [?] See extract. *Rare.*

Long homme, long comme une perche, tres long. A long *gangrell*; a slim, a long, tall fellow that hath no making to his heighth.—*Nomenclator.* (Nares by H. & W.)

Gángrenate. *v. a.* Produce a gangrene; mortify. *Rare.*

Parts cauterized, *gangrenated*, siderated, and mortified, become black, the radical moisture or vital sulphur suffering an extinction.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Gángrene. *s.* [Fr. *gangrène*; Gr. γάγγραινα.] Mortification; stoppage of circulation followed by putrefaction.

This experiment may be transferred unto the cure of *gangrenes*, either coming of themselves, or induced by too much applying of opiates.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Gangrene [is the] death of a part or the whole of a structure or organ. The terms *gangrene*, sphacelus, and mortification have been used indiscriminately; but, as mortification and sphacelus signify the last result of the morbid state—are no longer a disease, but its termination—the term here adopted is the more appropriate one. . . . The more vascular a part is, the more disposed is it to inflammation, and consequently to *gangrene*. Hence cellular and mucous tissues are much more liable to it than fibrous and serous structures. . . . . When inflammation is about to pass into *gangrene*, very evident changes take place in the colour, temperature, sensibility, and vital cohesion of the part. The redness becomes darker, or changes to a livid, violet, purplish hue. The increased temperature of the inflamed part is much lessened, and the pain and tenderness diminished. Vesicles also appear on the surface, owing to the effusion of serum, or of a sanguinolent serum, under the cuticle. These changes become more manifest as the *gangrene* passes into its second stage. The colour becomes grey, yellowish grey, greenish, brown, or black, or various intermediate shades. The vesicles are now enlarged, or the cuticle is entirely separated by the effusion of a bloody serum beneath it, which escapes and leaves the skin loosely covered by it, or partially denuded and discoloured. The integument crepitates on pressure, is puffy, soft, cold, and insensible. It soon afterwards emits a cadaverous and offensive odour, indicating that the *gangrened* part is quite dead, and is undergoing decomposition. If the organic nervous power is depressed, or the blood contaminated, the above changes may spread to adjoining parts; whereas, if the vital powers are restored, and the assimilating and excreting functions promoted, the margin of the inflamed part will be limited by the process of ulceration, by which the *gangrened* part is ultimately removed, the loss thus occasioned being partially repaired by the exudation of coagulable lymph, which, becoming organised in the form of granulations, gradually completes the state of reparation and cicatrises.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Gangréne. *v. a.* Mortify: (in its *medical* sense).

In cold countries, when men's noses and ears are mortified, and, as it were, *gangrened* with cold, if they come to a fire they rot off presently; for that the few spirits that remain in those parts, are suddenly drawn forth, and so putrefaction is made complete.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Gangréne. *v. n.* Become mortified.

Wounds immedicable
Rankle and fester, and *gangrene*
To black mortification.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 621.

As phlegmons are subject to mortification, so also in fat bodies they are apt to *gangrene* after opening, if that fat be not speedily digested out.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Gángrened. *part. adj.* Affected with Gangrene.

Gangren'd members must be lopp'd away,
Before the nobler parts are tainted to decay.
Dryden.

(See also second extract under Gangrene, *s.*)

Gángrenous. *adj.* Having the character of gangrene; mortified; producing or betokening mortification.

The blood, turning acrimonious, corrodes the vessels, producing hæmorrhages, pustules red, lead-coloured, black and *gangrenous*.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Gángtide. *s.* Time of beating the boundaries of parishes: (*gangdays* and *gang-week* are also used).

At fast-eves, pass puffes, *gangtide* gaites,
Did alle masses bring.
Warner, Albion's England. (Nares by H. & W.)

Gangue. *s.* [German, though spelt as if of French origin; the final *-ue* showing that the *-g-* is to be sounded, i.e. as *gang-g*.]

Gangue [is] a word derived from the German *gang*, a vein or channel. It signifies the mineral substance which either encloses or usually accompanies any metallic ore in the vein. Quartz, lamellar carbonate of lime, sulphate of baryta, sulphate and fluate of lime, generally form the *gangues*; but a great many other substances become such when they predominate in a vein. In metallurgic works the first thing is to break the mixed ore into small pieces, in order to separate the valuable from the useless parts, by processes called stamping, picking, sorting.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Gángway. *s.* See extract.

Gangway [is] a narrow platform or range of planks laid horizontally along the upper part of a ship's side, from the quarter-deck to the forecastle; . . . [it] is also that part of a ship's side, both within and without, by which persons enter and depart. . . . *Gangway* is likewise used to signify a narrow passage left in the hold when a ship is laden. . . . Finally, a *gangway* implies a thoroughfare or narrow passage of any kind.—*Falconer, Marine Dictionary.*

Gángweek. *s.* Week for beating the boundaries of parishes; often Rogation week; same as Gangtide. Preserved where the custom is preserved, otherwise *obsolete.*

It [birch] serveth well to the decking up of houses and banquetting-rooms, for places of pleasure, and for beautifying of streets in the crosse or *gang-week*, and such like.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 1478: 1633.

Gánnet. *s.* [?] British bird so called, Sula alba, Solan goose.

The *gannet* is a constant resident on our coast, but with considerable change of locality, depending on the season of the year.—*Yarrell, British Birds*, iii. 493.

Gánoid. *adj.* In *Ichthyology.* See Ctenoid and Placoid.

Gántelope. *s.* [see next entry.] Military and naval punishment, in which the criminal running between two parallel lines of men receives a blow from each man.

He is fain to run the *gantelope* through the terrors and reproaches of his own conscience.—*Scott, Works, Sermon in* 1680, ii. 29.

Gántlet. *s.* [see last two extracts.] The ordinary spelling with *-u-* is perhaps not so thoroughly established as to make a return towards an improved, though still faulty, mode of spelling impracticable.] Same as preceding.

But wouldst thou, friend, who hast two legs alone
Wouldst thou to run the *gantlet* these expose
To a whole company of hob-nail'd shoes?
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

Young gentlemen are driven with a whip, to run the *gantlet* through the several classes.—*Locke.*

[Corrupted from *gantelope*, *gant*, all; and *loopen*, to [illegible] Dutch. (Dr. Johnson.)—Skinner deduces it [illegible] *Ghent*, and the Dutch verb, as if the punishment was first practised at that place. In later times, the word has been found in the shape of *Ghentloup*, on this supposition, whether justly or not. Dr. Johnson gives no instance of *gantelope*, but only of the corruption *gantlet*.—*Todd.*]

[In the phrase *to run the gauntlet*, the word is a corruption of *gantelope*, arising from the possibility of thus giving meaning to the term in English ears, under the supposition that the punishment consisted in a blow from the gauntleted hand of each of a lane of soldiers through which the criminal was made to pass. But the blow was always given with a rod, as appears in the German *durch die Spiess-ruthen laufen* (Spitz- or *Spiess-ruthe*, a switch); French, *passer par les verges*. To run the *gantlet* or *gantelope*, to run through a company of soldiers standing on each side, with each a switch in his hand to scourge the criminal. The punishment was probably made known to us through the wars of Gustavus Adolphus, as the expression is pure Swedish, *löpa gatloph*, from *gata*, a street, or, in military language, a line of soldiers, and *loph*, course.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Gánza. *s.* [Spanish.] Goose. *Rare.*

What modest indignation can forbear stamping at the presumption of those men, who, as if Domingo Gonsales his engine, they had been mounted by his *gansaes* from the moon to the empyreal heaven?—*Bishop Hall, Invisible World*, § 7.

They are but idle dreams and fancies,
And savour strongly of the *ganzas*.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 3.

Gaol. *s.* See Jail.

Then am I the prisoner, and his bed my *gaol*.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6, letter.

Have I been ever free, and must my house
Be my retentive enemy, my *gaol*?
Id., Timon of Athens, iii. 4.

If we mean to thrive and do good, break open the *gaols*, and let out the prisoners.—*Id., Henry VI. Part II.* iv. 3.

In the morning usually the thief is sent to the *gaol*.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Martial Maid.*

The points for consideration under this head are—the College of Maynooth; the Regium Donum; the National System of Education, together with a brief reference to the Kildare Place Society; the employment of chaplains in *gaols*; and the arrangement recently established in the new scheme of a poor law for that country.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. ix.

Gaóler. *s.* See Jailer.

This is a gentle provost; seldom, when
The steeled *gaoler* is the friend of men.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iv. 2.

I know not how or why my surly *gaoler*,
Hard as his irons, and insolent as pow'r
When put in vulgar hands, Cleanthes,
Put off the brute. *Dryden, Cleomenes.*

We have often heard men . . . lament that they can find no modern damsel resembling those fair pupils of Ascham and Aylmer who, . . . while the horns were sounding, and the dogs in full cry, sat in the lonely oriel, with eyes rivetted to that immortal page which tells how meekly and bravely the first great martyr of intellectual liberty took the cup from his weeping *gaoler*.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Lord Bacon.*

Gap. *s.*

1. Opening in a broken fence; breach; passage; opening in general.

Behold the despair,
By custom and covetous pates,
By *gaps* and opening of gates.
Tusser, Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Ye have not gone up into the *gaps*, neither made up the hedge for the house of Israel.—*Ezekiel*, xiii. 5.

2. Interstice; vacuity; hiatus.

Each one demand, and answer to his part
Perform'd in this wide *gap* of time, since first
We were dissever'd. *Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, v. 3.

One can revive a languishing conversation by a sudden surprising sentence; another is more dexterous in seconding; a third can fill the *gap* with laughing.—*Swift.*

The hiatus, or *gap* between two words, is caused by two vowels opening on each other.—*Pope.*

3. Deficiency.

If you violently proceed against him, mistaking his purpose, it would make a great *gap* in your honour.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 2.

Nor is it any botch or *gap* in the works of nature.—*Dr. H. More.*

Stop a gap. Patch up, or make a shift, for a time.

His policy consists in setting traps,
In finding ways and means, and *stopping gaps.*
Swift.

Stand in the gap. Stand forward, as a defender of anything, in a post of danger; act as champion.

He said he would have destroyed them, had not Moses his chosen *stood* before him *in the gap.*—*Psalms*, cvi. 23.

The people of the land have used oppression, and exercised robbery, and have vexed the poor and needy: yea, they have oppressed the stranger wrongfully. And I sought for a man among them, that should make up the hedge, and *stand in the gap* before me for the land, that I should not destroy it: but I found none.—*Ezekiel*, xxii. 29, 30.

What would become of the church, if there were none more concerned for her rights than this? Who would *stand in the gap?*—*Lesley.*

Gape. *v. n.* [A.S. *geapan.*]

1. Open the mouth wide; yawn.

As callow birds,
Whose mother's kill'd in seeking of the prey,
Cry in their nest, and think her long away;
And at each leaf that stirs, each blast of wind,
Gape for the food which they must never find.
Dryden.

She stretches, *gapes*, unglues her eyes,
And asks if it be time to rise. *Swift.*

With *for.* Long for.

To her grim death appears in all her shapes;
The hungry grave *for* her due tribute *gapes.*
Sir J. Denham.

To thy fortune be not thou a slave;
For what hast thou to fear beyond the grave?
And thou, who *gap'st for* my estate, draw near;
For I would whisper somewhat in thy ear.
Dryden, Translation of Persius.

With *after.* Long for; seek.

As a servant earnestly desireth [in the margin, *gapeth after*] the shadow, and as an hireling looketh for the reward of his work.—*Job*, vii. 2.

What shall we say of those who spend their days in *gaping after* court-favour and preferments?—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

With *at.* Open the mouth for anything.

Many have *gaped at* the church revenues; but, before they could swallow them, have had their mouths stopped in the church-yard.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Open with a breach.

If it assume my noble father's person,
I'll speak to it, though hell itself should *gape*
And bid me hold my peace.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 2.

The reception of one is as different from the admission of the other, as when the earth falls open under the incisions of the plough, and when it *gapes* and greedily opens itself to drink in the dew of heaven, or the refreshments of a shower.—*South, Sermons.*

That all these actions can be performed by aliment, as well as medicines, is plain, by observing the effects of different substances upon the fluids and solids, when the vessels are open and *gape* by a wound.—*Arbuthnot.*

There is not, to the best of my remembrance, one vowel *gaping* on another, for want of a cæsura in this poem.—*Dryden.*

3. Stare with hope, expectation, or wonder.

The king *gaped* and gazed upon her with open mouth.—1 *Esdras*, iv. 31.

Others will *gape* t' anticipate
The cabinet designs of fate;
Apply to wizards, to foresee
What shall, and what shall never be.
Butler, Hudibras.

Parts of different species jumbled together, according to the mad imagination of the dawber; and the end of all this is to cause laughter; a very monster in a Bartholomew fair, for the mob to *gape* at.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.*

4. Stare irreverently.

They have *gaped* upon me with their mouth.—*Job*, xvi. 10.

Gape. *s.* State of gaping.

The mind is not here kept in a perpetual *gape* after knowledge.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 452. (Ord MS.)

Gáper. *s.*

1. One who gapes, by simply opening his mouth, or by staring foolishly.

Guard, put by those *gapers*,
And, gentlemen ushers, see the gallery clear.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Bloody Brother.

2. One who longs or craves: (often with *for*).

Goods and livings were not small;
The *gapers for* them bear the world in hand
For ten years' space.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 370.

The golden shower of the dissolved abbey-lands rained well near into every *gaper's* mouth.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Gápeseed. *s.* [? formed, as a *ludicrous* term, after the manner of *rapeseed.*] Gaping. At the present time, *colloquial.*

Whilst others they do make repair
To Smithfield to Bartholomew Fair,
To see Jack Pudding act his tricks,
Whilst cut-purse he his pocket picks;
And by that means 'tis plainly clear,
They for their *gapeseed* do pay dear.
Poor Robin, 1694. (Nares by H. & W.)

Gáping. *part. adj.* Acting as one who gapes

The planks, their pitchy coverings wash'd away,
Now yield, and now a yawning breach display:
The roaring waters, with a hostile tide,
Rush through the ruins of her *gaping* side. *Dryden.*

And, if my muse can through past ages see,
That noisy, nauseous, *gaping* fool is he. *Roscommon.*

Where elevated o'er the *gaping* croud,
Clasp'd in the board the perjur'd head is bow'd,
Betimes retreat. *Gay, Trivia.*

Gáping. *verbal abs.* Act of one who, or that which, gapes.

Gaping or yawning, and stretching, do pass from man to man; for that that causeth *gaping* and stretching is when the spirits are a little heavy by any vapour.—*Arbuthnot.*

Gáptoothed. *adj.* This is a word which Dryden may be said to have either coined or applied by mistake. The Wife of Bath in Chaucer is *gattoothed*, a term that has yet to be satisfactorily explained. Teeth showing interstices, or (in *anatomical* language) diastemata of gum, is what the word before us seems to mean.

The reeve, miller, and cook, are distinguished from each other as much as the mincing lady prioress and the broad-speaking *gap-toothed* wife of Bath.—*Dryden, Preface to Fables.*

Gar. *v. a.* [Danish, *gjore*; Swedish, *göra.* This is the ordinary term for *make*, the forms of which are as rare in Norse as those of *g-r* are rare in German. The language of the Shepherd's Calendar being archaic or provincial, the extract, though from Spenser, standing also as it does with *greet*, is no evidence to the word's being English. At any rate *gar* is Scotch, and, in Scotland, of Norse origin. It has not been noted as a provincialism in the southern parts of the Danish area in England, e.g. Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, &c.] Make.

Tell me, good Hobbinol, what *gars* thee greet?
What! hath some wolf thy tender lambs ytorn?
Or is thy bagpipe broke, that sounds so sweet?
Or art thou of thy loved lass forlorne?
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Garb. *s.* [Fr. *garbe*; at first, simply manner, air, fashion; then *good* manner, *good* fashion, grace.]

1. Manner. *Obsolete.*

And with a lisping *garb* this most rare man
Speaks French, Dutch, Spanish, and Italian.
Drayton. (Rich.)

2. Exterior appearance. *Obsolete.*

This is some fellow
Who, having been prais'd for bluntness, doth affect
A saucy roughness, and constrains the *garb*
Quite from his nature.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 2.

Some noblemen of that kingdom [Ireland] lived in a higher *garb*, and made greater expences than the noblemen in England were able to do.—*Lord Clarendon, Life*, iii. 707.

Horace's wit, and Virgil's state,
He did not steal, but emulate;
And when he would like them appear,
Their *garb*, but not their clothes, did wear.
Sir J. Denham.

3. Fashion of dress; dress; habit.

In hose and doublet,
The horse-boy's *garb.*
Beaumont and Fletcher, Love's Pilgrimage.

Thus Belial, with words cloth'd in reason's *garb*,
Counsell'd ignoble ease and peaceful sloth.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 226.

He puts himself into the *garb* and habit of a professor of physick, and sets up.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Gárbage. *s.*

1. Refuse: (spelt with *-ish*: see Rubbish). *Obsolete.*

Tara, the tare, waste, or *garbish*, of any ware or merchandise.—*Florio.*

2. Offal.

The cloyed will,
That satiate, yet unsatisfy'd desire, that tub
Both fill'd and running, ravening first the lamb,
Longs after for the *garbage.*
Shakespear, Cymbeline, i. 7.

Lust, though to a radiant angel link'd,
Will sate itself in a celestial bed,
And prey on *garbage.* *Id., Hamlet*, i. 5.

A flam more senseless than the rog'ry
Of old aruspicy and aug'ry,
That out of *garbages* of cattle
Presag'd th' events of truce or battle.
Butler, Hudibras.

Common in the following coarse combination.

When you receive condign punishment, you run to your confessor, that parcel of *guts and garbage.*—*Dryden.*

Gárble. *v. a.* [Ital. *garbillare* = sift; Span. *garbillar*; *garbillo* = sieve.]

1. Cleanse by sifting. *Obsolete.*

Upon the 7. of April 1620, he [Dr. Gwinne] with seven others were appointed commissioners by his majesty for *garbling* tobacco.—*Ward, History of Gresham College and Professorships*, p. 264.

2. Pick and choose, in argument, such facts as suit a particular purpose, the rest being kept back; sophisticate.

But you who fathers and traditions take,
And *garble* some, and some you quite forsake.
Dryden.

Some errors have been detected by writers of this generation in the speculations of Adam Smith.... Yet we still look with peculiar veneration on the Wealth of Nations and on the Principia, and should regret to see either of those great works *garbled* even by the ablest hands.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Croker's edition of Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

The materials for the history of a people are more extensive, more indirect, and therefore less liable to be *garbled*, than are those for the history of a government.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i. ch. vii.

Gárble. *s.* *Obsolete.*

1. Tare (as in Tare and Tret); refuse.

Averdepois weight is by custome (yet confirmed also by statute), and thereby are weighed all kind of grocerie wares, physicall drugs, butter, cheese, fleshe, waxe, pitch, tarre, tallow, wools, hemp, flax, iron, steele, lead, and all other commodities not before named (as it seemeth), but especially every thing which beareth the name of *garbel*, and whereof issueth a refuse or waste.—*Dalton, Country Justice*: 1620.

2. Rascal.

How did the bishop's wife believe
On this most sacrilegious slave?
Did not the lady smile upon the *garble?*
P. Pindar.

Gárbled. *part. adj.* Sophisticated.

At last they told her, or told her such a *garbled* story as people in difficulties tell. — *Thackeray, Vanity Fair*, ch. xlv.

Gárbler. *s.* One who garbles.

a. In the *earlier* sense of the word. See extract.

The *garbler* of spices is an officer of great antiquity in the city of London, who is empowered to enter any shop, warehouse, &c., to view and search drugs, &c., and to garble and cleanse them.—*Cowel.*

b. In the *later* sense.

A farther secret in this clause may best be discovered by the projectors, or at least the *garblers* of it.—*Swift, Examiner.*

Gárboil. *s.* [N.Fr. *garbouil*; Ital. *garbuglio.*] Disorder; hurlyburly.

Look here, and at thy sovereign leisure read
What *garboils* she awak'd.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 3.

Give me the number'd verse that Virgil sung,
And Virgil's self shall speak the English tongue:
Manhood and *garboils* shall he chaunt.
Bishop Hall, Satires, i. 6.

Upon this bull ensued open rebellion in the north, and many *garboils.*—*Proceedings against Garnet, &c.* sign. P. 2 b.

Gárcrow. *s.* [? *graculus.*] ? Jackdaw. *Rare.*

She tripped it like a barren doe,
And strutted like a *garcrow.*
Choyce Drollery, p. 67: 1656. (Nares by H. & W.)

Gárden. *s.* [Fr. *jardin*; Ital. *giardino*, German, *garten.*] Piece of ground enclosed and cultivated for herbs or fruits for food, or laid out for pleasure; (*figuratively*) any plot, district, or region of extraordinary beauty and fertility, whether naturally or as the result of *agriculture* rather than *horticulture.*

I am arriv'd from fruitful Lombardy,
The pleasant *garden* of great Italy.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

In the royal ordering of *gardens*, there ought to be *gardens* for all the months in the year.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Gárden. *v. n.* Cultivate a garden; lay out gardens; act as a gardener.

At first, in Rome's poor age,
When both her kings and consuls held the plough,
Or *garden'd* well. *B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.*

When ages grow to civility and elegancy, men come to build stately, sooner than to *garden* finely; as if gardening were the greater perfection.—*Bacon.*

Gárdener. *s.* One who gardens.

Gardeners tread down any loose ground, after they have sown onions or turnips.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The *gardener* may lop religion as he pleases.—*Howell.*

Gárdening. *verbal abs.* Cultivation or planning of gardens.

My compositions in *gardening* are after the Pindarick manner, and run into the beautiful wildness of nature, without affecting the nicer elegancies of art.—*Spectator.*

Gárdenly. *adj.* Having the character of a garden; like, or relating to, a garden.

The crop throughout being managed in a *gardenly* manner.—*Marshall, Rural Economy.* (Ord MS.)

Gárdenware. *s.* Produce of gardens. *Rare.*

A clay bottom is a much more pernicious soil for trees and *garden-ware* than gravel.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Gare. *s.* [? *gar* as in *garfish.*] If so, in a *gare* means under the spur.

In a *gare* and heat they will run, ride, and take any pains; but only so long as the pang holds.—*Rogers, Naaman the Syrian*, p. 390. (Trench.)

Gárfish. *s.* [A.S. *gár* = spear.] British sea-fish so called (Belone vulgaris; Esox Belone; mackarel guide; greenbone; hornfish; longnose; gorebill; sea-newt).

The *garfish*, included by Linnæus in the genus Esox, and thus associated with the true pike, was called sea-pike. . . . The *garfish* . . . is occasionally taken off the coast of Berwick in the mackerel season, and is not unfrequently called a swordfish.—*Yarrell, British Fishes.*

Gárganey. *s.* [? a transformation of *Querquedula*; *gadwall* also being probably the same, i.e. taken from the last two syllables, *-quedul-*, the present word being from the fuller form.] Species of duck so called; summer teal, Anas Querquedula.

Intermediate in size between the teal and the widgeon, the *garganey* is rather a rare species.—*Yarrell, British Birds*, iii. 278.

Gárgarism. *s.* [Gr. γαργαρισμός; Fr. *gargarisme.*] Gargle.

Apophlegmatisms and *gargarisms* draw the rheum down by the palate.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Such [medicines] as are not swallowed, but only kept in the mouth, are *gargarisms.*—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 387.

Gárgarize. *v. a.* Use as a gargle.

Vinegar, put to the nostrils, or *gargarized*, doth ease the hiccough; for that it is astringent, and inhibiteth the motion of the spirit.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Gárgarize. *v. n.* Gargle.

This being relaxed, may make a shaking of the larynx; as when we *gargarize.*—*Holder, Elements of Speech.*

Gárget. *s.* [? — connected with *gargol.*] Distemper in cattle.

The *garget* appears in the head, maw, or in the hinder parts.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

After recovery from lambing, the only complaint the ewe is subject to is inflammation in the udder, or udderclap, or *garget.*—*Stephens, Book of the Farm*, 2596.

Gárgle. *v. a.* [Fr. *gargouiller.*]

1. Hold up, and keep in play, any liquid in the back part of the mouth, or upper part of the throat, by the regulated expiration of air from the lungs, the result being a sound well expressed by the word under notice; the process being one in *Medicine*, for the purpose of cleansing, stimulating, or giving tone to parts in contact with the fluid.

They comb, and then they order ev'ry hair;
Next *gargle* well their throats.
Dryden, Translation of Persius.

2. Warble; play in the throat.

Those which only warble long,
And *gargle* in their throats a song. *Waller.*

So charm'd you were, you ceas'd a while to doat
On nonsense *gargled* in an eunuch's throat. *Fenton.*

Gárgle. *v. n.* Use gargles.

Gargle twice or thrice with sharp oxycrate.—*Harvey.*

Gárgle. *s.* Liquor, or mixture, with which the mouth or throat is gargled.

His throat was washed with one of the *gargles* set down in the method of cure.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

The treatment of these more acute states of inflammation of the tube should be entirely antiphlogistic. Local vascular depletions; active purgatives, especially calomel with antimony; cooling and detergent *gargles*, particularly those with the biborate of soda, or nitre, or hydrochlorate of ammonia. . . . In these cases I have advised the use of *gargles*, with either the muriate of ammonia, or the biborate of soda, and assiduous friction behind the ears night and morning with the liniments or embrocations in the appendix.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine, Hearing.*

Gárgol. *s.* [? — connected with *garget.*] Distemper in hogs so called.

The signs of the *gargol* in hogs are, hanging down of the head, moist eyes, staggering, and loss of appetite.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Gáring. *adj.* Staring; gazing.

With fifty *garing* heads a monstrous dragon stands. *Phaer.* (Rich.)

Gárish. *adj.* [? *gar* as in *garfish.*]

1. Gaudy; showy; splendid; fine; glaring.

A woman's *garish* eye.
Riche, Simonides, sign. Q. ii. b.: 1584.

The manner of laying out of haire in those daies was much more modest, or at least nothing so *garishe* as it is now.—*Exposition of Solomon's Song*, p. 206: 1585.

Three or four will outrage in apparel, huge hose, monstrous hats, and *garish* colours.—*Ascham.*

Lady Love doth vaunt with *garish* grace.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 214.

The *garish* and wanton fashion of the woman's dishevelling her hair.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 244.

And now at last had laid all *garish* pompe aside.
Drayton, Polyolbion.

Pay no worship to the *garish* sun.—*Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 2.

Hide me from day's *garish* eye.
Milton, Il Penseroso, 141.

Through corporal and *garish* rudiments.—*Id., Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.*

2. Extravagantly gay; flighty.

Those *garish* effects of fanatical fancy.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbalistica*, p. 243.

Fame and glory transports a man out of himself: . . . it makes the mind loose and *garish*, scatters the spirits, and leaves a kind of dissolution upon all the faculties.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 382.

Gárishly. *adv.* In a garish manner.

1. Splendidly; gaudily.

Trimmed up *garishly*, as a virgin that loves to go gay.—*Dr. Westfield, Sermons*, p. 65: 1646.

2. Wildly; in a flighty manner.

Starting up, and *gairishly* staring about, especially in the face of Eliosto.—*Hinde, Eliosto Libidinoso*: 1606.

Gárishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Garish.

1. Finery; flaunting gaudiness.

The *garishnesse*, neatnesse, and riches of silken garments grow in contempt.—*Florio, Translation of Montaigne*, p. 145: 1613.

The painted faces and mannishnesse, and monstrous disguisedness of the sex, the factious hollownesse, prodigall *garishnesse*, wanton pampering in the other, agree too well, that too many of us savour more like the golden sockets of the holy lights, than the bowels of the altar.—*Bishop Hall.*

2. Flighty or extravagant joy.

Let your hope be without vanity, or *garishness* of spirit; but sober, grave, and silent.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Living.*

This [fasting] is a singular corrective of that pride and *garishness* of temper, that renders it impatient of the sobrieties of virtue, but open to all the wild suggestions of fancy and the impressions of vice.—*South, Sermons*, ix. 157.

Gárland. *s.* [Fr. *guirlande*; L.Lat. *garlanda.*]

1. Crown; see extract.

At present we know no other *garlands* but of flowers; but *garland* was at one time a technical name for the royal crown or diadem, and not a poetical one, as might at first sight appear; as witness these words of Matthew of Paris in his 'Life of Henry III.' Rex veste deauratâ et coronulâ aureâ quæ vulgariter *garlanda* dicitur, redimitus.

'In the adoption and obtaining of the *garland*, I being seduced and provoked by sinister counsel did commit a naughty and abominable act.' (Grafton, Chronicle of King Richard III.)

'In whose [Edward the Fourth's] time, and by whose occasion, what about the getting of the *garland*, keeping it, losing and winning again, it hath cost more English blood than hath twice the winning of France.' (Sir T. More, History of King Richard III. p. 107.)

'What in me was purchased,
Falls unto thee in a more fairer sort:
So thou the *garland* wear'st successively.'
(Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.)

—*Trench, Select Glossary of English Words.*

2. Wreath of branches or flowers.

Strephon, with leavy twigs of laurel-tree,
A *garland* made, on temples for to wear;
For he then chosen was the dignity
Of village-lord that Whitsunside to bear.
Sir P. Sidney.

Her gods and godlike heroes rise to view,
And all her faded *garlands* bloom anew. *Pope.*

3. Top; principal; thing most prized: (both *crown* and *flower* have a similar import).

With every minute you do change a mind,
And call him noble, that was now your hate,
Him vile, that was your *garland.*
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 1.

4. Collection of little printed pieces.

These [ballads] came forth in such abundance, that in the reign of James I. they began to be collected into little miscellanies, under the name of *garlands*, and at length to be purposely written for such collections.—*Bishop Percy, Reliques of ancient Poetry, Essay on the ancient Minstrels.*

Gárland. *v. a.* Deck with a garland.

He was *garlanded* with alga, or sea-grass; and in his hand a trident.—*B. Jonson, Masques.*

Gárlick. *s.* [A.S. *garleac.*] Culinary herb, akin to the onions, so called.

She smelled brown bread and *garlick.*—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

Garlick is of an extremely strong smell, and of an acrid and pungent taste. It is extremely active, as may be proved by applying plaisters of *garlick* to the feet, which will give a strong smell to the breath.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Gárment. *s.* [N.Fr. *garniment.*] Article of apparel, clothing, or dress.

Hence, rotten thing, or I shall shake thy bones
Out of thy *garments.* *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, iii. 1.

Our leaf, once fallen, springeth no more: neither doth the sun or summer adorn us again with the *garments* of new leaves and flowers.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Gárnep. *s.* [? *gar*; the *nep* is the *nap* in *napkin.*] Dinner cloth. *Obsolete.*

A *garnep* to bee laid under the pot upon the table to save the table-cloth clean bases.—*Withal, Dictionary*, p. 176: 1608. (Nares by H. & W.)

Gárner. *s.* [Fr. *grenier*; Lat. *granarium.*] Place in which thrashed grain is stored up.

The *garners* are laid desolate, the barns are broken down: for the corn is withered.—*Joel*, i. 17.

Sundry foes the rural realm surround;
The fieldmouse builds her *garner* under ground:
For gather'd grain the blind laborious mole,
In winding mazes, works her hidden hole.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil.

Gárner. *v. a.* Store as in garners.

There, where I have *garner'd* up my heart,
Where either I must live, or bear no life.
Shakespear, Othello, iv. 2.

Gárnet. *s.* [Ital. *garnato*; L.Lat. *granatus*, from its resemblance in colour to the grain of the pomegranate.] Precious stone so called.

The *garnet* is a gem of a middle degree of hardness, between the saphire and the common crystal. It is found of various sizes. Its surfaces are not so smooth or polite as those of a ruby, and its colour is ever of a strong red, with a plain admixture of blueish; its degree of colour is very different, and it always wants much of the brightness of the ruby.—*Hill*

Garnets are usually disseminated and occur in all the primitive strata from gneiss to clay slate. The finer varieties, noble *garnet* or almandine, and the reddish varieties of glossulaire, are employed in jewellery: the first are called the Syrian or oriental;

the others hyacinth. In some parts of Germany *garnet* gravel is washed, pounded, and employed as a substitute for emery. The *garnets* of Pegu are most valued.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Gárniment. *s.* Older form of Garment.

This is he which cometh fro Edom, in clothes died with blood, ful comeli in his *garnement*, passing forth in vertues, and not in horses of bateil, neither in hige toures.—*Pecock, Repressor*, ch. x. 224.

Gárnish. *v. a.* [Fr. *garnir*; pres. part. *garnissant.*]

1. Decorate; embellish; trim.

There were hills which *garnished* their proud heights with stately trees.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Paradise was a terrestrial garden, *garnish'd* with fruits, delighting both the eye and taste.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

All the streets were *garnish'd* with the citizens, standing in their liveries.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

The nation resembled the demoniac in the New Testament. The Puritans boasted that the unclean spirit was cast out. The house was empty, swept, and *garnished*; and for a time the expelled tenant wandered through dry places seeking rest and finding none. But the force of the exorcism was spent. The fiend returned to his abode; and returned not alone. He took to him seven other spirits more wicked than himself. They entered in, and dwelt together: and the second possession was worse than the first.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Comic Dramatists of the Restoration.*

2. In *Cookery.* Set off a dish by laying something round it.

With what expence and art, how richly drest!
Garnish'd with 'sparagus, himself a feast!
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

No man lards salt pork with orange-peel,
Or *garnishes* his lamb with spitchcock'd eel.
King, Art of Cookery.

Gárnish. *s.*

1. Ornament; decoration; embellishment; apparel.

So are you, sweet,
Ev'n in the lovely *garnish* of a boy.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 6.

Matter and figure they produce;
For *garnish* this, and that for use;
They seek to feed and please their guests.
Prior, Alma.

2. Prison fee.

Like a fresh tenant in Newgate, when he has refused the payment of *garnish.*—*Swift, Tale of a Tub.*

The Sheriffs of London have ordered, that no debtor, in going into any of the gaols of London and Middlesex, shall, for the future, pay any *garnish*; it having been for many years a great oppression to many.—*Gentleman's Magazine*, xxii. 239: 1752.

Gárnishment. *s.* Ornament; embellishment.

Satan's cleanliness is pollution, and his *garnishment* disorder and wickedness.—*Bishop Hall, Devout Soul*, § 9.

Gárniture. *s.* Furniture; ornament.

They conclude, if they fall short in *garniture* of their knees, that they are inferiour in furniture of their heads.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

As nature has poured out her charms in the greatest abundance upon the female part of our species, so they are very assiduous in bestowing upon themselves the finest *garnitures* of art. The peacock, in all his pride, does not display half the colours that appear in the garments of a British lady, when she is dressed either for a ball or a birthday.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 265.

Her education in youth was not much attended to; and she happily missed all that train of female *garniture*, which passeth by the name of accomplishments.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, Mackery End.*

Garótte. *s.* [Spanish, *garrote* = iron collar used for strangling criminals.] A modification of this some few years back was used by footpads, by which the traveller was seized by the throat, and, for a time, suffocated.

Garótte. *v. a.* Assault by means of a garotte.

Garótter. *s.* One who applies a garotte.

We ventured to suggest last week that one way to check garotting would be for Londoners to learn to defend themselves.... A proficient in the art of self-defence would be likely to take an attack by *garotters* coolly.—*Saturday Review*, November 29, 1862.

Garótting. *verbal abs.* System, practice, or method, of garotters.

We need not be too severe on the frantic alarm which Paterfamilias and all his genus are displaying at the increase of what is called *garotting.*—*Saturday Review*, December 6, 1862.

Gárous. *adj.* [Lat. *garum* = pickle.] Resembling pickle made of fish; strong; rank. *Rare.*

In a civet-cat an offensive odour proceeds, partly from its food, that being especially fish; whereof this humour may be a *garous* excretion, and olidous separation.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Gárpike. *s.* Garfish.

The confluent premaxillaries constitute the sword-like anterior prolongation of the snout in Xiphias, and are firmly and immovably articulated with the pre-nasal and maxillary bones, in both the sword-fish and the *garpike.*—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. v.

Gárran. *s.* [Gaelic, Scotch and Irish.] Horse; nag.

When he comes forth he will make their cows and *garrons* to walk, if he doth no other harm to their persons.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Every man would be forced to provide winter-fodder for his team, whereas common *garrons* shift upon grass the year round; and this would force men to the enclosing of grounds, so that the race of *garrons* would decrease.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Yet, by my description, you'll find he in short is
A pack and a *garran*, a top and a tortoise. *Swift.*

Gárret. *s.* [?] Rotten wood. *Obsolete.*

The colour of the shining part of rotten wood, by day-light, is in some pieces white, and in some pieces inclining to red, which they call the white and red *garret.*—*Bacon.*

Gárret. *s.* [Fr. *garite* = tower of a fort or castle.] Room on the highest floor of a house.

The mob, commission'd by the government,
Are seldom to an empty *garret* sent.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

John Bull skipped from room to room; ran up stairs and down stairs, from the kitchen to the *garret.*—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

On earth the god of wealth was made
Sole patron of the building trade;
Leaving the arts the spacious air,
With license to build castles there:
And 'tis conceiv'd their old pretence,
To lodge in *garrets*, comes from thence. *Swift.*

The pure, fervent, and constant loyalty which, in the preceding reign, had remained unshaken on fields of disastrous battle, in foreign *garrets* and cellars, and at the bar of the High Court of Justice, was scarcely to be found among the rising courtiers.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Sir W. Temple.*

In the event of a counterrevolution it seemed that he [Churchill] had nothing in prospect but a *garret* in Holland or a scaffold on Tower Hill.—*Id., History of England*, ch. xvii.

Gárreted. *adj.* Protected by turrets.

The high cliffs are by sea inaccessible round about, saving in one only place towards the east, where they proffer an uneasy landing place for boats; which, being fenced with a *garetted* wall, admitteth entrance through a gate, and is within presently commanded by an hardly climbed hill.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Flint walls are very frequently *garretted.*—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Garreteér. *s.* Inhabitant of a garret: (applied chiefly to *poor authors*).

Mount now to Gallo-belgicus: appear
As deep a stateman as a *garetteer.*
Donne, Upon Coryat's Crudities, 261. (Ord MS.)

To pen with *garreteers*, obscure and shabby,
Inscriptive nonsense in a fancied abbey.
Mathias, Pursuits of Literature.

Gárrison. *s.* [N.Fr. *garnison.*]

1. Fortified place stored with soldiers.

Whom the old Roman wall so ill confin'd,
With a new chain of *garrisons* you bind. *Waller.*

2. Soldiers placed in a fortified town or castle to defend it.

How oft he said to me,
Thou art no soldier fit for Cupid's *garrison.*
Sir P. Sidney.

3. State of being placed in a fortification for its defence: (with *in*).

Some of them that are laid *in garrison* will do no great hurt to the enemies.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Gárrison. *v. a.*

1. Supply a place with an armed force to defend it; place soldiers in garrison.

The Polack never will defend it.—
Yes, 'tis already *garrison'd.*
Shakespear, Hamlet, iv. 3.

Garrison'd round about him like a camp
Of faithful soldiery.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1497.

There was a single bridge that led into the island, and before it a castle *garrison'd* by twenty knights.—*Tatler*, no. 194.

2. Secure by fortresses.

Others those forces join,
Which *garrison* the conquests near the Rhine.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

Gárrot. *s.* [Fr.] Golden-eye, or golden-eye duck (Sula Clangula): (given by Yarrell in the synonymy, but not in the text).

Garrúlity. *s.*

1. Loquacity; incontinence of tongue; inability to keep a secret.

Let me here,
As I deserve, pay on my punishment;
And expiate, if possible, my crime,
Shameful *garrulity.*
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 488.

2. Quality of talking too much; talkativeness.

Some vices of speech must carefully be avoided: first of all loquacity or *garrulity.*—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Gárrulous. *adj.* [Lat. *garrulus.*] Prattling; talkative.

Busy and *garrulous* men.—*Bishop Reynolds, Works*, p. 717.

In some respects Mr. Leigh Hunt is excellently qualified for the task which he has now undertaken. His style, in spite of its mannerism, nay, partly by reason of its mannerism, is well suited for light, *garrulous*, desultory 'ana,' half critical, half biographical.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Comic Dramatists of the Restoration.*

Skelton had been born in Holland during the English troubles, and was therefore supposed to be peculiarly qualified for his post; but he was, in truth, unfit for that and for every other diplomatic situation. Excellent judges of character pronounced him to be the most shallow, fickle, passionate, presumptuous, and *garrulous* of men.—*Id., History of England*, ch. v.

Gárter. *s.* [N.Fr. *jartier.*]

1. String or riband by which the stocking is held upon the leg.

Let their heads be sleekly comb'd, their blue coats brush'd, and their *garters* of an indifferent knit.—*Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 1.

When we rest in our clothes we loosen our *garters*, and other ligatures, to give the spirits free passage.—*Ray.*

Handsome *garters*, at your knees. *Swift.*

There lay three *garters*, half a pair of gloves,
And all the trophies of his former loves. *Pope.*

2. Mark of the order of the Garter, the highest order of English knighthood.

Now by my George, my *garter*, and my crown....
Thy George, profan'd, hath lost his holy honour;
Thy *garter*, blemish'd, pawn'd his knightly virtue.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 4.

You owe your Ormond nothing but a son,
To fill in future times his father's place,
And wear the *garter* of his mother's race. *Dryden.*

3. In *Heraldry.* Principal King at Arms.

Two aldermen, lord mayor, *Garter*, Cranmer, duke of Norfolk, &c.—*Shakespear, Henry VIII.* v. 4, stage direction.

Sir Walter Bickerstaff married Maud the milk-maid, of whom the then *Garter* king at arms (a facetious person) said pleasantly enough, that she had spoiled our blood, but mended our constitutions.—*Addison, Tatler*, no. 75.

Gárter. *v. a.*

1. Bind, or fasten, with a garter.

He, being in love, could not see to *garter* his hose.—*Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 1.

2. Invest with the order of the Garter.

Gártered. *part. adj.* Wearing a (in the extracts *The*) Garter.

Say, conscious dome, if e'er thy marshall'd knights
So nobly deck'd their old majestick rites,
As when, high thron'd amid thy trophied shrine,
George shone the leader of the *garter'd* line?
Warton, Poem on the Birth of the Prince of Wales: 1762.

Swift retained no pleasing recollection of Moor Park.... Long after, when he stood in the Court of Requests, with a circle of *gartered* peers round him, or punned and rhymed with cabinet ministers over secretary St. John's Monte-Pulciano, he remembered, with deep and sore feeling, how miserable he used to be for days together when he suspected that Sir William had taken something ill.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Sir William Temple.*

Gas. *s.* [said to have been invented, or coined, by Van Helmont. If so, it is one of the few words of which the artificial origin is known, and perhaps the only one which has taken root in language. In doing this, however, it began as a scientific term, and only became general when light-

ing by gas was introduced. To another body Van Helmont gave the name *Blas*, which shows how one combination may start another. It has been suggested that *Chaos* is the actual word out of which proceeded the excogitation of the one under notice.] Aeriform body, as opposed to fluids and solids. Such, at least, is its meaning in *Chemistry*. In the *Arts* it chiefly means carburetted hydrogen, as used for the purposes of illumination.

Nymphs! your bright squadrons watch with chemic eyes
The cold elastic vapours as they rise;
With playful force arrest them as they pass,
And to pure air betroth the flaming *gas*.
Darwin, Botanic Garden, pt. i.

With wine inflated, man is all upblown,
And feels a power which he believes his own:
With fancy soaring to the skies, he thinks
His all the virtues all the while he drinks;
But when the *gas* from the balloon is gone,
When sober thoughts and serious cares come on,
Where then the worth that in himself he found?—
Vanish'd—and he sank grov'ling on the ground.
Crabbe, The Borough.

The word *gas*, which is the name now given to every kind of air which differs from the air of the atmosphere, was first introduced into chemistry by Van Helmont. He seems to have intended to denote by it everything which is driven off from bodies in the state of vapour by heat. He divides *gases* into five classes.—*Thomson, System of Chemistry*: 1802.

The notion of the fermentation of fluids, and of the aërial product thence resulting, to which he [Van Helmont] gave the name of *gas*, forms an important part of his doctrines; and of the six digestions which he assumes, the first prepares an acid, which is neutralized by the gall when it reaches the duodenum, and this constitutes the second digestion.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, b. ix. ch. i. sect. 2.

Gas is the generic name of all those elastic fluids which are permanent under a considerable pressure, and at the temperature of zero of Fahrenheit. In many of them, however, by the joint influence of excessive cold and pressure, the repulsive state of the particles may be balanced or subverted, so as to transform the elastic *gas* into a liquid or solid.... Ammonia, carbonic acid, carburetted hydrogen, chlorine, muriatic acid, sulphurous acid, sulphuretted hydrogen, are the *gases* of most direct interest in the arts and manufactures.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Gasconáde. *s.* [*Gascon*, native of Gascony, supposed to be of a bragging disposition.] Boast; bravado.

Was it a *gasconade* to please me, that you said your fortune was increased to one hundred a year since I left you?—*Swift.*

Gasconáde. *v. n.* Utter gasconades.

Gasconáding. *part. adj.* Bragging.

Gasconáding. *verbal abs.* Bragging.

From this *gasconading* a moral we gather,
That the projects of wisdom depend on the weather.
Courtney.

Gáseous. *adj.* Having the character, or consisting, of gas.

When coals are heated in a cast-iron retort to ignition, the progress of decomposition is as follows: First, and before the retort is red-hot, steam issues along with the atmospheric air.... When the retort has come to a bright cherry-red heat, the disengagement of gas is most active. By and bye, the *gaseous* production diminishes, and eventually ceases entirely, although the heat be increased.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Gash. *v. a.*

1. Cut, or hack, in gashes.

To what end do we jaggle and *gash* the garments that are sowed together to cover our bodies, but that thereby we may, as it were, by a most fond and ridiculous anatomie, open and lay forth to the eyes of all men what kind of people we are in our inward hearts; jaggled, (God wot,) and ragged, vain, light, and nothing sound?—*Translation of Bullinger's Sermons*, p. 239: 1576.

2. With a special application to wounds.

Where the Englishmen at arms had been defeated, many of their horses were found grievously *gashed* or gored to death.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Wit is a keen instrument, and every one can cut and *gash* with it; but to carve a beautiful image, and to polish it, requires great art and dexterity.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons*, vol. i. § 2.

Streaming with blood, all over *gash'd* with wounds,
He reel'd, he groan'd, and at the altar fell.
A. Philips.

Gash. *s.* [L.German, *gatsken*.] Deep and long cut; deep irregular wound from a cut or slash; less properly (as in last extract), seam or scar thereof.

He glancing on his helmet, made a large
And open *gash* therein; were not his targe,
That broke the violence of his intent,
The weary soul from thence it would discharge.
Spenser.

Hamilton drove Newton almost to the end of the lists; but Newton on a sudden gave him such a *gash* on the leg, that therewith he fell to the ground.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

But th' ethereal substance clos'd,
Not long divisible; and from the *gash*
A stream of nectarous humour issuing flow'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 330.

I was fond of back-sword and cudgel-play, and I now bear in my body many a black and blue *gash* and scar.—*Arbuthnot.*

Gáshful. *adj.* Unless for Gastful, full of gashes; looking terrible.

'Tis not the holding of thy hands so high,
Nor yet the purer squinting of thine eye;
'Tis not your mimick mouths, nor antick faces,
Nor scripture phrases, nor affected graces,
Nor prodigal upbending of thine eyes,
Whose *gashful* balls do seem to pelt the skies;
'Tis not the strict reforming of your hair
So close that all the neighbour skull is bare;
'Tis not the drooping of thy head so low,
Nor yet the louring of thy sullen brow—
No, no; 'tis none of this that God regards;
Such sort of fools their own applause rewards.
Quarles, History of Jonah, sign. H. 2: 1620.

Come death, and welcome; which spoke, comes in a *gashful*, horrid, meagre, terrible, ugly shape.—*Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 69: 1654.

Gásket. *s.* [Fr. *garcette*.] See extract.

Gasket [is] a sort of platted cord fastened to the sailyards of a ship, and used to furl or tie up the sail firmly to the yard, by wrapping it round both six or seven times, the turns being at a competent distance from each other. Bunt *gasket* is that which supports or ties up the bunt of the sail, and should consequently be the strongest.... Quarter *gasket* is used only for large sails.... The yard-arm *gasket* is made fast to the yard-arm, and serves to bind the sail as far as the quarter *gasket* on large yards, but extends quite into the bunt of small sails.—*Falconer, Marine Dictionary.* (Burney.)

Gáskins. *s.* Galligaskins.

If one point break, the other will hold;
Or, if both break, your *gaskins* fall.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, i. 5.

Come, come, George, let's be merry and wise; the child's a fatherless child, and say they should put him into a strait pair of *gaskins*, 'twere worse than knot-grass, he would never grow after it.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Knight of the Burning Pestle.*

Gasómeter. *s.* See extract.

Gasometer means properly a measurer of gas, though it is employed often to denote a recipient of gas of any kind.... The *gasometer* serves not merely as a magazine for receiving the gas when it is purified, and keeping it in store for use, but also for communicating to the gas in the act of burning such an uniform pressure as may secure a steady unflickering flame. It consists of two essential parts: 1. Of an under cistern, open at top, and filled with water; and 2, of the upper floating cylinder or chest, which is a similar cistern inverted, and of somewhat smaller dimensions, called the gasholder.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Gasp. *v. n.* [? Icelandic, *geispa* = yawn.]

1. Catch breath with labour, or convulsively; fight for breath.

a. By both *in*spiring and *ex*piring.

Pale and faint,
He *gasps* for breath; and, as his life flows from him,
Demands to see his friends. *Addison, Cato.*

b. Chiefly by *ex*piring.

I lay me down to *gasp* my latest breath;
The wolves will get a breakfast by my death.
Dryden.

2. Long; pant: (with *after*).

The Castilian and his wife had the comfort to be under the same master, who, seeing how dearly they loved one another, and *gasped after* their liberty, demanded a most exorbitant price for their ransom.—*Spectator.*

Gasp. *v. a.* Breathe out in gasps: (with *away*).

He staggers round, his eyeballs roll in death,
And with short sobs he *gasps away* his breath.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Gasp. *s.* Act of catching the breath by gasping; breath so drawn or caught.

When he was at the last *gasp*, he said, Thou, like a fury, takest us out of this present life; but the king of the world shall raise us up, who have died for his laws, unto everlasting life.—2 *Maccabees*, vii. 9.

If in the dreadful hour of death,
If at the latest *gasp* of breath,
When the cold damp bedews your brow,
You hope for mercy, shew it now.
Addison, Rosamond.

Gast. *v. a.* [A.S.—see Ghost.] Affright; terrify.

When he saw my best alarmed spirits,
Bold in the quarrel's right, rous'd to th' encounter,
Or whether *gasted* by the noise I made,
Full suddenly he fled. *Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 1.

Gáster. *v. a.* Same as Gast.

The sight of the lady has *gaster'd* him.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit at several Weapons.*

Gástful. *adj.* Dreadful. See Ghost.

And he dreding, seide; How *gastful* is this place! Here is noon other thing no but the hous of God, and the gate of Heuen.—*Pecock, Repressor*, ch. xiii.

Gástness. *s.* Terror. See Ghost

Look you pale, mistress?—
Do you perceive the *gastness* of her eye?—
Nay, if you stare, we shall hear more anon.
Shakespear, Othello, v. 1.

Gástric. *adj.* [Fr. *gastrique*; Gr. γαστήρ = belly.] Belonging to, relating to, or connected with, the belly.

1. In *Anatomy* and *Physiology*. Applied to certain nerves that supply the abdominal viscera, and to the secretion by which digestion is chiefly promoted in the stomach.

The great purpose of the *gastric* digestion appears to be to dissolve the albuminous and gelatinous constituents of the food.... The solvent action of the *gastric* fluid is aided by the movement of the walls of the stomach.—*Carpenter, Principles of Physiology, General and Comparative*, § 410.

Indigestion may ... arise from depression or modification of the nervous influence: giving rise, 1st, to imperfect or disordered action of the muscular coats of the stomach; 2nd, to a diminished or modified secretion of the *gastric* juices.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine, Digestive Canal.*

2. In *Pathology*. Applied to certain forms of fever.

Owing to this circumstance the divisions of continued fevers ... have been arbitrary and varied. Stoll arranged them as inflammatory, putrid, bilious, and pituitous; J. P. Frank [as] the inflammatory, *gastric*, and nervous;... J. Frank [as] typhoid, *gastric* or bilious, rheumatic or catarrhal, and the inflammatory.... These and other modifications [of bilio-*gastric* fever] depend upon the causes and combination of causes producing it, and have given rise to the appellations *gastric*, bilious, yellow, *gastro*-bilious, *gastro*-inflammatory, bilious-inflammatory, bilious continued, *gastro*-meningitic, &c., applied to it by modern writers, and cause it frequently to be confounded with the severe inflammatory fever on the one hand, and with pestilential yellow fever on the other.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine, Fever.*

Gastríloquism. *s.* See extract.

Gastriloquism [is] a hybrid term synonymous with ventriloquism.—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary.*

Gastríloquist. *s.* [Fr. *gastriloque*; from Gr. γαστήρ + Lat. *loquor* = speak.] Ventriloquist: (which latter, being wholly Latin (*venter*, *-tris* = belly), is the better word. *Gastriloquous*, and perhaps other equally objectionable terms, may be found in writers of indifferent authority).

Gastriloquists are persons, who have acquired the art of modifying their voice, so that it affects the ear of the hearers, as if it came from another person, or from the clouds, or from under the earth.—*Reid.*

Gastrimárgism. *s.* [Gr. γαστριμαργος = mad in respect to the belly, insatiable, voracious, over-given to high feeding.] Insatiability. *Rare.*

Be not addicted to the foul vice of *gastrimargism* and bellychear, like Smyridyrides, who when he rid a suitor to Clysthenes his daughter carried with him a thousand cooks, as many fowlers, and as many fishers.—*Optick Glass of Humors*: 1639.

Gástronome. *s.* [French rather than English.] Adept in gastronomy.

Moreover the happy *gastronome* may wash it down with a selection of thirty wines, from Burgundy to Tokay.—*L. F. Simpson, Handbook of Dining, Translation from Brillat-Savarin*, ch. iii.

Gastronómic. *adj.* Relating to, connected with, or consisting in, gastronomy.

In our high *gastronomic* circles, in those select reunions where politics are obliged to give way to a dissertation on taste—what is expected? what is brought up at the second course?—*L. F. Simpson, Handbook of Dining, Translation from Brillat-Savarin*, ch. vii.

Gastronómical. *adj.* Relating to Gastronomy.

Every one at a French dinner is served on a cold plate. The reason of a custom, or rather a necessity, which one would think a nation so celebrated for their *gastronomical* taste would recoil from, is really, it is believed, that the ordinary French porcelain is so very inferior, that it cannot endure the preparatory heat for dinner.—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, b. vi. ch. ii.

Gastrónomist. *s.* Gastronome: (upon which word it is an improvement, being more in accordance with the ordinary English forms, such as Economist).

I was glad to have an opportunity of dining with so renowned a *gastronomist*.—*Sir E. B. Lytton, Pelham.*

Gastrónomy. *s.* [Gr. γαστήρ = belly, νόμος = law.] Principles of cookery; science of delicacies in the way of food; art of dining.

'Yes!' I cried. 'Let us for once shake off the prejudices of sectarian faith, and do justice to one order of those incomparable men, who, retiring from the cares of an idle and sinful world, gave themselves with undivided zeal and attention to the theory and practice of the profound science of *gastronomy*.'—*Sir E. B. Lytton, Pelham.*

Gástropod. *s.* [Gr. γαστήρ = belly, πούς, ποδός = foot.] Large class of molluscs, both aquatic and terrestrial (the snails and slugs being examples of the latter division), so called from the organ of locomotion, or foot, being situated on the abdominal surface.

The part of the mantle which invests the viscera in the conchiferous *gastropods* is smooth, thin, and sub-transparent, resembling the sac of a hernia, which, with the viscera themselves, appears to have escaped from the common muscular integument of the body.... The primitive muscular fibre is smooth in all *gastropods*.... The cutaneous muscular layer consists of oblique, longitudinal, and transverse fibres, intimately united with the corium. Upon the ventral surface it becomes very thick, and forms a long disc called the foot. The fibres of this part contract successively, so as to form wrinkles or transverse waves following each other from behind forwards; whereby the disc glides over solid bodies or the surface of water. The circular foot of the limpet is used as an adhesive sucker. In some species it expands to a great breadth; in many it is extended lengthwise, and more or less cleft transversely.... The tentacles, buccal mass, and penis, have their special retractor muscles in most *gastropods*.... At the grade of the molluscous organisation which the *gastropods* have reached, their capabilities and spheres of action become more extended and diversified than in the pteropods and acephala; some are terrestrial, some arboreal, whilst the more numerous aquatic species are endowed with power to attain, subdue, and devour organised matter, dead and living. The nervous system of the *gastropods* is accordingly not only more complex and concentrated, not only subordinated to better developed masses in connection with organs of special sense and exploration, but it offers greater variety in its general arrangement, and especially in the position of its ganglions, than in the lamellibranchiate class, and with these modifications considerable differences in the outward configuration of the body are associated.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. xxii.

Why is it that the naked *gasteropods*, such as our common slugs, deviate from bilateral symmetry, though their modes of movement are those along with which complete bilateral symmetry usually occurs? The reply is, that their deviations from bilateral symmetry are probably inherited, and that they are maintained in such parts of their organization as are not exposed to bilaterally-symmetrical conditions. There is reason to believe that the naked *gasteropods* are descended from *gasteropods* that had shells: the evidence being that the naked *gasteropods* have shells during the early stages of their development, and that some of them retain rudimentary shells throughout life. Now the shelled *gasteropods* deviate from bilateral symmetry in the disposition of both the alimentary system and the reproductive system. The naked *gasteropods*, in losing their shells, have lost that immense one-sided development of the alimentary system which fitted them to their shells, and have acquired that bilateral symmetry of external figure which fits them for their habits of locomotion; but the reproductive system remains one-sided, because, in respect to it, the relations to external conditions remain one-sided. The cephalopods, which are interpretable as higher developments on the *gasteropod* type, show us bilaterally-symmetrical external forms along with habits of movement through the water in two-sided attitudes.—*Herbert Spencer.*

Gate. *s.* [A.S. *geat.*]

1. For *buildings* rather than *enclosures.* Door of a city, castle, palace, or large building.

Open thy *gate* of mercy, gracious God!
My soul flies through these wounds to seek out thee.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. i. 4.

Gates of monarchs
Are arch'd so high, that giants may jet through,
And keep their impious turbands on, without
Good-morrow to the sun. *Id., Cymbeline*, iii. 3.

2. For *enclosures* rather than *buildings.* Frame of timber, or other material, with bars.

Know'st thou the way to Dover?—
Both stile and *gate*, horseway and footpath.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 1.

3. Avenue; opening; inlet; means of entrance generally.

Austria had done nothing but wisely and politickly, in setting the Venetians together by the ears with the Turks, and opening a *gate* for a long war.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

The *gate* of a country is not like the *gate* of an house; I mean, it is not the utmost limit of the land, as the other is of the building; but rather a difficult pass to be surmounted before we can penetrate into the most valuable part of the country.—*A. Drummond, Travels through Germany, Italy, and Greece*, p. 246.

Common as both the *first* and *second element* of a *compound*, e.g. *gatekeeper, floodgate.*

Gátevein. *s.* In *Anatomy.* Translation of *vena portæ* = vein of the gate, i.e. the vein by which the liver is supplied with blood for the secretion of bile. *Obsolete.*

Being a king that loved wealth, he could not endure to have trade sick, nor any obstruction to continue in the *gatevein* which disperseth that blood.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Gáteway. *s.* Passage through, or by means of, a gate.

Gateways between enclosures are so miry, that they cannot cart between one field and another.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Gáther. *v. a.* [A.S. *gaðerian.*]

1. Collect; bring into one place; assemble; accumulate.

Jacob said unto his brethren, *Gather* stones; and they took stones, and made an heap.—*Genesis*, xxxi. 46.

They have *gathered* themselves together against me.—*Job*, xvi. 10.

I will *gather* others to him, besides those that are *gathered* unto him.—*Isaiah*, lvi. 8.

He that by usury and unjust gain increaseth his substance, shall *gather* it for him that will pity the poor.—*Proverbs*, xxviii. 8.

Save us, O Lord, and *gather* us from among the heathen, to give thanks unto thy holy name.—*Psalms*, cvi. 47.

All the way we went there were *gathered* some people on both sides, standing in a row.—*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

In the following the construction is as '*eat of the fruit*,' i.e. eat the fruit in part; and the construction, notwithstanding the government of the substantive by the preposition *of*, really active or transitive.

The kingdom of heaven is like unto a net that was cast into the sea, and *gathered* of every kind.—*Matthew*, xiii. 47.

2. Pick up; glean; cull.

His opinions
Have satisfied the king for his divorce,
Gather'd from all the famous colleges.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

Cast up the highway, *gather* out the stones.—*Isaiah*, lxii. 10.

3. Crop; pluck.

What have I done?
To see my youth, my beauty, and my love
No sooner gain'd, but slighted and betray'd;
And like a rose just *gather'd* from the stalk,
But only smelt, and cheaply thrown aside,
To wither on the ground! *Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

4. Draw together from a state of diffusion; compress; contract.

Immortal Tully shone,
The Roman rostra deck'd the consul's throne:
Gath'ring his flowing robe he seem'd to stand,
In act to speak, and graceful stretch'd his hand.
Pope.

5. Collect charitable contributions.

Few Sundays come over our head, but decayed householders or shipwrackt merchants are *gathered* for.—*Dr. King, Sermons*, p. 57: 1615.

6. Pucker needlework; contract into small folds.

I'm confident it will look better when *gathered*.—*Cibber, Careless Husband.*

7. Contract; get.

All faces shall *gather* blackness.—*Joel*, ii. 6.

With special applications to:

a. Harvest: (with *in*).

The seventh year we shall not sow, nor *gather in* our increase.—*Leviticus*, xxv. 20.

b. Breathing. Used *figuratively.* Have respite.

The luckless lucky maid
A long time with that savage people staid,
To *gather* breath, in many miseries. *Spenser.*

c. Logic. Collect by inference.

That which, out of the law of reason or of God, men probably *gathering* to be expedient, they make it law.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The reason that I *gather* he is mad,
Is a mad tale he told to-day at dinner,
Of his own door being shut against his entrance.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, iv. 3.

After he had seen the vision, we endeavoured to get into Macedonia, assuredly *gathering* that the Lord had called us.—*Acts*, xvi. 10.

Return'd
By night, and listening where the hapless pair
Sat in their sad discourse, and various plaint,
Thence *gather'd* his own doom.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 344.

Mademoiselle de Scudery, who is as old as Sibyl is translating Chaucer into French: from which I *gather* that he has formerly been translated into the old Provençal.—*Dryden.*

Gather ground. Gain ground.

He *gathers ground* upon her in the chase;
Now breaks upon her hair with nearer pace.
Dryden

Gáther. *v. n.*

1. Be condensed; thicken.

When the rival winds their quarrel try,
South, East, and West, on airy coursers born,
The whirlwind *gathers*, and the woods are torn.
Dryden.

Think on the storm that *gathers* o'er your head,
And threatens every hour to burst upon it.
Addison, Cato.

2. Grow larger by the accretion of similar matter.

Their snow-ball did not *gather* as it went; for the people came into them.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

3. Assemble.

There *gathered* unto him from Jerusalem a very great multitude of men, and women, and children.—1 *Esdras*, viii. 91.

Gáther. *s.* Pucker; cloth drawn together in wrinkles, with a character of a ruff or frill.

Give laws for pantaloons,
The length of breeches, and the *gathers*,
Part cannons, perriwigs, and feathers.
Butler, Hudibras.

Indeed, I always thought it would become your ladyship better without it. But now suppose, madam, you carry'd another row of gold round the scollops, and then you take and lay this silver plain all along the *gathers*, and your ladyship will perfectly see, it will give the thing ten thousand times another air.—*Cibber, The Careless Husband.*

Gátherable. *adj.* Capable of being gathered: (in the extract, in its *logical* import, i.e. deducible from premises). *Rare.*

The priesthood of the first-born is *gatherable* hence, because the Levites were appointed to the service of the altar, instead of the first-born, and as their λύτρον, or price of redemption. (Num. iii. 41.)—*Godwin, Moses and Aaron*, i. 6.

Gátherer. *s.* One who gathers.

a. Generally.

I will spend this preface about those from whom I have gathered my knowledge; for I am but a *gatherer* and disposer of other men's stuff.—*Sir H. Wotton, Preface to Elements of Architecture.*

b. By getting in a crop of any kind.

I was a herdman and a *gatherer* of sycamore fruit.—*Amos*, vii. 14.

Nor in that land
Do poisonous herbs deceive the *gatherer's* hand.
May, Translation of Virgil.

Gáthering. *verbal abs.*

1. Assembly; accumulation; collection.

There be three things that mine heart feareth: the slander of a city, the *gathering* together of an unruly multitude, and a false accusation.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxvi. 5.

To receive the *gatherings* together of the waters which were to run from amongst the hills, and the mountains and hills raised upon the face of the antediluvian globe.—*Shuckford, On the Creation*, p. 122.

2. Collection of charitable contributions.

Let every one lay by him in store, that there be no *gatherings* when I come.—1 *Corinthians*, xvi. 2.

3. Generation of pus or matter.

Ask one, who by repeated restraints hath subdued

his natural rage, how he likes the change, and he will tell you 'tis no less happy than the ease of a broken imposthume after the painful *gathering* and filling of it.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Gátten. *s.* Tree so called. See Guelder Rose.

Gáttoothed. *adj.* See Gaptoothed.

Gaud. *s.* [O.Fr. *gaud.*] Ornament; trinket; bauble.

Their faythe is a substance of thynges unseen, and not of *gaudes* and fables apperynge to the eye. —*Bale, Yett a Course at the Romyshe Foxe*, fol. 33, b: 1543.

He hath it put into the minds of good Christian princes and magistrates to disburden her [the church] of those stincking and defiled *gawdes.*—*Harmar, Translation of Beza's Sermons*, p. 82: 1587.

Some bound for Guinea, golden sand to find,
Bore all the *gauds* the simple natives wear:
Some for the pride of Turkish courts design'd,
For folded turbants finest holland bear.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.

Gaud. *v. a.* Decorate with gauds.

Gaúded. *adj.* Decorated with gauds: (in the extract, *coloured, painted*).

Our veil'd dames
Commit the war of white and damask, in
Their nicely *gawded* cheeks.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 1.

Gaúdery. *s.* Finery; ostentatious luxury of dress.

The triumph was not pageants and *gaudery*, but one of the wisest and noblest institutions that ever was.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Age, which is but one remove from death, and should have nothing about us but what looks like a decent preparation for it, scarce ever appears, of late, but in the high mode, the flaunting garb, and utmost *gaudery* of youth, with clothes as ridiculously, and as much in the fashion, as the person that wears them is usually grown out of it.—*South, Sermons.*

A plain suit, since we can make but one,
Is better than to be by tarnish'd *gaud'ry* known.
Dryden.

Gaúdiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Gaudy; showiness; tinsel appearance.

Neither are the men much less guilty of this pernicious folly, who, in imitation of a *gaudiness* and foppery in dress introduced of late years into our kingdom, cannot find materials in their own country, worthy to adorn their bodies of clay, while their minds are naked of every valuable quality.—*Swift, Sermon on the State of Ireland.*

Gaúdy. *adj.* Showy; splendid; pompous; ostentatiously fine.

Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not exprest in fancy; rich, not *gaudy*;
For the apparel oft proclaims the man.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 3.

Fancies fond with *gaudy* shapes possess,
As thick and numberless
As the gay motes that people the sun beams.
Milton, Il Penseroso, 6.

Gaúdy. *s.* [Lat. *gaudium.*] Feast; festival; day of plenty.

He may surely be contented with a fast to-day, that is sure of a *gaudy* to-morrow.—*Cheyne.*

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound.*

I have good cause to set the cocke on the hope, and make *gaudy* cheer.—*Palgrave, Acolastus*: 1540.

Come,
Let's have another *gaudy* night; call to me
All my sad captains, fill our bowls; once more
Let's mock the midnight bell.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.

'Tis joy clad like joy,
Which is more honest than a cunning grief
That's only fac'd with sables for a show,
But *gaudy* hearted.
Massinger, Old Law.

Was he thinking of the old Roman luxury, or of a *gaudy*-day at Cambridge?—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, Grace before Meat.*

I will make
Amends hereafter by some *gaudy*-day.
Tennyson, Idylls of the King, Enid.

Gauge. *s.* [Fr. *gauge.*] Measuring rod; measure in general; standard.

If money were to be hired, as land is, or to be had from the owner himself, it might then be had at the market rate, which would be a constant *gauge* of your trade and wealth.—*Locke.*

Timothy proposed to his mistress that she should entertain no servant that was above four foot seven inches high, and for that purpose had prepared a *gage*, by which they were to be measured.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

What is the reason that in a box where there are nine black balls and one white, we expect to draw a black ball nine times as much (in other words, nine times as often, frequency being the *gauge* of intensity in expectation) as a white? Obviously because the local conditions are nine times as favourable, because the hand may alight in nine places and get a black ball, while it can only alight in one place and find a white ball..... It is, in fact, evident, that when once causation is admitted as an universal law, our expectation of events can only be rationally grounded on that law.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, iii. 18, § 41.

Gauge. *v. a.* Measure as with a gauge and in respect to the contents of a vessel; measure generally.

The vanes nicely *gauged* on each side, broad on one side, and narrow on the other, both which minister to the progressive motion of the bird.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

There is nothing more perfectly admirable in itself than that artful manner in Homer, of taking measure or *gaging* his heroes by each other, and thereby elevating the character of one person by the opposition of it to some other he is made to excel.—*Pope, Essay on Homer's Battles.*

With such kind of spiritual discourse they emptied the bowl of punch, paid their reckoning, and separated: Adams and the doctor went up to Joseph; Parson Barnabas departed to celebrate the aforesaid deceased, and the exciseman descended into the cellar to *gauge* the vessels.—*Fielding, Life and Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

Gaúger. *s.* One who gauges: (specially an officer appointed by the Excise for that purpose).

Those earls and dukes have been privileged with royal jurisdiction: and appointed their special officers, as sheriff, admiral, *gauger*, and escheator.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

From the noblemen who held the white staff and the great seal, down to the humblest tidewaiter and *gauger*, what would now be called gross corruption was practised without disguise and without reproach.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iii.

Gault. *s.* [?] In *Geology.* Formation between the Upper and Lower Greensand. *Provincial*; probably most peculiar to the parts about Cambridge, which stands on the *gault.*

The *gault*, immediately overlying the lower greensand, is rarely absent, and may, perhaps, be considered as the most persistent of all the beds of the cretaceous group, scarcely ever changing its peculiarities of mineral composition or fossil remains.—*Ansted, Geology.*

Gault. *v. a.* In *Husbandry.* Dress with clay.

Gaúlting. *verbal abs.* Claying with gault, i.e. with clay, where it is so named.

The process of *gaulting* or claying the soil is conducted in this manner.—*Stephens, The Book of the Farm*, 2124.

Gaunch. *v. a.* Punish, after the manner of Turkey, by hanging the offender alive on a hook.

The earlier explanation is 'drop from a high place upon hooks,' and this is what Sir W. Scott has adopted in his edition of Dryden. The still more cruel punishment, however, of tying the victim's hands and feet, and then hanging him on a hook passed under the lowest ribs, disgraces more than one Eastern country. It is to this that the following lines of Smith, from the Musæ Anglicanæ, quoted by Johnson, most closely apply:—

'Cohors catenis qua pia stridulis
Gemunt onusti, vel sude trans sinum
Luctantur actâ, pendulive
Sanguineis trepidant in uncis.'

Take him away, *ganch* him, impale him.
Dryden, Don Sebastian.

Gaúnching. *verbal abs.* Punishment of being gaunched.

Among them are more frequent and horrid executions than in the rest of Turky, as empaling, *gaunching*, flaying alive.—*Blount, Voyage to the Levant*, p. 94.

Gaunt. *s.* Meagre.

Oh, how that name befits my composition!
Old Gaunt, indeed, and *gaunt* in being old:
Within me grief hath kept a tedious fast:
And who abstains from meat that is not *gaunt?*
For sleeping England long time have I watch'd
Watching breeds leanness, leanness is all *gaunt*:
The pleasure that some fathers feed upon,
Is my strict fast: I mean my children's looks:
And therein fasting thou hast made me *gaunt*:
Gaunt am I for the grave, *gaunt* as a grave,
Whose hollow womb inherits nought but bones.
Shakespear, Richard II. ii. 1.

Two mastiffs *gaunt* and grim her flight pursu'd,
And oft their fasten'd fangs in blood imbru'd.
Dryden, Fables.

Gaúntlet. *s.* [Fr. *gantelet.*] Iron glove used for defence, and thrown down in challenges.

A scaly *gauntlet* now with joints of steel,
Must glove this hand.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. i. 1.

Feel but the difference soft and rough;
This a *gauntlet*, that a muff.
Cleaveland.

So to repel the Vandals of the stage,
Our vet'ran bard resumes his tragick rage;
He throws the *gauntlet* Otway us'd to wield,
And calls for Englishmen to judge the field.
Southern.

Run the gauntlet. See Gantlet.

Gaúntree. *s.* See extract.

[*Gauntree.*—A frame to set casks on in a cellar. French *chantier*, a support for vines, *gauntry* or stilling for hogsheads, trestle to saw timber on (Cotgrave); also the stocks on which a ship is built. From Latin *cantherius*, a horse of burden, then applied (as in modern languages a horse, ass, or goat) to a wooden support for various purposes. *Cantherius*, a prop for a vine, rafter of a roof, trestle or *horse* to saw timber on. (Littleton.) The Germans use *bock*, a goat, in the last of these senses. In like manner we speak of a *clothes-horse*, and French *chevalet*, a little horse, is a painter's easel (German *esel*, an ass), the frame which supports his work.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Gauze. *s.* [Fr. *gaze.*] Kind of thin transparent silk.

Gauze [is] the thin canvas that serves women for a ground unto their cushions, or pursework; also, the slight stuff, tiffany; also, a mantle, &c.; also wealth, substance, and a prince's treasury.—*Cotgrave.*

Silken clothes were used by the ladies; and it seems they were thin like *gauze.*—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

But the philosopher was allowed to disprove the charge of sobriety, or at least to make amends for his fault; and, on the king's sending for him the next day, he made himself drunk publicly in the sight of all the court, and danced with cymbals in a loose dress of Tarentine *gauze.*—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. ix.

The lady was all of a flutter with faded lutestring, washed *gauze*, and ribands three times refreshed.—*Smollet, Expedition of Humphry Clinker.*

Gaúzy. *adj.* Having the character of, or made of, gauze; light; unsubstantial.

The whole essay, however, is of a flimsy, *gauzy* texture.—*Forster, Essays.*

Gável. *s.* [?] Ground. *Obsolete*, or *provincial.*

Let it lie upon the ground or *gavel* eight or ten days.—*Mortimer.*

And as fields, that have been long time cloyed
With catching weather, when their corn lies on the *gavil* heap,
Are with a constant northwind dried.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad, xxi.

Gávelet. *s.* [?] See extract.

Gavelet [is] an ancient and special kind of cessavit used in Kent, where the custom of *gavelkind* continues, whereby a tenant, if he withholds his rent and services due to the lord, shall forfeit his land.... The word *gavelet*, in its original signification, imported rent; but it means also a process for the recovery of rent... peculiar to Kent and London.... This remedy of *gavelet* as well as cessavit is now fallen wholly into disuse.—*Tomlin, Law Dictionary.*

Gávelkind. *s.* [?] In *Law.* Principle or practice of devising property without favour to the eldest son, i.e. as opposed to that of primogeniture.

Amongst other Welsh customs he abolished that of *gavelkind*, whereby the heirs female were utterly excluded, and the bastards did inherit as well as the legitimate, which is the very Irish *gavelkind.*—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

(For another example see extract under preceding entry.)

Gávelock. *s.* [A.S. *gafeloc*, from *gafl*, most usual in the plural form, i.e. *gaflas* = the prongs of a fork or forklike instrument.] Crowbar.

Donax, come thou hither into the midst of the host with thy *gavelocke.* Simalio, goe you forth into the left wing of the battell: and thou, Syriscus, into the right.—*Terence in English*: 1614.

Gávial. *s.* [?] Asiatic crocodile.

The *gavials* have the muzzle narrow and greatly elongated. The teeth are pretty nearly equal.... The hind feet are indented at the external edge, and palmated to the end of the toes. There are two large holes in the bone of the cranium behind

the eyes, which may be perceived through the skin. They have been as yet observed only on the ancient continent. The most known is the *gavial* of the Ganges, a species which becomes very large, and which, independently of the length of its muzzle, is remarkable for a thick cartilaginous prominence surrounding the nostrils and thrown backwards. This prominence occasioned Ælian to assert that there exist in the Ganges some crocodiles which have a horn on the end of the muzzle.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

In the alligators and crocodiles the teeth are more unequal in size, and less regular in arrangement, and more diversified in form, than in the *gavials*. . . . The teeth of the *gavial* are subequal, most of them present the form of a crown, . . . long, slender, pointed, subcompressed from before backward, with a trenchant edge on the right and left sides, between which a few faint longitudinal ridges traverse the basal part of the enamelled crown.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Gavót. *s.* [Fr. *gavotte.*] Dance so called: (Cotgrave calls it a kind of brawl danced, commonly, by one alone).

The disposition in a fiddle to play tunes in preludes, sarabands, jigs, and *gavots*, are real qualities in the instrument.—*Arbuthnot and Pope, Martinus Scriblerus.*

Gáwky. *adj.* [see Gowk.] Awkward; ungainly.

A large half-length of Henry Darnley represents him tall, awkward, and *gawky*.—*Pennant, Tour in Scotland.*

Gay. *adj.* [Fr. *gai.*]

1. Airy; cheerful; merry; frolic.

Smooth flow the waves, the zephyrs gently play;
Belinda smil'd, and all the world was *gay*.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto ii.

2. Fine; showy.

Ye have respect to him that weareth the *gay* clothing.—*James*, ii. 3.

3. Specious.

Neither your fyne disguisyng, nor your paynted colours, nor your *gay* rhetoricke, nor witty inventions, can so hide and cover the truth that it shall not appeare. — *Archbishop Cranmer, Answer to Bishop Gardiner*, p. 354.

Enjoy your dear wit, and *gay* rhetorick,
That hath so well been taught her dazzling fence.
Milton, Comus, 790.

4. Addicted to pleasure; loose.

Gay. *s.* Ornament; embellishment. *Rare.*

Morose and untractable spirits look upon precepts in emblem as they do upon *gays* and pictures, the fooleries of so many old wives' tales.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Gáyal. *s.* [?] In *Zoology.* Species of ox so called. See extract.

The Urus Gavæus, or *gayal* bison of India, prepares us for entering upon the true oxen. It shows a disposition intermediate between the ferocity of its own congeners, and the gentleness of the ox. It has been domesticated by certain tribes of India from time immemorial; and is particularly remarkable for a high and sharp ridge, which commences on the hinder part of the neck, and slopes gradually up till it comes over the shoulder joints: this evidently is but a modification of the hump on the ordinary bisons, and of the elevated shoulders of the Camelopardalis.—*Swainson, Natural History and Classification of Quadrupeds*, § 288.

Gáyety. *s.* (Gaiety *commoner.*)

1. Cheerfulness; airiness; merriment; light amusement.

And from those *gayeties* our youth requires
To exercise their minds, our age retires.
Sir J. Denham.

2. Finery; show.

Gáyly. *adv.* In a gay manner.

Seest thou how *gayly* my young master goes,
Vaunting himself upon his rising toes?
Bishop Hall, Satires, iii. 7.

The ladies, *gayly* dress'd, the Mall adorn
With curious dies, and paint the sunny morn.
Gay, Trivia, i. 145.

Like some fair flow'r, that early spring supplies,
That *gayly* blooms, but ev'n in blooming dies. *Pope.*

Gáyness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Gay: (Gaiety *commoner*).

Our *gayness* and our gilt are all besmirch'd
With rainy marching in the painful field.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 3.

Delicacy of fare, softness of lodging, *gayness* of attire.—*Bishop Hall.*

The Creator . . . is willing mankind should serve themselves of all his creatures' various excellencies, in their strength, weight, light, sweetness, warmness, tinctures, beauties, and colours; not only to necessity and plainness, but also curiosity and *gayness*. — *Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 99.

Gáysome. *adj.* Full of gaiety.

And, fier'd with heat of *gaysome* youth, did venter,
With warlike troopes, the Norman coast to enter.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 633.

Gaw. *s.* See Grip.

Gaze. *v. n.* [?] Look intently and earnestly; with eagerness.

High stations tumults, but not bliss create;
None think the great unhappy, but the great.
Fools *gaze* and envy; Envy darts a sting,
Which makes a swain as wretched as a king.
Young.

Gáze. *v. a.* View stedfastly. *Rare.*

Strait toward heav'n my wond'ring eyes I turn'd,
And *gaz'd* a while the ample sky.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 257.

Appal'd I *gaz'd*
The godlike presence; for athwart his brow
Displeasure, temper'd with a mild concern,
Look'd down reluctant on me.
Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, b. ii.

Gaze. *s.*

1. Intent regard; look of eagerness or wonder; fixed look.

Being lighten'd with her beauty's beam,
And thereby fill'd with happy influence,
And lifted up above the worldis *gaze*,
To sing with angels her immortal praise. *Spenser.*

Do but note a wild and wanton herd,
If any air of musick touch their ears,
You shall perceive them make a mutual stand,
Their savage eyes turn'd to a modest *gaze*,
By the sweet power of musick.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

After having stood at *gaze* before this gate, he discovered an inscription.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

You shall see younger men, your inferiors in station and talents, rise to the highest dignities and attract the *gaze* of nations, while you are doomed to neglect and obscurity.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Gladstone on Church and State.*

2. Gazingstock.

I must die
Betray'd, captiv'd, and both my eyes put out;
Made of my enemies the scorn and *gaze*;
To grind in brazen fetters, under task,
With my heav'n-gifted strength.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 32.

Gázeful. *adj.* Having the character of a gazer; looking intently. *Rare.*

The brightness of her beauty clear,
The ravisht hearts of *gazeful* men might rear
To admiration of that heavenly light.
Spenser, Hymn on heavenly Beauty.

Gázehound. *s.* [*canis agasæus.*] Hound that pursues not by the scent, but by the eye.

Seest thou the *gazehound?* how with glance severe
From the close herd he marks the destin'd deer?
Tickell.

Gazél. *s.* [Arabic, *ghazal.*] Member of one of the divisions of the class of antelopes, especially the gazel of Arabia and Persia, celebrated by the beauty of its eyes; the δορκάς and Dorcas in Greek and Hebrew.

Wild *gazels* are caught by sending into the herd one already taken and tamed with a noose so fastened to his horns as to entangle the animal that first approaches to oppose him.—*Goldsmith, Natural History.*

The *gazelle* antelopes may, then, be said to have their horns lyre-shaped, with the bony cores solid: they are provided with a small lachrymary sinus, and with unguinal pores: the knees also are generally tufted.—*Swainson, Natural History and Classification of Quadrupeds*, § 265.

Her eye's dark charm 'twere vain to tell,
But gaze on that of the *gazelle*,
It will assist thy fancy well. *Byron, The Giaour.*

Gázement. *s.* View. *Rare.*

Then forth he brought his snowy Florimele . . .
Cover'd from people's *gazement* with a vele.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 8, 17.

Gázer. *s.* One who gazes.

In her cheeks the vermil red did shew,
Like roses in a bed of lilies shed;
The which ambrosial odours from them threw,
And *gazers'* sense with double pleasure fed.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Sure they would do so, but that,
By the ordinance of fate,
There is some concealed thing,
So each *gazer* limiting,
He can see no more of merit,
Than beseems his worth and spirit.
Wither, Mistress of Philarete.

Bright as the sun, her eyes the *gazers* strike;
And, like the sun, they shine on all alike.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto ii.

His learned ideas give him a transcendant delight; and yet, at the same time, discover the blemishes which the common *gazer* never observed.—*Watts, Logick.*

Gazét. *s.* [Ital. *gazetta.*] Venetian halfpenny: (in extract, accented on the *first* syllable).

Since you have said the word, I am content,
But will not give a *gazet* less.
Massinger, Maid of Honour.

Gazétte. *s.* [see last two extracts.] Newspaper, especially one of an official character.

O, I shall be the fable of all feasts,
The freight of the *gazetti*, shipboys' tale,
And, which is worst, ev'n talk for ordinaries.
B. Jonson, Volpone

They carry in their pockets Tacitus,
And the *gazette*, or Gallo-Belgicus.
Id., Epigrams, 92

I am glad to hear from abroad in the High Dutch *gazette*, that there is a treaty of exchange in hand between Prince Rupert and Prince Casimir of Poland.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 579.

And sometimes when the loss is small,
And danger great, they challenge all;
Print new additions to their feats,
And emendations in *gazettes*. *Butler, Hudibras*

An English gentleman, without geography, cannot well understand a *gazette*.—*Locke.*

One cannot hear a name mentioned in it that does not bring to mind a piece of the *gazette*.—*Addison, Guardian.*

All, all but truth, falls dead-born from the press:
Like the last *gazette*, or the last address. *Pope*

Think yourself station'd on a tow'ring rock,
To see a people scatter'd like a flock,
Some royal mastiff panting at their heels,
With all the savage thirst a tiger feels;
Then view him self-proclaim'd in a *gazette*
Chief monster that has plagu'd the nations yet.
Cowper, Table Talk, 37.

In the seventeenth century the pulpit was to a large portion of the population what the periodical press now is. Scarce any of the clowns who came to the parish church ever saw a *gazette* or a political pamphlet. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iii.

During a considerable time the unofficial *gazettes*, though much more garrulous and amusing than the official *gazette*, were scarcely less courtly.—*Ibid.* ch. xxi.

[The *Gazette* was a kind of literary newspaper, in single sheets, published at Venice in the sixteenth century, which was sold for a *gazet*. The *foglio d' avvisi*, from the circumstance of its price, has given the name of *gazette* to newspapers in many countries. At first, we used, in the plural, *gazetti*. Our *gazettes* began to be regularly printed in 1665. —*Todd.*]

[*Gazette.*—Commonly derived from *gazzetta*, a small Venetian coin supposed to have been the price of the original newspaper. But the value of the gazetta was so small ('not worth a farthing of ours,' Florio) that it never could have been the price either of a written or printed sheet. The radical meaning of the word is shown in Italian *gazetta, gazette*, all manner of idle chattings or vain prattlings, but now generally used for running reports, daily news, intelligences, and advertisements as are daily invented and written unto foreign nations, viz. from Venice, Rome, and Amsterdam. (Florio.) The object of the *gazette* was to communicate the political chit-chat of the day.— *Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Gazétte. *v. a.* Insert in a gazette: (as, 'The dissolution of partnership is *gazetted*;' 'His promotion is *gazetted*').

Gazettéer. *s.*

1. Writer of news.

Mount now, to Gallo-Belgicus appear
As deep a statesman as a *gazetteer*.
Donne, Verses on Coryat the Traveller.

2. Officer appointed to publish news by authority.

Satire is no more: I feel it die:
No *gazetteer* more innocent than I. *Pope.*

He was, without the trouble of attendance or the mortification of a request, made *gazetteer*.—*Johnson, Lives of the Poets, King.*

3. Gazette.

Glasses and bottles, pipes, and *gazetteeers*,
As if the table ev'n itself was drunk,
Lie a wet broken scene.
Thomson, Seasons, Autumn.

The host looked stedfastly at Adams, and after a minute's silence asked him 'if he was one of the writers of the *gazetteers?* for I have heard,' says he, 'they are writ by parsons.'—'*Gazetteers!*' answered Adams. 'What is that?'—'It is a dirty newspaper,' replied the host, 'which hath been given away all over the nation for these many years to abuse trade and honest men, which I would not suffer to lie on my table, tho' it hath been offered me for nothing.'—*Fielding, The Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

They have drawled through columns of *gazetteers* and advertisers for a century together.—*Burke, On the State of the Nation.*

4. Title of certain works on geography: (as 'The Universal *Gazetteer*').

But tell me, . . . is that Isola Bella a true spot in geographical denomination, or a floating Delos in thy brain? Lurks that fair island in verity in the bosom of Lake Maggiore? . . . And what if Maggiore itself be but a coinage of adaptation? Of this, pray resolve me immediately. . . . Lake Leman I know, and Lemon Lake (in a punch bowl) I have swum in, though those lymphs be long since dry. But Maggiore may be in the moon. Unsphinx this riddle for me, for my shelves have no *gazetteer*.—*Lamb, Letter to Proctor.*

Gázingstock. *s.* One gazed at: (generally with an unfavourable import).

I will cast abominable filth upon thee, and make thee vile, and will set thee as a *gazingstock*.—*Nahum*, iii. 6.

Ye were made a *gazingstock* both by reproaches and afflictions.—*Hebrews*, x. 33.

Every eye that is transported, and every heart that is fired with that immodest *gazingstock*, are so many spoils and trophies of their temptations.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 247.

Geal. *v. n.* Congeal. *Rare.*

Receiving the dew of heaven into the gaping shell, it [the mother-pearl] forms little grains or seeds within it, which cleave to its sides, then grow hard, and *geal*, as it were.—*Partheneia Sacra*, p. 190: 1633.

Gean. *s.* See extract.

Gean, the wild cherry; French, *guisne*; Polish, *wisn*; Bohemian, *wissne*; in European Turkey, *wischna*; Wallachian, *visini*; modern Greek, βισινος. We may conclude from this identity, and from the great quantity of pipe-sticks of it exported every year from Turkey, that the name originated in that country.—*Dr. A. Prior, Names of native British Plants.*

Gear. *s.* [A.S. *geara.*]

1. Furniture; accoutrements; dress; habit; ornaments.

Array thyself in her most gorgeous *gear*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

When he found her bound, stript from her *gear*,
And vile tormentors ready saw in place,
He broke through. *Fairfax, Translation of Tasso.*

I fancy every body observes me as I walk the street, and long to be in my old plain *gear* again.—*Addison, Guardian.*

To see some radiant nymph appear
In all her glitt'ring birthday *gear*,
You think some goddess from the sky
Descended ready cut and dry. *Swift.*

2. Traces by which horses or oxen draw; harness for draught.

Apollo's spite Pallas discern'd, and flew to Tydeus' son;
His scourge reacht, and his horse made fresh; then took her angry run
At king Eumelus, brake his *gears*.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.

She rises before the sun to order the horses to their *geers*.—*Johnson, Rambler*, no. 138.

3. Stuff.

They burn frankincense, and other sweet savours; and light also a great number of wax candles and tapers; not supposing this *geer* to be any thing available to the divine nature.—*Robinson, Translation of Sir T. More's Utopia*, ii. 11.

Do you love tobacco?—Surely I love it, but it loves not me; yet with your reverence I'll be bold.—Pray light it, sir. How do you like it?—I promise you, it is notable stinking *geer* indeed. — *Beaumont and Fletcher, Scornful Lady.*

4. Business, things, or matters.

That to Sir Calidore was easy *geare*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 3, 6.

Why, hear you, nurse? how comes this *geer* to pass?
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady.

When once her eye
Hath met the virtue of this magick dust,
I shall appear some harmless villager,
Whom thrift keeps up about his country *gear*.
Milton, Comus, 164.

Geáson. *adj.* [?] Rare; uncommon; wonderful.

The lady, heark'ning to his sensefull speech,
Found nothing that he said unmeet nor *geason*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 4, 37.

It to leaches seem'd strange and *geason*.
Id., Mother Hubberd's Tale.

Such as this age, in which all good is *geason*.
Id., Vision of the World's Vanity.

It was frosty winter's season,
And faire Flora's wealth was *geason*.
R. Greene, Philomel.

Geck. *s.* [A.S. *geac* = cuckoo.]

1. Fool; simpleton.

Why have you suffer'd me to be imprison'd,
And made the most notorious *geck* and gull
That e'er invention play'd on?
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, v. 1.

2. Jest.

Why did you suffer Iachimo,
Slight thing of Italy,
To taint his noble heart and brain
With needless jealousy,
And to become the *geck* and scorn
O' th' other's villany?
Shakespear, Cymbeline, v. 4.

Gécko. *s.* [see extract.] Member of a family of the Saurian division of the Reptiles, consisting of nocturnal lizards.

The *geckos* . . . have not the lank form of those [Saurians] of which we have hitherto treated, but are, on the contrary, flattened, especially about the head, and have the feet middling and the toes nearly equal. . . . The genus is numerous, and spread through the warm regions of both continents. The gloomy and heavy aspect of the *geckos*, and a certain resemblance to the salamanders and toads, has caused them to be held in abhorrence and accused of being poisonous, but without any real proof of the fact. . . . *Gecko* is a name given to a species from the East Indies, and imitated from its cry, as another species has been named Tockaie at Siam, and a third Geitje, at the Cape.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

Gee. *s.* Name of the seventh letter in the English alphabet.

Gee. Term used by waggoners to their horses when they would have them go faster.

A learned friend, whose communications I have frequently had occasion to acknowledge in the course of this work, says, the exclamation *geho, geho*, which carmen use to their horses, is probably of great antiquity. It is not peculiar to this country, as I have heard it used in France In the story of the milkmaid who kicked down her pail, and with it all her hopes of getting rich, as related in a very ancient collection of apologues, entitled 'Dialogus Creaturarum,' printed at Gouda, in 1480, is the following passage: 'Et cum sic gloriaretur, et cogitaret cum quanta gloria duceretur ad illum virum, super equum dicendo *gio, gio*, cepit pede percutere terram, quasi pungeret equum calcaribus.'—*Brand, Popular Antiquities.*

Gélatine. *s.* [see Gelly and Jelly.] See extract.

Under [the] name [of *gelatinous* tissue] are included the organic tissue of the bones, that of tendons and ligaments, the cellular tissue, the skin, and the serous membranes. All these substances dissolve by long-continued boiling in water, and the solution on cooling forms a jelly. The coarser forms of *gelatine* from hoofs, hides, &c., are called glue; that from skin and finer membranes is known as size; and the purest *gelatine*, from the air-bladders and other membranes of fish, is called isinglass.—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry*: 1847.

To whatever degree we might imagine our knowledge of the properties of the several ingredients of a living body to be extended and perfected, it is certain that no mere summing up of the separate actions of those elements will ever amount to the action of the living body itself. The tongue, for instance, is, like all other parts of the animal frame, composed of *gelatine*, fibrin, and other products of the chemistry of digestion, but from no knowledge of the properties of those substances could we ever predict that it could taste, unless *gelatine* or fibrin could themselves taste.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, iii. vi. § 1.

Gélatine. *adj.* Gelatinous.

You shall always see their eggs laid carefully up in that spermatick *gelatine* matter, in which they are deposited.—*Derham.*

Gelátinize. *v. n.* Become as gelatine or jelly.

All these *gelatinize* on cooling.—*Pereira, On Food and Diet.*

Gelátinize. *v. a.* Turn into gelatine or jelly.

They are easily *gelatinized*.—*Pereira, On Food and Diet.*

Gelátinous. *adj.* Consisting, having the character, of gelatine.

That pellucid *gelatinous* substance is an excrement cast off from the shoals of fish that inhabit the main.—*Woodward.*

Geld. *v. a.* preterite *gelded* or *gelt*; past part. *gelded* or *gelt*.

1. Castrate.

Geld bull-calf and ram-lamb as soon as they fall.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

2. Deprive of any essential part.

He bears his course, and runs me up
With like advantage on the other side,
Gelding the opposed continent as much
As on the other side it takes from you.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 1.

3. Deprive of anything immodest, or liable to objection.

For they, by his authentick copy, know
Both how to *geld* and to adulterate it.
Beaumont, Psyche, ix. 196: 16[illegible]

They were diligent enough to make sure work, and to *geld* it so clearly in some places that they took away the very manhood of it.—*Dryden, Preface to Cleomenes.*

Geld. *s.* [A.S.] Compensation; fine; payment; tribute.

Gélder. *s.* One who gelds.

Geld later with *gelders*, as many one do;
And look of a dozen to geld away two.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Often the *second element* of a *compound*.

No *sow-gelder* did blow his horn
To geld a cat, but cry'd reform. *Butler, Hudibras.*

Gélding. *s.*

1. Animal castrated, particularly a horse.

Though naturally there be more males of horses, bulls, or rams than females; yet artificially, that is, by making *geldings*, oxen and wethers, there are fewer.—*Graunt.*

The lord lieutenant may chuse out one of the best horses, and two of the best *geldings*; for which shall be paid one hundred pounds for the horse, and fifty pounds a-piece for the *geldings*.—*Sir W. Temple.*

2. Eunuch. *Obsolete.*

Lysimachus was very angry, and thought great scorn that Demetrius should reckon him a *gelding*.—*North, Translation of Plutarch's Lives*, p. 741. (Trench.)

Gélid. *adj.* [Lat. *gelidus.*] Cold.

If she find some life
Yet lurking close, she bites his *gelid* lips.
Marston, Sophonisba.

From the deep ooze and *gelid* cavern rous'd,
They flounce. *Thomson, Seasons, Spring.*

Gélly. *s.* Same as Jelly.

Oh, then my best blood turn
To an infected *gelly*.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

The sun and moon become like waxen globes,
The shooting stars end all in purple *gellies*,
And chaos is at hand. *Dryden and Lee, Œdipus.*

The white of an egg will coagulate by a moderate heat, and the hardest of animal solids are resolvable again into *gellies*.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Gelt. *s.* Gelding: (the latter the *commoner* term).

The spayed *gelts* they esteem the most profitable.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Gem. *s.* [A.S. *gym.*]

1. Jewel; precious stone.

Love his fancy drew:
And so to take the *gem* Urania sought.
Sir P. Sidney.

Stones of small worth may lie unseen by day;
But night itself does the rich *gem* betray. *Cowley.*

The basis of all *gems* is, when pure, wholly diaphanous, and either crystal or an adamantine matter; but we find the diaphaneity of this matter changed, by means of a fine metallick matter.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

2. Bud.

From the joints of thy prolifick stem
A swelling knot is raised, called a *gem*;
Whence, in short space, itself the cluster shows.
Sir J. Denham.

Embolden'd out they come,
And swell the *gems*, and burst the narrow room.
Dryden.

Gem. *v. a.* Adorn with, or as with, jewels or buds.

She who in her life-time was contemn'd,
Ev'n in her very funerals is *gemm'd*.
Lovelace, Lucasta Posthuma, p. 101.

Evening, blushful harbinger of light,
Gems with the dews of health the drooping flower.
Tears of St. Margaret.

Gem. *v. n.* Put forth the first buds.

Last rose, in dance, the stately trees, and spread
Their branches, hung with copious fruit; or *gemm'd*
Their blossoms. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 324.

Gémel. *s.* [Lat. *gemellus*; Fr. *gemeau, gémelle.*] Pair.

The quadrin doth never double; or, to use a word of heraldrie, never bringeth forth *gemels*.—*Drayton, Barons' Wars*, pref.

Gémel ring. *s.* See Gemow.

Géminal. *s.* Pair. *Rare.*

The often harmony thereof softened the verse more than the majesty of the subject would permit, unless they had all been *geminals* or couplets.—*Drayton, Barons' Wars*, preface. (Ord MS.)

Geminátion. *s.* Repetition; reduplication.

If the will be in the sense, and in the conscience

both, there is a *gemination* of it.—*Bacon, Tables of the Collation of Good and Evil.*

That *gemination*, after the manner of the Hebrews, hath much emphasis, and fortifies the signification of the words.—*Bishop Sanderson, On Promissory Oaths*, i. § 13.

Be not afraid of them that kill the body: fear him, which, after he hath killed, hath power to cast into hell: yea, I say unto you, with a *gemination*, which the present controversy shews not to have been causeless, fear him.—*Boyle.*

Gémini. *s. pl.* [Lat.] The Twins, Castor and Pollux, the third sign in the zodiac.

In *Gemini* that noble power is shewn,
That twins their hearts, and doth of two make one.
B. Jonson, Masques.

Gémini, or **Géminy.** *interj.* See extract.

A parcel of lazy chaps, I dare say—but I'll make them stir their stumps. Well, here we are at last. Oh! *gemini gig*, how my poor bones do ache!—*Morton, Secrets worth Knowing*, i. 1.

[*Gemini! By Gis.*—The wish to avoid the sin of profane swearing without giving up the gratification of the practice has led to the mangling of the terms used in exclamation, so as to deprive them of all apparent reference to sacred things. Hence French *mort bleu, corbleu*, for *mort, corps de Dieu*; *sapperment* for *sacrament*; Swabian *mein echel*, for *mein eid*; Alsace *bi Gobb! bi Golle! bi Gosch! Gotz! Botz! Potz! O Jeses! O Je! Jerum, Jere, Jemer, Jeigger, Jegesle, Jemine.* Platt Deutsch, *Je! Jes! Herr Jes! Jemine!*—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Géminous. *adj.* Double. *Rare.*

Christians have baptized these *geminous* births, and double connascencies, with several names, as conceiving in them a distinction of souls.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Géminy. *s.* Pair; brace; couple. *Rare.*

I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for you and your couch-fellow, Nim; or else you had looked through the grate, like a *geminy* of baboons.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

A *geminy* of asses split, would make just four of you.—*Congreve.*

Gémma. *s.* plur. *gemmæ.* [Lat.] Bud: (in *Botany* and *Zoology*, used both as an independent word and as the basis of several compounds and derivatives connected with the phenomena of growth and reproduction; e.g. *gemmiparous, gemmiferous*).

(For examples see extract under Gemmation.)

Gémmary. *adj.* Pertaining to gems or jewels. *Rare.*

The principle and *gemmary* affection is its transparency; as for irradiancy, which is found in many gems, it is not discoverable in this.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Gemmátion. *s.* Process by which buds are given off.

1. In *Botany*, with the ordinary sense of the term, budding.
2. In *Zoology*, applied to the reproduction of corallines, hydras, and numerous other species of the lower animals, wherein the process is akin to that of the budding of plants.

In other annelids we find that the string of segments arising by *gemmation* from a single germ becomes a permanently united whole: the tendency to any more complete fission than that which marks out the segments, being lost; or, in other words, the integration having become relatively complete. Leaving out of sight the question of alliance among the types above grouped together, that which it here concerns us to notice is, that longitudinal *gemmation* does go on; that it is displayed in that primitive form in which the *gemmæ* separate as soon as produced; that we have types in which such *gemmæ* hang together in groups of four, or in groups of eight and ten, from which however the *gemmæ* successively separate as individuals; that among higher types we have long strings of similarly-formed *gemmæ* which do not become individually independent, but separate into organized groups; and that from these we advance to forms in which all the *gemmæ* remain parts of a single individual. One other significant class of facts must be added. A few cases have been pointed out, one of them quite recently, in which annelids multiply by lateral *gemmation*. M. Pagenstecher alleges this of the Exogone *gemmifera*: describing a certain number of the segments of the body as severally bearing on their dorsal surfaces a bud on each side. And M. L. Vaillant, after citing this observation of M. Pagenstecher, gives an account of a species of Syllis in which a great number of buds were borne by a single segment. That the longitudinally-produced *gemmæ* which compose an annelid, should thus have, one of them or several of them, the power of laterally budding-off *gemmæ*, from which no doubt other annelids arise, gives further support to the hypothesis that, primordially, the segments were independent individuals. And it suggests this belief the more strongly because, in certain types of Cœlenterata, we see that longitudinal and lateral *gemmation* do occur together, where the longitudinally-united *gemmæ* are demonstrably independent individuals.—*Herbert Spencer.*

Gémmeous. *adj.* Connected with, or having the nature of, a gem.

Sometimes we find them in the *gemmeous* matter itself.—*Woodward.*

Gémmy. *adj.* Resembling, having the nature of, consisting of, or adorned with, gems.

Night westward did her *gemmy* world decline.
Drummond, Sonnets, pt. ii. (Ord MS.)

The flitting cloud against the summit dash'd,
And, by the sun illumin'd, pouring bright
A *gemmy* show'r. *Thomson, Liberty*, pt. iv.

The *gemmy* bridle glitter'd free,
Like to some branch of stars we see
Hang in the golden galaxy.
The bridle bells rang merrily
As he rode down to Camelot.
Tennyson, The Lady of Shalott.

Gémow. *adj.* [see Gimmal.] Parallel. *Obsolete.*

Paralleles or *gemowe* lynes be suche lines as be drawen foorth still in one distaunce, and are no nerer in one place then in an other, for an if they be nerer at one ende then at the other, then are no paralleles, but maie bee called bought lynes.—*R. Recorde, The Pathway to Knowledg, containing the first Principles of Geometry.*

Génder. *s.* [Fr. *genre*; Lat. *genus, -eris.*]

1. Kind; sort: (*genus* commoner).

Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wills are gardeners; so that if we will supply it with one *gender* of herbs, or distract it with many, the power and corrigible authority of this lies in our wills.—*Shakespear, Othello*, i. 3.

The other motive,
Why to a publick court I might not go,
Is the great love the general *gender* bear him.
Id., Hamlet, iv. 7.

2. In *Grammar.* Conventional sex attached to certain words, according to the practice of the language.

Sex and *gender* are qualities which belong to substances, but cannot belong to the qualities of substances.—*A. Smith, On the Formation of Languages.*

Cubitus, sometimes cubitum in the neutral *gender*, signifies the lower part of the arm on which we lean.—*Arbuthnot.*

Ulysses speaks of Nausicaa, yet immediately changes the word into the masculine *gender*.—*Broome.*

How far have we *genders* in English? The distinction of sex by wholly different words, such as Boy and Girl, Father and Mother, Horse and Mare, &c. is not *gender*. Neither are words like Manservant and He-goat, contrasted with Maidservant, She-goat, &c. The Latin words Genitrix=a mother, and Genitor=a father, give an approach to *gender* rather than *gender* itself. This is because the difference of sex, though shown by the syllables -or and -ic, is not shown in the inflection. . . . Contrast with this the words Domina=a mistress, and Dominus=a master. . . . It is evident that, if Genitrix is a specimen of *gender*, Domina is something more. It is a specimen of true *gender*.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, English Grammar for Classical Schools*, § 92.

Génder. *v. a.* Engender. *Rare.*

Hath the rain a father? or who hath begotten the drops of dew? out of whose womb came the ice? and the hoary frost of heaven, who hath *gendred* it?—*Job*, xxxviii. 28, 29.

Foolish and unlearned questions avoid, knowing that they do *gender* strifes.—2 *Timothy*, ii. 23.

Génder. *v. n.* Copulate; breed; engender. *Rare.*

A cistern for foul toads
To *gender* in. *Shakespear, Othello*, iv. 2.

Thou shalt not let thy cattle *gender* with a diverse kind.—*Leviticus*, xix. 19.

Genealógical. *adj.* Pertaining to genealogies.

Among the rest was the room in which James I. died, and a portico with a *genealogical* tree of the house of Cecil painted on the walls.—*Gough, Topography, Thecbalds.*

Geneálogist. *s.* [Gr. γενεά = generation, in the sense of life of a son as compared with that of his father, + λόγος = word, system, principle.] One who studies pedigrees, descents, or genealogies; one who traces descents.

Considering what trash is thought worthy to be hoarded by *genealogists*, the following may not be a despicable addition to those repositories.—*Walpole.*

Geneálogize. *v. n.* Investigate genealogies

Geneálogizing. *verbal abs.* Study of genealogies.

In the same rage of *genealogizing*, they framed the descent of Jesus Christ from Adam through the Levitical and regal tribes, the Jewish patriarchs judges, kings, prophets, and priests.—*Warton, History of English Poetry*, ii. 178. (Ord MS.)

Geneálogy. *s.* History of the succession of families; enumeration of descent in order of succession; pedigree.

The ancients ranged chaos into several regions; and in that order successively rising one from another, as if it was a pedigree or *genealogy*.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Generabílity. *s.* Capability of being generated.

I am not disposed to enlarge my treatise with those dark but important enquiries, so often affording scope to the figments and whimsies of men of sense—the genealogy of the passions, the origin of ideas, and the *generability* of mind.—*Johnstone, On Madness*, pref.

Génerable. *adj.* Capable of being generated.

Others say, that the forms of particular words are *generable* and corruptible.—*Bentley, Sermons*, 6.

Géneral. *s.* [from Fr. *général.*] One who has the command over an army.

A *general* is one that hath power to command an army.—*Locke.*

The war's whole art each private soldier knows,
And with a *gen'ral's* love of conquest glows.
Addison, The Campaign.

Géneral. *adj.* [see Genus.]

1. Constituting a genus: (as opposed to *particular* and *special*).

They, because some have been admitted without trial, make that fault *general* which is particular.—*Whitgift.*

It is to our immortal countryman, Bacon, that we owe the broad announcement of this grand and fertile principle; and the developement of the idea, that the whole of natural philosophy consists entirely of a series of inductive generalizations, commencing with the most circumstantially stated particulars, and carried up to universal laws, or axioms, which comprehend in their statements every subordinate degree of generality; and of a corresponding series of inverted reasoning from *generals* to particulars, by which these axioms are traced back into their remotest consequences, and all particular propositions deduced from them; as well those by whose immediate considerations we rose to their discovery, as those of which we had no previous knowledge.—*Sir J. Herschel, Discourse on Natural Philosophy*, art. 96.

The function of naming, and particularly of *general* names, in induction, may be recapitulated as follows. Every inductive inference which is good at all, is good for a whole class of *cases*. . . . We can only secure its being remembered, or give ourselves even a chance of carrying in our memory any considerable number of such uniformities, by registering them through the medium of permanent signs; which (being, from the nature of the case, signs not of an individual fact, but of an uniformity, that is, of an indefinite number of facts similar to one another) are *general* signs; universals; *general* names, and *general* propositions. And here I cannot omit to notice an oversight committed by some eminent metaphysicians; who have said that the cause of our using *general* names is the infinite multitude of individual objects, which, making it impossible to have a name for each, compels us to make one name serve for many. This is a very limited view of the function of *general* names. Even if there were a name for every individual object, we should require *general* names as much as we now do. . . . It is only by means of *general* names that we can convey any information, predicate any attribute, even of an individual, much more of a class. Rigorously speaking we could get on without any other *general* names than the abstract names of attributes; all our propositions might be of the form 'such an individual object possesses such an attribute,' or 'such an attribute is always (or never) conjoined with such another attribute.' In fact, however, mankind have always given *general* names to objects as well as attributes, and indeed before attributes: but *the general* names given to objects imply attributes, derive their whole meaning from attributes; and are chiefly useful as the language by means of which we predicate the attributes which they connote.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, b. iv. ch. iii. §§ 3-4.

2. Abstract.

A *general* idea is an idea in the mind, considered there as separated from time and place, and so capable to represent any particular being that is conformable to it.—*Locke.*

3. Public; relating to the common weal, or community at large.

Nor would we deign him burial of his men,
Till he disbursed at St. Colmeskill isle,
Ten thousand dollars to our *gen'ral* use.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 2.

Nor fail'd they to express how much they prais'd,
That for the *general* safety he despis'd
His own. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 481.

4. Not directed to any single object, or for any particular application or employment: (as 'a *general* servant,' opposed to *cook, lady's maid*, or a special and professed one).

If the same thing be peculiarly evil, that *general* aversion will be turned into a particular hatred against it.—*Bishop Sprat.*

5. Having relation to all.

The wall of Paradise upsprung,
Which to our *general* sire gave prospect large
Into his nether empire neighb'ring round.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 143.

6. Lax.

Where the author speaks more strictly and particularly on any theme, it will explain the more loose and *general* expressions.—*Watts, On the Improvement of the Mind.*

7. Vulgar; plebeian. See second sense of General, *s.* and Generality.

You will rather show our *general* lowts
How you can frown. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, iii. 2.

8. Free from details or complications; compendious.

I have been bold,
(For that I knew it the most *general* way,)
To them to use your signet and your name.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, ii. 2.

9. ? Generous.

She's *general*, she's free, she's liberall,
Of hand and purse she's open unto all;
She is no miserable hidebound wretch,
To please her friend at any time she'll stretch;
At once she can speak true or lie on either,
And is at home, abroad, and altogether.
Taylor (the Water-poet).

Construction, especially with the names of persons invested with office, *adjectival*, e.g. 'attorney, solicitor, vicar, inspector *general*.'

Général. *s.* [from the *adjective.*]

1. Whole; totality; main, without insisting on particulars.

In particulars our knowledge begins, and so spreads itself by degrees to *generals*.—*Locke.*

With *in*.

That which makes an action fit to be commanded or forbidden, can be nothing else, *in general*, but its tendency to promote or hinder the attainment of some end.—*Norris.*

I have considered Milton's Paradise Lost in the fable, the characters, the sentiments, and the language; and have shewn that he excels, *in general*, under each of these heads.—*Addison.*

An history painter paints man *in general*; a portrait painter, a particular man, and consequently a defective model.—*Sir J. Reynolds.*

2. The public; the vulgar: (with *the*).

Neither my place, nor aught I heard of business,
Hath raised me from my bed; nor doth *the general*
Take hold on me; for my particular grief
Ingluts and swallows other sorrows.
Shakespear, Othello, i. 3.

The play, I remember, pleased not the million; 'twas caviare to *the general*; but it was as I received it, and others, whose judgment in such matters cried in the top of mine, an excellent play.—*Id., Hamlet*, ii. 2.

Undervaluing many particulars (which they truly esteemed), as rather to be consented to than that *the general* should suffer.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*, b. v.

Generália. *s.* [Lat. plural neuter of *generalis.*] Generalities.

Science, therefore, following one cause to its various effects, while art traces one effect to its multiplied and diversified causes and conditions; there is need of a set of intermediate scientific truths, derived from the higher generalities of science, and destined to serve as the *generalia* or first principles of the various arts.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, b. vi. ch. xi. § 5.

Generalíssimo. *s.* [Italian.] Supreme commander.

Priuli had passed through all the principal charges of the state in the civil way; and had lastly in the military been *generalissimo*.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Commission of *generalissimo* was likewise given to the prince.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Pompey had deserved the name of Great; and Alexander with the same cognomination was *generalissimo* of Greece.—*Sir T. Browne.*

The officers of the *generalissimo* of the world, that are as the eyes and ears of the great king, in the seeing and hearing all things.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbalistica*, p. 183.

Ingratitude . . . a sin of an universal comprehension; and, as I may so speak, the *generalissimo* of sins, having an influence upon all the particular sins and irregularities of our practice.—*South, Sermons*, ix. 118.

Is he? I see him coming—huzza! I'll blow him to the devil, if he were *generalissimo*.—*G. Colman the younger, The Poor Gentleman*, v. 2.

[*Généralissime*, French, from *general*. Addison, having termed Agamemnon *generalissimo* of the Grecian expedition, (Tatler, 152,) is reproved by Bishop Hurd with this reflection on the word: 'Instead of this cant and ludicrous term, he should have used the more noble one of *general*, or *commander in chief*.' (Addison's Works, edit. Hurd, vol. ii. 337.) The examples from Clarendon and Browne, given by Dr. Johnson, might have served to rescue the word from such a charge. The authorities of Sir Henry Wotton, Henry More, and South, which I add, further shew the serious manner in which the word is used. —*Todd.*]

Generálity. *s.*

1. State of being general; quality of including species or particulars; value of a generalization.

Because the curiosity of man's wit doth with peril wade farther in the search of things than were convenient, the same is thereby restrained unto such *generalities* as, everywhere offering themselves, are apparent to men of the weakest conceit.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

These certificates do only in the *generality* mention the parties contumacies and disobedience.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

2. Main body; bulk; common mass: (with *the*).

Necessity, not extending to *the generality*, but resting upon private heads.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

By his own principles he excludes from salvation *the generality* of his own church; that is, all that do not believe upon his grounds.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

The generality of the English have such a favourable opinion of treason, nothing can cure them.—*Addison.*

They publish their ill-natured discoveries with a secret pride, and applaud themselves for the singularity of their judgement, which has found a flaw in what *the generality* of mankind admires.—*Id.*

Generalizátion. *s.* Act or process of grouping in a genus.

The original invention of such words would require a yet greater effort of abstraction, and *generalization*, than that of nouns adjective.—*A. Smith, On the Formation of Languages.*

Generalization [is] the act of comprehending under a common name several objects agreeing in some point which we abstract from each of them, and which that common name serves to indicate.—*Whately, Logic*, index.

For a few well-observed facts, rational deductions, and cautious *generalisations*, we have whole clouds of systems and doctrines, of speculations and fancies, built merely on the workings of the imagination, and the labours of the closet.—*Lawrence, Lectures*, iii. (Ord MS.)

In our inquiries into the nature of the inductive process, we must not confine our notice to such *generalizations* from experience as profess to be universally true. There is a class of inductive truths avowedly not universal; in which it is not pretended that the predicate is always true of the subject; but the value of which, as *generalizations*, is nevertheless extremely great. An important portion of the field of inductive knowledge does not consist of universal truths, but of approximations to such truths; and when a conclusion is said to rest on probable evidence, the premises it is drawn from are usually *generalizations* of this sort.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, b. iii. ch. xxiii. § 1.

The class of fallacies of which we are now to speak is the most extensive of all: embracing a greater number and variety of unfounded inferences than any of the other classes, and which it is even more difficult to reduce to subclasses or species. If the attempt made in the preceding books to define the principles of well-grounded *generalization* has been successful, all *generalizations* not conformable to those principles might, in a certain sense, be brought under the present class: when however the rules are known and kept in view, but a casual lapse committed in the application of them, this is a blunder, not a fallacy. To entitle an error of *generalization* to the latter epithet, it must be committed on principle; there must lie in it some erroneous general conception of the inductive process; the legitimate mode of drawing conclusions from observation and experiment must be fundamentally misconceived.—*Ibid.* b. v. ch. v. § 1.

Généralize. *v. a.*

1. Arrange in a genus.

Sometimes the name of an individual is given to a general conception, and thereby the individual in a manner *generalised*.—*Reid.*

New opinions, founded on a legitimate process of observation and inference, are generally worked out in solitude by persons of studious and reflective habits. . . . Respecting opinions so formed and so propagated, no general proposition can be laid down. Their character as to soundness will depend on the peculiarities of the several persons with whom they originate; and the reception which they meet with from the public will be determined by its capacity to form a judgment on the matter. For example: the existence of a man with such mighty powers of discovery and demonstration as Newton, and the recognition of his doctrines among his contemporaries, depend upon causes which do not admit of being *generalized*.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. ix. § 1.

So, too, the proper relation between the people and their rulers, and the amount of liberty which the people should possess, instead of being inductively *generalized* from an historical inquiry into the circumstances which had produced most happiness, might, in the opinion of Hutcheson, be ascertained by reasoning from the nature of government, and from the ends for which it was instituted.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. vi.

The two general functions of the article definite equally in Greek and English are, 1st, to individualize, as, e.g. 'It is not any sword that will do; I will have The sword of my father;' 2nd, the very opposite function, viz. to *generalize* in the highest degree—a use which our best English grammars wholly overlook—as, e.g. 'Let The sword give way to The gown;' not that particular sword, but every sword.—*De Quincey, Style.*

2. Invest with a character of generality in the sense of latitude or laxity.

There would be an anterior question. We should first be called to do, in our law and policy, what has been already done in reference to personal qualifications for office; to *generalise* and relax our obligation; to contemplate, in what is deemed a liberal spirit, the advancement, not merely of the interests of the Church, but of religion at large, under the different forms of it bearing the Christian name.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. viii.

Généralize. *v. n.* Indulge or exercise one's self in generalizing.

(For example see Generalizing, *part. adj.*)

Généralizer. *s.* One who generalizes.

The most vivid imagination of the boldest *generaliser* or speculator upon the unity of organisation in the animal kingdom could never have divined that the lernæa and the cirriped were at one period of their lives locomotive animals, swimming about under very similar forms, and by almost identical natatory instruments.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, ch. xiii.

Généralizing. *part. adj.* Tending to, or consisting in, generalization.

The reviewer holds that we pass from special experiences to universal truths in virtue of 'the inductive propensity—the irresistible impulse of the mind to *generalize* ad infinitum.' I have already given reasons why I cannot adopt the former expression; but I do not see why space, time, number, cause, and the rest, may not be termed different forms of the impulse of the mind to *generalize*. But if we put together all the fundamental ideas as results of the *generalizing* impulse, we must still separate them as different modes of action of that impulse, showing themselves in various characteristic ways in the axioms and modes of reasoning which belong to different sciences. The *generalizing* impulse in one case proceeds according to the idea of space; in another, according to the idea of mechanical cause; and so in other subjects.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, note on ch. x.

Généralizing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who generalizes; process by which generalizations are made.

The operations of the understanding by which we are enabled to form general conceptions . . . appear to me to be three: First, the resolving . . . a subject into its known attributes and giving a name to each. . . . Secondly, the observing of one or more such attributes to be common to many subjects. The first is by philosophers called abstraction; the second may be called *generalising*; but both are commonly included under the name of abstraction. It is difficult to say which of them goes first. . . . It seems . . . that we cannot generalise without some degree of abstraction; but, I apprehend, we may abstract without *generalising*. . . . A third operation . . . [is that] by which . . . we form abstract notions of the genera and species of things.—*Reid, Inquiry into the Human Mind*, essay v. ch. iii.

Généralizing. *adv.* In a general manner.

1. Without specification or exact limitation.

Generally we would not have those that read this work of Sylva Sylvarum, account it strange that we have set down particulars untried.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. In the main; without minute detail; in the whole taken together.

Generally speaking, they live very quietly.—*Addison, Guardian.*

Generally speaking, they have been gaining ever since, though with frequent interruptions.—*Swift.*

How many sacraments hath Christ ordained in his church?—Two only, as *generally* necessary to salvation, that is to say baptism and the supper of the Lord.—*Church Catechism.*

Géneralness. *s.* Attribute suggested by General; wide extent, though short of universality; frequency; commonness: (Generality *commoner*).

They had, with a general consent, rather springing by the *generalness* of the cause than of any artificial practice, set themselves in arms.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Géneralship. *s.* Conduct of one who commands an army: (applied, generally, to good or bad management or tact).

Cicero laughs, in one of his letters, at his *generalship.*—*Bolingbroke, Letters on History.*

This is looked upon in no other light, but as an artful stroke of *generalship* in Trim to raise a dust.—*Sterne.*

The king was still only a learner of the military art. He acknowledged, at a later period, that his success on this occasion was to be attributed, not at all to his own *generalship*, but solely to the valour and steadiness of his troops.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Frederic the Great.*

Géneralty. *s.* Whole; totality. *Rare.*

The municipal laws of this kingdom are of a vast extent, and include in their *generalty* all those several laws which are allowed as the rule of justice and judicial proceedings.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Génerant. *s.* [see Generate.] Begetting or productive power.

Some believe the soul made by God, some by angels, and some by the *generant*: whether it be immediately created or traduced hath been the great ball of contention.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

In such pretended generations the *generant* or active principle is supposed to be the sun, which, being an inanimate body, cannot act otherwise than by his heat.—*Ray.*

Génerate. *v. a.* [Lat. *generatus*, pass. part. of *genero*; pres. part. *generans, -antis*; *generatio, -onis*; *generabilis* = capable of being generated or engendered.]

1. Beget; propagate.

Those creatures which being wild *generate* seldom, being tame, *generate* often.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

God created the great whales, and each
Soul living, each that crept, which plenteously
The waters *generated* by their kinds;
And every bird of wing after his kind;
And saw that it was good, and blessed them.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 391.

2. Cause; produce.

Sounds are *generated* where there is no air at all. *Bacon.*

Whatever *generates* a quantity of good chyle, must likewise *generate* milk.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

The modes of consciousness called pressure, motion, sound, light, heat, are effects produced in us by agencies which, as otherwise expended, crush or fracture pieces of matter, *generate* vibrations in surrounding objects, cause chemical combinations, and reduce substances from a solid to a liquid form. —*Herbert Spencer, Elements of Psychology.*

When impressions have been so often experienced in conjunction, that each of them calls up readily and instantaneously the ideas of the whole group, those ideas sometimes melt and coalesce into one another, and appear not several ideas, but one; in the same manner as when the seven prismatic colours are presented to the eye in rapid succession, the sensation produced is that of white. But as in this last case it is correct to say that the seven colours when they rapidly follow one another *generate* white, but not that they actually are white; so it appears to me that the complex idea, formed by the blending together of several simpler ones, should, when it really appears simple, (that is when the separate elements are not consciously distinguishable in it,) be said to result from, or be *generated* by, the simple ideas, not to consist of them. Our idea of an orange really consists of the simple ideas of a certain colour, a certain form, a certain taste and smell, &c., because we can by interrogating our consciousness, perceive all these elements in the idea. But we cannot perceive, in so apparently simple a feeling as our perception of the shape of an object by the eye, all that multitude of ideas derived from other senses, without which it is well ascertained that no such visual perception would ever have had existence; nor, in our idea of extension, can we discover those elementary ideas of existence, derived from our muscular frame, in which Dr. Brown has shown it to be highly probable that the idea originates. These therefore are cases of mental chemistry: in which it is proper to say that the simple ideas *generate*, rather than that they compose, the complex ones.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, b. vi. ch. iv.

Generátion. *s.*

1. Act of begetting or producing.

Seals make excellent impressions; and so it may be thought of sounds in their first *generation*: but then the dilation of them, without any new sealing, shews they cannot be impressions.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

If we deduce the several races of mankind in the several parts of the world from *generation*, we must imagine the first numbers of them, who in any place agree upon any civil constitutions, to assemble as so many heads of families whom they represent.—*Sir W. Temple.*

The natural functions are those which without the intervention of the will operate on their proper occasions to preserve the bodies of animals; they are digestion, absorption, nutrition; to which was added *generation*. The animal functions are those which involve perception and will, by which the animal is distinguished from the vegetable; they are sensibility, locomotion, and voice.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, b. ix. ch. iii.

2. Family; race.

Y'are a dog.—
Thy mother's of my *generation*: what's she, if I be a dog? *Shakespear, Timon of Athens*, i. 1.

3. Progeny; offspring.

The barb'rous Scythian,
Or he that makes his *generation* messes
To gorge his appetite, shall to my bosom
Be as well neighbour'd.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.

4. Single succession; one gradation in the scale of genealogical descent.

This *generation* shall not pass till all these things be fulfilled.—*Matthew*, xxiv. 34.

A marvellous number were excited to the conquest of Palestine, which with singular virtue they performed, and held that kingdom some few *generations*. —*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

5. Age.

By some of the ancients a *generation* was fixed at an hundred years; by others at an hundred and ten; by others at thirty-three, thirty, twenty-five, and twenty: but it is remarked, that the continuance of *generations* is so much longer as they come nearer to the more ancient times.—*Calmet.*

Every where throughout all *generations* and ages of the Christian world, no church ever perceived the word of God to be against it.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Génerative. *adj.*

1. Having the power of propagation.

He gave to all that have life a power *generative*, thereby to continue their species and kinds.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

In grains and kernels the greatest part is but the nutriment of that *generative* particle, so disproportionable unto it.—*Sir T. Browne.*

2. Prolific; having the power of production; fruitful.

If there hath been such a gradual diminution of the *generative* faculty upon the earth, why was there not the like decay in the production of vegetables? —*Bentley.*

Génerator. *s.*

1. Power which begets, causes, or produces.

Imagination assimilates the idea of the *generator* into the reality in the thing engendered.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

2. One who begets.

Adam hath not only fallen from his Creator, but we ourselves from Adam, our primary *generator*.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, i. 28.

Genéric. *adj.* Relating to, or consisting in, the classification of objects under genera, as opposed to species.

Though wine differs from other liquids, in that it is the juice of a certain fruit; yet this is but a general or *generick* difference; for it does not distinguish wine from cyder or perry: the specifick difference of wine, therefore, is its pressure from the grape.—*Watts, Logick.*

These men—whom modern writers set down as the Sophists, and denounce as the moral pestilence of their age—were not distinguished in any marked or *generic* way from their predecessors.—*Grote, History of Greece*, pt. ii. ch lxvii.

Porto Santo, for instance, is a very small island (not more than seven miles in length), yet the number of endemic species which it includes is so perfectly astounding that it may be appropriately termed a *generic* area of radiation.... It would seem, when viewed on a broad scale, as if particular districts throughout the world had been made as it were the special fields for the exercise of the creative force,—or that, *generic* areas of radiation were part of the elementary design. Thus, Professor E. Forbes records his belief that most, if not indeed all, of the terrestrial animals and plants now inhabiting Britain are members of specific centres beyond its bounds,—they having migrated to it over a continuous land, before, during, or after the glacial epoch. Hence, since the greater number of them are supposed to have come from the central Germanic plains, we may assume that those plains were one of the primary areas of diffusion of a large mass of created beings; Spain may have been another; and certainly all evidence would tend to prove that this vast Atlantic province was, also, well stocked with aboriginal forms.—*T. V. Wollaston, On the Variation of Species*, ch. v.

Genérical. *adj.* Same as Generic.

The word consumption being applicable to a proper and improper, to a true and bastard, consumption, requires a *generical* description quadrate to both.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

Genérically. *adv.* In a generic, or generical, manner.

These have all the essential characters of sea-shells, and shew that they are of the very same specifick gravity with those to which they are so *generically* allied.—*Woodward.*

Generósity. *s.*

1. High birth. *Obsolete.*

To break the heart of *generosity*,
And make bold power look pale.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 1.

Their eyes are commonly black and small, noses little, nails almost as long as their fingers, but serving to distinguish their *generosity*.—*Harris, Voyages*, i. 465. (Trench.)

2. Magnanimity; liberality: (this latter being at present the nearer synonym).

It would not have been your *generosity*, to have passed by such a fault as this.—*Locke.*

Can he be better principled in the grounds of true virtue and *generosity* than his young tutor is?—*Id., Thoughts on Education.*

Génerous. *adj.* [Fr. *généreux*; Lat. *generosus*.]

1. Having a good extraction.

Let her not be poor, how *generous* soever; for a man can buy nothing in the market with gentility. —*Lord Burleigh, Precepts to his Son.*

2. Noble of mind; magnanimous; open of heart.

A *generous* virtue of a vigorous kind,
Pure in the last recesses of the mind. *Dryden.*

That *gen'rous* boldness to defend
An innocent or absent friend. *Swift.*

The *gen'rous* god who wit and gold refines,
And ripens spirits as he ripens mines. *Pope.*

The *gen'rous* critick fann'd the poet's fire,
And taught the world with reason to admire.
Id., Essay on Criticism, pt. i.

Pray for others in such forms, with such length, importunity, and earnestness, as you use for yourself; and you will find all little ill-natured passions die away, your heart grow great and *generous*, delighting in the common happiness of others, as you used only to delight in your own.—*Law.*

In the following the import is intentionally ambiguous or equivocal.

Such was Roscommon, not more learned than good,
With manners *generous* as his noble blood. *Pope.*

3. Used of *animals*. High-spirited; showing blood or breeding; daring; courageous. *Obsolete.*

So the imperial eagle does not stay,
Till the whole carcase he devour;
As if his *gen'rous* hunger understood
That he can never want plenty of food,
He only sucks the tasteful blood. *Cowley.*

Actæon spies
His op'ning hounds, and now he hears their cries:
A *gen'rous* pack. *Addison.*

4. Liberal; munificent.

When from his vest the young companion bore
The cup the *gen'rous* landlord own'd before,
And paid profusely with the precious bowl,
The stinted kindness of this churlish soul.
Parnell, The Hermit.

5. Rich.

Having in a digestive furnace drawn off the ardent spirit from some good sack, the phlegm, even in this *generous* wine, was copious.—*Boyle.*

Those who in southern climes complain,
From Phœbus' rays they suffer pain,
Must own that pain is well repaid,
By *gen'rous* wines beneath a shade. *Swift.*

Génerously. *adv.* In a generous manner.

When all the gods our ruin have foretold,
Yet *generously* he does his arms withhold.
Dryden, Indian Emperour

Génerousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Generous; quality of being generous: (Generosity *commoner*).

The whole Ethnick religion was nothing but a perpetual banishment of all true *generousness* and freedom of mind.—*Spencer on Prodigies*, p. 82: 1665.

Is it possible to conceive that the overflowing

generousness of the Divine Nature would create immortal beings with mean or envious principles?—*Collier, On Kindness.*

Génesis. *s.* [Gr. γένεσις.]

1. Generation; the first book of the Pentateuch, which begins with the account of the creation of the world.

The first [book of Moses] is called *Genesis*, because it contains the history of the creation of the world, with which it begins; and the genealogy of the patriarchs down to the death of Joseph, where it ends.—*Bishop Patrick, Paraphrases and Commentaries on the Old Testament, On Genesis.*

2. In *Biology.* Evolution.

Having concluded what constitutes an individual, we are in a position to deal with the multiplication of individuals. For this, the title *genesis* is here chosen, as being the most comprehensive title—the least specialized in its meaning. By some biologists, generation has been used to signify one method of multiplication, and reproduction to signify another method; and each of these words has been thus rendered in some degree unfit to signify multiplication in general. . . . Up to quite recent times, it was believed, . . . that all the various processes of multiplication observable in different kinds of organisms, have one essential character in common; it was supposed that in every species, the successive generations are alike. It has now been proved, however, that in plants, and in numerous animals, the successive generations are not alike; that from one generation there proceeds another whose members differ more or less in structure from their parents; that these produce others like themselves, or like their parents, or like neither; but that eventually, the original form re-appears. Instead of there being, as in the cases most familiar to us, a constant recurrence of the same form, there is a cyclical recurrence of the same form. These two distinct processes of multiplication may be aptly termed homo-*genesis* and hetero-*genesis*. Unfortunately the word hetero-*genesis*, has been already used as a synonyme for spontaneous generation. Save by those few who believe in spontaneous generation, however, little objection will be felt to using the word in a sense that seems much more appropriate. The kind of *genesis*, once supposed to be universal, in which the successive generations are alike, is always sexual *genesis*; or, as it has been otherwise called—gamo-*genesis*. In every species of organism which multiplies by homo-*genesis*, each generation consists of males and females; and from the fertilized germs they produce, the next generation of similar males and females arises. . . . In ovo-viviparous *genesis*, there is an internal incubation; and though the young are in this case finally detached from the parent in the shape of eggs, they do not leave the parent's body until after they have assumed something like the parental form. Looking around, we find that homo-*genesis* is universal among the vertebrata: there is no known vertebrate animal but what arises from a fertilized germ, and unites into its single individuality the whole products of this fertilized germ.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*, ch. vii.

Almost losing, though it ultimately does, the marks of its inferential *genesis*; it needs but to watch the use of new metaphors and the coining of new words, to see under a disguised form, the same fundamental intuition of likeness of relations.—*Id., First Principles*, § 43.

The *genesis* of all other modes of force from chemical action, scarcely needs pointing out.—*Id., The Correlation and Equivalence of Forces.*

Génet. *s.* Small-sized Spanish horse.

You'll have your nephews neigh to you; you'll have coursers for cousins, and *genets* for germanes.—*Shakespear, Othello*, i. 1.

He shews his statue too, where placed on high,
The *genet* underneath him seems to fly.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

Génet. *s.* [?] Animal akin to weazels so called.

The next subdivision of the Viverræ are the *genets*. . . . From their slender and elongated body, pointed muzzle, . . . we might feel inclined to refer them to the family of the martens. But a more attentive examination, and a more detailed study of their organization, prove their approximation to the civets, by the side of which they are accordingly arranged in a particular group.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

Genethliacal. *adj.* [Gr. γενεθλιακός.] Pertaining to nativities as calculated by astronomers; showing the configurations of the stars at any birth. *Rare.*

The night immediately before he was slighting the art of those foolish astrologers, and *genethliacal* ephemerists, that use to pry into the horoscope of nativities.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

The *genethliacal* astrologers have other signs, more subtle, though perhaps not much more certain.—*Ferrand, Love Melancholy*, p. 149.

Genethliálogy. *s.* System of pedigrees. *Rare.*

It seems by Strabo, that one of the sects of the Chaldeans did so hold to astronomy still, that they wholly rejected *genethlialogy*.—*Stillingfleet, Origines Sacræ*, b. i. ch. iii. (Ord MS.)

Genethliátic. *s.* One who calculates nativities. *Rare.*

The truth of astrological predictions is not to be referred to the constellations: the *genethliaticks* conjecture by the disposition, temper, and complexion of the person.—*Drummond.*

Genéva. *s.* See Gin.

Bid him sleep:
'Tis a sign he has ta'en his liquor; and if you meet
An officer preaching of sobriety,
Unless he read it in *Geneva* print,
Lay him by the heels. *Massinger, Duke of Milan.*

Génial. *adj.* [Lat. *genialis.*]

1. Relating to propagation. *Obsolete.*

Higher of the *genial* bed by far,
And with mysterious reverence I deem.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 598.

Creator Venus, *genial* pow'r of love,
The bliss of men below and gods above!
Dryden, Fables.

2. Giving cheerfulness or supporting life.

Nor will the light of life continue long,
But yields to double darkness nigh at hand;
So much I feel my *genial* spirits droop.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 592.

3. Natural; native. *Obsolete.*

It chiefly proceedeth from natural incapacity, and *genial* indisposition.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

4. Gay; merry.

The celebrated drinking ode of this *genial* archdeacon [Walter de Mapes] has the regular returns of the monkish rhyme.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, vol. i. diss. 2.

Geniality. *s.* Genial character: (more especially in respect to natural cheerfulness, or agreeable warmth of temper or manner).

He had a natural *geniality* of disposition that endeared him to his friends.—*Talfourd, Memoirs of Lamb.*

Génially. *adv.* In a genial manner.

1. By genius; naturally. *Obsolete.*

Some men are *genially* disposed to some opinions, and naturally as averse to others.—*Sir R. Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

2. Cheerfully.

The splendid sun *genially* warmeth the fertile earth.—*Harris, Hermes*, b. ii. ch. iii.

Geniculátion. *s.* Act of kneeling: (Genuflexion *commoner*).

There are five points in question: the solemn festivities: the private use of either sacrament; *geniculation* at the eucharist, &c.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 307.

Génie. *s.* [Fr.] Inclination; disposition; turn of mind. *Not naturalized.*

Dr. J. Wallis, the keeper of the University registers, &c. did put into the hands of A. Wood the keys of the school-tower, and the key of the room where the said registers, &c. are reposed, to the end that he might advance his esurient *genie* in antiquities.—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 147.

Génio. *s.* [Italian.] Man of a particular turn of mind. *Rare, not naturalized.*

Some *genios* are not capable of pure affection; and a man is born with talents for it as much as for poetry, or any other science.—*Tatler.*

Génitals. *s. pl.* Parts belonging to generation.

Ham is conceived to be Jupiter, who was the youngest son, who is said to have cut off the *genitals* of his father.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Géniting. *s.* [see Jenneting.] Early apple so called.

In July come early pears and plumbs in fruit, *genitings*, and codlins.—*Bacon.*

Génitive. *adj.* [Lat. *genitivus.*] In *Grammar.* Name of the second case in Latin.

All relatives are said to reciprocate, or mutually infer each other; and therefore they are often expressed by this case, that is to say, the *genitive*.—*Harris, Hermes*, b. ii. ch. iv.

The relation of possession, or belonging, is often expressed by a case, or different ending of the substantive. The case answers to the *genitive* case in the Latin, and may still be so called, though perhaps more properly the possessive case.—*Bishop Lowth, A short Introduction to English Grammar.*

Génitor. *s.* Sire; father. *Rare.*

Profane legends . . . termed by their *genitors* and forefathers golden legends.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 12: 1616.

Whosoever is generative, is from him which is the *genitor*.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. i.

Génitories. *s.* Genitals. *Rare.*

They cut off his *genitories* (and they say he was hung like an ass), and sent them for a present to the Duke of Main.—*Howell, Letters*, b. i. lett. xix. (Ord MS.)

Géniture. *s.* Generation; birth.

This work, by merit first of fame secure,
Is likewise happy in its *geniture*.
Dryden, Epistle to Sir R. Howard.

Génius. *s.* (for plural see extract from Campbell).

1. Protecting or ruling power of men, places, or things.

There is none but he
Whose being I do fear: and, under him,
My *genius* is rebuk'd; as it is said
Mark Antony's was by Cæsar.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 1.

The *genius* and the mortal instruments
Are then in council; and the state of man,
Like to a little kingdom, suffers then.
Id., Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

And as I wake, sweet musick breathe,
Sent by some spirit to mortals good,
Or th' unseen *genius* of the wood.
Milton, Il Penseroso, 152.

And the tame demon that should guard my throne,
Shrinks at a *genius* greater than his own. *Dryden.*

To your glad *genius* sacrifice this day;
Let common meats respectfully give way. *Id.*

Still had she gaz'd; but midst the tide
Two angel forms were seen to glide,
The *genii* of the stream. *Gray.*

The word *genii* hath by some writers been erroneously adopted for *geniuses*. Each is a plural of the same word *genius*, but in different senses. When *genius* in the singular means a separate spirit or demon, good or bad, the plural is *genii*; when it denotes mental abilities, or a person eminently possessed of these, the plural is *geniuses*.—*Campbell, Philosophy of Rhetoric*, b. ii. ch. iii. (Ord MS.)

2. Man endowed with superior faculties.

There is no little writer of Pindarick who is not mentioned as a prodigious *genius*.—*Addison.*

Among great *geniuses*, those few draw the admiration of all the world upon them, and stand up as the prodigies of mankind, who by mere strength of natural parts, and without any assistance of art or learning, have produced works that were the delight of their own times, and the wonder of posterity.—*Id., Spectator*, no. 160.

3. Mental power or faculties.

The state and order does proclaim
The *genius* of that royal dame. *Waller.*

4. Disposition of nature by which any one is qualified for some peculiar employment.

Your majesty's sagacity, and happy *genius* for natural history, is a better preparation for enquiries of this kind than all the dead learning of the schools.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*, pref.

One science only will one *genius* fit;
So vast is art, so narrow human wit.
Pope, Essay on Criticism.

5. Nature; disposition.

Studious to please the *genius* of the times,
With periods, points, and tropes he slurs his crimes.
Dryden.

Another *genius* and disposition improper for philosophical contemplations is not so much from the narrowness of their understanding, as because they will not take time to extend them.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*, pref.

He tames the *genius* of the stubborn plain. *Pope.*

Gent. *adj.* Gentle; fair; fine; delicate. *Obsolete.*

Gowns of silk; why those be too bad, side wide with a witness,
Small and *gent* i' the waist, but backs as broad as a burgess
Needless noughts, as crisps and scarfs, worn a la morisco,
Fumed with sweets, as sweet as chaste, no want but abundance. *R. Greene.*

Vespasian, with great spoil and rage,
Forewasted all: till Genuissa *gent*
Persuaded him to cease. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

She that was noble, wise, as fair and *gent*,
Cast how she might their harmless lives preserve.
Fairfax.

Gent. *s.* Abbreviation for Gentleman.

'I fear you are speaking on a subject of which I know nothing,' said Coningsby, smiling; 'I do not understand business at all; though I am not surprised that, being at Manchester, you should suppose so.'—'Ah! not in business. Hem! Professional?'—'No,' said Coningsby, 'I am nothing.'—'Ah! an independent *gent*; hem! and a very pleasant thing, too.'—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, b. iv. ch. ii.

'Whom could we get but him to drink Laura's home-made wine?' The truth is the *gents* who came from the city to dine at the Oval could not be induced to drink it.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xiii.

And behold at this moment the reverend *gent*

enters from the vestry.—*Thackeray, The Newcomes*, ii. 59: ed. 1861.

Genteél. *adj.* [Fr. *gentil.*]

1. Having a character of gentility; polite; elegant in behaviour, manner, mien, or dress; civil.

He had a *genteeler* manner of binding the chains of his kingdom than most of his predecessors.—*Swift, To Gay.*

Several ladies that have twice her fortune, are not able to be always so *genteel*, and so constant at all places of pleasure and expence.—*Law.*

So spruce that he can never be *genteel.*—*Tatler.*

'The society is very good still, is it not?'—'Oh, very *genteel*,' replied the man; 'but not so dashing as it used to be' (oh! these horrid words! low enough to suit even the author of ——.—*Sir E. B. Lytton, Pelham.*

2. As applied to the *stage*, indicating the manners of gentlemen: (as opposed to *fools, buffoons*, or other exaggerated characters).

Their poets have no notion of *genteel* comedy, and fall into the most filthy double meanings when they have a mind to make their audience merry.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Genteélish. *adj.* Somewhat genteel. *Rare.*

If a young woman has a *genteelish* education, and a small fortune, she stands upon the brink of destruction; and even if she is desirous, she scarcely knows what trade to put herself to, in order to be out of the way of temptation.—*Josiah Tucker, Essay on Trade*, p. 157. (Ord MS.)

Genteélly. *adv.* In a genteel manner.

Those that would be *genteelly* learned, need not purchase it at the dear rate of being atheists.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica*, preface.

After a long fatigue of eating and drinking, and babbling, he concludes the great work of dining *genteelly.*—*South, Sermons.*

She is not handsome, being very sickly, but seems lively, and *genteelly* shaped.—*Swinburne, Travels through Spain*, let. xxxix.

Genteélness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Genteel.

He had a genius full of *genteelness* and spirit, having nothing that was ungraceful in his postures and dresses.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Parmegiano has dignified the *genteelness* of modern effeminacy, by uniting it with the simplicity of the ancients and the grandeur and severity of Michael Angelo.—*Sir J. Reynolds.*

Géntian. *s.* [Lat. *gentiana*; said to be named after *Gentius*, king of Illyria, who first discovered the virtues of the plant.] Native plants so called of the genus Gentiana.

We in England call it crosswort *gentian*; but the ordinary sort is called felwort, which is a mongrel word mixed of Latin and English together, or bitterwort, and of some baldmoney. The Latins call the lesser sort *gentianella.*—*Cole, Adam in Paradise*, ch. cxxx.

The root of *gentian* is large and long, of a tolerably firm texture, and remarkably tough: it has a faintish and disagreeable smell, and an extremely bitter taste.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

If it be fistulous, and the orifice small, dilate it with *gentian* roots.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Géntianélla. *s.* Garden plant so called of the genus Gentiana: (it is also given as an approximately English name to the rare native plant Schwertia).

(For example see first extract under Gentian.)

Géntile. *s.* [Lat. *gentilis.*—Its import here is not so much that of a derivative of *gens*, with its ordinary Latin signification of clan, sept, family, caste, or tribual division in general, as that of the Greek ἐθνικός, from ἔθνος = nation. And, even of this, the sense is that of the Greek of the New Testament rather than that of the classical writers, or the language in general.] One belonging to the nations of the world in general, as opposed to the particular and privileged nation of the Jews; i.e. the nations beyond the pale of the true religion. As Christianity spread, it meant heathen or pagan. For the strictly *Latin* meaning of *gens*, see Gentle.

Tribulation and anguish upon every soul that doeth evil, of the Jew first, and also of the *gentile.*—*Romans*, ii. 2.

Gentiles or infidels, in those actions, upon both the spiritual and temporal good, have been in one pursuit conjoined.—*Bacon.*

Gentilésse. *s.* [Fr. *gentillesse.*] Character of a person of gentle birth. *Obsolete.*

Her yeares advancing her to the use of reason, there was a pretty emulation among them, who should render her mistresse of the most *gentilesse*, and teach her the most witty and subtle discourses, to serve her upon all occasions.—*History of Francion*: 1655. (Nares by H. & W.)

She with her wedding clothes undresses
Her complaisance and *gentilesses.*
Butler, Hudibras.

Géntilish. *adj.* Heathenish; pagan. *Rare.*

Not filing the tongue of Scripture to a *Gentilish* idiom.—*Milton, Tetrachordon.*

Géntilism. *s.* Heathenism; paganism.

If invocation of saints had been produced in the apostolical times, it would have looked like the introducing of *gentilism* again.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

He that if he had been born of heathen parents, or put out to nurse to an Indian, would have sucked in as much of *gentilism.*—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 511.

The Greeks, in the time of sickness and mournings for the dead, retain not only ceremonies by us accounted superstitions, but also savouring somewhat of ancient *gentilism.*—*Sir P. Rycaut, Present State of the Greek and Armenian Churches*, p. 293.

Gentilítious. *adj.* Peculiar to a nation; hereditary; entailed on a family.

That an unsavoury odour is *gentilitious* or national unto the Jews, reason or sense will not induce.—*Sir T. Browne.*

The common cause of this distemper is a particular and perhaps a *gentilitious* disposition of body.—*Arbuthnot.*

Gentility. *s.*

1. Position of a gentleman.

'Tis meet a gentle heart should ever shew
By courtesie the fruit of true *gentility.*
Sir J. Harrington.

I have read Shakespeare at Lincoln's Inn, and have published my Canons of Criticism: and for this I am to be degraded of my *gentility!*—*Edwards, Canons of Criticism*, pref.

All the men of quality [began] to speak the Gallic idiom in their houses, as a high strain of *gentility.*—*Harris, Philological Inquiries.*

2. Genteel character.

I hope for the future the dignity, and I may add (tho' it be an odd word) the *gentility*, of the school, will still be maintained upon a parity with its two sisters; and this I say, being fully convinced we have charity-schools enough already, without sinking so respectable an institution as that of Winchester into that inferior and plebeian class.—*James Harris to Dr. Warton, Wood's Memoirs.* (Ord MS.)

3. Gentry.

Gavelkind must needs, in the end, make a poor *gentility.*—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

4. Paganism; heathenism.

When people began to espy the falsehood of oracles, whereupon all *gentility* was built, their hearts were utterly averted from it.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Géntilize. *v. n.* Live as, affect or become invested with the character of, a gentile.

Géntilizing. *part. adj.* Bearing one's self as a gentile.

This is not my conjecture, but drawn from God's known denouncement against the *gentilizing* Israelites.—*Milton, Way to establish a Free Commonwealth.*

Géntle. *s.* [?] Larva of the fleshfly, and other insects, found in carrion, and used by anglers (to whom the word is probably limited) as a bait.

He will in the three hot months bite at a flagworm, or at a green *gentle.*—*Izaak Walton, Complete Angler.*

Géntle. *adj.* [Fr. *gentil*; from Lat. *gentilis* = connected with, or belonging or attached to, a *gens*; gen. *gentis*; plural *gentes.* Like clan, sept, house, tribe, and several other words of like import, *gens* is a difficult word to render in another language, so much so, that in many works upon the history and constitution of Rome it is left untranslated, and the division to which, for example, Julius Cæsar or Cornelius Sylla belonged, is called the Julian or the Cornelian *gens.* Connection, however, with some *gens* or other was essential to the possession of the highest status in the way of Roman citizenship. Hence, as a series of secondary meanings, *pedigree, lineage, purity of blood, good birth, descent, breeding*, and the like. It is from *gentilis* in this sense, introduced into our own language from the French, that *gentle* = gentleman, and its numerous congeners, are derived. For *gentilis* with another signification, see Gentile.]

1. Well born; well descended, though not noble.

They entering and killing all of the *gentle* and rich faction, for honesty sake broke open all prisons.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

These are the studies wherein our noble and *gentle* youth ought to bestow their time.—*Milton, Tractate on Education.*

Of *gentle* blood, part shed in honour's cause,
Each parent sprung. *Pope.*

2. Befitting a gentleman.

For all so soone as life did me admitt
Into this world, and shewed heaven's light,
From mother's pap I taken was unfitt,
And streight deliver'd to a faery knight,
To be upbrought in *gentle* thews and martial might.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 9, 3.

3. Soft; bland; mild; tame; meek; peaceable.

I am one of those *gentle* ones that will use the devil himself with courtesy.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, iv. 2.

The *gentlest* heart on earth is prov'd unkind.
Fairfax.

Your change was wise; for, had she been deny'd,
A swift revenge had follow'd from her pride:
You from my *gentle* nature had no fears;
All my revenge is only in my tears.
Dryden, Indian Emperour.

4. Soothing; pacific.

And though this sense first *gentle* musick found.
Her proper object is the speech of men.
Sir J. Davies.

Géntle. *s.* Gentleman; man of birth: (Gentleman the *commoner* term).

Gentles, do not reprehend;
If you pardon, we will mend.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, epilogue.

Where is my lovely bride?
How does my father? *Gentles*, methinks you frown.
Id., Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

Spelt *-ile.*

Fine Basil desireth it may be her lot
To grow, as a gilliflower, trim in her pot;
That ladies and *gentiles*, for whom we do serve,
May help him as needeth, poor life to preserve.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Géntle. *v. a.* Make gentle. *Obsolete.*

He to-day that sheds his blood with me,
Shall be my brother; be he never so vile,
This day shall *gentle* his condition.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 3.

Géntlefolk. *s.* Persons distinguished by their birth from the vulgar.

The queen's kindred are made *gentlefolk.*
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 1.

Gentlefolks will not care for the remainder of a bottle of wine; therefore set a fresh one before them.—*Swift.*

Géntleman. *s.* [see Gentle; a *gentleman* being, in the first instance, a member of one of the classes or divisions of the body politic invested with the rights, privileges, or characteristics in general of a *gens*, or some like honourable class. The test of such a relation might be either actual descent, or certain rights and privileges, e.g. that of bearing coat armour, holding certain offices or professions. As long as the criterion is of this kind, the application of the term is comparatively easy; and a *gentleman* is the member of a definite class, the only question being as to the extent to which he has all its characteristics.

Thus far the contrast is between the *gentleman* and the members of the classes below him. As compared, however, with a *nobleman*, he is in a somewhat subaltern position, the *gentry* being often opposed to the *nobility*; though, in reality, every *nobleman* is, *a fortiori*, a gentleman, just as every officer is a soldier; though expressions to the contrary, founded upon refinements as to the characteristics of the class, are common enough on both sides; e.g.

'*Lord* A. is no *gentleman*;' '*Captain* B. is no *soldier*.'

This explains the following definition, which stands as in the previous editions:—]

1. Man of birth; man of extraction, though not noble.

Cain became a churl from the curse of God, and Seth a *gentleman* through his father and mother's blessing.—*Dame Juliana Berners, Treatise on Coat Armour*: 1486.

A civil war was within the bowels of that state, between the *gentlemen* and the peasants.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

I freely told you all the wealth I had
Ran in my veins; I was a *gentleman*.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

Inquire me out some mean-born *gentleman*,
Whom I will marry strait to Clarence' daughter.
Id., Richard III. iv. 2.

He hither came a private *gentleman*,
But young and brave, and of a family
Ancient and noble. *Otway, Orphan.*

You say a long descended race
Makes *gentlemen*, and that your high degree
Is much disparag'd to be match'd with me. *Dryden.*

He is so far from desiring to be used as a *gentleman*, that he desires to be used as the servant of all. —*Law.*

2. The secondary meanings of *gentle* are still more complicated. Whatever in the way of gracefulness or graciousness is either actually connected with, or supposed to be deduced from, the good blood, or the favourable social position, of a gentleman —whatever, too, is suggested by the word *gentle* or *genteel*, may pass as an element in the definition of a gentleman. Hence, there are, in fact, two different words; a member of the class of gentry being one thing, an individual with the characteristics of a gentleman being another. The import of the word, then, varies with the condition of the speaker; the practical rule being that every one, who has any pretensions to it at all, whoever else he may exclude, always includes himself. This tendency to laxity of import is favoured by the ordinary colloquial use of the negative expression '*no gentleman*,' which means a great deal more than *not a gentleman*. In many cases a euphemism for *blackguard*, it has a tendency to dichotomize the whole class of men, making them all either gentlemen or the very opposite. The correlative to *gentleman* in the way of sex is Lady rather than gentlewoman. Lady, however, has a similar relation to Lord.

The dictionary meaning is marked out in a broad, blunt way, and probably includes all that was originally necessary for the correct employment of the term: but in process of time so many collateral associations adhere to words, that whoever should attempt to use them with no other guide than the dictionary, would confound a thousand nice distinctions and subtle shades of meaning which dictionaries take no account of; as we notice in the use of a language in conversation or writing by a foreigner not thoroughly master of it. The history of a word, by showing the causes which determined its use, is in these cases a better guide to its employment than any definition; for definitions can only show its meaning at the particular time, or at most the series of its successive meanings, but its history may show the law by which the succession was produced. The word *gentleman*, for instance, to the correct employment of which a dictionary would be no guide, originally meant simply a man born in a certain rank. From this it came by degrees to connote all such qualities or adventitious circumstances as were usually found to belong to persons of that rank. This consideration at once explains why in one of its vulgar acceptations it means any one who lives without labour, in another without manual labour, and in its more elevated signification it has in every age signified the conduct, character, habits, and outward appearance, in whomsoever found, which, according to the ideas of that age, belonged or were expected to belong to persons born and educated in a high social position.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, b. iv. ch. v. § 1.

3. Term of complaisance: (sometimes *ironical.*)

The same *gentlemen* who have fixed this piece of morality on the three naked sisters dancing hand in hand, would have found out as good a one had there been four of them sitting at a distance, and covered from head to foot.—*Addison.*

You see among men, who are honoured with the common appellation of *gentlemen*, so many contradictions to that character, that it is the utmost ill-fortune to bear it.—*Tatler*, no 66.

4. One who attends the person, or regulates the ceremonial, of a man of rank: (used sometimes *adjectivally*, the page and esquire, as compared with the noble and knight, being its nearest analogues.)

Sir Thomas More, the Sunday after he gave up his chancellorship, came to his wife's pew, and used the usual words of his *gentleman* usher, Madam, my lord is gone.—*Camden.*

Let be call'd before us
That *gentleman* of Buckingham's in person.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 2.

Géntlemanlike. *adj.* Like, or becoming, a gentleman. See Gentlemanly.

Pyramus is a sweet-fac'd man; a proper man as one shall see in a summer's day; a most lovely *gentlemanlike* man.—*Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream*, i. 2.

My father charged you in his will to give me good education: you have train'd me up like a peasant, hiding from me all *gentlemanlike* qualities.—*Id., As you like it*, i. 1.

James supposed that the primate was struck dumb by the irresistible force of reason, and eagerly challenged his grace to produce, with the help of the whole episcopal bench, a satisfactory reply. 'Let me have a solid answer, and in a *gentlemanlike* style; and it may have the effect which you so much desire of bringing me over to your church.'—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. vi.

Géntlemanly. *adj.* [*-ly* = *-like.*] Gentlemanlike, of which it is a secondary form.

For a distinction between the two compounds, see the second extract under Gentlemanship. It implies that a gentleman*like* person may be anything but a gentleman in reality, being merely an imitation of one; whereas to be gentleman*ly* is to have the true and actual character of gentility. Whether the distinction be worth encouraging or neglecting, the identity in the way of derivation should be remembered.

He holdeth himself a gentleman, and scorneth to work, which, he saith, is the life of a peasant or churl; but enureth himself to his weapon, and to the *gentlemanly* trade of stealing!—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Two clergymen stood candidates for a free-school, where a gentleman procured the place for the better scholar and more *gentlemanly* person of the two.—*Swift.*

Géntlemanship. *s.* Carriage of a gentleman; quality of a gentleman.

His fine *gentlemanship* did him no good.—*Lord Halifax.*

He treated me in a *gentlemanlike* manner: it should rather be *gentlemanly*; otherwise it is a reflection, as if his *gentlemanship* was affected, or mine was doubtful.—*Pegge, Anecdotes of the English Language.*

Géntleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Gentle.

1. Goodness of extraction.

Gentleness and gentility are the same thing; and if they are not the same words, they come from one and the same original; from whence likewise is deduced the word *gentleman.*—*Pegge, Anonymiana*, i. 46.

2. Gentlemanly conduct.

I must confess,
I thought you lord of more true *gentleness*.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 3.

I love measure i' the feet, and number i' the voice; they are *gentlenesses*, that oftentimes draw no less than the face.—*B. Jonson, Epicœne.*

3. Softness of manners; sweetness of disposition; meekness; tenderness.

My lord Sebastian,
The truth you speak doth lack some *gentleness*.
Shakespear, Tempest, ii. 1.

Your brave and haughty scorn of all,
Was stately and monarchical;
All *gentleness* with that esteem'd,
A dull and slavish virtue seem'd. *Cowley.*

Still she retains
Her maiden *gentleness*, and oft at eve
Visits the herds. *Milton, Comus*, 842.

The perpetual *gentleness* and inherent goodness of the Ormond family.—*Dryden, Fables, Dedication.*

Masters must correct their servants with *gentleness*, prudence, and mercy.—*Rogers.*

Women ought not to think *gentleness* of heart despicable in a man.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

4. Kindness; benevolence. *Obsolete.*

The meane men, they murmure and grudge, and say, the gentlemen have all, and there never were so many gentlemen and so little *gentlenesse.*—*B. Gilpin, Sermon before King Edward VI.* p. 41.

The *gentleness* of all the gods go with thee.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, ii. 1.

Géntleship. *s.* Carriage, rank, condition, or character, of a gentleman. *Obsolete.*

Some in France, which will needs be gentlemen, have more *gentleship* in their hat than in their head.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Géntlewoman. *s.*

1. Woman of birth above the vulgar; woman well descended.

The *gentlewomen* of Rome did not suffer their infants to be so long swathed as poorer people.—*Abbot, Description of the World.*

2. Lady.

Gentlewomen may do themselves much good by kneeling upon a cushion and weeding.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

They were shy to the strangers, but the eldest acquainted her father that her mother and the young *gentlewoman* were up, and that breakfast was ready. —*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

3. Woman who waits about the person of one of high rank.

The late queen's *gentlewoman*, a knight's daughter,
To be her mistress' mistress.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2

Her *gentlewomen*, like the Nereids,
So many mermaids, tended her i' th' eyes,
And made their bends adornings.
Id., Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

4. Word of civility or irony.

Now, *gentlewoman*, you are confessing your enormities; I know it by that hypocritical downcast look.—*Dryden.*

Géntly. *adv.* In a gentle manner; softly; meekly; tenderly; inoffensively; kindly; without violence.

Fortune's blows,
When most struck home, being *gently* warded, craves
A noble cunning. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, iv. 1.

A sort of great bat, as men lie asleep with their legs naked, will suck their blood at a wound so *gently* made as not to awake them.—*Grew, Museum.*

My mistress *gently* chides the fault I made.
Dryden.

The mischiefs that come by inadvertency, or ignorance, are but very *gently* to be taken notice of.—*Locke.*

Géntry. *s.*

1. Birth; condition; rank derived from inheritance.

You are certainly a gentleman,
Clerk-like, experienced, which no less adorns
Our *gentry* than our parents' noble name,
In whose success we are gentle.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

2. Class of people above the vulgar; those between the vulgar and the nobility.

They slaughtered many of the *gentry*, for whom no sex or age could be accepted for excuse.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

How cheerfully the hawkers cry
A satire, and the *gentry* buy. *Swift.*

Of our old *gentry* he appeared a stem.
Lamb, Sonnet to Rogers, on the Death of his Brother.

3. Term of civility real or ironical.

The many-colour'd *gentry* there above,
By turns are rul'd by tumult and by love. *Prior.*

4. Civility; complaisance. *Obsolete.*

Shew us so much *gentry* and good will,
As to extend your time with us a-while.
Shakespear, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Genuflection. *s.* [Lat. *genu* = knee, and *flecto* = bend.] Act of bending the knee; adoration expressed by bending the knee.

Boots and shoes are so long snouted, that one can hardly kneel in God's house, where all *genuflection* and postures of devotion and decency are quite out of use.—*Howell, Letters*, iii. 2: 1646.

Here use all the rites of adoration, *genuflections*, wax-candles, incense, oblations, prayers only excepted.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

It is proper here to observe, that out of the numerous witnesses who must have beheld Henrietta performing such extraordinary *genuflexions* at the gallows-tree, not one was examined before the privy-council; therefore the statement is utterly without evidence.—*Agnes Strickland, Lives of the Queens of England, Henrietta Maria.*

Génuine. *adj.* [Lat. *genuinus.*] Unadulterated; real; natural; true: (as opposed

to adulterated, sophisticated, counterfeit, spurious).

Experiments were at one time tried with *genuine* materials, and at another time with sophisticated ones.—*Boyle.*

The belief and remembrance, and love and fear of God, have so great influence to make men religious, that where any of these is, the rest, together with the true and *genuine* effects of them, are supposed to be.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

A sudden darkness covers all;
True *genuine* night: night added to the groves.
Dryden.

Génuinely. *adv.* In a genuine manner; without adulteration; without foreign admixtures; naturally.

There is another agent able to analyze compound bodies less violently, more *genuinely*, and more universally than the fire.—*Boyle.*

Génuineness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Genuine; freedom from anything counterfeit; freedom from adulteration; purity; natural state.

To shew how day and night, winter and summer, arise from Copernicus his hypothesis, will not only explain these verses, but exceedingly set out the fitness and *genuineness* of the hypothesis itself.—*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul*, notes, p. 414: 1647.

It is not essential to the *genuineness* of colours to be durable.—*Boyle.*

Nor was the standard at Oxford higher. When, in the reign of William the Third, Christ Church rose up as one man to defend the *genuineness* of the Epistles of Phalaris, that great college, then considered as the first seat of philology in the kingdom, could not muster such a stock of Attic learning as is now possessed by several youths at every great public school.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iii.

Génus. *s.* [Lat. pl. *genera*; whence *generalis* = general.] *Genus*, especially in its oblique form, *gener-is*, &c., is the fundamental term upon which General, Generalize, &c., have been framed; and, as such, though a Latin rather than an English word, commands attention. It is the basis of a class of words which are not only important in themselves, but have a special bearing on language. The difference between *general* (an approximate synonym for *common*) and *proper* (or *individual*) names, to go no further, indicates this. The question as to its import falls under two heads; the main word with which it is connected being Species.

It is of Greek origin; the Greek for *genus* being γένος; the Greek for species being εἶδος.

Γένος is connected with the root of γίγ-νομαι, which appears in a simpler form in γεν-ν-άω, and also in the Latin *genus* (the word before us) and *gen-ero*, &c.; *gi-g-no* (i.e. with the interposed *g*) being also a Latin word. Word for word, it is also the English *kin*, *kin-d*; a difference in *genus* being, presumptively, a difference of *kind*, as opposed to one of degree; or, *mutatis mutandis*, a difference of species, respect being had to Varieties. This points to a relation in the way of origin, or connection in the way of pedigree, being the leading notion with *genera*, rather than with any perceptible qualities independent of community of descent.

Species, on the other hand, is the Latin for εἶδος, both being connected with words indicating *sight*, or the *thing seen*; Latin *specio* = view; Greek εἶδω = see. This points to a relation in the way of a connection in physical or visible properties.

On the relation of *genus* to *species* turns the leading principle as to the heading of the two great divisions under which the meanings are to be classified. The first contains the cases where *genus* and species each mean simply—

1. Group; class. A group or class may contain others; inasmuch as one class may contain another: e.g. the class of *Englishmen* is contained in that of *men*, and that of *men* in that of *animals*, that of *animals* in that of *organized* beings, and so on in the way of both ascent and descent; *Londoners* belonging to a group subordinate to that of *Englishmen*. A term, such as *object of thought*, which includes everything, and which can be subordinated to nothing else, is the name of the highest (*summum*) genus. A single individual so separated from its nearest congeners as to form a class by itself gives the lowest (*infimum*) genus. All the others are subalternate, or Subaltern; each being larger than the one below it, and smaller than the one above it.

In this way *species* and *genus* both mean the same thing, i.e. class; the only point worth noting being that, wherever the two come together, *species* is always the lower, and never the higher, denomination; to which it may be added that, after certain visible outward signs of connection have disappeared, there is no chance of *species* ever being used.

Thus far both *genus* and *species* denote a mental rather than a real classification; i.e. meaning group or class, *however determined*, with the only reservation that *genus* is the higher denomination. If from (say) the term *Englishman* in the foregoing series of illustrations we descend to *Londoner*, we *specialize*; if from the same term we ascend to *animal*, we *generalize*.

A general idea is called by the schools *genus*, and it is one common nature agreeing to several other common natures; so animal is a *genus*, because it agrees to horse, lion, whale, and butterfly.—*Watts, Logick.*

Observing many individuals to agree in certain attributes, we refer them all to one class, and give a name to the class.... When a class is very large, it is divided into subordinate classes;... the higher class is called a *genus* or kind; the lower a species or sort of the higher.... In this distribution of things into *genera* and species it is evident that the name of the species comprehends more attributes than the name of the *genus*.... Hence, it is an axiom in logic—that the more extensive any general term is, it is the less comprehensive, and, on the contrary, the more comprehensive, the less extensive. Thus, in the following series of subordinate general terms—Animal—Man—Frenchman—Parisian, every subsequent term comprehends in its signification all that is in the preceding and something more; and every antecedent term extends to more individuals than the subsequent.—*Reid, Essay on the human Mind*, ch. i.

2. Here, *species* is something more than a subaltern *genus*, inasmuch as it is the name of a class which contains individuals connected, or supposed to be connected, by community of descent; its chief use being in *Zoology*. It is physical rather than mental.

Nothing has a greater tendency to lead to the mistake just noticed, and thus to produce undetected verbal questions and fruitless logomachy, than the prevalence of the notion of the realists, that *genus* and species are some real things, existing independently of our conceptions and expressions.... There is one circumstance which ought to be noticed, as having probably contributed not a little to foster this error: I mean, the peculiar technical sense of the word 'species' when applied to organized beings. It has been laid down in the course of this work, that when several individuals are observed to resemble each other in some point, a common name may be assigned to them indicating (implying, or 'connoting') that point,—applying to all or any of them so far forth as respects that common attribute,—and distinguishing them from all others; as, e.g. the several individual buildings, which, however different in other respects, agree in being constructed for men's dwelling, are called by the common name of 'House:' and... as we select at pleasure the circumstance that we choose to abstract, we may thus refer the same individual to any one of several different species, and again, the same species, to one *genus* or to another, according as it suits our purpose; whence it seems plainly to follow that *genus* and species are no real things existing independent of our thoughts, but are creatures of our own minds. Yet in the case of species of organized beings, it seems at first sight as if this rule did not hold good.—*Whately, Logic*, b. iv. ch. v. § 1.

Two courses have been followed in providing names for these subordinate groups. 1. The original *genera* (considering the case of *genera* in the first place) have been preserved (if well founded); and the lower groups have been called sub*genera*, sections, subsections, divisions, &c.: and the original names of the *genera* have been maintained for the purpose of nomenclature, in order to retain a convenient and stable language. But when these subordinate groups are so well defined and so natural, that except for the convenience of language, they might be made good *genera*, there are given also to these subordinate groups, substantive or substantively-taken adjective names. When these subordinate groups are less defined or less natural, either no names at all are given, and they are distinguished by figures or signs such as *, **, or § 1, § 2, &c., or there are given them mere adjective names. Or, 2, To regard these intermediate groups between species and the original *genera*, as so many independent *genera*; and to give them substantive names, to be used in ordinary botanical nomenclature. Now the second course is that which has produced the intolerable multiplication of *genera* in modern times.... In a purely scientific view it matters little if the orders are converted into classes or alliances, the *genera* into orders, and the sections or subsections into *genera*: their relative importance does not depend on the names given to them, but on their height in the scale of comprehensiveness.... If, independently of the inevitable increase of *genera* by new discoveries, such old ones as Ficus, Begonia, Arum, Erica, &c., are divided into ten, twenty, thirty, or forty independent *genera*, with names and characters which are to be recollected before any one species can be spoken of;—if *genera* are to be reckoned by tens of thousands instead of by thousands;—the range of any individual botanist will be limited to a small portion of the whole field of the sciences.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas.*

It is surprising that the translator should find any difficulty respecting the two well-known words εἶδος and γένος, of such frequent employment in the writings of Aristotle, and so familiar to both naturalists and metaphysicians. It is true they are sometimes used rather loosely in the History of Animals, but this seldom gives rise to any difficulty. The word εἶδος, in the language of Aristotle, signifies not merely form but species, and also the essence of a thing, that which constitutes it what it is. As to γένος, there is no difficulty whatever. Aristotle knew as well as we what classes and orders mean, though he did not use our phraseology; but he speaks of a summum *genus* and subaltern *genera*. Thus, birds form an order, or summum *genus*, and palmipeds are a subaltern *genus*.—*Natural History Review.*

Whatever resembles the *genus* Rose more than it resembles any other *genus*, does so because it possesses a greater number of the characters of that *genus*, than of the characters of any other *genus*.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic.*

Geocéntric. *adj.* [Gr. γῆ = earth, κέντρον = point, centre.] Having the earth as a centre.

Arithmetic and geometry have long been standard portions of the education of cultured persons throughout the civilized world; and hence all such persons have been able to accept and comprehend those portions of science which depend upon the idea of space: for instance, the doctrine of the globular form of the earth, with its consequences, such as the measures of latitude and longitude:—the *heliocentric* system of the universe in modern, or the *geocentric* in ancient times;—the explanation of the rainbow; and the like.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas.*

Géode. *s.* [?] In *Geology*. Concretion, generally of an oval shape, containing a smaller one lying loose within; the Ætites (from Gr. ἀετος eagle) = and Eaglestone of the older mineralogists.

Nothing except an outer wall and foss remains; on part of which is a vast stratum of ferruginous *geodes*.—*Pennant, Journey from Chester to London*, p. 402. (Rich.)

Geodésical. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, or consisting in, Geodesy.

Entering the naval service as a cadet in 1805, Zahrtmann served as a lieutenant in many arduous and perilous services during the remaining years of the old war. At the general peace he betook himself entirely to *geodesical* and hydrographic labours, and was employed in the construction of an arc of the meridian.—*Sir R. I. Murchison, Address to the Geographical Society*, 1853.

Geódesy. *s.* [Gr. γῆ = earth, δαίω = divide, Geometrical, or mathematical, or scientific geography; surveying of the earth's surface with special reference to the divisions in the way of degrees (of lati-

tude or longitude) and minutes; the measurement of elevations.

Geodesy is that branch of applied mathematics which determines the figures and areas of large portions of the earth's surface, the general figure of the earth, and the variations of the intensity of gravity in different regions, by means of direct observation and measurement.—*English Cyclopædia, Arts and Sciences Division*, in voce.

Geodístic. *adj.* Same as Geodesical.

This year these different undertakings will be continued, and signals will be fixed for the measurement of the parallel to the east of Madrid, with the intention of making, concurrently with this work, simultaneous and reciprocal observations to determine the *geodistic* level, and settle with accuracy the elevation of Madrid above the Mediterranean, presumed at present upon the most received existing calculations to be 660 mètres, which is, perhaps, within ten inches of the truth.—*Lord Ashburton, Address to the Geographical Society*, May 26, 1862.

Geógnostic. *adj.* Relating to Geognosy.

(For example see extract under Geology.)

Geógnosy. *s.* [Gr. γῆ = earth, γνῶσις = knowledge, from γνόω = know.] Knowledge, or study, of the structure of the crust of the earth in respect to the large mineral masses. See Geology.

Geognosy, less intent upon inquiring into the primordial state of the globe, is contented with observing, collecting, and arranging simple facts, in order to ascertain what can be known, respecting the relative situation and ages of mineral substances.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Geógrapher. *s.* One who describes or studies the earth geographically.

A greater part of the earth hath ever been peopled than hath been known or described by *geographers.*—*Sir T. Browne.*

The bay of Naples is called the Crater by the old *geographers.*—*Addison.*

From sea to sea, from realm to realm I rove,
And grow a meer *geographer* by love. *Tickell.*

Geográphical. *adj.* Relating, or belonging, to geography.

When we come to *geographical* knowledge, in the proper sense of the word, we find it surprisingly scanty, even at the close of the sixteenth century. It had not, however, been neglected, so far as a multiplicity of books could prove a regard to it. Ortelius, in his Theatrum Orbis Terrarum (the first edition of which was in 1570, augmented afterwards by several maps of later dates), gives a list of about 150 *geographical* treatises, most of them subsequent to 1560. His own work is the first general Atlas since the revival of letters, and has been justly reckoned to make an epoch in geography, being the basis of all collections of maps since formed, and deserving, it is said, even yet to be consulted, notwithstanding the vast progress of our knowledge of the earth.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. ii. ch. viii. §§ 51, 52.

Geográphically. *adv.* In a geographical manner; according to the rules of geography.

Minerva lets Ulysses into the knowledge of his country; she *geographically* describes it to him.—*Broome, On the Odyssey.*

Geógraphy. *s.* [Gr. γεωγραφία = description of the earth; γῆ = earth, and γράφω = write, describe.] Description or investigation of the earth, with special respect to its divisions, whether physical or political, and the details of its configuration; Geognosy relating chiefly to its mineral composition, and Geology to its history, and the forces by which its changes were effected. See Geology.

Olympus is extolled by the Greeks as attaining unto heaven; but *geography* makes slight account hereof, when they discourse of Andes or Teneriff.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

(See also extract under Geological.)

Geológical. *adj.* Relating to, connected with, or consisting in, geology.

The Annulosa have not hitherto been sufficiently regarded in the great questions of zoological *geography.* But especially have they been ignored during that most significant of considerations which has been so ably brought forward of late years by some of our keenest observers—namely, the distribution of animals, as affected by *geological* changes on the earth's surface. . . . We cannot doubt that there is much to be discovered in the past history of insect dissemination, which would tend, when rightly interpreted, to explain many of the occult phenomena of the present day; and we may be equally satisfied that this cannot by any possibility be attempted without the assistance of geology. . . . During my researches in mountain tracts, I have usually remarked that the highest points of land either teem with life, or else are perfectly barren. My own experience would certainly tend to prove that, in a general sense, one or the other of these extremes does almost constantly obtain. And, although I would not wish to dogmatize on phenomena which may in reality be explicable on other hypotheses, it would perhaps be worth while to enquire whether the *geological* movements of subsidence and elevation will not afford some clue to the right interpretation of them. Mountain-chains also are barriers; but it may happen that they have not been so from the beginning—as in instances, for example, where they have been gradually upraised during periods *geologically* recent.—*T. V. Wollaston, On the Variation of Species*, ch. v.

Geológically. *adj.* In a geological manner, or manner explained by geology.

(For example see extract under Geological.)

Geólogist. *s.* One who studies geology.

The *geologist* who would interpret the grand phænomena of the earth's crust apart from statical and dynamical knowledge, and without the help which the chemist, mineralogist, anatomist, zoologist, and botanist can afford him, stands a fair chance of leaving his problems unsolved.—*Wollaston, On the Variation of Species*, ch. v.

Geólogy. *s.* Investigation of the history of the earth, as deduced from the phenomena of its existing crust, and a calculation of the forces by which the changes that produced it were effected. Different from Geognosy in the extent to which stress is laid upon the *causes* rather than the *results*; and from Geography in its historical, rather than its formal, bearing. This, with *geography*, gives us the best, perhaps the typical or standard, illustration of the compounds in *-logy* and *-graphy*. The former implies a principle, power, or force; the latter a simple statement of phenomena. That the line of demarcation between the two is by no means accurately defined, is well known to those who work on both sides. Many *geologists* are chiefly *geographers*, and many *geographers*, *geologists*. Yet the difference between a description and a calculation of forces which would give the phenomena described, is decided. The extent to which the two series of compounds run into one another is shown in two classes of names: (1) those that were cultivated before the two elements had a definitely separate import: (2) those that have been developed but lately, e.g. between Ethnography and Ethnology, there is no such distinction as *geography* and *geology*. As a general rule, however, *-logy* implies the calculation of forces and coincides with *principle*; *-graphy* with *description*, and means a statement of phenomena.

A third element, *-nomy*, is usefully brought under notice when this distinction is illustrated. The element *-nomy* agrees with *-logy* more than with *-graphy*. There is no such science as *astrography*; though, word for word, this is as good Greek or English as either of the other two. The words that exist are *astronomy* and *astrology*; each of which, for different reasons, are more connected with *-logy* than with *-graphy*. The one has the legitimately calculational, the other the illegitimately calculational, element. Neither, however, means *description*, as *-graphy* means description in *geography*. The excuse for the length of these remarks is the extent to which forms in *-logy* and *-graphy* are confounded, and (in the formation of new terms) forms in *-nomy* neglected.

It was impossible that men of inquiring tempers should not have been led to reflect on those remarkable phænomena of the earth's visible structure, which being in course of time accurately registered and arranged, have become the basis of that noble science, the boast of our age, *geology*. . . . The Mundus Subterraneus of Athanasius Kircher, famous for the variety and originality of his erudition, contains probably the *geology* of his age, or at least his own. It was published in 1662. Ten out of twelve books relate to the surface or the interior of the earth, and to various terrene productions; the remaining two to alchemy and other arts connected with mineralogy. Kircher seems to have collected a great deal of geographical and geological knowledge. In England, the spirit of observation was so strong after the establishment of the Royal Society, that the Philosophical Transactions in this period contain a considerable number of *geognostic* papers, and the genius of theory was aroused, though not at first in his happiest mood.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. iv. ch. viii. § 31.

Géomancer. *s.* Fortuneteller; caster of figures; cheat who pretends to foretell futurity by other means than the astrologer.

Fortunetellers, jugglers, *geomancers*, and the incantatory impostors, though commonly men of inferior rank, daily delude the vulgar.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Géomancy. *s.* [Gr. μαντεία = prophecy.] Art of foretelling what shall happen by means of divination connected with the earth.

According to some there are four kinds of divination: hydromancy, pyromancy, aeromancy, and *geomancy.*—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

He therefore sent out all his senses,
To bring him in intelligences;
Which vulgars, out of ignorance,
Mistake for falling in a trance;
But those that trade in *geomancy*,
Affirm to be the strength of fancy.
Butler, Hudibras.

Geomántic. *adj.* Pertaining to the art of casting figures.

Two *geomantick* figures were display'd
Above his head, a warrior and a maid;
One when direct, and one when retrograde.
Dryden.

Geómeter. *s.* [Gr. γεωμέτρης.] One skilled in geometry; geometrician.

The plane of many-sided squares,
That wont be drawn out by *geometers.*
Bishop Hall, Satires, v. 2.

He discerns presently, by your judgement of algebra, what a *geometer* you are like to prove.—*Wallis, Correction of Hobbes*, § 1.

He became one of the chief *geometers* of his age.—*Watts.*

What *geometer* ever died to vindicate the certainty of geometry?—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. iii.

Geometers have, in all ages, been open to the imputation of endeavouring to prove the most general facts of the outward world by sophistical reasoning, in order to avoid appeals to the senses.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, b. iii. ch. v. § 5.

Geométric. *adj.* Relating to, consisting in, or arranged according to, geometry.

Geometrick jasper seemeth to affinity with the lapis sanguinalis described by Boetius; but it is certainly one sort of lapis cruciformis.—*Grew, Museum.*

Does not this wise philosopher assert,
That the vast orb, which casts so far his beams,
Is such, or not much bigger than he seems?
That the dimensions of his glorious face
Two *geometrick* feet does scarce surpass?
Sir R. Blackmore.

Geométrical. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to geometry.

A *geometrical* scheme is let in by the eyes, but the demonstration is discerned by reason.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

This mathematical discipline, by the help of *geometrical* principles, doth teach to contrive several powers.—*Wilkins.*

2. Prescribed or laid down by geometry.

Must men take the measure of God just by the same *geometrical* proportions that he did, that gather'd the height and bigness of Hercules by his foot?—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Geométrically. *adv.* In a geometrical manner; according to the laws of geometry.

'Tis possible *geometrically* to contrive such an artificial motion as shall be of greater swiftness than the revolutions of the heavens.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magic.*

All the bones, muscles, and vessels of the body are contrived most *geometrically*, according to the strictest rules of mechanicks.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God as manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Geometrician. *s.* One skilled in geometry; geometer.

Although there be a certain truth, *geometricians* would not receive satisfaction without demonstration thereof.—*Sir T. Browne.*

How easily does an expert *geometrician*, with one glance of his eye, take in a complicated diagram, made up of many lines and circles.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

Geómetrize. *v. n.* Act according to the laws of geometry.

We obtain good store of crystals, whose figures were differing enough, though prettily shaped, as if nature had at once affected variety in their figuration, and yet confined herself to *geometrize*.—*Boyle.*

Geómetry. *s.* [Gr. γεωμετρία; Fr. *géométrie.*] Originally signifies the art of measuring the earth, or any distances or dimensions on or within it: but it is now used for the science of quantity, extension, or magnitude abstractedly considered, without any regard to matter.

Geometry very probably had its first rise in Egypt, where the Nile annually overflowing the country, and covering it with mud, obliged men to distinguish their lands one from another, by the consideration of their figure; and after which, 'tis probable, to be able also to measure the quantity of it, and to know how to plot it, and lay it out again in its just dimensions, figure and proportion: after which, it is likely, a farther contemplation of those draughts and figures helped them to discover many excellent and wonderful properties belonging to them; which speculations were continually improving, and are still to this day. *Geometry* is usually divided into speculative and practical; the former of which contemplates and treats of the properties of continued quantity abstractedly; and the latter applies these speculations and theorems to use and practice, and to the benefit and advantage of mankind.—*Harris.*

In the muscles alone there seems to be more *geometry* than in all the artificial engines in the world.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Him also for my censor I disdain,
Who thinks all science, as all virtue, vain;
Who counts *geometry* and numbers toys,
And with his foot the sacred dust destroys.
Dryden, Translation of Persius.

Terms belonging to a system are defined, not by the meaning of their radical words, but by their place in the system. That they should be appropriate in their signification, aids the processes of introducing and remembering them, and should therefore be carefully attended to by those who invent and establish them; but this once done, no objections founded upon their etymological import are of any material weight. We find no inconvenience in the circumstance that *geometry* means the measuring of the earth, that the name *porphyry* is applied to many rocks which have no fiery spots, as the word implies, and *oolite* to strata which have no roelike structure.—*Whewell, Novum Organon renovatum*, p. 301: ed. 1858.

Geopónical. *adj.* Relating to agriculture; relating to the cultivation of the ground.

Such expressions are frequent in authors *geoponical*, or such as have treated de re rustica.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Geopónics. *s. pl.* [Gr. πόνος = labour.] Science of cultivating the ground; doctrine of agriculture.

The study of *geoponicks* has always been of esteem in the world; and the writings of Virgil, Constantine, Theophrastus, Varro, Columella, and Palladius, as classical learning as any we have amongst us.—*Plot, Letter to Charlett*, vol. i. p. 73.

Herbs and wholesome sallets, and other plain and useful parts of *geoponicks*.—*Evelyn.*

George. *s.* Figure of St. George on horseback worn by the knights of the Garter.

Look on my *george*, I am a gentleman;
Rate me at what thou wilt.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 1.

George. *s.* Johnson's explanation of this word, as it appears in the extract, is 'A brown loaf; of this sense I know not the original.' Nor has Todd explained it.

The present editor believes that it was a word of which the exact meaning was as little known to Dryden who used it as to the lexicographers who quoted it from him. This is because, at the present time, though not often used at all, it is rarely used by any two persons in the same sense. Nevertheless, it *is* used occasionally; and a word which is used now without any accurate perception of its meaning may have been used with equal laxity by so important a writer as Dryden.

Word for word, *george* is *gorge*, a term which is itself explained by the following extract from the Catalogue of Specimens in the Ceramic series of the Museum of Practical Geology in Jermyn Street.

'According to Faulkner (History of Fulham), a pottery was established at Fulham, in 1684, by Mr. John Dwight, of Oxfordshire (who had been Secretary to three successive bishops of Chester), for pitchers, named 'white *gorges*,' and several kinds of stone wares, among others, imitations of Cologne ware. The museum does not contain any specimen from this pottery in its collections.'

In this extract, however, as well as in the original notice, the word is treated as either a local or technical term.

In Cambridge the word becomes *gotch.* and applies, in its strictest propriety, to a large earthenware narrow-necked jug or pitcher, holding more than a gallon, and glazed inside. Some are yellow. Generally, however, they are of a reddish-brown or tile colour. These are the *brown gotches*, *gorges*, or *georges*; none of the names being common. *Georges*, however, within the last thirty years might be found in certain large dormitories as an adjunct to the dressing-table; and perhaps they still exist. Where there was one to a chamber, it was 'the' *george*, erroneously connected, even by those who knew its use, with the proper name. Sometimes they were *brown georges.*

Such is the sense in which the word *ought* to be used. Used improperly, however, it seems to be applicable, according to the fancy of the speaker, to anything which is at one and the same time brown and coarse. *Brown loaf* was Johnson's interpretation. It has been heard, by the present editor, as a name for human fæces; and others may have heard it with equally different significations. As a general rule, however, the true signification is very rarely attached to it.

Cubb'd in a cabin, on a mattress laid,
On a brown *george*, with lousy swobbers, fed.
Dryden, Translation of Persius.

George-noble. *s.* Gold coin, current at six shillings and eightpence, in the reign of king Henry VIII.

The gold coins of Henry the Eighth, were sovereigns, half sovereigns, rials, half and quarter-rials, angels, angelets, and quarter angels, *george-nobles*, forty-penny pieces, crowns of the double rose, and half-crowns.—*Leake, On English Coins.*

Geórgic. *s.* [from Latin *Georgica* (itself from the Greek γῆ = earth + ἔργον = work), the title of a work on husbandry by Virgil, and, as such, a proper, rather than a common, name.] Book, or part of a book, on husbandry: the work of Virgil consisting of four books, i.e. the first, second, third, and fourth *Georgic*. Otherwise the word is generally, though not in the first extract, plural. The pronunciation, unlike that of the other compounds of γῆ (direct from the Greek), is dissyllabic, i.e. as if the origin of the word were the proper name George.

Much less ought the low phrases and terms of art, that are adapted to husbandry, have any place in such a work as the *Georgick*, which is not to appear in the natural simplicity and nakedness of its subject, but in the pleasantest dress that poetry can bestow upon it.—*Addison, On Virgil's Georgicks.*

The Pleasures of Imagination, the essay on the *Georgicks*, and his [Addison's] last papers in the Spectator and Guardian, are models of language.—*J. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope.*

Geórgic. *adj.* Relating to agriculture; having the character of, or consisting in, a Georgic.

Here I peruse the Mantuan's *georgick* strains,
And learn the labours of Italian swains.
Gay, Rural Sports.

Geránium. *s.* [Gr. γέρανος = crane.] Cranesbill; native plant so called from the form of their seed-vessel, which is prolonged into a beak like that of a crane. The Latin name, however, is nearly as common as the English, even when applied to the wild species. In *Horticulture*, the geraniums are no true members of the genus *Geranium*, as at present limited, but of the genus Pelargonium.

The third month Lady Armine determined to make a garden. 'I wish,' said her affectionate husband, as he toiled with delight in her service: 'I wish, my dear Constance, that Glastonbury was here; he was such a capital gardener.'—'Let us ask him, dear Ratcliffe' . . .—'Why, we are so happy,' said Sir Ratcliffe, smiling; 'and yet Glastonbury is the best creature in the world. I hope you will like him, dear Constance.'—'I am sure I shall, dear Ratcliffe. Give me that *geranium*, love. Write to him to-day; write to Glastonbury to-day.'—*Disraeli, Henrietta Temple*, ch. ii.

Gérfalcon. *s.* [German, *geierfalk.* Often spelt *gyrfalcon*, as if from the Latin *gyrus* = circle, circular flight.] Large and fierce species of falcon (Falco islandicus) so called.

You must not hope to find your *gier-falcon* there, which is the noble hawk.—*Sir T. Browne, Of Hawks, Miscellanies*, p. 118.

They say that these two falcons differ in the comparative length of their wings in reference to the tail; the Iceland falcon is to them a much more valuable as well as much more rare species; that they require a different system of training, as well as of general management. They describe the Iceland falcon as a bird of higher courage than the *gyr-falcon*; of a more rapid and bolder flight; and that it can be thrown successfully at larger game. Its gyrations are said to be wider, its mount higher, and its stoop to the quarry more impetuous, grand, and imposing.—*J. Hancock*, in *Annals of Natural History*, ii. 241.

The *gyr-falcon* 'may be considered one of the most typical in form, as it is largest in size. . . . It is not very numerous anywhere; and, from its great courage and strength, large sums were formerly expended in procuring specimens from Iceland and Norway. . . . Those specimens obtained from Iceland were called exclusively Iceland falcons, and from peculiarities observed in their disposition, as well as in their mode of flying at their game, not only commanded the highest prices, but they were and are even now considered by falconers as a species distinct from the *gyr-falcon*.—*Yarrell, British Birds.*

If he wished to amuse himself with field sports, he had at his command an establishment far more sumptuous than that which had belonged to him when he was at the head of a kingdom, an army of huntsmen and fowlers, a vast arsenal of guns, spears, bugle-horns, and tents, miles of network, staghounds, foxhounds, harriers, packs for the boar and packs for the wolf, *gerfalcons* for the heron and *haggards* for the wild duck.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

Germ. *s.* [Lat. *germen, -inis.*]

1. Sprout or shoot; principle of growth.

Whether it be not made out of the *germ* or treadle of the egg, doth seem of lesser doubt.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

2. Applied to *immaterial* objects.

Mr. Hunter's work on the blood, . . . abounding in principles, or the *germs* of principles, . . . afforded a departure for all future study and observation.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine*, lect. iv.

3. In *Botany.* Parts, in general, containing the embryo, or parts which are to be developed into the future plant: (as opposed to the pistil, style, and stigma, by which the fertilizing element is conveyed, and to the anthers and stamens, connected with the fertilizing principle itself).

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound*; the result being a technical, rather than a current, term; its meaning, however, being a cell from which growth originates, as opposed to one in which the fertilizing principle exists.

The second of these sub-divisions deals with the phenomena of genesis in the abstract. It takes for its subject-matter, such general questions as—What is the end subserved by the union of sperm-cell and *germ*-cell? Why cannot all multiplication be carried on after the asexual method? What are the laws of hereditary transmission? What are the causes of variation?—*Herbert Spencer, The Data of Biology*, § 41.

Gérman. *s.* [Fr. *germain*; Lat. *germanus.*] Brother; one approaching to a brother in

proximity of blood: (thus the children of brothers or sisters are called cousins *german*).

They knew it was their cousin *german*, the fa n is Amphialus.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

And to him said, Go now, proud miscreant,
Thyself thy message do to *german* dear.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Wert thou a bear, thou wouldst be killed by the horse; wert thou a horse, thou wouldst be seiz'd by the leopard; wert thou a leopard, thou wert *german* to the lion, and the spots of thy kindred were juries on thy life.—*Shakespear, Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

You'll have your nephews neigh to you; you'll have coursers for cousins, and genets for *germans*.—*Id., Othello*, i. 1.

Gérman. *adj.* *Obsolete.*

1. Related.

Not he alone shall suffer what wit can make heavy, and vengeance bitter; but those that are *german* to him, though removed fifty times, shall come under the hangman.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

2. Genuine.

From the profession of this doctrine, it is most undeniably manifest, that Arius was a *german*, or genuine disciple of Plato's.—*Cudworth, Intellectual System*, p. 575. (Ord MS.)

The word being rarely used, its accent is doubtful. It is probable, however, that when it is used in a sense suggested by *cousin-german*, the pronunciation is as marked in the entry. When, however, the archaic phrase '*more german* (i. e. *akin*) to the matter' is used, we accentuate the last syllable, and perhaps would write it *germáne*, or *germain*.

Germánder. *s.* Native plant so called, Veronica Chamædrys; speedwell. See Forget-me-not.

Little heaps, in the nature of mole-hills, should be set, some with wild thyme, some with pinks, some with *germander*, that gives a good flower to the eye. —*Bacon, Essays, Of Gardens.*

Gérmanism. *s.* Idiom of the German language.

It is full of Latinisms, Gallicisms, *Germanisms*, and all isms but Anglicisms.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Germánity. *s.* Brotherhood; kindred; alliance. *Rare.*

There may be discerned in them a great *germanity*, or (for our better understanding) a fraternity, both in behaviour and customes, answerable one unto another.—*Treasurie of ancient and modern Times*, p. 2. (Ord MS.)

Gérmen. *s.* [Lat.] Germ. *Not naturalized.*

Though palaces and pyramids do slope
Their heads to their foundations; though the treasure
Of nature's *germins* tumble all together,
Even till destruction sicken; answer me
To what I ask you. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iv. 1.

Thou all-shaking thunder, . . .
Crack Nature's mould, all *germins* spill at once
That make ungrateful man. *Id., King Lear*, iii. 2.

Gérminant. *adj.* Sprouting; branching.

Prophecies are not fulfilled punctually, at once, but have springing and *germinant* accomplishment throughout many ages.—*Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, b. ii.

Gérminate. *v. n.* [Lat. *germinatus*, pass. part. of *germino*; pres. part. *germinans*, *-antis*; *germinatio*, *-onis*.] Sprout; shoot; bud; put forth.

This action is furthered by the chalcites, which hath within a spirit that will put forth and *germinate*, as we see in chymical trials.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The seeds of all kinds of vegetables being planted near the surface of the earth, in a convenient soil, amongst matter proper for the formation of vegetables, would *germinate*, grow up, and replenish the face of the earth.—*Woodward.*

But we know very little about the seminal principles of diseases, and that little serves to shew that no sooner does it enter the body (as in the case of contagion), than that it is gone, at once, beyond our reach. It *germinates* in secret. It spreads itself abroad in secret.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine.*

Gérminate. *v. a.* Cause to sprout.

The tree of goodness which is set by fear, strengthened by faith, watered by grace, *germinated* by godliness, will wax green by hope, will fructify by love, will build by learning.—*Price, Creation of the Prince*, sign. E. 2: 1610.

In the leafy months of June and July, several French departments *germinate* a set of rebellious paper-leaves, named proclamations, resolutions, journals, or diurnals, 'of the union for resistance to oppression.' In particular, the town of Caen, in Calvados, sees its paper-leaf of Bulletin de Caen suddenly bud, suddenly establish itself as newspaper there; under the editorship of Girondin national representatives!—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, b. iv. ch. i.

Germinátion. *s.* Act of sprouting or shooting; initial growth.

For acceleration of *germination*, we shall handle the subject of plants generally.—*Bacon.*

The duke of Buckingham had another kind of *germination*; and surely, had he been a plant, he would have been reckoned among the 'sponte nascentes.'—*Sir H. Wotton.*

There is but little similitude between a terreous humidity and plantal *germinations*.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Suppose the earth should be carried to the great distance of Saturn; there the whole globe would be one frigid zone; there would be no life, no *germination*.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

Gérne. *adv.* [A.S. *georne*.] Willingly; eagerly. *Obsolete.*

Thai travele ȝerne and bysily
To brynge down the clergye.
Political Poems (Record Office series), *Song against the Friars.* (Wright.)

Gerocómical. *adj.* [Gr. γηροκομία; from γῆρας = old age, and κομέω = tend, take care of.] Pertaining to that part of medicine which concerns old age.

It is my earnest desire, that physicians would study the *gerocomical* part of physick more than they do.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 257: 1666.

Gérund. *s.* [Lat. *gerundium*.] In *Latin* grammar. Part of speech so called, containing such words as *amandi*, *amando*, *amandum*, or the forms in *-di*, *-do*, and *-dum*. They denote something *carried on* (whence the name from *gero* = carry on), and, so far, are verbs. Their inflexion, however, is that of a substantive. For a full notice of the extent to which the English forms in *-ing* (*loving*) are gerundial, see Preface.

There be belonging to the infinitive mood of verbs certain voices called *gerunds*; which have both the active and passive signification.—*Lilly.*

The participle with the preposition before it, and still retaining its government, answers to what is called in Latin the *gerund*.—*Bishop Lowth, A short introduction to English Grammar.*

Géry. *adj.* [German, *gierig*.] Greedy. *Obsolete.*

The second hawke waxed *gerye*,
And was with flying weary.
Skelton, Ware the Hawke. (Rich.)

Gest. *s.* [N.Fr. *geste* (from Latin *gestum*, pass. part. of *gero* = carry, bear, effect) = thing done; also, as the title of a humorous narrative, the *account* of it. — see Jest.] Deed; action; achievement.

Who fair them quites, as him beseemed best,
And goodly gan discourse of many a noble *gest*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

You use to sharpen and whet your understanding in the exercitation of high deeds and *gests*; in which you have employed much time. — *Donne, History of the Septuagint*, p. 180.

The Acts of the Apostles, which contain the peregrinations and *gests* of St. Paul, are a great masterkey to open his Epistles.—*Archbishop Sancroft, Sermons*, p. 122.

Gest. *s.* See Gist.

Yet of your royal presence I'll adventure
The borrow of a week. When at Bohemia
You take my lord, I'll give him my commission,
To let him there a month, behind the *gest*,
Prefix'd for's parting.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

He distinctly sets down the *gests* and progress thereof.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Gestátion. *s.* [Lat. *gestatio*, *-onis*.]

1. Act of bearing the young in the womb.

Aristotle affirmeth the birth of the infant, or time of its *gestation*, extendeth sometimes unto the eleventh month; but Hippocrates avers that it exceedeth not the tenth.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Why in viviparous animals, in the time of *gestation*, should the nourishment be carried to the embryo in the womb, which at other times goeth not that way?—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Gestation is pronounced unusual and uncouth by Heylin, in 1656. Yet it appears in the vocabulary of Cockeram, many years before that date, with the general sense of 'a bearing, a carrying.'—*Todd.*

2. Simply carrying. *Latinism.*

Gestation in a carriage or wagon hath in it a shaking of the body, but some vehement, and some more soft.—*Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health*, b. ii. ch. xxxiv. (Trench.)

Macrobius affirms, that the *gestation* of rings upon this hand and finger, might rather be used for their conveniency and preservation, than any cordial relation.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*, p. 185. (Ord MS.)

Gestation, an exercise of the body by being carried in coach, litter, upon horseback, or in a vessel on the water.—*Holland, Pliny. Explanation of the Words of Art.* (Trench.)

Géstatory. *adj.* Capable of being worn or carried.

The crowns and garlands of the ancients were either *gestatory*, such as they wore about their heads and necks, &c.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 90.

Géstic. *adj.* Relating to Gests [from *geste*]; legendary; historical. So the notice stands in Todd; Johnson having neglected or omitted the word; though, as a matter of fact, he might have learnt what Goldsmith really meant by it. The context seems to connect it with *gesture* and *gesticulate*. *Rare.*

Dames of ancient days
Have led their children through the mirthful maze;
And the gay grandsire, skill'd in *gestick* lore,
Has frisk'd beneath the burden of threescore.
Goldsmith, Traveller.

Gestículate. *v. n.* [Lat. *gesticulatus*, pret. part. of *gesticulor*; *gesticulatio*, *-onis*.] Play antic tricks; show postures.

Their hands, eyes, *gesticulating* severally, and after each other; swimming round, and now and then conforming themselves to a Dorick stillness.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 306.

They [the Spaniards] talk louder, and argue with more vehemence than even the French or Italians, and *gesticulate* with equal if not superior eagerness. —*Swinburne, Tour through Spain*, let. 42.

Gestículate. *v. a.* Act; imitate.

If I knew any man so vile
To act the crimes these whippers reprehend,
Or what their servile apes *gesticulate*,
I should not then much muse their shreds were lik'd. *B. Jonson, Poetaster, Apology to the Reader.*

Gesticulátion. *s.* Antic tricks; various postures.

The wanton *gesticulations* of a virgin, in a wild assembly of gallants warmed with wine, could be no other than riggish and unmaidenly.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

They leap forth below, a mistress leading them; and with antick *gesticulation* and action, after the manner of the old pantomimi, they dance over a distracted comedy of love, expressing their confused affections, in the scenical persons and habits of the four European nations.—*B. Jonson, Masques.*

Mimical and fantastical *gesticulations*.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, ch. xxix.

Gestículator. *s.* One who gesticulates; posture-maker.

If king Alfred really went into the Danish camp as a spy, he took upon him the character of a mimick, a dancer, a *gesticulator*, a jack-pudding.—*Pegge.*

Gestículatory. *adj.* Connected with, having the character of, or constituted by, gesticulation.

No bishop shall permit plays or sports, undoubtedly mimical and *gesticulatory* entertainments, to be exhibited in his presence.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry.*

Gésture. *s.*

1. Movement of the body; carriage (which it nearly translates).

On she came,
Led by her Heavenly Maker, though unseen . . .
Grace was in all her steps, heav'n in her eye,
In ev'ry *gesture* dignity and love!
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 484.

Every one will agree in this, that we ought either to lay aside all kinds of *gesture*, or at least to make use of such only as are graceful and expressive.—*Addison, Spectator.*

2. Action or posture expressive of sentiment.

Ah, my sister, if you had heard his words or seen his *gestures*, when he made me know what and to whom his love was, you would have matched in yourself those two rarely matched together, pity and delight.—*Sir P. Sidney*

When we make profession of our faith, we stand: when we acknowledge our sins, or seek unto God for

favour, we fall down; because the *gesture* of constancy becometh us best in the one, in the other the behaviour of humility.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Gésture. *v. a.* Accompany with action or posture. *Rare.*

Our attire disgraceth it; it is not orderly read, nor *gestured* as beseemeth.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

He undertook so to *gesture* and muffle up himself in his hood, as the duke's manner was, that none should discern him.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Get. *v. a.* preterite *got*, anciently *gat*; past part. *got*, or *gotten*. [from A.S. *getan.*]

1. Procure; obtain; earn; gain; win.

Of that which was our father's hath he *gotten* all his glory.—*Genesis*, xxxi. 1.

He *gat* his people great honour, and he made battles, protecting the host with his sword.—1 *Maccabees*, iii. 3.

Auria held that course to have drawn the gallies within his great ships, who thundering amongst them with their great ordnance, might have opened a way unto his gallies to have *gotten* a victory.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

If they *get* ground and vantage of the king,
Then join you with them like a rib of steel.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. ii. 3.

Though creditors will lose one-fifth of their principal and use, and landlords one-fifth of their income, yet the debtors and tenants will not *get* it.—*Locke.*

Any tax laid on foreign commodities in England raises their price, and makes the importer *get* more for them; but a tax laid on your home-made commodities lessens their price.—*Id.*

2. Bring into a certain condition; *in* or *out* of anything; *up* or *down*, &c.

He who attempts to *get* another man into his absolute power, does thereby put himself into a state of war with him.—*Id.*

Helim, who was taken up in embalming the bodies, visited the place very frequently: his greatest perplexity was how to *get* the lovers out of it, the gates being watched.—*Guardian.*

Nature taught them to make certain vessels of a tree, which they *got* down, not with cutting but with fire.—*Abbot.*

Before your ewes bring forth, they may be pretty well kept, to *get* them a little into heart.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Get by heart. Learn anything so as to be able to repeat it word for word from memory.

Get by heart the more common and useful words out of some judicious vocabulary.—*Watts.*

Get the day. Win.

To *get the day* of them of his own nation would have been a most unhappy day for him.—2 *Maccabees*, v. 6.

With the *personal* or *reflective pronoun.* Put in any specified condition or relation.

Arise, *get thee* out of this land.—*Genesis*, xxxi. 13.

Take no repulse, whatever she doth say,
For *get you* gone, she doth not mean away.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

Get you to bed on th' instant; I will be returned forthwith.—*Id., Othello*, iv. 3.

Get. *v. n.* (thus entered; though perhaps the better view is to consider it Active or Transitive, its import being that of the previous verb in its second sense, with the word *self* understood. To *get out of bed* is to *get one's self out of bed*, &c. If this be the case, such a sentence as 'Two or three men of the town are *got* among them' (*Addison*) is incorrect, the proper verb being *have*).

1. Arrive at any state or posture by degrees with some kind of labour, effort, or difficulty: (used either of *persons* or *things*).

Get home with thy fewel made ready to set;
The sooner, and easier carriage to get.
Tusser, Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Phalantus was entrapped, and saw round about him, but could not *get* out.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Those that are very cold, and especially in their feet, cannot *get* to sleep.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

There are few bodies whose minute parts stick so close together, but that it is possible to meet with some other body whose small parts may *get* between, and so disjoint them.—*Boyle.*

If there should be any leak at the bottom of the vessel, yet very little water would *get* in, because no air could *get* out.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.*

I *got* up as fast as possible, girt on my rapier, and snatched up my hat, when my landlady came up to me.—*Tatler.*

Imprison'd fires, in the close dungeons pent,
Roar to *get* loose, and struggle for a vent;
Eating their way, and undermining all,
Till with a mighty burst whole mountains fall.
Addison.

Bucephalus would let nobody *get* upon him but Alexander the Great.—*Id., Travels in Italy.*

When Alma now, in diff'rent ages,
Has finish'd her ascending stages,
Into the head at length she *gets*,
And there in publick grandeur sits,
To judge of things. *Prior, Alma*, canto iii.

I resolved to break through all measures to *get* away.—*Swift.*

2. Go; repair.

They ran to their weapons, and furiously assailed the Turks, now fearing no such matter, and were not as yet all *got* into the castle.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

A knot of ladies, *got* together by themselves, is a very school of impertinence.—*Swift.*

3. Put one's self in any condition or relation.

They might get over the river Avon at Stratford, and *get* between the king and Worcester.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

We can neither find source nor issue for such an excessive mass of waters, neither where to have them; nor, if we had them, how to *get* quit of them.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

The laughing sot, like all unthinking men,
Bathes and *gets* drunk; then bathes and drinks again. *Dryden.*

As the obtaining the love of valuable men is the happiest end of this life, so the next felicity is to *get* rid of fools and scoundrels.—*Pope, Letter to Swift.*

Get off. Escape.

The gallies, by the benefit of the shores and shallows, *got off*.—*Bacon, Considerations touching War with Spain.*

Whate'er thou dost, deliver not thy sword;
With that thou may'st *get off*, tho' odds oppose thee.
Dryden.

Get over. Overcome.

'Tis very pleasant to hear the lady propose her doubts, and to see the pains he is at to *get over* them.—*Addison.*

I cannot *get over* the prejudice of taking some little offence at the clergy for perpetually reading their sermons.—*Swift.*

To remove this difficulty, Peterborough was dispatched to Vienna, and *got over* some of those disputes.—*Id.*

If it were true ... that, by some contrivance of constitutional checks, and balance of powers, the supreme government of a country can be legally limited, this objection might, to a certain extent, be *got over*. The liability to abuse might be repressed by the system of checks; and the ruler might be chosen merely for his skill and dexterity, as we choose the pilot of a ship. But unfortunately all these speculations are vain.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. viii.

Get up. Rise from repose.

Sheep will *get up* betimes in the morning to feed against rain.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Get. *v. a.* [for *beget.*] Beget.

These boys are boys of ice; they'll none of her: sure they are bastards to the English, the French never *got* them.—*Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, ii. 3.

Women with study'd arts they vex:
Ye gods, destroy that impious sex;
And if there must be some t' invoke
Your pow'rs, and make your altars smoke,
Come down yourselves, and, in their place,
Get a more just and noble race. *Waller.*

Children they *got* on their female captives.—*Locke.*

If you'll take 'em as their fathers *got* 'em, so and well; if not, you must stay till they *get* a better generation.—*Dryden.*

Has no man, but who has kill'd
A father, right to *get* a child?
Prior, Alma, canto i.

Let ev'ry married man, that's grave and wise,
Take a Tartuffe of known ability,
Who shall so settle lasting reformation,
First *get* a son, then give him education. *Dorset.*

The god of day, descending from above,
Mixt with the day, and *got* the queen of love.
Granville.

Gétnothing. *s.* One who neglects or fails to earn anything; idler; poor person.

Every *getnothing* is a thief, and laziness is a stolen water.—*Adams, The Devil's Banquet*, p. 76: 1614. (Trench.)

Gétter. *s.* One who gets.

Them that ought to have been the most comfortours of the poor, those have we seen to be the most greedy *getters* and pourloyners for their misbegotten heires.—*Martin, Marriage of Priestes*, sign. B. b. iv: 1554.

Gétter. *s.* Begetter.

Peace is a very lethargy, a *getter* of more bastard-children than war's a destroyer of men.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, iv. 5.

Gétting. *verbal abs.*

1. Act of one who gets; process by which anything is got; acquisition.

Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore get wisdom; and with all thy *getting* get understanding.—*Proverbs*, iv. 7.

2. Thing got; gain; profit.

Who hath a state to repair may not despise small things; and it is less dishonourable to abridge a petty charge than to stoop to petty *gettings*.—*Bacon.*

The meaner families return a small share of their *gettings*, to be a portion for the child.—*Swift.*

Géwgaw. *s.* [?] Trifling plaything.

A trifle, whimwham, *guigaw*, or small toy for a child to play withal.—*Cotgrave*, in v. *Babiole.*

It is for children to cry for the falling of their house of cards, or the miscarriage of that painted *gewgaw*, which the next shower would have defaced.—*Bishop Hall, Of Contentation*, § 5.

The first images were fans, silks, ribbands, laces, and many other *gewgaws*, which lay so thick that the whole heart was nothing else but a toyshop.—*Addison, Guardian.*

This mountain, whose obliterated plan
The pyramid of empires pinnacled,
Of Glory's *gewgaws* shining in the van
Till the sun's rays with added flame were fill'd!
Where are its golden roofs? where those who dared to build? *Byron, Childe Harold*, iv. 109.

Used *adjectively.*

Let him that would learn the happiness of religion, see the poor *gewgaw* happiness of Feliciana.—*Law, Serious Call.*

Ghástful. *adj.* Same as Gastful.

I tell no lie, so *gastfull* grew my name,
That it alone discomfited an host.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 315.

Ghástfully. *adj.* In a ghastful manner.

He often stares *ghastfully*, raves aloud, &c.—*Pope, Narrative of Dr. R. Norris.*

Ghástly. *adj.* Like a ghost; having horror in the countenance; pale; dreadful; dismal; horrible; shocking.

Envy quickly discovered in court Solyman's changed countenance upon the great bassa, and began now to shew her *ghastly* face.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Death
Grinn'd horrible a *ghastly* smile, to hear
His famine should be fill'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 845.

To be less than gods
Disdain'd; but meaner thoughts learn'd in their flight,
Mangled with *ghastly* wounds through plate and mail. *Ibid.* vi. 866.

Those departed friends, whom at our last separation we saw disfigured by all the *ghastly* horrours of death, we shall then see assisting about the majestick throne of Christ, with their once vile bodies transfigured into the likeness of his glorious body, mingling their glad acclamations with the hallelujahs of thrones, principalities, and powers.—*Boyle.*

He came, but with such alter'd looks,
So wild, so *ghastly*, as if some ghost had met him,
All pale and speechless. *Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

I who make the triumph of to-day,
May of to-morrow's pomp one part appear,
Ghastly with wounds, and lifeless on a bier!
Prior.

Ghástness. *s.* Same as Gastness.

Ghess. *v. n.* Same as Guess.

In such luxurious plentie of all pleasure,
It seem'd a second paradise I *ghesse.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 10, 23.

Ghost. *s.* [A.S. *gast* = breath, spirit.]

1. Soul of man

Vex not his *ghost*: O, let him pass! He hates him,
That would upon the rack of this rough world
Stretch him out longer.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3.

Where the bodies of the dead have been out of the reach of their surviving enemies, they have thought it highly opprobrious to their *ghosts* to take their representations preserved in their pictures and affix them to the cross.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. iv.

The name of *ghost* or *gast* in the ancient Saxon language signifieth a spirit; and, in that appellation of the Spirit of God, his [the Holy Ghost's] nature principally is expressed.—*Ibid.* art. viii.

2. Spirit appearing after death; appparition; (in proportion as the belief in such beings decreases, the import of the word changes, and means anything unreal; fancy; imaginary object).

The mighty *ghosts* of our great Harrys rose,
And armed Edwards look'd with anxious eyes,
To see this fleet among unequal foes,
By which fate promis'd them their Charles should rise. *Dryden, Annus Mirabilis*, lxxxi.

The knowledge of the senses is the best knowledge: but the delusions of the senses are the worst delusions. And men are as often deceived by their ears as by their eyes, and they may hear *ghosts* as well as see them.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on subjects connected with Clinical Medicine*, lect. iv.

Give up the ghost. Die; yield up the spirit into the hands of God.

Man dieth, and wasteth away; yea, man *giveth up the ghost*.—*Job*, xiv. 10.

Their shadows seem
A canopy most fatal, under which
Our army lies ready to *give up the ghost*.
Shakespeare, Julius Cæsar, v. 1.

Less commonly with *yield*.

Often did I strive
To *yield the ghost*; but still the envious flood
Kept in my soul. *Id., Richard III.* i. 4.

Ghost. *v. n.* Give up the ghost. *Rare.*

Euryalus taking leave of Lucretia, precipitated her into such a love-fit, that within a few hours she *ghosted*.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Ghost. *v. a.* Haunt with apparitions of departed men; invest with the character of a ghost. *Rare.*

Julius Cæsar
Who at Philippi the good Brutus *ghosted*,
There saw you labouring for him.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 6.

Ask not with him in the poet 'Larvæ hunc intemperiæ insaniæque agitant senem,' what madness *ghosts* this old man, but what madness *ghosts* us all.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, to the reader.

Ghóstless. *adj.* Without spirit; without life.

Works are the breath of faith; the proofs by which we may judge whether it live. If you feel them not, the faith is *ghostless*.—*Dr. R. Clarke, Sermons*, p. 473: 1637.

Ghóstly. *adj.*

1. Spiritual; relating to the soul; not carnal; not secular.

Save and defend us from our *ghostly* enemies.—*Book of Common Prayer*.

Our common necessities, and the lack which we all have as well of *ghostly* as of earthly favours, is in each kind easily known; but the gifts of God, according to these degrees and times, which he in his secret wisdom seeth meet, are so diversely bestowed, that it seldom appeareth what all receive; what all stand in need of, it seldom lieth hid.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

2. Having a character from religion; spiritual.

Hence will I to my *ghostly* friar's close cell,
His help to crave, and my dear hap to tell.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 2.

3. Relating to apparitions of departed men.

To muse at last, amid the *ghostly* gloom
Of graves and hoary vaults, and cloister'd cells;
To walk with spectres through the midnight shade.
Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, b. i.

Gíant. *s.* [Fr. *géant*; Lat. *gigas, -antis*.]

Those *giants*, those mighty men, and men of renown, far exceeded the proportion, nature, and strength of those *giants* remembered by Moses of his own time.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

Used *adjectivally*.

Neptune, by pray'r repentant, rarely won,
Afflicts the chief t' avenge his *giant*-son,
Great Polypheme of more than mortal might. *Pope*.

Giántess. *s.* Female giant.

I had rather be a *giantess*, and lie under mount Pelion.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

Were this subject to the cedar, she would be able to make head against that huge *giantess*.—*Howell*.

Giántlike. *adj.* Like, or having the character of, a giant.

Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philosophy, which they are deplorably strangers to, and those unanswerable doubts and difficulties, which, over their cups, they pretend to have against Christianity; persuade but the covetous man not to deify his money, the proud man not to adore himself, and I dare undertake that all their *giantlike* objections against the Christian religion shall presently vanish and quit the field.—*South*.

Giantly. *adj.* Giantlike. *Rare.*

That proud Philistian . . . his *giantly* strength and stature.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*.

Single courage has often, without romance, overcome *giantly* difficulties.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

Giantship. *s.* Quality or character of a giant.

His *giantship* is gone somewhat crest fallen,
Stalking with less unconscionable strides,
And lower looks. *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 1244.

Gib. *s.* See Gib-cat.

She is a tonnishe *gyb*,
The devill and she be sib. *Skelton*.

For who that's but a queen, fair, sober, wise,
Would from a paddock, from a bat, a *gib*,
Such dear concernings hide?
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 4.

And call me beldam, *gib*, witch, night-mare, trot.
Drayton, Epistle of Eleanour Cobham to Duke Humphrey.

Gib. *v. n.* Act like a cat.

What catterwawling's here? what *gibbing*?—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase*.

Gib-cat. *s.* [two words.—*Gilbert*; name for a male cat; as *Tibaut* in French.—see Wedgwood. Such being the origin of the word, the real meaning of such a word as *gibbed* is 'named *Gib*;' this, however, being overlooked, the participle in both forms has been used by writers and explained by commentators, sometimes as *castrated*, sometimes (as in the previous editions) 'having been *caterwauling*.' Practically, such a word as *gibbed* cat has no more existence than such a word as *Tommed* cat.] He, or male, cat; Tom cat.

I am as melancholy as a *gibcat*, or a lugg'd bear.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* i. 2.

They have remained somewhat melancholy, like *gib'd* cats.—*J. Bulwer, Artificial Changeling*.

As melancholy as a *gib'd* cat.—*Ray, Collection of English Proverbs*.

Gíbber. *v. n.* Speak inarticulately.

The sheeted dead
Did squeak and *gibber* in the Roman streets.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 1.

Gíbbering. *part. adj.* Sounding inarticulately.

The stones are the same stones: but the rest, Men, Rebellion, Pathos, Peroration, see! it has all fled, like a *gibbering* troop of ghosts, like the phantasms of a dying brain.—*Carlyle, History of the French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. vi. ch. iii.

Gíbberish. *s.* [see last three extracts.] Cant; private language of rogues and gipsies; words without meaning.

What! methynke ye be clerkyshe,
For ye speake good *gibbryshe*.
Interlude of Youth: 1557.

Some, if they happen to hear an old word, albeit very natural and significant, cry out straitway, that we speak no English, but *gibberish*.—*Epistle prefixed to Spenser's Shepherd's Calendar*.

Some of both sexes writing down a number of letters, just as it came into their heads; upon reading this *gibberish*, that which the men had wrote sounded like High Dutch, and the other by the women like Italian.—*Swift*.

These verses, which were in no respect above the ordinary standard of street poetry, had for burden some *gibberish* [the burden of the song Lillibullero] which was said to have been used as a watchword by the insurgents of Ulster in 1641.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ix.

[Derived by Skinner from *gaber*, French, to cheat; by others conjectured to be formed by corruption from *jabber*. But, as it was anciently written *gebrish*, it is probably derived from the chymical cant, and originally implied the jargon of *Geber* and his tribe.—*Johnson*.]

[The manner of writing this word *geberish* or *gebrish*, is found in Camden: 'it would seem most strange and harsh Dutch, or *geberish*, as women call it!' This observation of Camden will hardly favour the chymical etymon. There is another variation, that of *giberidge*, or *gibbridge*, which is in the old dictionary of Sherwood, and in the Satires of Marston, 1599. This also is unfriendly to *Geber* and his tribe; and the oldest method of writing the word, which is *gibberish*, and not *geberish*, will hardly be thought to be on their side. See the first of the examples. It means originally, perhaps, the *gabble* of the schoolmen; '*scholastick gibberish*,' as Goodman writes (Winter Evening Conference, pt. iii.). Moreover, see Lye, edit. Manning. Gabban, to deride, to mock, whence perhaps our *gabble* and *gibberish*. Thus Dr. Jamieson considers our word to be from *gabber* or *jabber*, whence *gibber*, and so *gibberish*, if not rather from the Teutonic *gaberdacie*, trifles. But see To Gab and To Gabber. Serenius also thinks our *gibberish* to be synonymous with *gibe*, a mock or joke. Bullokar presents us with another substantive formed from it, viz. *gibberishness*, which he calls 'any kind of mad, broken, fustian language, *gibble-gabble*, canting, &c.' (edit. 1656).—*Todd*.]

[*Gibber*, like *gabber*, *jabber*, and *gabble*, represents the sound of rapid talking without reference to meaning, whence *gibberish*, gibbering, an utterance of articulate sounds without sense. Old Norse, *gifra*, to jabber.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Gíbberish. *adj.* Canting; unintelligible; fustian.

A company of *gibrish* phrases.—*Florio, Translation of Montaigne*, p. 177: 1613.

Some contending for privileges, customs, forms, and that old entanglement of iniquity their *gibberish* laws, though the badge of their ancient slavery.—*Milton, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates*.

Gíbberish. *v. n.* Prate idly or unintelligibly.

You understand not the state of 'limbus patrum,' nor the depth of the question, but scum [skim] upon the surface, and *gibberish* you cannot tell for what.—*Bishop Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 248: 1625.

Gíbbet. *s.* [Fr. *gibet*; see also last extract.]

1. Gallows; post on which malefactors are hanged, or on which their carcasses are exposed.

When was there ever cursed atheist brought
Unto the *gibbet*, but he did adore
That blessed pow'r which he had set at nought?
Sir J. Davies.

You scandal to the stock of verse, a race
Able to bring the *gibbet* in disgrace. *Cleaveland*.

Haman suffered death himself upon the very *gibbet* that he had provided for another.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Papers lay such principles to the Tories, as, if they were true, our next business should be to erect *gibbets* in every parish, and hang them out of the way.—*Swift*.

2. Any transverse beam.

[The *gibbet* seems originally to have been not a mere projecting arm of gallows to which a man must be raised in order to hang him, but a contrivance like the wipe of a well, by which the sufferer could at once be swung up into the air. We find it spoken of as actually raising the sufferer from the ground.

'Vultibus erectis *sursum tollente gibeto*
Digna Jovi fiunt oblatio, jure levati
A tellure procul.' (Willelmus Brito in Ducange.)

And Matthew Paris designates it as '*machinam illam pœnalem* quæ *gibet* appellatur,' language implying some mechanical contrivance beyond what would be applicable to a simple support. The root (somewhat disguised by an initial *w*, which is so commonly found interchanging with a *g*) is seen in Dutch *wip*, indicating any sudden reciprocating movement, as a wink of the eye; *wippen*, to toss, jerk up into the air (P. Marin); *wippe*, toileno, a *wipe*, or lever for lifting water out of a well, patibulum tollenonis instar constructum, a gallows made like a wipe, i. e. a gibbet. (Kilian.) Swedish *wippa*, to whip or trice up; *wippkarra*, a tumbril; *wippgalge*, a gibbet.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Gíbbet. *v. a.*

1. Hang or expose on a gibbet.

I'll *gibbet* up his name. *Oldham*.

2. Hang on anything going traverse (as the beam of a gibbet).

He shall come off and on swifter than he that *gibbets* on the brewer's bucket.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* iii. 2.

Gíbble-gábble. *s.* Any rude or noisy conversation; fustian language; barbarous speech.

Mad, broken, fustian language; *gibble-gabble*; canting: or such private-made words as beggars, gipsies, and such confederate rogues use one amongst another.—*Bullokar*.

Gíbbon. *s.* [?] Large anthropoid ape of the genus Hylobates.

On a retrospect of the skeletons of the latisternal tailless catarrhines, it may be observed that no orang, chimpanzee, or *gibbon* has mastoid processes; they are present in the gorilla, but smaller than in man. In the chimpanzee, as in the orangs, *gibbons*, and inferior simiæ, the lower surface of the long tympanic or auditory process is more or less flat and smooth, developing in the chimpanzee only a slight tubercle, anterior to the stylo-hyal pit. . . . The ridge which extends from the ectopterygoid along the inner border of the foramen ovale terminates in the gorilla by an angle or process answering to that called 'styliform' or 'spinous' in man, but of which there is no trace in the chimpanzee, orang, or *gibbon*. The orbits have a full oval form in the orang; they are almost circular in the chimpanzee and siamang, more nearly circular, and with a more prominent rim, in the smaller *gibbons*; in the gorilla alone do they present the form which used to be deemed peculiar to man. . . . Considering the less relative prominence of the fore part of the jaws in the siamang, as compared with the chimpanzee, the occipital character of that *gibbon*, and of other species of hylobates, marks well their inferior position in the quadrumanous scale. . . . In most *gibbons* the whole palm can be applied to the ground without the trunk being bent forward beyond its naturally inclined position on the legs. These gradational differences coincide with other characters determining the relative proximity of the apes compared with man. In the gorilla, the humerus, though less long compared with the ulna

than in man, is longer than in the chimpanzee; in the orang it is shorter than the ulna; in the siamang and other *gibbons* it is much shorter. The peculiar length of arm in those 'long-armed apes' is chiefly due to the excessive length of the antebrachial bones.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Gibbósity. *s.* Convexity; prominence; protuberance.

This way of description rendereth the face of the earth upon a plane in its own proper figure spherically, as upon the globe itself; the *gibbosity* only allowed for.—*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 305: 1650.

When ships, *sailing* contrary ways, lose the sight one of another, what should take away the sight of ships from each other, but the *gibbosity* of the interjacent water?—*Ray.*

Gíbbous. *adj.* [Lat. *gibbus.*]

1. Convex; protuberant; swelling into inequalities.

The bones will rise, and make a *gibbous* member.—*Wiseman.*

A pointed flinty rock, all bare and black,
Grew *gibbous* from behind the mountain's back.
Dryden.

2. Crookbacked.

I demand how the camels of Bactria came to have two bunches in their back, whereas the camels of Arabia have but one? How oxen, in some countries, began and continue *gibbous*, or hunch-backed?—*Sir T. Browne.*

Gíbbousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Gibbous; convexity; prominence.

To make this convexity of the earth discernible to the eye, suppose a man to be lifted up a great height in the air, that he may have a spacious horizon under one view: but then, again, because of the distance, the convexity and *gibbousness* would vanish away; he would only see below him a great circular flat.—*Bentley, Sermons*, viii.

Gibe. *v. n.* [see Jabber.] Sneer.

They seem to imagine that we have erected of late a frame of some new religion, the furniture whereof we should not have borrowed from our enemies, lest they should afterwards laugh and *gibe* at our party.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

When we saw her toy, and *gibe*, and geer,
And pass the bounds of modest merry-make,
Her dalliance he despis'd. *Spenser.*

Thus with talents well endu'd
To be scurrilous and rude,
When you pertly raise your snout,
Fleer and *gibe*, and laugh and flout. *Swift.*

Spelt with *y*.

The vulgar yield an open ear,
And common courtiers love to *gybe* and fleer.
Spenser.

Gibe. *v. a.* Reproach, bait, or irritate by contemptuous hints; flout; scoff; ridicule; treat with scorn; sneer; taunt.

When rioting in Alexandria, you
Did pocket up my letters, and with taunts
Did *gibe* my missive out of audience.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

Draw the beasts as I describe them,
From their features, while I *gibe* them. *Swift.*

Gibe. *s.* Sneer; hint of contempt by word or look; scoff; act or expression of scorn; taunt.

Mark the fleers, the *gibes* and notable scorns
That dwell in every region of his face.
Shakespear, Othello, iv. 1.

Ready in *gibes*, quick answer'd, saucy, and as quarrellous as the weazle.—*Id., Cymbeline*, iii. 4.

The rich have still a *gibe* in store,
And will be monstrous witty on the poor.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

If they would hate from the bottom of their hearts, their aversion would be too strong for little *gibes* every moment.—*Spectator.*

But the dean, if this secret should come to his ears,
Will never have done with his *gibes* and his jeers.
Swift, The Grand Question Debated.

Gíber. *s.* Sneerer; one who turns others to ridicule by contemptuous hints; scoffer; taunter.

He is a *giber*, and our present business
Is of more serious consequence.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

Gíbingly. *adv.* Scornfully; contemptuously.

His present portance,
Gibingly and ungravely he did fashion
After th' inveterate hate he bears to you.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 3.

Gíblets. *s.* [Fr. *gibier* = game.] Parts of a goose which are cut off before it is dressed, i.e. head, neck, gizzard, liver, and feet.

The liquorous palate of the glutton ranges through seas and lands for uncouth delicacies, kills thousands of creatures for but their tongues or *giblets*.—*Bishop Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*

I shall not like the table of a country justice, besprinkled over with all manner of cheap sallads, sliced beef, *giblets*, and petitoes, to fill up room.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Woman-Hater.*

Used *adjectivally.*

'Tis holyday; provide me better cheer:
'Tis holyday; and shall be round the year:
Shall I my household gods and genius cheat,
To make him rich who grudges me my meat?
That he may loll at ease, and, pamper'd high,
When I am laid, may feed on *giblet* pie?
Dryden, Translation of Persius.

Giddily. *adv.* In a giddy manner.

To roam
Giddily, and be every where but at home,
Such freedom doth a banishment become. *Donne.*

Giddiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Giddy.

Megrims and *giddiness* are rather when we rise after long sitting, than while we sit.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Giddy. *adj.* [A.S. *gidig.*]

1. Vertiginous; having in the head a whirl, or sensation of circular motion, such as happens by disease or drunkenness.

Them rev'ling thus the Tentyrites invade,
By *giddy* heads, and stagg'ring legs betray'd.
Tate, Translation of Juvenal.

2. Rotatory; whirling; running round with celerity; causing giddiness.

The frequent errours of the pathless wood,
The *giddy* precipice, and the dang'rous flood.
Prior.

The sylphs through mystick mazes guide their way,
Through all the *giddy* circle they pursue.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto i.

As Ixion fix'd, the wretch shall feel
The *giddy* motion of the whirling mill. *Ibid.*

3. Inconstant; mutable; unsteady; changeful; heedless; thoughtless; incautious; wild.

It may be gnats and flies have their imagination more mutable and *giddy*, as small birds likewise have.—*Bacon.*

You are as *giddy* and volatile as ever, the reverse of Pope, who hath always loved a domestick life.—*Swift, Letter to Gay.*

Too many *giddy*, foolish hours are gone,
And in fantastic measures danc'd away.
Rowe, Jane Shore.

How inexcusable are those *giddy* creatures, who, in the same hour, leap from a parent's window to a husband's bed.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

Giddy. *v. n.* Turn quick. *Rare.*

A sodaine North-wind fetcht,
With an extreame sea, quite about againe,
Our whole endeavours; and our course constrain
To *giddie* round. *Chapman.*

Giddy. *v. a.* Make giddy; render unsteady. *Rare.*

He is a quiet and peaceable man, who is not moved when all things else are; not shaken with fear, not *giddied* with suspicion.—*Farindon, Sermons*, p. 423: 1657.

Giddyhead. *s.* One without due thought or judgement.

A company of *giddyheads* will take upon them to divine how many shall be saved, and who damned in a parish; where they shall sit in heaven; interpret apocalypses; and precisely set down when the world shall come to an end, what year, what month, what day.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 677.

Gif. *conj.* See If.

Gift. *s.*

1. Thing given or bestowed; something conferred without price.

They presented unto him *gifts*, gold, and frankincense and myrrh.—*Matthew*, ii. 11.

Recall your *gift*, for I your pow'r confess;
But first take back my life, a *gift* that's less.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

Many nations shall come with *gifts* in their hands, even *gifts* to the king of heaven.—*Tobit*, xiii. 11.

2. Bribe.

Thou shalt not wrest judgment, thou shalt not respect persons, neither take a *gift*; for a *gift* doth blind the eyes of the wise.—*Deuteronomy*, xvi. 19.

3. Power; faculty.

And if the boy have not a woman's *gift*,
To rain a shower of commanded tears,
An onion will do well for such a shift.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, induction, sc. 1.

She was lovely to attract
Thy love, not thy subjection, and her *gifts*
Were such as under government well seem'd;
Unseemly to bear rule.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 152.

He who has the *gift* of ridicule, finds fault with any thing that gives him an opportunity of exerting his talent.—*Addison.*

Gift. *v. a.* Endow with any faculty or power.

Am I better *gifted* than another? Thou ... an ill judge of either, who enviest the gifts of both.—*Bishop Hall, Satan's Fiery Darts quenched*, § 9.

In those primitive times there were some women extraordinarily *gifted* by God's Spirit, who took upon them to preach and pray publickly.—*Id., Remains*, p. 237.

If he be *gifted* with abilities of mind, that may raise him to such an undertaking.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.*

There is no talent so pernicious as eloquence, to those who have it not under command: women, who are so liberally *gifted* by nature in this particular, ought to study the rules of female oratory.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Gifted. *adj.* [This is a word in which the first syllable is a substantive, the second the sign of a participle.

Considered, however, as a part of speech, the participle is for the most part connected with the verb, or, if not, with the adjective; the adjective and the verb being more closely connected than the verb and the substantive. Moreover, of what may be called substantival participles, *gifted* is a typical example. It is in no wise adjectival; such an adjective as *gift* being nonexistent. Even where it takes the guise of an adjective it is either a separate substantive or the first element of a compound, as in *gifthorse*, or *gifthórse*, no matter how sounded, i.e. whether as one or two words, as a compound, or as a combination. It wears the appearance of a participle, inasmuch as participles end in *-t*. Yet the participle of *give* is *gi-ven*. It is, doubtless, then, a true substantive.

Now rises the question, 'Can *participles* be formed from *substantives*?' Many authorities (so far as authorities are worth anything, except to the extent that they fulfil their own accomplishment) are in the affirmative. Yet (and this is the reason and excuse for the length of the present notice) there is an undeniably influential authority the other way. Coleridge's strictures on the word *talented* are well known; and they have been adopted at second hand even when not known in their origin. The editor rejects them. What he writes now might, perhaps, have been better entered under Talented. But as *G* is at hand, and as *T* is a long way off, it is better to refer to the earlier from the later than to the later from the earlier entry.

Coleridge objected to, and disliked, the word *talented*, but without giving his reasons in full. He argued that we do not say a *shillinged* man. It is probable, however, that the objection against substantival participles, or participles without a corresponding verb, has taken its fullest form under his successors and admirers

That no one says *shillinged* is true enough; but that many a one (possibly Coleridge himself) may have said *gifted*, is not put forward as an argument on the opposite side. Neither is anything said about *monied*, as in a '*monied man*.' Again, there is a cross analogy in comparing *talented* with *shillinged*; the former word not meaning wealthy in the shape of £ *s. d.* at all, but wealthy in a secondary sense, i.e. intellectually. From this point of view the better comparison would have been to have said that there were no such words as *memoried*, *imaginationed*, and the like; the basis being chosen from words which have the same relation to intellectual *gifts* in general, as *shillings* or *pounds*

have to the highest pecuniary denomination. In all this there are the elements of error.

Taking, then, the question from the opposite point of view, and arguing from *monied* and *gifted* — the latter used by Dryden and others—let us try to reconcile the authorities.

In doing this it is of primary importance to recognize the fact that the rule has nothing to do with any word as a *part of speech*, be it substantive or verb; for in cases like the one under notice there is no difference between them. Every name of an object may also be the name of the act by which it is supplied or provided; as is shown by such expressions as 'to *horse* a coach,' and as may be seen in the foregoing entry. That such formations are comparatively rare is true. The reason, however, is *not* in the nature of the word *as a part of speech*.

What *does* determine the formation is the *generality of the term which forms the basis of the derivative*. There are no current words for men of *pence*, *shillings*, *pounds*, or *five-pound notes*, because all such men are merged under the general name for the highest denomination of their class in the way of capital. Neither are there current words for men of *memories* or *imaginations*, because all such men are merged under the highest denomination of their class in the way of intellect. Hence, *monied*, *gifted*, and *talented* come out as the current words. *Shillinged* might certainly, by possibility, exist, and so might *five-pound-noted*, and so might *imaginationed*, as well as many others. They would exist if it were necessary to distinguish between men of *pence* (or *pounds*) and men of *one-pound notes*; or between men of *memory* and men of *reasoning powers*; but this distinction has not yet affected our etymology, i.e. our etymology has dealt with generalizations rather than distinctions. So far as it affects the latter it accomplishes its object by the prefix of a word meaning *much*. A *many-pounded* man would mean much the same as a *monied* man; but the approximate equivalence is brought about by the prefix *many*. The same applies elsewhere. *Broad-acred* and *many-acred* mean *landed*. Meanwhile, *landed* itself, as in '*landed* interest,' is in the same category with the words already noticed. Yet it is scarcely possible to believe that the great writer who condemned the word *talented* never used the word *landed*.]

Endowed with gifts.

Two of their *gifted* brotherhood, Hacket and Coppinger, got up into a pease-cart and harangued the people to dispose them to an insurrection.—*Dryden.*

Giftedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Gifted.

May not a conformist, though of an ordinary invention, and not endued with the sublimest *giftednesses* of our separatists, say, Seek, seek, seek, or Good, good, good, &c.?—*Echard, Grounds of Continence of the Clergy*, p. 120.

Gifture. *s.* Gift; giving. *Rare*

By all which it appeareth that the wealth of the godly is the peculiar *gifture* of wisedome.—*Cleaver, Proverbs*, p. 48. (Ord MS.)

Gig. *s.* [In French, *gigue* = dance so called; jig; *giguer* = the corresponding verb. In German, *geige* = fiddle. Wedgwood connects all these with the notion of rotation, suggested by the word itself.]

1. Whirligig; top; any toy of the same kind as these.

To see great Hercules whipping a *gig*.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, iv. 3.

Playthings, as tops, *gigs*, battledores, should be procured them.—*Locke.*

2. Fiddle.
3. Dart or harpoon.

At each end of the canoe stands an Indian with a *gig*, or pointed spear.—*History of Virginia*, p. 131: 1722.

4. Light vehicle, with two wheels, drawn by one horse.

I considered him a respectable man, as he kept a *gig*.—*Evidence in Trial of Thurtell.*

5. Boat so called.
6. Machine for forming the nap of cloth. See Teazling.

Gig machines are rotatory drums mounted with thistles or wire teeth for teazling cloth.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*, in voce.

As the *first element* in a *compound*.

In large manufactories, this dressing operation is performed by a *gig*-mill, which originally consisted . . . of a cylinder bristled all over with thistle [teazel] heads, and made to revolve rapidly, while the cloth is drawn over it in a variety of directions.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Woollen Manufacture.*

Gig. *v. a.* [? first syllable of Lat. *gig-no*.] Engender.

Our diamonds may have procreated these diamonds, and so we are all three double: if so, I hope my goblet has *gigged* another golden goblet; and then they may carry double upon all four.—*Dryden, Amphitryon.*

Gigántal. *adj.* Gigantic. *Rare.*

Gigantal frames hold wonders rarely strange,
Drummond, Urania, no. 1. (Ord MS.)

Gigantéan. *adj.* Belonging to a giant. *Rare.*

When the strong Fates with *gigantean* force
Bear thee in iron arms, without remorse;
Bear, and be borne.
Dr. H. More, Philosophical Poems, p. 318: 1647.

Gigántic. *adj.* Suitable to, having the character of, or connected with, a giant; big; bulky; enormous.

I dread him not, nor all his giant-brood,
Though fame divulg'd him father of five sons,
All of *gigantick* size, Goliah chief.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1247.

Gigántical. *adj.* Big; bulky. *Rare.*

In good earnest *gigantical* Cyclopes will transcend spheres.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 255.

Giggle. *v. n.* [Dutch, *gickelen*; Provincial German, *gigelen*.] Laugh idly; titter; grin with merry levity.

They began to fleer and *giggle*, and to look at men over the shoulder.—*World of Wonders*, p. 289: 1608.

The moment night with dusky mantle covers
The skies (and the more duskily the better),
The time less liked by husbands than by lovers
Begins, and prudery flings aside her fetter;
And gaiety on restless tiptoe hovers,
Giggling with all the gallants who beset her;
And there are songs and quavers, roaring, humming,
Guitars, and every other sort of strumming.
Byron, Beppo.

The Deputies stand grouped on the Paris Road, on this umbrageous Avenue de Versailles; complaining aloud of the indignity done them. Courtiers, it is supposed, look from their windows, and *giggle*.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. i. b. v. ch. ii.

Giggle. *s.* Giggling laugh.

A smile, a *giggle*, or a hum.—*Barrow, Sermons*, i. 184.

'Tis true, your budding Miss is very charming,
But shy and awkward at first coming out,
So much alarm'd, that she is quite alarming,
All *giggle*, blush; half pertness, and half pout.
Byron, Beppo.

Giggler. *s.* One who giggles.

A sad wise valour is the brave complexion,
That leads the van and swallows up the cities:
The *giggler* is a milk-maid, whom infection,
Or the fir'd beacon, frighteth from his ditties.
Herbert.

This particularity a set of *gigglers* thought the most necessary thing to be taken notice of in his whole discourse, and made it an occasion of mirth during the whole time of his sermon.—*Spectator*, no. 158.

I become weary and impatient of the derision of the *gigglers* of our sex.—*Tatler*, no. 210.

Giggling. *part. adj.* Having the manner, character, laugh, or simper, of a giggler.

We shew our present, joking, *giggling* race;
True joy consists in gravity and grace. *Garrick.*

She brought a couple of sickly children attended by a prim nurse, and in a faint genteel *giggling* tone, cackled to her sister about her fine acquaintance, and how her little Frederick was the image of Lord Claud Lollypop, and her sweet Maria had been noticed by the Baroness as they were driving in their donkey-chaise at Roehampton. She urged her to make her papa do something for the darlings.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair.*

Giglot. *s.* [N.Fr.] Wanton girl.

The wife that gads not *giglot* wise
With every flirting gill,
But honestly doth keep at home,
Not set to gossip still.
Translation of Bullinger's Sermons, p. 224: 1576.

A peevish *giglot*. *B. Jonson, Sejanus.*

Used *adjectivally*.

Young Talbot was not born
To be the pillage of a *giglot* wench.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 7.

The fam'd Cassibelan, who was once at point
(O *giglot* fortune!) to master Cæsar's sword.
Id., Cymbeline, iii. 1.

Gigot. *s.* [Fr.] At present, the usual meaning of this word is half a leg of mutton: *slice*, *cutlet*, as given in the previous editions, and the like, are older and perhaps more accurate meanings of the word.

The inwards slit,
They broil'd on coales, and eate; the rest, in *gigots* cut, they split. *Chapman.*

Cut the slaves to *giggets*.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Double Marriage.*

Gild. *v. a.* preterite *gilded*, or *gilt*.

1. Overlay with thin gold; cover with gold leaf.

To *gild* refined gold, to paint the lily,
To throw a perfume on the violet.
Shakespear, King John, iv. 2.

2. Cover with any yellow matter.

Thou did'st drink
The stale of horses and the *gilded* puddle,
Which beasts would cough at.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 4.

3. Adorn with lustre.

No more the rising sun shall *gild* the morn,
Nor ev'ning Cynthia fill her silver horn.
Pope, Messiah.

4. Brighten; illuminate.

The lightsome passion of joy was not that trivial, vanishing, superficial thing, that only *gilds* the apprehension and plays upon the surface of the soul. —*South, Sermons.*

5. Recommend by adventitious ornaments.

For my part, if a lie may do thee grace,
I'll *gild* it with the happiest terms I have.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. v. 4.

Yet, oh! th' imperfect piece moves more delight;
'Tis *gilded* o'er with youth, to catch the sight.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

Gilder. *s.* One who gilds.

Gilders use to have a piece of gold in their mouth to draw the spirits of the quicksilver.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Gilding. *verbal abs.* Act of one who gilds; process by which anything is gilded; result thereof; gold laid on any surface by way of ornament. *Figuratively*, external or superficial coating, as opposed to solid metal.

Silvering will sully and canker more than *gilding*, which, if it might be corrected with a little mixture of gold, there is profit.—*Bacon, Physical Remains.*

Could laureate Dryden Pimp and Fry'r engage,
And I not strip the *gilding* off a knave,
Unplac'd, unpension'd, no man's heir or slave?
Pope, Imitations of Horace.

Gill. *s.* [A.S. *geafla*, *geagla*, *geahla* = jaw.]

1. Respiratory organ of aquatic animals, especially of fishes.

The leviathan,
Stretch'd like a promontory, sleeps or swims,
And seems a moving land; and at his *gills*
Draws in, and at his trunk spouts out a sea.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 413.

Fishes perform respiration under water by the *gills*.—*Ray.*

Io! Pæan! Io! sing,
To the finny people's king.
Not a mightier whale than this
In the vast Atlantic is,
Not a fatter fish than he
Flounders round the Polar sea.
See his blubber—at his *gills*
What a world of drink he swills!
From his trunk, as from a spout,
Which next moment he pours out.
Lamb, The Triumph of the Whale.

In Limulus the two outer thirds of the posterior surface of the basilar joint of the abdominal prolegs are occupied by a great *gill* formed of a number of folds of skin, disposed transversely and piled on one another like the leaves of a book: they adhere throughout the length of their base or anterior bor-

der, are elsewhere free, are semicircular or triangular, with curved borders, and increase in size from the upper end of the branchia to its base, so as to give this last the form of a pyramid. The free edge of each leaf is rounded, and furnished with a horny band destined to sustain it, and fringed with cilia: elsewhere the *gill* is membranous.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. xv.

2. Wattle that hangs below the beak of a fowl.

The turkeycock hath great and swelling *gills*, and the hen hath less.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

3. Flesh under the chin.

In many there is no paleness at all; but, contrariwise, redness about the cheeks and *gills*, which is by the sending forth of spirits in an appetite to revenge.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Like the long bag of flesh hanging down from the *gills* of the people in Piedmont.—*Swift.*

Gill. *s.* [L.Lat. *gillo, guillo, gilla, gellus, gillunculus* = wine measure so called.]

1. Measure of liquids containing the fourth part of a pint; or, in some places, half a pint.

Every bottle must be rinced with wine: some, out of mistaken thrift, will rince a dozen with the same: change the wine at every second bottle: a *gill* may be enough.—*Swift.*

2. Kind of measure among the tinners.

They measure their block-tin by the *gill*, which containeth a pint.—*Carew.*

Gill. *s.* See Jilt.

The wife that gads not giglot wise
With every flirting *gill*,
But honestly doth keep at home,
Not set to gossip still. *Translation of Bullinger's Sermons*, p. 224: 1576.

I can, for I will,
Here at Burley o' th' Hill,
Give you all your fill,
Each Jack with his *Gill*. *B. Jonson, Gypsies.*

Gill, or Gill-go-by-ground. *s.* Native plant so called; ground ivy; Glechoma hederacea.

The lowly *gill*, that never dares to climb. *Shenstone, Schoolmistress.*

(See also Haymaids.)

Gill. *s.* [?] Ravine.

The canary birds, which they bring to us in England, breed in the 'barancos,' or *gills*, which the water hath fretted away in the mountains, being places very cold.—*Relation of Teneriffe*, in *Bishop Sprat's History of the Royal Society*, p. 208.

You may continue along this *gill*, and passing by one end of the village and its church for half a mile, it leads to an opening between two hills covered with fir woods.—*Gray, Letters.*

Gillhouse. *s.* Dramshop.

(For example see under Gin.)

Gillian. *s.* Wanton. See Jilt. *Rare.*

Thou tookst me up at every word I spoke,
As I had been a mawkin, a flirt *gillian*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Chances.

Gillyflower. *s.* [Fr. *giroflée*; Ital. *garofalo*; Lat. *carophyllum*; Gr. καρυόφυλλον = clove.] Native plant so called; wallflower.

Gillyflowers, or rather July flowers, so called from the month they blow in, may be reduced to these sorts; red and white, purple and white, scarlet and white.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

In July come *gillyflowers* of all varieties.—*Bacon.*

Fair is the *gillyflow'r* of gardens sweet,
Fair is the marygold, for pottage meet.
Gay, Pastorals.

Gilt. *s.* Golden show; gold laid on the surface of any matter.

Our gayness and our *gilt* are all besmirch'd,
With rainy marching in the painful field.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 3.

When thou wast in thy *gilt*, and thy perfume, they mockt thee for too much curiosity: in thy rags thou know'st none, but art despised for the contrary.—*Id., Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

Gilthead. *s.* Sea fish of the genus Caranx.

The *gilthead* that doth clive
Sicilian sea, is brought unto the board alive.
Hakewill, Apology, p. 330.

He maketh him to die of a surfeit of *giltheads* (a fish, called aurata, or aurella).—*Fuller, Holy War*, p. 151.

Gimcrack. *s.* [the first element is the *gim-* in *gimmal.*] Slight or trivial mechanism.

Lady, I pity you:
You are a handsome and a sweet young lady,
And ought to have a handsome man yok'd to you,
An understanding too: This is a *gimcrack!*
Beaumont and Fletcher, Elder Brother.

For though these *gimcracks* were away,
However, more reduc'd and plain,
The watch would still a watch remain;
But if the horal orbit ceases,
The whole stands still, or breaks to pieces.
Prior, Alma, canto iii.

What's the meaning of all these trangrams and *gimcracks?* Jumping over my master's hedges, and running your lines cross his grounds.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Becky came down to him presently: whenever the dear girl expected his lordship, her toilette was prepared, her hair in perfect order, her mouchoirs, aprons, scarfs, little morocco slippers, and other female *gimcracks* arranged, and she seated in some artless and agreeable posture ready to receive him. —*Thackeray, Vanity Fair.*

Gimlet. *s.* [Fr. *gimbelet.*] Borer, chiefly for the driving in of nails and screws, with a screw at its point.

The *gimlet* hath a worm at the end of its bit.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

If ever the project of lighting London with smoke should be brought to bear, I flatter myself you will hear of my darkening the whole parish of Pancras by grinding a *gimlet* through a gas-pipe.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. i. ch. iii.

Gimmal. *s.* [Lat. *gemellus.*—see last extract.] See extract from Wedgwood. *Obsolete.*

I think by some odd *gimmals* or device
Their arms are set like clocks, still to strike on,
Else they could not hold out so as they do.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 2.

Some of their Italian friars have confessed withal, that their fashion is, when all their *gimmals* are in tune for a miracle, to enjoin some seely old woman in her confessions, to say her devotions before the altar, where the image prepared to play a miracle doth stand.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

A garland of bays and rosemary, a *gimmall* ring, with one link hanging.—*Brewer, Comedy of Lingua*, ii. 4.

Spelt with *b*.

My acts are like the motional *gimbals*
Fixed in a watch. *Nares.* (Wedgwood.)

But whether it were that the rebel his powder failed him, or some *gimbol* or other were out of frame.—*Id.* (Wedgwood.)

[*Gimmals, Gimmers.—Gimmal*, annulus gemellus—Coles, a twin or double ring. The term was generally applied to rings, or corresponding members of a joint working into each other, as the rings of a hawberk or coat of mail, the arms of a tongs, two portions of a hinge, and thence the hinge itself. *Gimewes* (or joints) of a spur, membres or membrets d'éperon. (Sherwood). *Gimmow* of a door, cardo. (Huloet in Way.) Trevisa speaks of an iron 'made as it were a peire tonges *i-iemewede* (ygemeweed) as tonges in the mydles.' *Jimmers*, jointed hinges. (Ray.) . . . The term was then applied to the separate members of the works in a complicated piece of machinery, or to any mechanical device for producing motion.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Gimmer. *s.* Movement; machinery.

The holding together of the parts of matter has so confounded me, that I have been prone to conclude with myself, that the *gimmers* of the world hold together not so much by geometry as some natural magick.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.*

Who knows not how the famous Kentish idol moved her eyes, and hands, by those secret *gimmers*, which now every puppet-play can imitate?—*Bishop Hall, To Sir D. Murray.*

Here lay a wheel, there the balance; here one *gimmer*, there another. — *Bishop Hall, Select Thoughts*, § 9.

Gimp. *s.* [Fr. *guipure*, from *guiper* = whip as used by sempstresses.] Small strand of threads bound together by a close spire of some other material, silk, or as in the tackle used by anglers, fine wire.

He walk'd the place,
Through tape, toys, tinsel, *gimp*, perfume, and lace.
Parnell, Elegy to an old Beauty.

Gin. *s.* [*engine.*]

1. Contrivance; snare; trap.

As the day begins,
With twenty *gins* we will the small birds take,
And pastime make. *Sir P. Sidney.*

For a *gin* and for a snare to the inhabitants of Jerusalem.—*Isaiah*, viii. 14.

Keep from flaying scourge thy skin,
And ankle free from iron *gin*. *Butler, Hudibras.*

2. Engine of torture, moved with screws.

Typhœus' joints were stretched on a *gin*.
Spenser.

3. In *Mechanics.* Machine for raising great weights; pump.

The delfs would be so flown with waters, it being impossible to make any adits or soughs to drain them, that no *gins* or machines would suffice to lay and keep them dry.—*Ray.*

Gin. *s.* [Fr. *genièvre* (= juniper, to the berries of which the best Hollands owes its flavour), corrupted into Geneva; in the extract under which entry the word is played upon, *Geneva* print suggesting both the habit of spirit-drinking and Calvinistic doctrine.] Spirituous liquor so called.

This calls the church to deprecate our sin,
And hurls the thunder of our laws on *gin*. *Pope.*

Common as the *first element* in a *compound.*

Thee shall each alehouse, thee each *gillhouse* mourn,
And answering *gin* shops sourer sighs return.
Id., Dunciad.

Gin. *v. a.*

1. Catch in a trap.

So, so, the woodcock's *ginn'd*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Nice Valour.

2. Separate the seeds from the cotton by the process called Ginning.

[The green-seeded cottons] retain the wool with much force, and require to be *ginned* . . . by a powerful circular saw mechanism.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Cotton Manufacture.*

Gin. *v. n.* Begin.

Our play
Leaps o'er the vaunt and firstlings of those broils,
Ginning in the middle.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, prologue.

Ging. *s.* Gang: (by which word it is now superseded).

To be auditors in the galleys, there to employ and exercise their turbulent, seditious, litigious, mutinous, harsh and quarrelous talent upon the *ging*, swabbers, and rowing slaves.—*Translation of Boccalini*, p. 60: 1626.

I would not willingly
See or be seen to any of this *ging*.
B. Jonson, New Inn.

Proceeding further, I am met with a whole *ging* of words and phrases not mine.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

Ginger. *s.* [Lat. *zinziber.*] Plant and spice so called.

The root of *ginger* is of the tuberous kind, knotty, crooked, and irregular; of a hot, acrid, and pungent taste, though aromatick, and of a very agreeable smell. The Indians eat both the young shoots of the leaves and the roots themselves.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Or wafting *ginger* round the streets to go,
And visit alehouse where ye first did grow.
Pope, Dunciad.

Gingerbread. *s.* Bread flavoured, or spiced, with ginger.

An' I had but one penny in the world, thou should'st have it to buy *gingerbread.*—*Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost*, v. 1.

Her currants there and gooseberries were spread,
With the enticing gold of *gingerbread*.
King, Art of Cookery.

'Tis a loss you are not here, to partake of three weeks' frost, and eat *gingerbread* in a booth by a fire upon the Thames.—*Swift.*

Gingerly. *adv.* [*youngerly*, i.e. like a young person, the A.S. comparative being *gyngre.*] Cautiously; nicely.

Go she never so *gingerly*,
Her honestie is gone away. *Skelton, Poems.*

What is't that you
Took up so *gingerly?*
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.

Has it a corn? or does it walk on conscience,
It treads so *gingerly?*
Beaumont and Fletcher, Martial Maid.

We must make use of that rotten staff of nature, as far as its strength will bear, and that very *gingerly* too; never daring to lean or lay our whole weight upon it.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 660.

He came to him with a soft pace, treading *gingerly*, (as we speak,) after a nice and delicate manner.—*Bishop Patrick, Paraphrases and Commentaries on the Old Testament*, 1 *Samuel*, xv. 32.

He walks like a benighted traveller in a dangerous road, and is fain to feel out his steps, and to tread *gingerly* and cautiously.—*Scott, Works*, ii. 28.

Pray observe how *gingerly* he translates 'temperans,' moderate in the enjoyment of pleasure! Whereas temperance, according to Tully, consists in the neglecting and despising of pleasure.—*Bentley, Phileleutherus Lipsiensis*, § 44.

Gingerness. *s.* Caution; nicety.

It is a world to consider their coyness in gestures . . . their *gingerness* in tripping on toes like young goats. — *Stubbes, Anatomy of Abuses*, p. 42: 1585. (Trench.)

Gingham. *s.* Cotton cloth so called.

Had this pattern, instead of being confined to the edge of the cloth, been repeated across its whole length, it would have formed a modern *gingham*,

which we can scarcely doubt was one of the articles of Egyptian industry.—*Thompson*, in *Sir J. G. Wilkinson's Manners and Customs of the ancient Egyptians*, ch. vii.

Gingival. *adj.* [Lat. *gingiva* = gum (of tooth).] Belonging to the gums.

Whilst the Italians strive to cut a thread in their pronunciation between D and T, so to sweeten it, they make the occluse appulse, especially the *gingival*, softer than we do, giving a little of perviousness.—*Holder, Elements of Speech.*

Gingle. *v. n.* See Jingle.

Once, we confess, beneath the patriot's cloak,
From the crack'd bag the dropping guinea spoke,
And *gingling* down the backstairs told the crew,
Old Cato is as great a rogue as you.
Pope, Moral Essays, ep. iii.

Gingle. *v. a.* Jingle.

Her infant grandame's whistle next it grew;
The bells she *gingled*, and the whistle blew. *Pope.*

Gingle. *s.* Jingle.

If you plant where savages are, do not only entertain them with trifles and *gingles*, but use them justly and graciously, with sufficient guard nevertheless.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Plantations.* (Ord MS.)

Many of their fancies, which amongst themselves they hold to be strong lines, and quintessential stuff, being turned to another tongue, become flat, and prove oftentimes but mere *gingles*.—*Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel*, p. 158.

Gingling. *part. adj.* Jingling.

Did this title here
Of knighthood ask no other ornaments
Than other countries, glittring show, poor pride,
A *gingling* spur, a feather, a white hand,
A frizzled hair, powder'd perfumes, and lust,
Drinking sweet wines, surfeits, and ignorance,
Rashly and easily would I venture on't,
Beaumont and Fletcher, Knight of Malta.

The foot grows black that was with dirt embrown'd,
And in thy pocket *gingling* halfpence sound.
Gay, Trivia.

Ginning. *verbal abs.* See extract.

Ginning is the name of the operation by which the filaments of cotton are separated from the seeds.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*, in voce.

Ginséng. *s.* [*yan-sam.*] Plant so called, supposed, chiefly by the Chinese, to have stomachic and restorative qualities.

Ginseng [is] a root brought lately into Europe, of a brownish colour on the outside, and somewhat yellowish within; and so pure and *fine*, that it seems almost transparent. It is of a very agreeable and aromatick smell, though not very strong. Its taste is acrid and aromatick, and has somewhat bitter in it. We have it from China and America. The Chinese value this root at three times its weight in silver.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Giour. *s.* [see Guy, or Guy-rope.] Pilot.

Allas! your brymme blastes
Awake the wilde wawlis,
And scalen sely Peter ship,
And putt it in hige perile;
Ne were God the *giour*,
And kept the stern,
With the sterne stormes
That reufulli ge reisin
Al schulde wende to wrak
Into the waast watres.
Political Poems, Reply of Friar Daw Topias, vol. ii. p. 109.

Gipsire. *s.* See extract.

[*Gipsire*,—A purse. From Fr. *gibbecière*, a pouch, and that from *gibbe*, a bunch, anything which stands poking out; *gibbasse*, a great bunch or punch-like swelling, a pouch or budget. (Cotgrave.)—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Gipsy. *s.*

1. Member of the family, tribe, or community of the gipsies. Their language is of Indian origin; the name being a corruption of *Egyptian*, an origin from *Egypt* having been erroneously attributed to them.

I perceive him to be more ignorant in his art of divining than any *gipsy*.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

Gipsy [is] corrupted from 'Egyptian;' for when the *gipsies* first appeared in Europe, they declared, and perhaps truly, that they were driven from Egypt by the Turks. They are now mingled with all nations.—*Johnson.*

The received opinion sets them down for Egyptians, and makes them out to be the descendants of those vagabond votaries of Isis, who appeared to have exercised in ancient Rome pretty much the same profession as that followed by the present *gipsies*, viz. fortune-telling, strolling up and down, and pilfering.—*Swinburne, Travels through Spain*, let. 29.

The *gipsies*, as it should seem by some striking proofs derived from their language, came originally from Hindostan, where they are supposed to have been of the lowest class of Indians, namely Parias, or, as they are called in Hindostan, Suders. They are thought to have migrated about A.D. 1408, or 1409, when Timur Beg ravaged India for the purpose of spreading the Mahometan religion. . . . They must certainly have been in Egypt before they reached us, otherwise it is incomprehensible how the report arose that they were Egyptians.—*Brand, Observations on popular Antiquities.*

2. Reproachful name for a dark complexion.

Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen-wench; Dido a dowdy; Cleopatra a *gipsy*; Helen and Hero hildings and harlots.—*Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 4.

3. Name of slight reproach to a woman.

The widow play'd the *gipsy*, and so did her confidant too, in pretending to believe her.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

A slave I am to Clara's eyes;
The *gipsy* knows her pow'r, and flies. *Prior.*

Used *adjectivally*.

The regicide directory on the day, which in their *gipsy* jargon they call the 5th of Pluviose, charges us with eluding our declarations.—*Burke.*

Gipsyism. *s.* State of a gipsy.

The companion of his [the tinker's] travels is some foul, sun-burnt queen, that since the terrible statute recanted *gypsisme*, [gipsyism,] and is turned pedlaress.—*Sir T. Overbury, Characters*, sign. I. 2.

Gipsywort. *s.* Native plant so called; Lycopus europæus.

Giráffe. *s.* [Camelopardalis *giraffa*.] Camelopard.

John Thomas Munados, the best reporter of this historie, being then at Constantinople, and having good means to see the beautiful and bountifull presents which the spoiling and ravenous Bessa gave the Turkish, reporteth the sum thereof to have been a million of gold; with threescore horses most richly garnished, a live elephant, and a live *giraffe* (which is a beast like a camell and a panther), two great crocodiles, dead, and a chaine of massie gold richly set with precious stones, &c.—*Knolles, History of the Turks*, 988. (Ord MS.)

The *giraffe* is, in some respects, intermediate between the hollow-horned and solid-horned ruminants, though partaking more of the nature of the deer. In the Nubian *giraffe*, the vertebral formula is:—7 cervical, 14 dorsal, 5 lumbar, 4 sacral, and 20 caudal.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Girandole. *s.* [Italian, *girandola*.] Candelabra.

I was ushered into a beautiful apartment, hung with rich damask, and interspersed with a profusion of mirrors. Beyond, to the right of this room, was a small closet, fitted up with books. This room, evidently a favourite retreat, was adorned at close intervals with *girandoles* of silver and mother of pearl; the handles of the doors were of the same material.—*Sir E. B. Lytton.*

Gird. *v. a.* preterite *girded*, or *girt*. [from A.S. *gyrdan*.]

1. Bind round.

They sprinkled earth upon their heads, and *girded* their loins with sackcloth.—2 *Maccabees*, x. 3.

2. Put on so as to surround or bind.

Cords of the bigness of packthread were fastened to bandages, which the workmen had *girt* round my neck.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

3. Fasten by binding.

He *girt* his warlike harness about him.—1 *Maccabees*, iii. 25.

No, let us rise at once, *gird* on our swords,
And, at the head of our remaining troops,
Attack the foe. *Addison, Cato.*

The combatant too late the field declines,
When now the sword is *girded* to his loins. *Prior.*

4. Invest.

The son appear'd,
Girt with omnipotence.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 193.

5. Dress; habit; clothe.

I *girded* thee about with fine linen, and I covered thee with silk.—*Ezekiel*, xvi. 10.

Tisiphone there keeps the ward,
Girt in her sanguine gown, by night and day,
Observant of the souls that pass the downward way.
Dryden.

6. Cover round as a garment.

These, with what skill they had, together sew'd,
To *gird* their waist; vain covering, if it hide
Their guilt, and dreaded shame!
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1112.

7. Furnish; equip.

So to the coast of Jordan he directs
His easy steps, *girded* with snaky wiles.
Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 120.

8. Enclose; encircle.

That Nyseian isle,
Girt with the river Triton, where old Cham
Hid Amalthea, and her florid son
Young Bacchus, from his stepdame Rhea's eye.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 277.

9. Reproach; gibe.

Being mov'd, he will not spare to *gird* the gods.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 1.

Gird. *v. n.* [see last extract.] Gibe.

Men of all sorts take a pride to *gird* at me: the brain of this foolish compounded clay, man, is not able to invent anything that tends to laughter more than I invent, or is invented on me: I am not only witty in myself, but the cause that wit is in other men.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* i. 2.

[To *gird* or *gride* was formerly used in the sense of striking, piercing, cutting; and thence, metaphorically, *gird*, a sharp retort, a sarcasm.

'And *girdeth* of Gyle's heed.' (Piers Plowman.)
'As one *through-gyrt* with many a wound.' (Surrey in Nares.)
'Last with his goad amongst them he doth go,
And some of them he *grideth* in the haunches.
Some in the flanks, that pricked their very paunches. (Drayton.)

The primary image is the sound of a smart blow with a rod, or the like, giving rise to a root which under numerous modifications is applied to the act of striking or cutting, or any sharp sudden action, as kicking, starting forwards.

'Gamelyn—
—*gert* him full upon the nek
That he the bone to brak.' (Gamelyn, 598.)

Old High German, *gartotun*, perfodiebant [ilia]. (Graff.) German *gerte*, Dutch *gard*, *gaerde*, English *yard*, a rod. Bavarian *gärt*, *gärten*, switches; *birkene gartn*, a birch rod. English *jert*, synonymous with *gird*, a sharp touch by word of mouth. '*Attainte*, a reach, hit, homestroke, also a gentle nip, quip, or *jert*, a slight *gird*.' (Cotgrave.) Then, with a change of the final *t* into *k*, *jirk*, *yirk*, *yark*, to strike, kick, fling. To *jerke*, fouetter avec des verges. (Sherwood.) *Girk*, a rod, to chastise, or beat.

'You must be *jerking* at the times forsooth.' (The Ordinary, iv. 4.)

To *yerk*, to kick like a horse; *yark*, to strike, to beat, a stroke, jerk, snatch, pull. (Halliwell.)—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Gird. *s.*

1. Twinge.

Conscience by this means is freed from many fearful *girds* and twinges which the atheist feels.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

He has the glory of his conscience, when he doth well, to set against the checks and *girds* of it when he doth amiss.—*Goodman, Winter Evening's Conference.*

2. Gibe.

Curculio may chatte till his heart ake, ere any be offended with his *gyrdes*.—*Gosson, School of Abuse*: 1579.

Sweet king! the bishop hath a kindly *gird*:
For shame, my lord of Winchester, relent.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 1.

All the sharp quips, and witty *girds*, wherewith Martial doth whet and embellish the conclusions of his [epigrams.]—*Florio, Translation of Montaigne*, p. 228: 1613.

The world has given you many a shrewd nip and *gird* since that time, but either my eyes are grown dimmer, or my old friend is the same who stood before me three-and-twenty years ago—his hair a little confessing the hand of Time, but still shrouding the same capacious brain,—his heart not altered, scarcely where it 'alteration finds.'—*Lamb, Dedication to Coleridge.*

Girder. *s.* [from *gird* = bind.] In *Architecture*. Largest piece of timber or iron supporting a floor.

The *girders* are also to be of the same scantling the summers and ground-plates are of, though the back *girder* need not be so strong as the front *girder*.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

These mighty *girders* which the fabrick bind,
These ribs robust and vast in order join'd.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Girder. *s.* [from *gird* = gibe.] Satirist.

We great *girders* call it a short saying of sharp wit with a bitter sense in a sweet word.—*Lilly, Alexander and Campaspe.*

Girding. *verbal abs.* [from *gird* = bind.] Garment which girds the body.

Instead of a stomacher, a *girding* of sackcloth.—*Isaiah*, iii. 24.

Girding. *part. adj.* [from *gird* = gibe.] Gibing.

It could not but go deep into thy soul, to hear these bitter and *girding* reproaches from them Thou camest to save.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations, The Crucifixion.*

Girdle. *s.* [A.S. *gyrdel*.]

1. Anything drawn round the waist, and tied or buckled; belt; zone.

Moses . . . girded them with *girdles*.—*Leviticus*, viii. 13.

The same John had his raiment of camel's h

and a leathern *girdle* about his loins.—*Matthew*, iii. 4.

Many conceive there is somewhat amiss, until they put on their *girdle*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

On him his mantle, *girdle*, sword, and bow,
On him his heart and soul he did bestow. *Cowley.*

2. Enclosure; circumference.

Suppose within the *girdle* of these walls,
Are now confined two mighty monarchies.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. chorus.

3. Intertropical zone.

Great breezes in great circles, such as are under the *girdle* of the world, do refrigerate.—*Bacon.*

Gírdle. *v. a.*

1. *Gird*; bind as with a girdle.

'Thus, thus,' quoth Forrest, *girdling* one another
Within their innocent alabaster arms.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 3.

2. Enclose; shut in; environ.

Those sleeping stones,
That as a waist do *girdle* you about.
Shakespear, King John, ii. 1.

But call you those true spirits ill affected,
That whilst the wars were, serv'd like walls and ribs
To *girdle* in the kingdom?
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Captain.

3. See extract.

In forming settlements in the wilds of America, the great trees are stript of their branches, and then *girdled*, as they call it, which consists in cutting a circle of bark round the trunk, whereby it is made gradually to decay.—*Proceedings of the Royal Society*, July, 1662: Birch. (Ord MS.)

Gírdler. *s.* Maker of girdles.

Talk with the *girdler* or the mill'ner.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Honest Man's Fortune.

Girl. *s.* [Provincial German, *gör*, *gurre*, *gurrle*. For other derivations see last two extracts.] Young woman, or female child.

In those unfledg'd days was my wife a *girl*.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

The foole Amphimachus, to field brought gold to be his wracke,
Proude *girle* like, that doth ever bear her dowre upon her backe. *Chapman.*

A weather-beaten lover, but once known,
Is sport for every *girl* to practise on. *Donne.*

Tragedy should blush as much to stoop
To the low mimick follies of a farce,
As a grave matron would to dance with *girls*.
Lord Roscommon.

A boy, like thee, would make a kingly line;
But oh! a *girl*, like her, must be divine! *Dryden.*

[About the etymology of this word there is much question: Meric Casaubon, as is his custom, derives it from κόρη of the same signification; Minsheu from *garrula*, Latin, a prattler, or *girella*, Italian, a weathercock; Junius thinks that it comes from *herlodes*, Welsh, from which, says he, *harlot* is very easily deduced. Skinner imagines that the Saxons, who used *ceorl* for a man, might likewise have *ceorla* for a woman, though no such word is now found. Dr. Hickes derives it most probably from the Icelandick *karlinna*, a woman.—*Johnson.*]

[*Girl* was formerly an appellation common to both sexes. Serenius says, that from the Suio-Gothick *karl*, a man, many etymologists deduce our word *girl*. 'The yonge *girles* of the diocese,' in the Prologue to Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, may be the young men or the young women, the appellation, as already noticed, being common to both.... In old English, the word *girl* is exactly expressive of the Hebrew נַעַר, and means a young person of either sex.'—*Todd.*]

Gírlhood. *s.* State of a girl.

I regret that it is not in my power to collect more anecdotes of Dr. Johnson's infancy. My mother passed her days of *girlhood* with an uncle at Warwick, consequently was absent from home in the school-boy days of the great man.—*Miss Seward, To Mr. Boswell*, lett. i. 38: 1785.

Gírlish. *adj.* Suiting, or having the character of, a girl; youthful.

In her *girlish* age she kept sheep on the moor.—*Carew.*

Girn. *v. n.* [*grin.*] Grin.

They make anticke faces, *girn*, mow and mop like an ape.—*Bishop Harsenet, Declaration of Popish Impostures.*

It has been always found an excellent way of *girning* at the government in scripture phrase.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 118.

Girn. *s.* Grin.

This is at least a *girn* of fortune, if
Not a fair smile. *Sir W. Davenant, The Wits.*

Girth. *s.*

1. Band by which the saddle is fixed upon the horse.

Or the saddle turned round or the *girths* brake;
For low on the ground, wo for his sake.
The law is found. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

Nor Pegasus could bear the load,
Along the high celestial road;
The steed oppress'd, would break his *girth*,
To raise the lumber from the earth.
Swift, The Progress of Poetry.

Mordanto gallops on alone;
The roads are with his foll'wers strown;
This breaks a *girth*, and that a bone.
Id., To the Earl of Peterborough.

2. Compass measured by the girdle or enclosing bandage.

He's a lusty jolly fellow that lives well, at least three yards in the *girth*.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Spelt, less properly, without the *h*, and pronounced accordingly.

Here lies old Hobson, death hath broke his *girt*;
And here, alas! hath laid him in the dirt.
Milton, Epitaph on Hobson.

You shall see a pigmy in stature as big as a giant in the *girt*.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 677.

The most common way of bandage is by that of the *girt*, which *girt* hath a bolster in the middle, and the ends are tacked firmly together.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Gist. *s.* [Fr. *giste*, from *giter* = lie: spelt *gest.*]

1. Lodging-place to a traveller for the night; especially applied to the sleeping-places in royal progresses; hence, place to settle down or arrive at.

The guides who were to conduct them on their way had commandment so to cast their *gists* and journeys that by three of the clock on the morning of the third day they might assail Pythoum.—*Holland, Translation of Livy*, p. 1193. (Trench.)

2. Point to arrive at; object; this being the only current meaning at present.

The real *gist* of the offence [of engrossing] was what was considered an unfair engrossing or enhancing of the price by buying up what would otherwise have been brought to market by the producers themselves.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology, Engross.*

Gite. *s.* [? Fr. *giste* = lying, disposition.] Mien.

Methought I saw a derling of delight,
A stately nymph, a dame of heavenly kinde,
Whose glittering *gite* so glimsed in mine eyes
As (yet) I not what proper hew it bare,
Ne therewithall, my wits can well devise,
To whom I might her lovely lookes compare.
Gascoigne, The Complaint of Philomene. (Rich.)

The garments gay, the glittering golden *gite*,
The tysing talk which flowes from Pallas' pooles;
The painted pale, the (too much) red made white,
Are smiling baytes to fish for loving fooles.
Id., In Prayse of the Browne Beauty. (Rich.)

Gith. *s.* The older notices of this word make it mean the Guinea pepper, or capsicum. The extract connects it with the Nigella, with its black seeds and capsular fruit. At present, it is merely the English for *Githago*, the *specific* term for the Agrostemma *Githago*, or corncockle, and, as such, is found in the modern synonymies, though misapplied.

We in English call it *gith* and Nigella Romana after the Latines; Mr. Parkinson called it fennel-flowre; others, bishopswort; and others, Divæ Katherinæ flos, or St. Catharine's flower; and some
Kisse me twice
Before I rise,
and the old man's beard.—*Cole, Adam in Eden*, xcii.

Give. *v. a.* preterite *gave*; past part. *given*. [A.S. *gifan.*] This is preeminently an active or transitive verb, and it will simplify the exposition of its various shades of meaning if we begin with considering it as such, i.e. with a special view to its regimen or government. Its fundamental meaning seems to be, *make over* or *transfer*. Now this implies not only an *object transferred*, but a person or thing *to whom it is transferred*. Hence when the construction is in full, the nouns that follow it are *two* in number; one conveying the name of the thing given and received, the other the name of the receiver.

Give us also sacrifices and burnt offerings, that we may sacrifice unto the Lord.—*Exodus*, x. 25.

Give us of your oil, for our lamps are gone out.—*Matthew*, xxv.

This opinion abated the fear of death in them which were so resolved, and *gave* them courage to all adventures.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

I had a master that *gave* me all I could ask, but thought fit to take one thing from me again.—*Sir W. Temple.*

If both or either of these be omitted the signification is slightly altered.

They were eating and drinking, marrying and *giving* in marriage.—*Matthew*, xxiv. 38.

Here the omission consists in the names of both what was given and who received; accordingly the construction is, in appearance, intransitive or neuter.

The woman whom thou *gavest* to be with me, she gave me of the tree, and I did eat.—*Genesis*, iii. 12.

Here the omission is the name of the recipient, which is easily supplied from the context. In the following it is not so clear. There was either a place or person to receive the bills when parted with by some one else; the exact nature, however, of the recipiency is uncertain, and a combination *give in* has the character of an idiom.

Those bills were printed not only every week, but also a general account of the whole year was *given* in upon the Thursday before Christmas.—*Graunt, Observations on the Bills of Mortality.*

When the names of the giver and receiver are identical, the construction is reflective, and *give* becomes nearly synonymous with *apply* or *addict.*

The Helots, of the other side, shutting their gates, *gave themselves* to bury their dead, to cure their wounds, and rest their wearied bodies.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

After men began to grow to number, the first thing we read they *gave themselves* into, was the tilling of the earth and the feeding of cattle.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

They who *gave themselves* to warlike action and enterprises, went immediately to the temple of Odin.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Besides the character of the construction, that of the act, as taken by itself, requires notice. An object may be made over from A to B in two ways: (*a*) *with* or (*b*) *without* pay, reward, or equivalent, i. e. the transfer may constitute a sale or a free gift. In the following extract the first line, *taken alone*, suggests the notion of a gift; the third, that of a bargain; the second, a mixture of the two. In most of the others the object is immaterial, the construction being sometimes either wholly or approximately that of an idiom; e.g. give *place*, *way* = *yield*, where the actual *place* or *way* is non-existent, whereas when it exists the combination has its ordinary import.

If you did know to whom I *gave* the ring,
If you did know for whom I *gave* the ring,
And would conceive for what I *gave* the ring,
And how unwillingly I left the ring,
You would abate the strength of your displeasure.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

Give me to know
How this foul rout began, who set it on.
Id., Othello, ii. 3.

So you must be the first that *gives* this sentence,
And he that suffers. *Id., Measure for Measure*, ii. 2.

All that a man hath will he *give* for his life.—*Job*, ii. 4.

Give place, thou stranger, to an honourable man.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxix. 27.

Philip, Alexander's father, *gave* sentence against a prisoner what time he was drowsy, and seemed to *give* small attention. The prisoner, after sentence was pronounced, said, I appeal. The king, somewhat stirred, said, To whom do you appeal? The prisoner answered, From Philip, when he *gave* no ear, to Philip, when he shall *give* ear.—*Bacon, Apophthegms.*

God himself requireth the lifting up of pure hands in prayers, and hath *given* the world to understand that the wicked, although they cry, shall not be heard.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The Rhodians seeing their enemies turn their backs, *gave* a great shout in derision of them.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

All clad in skins of beasts the jav'lin bear;
Give to the wanton winds their flowing hair.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

He would *give* his nuts for a piece of metal, and exchange his sheep for shells, or wool for a sparkling pebble.—*Locke.*

I *gave* his wise proposal way;
Nay, urg'd him to go on: the shallow fraud
Will ruin him. *Rowe, Ambitious Stepmother.*

Let the first honest discoverer *give* the word about, that Wood's halfpence have been offered, and caution the poor people not to receive them.—*Swift.*

This instance *gives* the impossibility of an eternal

existence in any thing essentially alterable or corruptible.—*Hale.*

The number of men being divided by the number of ships, *gives* four hundred and twenty-four men a piece.—*Arbuthnot.*

Give away. Alienate from one's self; make over to another; transfer.

The more he got, the more he shewed that he *gave away* to his new mistress, when he betrayed his promises to the former.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

If you shall marry,
You *give away* this hand, and that is mine;
You *give away* heav'n's vows, and those are mine;
You *give away* myself, which is known mine.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, v. 3.

Love *gives away* all things, that so he may advance the interest of the beloved person.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Living.*

But we who *give* our native rights *away*,
And our enslav'd posterity betray,
Are now reduc'd to beg an alms, and go
On holidays to see a puppet-show.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

Alas, said I, man was made in vain! How is he *given away* to misery and mortality!—*Addison.*

Theodosius made a private vow never to inquire after Constantia, whom he looked upon as *given away* to his rival, upon the day on which their marriage was to have been solemnised.—*Id.*

Whatsoever we employ in charitable uses, during our lives, is *given away* from ourselves: what we bequeath at our death, is given from others only, as our nearest relations.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Give back. Return, restore.

Their vices perhaps *give back* all those advantages which their victories procured.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Give forth. Publish, tell.

Soon after it was *given forth*, and believed by many, that the king was dead.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Give the hand. Yield preeminence, as being subordinate or inferior.

Lessons being free from some inconveniences, whereunto sermons are most subject, they may in this respect no less take than in others they must *give the hand*, which betokeneth pre-eminence.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Give out. Proclaim; publish; utter.

The fathers *give* it *out* for a rule, that whatsoever Christ is said in Scripture to have received, the same we ought to apply only to the manhood of Christ.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

'T is *given out*, that, sleeping in mine orchard,
A serpent stung me. So the whole ear of Denmark
Is, by a forged process of my death,
Rankly abused. *Shakespear, Hamlet,* i. 5.

One that *gives out* himself prince Florizel,
Son of Polixenes, with his princess.
Id., Winter's Tale, v. 1.

It hath been *given out*, by an hypocritical thief, who was the first master of my ship, that I carried with me out of England twenty-two thousand pieces of twenty-two shillings per piece.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Apology.*

He *gave out* general summons for the assembly of his council for the wars.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

The night was distinguished by the orders which he *gave out* to his army, that they should forbear all insulting of their enemies.—*Addison.*

Give out. Show in false appearance.

She that, so young, could *give out* such a seeming,
To seal her father's eyes up close as oak.
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 3.

Give over. Leave, quit, cease.

Let novelty therefore in this *give over* endless contradictions, and let ancient customs prevail.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

It may be done rather than that be *given over.*—*Id.*

Never *give* her *o'er*;
For scorn at first makes after love the more.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

If Desdemona will return me my jewels, I will *give over* my suit, and repent my unlawful solicitation.—*Id., Othello,* iv, 2.

All the soldiers, from the highest to the lowest, had solemnly sworn to defend the city, and not to *give* it *over* unto the last man.—*Knolles. History of the Turks.*

Those troops which were levied, have *given over* the prosecution of the war.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*

But worst of all to *give* her *over*,
Till she's as desperate to recover.
Butler, Hudibras.

A woman had a hen that laid every day an egg: she fancied that upon a larger allowance this hen might lay twice a day; but the hen grew fat, and *gave* quite *over* laying.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Many have *given over* their pursuits after fame, either from the disappointments they have met, or from their experience of the little pleasure which attends it.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Give over. Addict; attach to.

Zelmane, govern and direct me; for I am wholly *given over* unto thee.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

When the Babylonians had *given* themselves *over* to all manner of vice, it was time for the Lord, who had set up that empire, to pull it down.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

I used one thing ill, or *gave* myself so much *over* to it as to neglect what I owed either to God or the world.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Give over. Conclude lost.

Since it is lawful to practise upon them that are forsaken and *given over*, I will adventure to prescribe to you.—*Sir J. Suckling.*

'Tis not amiss, ere y' are *giv'n o'er*,
To try one desp'rate medicine more;
And where your case can be no worse,
The desp'ratest is the wisest course.
Butler, Hudibras.

The abbess, finding that her physicians had *given* her *over*, told her that Theodosius was just gone before her, and had sent her his benediction.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Her condition was now quite desperate, all regular physicians, and her nearest relations, having *given* her *over.*—*Arbuthnot.*

Yet this false comfort never *gives* him *o'er*,
That whilst he creeps, his vig'rous thoughts can soar. *Pope.*

He'd rather choose that I should die
Than his predictions prove a lie;
Not one foretells I shall recover,
But all agree to *give* me *over.*
Swift, On the Death of Dr. Swift.

With the *adverb omitted.*

Finding ourselves in the midst of the greatest wilderness of waters, without victual, we *gave* ourselves for lost men, and prepared for death.—*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

Who say, I care not, those I *give* for lost;
And to instruct them will not quit the cost.
Herbert.

Virtue *giv'n* for lost,
Deprest and overthrown, as seem'd;
Like that self-begotten bird
From out her ashy womb now teem'd.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1697.

Since no deep within her gulph can hold
Immortal vigour, though oppress'd and fall'n,
I *give* not Heaven for lost.
Id., Paradise Lost, ii. 12.

Ours *gives* himself for gone; you've watch'd your time,
He fights this day unarm'd, without his rhyme.
Dryden.

The parents, after a long search for the body, *gave* him for drowned in one of the canals.—*Addison, Spectator.*

As the hinder feet of the horse stuck to the mountain, while the body reared up in the air, the poet with great difficulty kept himself from sliding off his back, in so much that the people *gave* him for gone.—*Id., Guardian.*

Give over. Abandon.

That the Edomites should *give over* the villages of the Jews which then they held.—1 *Esdras,* iv. 50.

The duty of uniformity throughout all churches, in all manner of indifferent ceremonies, will be very hard, and therefore best to *give* it *over.*—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Abdemelech, as one weary of the world, *gave over* all, and betook himself to a solitary life, and became monk.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Sleep hath forsook and *giv'n* me *o'er*
To death's benumbing opium, as my only cure.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 629.

The cause for which we fought and swore
So boldly, shall we now *give o'er?*
Butler, Hudibras.

Give a person his own (as an idiom). Answer a person according to his demerits; return what one takes.

Ariosto has made it the business of almost thirty stanzas . . . . . also to make a sharp satire on their enemies; to *give* mankind *their own*, and to tell them plainly that from their envy it proceeds that the virtue and great actions of women are purposely concealed.—*Dryden, Preface to Walsh's Dialogue concerning Women.*

Give up. Resign; quit; yield.

The people, weary of the miseries of war, would *give* him *up* if they saw him shrink.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

He has betray'd your business, and *given up*
For certain drops of salt your city Rome.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 5.

The sun, breaking out with his cheerful beams, revived many, before ready to *give up* the ghost for cold, and gave comfort to them all.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

He found the lord Hopton in trouble for the loss of the regiment of foot at Alton, and with the unexpected assurance of the *giving up* of Arundel-castle.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Let us *give* ourselves wholly *up* to Christ in heart and desire.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Living.*

He declares himself to be now satisfied to the contrary, in which he has *given up* the cause.—*Dryden.*

If they *give* them *up* to their reasons, then they with them *give up* all truth and farther enquiry, and think there is no such thing as certainty.—*Locke.*

Juba's surrender, since his father's death,
Would *give up* Africk into Cæsar's hands,
And make him lord of half the burning zone.
Addison, Cato.

A popish priest threatened to excommunicate a Northumberland squire, if he did not *give up* to him the church lands.—*Id., Freeholder.*

He may be brought to *give up* the clearest evidence.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

The constant health and longevity of men must be *given up* also, as a groundless conceit.—*Bentley.*

Have the physicians *giv'n up* all their hopes?
Cannot they add a few days to a monarch? *Rowe.*

These people were obliged to demand peace, and *give up* to the Romans all their possessions in Sicily.—*Arbuthnot.*

Every one who will not ask for the conduct of God in the study of religion, has just reason to fear he shall be left of God, and *given up* a prey to a thousand prejudices, that he shall be consigned over to the follies of his own heart.—*Watts.*

Give up. Abandon.

If any be *giv'n up* to believe lies, some must be first *given up* to tell them.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Our minds naturally *give* themselves *up* to every diversion which they are much accustomed to; and we always find that play, when followed with assiduity, engrosses the whole woman.—*Addison, Guardian.*

A good poet no sooner communicates his works, but it is imagined he is a vain young creature *given up* to the ambition of fame.—*Pope.*

I am obliged at this time to *give up* my whole application to Homer.—*Id.*

Persons who, through misfortunes, choose not to dress, should not, however, *give up* neatness.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

Give up. Deliver.

And Joab *gave up* the sum of the number of the people to the king.—2 *Samuel,* xxiv. 9.

His accounts were confused, and he could not then *give* them *up.*—*Swift.*

Give way. Yield; not resist; make room for.

Private respects, with him, *gave way* to the common good.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Perpetual pushing and assurance put a difficulty out of countenance, and make a seeming impossibility *give way.*—*Collier.*

Scarce had he spoken when the cloud *gave way*;
The mist flew upward, and dissolv'd in day.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

His golden helm *gives way* with stony blows,
Batter'd and flat, and beaten to his brows. *Ibid.*

In the *past participle.* Addicted.

Groves and hill-altars were dangerous, in regard of the secret access which people superstitiously *given* might have always thereunto with ease.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The duke is virtuous, mild, and too well *given*,
To dream on evil, or to work my downfal.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

Huniades, the scourge of the Turks, was dead long before; so was also Mathias: after whom succeeded others, *given* all to pleasure and ease.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Though he was *given* to pleasure, yet he was likewise desirous of glory.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

He is much *given* to contemplation, and the viewing of this theatre of the world.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

Men are *given* to this licentious humour of scoffing at personal blemishes and defects.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Besides, he is too much *given* to horseplay in his raillery; and comes to battle, like a dictator from the plough.—*Dryden.*

What can I refuse to a man so charitably *given?*—*Id.*

I have some business of importance with her; but her husband is so horribly *given* to be jealous.—*Id., Spanish Friar.*

Give. *v. n.* See Give, *v. a.*

1. Relent; grow moist; melt or soften; thaw.

Some things are harder when they come from the fire, and afterwards *give* again, and grow soft; as the crust of bread, biskets, sweetmeats, and salt.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Only a sweet and virtuous soul,
Like season'd timber, never *gives*;
But though the whole world turn to coal,
Then chiefly lives. *Herbert.*

Unless it is kept in a hot-house, it will so *give* again, that it will be little better than raw malt.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Before you carry your large cocks in, open them once, and spread them: hay is apt to *give* in the cocks.—*Ibid.*

2. Move.

Up and down he traverses his ground,
Then nimbly shifts a thrust, then lends a wound;
Now back he *gives*, then rushes on amain.
Daniel, Civil Wars.

3. With *on* or *upon.* Rush; fall on; give the assault. *Gallicism.*

Your orders come too late, the fight's begun;
The enemy *gives on* with fury led.
Dryden, Indian Emperour.
Hannibal *gave upon* the Romans.—*Hooke, Roman History.*

Give back. Retire.
Thurio, *give back*, or else embrace thy death.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 4.

Give in. Go back; give way; yield; give *out*.
In the mean time, what doth St. Paul? Doth he *give in?*—*Bishop Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*
The charge was giv'n with so well governed fury that the left corner of the Scots battalion was enforced *to give in.*—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Give in to. Adopt; embrace.
This is a *geography particular* to the medallists; the poets, however, have sometimes *given in to* it, and furnish us with very good lights for the explication of it.—*Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.*
This consideration may induce a translator to *give in to* those general phrases, which have attained a veneration in our language from being used in the Old Testament.—*Pope.*
The whole body of the people are either stupidly negligent, or else *giving in* with all their might *to* those very practices that are working their destruction.—*Swift.*

Give off. Cease; forbear.
The punishment would be kept from being too much, if we *gave off* as soon as we perceived that it reached the mind.—*Locke.*

Give out. Give *in*; yield.
We are the earth; and they,
Like moles within us, heave and cast about:
And till they foot and clutch their prey
They never cool, much less *give out.* *Herbert.*
Madam, I always believ'd you so stout,
That for twenty denials you would not *give out.*
Swift, The Grand Question Debated.

Give over. Cease; act no more.
If they will speak to the purpose, they must *give over*, and stand upon such particulars only as they can shew we have either added or abrogated, otherwise than we ought, in the matter of church polity.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Neither hath Christ, through union of both natures, incurred the damage of either; lest, by being born a man, we should think he hath *given over* to be God, or that because he continued God, therefore he cannot be man also.—*Ibid.*
Give not o'er so; to him again; intreat him,
Kneel down before him, hang upon his gown;
You are too cold.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, ii. 2.
The state of human actions are so variable, that to try things oft, and never to *give over*, doth wonders.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
Demetrius, king of Macedon, had a petition offered him divers times by an old woman, and still answered he had no leisure; whereupon the woman said aloud, Why then *give over* to be king.—*Id., Apophthegms.*
Shall we kindle all this flame
Only to put it out again?
And must we now *give o'er*
And only end where we begun?
In vain this mischief we have done,
If we can do no more. *Sir J. Denham.*
It would be well for all authors, if they knew when to *give over*, and to desist from any farther pursuits after fame.—*Addison.*
He coined again, and was forced to *give over* for the same reason.—*Swift.*

Giver. *s.* One who gives; donor; bestower; distributer; granter.
Well we may afford
Our *givers* their own gifts.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 316.
By thee how fairly is the *giver* now
Repaid? But gratitude in thee is lost
Long since. *Id., Paradise Regained*, iv. 187.
I have not liv'd since first I heard the news;
The gift the guilty *giver* doth accuse.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.
Both gifts destructive to the *givers* prove:
Alike both lovers fall by those they love. *Pope.*

Giving. *verbal abs.*

1. Act of one who, or that which, gives; process by which anything is given.
Constant at church and change, his gains were sure;
His *givings* rare, save farthings to the poor.
Pope, Moral Essays, ep. iii.

2. With *out*. Pretence; alleging what is not real.
His *givings out* were of an infinite distance
From his true meant design.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, i. 5.

Gizzard. *s.* [Fr. *gésier.*] Muscular part of the intestinal canal in certain birds (especially the common fowl and its congeners); stomach of a fowl.
Fowls have two ventricles, and pick up stones to convey them into their second ventricle, the *gizzerne.*—*Dr. H. More.*
In birds there is no mastication in the mouth; but in such as are not carnivorous, it is immediately swallowed into the crop, a kind of antestomach, where it is moistened by some proper juice from the glandules distilling in there, and thence transferred into the *gizzard*, or musculous stomach.—*Ray.*
They nestle near the throne,
By their high crops and corny *gizzards* known.
Dryden.

Figuratively. Temper.
But that which does them greatest harm,
Their spiritual *gizzards* are too warm;
Which *puts the* overheated sots
In fevers still. *Butler, Hudibras.*
Satisfaction and restitution lie so cursedly hard upon *the gizzards* of our publicans, that their blood is not half so dear to them as the treasure in their coffers.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Stick in one's gizzard. Prove indigestible, or distasteful; vex.

Glábrous. *adj.* [Lat. *glaber.*] Smooth, like baldness.
French elm, whose leaves are thicker, and more florid, *glabrous*, and smooth.—*Evelyn.*

Gláciable. *adj.* Capable of being converted into ice.
[So] sensible philosophers conceive of the generation of diamonds, iris, beryls; not making them from frozen icecle, or from meer aqueous and *glaciable* substances, condensing them by frosts into solidities vainly to be expected even from polary congelations.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*, b. ii. ch. i. (Rich.)

Glácial. *adj.* [Lat. *glacies* = ice.] Icy.
And for this *glacial* air, where is the shepherd so simple but could have told him that snowy, or whatever else he means by *glacial* air, or clouds, may serve to darken the day, but not at all to prolong it.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra*, b. iv. ch. iv. (Ord MS.)

Glacial period or *epoch.* In *Geology.* A division of the later tertiary chronology, so called from the signs of the action of large masses of ice, either as glaciers leaving grooves or striæ on rocks, or as icebergs containing boulders, which they carried to great distances, and left, as they melted, in latitudes far south of the icy districts of the present geology.

Used with *præ* = before, and *post* = after, as the *second element* of a *compound.*
The second species, the Rhinoceros megarhinus, ... has been determined by the author among remains from the brick-earths occupying the lower part of the Thames valley, and from the *preglacial* forest-bed of Cromer. ... The association in Wookey Hole Hyæna den with Elephas primigenius and Rhinoceros tichorhinus, and other characteristic *post-glacial* mammals, proves that it coexisted with the tichorhine species.—*W. B. Dawkins, Proceedings of the Royal Society*, April 26, 1866.

Gláciate. *v. a.* Convert into ice; freeze.

Gláciating. *part. adj.* Converting into ice; freezing.
The other thing was to measure by the differing weight and density of the same portion of water what change was produced in it between the hottest time of summer, a first and *glaciating* degree of cold, and then the highest we could produce by art.—*Boyle, Works*, vol. ii. p. 522. (Rich.)

Glaciátion. *s.* Act of turning into ice; congealing; congelation; freezing.
Ice is plain upon the surface of water, but round in hail, which is also a *glaciation*, and figured in its guttulous descent from the air.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
A violent motion of water is a preservative against *glaciation.*—*Dr. Robinson, Calm Ventilation of Browne's Vulgar Errours*, p. 120.

Glácier. *s.* Mass of permanently frozen water on land, as opposed to an iceberg or floating one.
The *glacier's* cold and restless mass
Moves onward, day by day;
But I am he who bids it pass,
Or with its ice delay. *Byron, Manfred.*
A *glacier* may be instanced as showing nearly as much combination in its changes as a plant of the lowest organization. It is in constant growth and constant decay; and the rates of its composition and decomposition preserve a tolerably equable ratio. It moves; and its motion is in immediate dependence on its thawing. It emits a torrent of water, which, in common with its motion, undergoes annual variations as plants do: and both also undergo, in summer at least, daily variations. During part of the year, the surface melts and freezes alternately; and on these changes are dependent the variations in progressive movement, and in efflux of water. Thus we have growth, decay, changes of temperature, changes of consistence, changes of velocity, changes of excretion, all going on in mutual dependence: and it may be almost as truly said of a *glacier* as of an animal, that by ceaseless integration and disintegration it gradually undergoes an entire change of substance without losing its individuality.—*Herbert Spencer, The Data of Biology*, § 115.

Glácious. *adj.* Icy; resembling ice.
Although exhaled and placed in cold conservatories, it will crystallize and shoot into *glacious* bodies.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Glácis. *s.* [Fr.] Slope, outside a fortification, from the parapet of the covered way to the level ground.
That assuredly was not the opinion of the prince who had, at the head of Ormond's Life Guards, driven the French household troops, till then invincible, back over the ruins of Neerwinden, and whose eagle eye and applauding voice had followed Cutts's grenadiers up the *glacis* of Namur.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiv.

Glad. *adj.* [A.S. *glæd.*]

1. Cheerful; gay; in a state of hilarity.
They blessed the king, and went unto their tents joyful and *glad* of heart.—1 *Kings*, viii. 66.
'Twas the most duteous wench, the best companion,
When I was pleas'd, the happiest and the *gladdest*,
The modestest sweet nature dwelt within her.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Loyal Subject.

2. Wearing a gay appearance; fertile; bright; showy.
The wilderness and the solitary place shall be *glad* for them, and the desart shall rejoice and blossom as the rose.—*Isaiah*, xxxv.
Then first adorn'd
With their bright luminaries, that set and rose,
Glad ev'ning and *glad* morn crown'd the fourth day. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 384.

3. Pleased; elevated with joy: (with *of*, more rarely with *at* or *with*, before the name of the cause of gladness).
I am *glad* to see your worship.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. v. 1.
He hath an uncle in Messina will be very much *glad of* it.—*Id., Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 1.
He that is *glad at* calamities shall not be unpunished.—*Proverbs*, xvii. 5.
I think he's her servant.—*I'm glad on't.*—She's a good woman.—I am *gladder* still.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit without Money.*
He, *glad*
Of her attention, gain'd with serpent tongue,
His fraudulent temptation thus began.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 528.
If he be my enemy, let him triumph; if he be my friend, he will be *glad of* my repentance.—*Dryden, Fables*, preface.
The gaping wound gush'd out a crimson flood;
The Trojan, *glad with* sight of hostile blood,
His faulchion drew.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.
Glad of a quarrel, straight I clap the door.
Pope, Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot.

4. Pleasing; exhilarating.
Her conversation
More *glad* to me than to a miser money is.
Sir P. Sidney.

5. Expressing gladness.

a. Really.
Hark! a *glad* voice the lonely desert cheers:
Prepare the way, a God, a God appears!
Pope, Messiah.

b. Ironically; the sense being that what would make the speaker glad is unlikely. Hence its use suggests the notion of challenge to produce it.
I would be *glad* to learn from those who pronounce that the human soul always thinks, how they know it.—*Locke.*

Glad. *v. a.* [A.S. *gladian.*] Gladden: (this latter being the *commoner* word).
Like to a flower that feels no heat of sunne,
Which may her feeble leaves with comfort *glade.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 10, 44.
He saw rich nectar-thaws release the rigour
Of th' icy north; from frost-bound Atlas hands
His adamantine fetters fall: green vigour
Gladding the Scythian rocks, and Libyan sands.
Crashaw.
Heaven smil'd, and *gladded* was the heart of man.
Dryden, Fables.
It *glads* me
To see so many virtues thus united,
To restore justice, and dethrone oppression. *Otway.*
Each drinks the juice that *glads* the heart of man.
Pope.
If justice Philips' costive head
Some frigid rhymes disburses,
They shall like Persian tales be read,
And *glad* both babes and nurses. *Swift.*

Glad. *v. n.* Be glad; rejoice.
Gladd'st thou i i such scorn?
I call my wish back. *Massinger, Virgin Martyr.*

Gládden. *v. a.* Make glad.
Oh, he was all made up of love and charms!
Delight of every eye! When he appear'd,
A secret pleasure *gladden'd* all that saw him.
Addison, Cato.
A kind of vital heat in the soul cheers and *gladdens* her, when she does not attend to it.—*Id., Spectator.*

Gládder. *s.* One who, or that which, glads or gladdens.
Thou *gladder* of the mount of Cytheron. . . .
Have pity, goddess. *Chaucer and Dryden*; i.e. transferred from the former to the latter.

Glade. *s.* [see last extract.] Opening, avenue, or break, in a wood.
To make a *glade* in the middest of a wood; to loppe or cut away boughes where they let the light. —*Barret, Alvearie*: 1580.
So flam'd his eyen with rage and rancorous ire;
But far within, as in a hollow *glade*,
Those glaring lamps were set, that made a dreadful shade. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*
I laid me down
And listened to the words she sung; for then,
Through a small *glade* cut by the fishermen,
I saw it was your daughter.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.
O might I here
In solitude live savage, in some *glade*,
Obscur'd, where highest woods, impenetrable
To star or sun-light, spread their umbrage broad,
And brown as evening. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 1084.
When any, favour'd of high Jove,
Chances to pass through this adventurous *glade*,
Swift as a sparkle of a glancing star,
I shoot from heav'n to give him safe convoy.
Id., Comus, 78.
For noonday's heat are closer arbours made,
And for fresh ev'ning air the op'ner *glade*.
Dryden, State of Innocence.
There, interspers'd in lawns and opening *glades*,
Thin trees arise that shun each other's shades.
Pope.
By the heroes' armed shades,
Glitt'ring through the gloomy *glades*;
By the youths that dy'd for love,
Wand'ring in the myrtle grove,
Restore, restore Eurydice to life!
Oh, take the husband, or restore the wife!
Id., Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.
[*Glade.*—A light passage made through a wood, also a beam or breaking in of the light. (Bailey.) *Glauds*, hot gleams between showers. (Baker.) The fundamental meaning is a passage for the light, either through trees or through clouds. Norse *glette*, a clear spot among clouds, a little taking up in the weather; *gletta*, to peep: *glott*, an opening, a clear spot among clouds.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Gládful. *adj.* Full of gladness. *Obsolete, rare.*
There leave we them in pleasure and repast,
Spending their joyous days, and *gladfull* nights.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 3, 40.

Gládfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Gladful. *Rare.*
And there him rests in riotous suffisance
Of all his *gladfulness*, and kingly jovisance.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Gládiator. *s.* [Lat. *gladius* = sword.] Sword-player, of which it is nearly the Latin equivalent; prizefighter.
They had several delightsome shews to exhilarate the people; *gladiators*; combats of men with themselves; with wild beasts, &c.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 269.
Then whilst his foe each *gladiator* foils,
The atheist, looking on, enjoys the spoils.
Sir J. Denham.
Besides, in gratitude for such high matters,
Know I have vow'd two hundred *gladiators*.
Dryden, Translation of Persius.
Writers . . . have given too great pomp and magnificence to the exploits of the ancient bear-garden; and made their *gladiators*, by fabulous tradition, greater than Gorman and others of Great Britain! —*Tatler*, no. 31.

Gladiatórial. *adj.* Relating to gladiators.
Consider only the shocking carnage made in the human species by the exposure of infants, the *gladiatorial* shows, and the exceedingly cruel usage of slaves, allowed and practised by the ancient Pagans. —*Bishop Porteus, Sermons*, i. xiii.

Gladiatórian. *adj.* Relating to, or exhibited by, gladiators.
The *gladiatorian* and other sanguinary sports which we allow our people sufficiently discover our national taste. — *Lord Shaftesbury, Advice to an Author*, pt. ii. s. 3. (Rich.)

Gládiatory. *adj.* Belonging to gladiators, swordplayers, prizefighters, or combatants in general.
The Romans did use themselves unto their *gladiatory* fights and bloody spectacles, that acquaintance with wounds and blood might make them the less fear it in the wars.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, ch. xxvii.
At Rome there were usually those *gladiatory* sports; bloody, sword-killing sports; they killed men in sport.—*Dr. Westfield, Sermon*, p. 77: 1646.

Gládiature. *s.* Fencing; swordplay.
In their amphitheatrical *gladiatures*, the lives of captives lay at the mercy of the vulgar.—*Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote.*

Gladíolus. *s.* [Lat.; the *o*, though the word is often improperly pronounced *gládiólus*, being short. Little sword; from *gladius* = sword.] In *Horticulture* the *gladiolus* is the sword lily. In *Botany*, the *gleadowes*, which is a mere corruption of the same word, is the Iris *fœtidissima*; the yellow Iris being the Corn flag. The word, however, is applied to several species of Iris, the class of plants wherein the leaf is most especially swordlike. The true *gladioli* are the members of the genus Iris, the connection with the lilies being spurious.
[Of] the *gladiolus*, or sword lily, a tender flower, there are three or four sorts.—*Abercrombie, Gardeners' Journal.*

Gládly. *adv.* In a glad manner; with gaiety; with merriment; with triumph; with exultation.
For his particular, I'll receive him *gladly*;
But not one follower. *Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 4.
You are going to set us right; and 'tis an advantage every body will *gladly* see you engross the glory of.—*Blount, Letter to Pope.*

Gládness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Glad; cheerfulness; joy; exultation.
The Jews had light, and *gladness*, and joy, and honour.—*Esther*, viii. 16.
And thou shalt have joy and *gladness*; and many shall rejoice at his birth.—*Luke*, i. 14.
By such degrees the spreading *gladness* grew
In every heart, which fear had froze before:
The standing streets with so much joy they view,
That with less grief the perish'd they deplore.
Dryden.

Gládsome. *adj.*
1. Pleased; gay; delighted.
The highest angels to and fro descend,
From highest heaven in *gladsome* company.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
The *gladsome* ghosts in circling troops attend,
And with unweary'd eyes behold their friend.
Dryden.
2. Causing joy; having an appearance of gaiety.
Each morn they wak'd me with a sprightly lay;
Of opening heav'n they sung and *gladsome* day.
Prior.

Gládsomely. *adv.* In a gladsome manner.
I remembred myselfe by and by,
And behelde the sunne shyne so *gladsomely*.
Pleasant Pathwaye, sign. A. 1. b.

Glair. *s.* [A.S. *glær.*]
1. White of an egg.
Grynde vermelone on a stone with newe *glayre*, and put a lytylle of the golke of an ay thereto, and so write therewith.—*Early English Miscellanies in Prose and Verse, from an Inedited Manuscript of the fifteenth Century*, p. 72. (Edited by J. O. Halliwell.)
Take the *glaire* of eggs, and strain it as short as water.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*
2. Any viscous transparent matter, like the white of an egg.
Her lewde lyppes twayne,
They slaver, men sayne,
Lyke a ropye rayne,
A gummy *giayre*. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 124.
Blood, poison, slimy *glere*,
That in his body so aboundant were.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 109.
I found the tongue black and dry, with a black *glare* on the teeth.—*Fordyce, On the Muriatic Acid*, p. 11.

Glairy. *adj.* Having the character of glair.
The first sign of it is a *glairy* discharge.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Glance. *s.* [German, *glantz.*]
1. Sudden shoot of light or splendour.
His off'ring soon propitious fire from heav'n
Consum'd with nimble *glance*, and grateful steam:
The other's not; for his was not sincere.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 441.
2. Stroke or dart of the beam of sight.
The aspects which procure love are not gazings, but sudden *glances* and dartings of the eye.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
There are of those sort of beauties which last but for a moment; some particularity of a violent passion, some graceful action, a smile, a *glance* of an eye, a disdainful look, and a look of gravity.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.*
3. Snatch of sight; quick view.
The ample mind takes a survey of several objects with one *glance*.—*Watts, On the Mind.*
4. In *Mineralogy*. Group of minerals so called.
Though there are many doubts respecting mineralogical species, a large number of such species are so far fixed that they may be supposed capable of being united under the higher divisions of a system with approximate truth. Of these higher divisions, those which have been termed orders appear to tend to something like a fixed chemical character. Thus the haloids of Naumann, and mostly those of Mohs, are combinations of an oxide with an acid, and thus resemble salts, whence their name. The silicides contain most of Mohs's spaths; and the orders pyrites, *glance*, and blende, are common to Naumann and Mohs; being established by the latter on a difference of external character.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, ii. 141, ed. 1858.

Glance. *v. n.*
1. Shoot a sudden ray of splendour.
He double blows about him fiercely laid,
That *glancing* fire out of the iron play'd,
As sparkles from the anvil use,
When heavy hammers on the wedge are sway'd.
Spenser.
2. Fly off; strike in an oblique direction.
He has a little gall'd me, I confess;
But as the jest did *glance* away from me,
'Tis ten to one it maim'd you two outright.
Shakspeare, Taming of the Shrew, v. 2.
Through Paris' shield the forceful weapon went,
His corslet pierces, and his garment rends,
And *glancing* downwards near his flank descends.
Pope, Translation of the Iliad.
3. View with a quick cast of the eye; play the eye.
O' th' sudden up they rise and dance,
Then sit again, and sigh and *glance*;
Then dance again, and kiss. *Sir J. Suckling*
Mighty Dulness crown'd,
Shall take through Grub Street her triumphant round;
And her Parnassus *glancing* o'er at once,
Behold a hundred sons, and each a dunce.
Pope, Dunciad.
4. Censure by oblique hints.
How canst thou thus, for shame, Titania,
Glance at my credit with Hippolita,
Knowing I know thy love to Theseus?
Shakespear, Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 2.
Some men *glance* and dart at others, by justifying themselves by negatives; as to say, this I do not.—*Bacon.*
I have never *glanced* upon the late designed procession of his holiness and his attendants, notwithstanding it might have afforded matter to many ludicrous speculations.—*Addison.*
He had written verses, wherein he *glanced* at a certain reverend doctor, famous for dulness.—*Swift.*

Glance. *v. a.* Move nimbly; shoot obliquely.
Glancing an eye of pity on his losses,
Enough to press a royal merchant down.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

Gláncing. *part. adj.* Having the character of that which glances.
When through the gloom the *glancing* lightnings fly,
Heavy the rattling thunders roll on high. *Rowe.*

Gláncing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who, or that which, glances; censure by oblique hints.
By this upbraiding to me the bordelloes, as by other suspicious *glancings* in his book, he would seem privily to point me out to his readers as one whose custom of life were not honest but licentious. —*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

Gláncingly. *adv.* In a glancing manner; transiently.
Sir Richard Hawkins hath done something in this kind, but brokenly and *glancingly*, intending chiefly a discourse of his own voyage.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

Gland. *s.* [Lat. *glans, glandis* = acorn.] In *Anatomy*. Convolution of vessels, chiefly for the purpose of secretion, often with an acornlike outline, and generally with an excretory duct. Of the members of the two sorts indicated by the extract, it is the conglobate which best answers to the name.

All the *glands* of a human body are reduced to two sorts, viz. conglobate and conglomerate. A conglobate *gland* is a little smooth body, wrapt up in a fine skin, by which it is separated from all the other parts, only admitting an artery and nerve to pass in, and giving way to a vein and excretory canal to come out: of this sort are the *glands* in the brain, the labial *glands* and testes. A conglomerate *gland* is composed of many little conglobate *glands*, all tied together, and wrapt up in the common tunicle or membrane.—*Quincy.*

The abscess begun deep in the body of the *glands*.—*Wiseman.*

The *glands*, which o'er the body spread,
Fine complicated clues of nervous thread,
Involv'd and twisted with th' arterial duct,
The rapid motion of the blood obstruct.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Glánder. *v. a.* Affect with glanders.

Glándered. *part. adj.* Affected with glanders.

Being drank in plenty, it [tar-water] hath recovered even a *glandered* horse, that was thought incurable.—*Bishop Berkeley, Farther Thoughts on Tar-Water.*

Glánders. *s.* [N.F. *glandre.*] Disease so called, chiefly, though not exclusively, limited to horses. See extract from Copland.

His horse is possest with the *glandgrs.*—*Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

Oh, you are? Then pray, sir, what is my complaint?—Complaint? What shall I say? I wish he would return: Oh, 'tis the—the *glanders.*—The *glanders!* Zounds, do you make a horse of me?—*J. Morton, Secrets worth Knowing*, v. 2.

The characteristic symptom of *glanders* in its acute form in the horse, as described by Vines, Coleman, Percival, and Youatt, are—intense inflammation of the pituitary membrane, attended by erosions which soon pass into chancre-like sores; swelling of the lips and nose; rapid extension of the ulceration, giving rise to a purulent and disagreeable discharge, which often passes to a purplish, or bloody and horribly fœtid sanies; subsequently gangrene of the nasal membrane, with increased discharge, sometimes with slight hæmorrhage; swelling and pain of the sublingual glands; inflammation of the conjunctiva and nasal eyelid, quickly passing into a livid and swollen state, with an offensive sanious discharge; great loss of flesh and strength, more or less cough, and fever of a putro-adynamic or malignant character. These symptoms at last pass into those of farcy *glanders*, in which small tumours appear about the legs, lips, face, neck, or other parts. . . . Glanders may appear in the human subject in different forms. 1st. In that of simple acute *glanders*; the disease attacking the nasal cavities and adjoining parts. 2nd. In that of acute farcy *glanders*; the malady appearing in various parts, in the form of small tumours, giving rise to foul ulcers, suppuration, &c. 3rd. These varieties may exist separately, or they may be both produced at the same time, or the one may precede the other. 4th. Each of them may also occur in a chronic form, and, in this form, also, may exist separately, or be conjoined.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine*, in voce.

Glandíferous. *adj.* [Lat. *fero* = bear.] Bearing acorns, or fruit like acorns.

The beech is of two sorts, and numbered amongst the *glandiferous* trees.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Glándular. *adj.* Relating to, connected with, constituted by, a gland.

Glandular swellings follow.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Glándule. *s.* Small gland.

Nature hath provided several *glandules* to separate this juice from the blood, and no less than four pair of channels to convey it into the mouth, which are called 'ductus salivales.'—*Ray.*

Glandulósity. *s.* Collection of glands.

In the upper parts of worms are found certain white and oval *glandulosities.*—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Glándulous. *adj.* Pertaining to, subsisting in, or having the nature of, glands.

The beaver's bags are no testicles, or parts official unto generation, but *glandulous* substances, that hold the nature of emunctories.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Such constitutions must be subject to *glandulous* tumours and ruptures of the lymphaticks.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Glare. *v. n.* [same root as Glade.]

1. Shine so as to distress the eye.

He is every where above conceits of epigrammatick wit, and gross hyperboles: he maintains majesty in the midst of plainness; he shines but *glares* not; and is stately without ambition.—*Dryden.*

The court of Cacus stands reveal'd to sight;
The cavern *glares* with new admitted light.
Id., Translation of the Æneid.

Alas, thy dazzled eye
Beholds this man in a false *glaring* light,
Which conquest and success have thrown upon him.
Addison, Cato.

2. Look with fierce piercing eyes.

Thou hast no speculation in those eyes,
Which thou dost *glare* with.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 4.

Look you, how pale he *glares!* *Id., Hamlet*, iii. 4.

Now friends no more, nor walking hand in hand;
But when they met, they made a surly stand,
And *glar'd* like angry lions as they pass'd,
And wish'd that ev'ry look might be their last.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite.

'One as melancholie as a cat,' answered Mockso, and *glared* upon me as if he would have looked through me.—*Man in the Moone*: 1609. (Nares by H. & W.)

Glare. *v. a.* Shoot such splendour as the eye cannot bear.

One spirit in them rul'd, and every eye
Glar'd lightning, and shot forth pernicious fire
Among th' accurst, that wither'd all their strength.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 848.

Glare. *s.*

1. Overpowering lustre; splendour, such as dazzles the eye.

Eight months the winter dures;
The *glare* it is so great,
As it is May before he turne
His ground to sowe his wheat.
Turberville. (Nares by H. & W.)

The frame of burnish'd steel that cast a *glare*,
From far, and seem'd to thaw the freezing air.
Dryden, Fables.

I have grieved to see a person of quality gliding by me in her chair at two o'clock in the morning, and looking like a spectre amidst a *glare* of flambeaux.—*Addison, Guardian.*

Here in a grotto, sheltered close from air,
And screen'd in shades from day's detested *glare*,
She sighs for ever. *Pope, Rape of the Lock*, canto iv.

2. Fierce piercing look.

About them round
A lion now he stalks with fiery *glare.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 401.

Gláreous. *adj.* Glairy.

There is a *glareous* liquor contained in the bowels of infants, and many other animals, when they are born, which it is necessary to carry off.—*Gregory, Comparative View of the State and Faculties of Man*, p. 23: 1767.

Gláring. *part. adj.*

1. Shining so as to distress the eye.

After great light, if you come suddenly into the dark, or, contrariwise, out of the dark into a *glaring* light, the eye is dazzled for a time, and the sight confused.—*Bacon.*

His *glaring* eyes with anger's venom swell,
And like the brand of foul Alecto flame. *Fairfax.*

2. Conspicuous; notorious: (as, 'a *glaring* fault').

Gláringly. *adv.* In a glaring manner; patently; evidently; notoriously.

I know not whether the brick-dust men in their martial liveries, and the tallow-chandlers in their sky-coloured frocks, are not too *glaringly* offensive for a royal eye to bear!—*The Student*, ii. 259.

Glart. *s.* Glairy mucus. *Rare.*

For the party that is incombred in the breast with any kind of fleame or *glart*, take the powder of betonie and drink it with warme water; it voideth and purgeth the fleame wondrously, and doth away the *glart* or fleam.—*Gerard, Herball.*

Glass. *s.* [A.S. *glæs.*]

1. Transparent, or partially transparent, brittle substance so called.

The word *glass* cometh from the Belgick and High Dutch: *glass*, from the verb 'glansen,' which signifies amongst them to shine; or perhaps from 'glacies' in the Latin, which is ice, whose colour it resembles.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

Glass is thought so compact and firm a body that it is indestructible by art or nature, and is also of so close a texture that the subtlest chymical spirits cannot pervade it.—*Boyle.*

Show'rs of granadoes rain, by sudden burst
Disploding murd'rous bowels, fragments of steel
And stones, and *glass*, and nitrous grain adust.
A. Philips.

Glass is a transparent solid formed by the fusion of siliceous and alkaline matters. . . . Chance undoubtedly had a principal share in the invention of this curious fabrication, but there were circumstances in the most ancient arts likely to lead to it; such as the fusing and vitrifying heats required for the formation of pottery, and for the extraction of metals from their ores. Pliny ascribes the origin of *glass* to the following accident. A merchant-ship laden with natron, being driven upon the coast at the mouth of the river Belus, in tempestuous weather, the crew were compelled to cook their victuals ashore, and having placed lumps of the natron upon the sand, as supports to the kettles, found to their surprise masses of transparent stone among the cinders. The sand of this small stream of Galilee, which runs from the Mount Carmel, was in consequence supposed to possess a peculiar virtue for making *glass*, and continued for ages to be sought after for that purpose.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Except on subjects for which there has been constructed a scientific terminology, . . . it is natural to prefer giving to a new object a name which at least expresses its resemblance to something already known. . . . In this manner the name of a species often becomes the name of a genus; as *salt*, for example, or oil; the former of which words originally denoted only the muriate of soda, the latter, as its etymology indicates, only olive oil; but which now denote large and diversified classes of substances resembling these in some of their qualities, and connote only those common qualities, instead of the whole of the distinctive properties of olive oil and sea salt. The words *glass* and soap are used by modern chemists in a similar manner, to denote genera of which the substances vulgarly so called are single species. And it often happens, as in those instances, that the term keeps its special signification in addition to its more general one, and becomes ambiguous, that is, two names instead of one.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, b. iv. ch. v. § 3.

2. Vessels, instruments, and articles made of glass.

a. Mirror, i.e. looking-glass.

I'll see no more,
And yet the eighth appears, who bears a *glass*,
Which shews me many more.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.

The *glasses*, and the fine linen, and the hoods, and the veils.—*Isaiah*, iii. 23.

He spreads his subtle nets from sight,
With twinkling *glasses* to betray
The larks that in the meshes light.
Dryden, Translation from Horace.

b. Hour-glass; measure of time; destined time of a man's life.

Were my wife's liver
Infected as her life, she would not live
The running of one *glass.*
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

No more his royall self did live, no more his noble sonne,
The golden Meleager now, their *glasses* all were run.
Chapman.

c. Drinking-glass, whence quantity contained therein; draught.

To this last costly treaty,
That swallow'd so much treasure, and like a *glass*
Did break i' th' rinsing.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 1.

When thy heart
Dilates with fervent joys, and eager soul
Prompts to pursue the sparkling *glass*, be sure
'Tis time to shun it. *J. Philips, Cyder*, b. ii.

While a man thinks one *glass* more will not make him drunk, that one *glass* hath disabled him from well discerning his present condition.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

The first *glass* may pass for health, the second for good humour, the third for our friends; but the fourth is for our enemies.—*Sir W. Temple.*

c. Perspective-glass.

The moon whose orb
Through optick *glass* the Tuscan artist views.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 287.

Like those who survey the moon by *glasses*, I tell of a shining world above, but not relate the glories of the place.—*Dryden.*

d. Weather-glass.

A state weather-glass, that, by the rising and falling of a certain magical liquor, presages all changes and revolutions in government, as the common *glass* does those of the weather.—*Tatler*, no. 214.

Used *adjectively*.

Get thee *glass* eyes;
And, like a scurvy politician, seem
To see the things thou dost not.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.

Glass bottles are more fit for this second fining than those of wood.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Glass. *v. a.*

1. See as in a glass; represent, as in a glass or mirror. *Rare.*

Methinks I am partaker of thy passion,
And in thy case do *glass* mine own debility.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, b. ii.

2. Case in glass.

Methought all his senses were lockt in his eye,
As jewels in crystal for some prince to buy;
Who tend'ring their own worth, from whence they were *glasst*,
Did point out to buy them, along as you past.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, ii. 1.

3. Glaze.

I have observed little grains of silver to lie hid in the small cavities, perhaps *glassed* over by a vitrifying heat, in crucibles wherein silver has been long kept in fusion.—*Boyle.*

Glássblower. *s.* One employed in glass-blowing. See Glassblowing.

Glássblowing. *part. pref.* Process by which glass is formed into bottles, &c., by means of a mould on the outside, and a tube by which, when in a plastic condition, it (the semifluid glass) is inflated from within.

This is the second process in *glass-blowing*, ... the *glass-blower* takes the metal from the gatherer. — *Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Glássen. *adj.* Made of glass. *Obsolete.*

He that no more for age, cramps, palsies, can
Now use the bones, we see doth hire a man
To take the box up for him; and pursues
The dice with *glassen* eyes to the glad viewes
Of what he throws.
B. Jonson, An Epistle to a Friend. (Rich.)

Glássful. *s.* As much as is usually taken at once in a glass.

His majesty drank a small *glassful* of claret wine. — *Sir T. Herbert, Memoir of King Charles I.* p. 132.

Glássgazing. *adj.* Finical; often contemplating himself in a mirror.

A whoreson, *glassgazing*, superserviceable, finical rogue.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 2.

Glásshouse. *s.*

1. House where glass is manufactured.

I remember to have met with an old Roman mosaic, composed of little pieces of clay half vitrified, and prepared at the *glasshouses*.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

2. House built of glass, as the Crystal Palace, or a greenhouse; in which case it is often two words.

Glássmetal. *s.* Glass in fusion.

Let proof be made of the incorporating of copper or brass with *glassmetal*. — *Bacon, Physical Remains.*

Glásswort. *s.* Native plant so called of the genus Salicornia.

Glasswort hath an apetalous flower, wanting the empalement; for the stamina, or chives, and the embryoes grow on the extreme part of the leaves: these embryoes afterward become pods or bladders, which for the most part contain one seed. The inhabitants near the sea-coast cut the plants up toward the latter end of summer; and, having dried them in the sun, they burn them for their ashes, which are used in making of glass and soap. These herbs are by the country people called kelp. From the ashes of these plants is extracted the salt called sal kali, or alkali, by the chemists.—*Miller.*

For the fine glass we use the purest of the finest sand, and the ashes of chali, or *glasswort*; and for the coarser or green sort, the ashes of brake or other plants.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The salt-wort or *glass-wort* (salsola-kali) grows freely on most of the shores.—*Ansted, The Channel Islands*, p. 177.

Glássy. *adj.*

1. Made of glass; vitreous.

In the valley near mount Carmel in Judea there is a sand, which, of all others, hath most affinity with glass; insomuch as other minerals laid in it turn to a *glassy* substance.—*Bacon.*

2. Resembling glass, as in smoothness, or lustre, or brittleness.

Man! proud man!
Drest in a little brief authority,
Most ignorant of what he's most assur'd,
His *glassy* essence, like an angry ape,
Plays such fantastick tricks before high heaven
As makes the angels weep.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

There is a willow grows aslant a brook,
That shews his hoar leaves in the *glassy* stream.
Id., Hamlet, iv. 7.

Whose womb produc'd the *glassy* ice? Who bred
The hoary frosts that fall on Winter's head?
G. Sandys.

Death stood all fixed in his *glassy* eye;
His hands were withered, and his veins were dry.
Byron, Hebrew Melodies.

The memory must retain the sensation or perception to which the technical term or degree of the scale refers. Thus with regard to colour, as we have said already, when we find such terms as tin-white or pinchbeck-brown, the metallic colour so denoted ought to occur at once to our recollection without delay or search. ... Thus *glassy* lustre, fatty lustre, adamantine lustre, denote certain kinds of shining in minerals, which appearances we should endeavour in vain to describe by periphrasis; and which the terms, if considered as terms in common language, would by no means clearly discriminate: for who, in common language, would say that coal has a fatty lustre? But these terms, in their conventional sense, are perfectly definite; and when the eye is once familiarized with this application of them, are easily and clearly intelligible.—*Whewell, Novum Organon renovatum.*

Glaucóma. *s.* [Gr. γλαύκωμα, from γλαυκὸς = grey, or sea-green.] Disease of the eye, originally identified with the cataract, but in reality seated in the hyaline membrane and aqueous matter, its effect being to give a greyish-green colour to the eye.

The *glaucoma* is no other disease than the cataract.—*Sharp.*

The difference has been eagerly contended for between a *glaucoma* and a cataract, though indeed latterly the contest has been less violent.—*The Student*, i. 341: 1750.

Glaúcous. *adj.* [Lat. *glaucus*; Gr. γλαυκός.] Grey, or blue.

The leaves are small, of a *glaucous* colour.—*Ray, Remains*, p. 182.

The Esk glides over a bottom covered with mosses or coloured stones, that reflect through the pure water tints *glaucous* green, or sapphirine.—*Pennant, Voyage to the Hebrides.*

Glave, or **Glaive.** *s.* [the *i* is superfluous; being wanted for neither the derivation, with that of the first element in Glaymore, nor for showing that the *a* is long, which is done by the final *e*.] Sword.

He, ... laying both his hands upon his *glave*,
With dreadfull strokes let drive at him so sore.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 7, 28.

Achilles pressing through the Phrygian *glaives*.
Spenser, Hymn on Heavenly Love.

Two hundred Greeks came next in sight well try'd,
Not surely arm'd in steel or iron strong,
But each a *glave* had pendant by his side. *Fairfax.*

Behold from yonder hill the foe appears,
Bows, bills, *glaves*, arrows, shields, and spears,
Like a dark wood he comes.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Mad Lover.

When zeal, with aged clubs and *glaves*,
Gave chase to rochets and white staves.
Butler, Hudibras.

Gláver. *v. n.* [?] Flatter; wheedle.

The writer of that *glavering* gloss upon Pope Bonifacius' bull.—*Fulke, Against Allen*, p. 512: 1586.

Some slavish, *glavering*, flattering parasite, or hanger-on.—*South, Sermons*, vi. 110.

Kingdoms have their distempers, intermissions, and paroxysms, as well as natural bodies; and a *glavering* council is as dangerous as a wheedling priest, or a flattering physician.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Gláverer. *s.* One who glavers; flatterer.

These *glaverers* gone, my selfe to rest I laid,
And doubting nothing, soundly fell asleepe.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 407.

Glavéring. *verbal abs.* Flattering.

He knew how tender and delicate be princes' ears, corrupt with glorious *glauerynge* of flatterers.—*Joye, Exposicion of Daniel*, ch. iii. (Rich.)

Gláymore. *s.* (generally pronounced *claymore.*) [Gaelic, *claidhamh* = sword, *more* = great.] Large two-handed sword, formerly much used by the highlanders of Scotland.

Their arms were anciently the *glaymore*, or great two-handed sword, and afterwards the two-edged sword and target.—*Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland.*

Glaze. *v. a.*

1. Furnish with windows of glass.

Let there be two delicate cabinets daintily paved, richly hanged, and *glazed* with crystalline glass.—*Bacon, Essays.*

2. Overlay with something shining and pellucid.

Sorrow's eye, *glaz'd* with blinding tears,
Divides one thing entire to many objects.
Shakespear, Richard II. ii. 2.

The reason of one man operates on that of another in all true oratory; wherein though with other ornaments he may *glaze* and brandish the weapons, yet is it sound reason that carries the stroke home.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

White, with other strong colours, with which we paint that which we intend to *glaze*, are the life, the spirit, and the lustre of it.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.*

What is this? his eyes are heavy: think not they
are *glazed* with wine.
Go to him: it is thy duty: kiss him: take his hand
in thine. *Tennyson, Locksley Hall.*

3. In *Pottery.*

This set me to study how to order my fire, so as to make it burn some pots. I had no notion of a kiln, such as the potters burn in, or of *glazing* them with lead, though I had some lead to do it with; but I placed three large pipkins and two or three pots in a pile, one on another, and placed my fire-wood all round it, with a great heap of embers under them.—*Defoe, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*

4. In *Cookery.*

To *glaze* or ice pastry. The fine yellow glaze appropriate to meat pies is given with beaten yolk of egg, which should be laid on with a paste brush, or a small bunch of feathers; if a lighter colour be wished for, whisk the whole of the egg together, or mix a little milk with the yolk. ... This glazing answers also very well, though it takes a slight colour, if used before the pastry is baked.—*Miss Acton, Modern Cookery*, p. 335.

Glaze. *s.*

1. In *Pottery.*

The early Chinese *glazes* do not appear to be known.—*Catalogue of Specimens.*

2. In *Cookery.*

Glaze is merely strong clear gravy or jelly boiled quickly down to the consistency of thin cream; but this reduction must be carefully managed that the *glaze* may be brought to the proper point without being burned. ... Any kind of stock may be boiled down to *glaze*.—*Eliza Acton, Modern Cookery*, p. 94.

Glázen. *adj.* Glassy: (as the *first element* of a *compound*).

Old *glazen*-eyes,
He hath not reach'd his despair yet.
B. Jonson, Volpone.

Glázier. *s.* One whose trade is to make glass windows.

Into rabbets, the several panes of glasswork are set, and fastened by the *glazier*.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

The dext'rous *glazier* strong returns the bound,
And jingling sashes on the penthouse sound.
Gay, Trivia.

Gleadowes. *s.* See Gladiolus.

Gleam. *v. n.* [see Glimmer.] Shine with sudden coruscation.

Observant of approaching day,
The meek-ey'd morn appears, mother of dews,
At first faint *gleaming* in the dappled east.
Thomson, Seasons, Summer.

Gleam. *s.* Sudden shoot of light; lustre; brightness.

Then was the fair Dodonian tree far seen
Upon seven hills to spread his gladsome *gleam*;
And conquerors bedecked with his green,
Along the banks of the Ausonian stream. *Spenser.*

At last a *gleam*
Of dawning light turn'd thitherward in haste
His travell'd steps. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 499.

Mine is a *gleam* of bliss, too hot to last;
Wat'ry it shines, and will be soon o'ercast.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

In the clear azure *gleam* the flocks are seen,
And floating forests paint the waves with green.
Pope, Windsor Forest.

Gleáming. *part. adj.* Shining with a gleam.

The field of iron cast a *gleaming* brown.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 326.

Gleáming. *verbal abs.* Gleam.

Farewell, ye *gleamings* of departed peace!
Shine out your last! *Thomson, Seasons, Spring.*

Gleámy. *adj.* Flashing; darting sudden coruscations of light.

In brazen arms, that cast a *gleamy* ray,
Swift through the town the warriour bends his way.
Pope.

Glean. *v. a.* [Fr. *glaner*, from *galeyne* = handful.]

1. Gather what the gatherers of the harvest leave behind.

And she went, and came and *gleaned* in the field after the reapers.—*Ruth*, ii. 3.

Cheap conquest for his following friends remain'd;
He reap'd the field, and they but only *glean'd*.
Dryden.

The precept of not gathering their land clean, but that something should be left to the poor to *glean*, was a secondary offering to God himself.—*Nelson, Companion to the Fasts and Festivals of the Church of England.*

She went, by hard necessity compell'd,
To *glean* Palæmon's fields.
Thomson, Seasons, Autumn.

2. Gather anything thinly scattered.

Gather
So much as from occasions you may *glean*,
If aught, to us unknown, afflicts him thus.
Shakespear, Hamlet, ii. 2.

That goodness
Of *gleaning* all the land's wealth into one,
Into your own hands, card'nal, by extortion.
Id., Henry VIII. iii. 2.

They *gleaned* of them in the highways five thousand men.—*Judges*, xx. 45.

But Argive chiefs, and Agamemnon's train,
When his refulgent arms flash'd through the shady plain,
Fled from his well-known face with wonted fear;
As when his thund'ring sword and pointed spear
Drove headlong to their ships, and *glean'd* the routed rear. *Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.*

In the knowledge of bodies we must be content to *glean* what we can from particular experiments; since we cannot, from a discovery of their real essences, grasp at a time whole sheaves, and in bundles comprehend the nature and properties of whole species together.—*Locke.*

Glean. *s.*

1. Collection made laboriously by slow degrees.

Plains, meads, and orchards all the day he plies;
The *gleans* of yellow thyme distend his thighs:
He spoils the saffron. *Dryden, Translation of the Georgics.*

2. See extract. *Rare.*

A *gleane* or heape of corne commonly gathered together and bound by handfuls.—*Withal, Dictionarie*, p. 87: 1608.

Gleáner. *s.* One who gleans.

1. One who gathers after the reapers.

For still the world prevail'd, and its dread laugh,
Which scarce the firm philosopher can scorn,
Should his heart own a *gleaner* in the field. *Thomson, Seasons, Autumn.*

2. One who gathers anything slowly and laboriously.

An ordinary coffee-house *gleaner* in the city is an arrant statesman.—*Locke.*

Gleáning. *verbal abs.* Act of gleaning or thing gleaned.

There shall be as the shaking of an olive-tree, and as the *gleaning* grapes when the vintage is done.—*Isaiah*, xxiv. 13.

The orphan and widow are members of the same common family, and have a right to be supported out of the incomes of it, as the poor Jews had to gather the *gleanings* of the rich man's harvest.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Glebe. *s.* [Lat. *gleba.*]

1. Turf; soil; ground.

This, like the moory plots, delights in sedgy bowers;
The grassy garlands loves, and oft attir'd with flowers
Of rank and mellow *glebe.* *Drayton.*

Mark well the flow'ring almonds in the wood;
If od'rous blooms the bearing branches load,
The *glebe* will answer to the sylvan reign,
Great heats will follow, and large crops of grain. *Dryden, Translation of the Georgics*, b. i.

Sleeping vegetables lie,
Till the glad summons of a genial ray
Unbinds the *glebe*, and calls them out to day. *Garth.*

2. Land possessed as part of the revenue of an ecclesiastical benefice.

The ordinary living or revenue of a parsonage is of three sorts: the one in land, commonly called the *glebe*: another in tithe, which is a set part of our goods rendered to God; the third, in other offerings bestowed upon God and his church by the people.—*Spelman.*

A trespass done on a parson's *glebe* land, which is a freehold, cannot be tried in a spiritual court.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Many parishes have not an inch of *glebe.*—*Swift.*

3. Earthy concretion or mass of particles.

The chymists define salt, from some of its properties, to be a body fusible in the fire, congealable again by cold into brittle *glebes*, or crystals, soluble in water so as to disappear.—*Arbuthnot, Explanation of Chymical Terms.* (Ord MS.)

Gléby. *adj.* Turfy: (perhaps in the following passage fat or fruitful, if it has indeed any definite English meaning, and is not a loosely adopted Latinism).

Pernicious flattery! thy malignant seeds
In an ill hour, and by a fatal hand,
Sadly diffus'd o'er virtue's *gleby* land,
With rising pride amidst the corn appear,
And choke the hopes and harvest of the year. *Prior, Solomon*, b. i.

Glede. *s.* [generally referred to *glide*; though doubtfully.] Kite, i.e. bird so called.

You shall not eat the *glede*, the kite, and the vulture.—*Deuteronomy*, xiv. 13.

Not a *glead*, not a vulture, not a falcon, not an eagle, not any bird of prey or rapine.—*Bishop Hall, Beauty of the Church.*

Glee. *s.* [A.S. *glig.*]

1. Joy; merriment; gaiety.

She marcheth home, and by her takes the knight,
Whom all the people follow with great *glee.* *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Many wayfarers make themselves *glee*, by vexing the inhabitants; who again foreslow not to baigne them with perfume.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Is Blouzelinda dead? Farewell my *glee!*
No happiness is now reserv'd for me. *Gay, Pastorals.*

2. Song, sung in parts; species of catch.

Airs of the most modern cast, fritted into divisions or even loaded with parts as much in sequence as in a catch or a *glee.*—*Mason, On Church Musick*, p. 220.

Who has not seen the advertisements proposing a reward to him, who should produce the best catch, canon, or *glee.*—*Bishop Percy, Reliques of Ancient Poetry, Essay on the English Minstrels.*

Gleed. *s.* [German, *gluth* = glowing.] Burning or live coal; hot ember.

In heart he brent as any *glede.* *Lydgate, History of Troy.*

There is seene
Fair Ilium fall in burning red *gledes* down,
And from the soil great Troy, Neptunus' town. *Sackville, Induction to Mirrour for Magistrates.*

When I stir up these embers to the bottom, there are found some living *gledes*, which do both contain fire, and are apt to propagate it.—*Bishop Hall, Occasional Meditations.*

Gleéful. *adj.* Gay; merry; cheerful.

My lovely Aaron, wherefore look'st thou sad,
When every thing doth make a *gleeful* boast? *Shakespear, Titus Andronicus*, ii. 3.

Nor lacks he *gleeful* tales, whilst round the nut-brown bowl doth trot. *Warner, Albion's England.*

Gleek. *v. n.* Sneer; gibe; make sarcastic jests.

I can *gleek* upon occasion. — *Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream*, iii. 1.

I have seen you *gleeking* and galling at this gentleman twice or thrice.—*Id., Henry V.* v. 1.

Gleek. *s.* [from A.S. *glegg.*] Scoff; joke.

What will you give us?—No money on my faith; but the *gleek*; I will give you the minstrel.—*Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet*, iv. 5.

Now where's the Bastard's braves, and Charles his *gleeks?*
What, all a mort? *Id., Henry VI. Part I.* iii. 2.

Here Juno, here: but stay, I do espy
A pretty *gleek* coming from Pallas' eye. *Beaumont and Fletcher, Maid in the Mill.*

Gleek. *s.* [? from Germ. *glück* = luck.] Game of cards so called.

Let her bear up to-day,
Laugh, and keep company, at *gleek* or crimp. *B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady.*

A lady once requesting a gentleman to play at *gleeke*, was refused, but civilly, and upon three reasons; the first whereof, madam, said the gentleman, is, I have no money. Her ladyship knew that was so material and sufficient, that she desired him to keep the two other reasons to himself.—*Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 14.

Gleéman. *s.* Minstrel.

Blagebride . . . a conynge musicyan, called of the Britons god of *gleemen.*—*Fabyan, Chronicles*, fol. xxxii.: 1533.

The Anglo-Saxon harpers and *gleemen* were the immediate successors and imitators of the Scandinavian scalds.—*Bishop Percy, Reliques of Ancient Poetry, Essay on the English Minstrels.*

Their national love of verse and musick still so strongly predominated, that in the place of their old scalders a new rank of poets arose, called *gleemen* or harpers.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, vol. i. diss. i.

Gleésome. *adj.* Full of glee or merriment; joyous.

Gleesome hunters, pleased with their sport,
With sacrifices due have thank'd me for't. *W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals.*

Gleet. *s.* [?] In *Medicine.* Glairy discharge from a wound or mucous surface; at present limited to discharges from the urethra, in which case it is the name of a disease rather than the discharge itself.

A hard dry eschar, without either matter or *gléet.* —*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Gleet. *v. n.*

1. Drip or ooze with a thin sanious liquor.

His thumb being inflamed and swelled, I made an incision into it to the bone; this not only bled, but *gleeted* a few drops.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

2. Run slowly.

Vapours raised by the sun make clouds, which are carried up and down the atmosphere, till they hit against the mountainous places of the globe, and by this concussion are condensed, and so *gleet* down the caverns of these mountains, whose inner parts, being hollow, afford them a basin.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion.*

Gleéty. *adj.* Ichory; thinly sanious.

If the flesh lose its ruddiness, and the matter change to be thin and *gleety*, you may suspect it corrupting.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Glen. *s.* [Cornish, *glyn*; Gaelic, *gleann.*] Valley; dale; depression between two hills.

From me his madding mind is start,
And wooes the widow's daughter of the *glen.* *Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.*

Can silent *glens* have charms for thee?
The lowly cot, and russet gown? *Bishop Percy.*
Rough *glens*, and sudden waterfalls. *T. Warton.*

Glib. *adj.* [Provincial German, *glippen* = slip; *glibberig* = slippery.]

1. Smooth; slippery; so formed as to be easily moved.

Liquid bodies have nothing to sustain their parts, nor any thing to cement them: the parts being *glib* and continually in motion, fall off from one another, which way soever gravity inclines them.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Habbakkuk brought him a smooth strong rope, compactly twisted together, with a noose that slipt as *glib* as a birdcatcher's gin.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

2. Smooth; voluble.

I want that *glib* and oily art
To speak and purpose not, since what I well intend,
I'll do't before I speak. *Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 1.

Used *adverbially.*

There was never so much *glib* nonsense put together in well sounding English.—*Locke.*

Now Curll his shop from rubbish drains;
Three genuine tomes of Swift's remains:
And then, to make them pass the *glibber*,
Revis'd by Tibbald, More, and Cibber. *Swift, On the Death of Dr. Swift.*

And Molly and I have thrust in our nose
To peep at the Captain all in his fine clo'es;
Dear madam, be sure he's a fine spoken man;
Do but hear on the clergy how *glib* his tongue ran. *Id., The Grand Question Debated.*

Glib. *s.* See extracts.

The Irish have from the Scythians mantles and long *glibs*; which is a thick curled bush of hair hanging down over their eyes, and monstrously disguising them.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

In Tyrconnell the haire of their [the Irish] head grows so long and curled, that they goe bare-headed, and are called *glibs*; the women, *glibbins.*—*Gainsford, Glory of England*, p. 151: 1618.

Whom when she saw in wretched weeds disguis'd,
With hairy *glib* deform'd, and meager face, . . .
She knew him not. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, iv. 8, 12.

Glib. *v.a.*

1. Castrate.

I'll geld them all: fourteen they shall not see,
To bring false generations: they are coheirs,
And I had rather *glib* myself than they
Should not produce fair issue. *Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, ii. 1.

2. Make smooth or glib.

There is a drunken liberty of the tongue, which, being once *glibbed* with intoxicating liquor, runs wild through heaven and earth.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 20.

I undertook that office, and the tongues
Of all his flattering prophets *glibb'd* with lies
To his destruction. *Milton, Paradise Regained*, i. 375.

Glíbbin. *s.* See Glib, *s.*

Glíbly. *adv.* In a glib manner.

Wine so choice, or so delicious, that it went down *glibly.*—*Bishop Patrick, Paraphrases and Commentaries on the Old Testament, Ecclesiastes*, vii. 9.

Many who would startle at an oath, whose stomachs as well as consciences recoil at an obscenity, do yet slide *glibly* into a detraction.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Glíbness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Glib; smoothness; slipperiness.

A polish'd ice-like *glibness* doth enfold
The rock *Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.*

The tongue is the most ready for motion of any member, needs not so much as the flexure of a joint, and by access of humours acquires a *glibness* too, the more to facilitate its moving.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Glídder. *adj.* See extract.

[*Glidder.*—Slippery. (Halliwell.) Ben Jonson speaks of a galleypot being well *gliddered*, i.e. glazed. Provincial Danish, *glidder*, slippery; *gluddre*, to smooth a wall plastered with clay. Scotch, *gluddry, gloittry*, unctuous, slippery; to *gloit*, to work with the hands in something liquid, miry, and viscous. Provincial English, *glut*, the slimy substance in a hawk's pannel; French, *glette*, the froth of an egg, phlegm or filth which a hawk throws out at her beak after her casting; *gletteux*, slimy, flegmy, filthy. (Cotgrave.) Platt Deutsch, *glett*, slippery; English, *gleet*, a slimy discharge.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Glide. *v. n.* [A.S. *glidan.*]

1. Flow gently and silently.

By east, among the dusty vallies, *glide*
The silver streams of Jordan's crystal flood.
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso.

Broke by the jutting land on either side,
In double streams the briny waters *glide.*
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

2. Pass on without change of step; move smoothly, with an approach to sliding.

All things are beheld as in a hasty motion, where the objects only *glide* before the eye and disappear. —*Dryden.*

Glide. *s.* Passing or motion; act of one who glides.

About his neck
A green and gilded snake had wreath'd itself,
Who, with her head nimble in threats, approach'd
The opening of his mouth; but suddenly
Seeing Orlando, it unlink'd itself,
And with indented *glides* did slip away
Into a bush. *Shakespear, As you like it,* iv. 3.

Glíder. *s.* One who, or that which, glides.

The glaunce into my heart did glide;
Hey, ho, *the glider*;
Therewith my soul was sharply gride,
Such wounds soon waxen wider.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Glime. *s.* See extract.

[*Gleyme.*—Slime, glue. *Gleyme* or rewme, reuma; *gleyme* of knyttynge or byndynge togedders, limus, gluten; *gleymyn* or *yngleymyn*, visco, invisco. (Promptorium Parvulorum.) Viscus, *gleme* or lyme. (Ortus in Way.) Northern English, *glime*, the mucus from the nostrils of cattle. (Halliwell.) Related to *slime*, as Dutch *glibberig* to *slibberig*, slippery; *glippen*, to escape, to English *slip*; *glide*, to slide; Scotch *glent* to Swedish *slinta*, to slide. Probably the radical image is the slipperiness of a viscous liquid.—*Wedgwood Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Glímmer. *v. n.* [German, *glimmen.*] Shine faintly and unsteadily.

The west yet *glimmers* with some streaks of day.
Shakespeare, Macbeth, iii. 3.

For there no twilight of the sun's dull ray
Glimmers upon the pure and native day. *Cowley.*

Glímmer. *s.* Faint, weak, and unsteady light.

Yet hath my night of life some memory,
My wasting lamps some fading *glimmer* left.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

Glímmer. *s.* [direct from German, *glimmer.*] In *Mineralogy.* Mica.

The lesser masses that are lodged in sparry and stony bodies, dispersedly, from their shining and glimmering, were an inducement to the writers of fossils to give those bodies the name of mica and *glimmer.*—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Stones which are composed of plates, that are generally plain and parallel, and that are flexible and elastick: talc, catsilver, or *glimmer*, of which there are three sorts, the yellow or golden, the white or silvery, and the black.—*Ibid.*

Glímmering. *part. adj.* Shining with a glimmer.

Oft in *glimmering* bowers and glades
He met her. *Milton, Il Penseroso,* 27.

Oft by the winds, extinct the signal lies;
Or smother'd in the *glimm'ring* socket dies.
Gay, Trivia.

Glímmering. *verbal abst.* Faint, unsteady, or imperfect light; faint view or notion.

On the way the baggage post-boy, who had been at court, got a *glimmering* who they were.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

See'st thou yon dreary plain, forlorn and wild,
The seat of desolation, void of light,
Save what the *glimmering* of these livid flames
Casts pale and dreadful?
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 180.

The pagan priesthood was always in the Druids; and there was a perceivable *glimmering* of the Jewish rites in it, though much corrupted.—*Swift.*

I cannot see a *glimmering* of distinction.—*Burke, On the Popery Laws.*

Glimpse. *s.* [Provincial German, *glumsen* = spark.]

1. Quick transitory light, or lustre.

There no dear *glimpse* of the sun's lovely face
Strikes through the solid darkness of the place.
Cowley.

Such vast room in nature,
Only to shine, yet scarce to contribute
Each orb a *glimpse* of light, convey'd so far
Down to this habitable, which returns
Light back to them.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 154.

Man he seems
In all his lineaments, though in his face
The *glimpses* of his Father's glory shine.
Id., Paradise Regained, i. 91.

My thoughtless youth was wing'd with vain desires;
My manhood, long misled by wand'ring fires,
Follow'd false lights; and when their *glimpse* was gone,
My pride struck out new spangles of her own.
Dryden.

If I, celestial sire, in ought
Have serv'd thy will, or gratified thy thought,
One *glimpse* of glory to my issue give;
Grac'd for the little time he has to live.
Id., Fables.

Thousands of things, which now either wholly escape our apprehensions, or which our shortsighted reason having got some faint *glimpse* of, we, in the dark, grope after.—*Locke.*

2. Short transitory view; foretaste; inkling.

O friends! I hear the tread of nimble feet
Hasting this way, and now by *glimpse* discern
Ithuriel, and Zephon, through the shade.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 866.

Some God punisheth exemplarily in this world, that we might have a taste or *glimpse* of his present justice.—*Hakewill.*

A man used to such sort of reflections, sees as much at one *glimpse* as would require a long discourse to lay before another, and make out in one entire and gradual deduction.—*Locke.*

What should I do! while here I was enchain'd,
No *glimpse* of godlike liberty remain'd.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil's Eclogues.

If, while this weary'd flesh draws fleeting breath,
Not satisfy'd with life, afraid of death,
If haply be thy will that I should know
Glimpse of delight, or pause from anxious woe;
From now, from instant now, great Sire, dispel
The clouds that press my soul. *Prior, Solomon,* b. iii.

But no, alas! we've never seen
One *glimpse* of summer's ray;
But still there came some cloud between
And chased it all away,
Dear love,
And chased it all away. *Moore, National Airs.*

3. Exhibition of a faint resemblance.

No man hath a virtue that he hath not a *glimpse* of.—*Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida,* i. 2.

Glimpse. *v. n.* Appear by glimpses.

Deformed shadows *glimpsing* in his sight.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, ii. 46.

Glísten. *v. n.* [A.S. *glistenan.*] Shine; sparkle with light.

How unpolished soever this diamond be, yet if it do but *glissen*, 'tis too pretious to be cast away.—*Hammond, Works,* iv. 660.

The ladies' eyes *glistened* with pleasure.—*Richardson, Pamela.*

Glíster. *v. n.* [akin to Glitter.] Shine; be bright.

The wars flame most in summer, and the helmets *glister* brightest in the fairest sunshine.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

You were more the eye and talk
Of the court to-day, than all
Else that *glister'd* in Whitehall.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

When the sun shone upon the shields of gold and brass, the mountains *glistered* therewith, and shined like lamps of fire.—1 *Maccabees,* vi. 39.

Glíster. *s.* Lustre; glitter.

As fair Aurora in her morning gray,
Deck'd with the ruddy *glister* of her love,
Is fair Samela. *R. Greene, Arcadia*: 1610.

Glíster. *s.* [from Gr. κλυστήρ.] Clyster.

Now enters Bush, with new state airs,
His lordship's premier minister;
And who, in all profound affairs,
Is held as needful as his *glister.* *Swift.*

Choler is the natural *glister*, or one excretion whereby nature excludeth another; which descending daily unto the bowels, extimulates those parts, and excites them unto expulsion.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Glítter. *v. n.* [Norse, *glittra.*]

1. Shine; exhibit lustre; gleam.

Before the battle joins, from afar,
The field yet *glitters* with the pomp of war.
Dryden.

Scarce hadst thou time t'unsheath thy conqu'ring blade;
It did but *glitter*, and the rebels fled. *Granville.*

2. Be specious; be striking.

Glítter. *s.* [?] Lustre; bright show; splendour.

Clad
With what permissive glory since his fall
Was left him, or false *glitter.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 450.

Flourish not too much upon the *glitter* of fortune, for fear there should be too much alloy in it.—*Collier, Essay on Pride.*

Take away this measure from our dress and habits, and all is turned into such paint and *glitter*, and ridiculous ornaments, as are a real shame to the wearer.—*Law.*

It is the imperative duty of the historian to dwell upon the fate, while he discloses with impartial fulness, and marks with just reprobation, the acts of such men; to the end that their great success, as it is called, may not mislead others, and conceal behind the *glitter* of worldly prosperity the baser material with which the structure of their fortune is built up.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Lord Loughborough.*

Glíttering. *part. adj.* Exhibiting glitter or lustre.

On the one hand set the most *glittering* temptations to discord, and on the other the dismal effects of it.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

In *glitt'ring* scenes, o'er her own heart, severe;
In crowds collected; and in courts sincere. *Young.*

Glíttering. *verbal abs.* Lustre; gleam.

Steel glosses are more resplendent than the like plates of brass, and so is the *glittering* of a blade.—*Bacon.*

Gloáming. *s.* [A.S. *glomung.*—see Gloom, Glum, Glumpy.]

1. Twilight.

Where now the bats their wavering wings extend
Soon as the *gloaming* spreads her waning shade,
The choir did oft their mingling vespers blend,
Or matin orisons to Mary paid.

As *gloaming*, the Scottish word for twilight, is far more poetical, and has been recommended by many eminent literary men, particularly by Dr. Moore in his letters to Burns, I have ventured to use it on account of its harmony.—*Byron, Hours of Idleness, Elegy on Newstead Abbey,* and *note.*

2. Gloominess of mind or spirit.

Woman, pluck up your heart, and leave off all this *gloming.*—*Gammer Gurton's Needle.*

Gloat. *v. n.* See Glout.

1. Look covertly.

She lurks in midst of all her denne, and streakes
From out a ghastly whirlpool all her necks,
Where (*gloting* round her rock) to fish she falls.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.

2. Look with admiration, eagerness, or desire.

Teach every grace to smile in your behalf,
And her deluding eyes to *gloat* for you.
Rowe, Jane Shore.

Some praise his sleeves; and others *gloat*
Upon his rich embroider'd coat. *Gay, Fables.*

Gloáting. *part. adj.* Looking greedily.

When presently she Puck espies,
And well she markt his *gloating* eyes,
How under every leaf he pries,
In seeking still to find them.
Drayton, Nymphidia, 465. (Ord MS.)

Globe. *s.* [Lat. *globus.*]

1. Sphere; ball; round body; body of which every part of the surface is at the same distance from the centre.

2. The Earth, or planet, we dwell on.

The youth, whose fortune the vast *globe* obey'd,
Finding his royal enemy betray'd,
Wept at his fall. *Stepney.*

Where God declares his intention to give dominion, he meant that he would make a species of creatures that should have dominion over the other species of this terrestrial *globe.*—*Locke.*

3. In *Geography.* Sphere on which the various regions of the earth are geographically depicted, or on which the constellations are laid down according to their places in the heavens, the former giving a terrestrial, the latter a celestial, globe.

The astrologer who spells the stars
Mistakes his *globe*, and in her brighter eye
Interprets heaven's physiognomy. *Cleaveland.*

These are the stars,
But raise thy thought from sense, nor think to find
Such figures there as are in *globes* design'd. *Creech.*

4. Body of soldiers drawn into a circle.

Him round
A *globe* of fiery seraphim enclos'd,
With bright imblazonry, and horrent arms.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 511.

Common as the *first element* of a *compound*, or with an *adjectival construction*, e.g. *globe-shaped, globe amaranth.*

Globe. *v. a.* Gather in, or as in, a globe.

Although I have given it the name of a liquid thing, yet it is not incontinent to bound itself, as humid things are, but hath in it a most restraining and powerful abstinence to start back, and *globe* itself upward from the mixture of any ungenerous and unbeseeming motion, or any soil wherewith it may peril to stain itself.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government urged against Prelacy,* ii. 3.

Globóse. *adj.* [Lat. *globosus.*] Having the shape or character of a globe; spherical; round: (used *substantivally* in the first extract).

Regions, to which
All thy dominion, Adam, is no more
Than what *this* garden is to all the earth,
And all the sea, from one entire *globose*
Stretch'd into longitude.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 750.

Then form'd the moon
Globose, and ev'ry magnitude of stars.
Ibid. vii. 356.

Globósity. *s.* Globular character; sphericity.

Why the same eclipse of the sun, which is seen to them that live more easterly, when the sun is elevated six degrees above the horizon, should be seen to them that live one degree more westerly, where the sun is but five degrees above the horizon, and so lower and lower proportionably, till at last it appear not at all: no account can be given, but the *globosity* of the earth.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Glóbous. *adj.* Spherical; round.

Having reduced [it] into a *globous* form.—*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 282: 1650.

Wide over all the plain, and wider far
Than all this *globous* earth in plain outspread,
Such are the courts of God!
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 648.

The brazen instruments of death discharge
Horrible flames, and turbid streaming clouds;
Large *globous* irons fly, of dreadful hiss,
Singeing the air. *Philips.*

Glóbular. *adj.* Having the form of a globe (large or small); round; spherical.

The figure of the atoms of all visible fluids seemeth to be *globular*, there being no other figure so well fitted to the making of fluidity.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

Such a small particle of matter as is of a *globular* or spherical figure; as the red particles of the blood, which swim in a transparent serum, and are easily discovered by the microscope. These will attract one another when they come within a due distance, and unite like the spheres of quicksilver.—*Quincy.*

Glóbule. *s.* [Lat. *globulus*, diminutive of *globus.*] Small globe.

The hailstones have opaque *globules* of snow in their centre, to intercept the light within the halo.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Blood consists of red *globules*, swimming in a thin liquor called serum: the red *globules* are elastick, and will break; the vessels which admit the smaller *globule*, cannot admit the greater without a disease.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Glóbulous. *adj.* Having the character of a globule, or the form of a sphere; round.

The whiteness of such *globulous* particles proceeds from the air included in the froth.—*Boyle.*

Glóby. *adj.* Orbicular; round. *Rare.*

Your hair, whose *globy* rings
He flying curls, and crispeth with his wings.
B. Jonson, Elegy.

One of the highest arcs that human contemplation circling upwards can make from the *globy* sea whereon she stands.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.*

Glómerate. *v. n.* [Lat. *glomeratus*, pass. part. of *glomero*; *glomus* = mass or ball, as of cotton or wool; *glomeratio, -onis.*] Gather itself into a ball or sphere.

Glómerating. *part. adj.* Forming a glomeration; (in the extract, *meandering*).

A river which, from Caucasus, after many *glomerating* dances, increases Indus.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 68.

Glomerátion. *s.* Act of forming into a ball or sphere; body so formed.

The rainbow consisteth of a *glomeration* of small drops, which cannot fall but from the air that is very low.—*Bacon.*

Gloom. *s.* See Glum.

1. Imperfect darkness; obscurity; shade; shadow.

Glowing embers through the room,
Teach light to counterfeit a *gloom.*
Milton, Il Penseroso, 79.

Is this the seat,
That we must change for heaven? This mournful *gloom*,
For that celestial light? *Id., Paradise Lost*, i. 243.

The still night; not now, as ere man fell,
Wholesome, and cool, and mild; but with black air
Accompanied: with damps, and dreadful *gloom.*
Ibid. x. 846.

Now warm in love, now with'ring in my bloom,
Lost in a convent's solitary *gloom.*
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

2. Cloudiness of aspect; heaviness of mind; sullenness. See Glum.

Gloom. *v. n.* Show itself gloomily.

Here while the proud their long-drawn pomps display,
There the black gibbet *glooms* beside the way.
Goldsmith, Deserted Village.

Gloom. *v. a.* Fill with gloom; invest with a character of gloominess. *Rare.*

A night that *glooms* us in the noontide ray,
And wraps our thoughts at banquets in the shroud.
Young, Night Thoughts, ii.

Good heaven! what sorrows *gloom'd* that parting day,
That call'd them from their native walks away.
Goldsmith, Deserted Village.

Glóoming. *part. adj.* Showing itself gloomily.

His glist'ring armour made
A little *glooming* light much like a shade.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Through dreadful shades of ever *glooming* night.
Spanish Tragedy: 1603.

Glóomily. *adv.* In a gloomy manner.

See, he comes: how *gloomily* he looks! *Dryden.*

Glóominess. *s.* Attribute suggested by Gloomy.

1. Want of light; obscurity; imperfect light; dismalness.

A day of darkness and *gloominess*, a day of clouds and thick darkness.—*Zephaniah*, i. 15.

2. Want of cheerfulness; cloudiness of look; heaviness of mind; melancholy.

Neglect spreads *gloominess* upon their humour, and makes them grow sullen and unconversable.—*Collier, Of the Spleen.*

The *gloominess* in which sometimes the minds of the best men are involved, very often stands in need of such little incitements to mirth and laughter as are apt to disperse melancholy.—*Addison.*

Glóomy. *adj.*

1. Obscure; imperfectly illuminated; almost dark; dismal for want of light.

These were from without
The growing miseries, which Adam saw
Already in part, though hid in *gloomiest* shade,
To sorrow abandon'd. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 714.

Deep in a cavern dwells the drowsy god,
Whose *gloomy* mansion nor the rising sun,
Nor setting visits, nor the lightsome noon.
Dryden, Fables.

The surface of the earth is clearer or *gloomier*, just as the sun is bright or more overcast.—*Pope, Letters.*

2. Sullen; melancholy; cloudy of look; heavy of heart: (*first element* of a *compound* in the extract).

And you, ye hopeless *gloomy*-minded tribe,
You who, unconscious of those nobler flights
That reach impatient at immortal life,
Against the prime endearing privilege
Of being dare contend.
Thomson, On Sir Isaac Newton.

Glóriable. *adj.* Capable of being boasted of, or gloried in. *Rare.*

Job, of all we read, was the most confident of his own integrity, which indeed was rare and *gloriable.*—*Felltham, Resolves*, xvii. (Ord MS.)

Gloriátion. *s.* Boast; triumph. *Rare.*

Mutual praises, *gloriations*, and congratulations.—*Bishop Richardson, On the Old Testament*, p. 338.

Suspicion, peremptoriness, despondency, triumph or *gloriation.*—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabalistica*, p. 211.

How were the Jews puffed up with that vain *gloriation*, that they were the sons of Abraham.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 141.

Glóried. *adj.* Illustrious; honourable; decorated with glory; dignified with honours.

Old respect,
As I suppose, towards your once *gloried* friend,
My son, now captive, hither hath inform'd
Your younger feet, while mine cast back with age
Came lagging after. *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 333.

Glorificátion. *s.* Act of giving glory.

At opening your eyes, enter upon the day with thanksgiving for the preservation of you the last night, with the *glorification* of God for the works of the creation.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Glórify. *v. a.*

1. Procure honour or praise to anyone.

Two such silver currents, when they join,
Do *glorify* the banks that bound them in.
Shakespear, King John, ii. 2.

Justice is their virtue: that alone
Makes them sit sure, and *glorifies* the throne.
Daniel.

2. Pay honour or praise in worship.

God is *glorified* when such his excellency, above all things, is with due admiration acknowledged.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. Praise; honour; extol.

Whomsoever they find to be most licentious of life, desperate in all parts of disobedience and rebellious disposition, him they set up and *glorify.*—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

No chymist yet the elixir got,
But *glorifies* his pregnant pot,
If by the way to him befall,
Some odoriferous thing, or medicinal. *Donne.*

4. Exalt to glory in heaven; raise to celestial beatitude.

If God be *glorified* in him, God shall also *glorify* him in himself, and shall straightway *glorify* him.—*John*, xiii. 32.

Whom he justified them he also *glorified.*—*Romans*, viii. 30.

Glórious. *adj.*

1. Noble; illustrious; excellent.

Let them know that thou art Lord, the only God, and *glorious* over the whole world.—*Daniel*, iii. 22.

Let us remember we are Cato's friends,
And act like men who claim that *glorious* title.
Addison, Cato.

2. Boastful; proud; haughty; ostentatious. *Obsolete.*

Glorious followers, who make themselves as trumpets of the commendation of those they follow, taint business for want of secrecy.—*Bacon.*

They that are *glorious* must needs be factious, for all bravery stands upon comparisons.—*Id.*

We have not
Receiv'd into our bosom and our grace
A *glorious* lazy drone, grown fat with feeding
On others' toil, but an industrious bee.
Massinger, Great Duke of Florence.

Glóriously. *adv.* In a glorious manner.

1. Nobly; splendidly; illustriously.

He hath triumphed *gloriously.*—*Exodus*, xv. 1.

They inspire with those celestial flames, which shine so *gloriously* in their works.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Great wits sometimes may *gloriously* offend,
And rise to faults true criticks dare not mend.
Pope, Essay on Criticism

2. Ostentatiously; boastingly. *Obsolete.*

I protest to you, signior, I speak it not *gloriously*, nor out of affectation.—*B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

Glóriousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Glorious.

The perfection of his [man's] sovereignty over the creatures, the *gloriousness* and beauty, and much of the beauty, of his body.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind*, 313. (Ord MS.)

Glóry. *s.* [Lat. *gloria.*]

1. Praise paid in adoration.

Glory to God in the highest.—*Luke*, ii. 14.

2. Glorious state.

Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterwards receive me into thy *glory.*—*Psalms*, lxxiii. 24.

Then enter into *glory*, and resume
His seat at God's right hand, exalted high
Above all names in heav'n.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 456.

It is hardly possible for you to beseech and intreat God to make any one happy in the highest enjoyments of his *glory* to all eternity, and yet be troubled to see him enjoy the much smaller gifts of God, in this short and low state of human life.—*Law.*

3. Honour; praise; fame; renown; celebrity.

Think it no *glory* to swell in tyranny.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

And with that word and warning soon was dight,
Each soldier longing for near coming *glory.*
Fairfax.

Israel's bright sceptre far less *glory* brings;
There have been fewer friends on earth than kings.
Cowley, Davideis.

Your sex's *glory* 'tis to shine unknown;
Of all applause, be fondest of your own. *Young.*

4. Splendour; magnificence.

Solomon, in all his *glory*, was not arrayed like one of these.—*Matthew*, vi. 29.

Aristotle says, that should a man under ground converse with works of art, and be afterwards brought up into the open day, and see the several *glories* of the heaven and earth, he would pronounce them the works of God.—*Addison, Spectator.*

5. Lustre; brightness.

Now sleeping flocks on their soft fleeces lie;
The moon, serene in *glory*, mounts the sky.
Pope, Pastorals, Winter.

From opening skies may streaming *glories* shine,
And saints embrace thee with a love like mine.
Id., Eloisa to Abelard.

6. Circle of rays which surrounds the heads of saints in pictures.

It is not a converting but a crowning grace, such an one as irradiates, and puts a circle of *glory* about the head of him upon whom it descends.—*South, Sermons.*

A smile plays with a surprising agreeableness in the eye, breaks out with the brightest distinction, and sits like a *glory* upon the countenance.—*Collier, Of the Aspect.*

7. Pride; boastfulness; arrogance.

By the vain *glory* of men they entered into the world, and therefore shall they come shortly to an end.—*Wisdom*, xiv. 14.

On death-beds some in conscious *glory* lie,
Since of the doctor in the mode they die. *Young.*

8. Generous pride.

The success of those wars was too notable to be unknown to your ears, to which all worthy fame hath *glory* to come unto.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Glóry. *v. n.* Boast in; be proud of.

With like judgement *glorying* when he had happened to do a thing well, as when he had performed some notable mischief.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Let them look they *glory* not in mischief,
Nor build their evils on the graves of great men;
For then my guiltless blood must cry against them.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 1.

They were wont, in the pride of their own proceedings, to *glory*, that whereas Luther did but blow away the roof, and Zuinglius batter but the walls of popish superstition, the last and hardest work of all remained, which was to raze up the very ground and foundation of popery.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

If others may *glory* in their birth, why may not we, whose parents were called by God to attend on him at his altar?—*Bishop Atterbury.*

No one is out of the reach of misfortune; no one therefore should *glory* in his prosperity.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

Glórying. *verbal abs.* Boasting.

Your *glorying* is not good.—1 *Corinthians*, v. 6.

Glóser. *s.* Glosser; commentator.

Sophisters, and doctors, and legends, and *glosers.*—*Bishop of Chichester, Sermons*, sign. C. v.: 1576.

Gloss. *s.* [from Norse *ljosse* = brightness.] Superficial lustre.

His iron coat all over grown with rust,
Was underneath enveloped with gold,
Whose glistering *gloss* darken'd with filthy dust.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The doubt will be whether it will polish so well; for steel *glosses* are more resplendent than plates of brass.—*Bacon.*

Weeds that the wind did toss
The virgins wore: the youths, woven coats, that cast
a faint dim *gloss*,
Like that of oil. *Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.*

It was the colour of devotion, giving a lustre to reverence, and a *gloss* to humility.—*South, Sermons.*

Groves, fields, and meadows, are at any season pleasant to look upon; but never so much as in the opening of the spring, when they are all new and fresh, with their first *gloss* upon them.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Gloss. *s.* [from Gr. γλῶσσα = tongue. See last extract.]

1. Scholium; comment.

They never hear sentence which mentioneth the word or scripture, but forthwith their *glosses* upon it are the word preached, the scripture explained, or delivered unto us in sermons.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

If then all souls, both good and bad, do teach,
With general voice, that souls can never die;
'Tis not man's flatt'ring *gloss*, but nature's speech,
Which, like God's oracles, can never lie.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

Indentures, cov'nants, articles, they draw,
Large as the fields themselves, and larger far
Than civil codes with all their *glosses* are.
Pope, Satires of Donne.

The *gloss* which your sister or you have put upon it, does not strike me as correct.—*Lamb, Letter to Barton.*

A *gloss*, γλῶσσα, properly meant a word from a foreign language, or an obsolete or poetical word, or whatever requires explanation. It was afterwards used for the interpretation itself.... In the twelfth century it was extended from a single word to an entire expository sentence. The first *glosses* were interlinear; they were afterwards placed in the margin, and extended finally in some instances to a sort of running commentary on an entire book. These were called an apparatus.... About the same time [A.D. 1220] Accursius of Florence undertook his celebrated work, a collection of *glosses*, which in the century that had elapsed from the time of Irnerius, had grown to an enormous extent, and were, of course, not always consistent.... Thus was compiled his 'Corpus Juris Glossatum,' commonly called *Glossa* or *Glossa* Ordinaria.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, §§ 69-70.

2. Interpretation artfully specious; specious representation. In some, perhaps in most cases, the exact origin is ambiguous; inasmuch as speciousness applies to *glosses* of both kinds.

Poor painters oft with silly poets join,
To fill the world with strange but vain conceit:
One brings the stuff, the other stamps the coin,
Which breeds nought else but *glosses* of deceit.
Sir P. Sidney.

It is no part of my secret meaning to draw you hereby into hatred, or to set upon the face of this cause any fairer *gloss* than the naked truth doth afford.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Gloss. *v. n.* With a disparaging sense, i.e. add as a gloss infringing on the import of the text, though, at the same time, explaining, or affecting to explain, it.

Of a beautiful countenance; or, had beautiful eyes;... as Conradus Pellicanus here *glosses.*—*Bishop Patrick, Paraphrases and Commentaries on the Old Testament*, 1 *Samuel*, xvi. 12.

Her equals first observ'd her growing zeal,
And laughing *gloss'd*, that Abra serv'd so well.
Prior, Solomon.

Gloss. *v. a.*

1. Explain by comment.

In parchment then, large as his fields, he draws
Assurances, big as *gloss'd* civil laws.
Donne, Poems, p. 124.

2. Palliate by specious exposition or representation.

Do I not reason wholly on your conduct?
You have the heart to *gloss* the foulest cause.
A. Philips, Briton.

3. Embellish with superficial lustre.

But thou, who lately of the common strain,
Wert one of us, if still thou dost retain
The same ill habits, the same follies too,
Gloss'd over only with a saintlike show,
Then I resume the freedom which I gave,
Still thou art bound to vice, and still a slave.
Dryden, Translation of Persius.

Glossárial. *adj.* Relating to, connected with, or consisting in, a glossary.

In the *glossarial* index of former editions, the reader has merely been presented with a long list of words, and references to the passages where they occur, often with very different meanings; and is thus called upon to roam over many volumes, in order to form a *glossary* for himself.—*Boswell, Advertisement to Edition of Shakespeare.* (Rich.)

Glóssarist. *s.*

1. One who writes a gloss or commentary.

The *glossarist* I take to be Philip de Bergamo, a prior at Padua, who wrote a most elaborate moralisation on Cato.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, ii. 169.

2. One who writes a dictionary of obscure or antiquated words.

Mr. J. Kersey... with laudable industry has collected almost all the old words, I believe, which are to be found either in Speght or Skinner, and has generally with much fidelity copied the interpretations assigned to them by those two *glossarists.*—*Tyrwhitt, Vindication of the Rowley Controversy*, p. 162.

Glóssary. *s.* Dictionary of obscure or antiquated words.

According to Varro, when 'delubrum' was applied to a place, it signified such a one, 'in quo dei simulachrum dedicatum est,' and also in the old *glossaries.*—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

I could add another word to the *glossary.*—*Baker.*

(For another example see extract under Glossarial.)

Glóssator. *s.* Writer of glosses; commentator.

The Jewish doctors understood the text better than Gratian, or John Semeca his *glossator.*—*Bishop Barlow, Remains*, p. 298.

The reason why the assertion of a single judge does not prove the existence of judicial acts, is because his office is to pronounce judgement, and not to become an evidence; but why may not the same be said of two judges? Therefore, in this respect the *glossator's* opinion must be false.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

All this is related by Aldred, the Saxon *glossator*, at the end of St. John's Gospel.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, vol. i. diss. i.

Glósser. *s.* Scholiast; commentator.

Neither the *glossers* upon the Alcoran, nor the most authentic legend of his life, take any notice thereof.—*L. Addison, Life of Mahomet*, p. 62: 1679.

'Interpretation,' says Savigny, 'was considered the first and most important object of *glossers*, as it was of oral instructors.... It may be reckoned a characteristic merit of many *glossers* that they keep the attention fixed on the immediate subject of explanation.... Nor did the *glossers*, by any means, slight the importance of laying a sound critical basis for interpretation; but, on the contrary, laboured earnestly in the recension and correction of the text.'... Savigny defends his favourite *glossers* in the best manner he can;... but, without much acquaintance with the ancient *glossers*, one may presume to think that, in explaining the Pandects,.. their deficiencies... must require a perpetual exercise of our lenity and patience.... The *glossers* became the sole authorities, so that it grew into a maxim, No one can go wrong who follows a gloss, and some said a gloss was worth a hundred texts.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, §§ 71, 72.

Glóssiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Glossy; smooth polish; superficial lustre.

Their surfaces had a smoothness and *glossiness* much surpassing whatever I had observed in marine or common salt.—*Boyle.*

Glóssing. *verbal abs.* Dealing in glosses, comments, or interpretation.

Is this the paradise, in description whereof so much *glossing* and deceiving eloquence hath been spent?—*Hooker, Sermons.*

Glóssist. *s.* Writer of glosses. *Rare.*

It was raised by inconsiderate *glossists* from the mistake of this text.—*Milton, Tetrachordon.*

Glossógrapher. *s.* Scholiast; commentator.

The like whereto is found also in the canon law, and noted by the *glossographer.*—*Hayward, Answer to Doleman*, ch. i.

Some [words] I believe may pose the ablest *glossographer* now living.—*T. Blount, Ancient Tenures*, pref.

Glossólogy. *s.* The most useful signification which could be given to this word, would be the details of the number, connexion, relations, and condition of the languages of the earth; in which case it might supplant the barbarous term Linguistic. If this is best expressed by Glossography, limited to the purely descriptive part, whilst *glossology* applies to the forces which change language (and the division is not too late to be made) rather than their formal relations, both words might be used. If so, the two would nearly be complementary to one another as equivalents to Comparative Philology; to which, as taken alone, *glossology* is the nearer approximation.

Decandolle and others use the term *glossology* instead of 'terminology,' to avoid the blemish of a word compounded of two parts taken from different languages. The convenience of treating the termination 'ology' (and a few other parts of compounds) as not restricted to Greek combinations, is so great, that I shall venture, in these cases, to disregard this philological scruple.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, vol. ii. p. 109, note: ed. 1858.

As conspicuous examples of this class, we may take geology, *glossology*, or comparative philology, and comparative archæology.—*Ibid.* b. x. ch. i.

Glóssy. *adj.*

1. Shining; smoothly polished.

There came towards us a person of place: he had on him a gown with wide sleeves, of a kind of water camblet, of an excellent azure colour, far more *glossy* than ours.—*Bacon.*

The rest entire
Shone with a *glossy* scurf.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 671.

His surcoat was a bearskin on his back;
His hair hung long behind, a *glossy* raven black.
Dryden.

2. Specious.

That Lord Chesterfield must have been mortified by the lofty contempt, and polite yet keen satire, with which Johnson exhibited him to himself in this letter, it is impossible to doubt. He, however, with that *glossy* duplicity which was his constant study, affected to be quite unconcerned.—*Boswell, Life of Johnson.*

Glóttis. *s.* [Gr. γλώττις.] In *Anatomy:* Cleft or chink in the larynx, serving for the formation of the voice: (it is in the form of a little tongue).

The *glottis*, ... reckoned among the cartilages before mentioned, ... is the principal instrument of modulation.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 142.

In the second stage the tongue is carried still further backwards, and the larynx is drawn for-

wards under its roots, so that the epiglottis is pressed down over the rima *glottidis*.—*Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology.*

The tongue of the parrot is more fleshy than in most birds. These structures, concomitant with the single *glottis* and pair of vocal folds in the lower or true larynx, relate to the faculty, so remarkable in these singular birds, of imitating human speech.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, ch. xx.

Glout. *v. n.* [from the root of *gloat*.] Look sullen.

She lurks in midst of all her den, and streaks
From out a ghastly whirlpool all her necks,
Where, *glowting* round her rock, to fish she falls.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.

That feast of love and heavenly-admitted friendship, the seat of filial grace, became the subject of horrour and *glouting* admiration, pageanted about like a dreadful idol.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. i.

Glouting with sullen spight, the fury shook
Her clotted locks, and blasted with each look.
Garth.

Glout. *v. a.* Gaze; view attentively.

His majesty . . . knew full well . . . that whosoever attempteth any thing for the publick, (especially if it pertain to religion, and to the opening and clearing of the Word of God,) the same setteth himself upon a stage to be *glouted* upon by every evil eye.—*Translators of the Bible to the Reader*, 1611.

Glout. *s.* Angry glance; sullen look.

First came the poets of each land, and tooke
Their place in order, learned Virgil struck
In for the first, Ben Jonson cast a *glout*,
And swore a mighty oath he'd pluck him out.
Copie of a Letter, &c., 4to.: 1641. (Nares by H. & W.)

Glove. *s.* [A.S. *glofe*; Norse, *glofi*.] Cover of the hands.

They flew about like chaff i' the wind;
For haste some left their masks behind,
Some could not stay their *gloves* to find. *Drayton.*

White *gloves* were on his hands, and on his head
A wreath of laurel. *Dryden.*

Glove. *v. a.* Cover as with a glove.

My limbs,
Weaken'd with grief, being now enrag'd with grief,
Are thrice themselves: hence, therefore, thou nice crutch;
A scaly gauntlet now, with joints of steel,
Must *glove* this hand.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. i. 1.

The next he preys on is her palm,
That alm'ner of transpiring balm;
So soft, 'tis air but once remov'd,
Tender as 'twere a jelly *glov'd*. *Cleaveland.*

Glóver. *s.* One whose trade is to make or sell gloves.

Does he not wear a great round beard like a *glover's* paring knife?—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 4.

Glow. *v. n.* [A.S. *glowan*.]

1. Be heated so as to shine without flame.

But sithence silence lesseneth not my fire,
But told it flames, and hidden it does *glow*,
I will reveal what ye so much desire.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

His goodly eyes,
That o'er the files and musters of the war
Have *glow'd* like plated Mars, now bend, now turn
Their office upon a tawny front.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 1.

2. Burn with vehement heat.

Nor would you find it easy to compose
The mettled steeds, when from their nostrils flows
The scorching fire that in their entrails *glows*.
Addison, Translation from Ovid.

3. Feel a glow, or heat of body.

Did not his temples *glow*
In the same sultry winds and scorching heats?
Addison, Cato.

4. Exhibit a strong bright colour.

To whom the angel, with a smile that *glow'd*
Celestial rosy red, love's proper hue,
Answered: Let it suffice thee that thou know'st
Us happy, and, without love, no happiness.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 618.

Clad in a gown that *glows* with Tyrian rays.
Dryden.

From the mingled strength of shade and light,
A new creation rises to my sight:
Such heav'nly figures from his pencil flow,
So warm with life his blended colours *glow*,
Amidst the soft variety I'm lost. *Addison.*

Like th' ethereal *glow'd* the green expanse.
Savage.

Fair ideas flow,
Strike in the sketch, or in the picture *glow*. *Pope.*

Not the fair fruit that on you branches *glows*,
With that ripe red th' autumnal sun bestows,
Can move the god. *Id.*

Each pleasing Blount shall endless smiles bestow,
And fair Belinda's blush for ever *glow*. *Id.*

Here clearer stars *glow* round the frozen pole. *Id.*

5. Feel passion of mind, or activity of fancy.

Forc'd compliments and formal bows
Will shew thee just above neglect;
The fire with which thy lover *glows*,
Will settle into cold respect. *Prior.*

6. Rage or burn as a passion.

A fire which every windy passion blows;
With pride it mounts, and with revenge it *glows*.
Dryden.

When crept into aged veins,
Love slowly burns, and long remains;
It *glows*, and with a sullen heat,
Like fire in logs, it warms us long. *Shadwell.*

Glow. *v. a.* Suffuse with a glow; flush. *Rare.*

On each side her
Stood pretty dimpled boys, like smiling Cupids,
With divers colour'd fans, whose wind did seem
To *glow* the delicate cheeks which they did cool.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

Glow. *s.* Heat or sign of heat: (often *figuratively* applied to the *colour* of *health*, *passion*, or *enthusiasm*).

The pale complexion of true love,
And the red *glow* of scorn and proud disdain.
Shakespear, As you like it, iii. 4.

A waving *glow* his bloomy beds display,
Blushing in bright diversities of day. *Pope.*

Such as suppose that the great stile might happily be blended with the ornamental, that the simple, grave, and majestic dignity of Raffaelle could unite with the *glow* and bustle of a Paulo, or Tintoret, are totally mistaken.—*Sir J. Reynolds.*

Glówbird. *s.* Glowworm. *Obsolete.*

Globird and flye, ung ver que reluit de nuyt.—*Palsgrave.*

Ver ou mousche luisante de nuit. A *globird*, a glowe worm or light worme.—*Nomenclator.* (Nares by H. & W.)

Glówing. *part. adj.* Having the character of that which glows.

Kunigund, wife to the emperour Henry II., to shew her innocency, did take seven *glowing* irons, one after another, in her bare hands, and had thereby no harm.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

Did Shadrach's zeal my *glowing* breast inspire
To weary tortures, and rejoice in fire. *Prior.*

Glówing. *verbal abs.* Act or condition of that which glows.

You strive in vain
To hide your thoughts from him who knew too well
The inward *glowings* of a heart in love.
Addison, Cato.

Glówingly. *adv.* In a glowing manner.

A little stoop there may be to allay him; he would grow too rank else: a small eclipse to shadow him; but out he must break *glowingly* again, and with a greater lustre.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit without Money.*

Glówworm. *s.* Female insect so called, itself wingless, but which, by secreting a phosphoric light, enables the *winged* male to find it.

The honey bags steal from the humble bees,
And for night-tapers crop their waxen thighs,
And light them at the fiery *glowworm's* eyes.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream. iii. 1.

The *glowworm* shews the matin to be near,
And 'gins to pale his ineffectual fire.
Id., Hamlet, i. 5.

A great light drowneth a smaller that it cannot be seen; as the sun that of the *glowworm*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The man who first upon the ground
A *glowworm* spy'd, supposing he had found
A moving diamond, a breathing stone,
For life it had, and like those jewels shone,
He held it dear, till by the springing day
Inform'd, he threw the worthless worm away.
Waller.

Gloze. *v. n.* [*Gloss*, in a disparaging sense.]

1. Flatter; wheedle; insinuate; fawn.

Man will hearken to his *glozing* lies,
And easily transgress.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 93.

So *gloz'd* the tempter, and his proem tun'd:
Into the heart of Eve his words made way.
Ibid. ix. 549.

2. Comment: (Gloss the *commoner* and *better* word).

Which Salique land the French unjustly *gloze*
To be the realm of France
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 2.

Gloze. *s.*

1. Flattery; insinuation.

Now to plain dealing; lay these *glozes* by.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, iv. 3.

2. Specious show; gloss. *Obsolete.*

Precious couches full oft are shaked with a fever. If then a bodily evil in a bodily *gloze* be not hidden, shall such morning dews be an ease to the heat of a love's fire?—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Glózer. *s.* One who glozes.

Yet must I talke so sage and smooth, as though
I were a *gloser*. *Gammer Gurton's Needle*: 1551.

I may not use the *gloser's* trade;
I cannot say the crow is white,
But needs must call a spade a spade.
Gifford, Posie of Gilliflowers: 1580

Glózing. *part. adj.* Flattering.

For he could well his *glozing* speeches frame,
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 8, 14.

A false *glozing* parasite would call his foolhardiness valour, and then he may go on boldly, because blindly, and by mistaking himself for a lion, come to perish like an ass.—*South, Sermons.*

Now for a *glozing* speech,
For protestations, specious marks of friendship.
A. Philips.

Glózing. *verbal abs.* Specious representation.

Your goodly *glozings* and time-serving colludings with the state are but like watermen on the Thames, looking one way, rowing another way.—*Bishop Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 43.

Glucínum. *s.* [artificial formation from the Greek γλυκὺς = sweet; the *-um* showing that it is the name of a metal; its *commonest* congener is *glucina*, i.e. the oxide of glucinum.] In *Chemistry*. Metal so called.

Glucinum, the metallic base of the earth *glucina*, [was] discovered by Vauquelin in 1798, and [has been] hitherto *only* found in a few rare minerals. The metal, which is of a dark grey colour, was first obtained in 1828, by Wöhler.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Glue. *s.* [Fr. *glu*; Lat. *gluten*.]

Water, and all liquors, do hastily receive dry and more terrestrial bodies proportionable; and dry bodies, on the other side, drink in waters and liquors: so that, as it was well said by one of the ancients of earthly and watery substances, one is a *glue* to another.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The driest and most transparent *glue* is the best.—*Moxon.*

The flowers of grains, mixed with water, will make a sort of *glue*.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Glue. *v. a.*

1. Join by means of glue, or with anything of a gluey nature.

Whoso teacheth a fool is as one that *glueth* a potsherd together.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxii. 7.

The custom of crowning the Holy Virgin is so much in vogue among the Italians, that one often sees in their churches a little tinsel crown, or a circle of stars, *glued* to the canvass over the head of the figure.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

2. Join as if by means of glue; unite.

The nobleness of your heart will *glew* the hearts of your people to you.—*Archbishop Laud, Sermons*, p. 225.

She curb'd a groan, that else had come;
And pausing, view'd the present in the tomb:
Then to the heart ador'd devoutly *glu'd*
Her lips, and raising it, her speech renew'd.
Dryden.

The parts of all homogeneal hard bodies which fully touch one another stick together very strongly; and for explaining how this may be, some have invented hooked atoms, which is begging the question; and others tell us their bodies are *glued* together by rest; that is by an occult quality, or rather by nothing.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

I hear thee, view thee, gaze o'er all thy charms,
And round thy phantom *glue* my clasping arms.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

Mrs. Tabitha did not fail to compliment him on his modesty, in waving the merit of his ancestry, adding, that it was the less necessary to him, as he had such a considerable fund of his own. She now began to *glue* herself to his favour with the grossest adulation. She expatiated upon the antiquity and virtues of the Scottish nation, upon their valour, probity, learning, and politeness.—*Smollett, Adventures of Humphry Clinker.*

Glúey. *adj.* Having the character of glue.

They being no natural stones hewen out of the rock, but artificially made of pure sand by some *glewy* and unctuous matter knit and incorporated together.—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 207.

It is called balsamick mixture, because it is a *gluy* spumous matter.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

With *gluy* wax some new foundations lay
Of virgin combs. *Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.*

Whatever is the composition of the vapour, let it have but one quality of being very *gluy* or viscous, and it will mechanically solve all the phænomena of the grotto.—*Addison.*

A kind of pitch, which is described by authors as a very *glewy* thing.—*Bishop Patrick, Paraphrases and Commentaries on the Old Testament, Genesis*, xi. 3.

Glúish. *adj.* Somewhat gluey. *Rare; barbarous.*

A cambium or *gluish* moisture.—*Dr. H. More, Immortality of the Soul*, b. ii. ch. xvi.

Glum. *adj.* Sullen; stubbornly grave.

Some when they hear a story, look *glum*, and cry, Well, what then?—*Guardian.*

And not only Athens alone, but so austere and *glum* a generation as those of Sparta.—*Rymer, On Tragedies*, p. 3: 1678. (Nares by H. & W.)

'Did he not say, when he took boat on Saturday, and I was far gone, fuddled, that if he were justice of peace he would have me in the stocks for a toper? See how *glum* the old nipcheese looks. Has he heard the news, think you, messmates?'—*Sala, The Ship-Chandler.*

Glum. *s.* Sullenness of aspect; frown. *Rare.*

She looked hautely, and gave on me a *glum*;
There was among them no word then but mum.
Skelton, Poems, p. 44.

Glúmmish. *adj.* Somewhat glum.

But or the course was set, tyme ware away apace,
And Boreas breth was blacke, and *glummish* chill
Which caused me to seeke a warmer place,
Underneath a rocke, on the other side the hill.
Golden Mirror, 1589. (Nares by H. & W.)

Glúmmy. *adj.* Dark; dismal for want of light. *Rare.*

Such casual blasts may happen, as are most to be feared, when the weather waxeth darke and *glummy*.—*Knight, Trial of Truth*, fol. 27: 1580.

Glump. *v. n.* Show, by manner, sullenness; be sullen.

To *glump* is still used in familiar language for sitting sullen and out of humour.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*

Glúmpy. *adj.* Sullen.

He was *glumpy* enough when I called.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney.*

Glut. *v. a.* [Lat. *glutio* = swallow; Gr. γλύζω; Fr. *engloutir.*]

1. Swallow; devour.

Till cramm'd and gorg'd, nigh burst
With suck'd and *glutted* offal.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 632.

2. Cloy; fill beyond sufficiency; sate; disgust.

The ambassador, making his oration, did so magnify the king and queen, as was enough to *glut* the hearers.—*Bacon.*

Nor hath the book of creation in the Scripture . . . given us any hint for such a resolution, that some should be born to riot, and others to famish, some to be *glutted*, and others to starve, . . . some to reign in Paradise for ever, others to be thrown over the wall as out of the Adamites' stove, to pine and freeze among thorns and briers.—*Hammond, Sermons*, xi.

3. Feast or delight even to satiety.

While by thee raised, I ruin all my foes,
Death last, and with his carcass *glut* the grave.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 258.

His faithful heart, a bloody sacrifice,
Torn from his breast, to *glut* the tyrant's eyes.
Dryden.

A sylvan scene, which, rising by degrees,
Leads up the eye below, nor *gluts* the sight
With one full prospect; but invites by many,
To view at last the whole. *Id.*

4. Overfill; load.

He attributes the ill success of either party to their *glutting* the market, and retailing too much of a bad commodity at once.—*Arbuthnot, Art of Polite Lying.*

5. Saturate.

The menstruum, being already *glutted*, could not act powerfully enough to dissolve it.—*Boyle.*

Glut. *s.*

1. That which is gorged or swallowed.

Disgorging foul
Their devilish *glut*, chain'd thunderbolts, and hail
Of iron globes. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 588.

2. Plenty even to loathing and satiety.

So death
Shall be deceiv'd his *glut*; and with us two
Be forc'd to satisfy his rav'nous maw.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 989.

Let him but set the one in balance against the other, and he shall find himself miserable, even in the very *glut* of his delights.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

A *glut* of study and retirement in the first part of my life, cast me into this; and this will throw me again into study and retirement.—*Pope, Letter to Swift.*

3. More than enough; overmuch.

If you pour a *glut* of water upon a bottle, it receives little of it.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

4. Anything that fills up a passage.

The water some suppose to pass from the bottom of the sea to the heads of springs, through certain subterranean conduits or channels, until they were by some *glut*, stop, or other means arrested in their passage.—*Woodward.*

Glúten. *s.* [Lat.] Glutinous matter of certain vegetables.

Gluten exists in many grains, and occasionally in other parts of vegetables; but it is a characteristic ingredient in wheat, giving wheat flour its peculiar toughness and tenacity, which particularly fits it for the manufacture of bread, and for viscid pastes such as macaroni and vermicelli. There is generally more *gluten* in the wheat of warm climates than of cold.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Glútinative. *adj.* Acting as glue.

The rootes of camfrey bruzed and laide to in a manner of a plaister doth heale all fresh and greene woundes; and are so *glutinative*, that it will sodder or glewe together meate that is chopt in pieces seething in a pot, and make it in one lumpe.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 661. (Ord MS.)

Glútinous. *adj.* Gluey; viscous; tenacious.

The cause of all vivification is a gentle and proportionable heat, working upon a *glutinous* and yielding substance; for the heat doth bring forth spirit in that substance, and the substance being *glutinous*, produceth two effects: the one, that the spirit is detained, and cannot break forth; the other, that the matter, being gentle and yielding, is driven forwards by the motion of the spirits, after some swelling, into shape and members.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Next this marble venom'd seat,
Smear'd with gums of *glutinous* heat.
Milton, Comus, 916.

Nourishment too viscid and *glutinous* to be subdued by the vital force.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Glútinousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Glutinous; viscosity; tenacity.

There is a resistance in fluids, which may arise from their elasticity, *glutinousness*, and the friction of their parts.—*Cheyne.*

Glútton. *s.* One who indulges in excess of eating; one who gorges or stuffs himself with food; voracious person: (the glutton looks chiefly to the *quantity*, the epicure and gourmand to the *quality*, of the food).

The Chinese eat horseflesh at this day, and some *gluttons* have used to have catsflesh baked.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Through Macer's gullet she runs down,
While the vile *glutton* dines alone;
And, void of modesty and thought,
She follows Bibo's endless drought.
Prior, Alma, canto ii.

If a *glutton* was to say in excuse of his gluttony, that he only eats such things as it is lawful to eat, he would make as good an excuse for himself as the greedy, covetous, ambitious tradesman, that should say, he only deals in lawful business.—*Law.*

Gluttons in murder, wanton to destroy,
Their fatal arts so impiously employ. *Granville.*

2. Animal so called; Gulo; see also Wolverine.

The *gluttons* had also been placed in the genus of bears by Linnæus; but they approach more to the martins by their teeth, as well as by their entire constitution and character, resembling the bears only in their plantigrade character. . . . The most celebrated species is the *glutton* of the north. . . . As large as our badger, usually with a beautiful fur of a deep maroon, with a disk somewhat browner on the back, but sometimes of paler tints. It inhabits the coldest countries of the north, is esteemed to be remarkably cruel, does not sleep during the winter, and contrives to master the largest animals by leaping downwards on them from a tree. Its voracity has been ridiculously exaggerated by some writers. . . . It is probable that the ratel . . . should be placed at the end of the *gluttons* and *grisons*. . . . The polecats approach the *grisons* and *gluttons*.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

3. One never so satisfied as to be persuaded to leave off; applied to fightingmen who will take any amount of beating. *Slang.*

Glútton. *v. a.* Load; glut; overfill. *Rare.*

Then after all your fooling, fat, and wine,
Glutton'd at last, return at home to pine.
Lovelace, Lucasta Posthuma, p. 81.

Glúttonise. *v. n.* Play the glutton; be luxurious.

And again, οἱ περὶ τὴν ὕλην δαίμονες . . . the material demons do strangely *gluttonize* upon the nidours and blood of sacrifices.—*Halliwell, Melampronœa*, p. 102: 1681.

Glúttonous. *adj.* Given to gluttony.

When they would smile and fawn upon his debts,
And take down th' interest in their *glutt'nous* maws.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iii. 4.

The exceeding luxuriousness of this *gluttonous* age, wherein we press nature with overweighty burdens, and finding her strength defective, we take the work out of her hands, and commit it to the artificial help of strong waters.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Well observe
The rule of not too much, by temperance taught
In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking from thence
Due nourishment, not *gluttonous* delight.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 530.

Glúttony. *s.* Excess of eating; luxury of the table.

Gluttony, a vice in a great fortune, a curse in a small.—*Holiday.*

Their sumptuous *gluttonies* and gorgeous feasts,
On citron tables or Atlantick stone.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 114.

Well may they fear some miserable end,
Whom *gluttony* and want at once attend.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

The inhabitants of cold moist countries are generally more fat than those of warm and dry; but the most common cause is too great a quantity of food, and too small a quantity of motion; in plain English, *gluttony* and laziness.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Gly. *v. n.* See extract.

[*To Glee, Gley, Gly.* To squint. *Glyare, gloyere* or gogyl eye, limus, strabo. (Promptorium Parvulorum.)

'The elder sister [Leah] he forsoke,
For she *gliyed* seith the boke.'
(Cursor Mundi in Halliwell.)

She had sore eyes. 'Such speech becomes a king no more than *glide* eyes doth his face.' (Princes Cabala in Nares.) Scotch, to *gley, gly*, to look obliquely, squint. 'There's a time to *glye* and a time to look even.' 'That was *gleyd*,' it stands obliquely. North English, *Glea, aglea*, crooked; to *gledge*, to look asquint. (Jamieson.) Greek, γλοιος, slippery; γλοιαζω, to cast a side glance. Platt Deutsch, *gliden, glien*, to slip or slide.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Glýcerine. *s.* [Gr. γλυκύς = sweet.] In *Chemistry.* See extract.

Little was known of the true nature of fats previous to the admirable researches of Chevreul, who showed them to be compounds of peculiar acids with a base termed *glycerine*, and that common soaps are the same acids combined with either soda or potassa. The three principal acids which thus occur are the stearic, the margaric, and the oleic acids; and the stearate, the margarate, and the oleate of *glycerine* are generally termed stearine, margarine, and elaine. . . . This substance [*glycerine*], under the name of the sweet principle of oils, was discovered by Scheele, and more fully examined by Chevreul. . . . *Glycerine*, when pure, is a thick uncrystalizable syrup, . . . sweet, inodorous, soluble in all proportions in water and alcohol, but insoluble in ether.—*Brande, Manual of Chemistry*, pp. 1219–1275: 1848.

Glýptodon. *s.* [Gr. γλύπτω = carve + ὀδούς, -όντος = tooth.] Gigantic fossil of a genus akin to that of the Armadillos so called.

The dermal bones which form the carapace of the Armadillo have the same cellulo-reticulate interior structure as the carpal, tarsal, or other bones of the endo-skeleton not excavated by a medullary cavity. This is well demonstrated in the dermal bones of the great extinct *glyptodons*.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. vi.

Glyptográphic. *adj.* [Gr. γλυπτός = carved or engraved, either in the way of sculpture or engraving.] Describing the methods of engraving figures on precious stones.

A particularly valuable part of this introduction is the *glyptographick* lithology.—*British Critic*, vol. x. Oct. 1797.

Glyptógraphy. *s.* Description of the art of engraving upon gems.

The general prolegomena are followed by the author's introduction to *glyptography*, (l'étude des pierres gravées,) in which he shows himself to be a person who has not derived his information merely from the descriptions given by others, and from books of prints, but from the actual contemplation of the originals themselves.—*British Critic*, vol x. Oct. 1797.

Gnar. *v. n.* [German, *knarren.*] Growl; murmur; snarl.

He gan to rear his bristles strong,
And felly *gnar*, until day's enemy
Did him appease. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Gnarl. *v. n.* Knot, the knots being large, as those of a tree of distorted, or disordered, growth: (in the extract it stands incorrectly for *gnar*).

Thus is the shepherd beaten from thy side,
And wolves are *gnarling* who shall gnaw thee first.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

Gnárled. *part. adj.* Distorted in large woody knots.

Merciful heav'n!
Thou rather with thy sharp and sulph'rous bolt
Split'st the unwedgeable and *gnarled* oak,
Than the soft myrtle.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

Hard by a poplar shook alway,
All silver-green with *gnarled* bark;
For leagues no other tree did mark
The level waste, the rounding gray.
Tennyson, Mariana.

Gnárly. *adj.* Gnarled.

But Tom saw that she was a very tall woman, as tall as her sister; but, instead of being *gnarly*, and horny, and scaly, and prickly, like her, she was a most nice, soft, fat, smooth, pussy, cuddy, delicious creature who ever nursed a baby.—*Kingsley, The Water-babies.*

Gnárring. *part. adj.* Growling; murmuring.

The *gnarring* porter durst not whine for doubt;
Still were the furies while their sovereign spoke.
Fairfax.

Gnash. *v. a.* [Low German, *knasschen.*] Strike together; clash.

Laugh not with him, lest thou have sorrow with him, and lest thou *gnash* thy teeth in the end.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxx. 10.

His great iron teeth he still did grind,
And grimly *gnash*, threatning revenge in vain.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Gnash. *v. n.* Collide, or dash together, the teeth: (often a sign of rage, pain, or despair).

He shall *gnash* with his teeth, and melt away.—*Psalms*, cxii. 10.

They *gnashed* upon me with their teeth.—*Id.*, xxxv. 16.

They him laid
Gnashing for anguish, and despite and shame,
To find himself not matchless.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 339.

Gnáshing. *verbal abs.* Collision of the teeth in rage or pain.

Let her taste of most terrible punishmentes, sorrowful plagues, waylinges, and *gnashinges* of teeth.—*Bale, Discourse on the Revelations*, pt. iii.: 1550.

There shall be weeping and *gnashing* of teeth.—*Matthew*, viii. 12.

Gnat. *s.* [A.S.] Small two-winged insect so called of the genus Culex.

Her whip of cricket's bone, the lash of film;
Her waggoner, a small grey-coated *gnat*.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, i. 4.

Ye blind guides, which strain at a *gnat* and swallow a camel.—*St. Matthew*, xxiii. 24.

Gnathónical. *s.* Flattering, after the manner of Gnatho the parasite in one of Terence's plays.

To attend others bathing or anointing, to observe his hour, whether he goes early or late, is servile and *gnathonical.*—*Translation of Plutarch's Morals*, iii. 360. (Ord MS.)

Gnátling. *s.* Little gnat.

But if some man more hardy than the rest,
Shall dare attack these *gnatlings* in their nest,
At once they rise with impotence of rage,
Whet their small stings and buzz about the stage.
Churchill, The Rosciad. (Rich.)

Gnátsnap. *s.* Gnatsnapper.

The little *gnat-snap* (worthy princes' boords),
And the greene parrat, fainer of our words,
Wait on the phœnix, and admire her tunes,
And gaze themselves in her blew-golden plumes.
Sylvester, Du Bartas. (Nares by H. and W.)

Gnátsnapper. *s.* Bird so called, probably the Italian beccafico.

They deny that any bird is to be eaten whole, but only the *gnatsnapper.*—*Hakewill, Apology.*

Gnaw. *v. a.* past part. *gnawed* and *gnawn.* [A.S. *gnawan.*] Wear anything down (as a squirrel wears a nut, or a dog a bone) with the teeth, chiefly the incisors: (*gnawing* differs from *biting* by taking a smaller hold of the object attacked, and from *chewing* by its rasping action). Applied to corrosive, and more *figuratively* still, to immaterial agents, such as envy, calumny, detraction, and the like.

Alas, why *gnaw* you so your nether lip?
Some bloody passion shakes your very frame.
Shakespear, Othello, v. 2.

Gnawing with my teeth my bonds asunder,
I gain'd my freedom. *Id. Comedy of Errors*, v. 1.

They *gnawed* their tongues for pain.—*Revelation*, xvi. 10.

A knowing fellow that would *gnaw* a man
Like to a vermine, with his hellish braine,
And many an honest soule, even quick had slain.
Chapman.

Like rotten fruit I fall, worn like a cloth,
Gnawn into rags by the devouring moth. *Sandys.*

He comely fell, and dying *gnawed* the ground.
Dryden.

An Ombite wretch (by headlong haste betrayed,
And falling down i' th' rout) is prisoner made:
Whose flesh torn off by lumps, the ravenous foe
In morsels cut, to make it farther go.
His bones clean pick'd, his very bones they *gnaw.*
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, sat. xv.

To you such scabb'd harsh fruit is giv'n, as raw
Young soldiers at their exercisings *gnaw.*
Ibid. sat. v.

A lion, hampered in a net, called to a mouse to help him out of the snare: the mouse *gnawed* the threads to pieces, and set the lion at liberty.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Gnaw. *v. n.* Practice gnawing.

I might well, like the spaniel, *gnaw* upon the chain that ties me; but I should sooner mar my teeth than procure liberty.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

See the hell of having a false woman: my bed shall be abused, my coffers ransacked, my reputation *gnawn* at.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks,
A thousand men that fishes *gnaw'd* upon.
Id., Richard III. i. 4.

Gnáwer. *s.* One who, or that which, gnaws.

Plautus calls him, [the backbiter] 'mus nominis,' a mouse (that is the *gnawer*, or eater up,) of one's good name.—*Bishop Andrews, Lectures on the Decalogue*, p. 507: ed. 1650.

Gnáwing. *part. adj.* Having the character of that which gnaws.

The *gnawing* pain in the region of the stomach is much more obstinate.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine, Dyspepsia.*

Gneiss. *s.* [probably Polish; names like the old Polish metropolis (see *Gnesna*, in German, *Gnesen*) being common, and probably taken from the physical structure of the locality. This need not necessarily be *gneiss*, in the strict mineralogical sense of the term, but some rock like it.] In *Geology.* See extract.

The word *gneiss* is of Saxon [i.e. not Anglo-Saxon, but Saxon of the present kingdom of Saxony] origin, and since the time of Werner it has been understood to apply to a crystalline compound of quartz, felspar, and mica, distinctly stratified and very widely distributed wherever granite occurs, but more especially abundant in Scotland and the Scandinavian range, and in Bohemia, Silesia, and the metalliferous mountains of Saxony.—*Ansted, Geology*, ch. xlvi.

Gnoff. *s.* [?] Churl. *Rare.*

The chubbyshe *gnof*, that toyles and moyles,
And delueth in the downe,
If happlye he a suertie be,
So sente for into towne.
Drant, Translation of Horace, sat. 1. (Rich.)

Gnome *s.* [?] Imaginary being in the Rosicrucian mythology, of a gloomy character, and connected with the earth rather than the air or fire.

The graver prude sinks downward to a *gnome*,
In search of mischief still on earth to roam.
Pope, Rape of the Lock.

The laughers gave out, that the *gnomes* and sylphs, disguised like ruffians, had shot him, as a punishment for revealing the secrets of the cabala; a crime not to be pardoned by these jealous spirits!—*J. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope.*

According to Paracelsus, all things are alive, eat, drink, and excrete; even minerals and fluids. According to him and his school, besides material and immaterial beings, there are elementary spirits which hold an intermediate place, sylvans, nymphs. *gnomes*, salamanders, &c., by whose agency various processes of enchantment may be achieved, and things apparently supernatural explained. Thus this spiritualist scheme dealt with a world of its own by means of fanciful inventions and mystical visions, instead of making any step in the study of nature.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, ii. 175: ed. 1858.

Gnome. *s.* [from Gr. γνώμη = opinion.] Sententious, or apophthegmatic, saying.

Gnome [is] a saying pertaining to the manners and common practices of men, which declareth, by an apte brevity, what in this our lyfe ought to be done or not done.—*Peacham, Garden of Eloquence*, sign. V. iii: 1577.

Gnómic. *adj.* Having the character of a gnome; sententious; apophthegmatic.

Solon is, in fact, the earliest known author who can properly be classed under the title of a *gnomic* poet. The term *gnomic* appears to have been originally invented, as it was exclusively employed, to denote a school of elegiac poetry, the object of which was to inculcate moral doctrines rather than express mental emotions; to enforce maxims of worldly wisdom than more immediate bearings on objects of special interest to the author or his public. The characteristic, consequently, of the *gnomic* style was a sententious gravity, savouring often more of philosophy than poetry. It is true that by reference to this definition, portions of the works of various preceding poets—of Archilochus, for example, or Tyrtæus—might rank as *gnomic*. There is, however, this distinction between the cases; that in the poems of those authors, the purely ethic or didactic element is not only comparatively limited, but altogether subordinate to the general scope and tendency of their muse; in Tyrtæus, for instance, to martial and political enthusiasm; in Archilochus, to satire and sarcasm. The elegies of Solon, Xenophanes, Theognis, on the other hand, are, for the most part, essentially of the *gnomic* order, while all may be said to partake more or less of the same character.—*W. Mure, Critical History of the Language and Literature of ancient Greece*, b. iii. ch. vi. § 7.

Gnómical. *adj.* [from *gnome*, γνώμη.] Sententious; containing maxims or reflections.

Adding this excellent, *gnomical*, and canonlike conclusion.—*Conference at Hampton Court*, p. 44: 1603.

Gnómical. *adj.* [from *gnomon.*] Having a gnomon: (*gnomonical* or *gnomonic* the only accurate forms).

He may have given him a dial furnished with a magnetic needle, rather than an ordinary *gnomical* dial.—*Boyle, Works*, v. 427. (Rich.)

Gnomólogy. *s.* [Gr. λογός = word, principle.] Collection of maxims and reflections.

Which art of powerful reclaiming wisest men have also taught in their ethical precepts and *gnomologies.*—*Milton, Tetrachordon.*

Gnómon. *s.* [Gr. γνώμων.] Hand or pin of a dial.

The *gnomon* of every dial is supposed to represent the axis of the world, and therefore the two ends or extremities thereof must directly answer to the north and south pole.—*Harris.*

There were from great antiquity sun-dials, by the shadow of a style or *gnomon*, denoting the hours of the day.—*Sir. T. Browne.*

Gnomónic. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, or constituted by, a gnomon.

The *gnomonic* projection is also called the *horologrigraphic* projection, because it is the foundation of dialling.—*Chambers.*

Suppose that a countryman, on a clear day, brought into the garden of some famous mathematician, should there see one of those curious *gnomonick* instruments that shew at once the place of the sun in the zodiac, his declination from the equator, the day of the month, and the length of the day, &c.—*Boyle, Works*, v. 398. (Rich.)

Gnomónics. *s.* Principles of dialling.

Man may enjoy the world above him, by applying to his uses creatures that are, by vast removes, out of his reach; as the sun, by making it afford him the elevations of the pole, and the azimuths, sun-dials of all sorts enough to make up an art called *gnomonicks.*—*Boyle, Works*, vi. 776. (Rich.)

Gnómonist. *s.* Dialler.

The sun enables the *gnomonist* to make accurate dials, to know exactly how the time passes.—*Boyle, Works*, vi. 418. (Rich.)

Gnu. *s.* In *Zoology.* See extract.

Although the *gnu* or *gnoo*, here considered as the type of the genus, was hitherto classed with the antelope; it appears that zoologists felt the necessity of moving it into one more nearly allied to Bos. . . . The word *gnoo* is of Hottentot derivation: the Dutch colonists name it wilde-beest, or wild cattle, or ox. . . . The *kokoon* (Catoblepas taurina) is found in the Caffer country, but not in the same place with the *gnoo*. . . . The brindled *gnoo* (Catoblepas Gorgon) is a third species, which, however, . . . may be a mere variety of the last.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

Among the more interesting species may be pointed out the water-buck and sable antelope; the oryx, which, when seen in profile, probably suggested the unicorn mentioned by the ancients; the blegsbok, hartebeest, and sass-aybe of South Africa; the large-eyed gazelle, so often referred to by eastern poets; the springbok, so called from its springing bounds, when the white fur of its back opens like a sheet; the *gnu*, which at first seems a compound of horse, buffalo, and antelope; the sasing, or Indian antelope, with its curious cheek-pores; the wood antelopes, with their short horns often concealed amongst a bush of hairs; the chickara of India, with its four horns.—*Guide to the British Museum.*

Go. *v. n.* (The preterite, at the present time, is wanting; its place being supplied by *went*, the preterite of *wend* = turn. In the earlier stages of the language it was *yode*. Past participle *gone*.) [The first point which commands notice in this anomalous verb is its abbreviated form. In German the

infinitive is *geh-en*, in which the *h* represents an earlier *g* or *k*. The language which best shows this is the Danish, wherein *gaae* is the present, *gik* the preterite, form. The close connection between *g* (or *k*) and its nasalized form *-ng* is well known; the German preterite of *geh-en* being *gieng*, or *ging*. By these preliminaries the identity of *go* and *gang* is made clear. The same, also, tell us that the word is as anomalous in other languages as in our own. In the *old* preterite the irregularity is double. (1) There is substitution of *y* for *g*, giving *yode*. (2) There is the combination of a preterite in *-d*, with a participle in *-n*; *yode* (=*goed*), *gone* (=*goen*) *gon*; the spelling with a final *e* being in both cases objectionable.]

Its chief meaning is best exhibited by contrasting it with Come. Both denote motion, or change of place. This may be considered (1) in respect to its direction, (2) in respect to its manner generally.

(1) In the way of *direction*, the motion denoted by *come* is *to*, or *towards*, the speaker, and involves what is called the *terminus in quem*. The motion denoted by *go* is *from* the speaker, and involves the notion of the *terminus a quo*. Contrast *come hither* with *go thither*.

'Stand not upon the order of your *going*,
But *go* at once.' (Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 4.)

'Colchester oysters are put into pits; where the sea *goeth* and cometh.'—(Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.)

(2) In respect to the character of the movement denoted by *go*, we may safely say, that in the ordinary English of the present time, it has no special limitations, i.e. that, when used alone, it does not mean one kind of motion more than another. True, we say the bird *flies*, the hare *runs*, the fish *swims* (rather than *goes*) away; but this is because the character of their several modes of motion are well defined, and definitely named. We may also say that a man is *going* to France when he is *sailing*, or *going* to London when he is *riding*. In Danish, however, the latter expression would be inaccurate, since *gaae* implies the notion of being on foot, i.e. =*walk*. Traces of a limitation of this kind are to be found in English.

'You know that love
Will creep in service where it cannot *go*.'
(Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 2.)

'And must I *go* to him?—Thou must run to him; for thou hast staid so long that going will scarce serve the turn.'—(Ibid. iii. 1.)

The same also appears in such expressions as 'he can neither stand nor *go*,' of which the meaning is 'move himself,' rather than 'be conveyed, away.' In

'Rise, let us be *going* (Matthew, xxvi. 47),

the meaning may be either *walking*, or simply *moving*.

Lastly, *go*, like *come*, is thoroughly and preeminently a neuter or intransitive verb, the construction in such expressions as *go that way*, *go an errand*, being adverbial, just as truly as *go round* is one. For this see Come. For combinations like *go it*, see It indefinite and postpositive.

Though these preliminaries carry us over a large space of ground, the details that still stand over are numerous, the headings in the previous editions amounting to more than fifty. In most of these, however, the word that determines the import is not so much the verb under notice as the word with which it is combined.

1. Applied to immaterial operations and objects.

We will not hearken to the king's words to *go* from our religion.—1 *Maccabees*, ii. 22.

Dare any of you, having a matter against another, *go* to law before the unjust, and not before the saints?—1 *Corinthians*, vi. 1.

They look upon men and matters with an evil eye; and are best pleased when things *go* backward, which is the worst property of a servant of a prince or state.—*Bacon*.

If I had unwarily too far engaged myself for the present publishing it, truly I should have kept it by me till I had once again *gone* over it.—*Sir K. Digby, On the Soul*, dedication.

Thus I have *gone* through the speculative consideration of the Divine Providence.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind*.

I hope, by *going* over all these particulars, you may receive some tolerable satisfaction about this great subject.—*South, Sermons*.

All *goes* to ruin, they themselves contrive
To rob the honey, and subvert the hive.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics.

If we *go* over the laws of Christianity, we shall find that, excepting a few particulars, they enjoin the same things, only they have made our duty more clear and certain.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons*.

In their primary qualities we can *go* but a very little way.—*Locke*.

I *go* over some parts of this argument again, and enlarge a little more upon them.—*Id*.

They are not able all their life-time to reckon, or regularly *go* over any moderate series of numbers.—*Id*.

Landed men, by their providence and good husbandry, accommodating their expences to their income, keep themselves from *going* backwards in the world.—*Id*.

Cato, we all *go* into your opinion. *Addison*.

Because this atheist *goes* mechanically to work, he will not offer to affirm that all the parts of the embryon could, according to his explication, be formed at a time.—*Bentley*.

2. Pass: (the two words, *pass* and *go*, being nearly convertible).

Because a fellow of my acquaintance set forth her praises in verse, I will only repeat them, and spare my own tongue, since she *goes* for a woman.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

A kind imagination makes a bold man have vigour and enterprize in his air and motion; it stamps value upon his face, and tells the people he is to *go* for so much.—*Collier*.

It has the greatest town in the island that *goes* under the name of Ano-Caprea, and is in several places covered with a very fruitful soil.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

Clipping should be finally stopped, and the money which remains should *go* according to its true value.—*Locke*.

Sometimes *run*, or *take a direction*, is the nearer synonym.

Athenians, know
Against right reason all your counsels *go*;
This is not fair, not profitable that,
Nor t'other question proper for debate.
Dryden, Translation of Persius.

3. Be rated one with another; be considered with regard to greater or less worth.

I think, as the world *goes*, he was a good sort of man enough.—*Arbuthnot*.

4. Contribute; conduce; concur; be an ingredient.

The medicines which *go* to the ointments are so strong, that if they were used inwards, they would kill those that use them.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

More parts of the greater wheels *go* to the making one part of their lines.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica*.

There *goes* a great many qualifications to the compleating this relation: there is no small share of honour and conscience and sufficiency required.—*Collier*.

I give the sex their revenge, by laying together the many vicious characters that prevail in the male world, and shewing the different ingredients that *go* to the making up of such different humours and constitutions.—*Addison*.

Something better and greater than high birth and quality must *go* towards acquiring those demonstrations of publick esteem and love.—*Swift, Letter to Pope*.

5. Fall out or terminate; succeed.

Your strong possession much more than your right,
Or else it must *go* wrong with you and me.
Shakespear, King John, i. 1.

Howe'er the business *goes*, you have made fault
I' th' boldness of your speech.
Id., Winter's Tale, iii. 2.

I will send to thy father, and they shall declare unto him how things *go* with thee.—*Tobit*, x. 8.

In many armies, if the matter should be tried by duel between two champions, the victory shall *go* on the one side; and yet, if it be tried by the gross, it would *go* on the other side.—*Bacon*.

It has been the constant observation of all, that if a minister had a cause depending in the court, it was ten to one but it *went* against him.—*South, Sermons*.

At the time of the prince's landing, the father, easily foreseeing how things would *go*, went over, like many others, to the prince.—*Swift*.

Whether the cause *goes* for me or against me, you must pay me the reward.—*Watts, Logick*.

6. Be in any state: (with *it*).

It shall *go* ill with him that is left in his tabernacle.—*Job*, xx. 26.

He called his name Beriah, because *it went* evil with his house.—1 *Chronicles*, vii. 23.

7. Proceed in train or consequence.

How *goes* the night, boy?—
The moon is down: I have not heard the clock;
And she *goes* down at twelve.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 1.

I had hope,
When violence was ceas'd, and war on earth,
All would have then *gone* well.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 779.

Duration in itself is to be considered as *going* on in one constant, equal, uniform course.—*Locke*.

8. Pass, or be loosed; not be retained.

Then he lets me *go*,
And, with his head over his shoulder turn'd,
He seem'd to find his way without his eyes.
Shakespear, Hamlet, ii. 1.

Let *go* the hand of that arch heretick.
Id., King John, iii. 1.

9. Reach or be extended to any degree.

His amorous expressions *go* no farther than virtue may allow.—*Dryden, Translation from Ovid*, pref.

It is not one master that either directs or takes notices of these: it *goes* a great way barely to permit them.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

'Tis a rule that *goes* a great way in the government of a sober man's life, not to put anything to hazard that may be secured by industry, consideration, or circumspection.—*Id*.

Considering the cheapness, so much money might *go* farther than a sum ten times greater could do now.—*Bishop Wilkins*.

Whose flesh, torn off by lumps, the rav'nous foe
In morsels cut, to make it farther *go*.
Tate, Translation of Juvenal.

I had another reason to decline it, that ever uses to *go* far with me upon all new inventions or experiments; which is, that the best trial of them is by time, and observing whether they live or no.—*Sir W. Temple*.

Whatever appears against their prevailing vice *goes* for nothing, being either not applied, or passing for libel and slander.

Can another man perceive that I am conscious of any thing, when I perceive it not myself? No man's knowledge here can *go* beyond his experience.—*Locke*.

10. Move by mechanism.

This pope is decrepit, and the bell *goeth* for him.—*Bacon*.

Clocks will *go* as they are set; but man,
Irregular man's never constant, never certain.
Otway.

'Tis with our judgements as our watches: none
Go just alike, yet each believes his own. *Pope*.

11. Advance.

Of living creatures some are a longer time in the womb, and some shorter; women *go* commonly nine months, the cow and the ewe about six months.—*Bacon*.

12. Fare, which not only is a near synonym, but is used as its equivalent in several provincial dialects; make shift, in which case the import is determined by the adjunct rather than the simple verb.

Every goldsmith, eager to engross to himself as much as he could, was content to pay high for it, rather than *go* without.—*Locke*.

Clothes they must have; but if they speak for this stuff, or that colour, they should be sure to *go* without it.—*Id*.

13. Pass away; depart; be lost: (such being the notion implied in the extract).

When our merchants have brought them, if our commodities will not be enough, our money must *go* to pay for them.—*Locke*.

Coinciding with *away*.

Turn not children *going*, 'till you have given them all the satisfaction they are capable of.—*Locke*.

Coinciding with *about*.

So extraordinary an example, in so degenerate an age, deserves for the rarity, and, I was *going* to say, for the incredibility of it, the attestation of all that knew him, and considered his worth.—*Locke*.

Used *participially*. Decline; tend towards death or ruin.

He is far *gone*, and, truly, in my youth,
I suffer'd much extremity for love,
Very near this. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, ii. 2.

Idiomatic with several words of allied meaning, *halves*, *snacks*, &c. Be in a state of compact or partnership.

As a lion was bestriding an ox that he had newly plucked down, a robber passing by cried out to him, Half shares! You should *go* your *snip*, says the lion, if you were not so forward to be your own carver.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

There was a hunting match agreed upon betwixt a lion, an ass, and a fox, and they were to *go* equal *shares* in the booty.—*Id.*

Go about. Attempt, engage in, or employ one's self on, anything: *set* (i.e. *set one's self*) *about* is a nearly equivalent term. With *business* the combination often implies an ungracious command; *go about your business*, *be sent about one's business*, being phrases which are less connected with the notion of employment on anything that interests the person who receives, than that of departure from the presence of him who gives, the order.

O dear father,
It is thy business that I *go about.*
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 4.

Some men, from a false persuasion that they cannot reform their lives, and root out their old vicious habits, never so much as attempt, endeavour, or *go about* it.—*South, Sermons.*

Either my book is plainly enough written to be rightly understood by those who peruse it with attention and indifferency, or else I have writ mine so obscurely that it is in vain to *go about* to mend it.—*Locke.*

They never *go about*, as in former times, to hide or palliate their vices; but expose them freely to view.—*Swift.*

Go aside. Err; deviate from the right; go astray.

If any man's wife *go aside*, and commit a trespass against him.—*Numbers*, v. 12.

Go between. Interpose; mediate; act as a go-between.

I did *go between* them, as I said; but more than that, he loved her; for, indeed, he was mad for her.—*Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, v. 3.

Go by.

a. Pass away. Johnson writes 'pass away *unnoticed*;' the notion, however, of unobservance seems to lie chiefly in the word *let.*

Do not you come your tardy son to chide,
That laps'd in time and passion, lets *go by*
Th' important acting of your dread command?
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 4.

So much the more our carver's excellence,
Which lets *go by* some sixteen years, and makes her
As she liv'd now. *Id., Winter's Tale*, v. 3.

What's that to us? The time *goes by*; away.
Id., Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

b. Be regulated.

In argument with men a woman ever
Goes by the worse, whatever be her cause.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 903.

He's sure to *go by* the worse that contends with an adversary that is too mighty for him.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

'Tis not to be supposed, that by searching one can positively judge of the size and form of a stone; and indeed the frequency of the fits, and violence of the symptoms, are a better rule to *go by*.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Go down. Generally applied to the credibility or incredibility of statements; *take in*, *swallow*, and other similar metaphors from the throat being equivalents.

Nothing so ridiculous, nothing so impossible, but it *goes down* whole with him for truth and earnest.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Folly will not easily *go down* in its own natural form with discerning judges.—*Dryden.*

If he be hungry, bread will *go down*.—*Locke.*

Ministers are so wise to leave their proceedings to be accounted for by reasoners at a distance, who often mould them into the systems that do not only *go down* very well in the coffeehouse, but are supplies for pamphlets in the present age.—*Swift.*

Go in and out. Be free of entry to any place; be at liberty.

He shall *go in and out*, and find pasture.—*John*, x. 9.

Go off.

a. Die; go out of life; decease.

I would the friends we miss were safe arriv'd:
Some must *go off*; and yet, by these I see,
So great a day as this is cheaply bought.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 7.

In this manner he *went off*, not like a man that departed out of life, but one that returned to his abode.—*Tatler.*

b. Explode: (as guns, crackers, and other firearms and combustibles).

c. Succeed: (as 'The affair *went off* well,' 'badly,' or 'indifferently').

d. Run away; elope.

Go on.

a. Make attack: (the difference between this and the senses of the next heading depends upon the second *on*).

Bold Cethegus,
Whose valour I have turn'd into his poison,
And praised so to daring, as he would
Go on upon the gods.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

b. Proceed.

He found it a great war to keep that peace, but was fain to *go on* in his story.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

He that desires only that the work of God and religion shall *go on*, is pleased with it, whoever is the instrument.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

I have escaped many threats of ill fits by these motions; if they *go on*, the only poultice I have dealt with is wool from the belly of a fat sheep.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Go on chearfully in the glorious course you have undertaken.—*Addison.*

When we had found that design impracticable, we should not have *gone on* in so expensive a management of it.—*Swift.*

Many clergymen write in so diminutive a manner, with such frequent blots and interlineations, that they are hardly able to *go on* without perpetual hesitations, or extraordinary expletives.—*Id.*

I wish you health to *go on* with that noble work.—*Bishop Berkeley.*

Go over. Change sides; betake one's self to another party.

In the change of religion, men of ordinary understandings don't so much consider the principles as the practice of those to whom they *go over*.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Power, which, according to the old maxim, was used to follow, is now *gone over* to money.—*Swift.*

Go out.

a. Go upon any expedition.

You need not have pricked me: there are other men fitter to *go out* than I.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* iii. 2.

b. Be extinguished (as a light).

Think'st thou the fiery fever will *go out*,
With titles blown from adulation?
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 1.

Spirit of wine burned till it *go out* of itself, will burn no more.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The care of a state, or an army, ought to be as constant as the chymist's fire, to make any great production; and if it *goes out* for an hour, perhaps the whole operation fails.—*Sir W. Temple.*

My blood runs cold, my heart forgets to heave,
And life itself *goes out* at thy displeasure.
Addison, Cato.

And at her felt approach and secret might,
Art after art *goes out*, and all is night.
Pope, Dunciad.

c. Proceed formally to an academical degree.

Now heaven be praised, Silvio;
Thy all-destroying arrows and thy bow
Thou hast plied so well about these woods, that now
Thou art *gone out* thy arts-master.
Sir R. Fanshawe, Translation of Guarini's Pastor Fido, p. 146.

Go through.

a. Suffer; undergo.

I tell thee that it is absolutely necessary for the common good that thou shouldst *go through* this operation.—*Arbuthnot.*

b. Perform thoroughly; execute: (with *with*).

Finding Pyrocles every way able to *go through with* that kind of life, he was as desirous for his sake as for his own to enter into it.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

If you can as well *go through with* the statute laws of that land, I will think you have not lost all your time there.—*Spenser.*

He much feared the earl of Antrim had not steadiness of mind enough to *go through with* such an undertaking.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

The amazing difficulty and greatness of his account will rather terrify than inform him, and keep him from setting heartily about such a task as he despairs ever to *go through with* it.—*South, Sermons.*

Go upon. Take as a principle.

This supposition I have *gone upon* through those papers.—*Addison.*

Go to: (imperative used as an interjection). Come, come, take the right course.

They said to one another, *Go to*, let us make brick, &c. And they said, *Go to*, let us build us a city and tower, whose top may reach unto heaven.—*Genesis*, xi. 3, 4.

One went in, and told his lord, saying, Thus and thus said the maid that is of the land of Israel. And the king of Syria said, *Go to*, go, and I will send a letter unto the king of Israel.—2 *Kings*, v. 4, 5.

Go to now, ye that say, To-day or to-morrow we will go into such a city, and continue there a year, and buy and sell, and get gain; whereas ye know not what shall be on the morrow.—*James*, iv. 13, 14.

Go to then, O thou far renowned son
Of great Apollo; shew thy famous might
In medicine. *Spenser.*

Go to, go to, thou art a foolish fellow;
Let me be clear of thee.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, iv. 1.

My favour is not bought with words like these:
Go to; you'll teach your tongue another tale.
Rowe.

The extracts and explanation are those of the previous editions. At present the combination is rare; and as, perhaps, no living person has used it, except as an archaism, the exact sense of it, especially in respect to the metaphor involved in it, is uncertain. The editor thinks that, if he used it himself, it would be rather as an equivalent to the colloquial or slang term, *shut up* (as a door, or lid) = cease, leave off, rather than with anything suggested by a word so opposite as *come*, *come*.

Go-by. *s.* Slip; act of evasion.

Except an apprentice is instructed how to adulterate and varnish, and give you the *go-by* upon occasion, his master may be charged with neglect.—*Collier, Essay on Pride.*

What will you give to have the quarter-face,
The squint and nodding *go-by* of his grace?
Oldham, Satire in Imitation of the Third of Juvenal.

Was it a matter of delicacy to which it was expedient for the time to give the *go-by*? Then Lord Palmerston gave it the *go-by* in the light and easy way in which men of the world dismiss questions which it is inconvenient to treat at length.—*Saturday Review*, February 10, 1866.

Goad. *s.* [A.S. *gád*; whence also Gad, with its several meanings; wand, staff, or rod being the primitive one.] Rod, stick, or prick for driving.

How can he get wisdom that holdeth the plough, and that glorieth in the *goad*, that driveth oxen, and is occupied in their labours, and whose talk is of *bullocks*?—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxxviii. 25.

Oft in his harden'd hand a *goad* he bears. *Pope.*

Goad. *v. a.* Drive with, or as with, a goad; urge or stimulate excessively.

Most dangerous
Is that temptation, that doth *goad* us on
To sin in loving virtue.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

Goaded with most sharp occasions,
Which lay nice manners by, I put you to
The use of your own virtues.
Id., All's well that ends well, v. 1.

Of all that breathes the various progeny,
Stung with delight, is *goaded* on by thee. *Dryden.*

He was born with a sweet and generous temper; but he had been *goaded* and baited into a savageness which was not natural to him, and which amazed and shocked those who knew him best.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, The Earl of Chatham.*

Goádsman. *s.* Driver with a goad.

What processions have we not seen: Corpus-Christi and Legendre waiting in his gig; bones of Voltaire with bullock-chariots and *goadsmen* in Roman costume; feasts of Château-Vieux and Simonneau; Gouvion funerals, Rousseau sham-funeral, and the baptism of Pétion-National-Pike.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. v. ch. xi.

Goal. *s.* [Fr. *gaule* = long pole set up to mark the bounds of the race.]

1. Landmark set up to bound a race; point marked out to which racers run.

As at the Olympian games, or Pythian fields,
Part curb their fiery steeds, or shun the *goal*
With rapid wheels. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 530.

And the slope sun his upward beam
Shoots against the dusky pole,
Pacing toward the other *goal*. *Id., Comus*, 98.

2. Starting post.

Hast thou beheld, when from the *goal* they start,
The youthful charioteers with heaving heart
Rush to the race?
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

3. Final purpose; end to which a design tends.

Our poet has always the *goal* in his eye, which directs him in his race: some beautiful design, which he first establishes, and then contrives the means, which will naturally conduct him to his end. —*Dryden.*

Each individual seeks a several *goal*;
But heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole.
Pope, Essay on Man.

So man, who here seems principal alone,
Perhaps acts second to some sphere unknown;
Touches some wheel, or verges to some *goal*;
'Tis but a part we see, and not a whole. *Ibid.*

But the accounts which kindled his ardour, plunged the Macedonians into sullen dejection, which at length broke out into open murmurs. It is possible that, if they had seen any distinct and certain *goal* before them, they would not have shrunk from the dangers and difficulties of a last enterprise, however arduous. But to set out from a region which had once appeared to them as the verge of the habitable world on a new series of conquests, to which they could foresee no termination, was enough to appal the most adventurous spirits. — *Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. liii.

Goar. See Gore.

Goárish. *adj.* ? Patched; mean; doggrel. *Rare.*

May they know no language but that gibberish they prattle to their parcels, unless it be the *goarish* Latin they write in their bonds; and may they write that false, and lose their debts.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Philaster.*

Goat. ✍ [A.S. *gát.*] Native ruminant animal so called; Ovis capra.

Gall of *goat*, and slips of yew.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.

Goátherd. *s.* Herdsman to goats.

Is not thilk same *goatherd* proud,
That sits on yonder bank,
Whose straying herd themselves doth shrowd
Among the bushes rank?
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

They first gave the *goatherd* good contentment, and the marquis and his servant chased the kid about the stack.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Goátish. *adj.* Resembling a goat in any quality; especially rankness and salaciousness.

An admirable evasion of a whoremaster, man, to lay his *goatish* disposition on the change of a star.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 2.

The last is notorious for its *goatish* smell, and tufts not unlike the beard of that lecherous animal. —*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

Goátsbeard. *s.* Native plant so called of the genus Tragopogon, which term it translates (τράγος = goat, πώγων = beard). Go-to-bed-at-noon is another name of it.

Goatsbeard, from its long coarse pappus.—*Dr. A. Prior.*

Goátsrue. *s.* Plant so called of the genus Gallega.

The sorts hereof are but two. 1. Common *goates rue*. 2. Mountain *goates rue* . . . *Goates rue* is said to be of a mean temperature between hot and cold. —*Cole, Adam in Eden*, cxxvii.

Goat's rue has the reputation of being a great alexipharmick and sudorifick: the Italians eat it raw and boiled: with us it is of no esteem.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Goátsthorn. *s.* [translation of the *tragacantha* in medical Latin, from the Greek τράγος = goat, and ἄκανθα = thorn.] Shrub that produces the gum tragacanth. See Gum.

Bauhinus hath made foure sorts of *goates-thorne*. . . . I shall set down but four; 1. The true *goates-thorne*; 2. Poterion or the small *goatsthorne*; 3. The yellow Syrian *goatsthorne*; 4. The purple Syrian *goatsthorne*.—*Cole, Adam in Eden*, ch. ccxvi.

Goátsucker. *s.* Native bird so called, wrongly supposed to suck the udders of goats, of the genus Caprimulgus (Lat. *caper* = goat, and *mulgeo* = milk). Churn-owl, fern-owl, night-jar, night-eve, night-hawk, are other names for it; the last of which is the only one recognized by Yarrell. The cry of the bird at night makes it appropriate; which none of the others are.

This is the structure in . . . the *goatsucker*, &c. — *Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Nightjar is also used by the same authority.

Gob. *s.* Lump.

Do'st think I have so little wit as to part with such a *gob* of money?—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Góbbet. *s.* Mouthful; as much as can be swallowed at once; morsel.

Therewith she spew'd out of her filthy maw
A flood of poison, horrible and black,
Full of great lumps of flesh and *gobbets* raw.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The cooks, slicing it into little *gobbets*, prick it on a prong of iron, and hang it in a furnace.—*G. Sandys, Travels.*

The giant gorg'd with flesh, and wine, and blood,
Lay stretch'd at length, and snoring in his den,
Belching raw *gobbets* from his maw, o'ercharg'd
With purple wine and cruddled gore confus'd.
Addison.

May it burst his pericranium, as the *gobbets* of fat and turpentine (a nasty thought of the seer) did that old dragon in the Apocrypha.—*Lamb, Letter to Coleridge.*

Góbbet. *v. a.* Swallow as a gobbet.

Down comes a kite powdering upon them, and *gobbets* up both together.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Góbble. *v. a.* [connected with *gabble*, the sound expressed being, in both cases, illustrated by the same animals, viz. ducks and geese; the form in *-a-*, however, refers to sounds in the way of language, while that in *-o-* relates to sounds in the way of feeding greedily.] Swallow hastily with tumult and noise: (often with *up*, sometimes with *down*).

The sheep were so keen upon the acorns, that they *gobbled up* now and then a piece of the coat along with them.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The time too precious now to waste,
And supper *gobbled up* in haste,
Again afresh to cards they run.
Swift, Journal of a Modern Lady.

I finish this after a raw ill-baked dinner fast *gobbled up* to set me off to office again, after working there till near four.—*Lamb, Letter to Wordsworth.*

Góbble. *v. n.* Make a noise in the throat, as the turkey does.

Of last year's corn in barn great store;
Fat turkies *gobbling* at the door. *Prior.*

As a male turkey straggling on the green . . .
Urg'd by enkindling wrath he *gobbling* goes.
Crabbe.

Góbetween. *s.* One who transacts anything by acting between two parties; mediator; agent with a commission on both sides: (often as a term of *disparagement*).

Even as you came in to me, her assistant, or *go-between*, parted from me: I say, I shall be with her between ten and eleven.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

They only are the internuncios, or the *gobetweens*, of this trim devised mummery.—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*

The broker has his countenance ready to laugh with the merchant, though the abuse is to fall on himself, because he knows that, as a *gobetween*, he shall find his account in being in the good graces of a man of wealth.—*Tatler*, no. 225.

'Cousin,' said she, 'I cannot help saying I have met with a very ungrateful return from this lady, for the pains I have taken to serve her family.'—'My family is much obliged to your ladyship,' cried Tabby, with a kind of hysterical giggle; 'but we have no right to the good offices of such an honourable *go-between*.'—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphry Clinker.*

Góblet. *s.* [Fr. *gobelet.*] Bowl, or cup, that holds a large draught.

Like a round *goblet*, which wanteth not liquor.—*Song of Solomon*, vii. 2.

Crown high the *goblets* with the cheerful draught;
Enjoy the present hour, adjourn the future thought.
Dryden.

Góblin. *s.* [Fr. *gobelin.*]

1. Evil spirit; frightful phantom.

Angels and ministers of grace defend us!
Be thou a spirit of health, or *goblin* damn'd,
Bring with thee airs from heav'n, or blasts from hell. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, i. 4.

To whom the *goblin*, full of wrath, reply'd,
Art thou that traitor angel?
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 688.

Always, whilst he is young, be sure to preserve his tender mind from all impressions and notions of spirits and *goblins*, or any fearful apprehensions in the dark.—*Locke.*

2. Fairy; elf.

His son was Elfinel, who overcame
The wicked *gobbelines* in bloody field;
But Elfant was of most renowned fame,
Who of all crystal did Panthea build.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Go, charge my *goblins* that they grind their joints
With dry convulsions; shorten up their sinews
With aged cramps. *Shakespear, Tempest*, iv. 1.

[The *goblin* was generally conceived as a supernatural being of small size but of great strength, dwelling underground in mounds or desert places, not generally ill-disposed towards man, and in some cases domesticated with him and rendering him service. Hence the frequent addition of a familiar appellation, as in Hob-*goblin*, Hob-thrush. It was known in Germany by the name of Kobold, and was supposed particularly to frequent mines, being thence called Berg-geist, Berg-männchen, or Mine-spirit, Mine-dwarf. Another German name is Matthew Kobalein, equivalent to English Hob-goblin. The *goblin* is mentioned by Ordericus Vitalis, 'Dæmon enim quem de Dianæ fano expulit adhuc in eâdem urbe degit, et in variis frequenter formis apparens neminem lædit. Hunc vulgus *gobelinum* appellat.' He is known in Brittany by the name of *gobilin*, and is there also supposed to engage in household drudgery like Milton's Lubber-fiend, to curry the horses of a night, for instance. It is among the Celts probably that the origin of the name is to be looked for. The Welsh appellation is *coblyn*, properly a knocker, from *cobio*, to knock, to peck; *coblyn y coed*, a woodpecker. An explanation of the name is given in a passage which is the more satisfactory from the fact that the writer seems to have no idea of any connection between the word *goblin* and the superstition he is describing. 'People will laugh at us Cardiganshire miners,' says a correspondent quoted in Bridges' Guide to Llandudno, 'who maintain the existence of *knockers* in mines, a kind of good-natured impalpable people, not to be seen, but heard, and who seem to us to work in the mines. The miners have a notion that these knockers or little people, as we call them' (compare German *bergmännchen*—Adelung), 'are of their own tribe and profession, and are a harmless people, who mean well.' It will be observed that the Kobold in Germany is peculiarly a miners' superstition, while Cardiganshire has been a mining district from the times of the Romans. From his knocking propensity the Kobold is sometimes called Meister Hämmerling. —*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Góby. *s.* Fish so called.

The *gobies* are of little value, except as supplying food to other fishes. . . . Of this genus the black *goby* (Gobius niger) is one of the most rare on our shores. —*Yarrell, British Fishes.*

Gócart. *s.* Machine in which children are enclosed to teach them to walk, and which they push forward without danger of falling.

Young children, who are tried in
Go-carts, to keep their steps from sliding,
When members knit, and legs grow stronger,
Make use of such machine no longer. *Prior.*

On the greatest and most useful of all human inventions, the invention of alphabetical writing, Plato did not look with much complacency. He seems to have thought that the use of letters had operated on the human mind as the use of the *go-cart* in learning to walk, or of corks in learning to swim, is said to operate on the human body.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Lord Bacon*

God. *s.* [A.S.]

1. The Supreme Being.

God is a spirit, and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth.—*John*, iv. 24.

The Supreme Being, whom we call *God*, is necessary, self-existent, eternal, immense, omnipotent, omniscient, and best being; and therefore also a being who is and ought to be esteemed most sacred or holy.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

2. False god; idol.

He that sacrificeth unto any *god*, save unto the Lord only, he shall be utterly destroyed.—*Exodus*, xxii. 20.

Strong *god* of arms, whose iron sceptre sways
The freezing north, and Hyperborean seas,
And Scythian colds, and Thracia's winter coast,
Where stand thy steeds, and thou art honour'd most.
Dryden.

3. Person or thing deified or too much honoured.

Whose end is destruction, whose *god* is their belly. —*Philippians*, iii. 19.

I am not Licio,
But one that scorns to live in this disguise,
For such a one as leaves a gentleman,
And makes a *god* of such a cullion.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 2.

God. *v. a.* Treat as a god; deify. *Rare.*

This last old man
Lov'd me above the measure of a father;
Nay, *godded* me, indeed.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 3.

Gódchild. *s.* Godson or goddaughter. (For example see Gossip.)

Góddaughter. *s.* (the *d* doubled in sound as well as in spelling.) Girl for whom one became sponsor in baptism.

How doth my cousin, your bedfellow? and your fairest daughter, and mine, my *god-daughter* Ellen? —*Shakespear, King Henry IV. Part II.* iii. 2.

Góddess. *s.* Female god.

Hear, nature, hear; dear *goddess*, hear.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 4.

A woman I forswore; but I will prove,
Thou being a *goddess*, I forswore not thee:
My vow was earthly, thou a heav'nly love.
Id., Love's Labour's lost, iv. 3.

I long have waited in the temple nigh,
Built to the gracious *goddess* Clemency;
But rev'rence thou the pow'r. *Dryden, Fables.*

When the daughter of Jupiter presented herself among a crowd of *goddesses*, she was distinguished by her graceful stature and superior beauty.—*Addison.*

Góddesship. *s.* Rank, state, condition, or quality, of a goddess.

Appear'dst thou not to Paris in this guise?
Or to more deeply blest Anchises? or,
In all thy perfect *goddess-ship*, when lies
Before thee thy own vanquish'd Lord of War?
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 51.

Gódfather. *s.* Sponsor at the font for baptism; male sponsor.

He had a son by her, and the king did him the honour as to stand *godfather* to his child.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Confirmation, a profitable usage of the church, transcribed from the apostles, consists in the child's undertaking in his own name the baptismal vow; and, that he may more solemnly enter this obligation, bringing some *godfather* with him, not now, as in baptism, as his procurator.—*Hammond.*

Gódfather. *v. n.* Provide with a godfather; name. *Rare.*

Georgia has cost the nation very great sums of money; whereas the colonies which have had the fortune of not being *godfathered* by the board of trade, never cost the nation a shilling, except what has been properly spent in losing them.—*Burke, On Economical Reform*, ii. 249. (Ord MS.)

Gódhead. *s.*

1. Godship; deity; divinity; divine nature: (it is used both of *idols* and of the *true God*).

The *Godhead* of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, is all one: the glory equal, the majesty coeternal.—*Book of Common Prayer, Athanasian Creed.*

Be content;
Your low-laid son our *godhead* will uplift.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, v. 4.

At the holy mount
Of heaven's high-seated top, the imperial throne
Of *Godhead*, fix'd for ever firm and sure,
The filial pow'r arriv'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 584.

So may thy *godhead* be confest,
So the returning year be blest. *Prior.*

2. Deity in person; god or goddess.

Forasmuch then as we are the offspring of God, we ought not to think that the *Godhead* is like unto gold, or silver, or stone, graven by art and man's device.—*Acts*, xvii. 29.

Adoring first the genius of the place,
The nymphs and native *godheads* yet unknown.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Gódless. *adj.* Wanting, or destitute of, sense of duty to God; atheistical; wicked; irreligious; impious.

Of these two sorts of men, both *godless*, the one has utterly no knowledge of God, and the other studies how to persuade themselves that there is no such thing to be known.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

My lords, he bade me say, that you may know
How much he scorns, and (as good princes ought)
Defies base, indirect, and *godless* treacheries.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Laws of Candy.

For faults not his, for guilt and crimes
Of *godless* men, and of rebellious times,
Him his ungrateful country sent,
Their best Camillus, into banishment. *Dryden.*

Gódlessness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Godless; state of being wicked.

The sinner gives himself over to a wild and loose profaneness: to a lawless course of *godlessness*.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 87.

Gódlike. *adj.* Like a divinity: (i.e. applied to objects that resemble a *god* in the highest sense; an object like a *god* = idol would scarcely be called Godlike).

Musing and much revolving in his breast,
How best the mighty work he might begin
Of saviour to mankind, and which way first
Publish his *godlike* office now mature.
Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 185.

That prince shall be so wise and *godlike*, as, by established laws of liberty, to secure protection and encouragement to the honest industry of mankind.—*Locke.*

Gódlily. *adv.* Godly (*adv.*), of which it is the fuller and more truly adverbial form.

Enjoining them upon the severest penalties to live *godlily*, holily, and righteously in this present world.—*H. Wharton, Sermons*, i. 114: 1697.

Gódliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Godly; piety towards God; general observation of the duties prescribed by religion.

Add to your faith virtue, and to virtue knowledge, and to knowledge temperance, and to temperance patience, and to patience *godliness*, and to *godliness* brotherly kindness.—2 *Peter*, i. 5—7.

Virtue and *godliness* of life are required at the hands of the minister of God.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Gódling. *s.* Little divinity; diminutive god. *Contemptuous.*

The puny *godlings* of inferior race,
Whose humble statues are content with brass.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

Gódly. *adj.*

1. Pious towards God.

Grant, O most merciful Father, for his sake, that we may hereafter live a *godly*, righteous, and sober life.—*Book of Common Prayer.*

2. Good; righteous; religious.

Help, Lord, for the *godly* man ceaseth, for the faithful fail among the children of men.—*Psalms*, xii. 1.

Gódly. *adv.* [see Godlily.] Piously; righteously.

The apostle St. Paul teacheth, that every one which will live *godly* in Christ Jesus must suffer persecution.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Gódmother. *s.* Female sponsor in baptism.

There shall be for every male child to be baptized two godfathers and one *godmother*; and for every female, two *godmothers* and one godfather.—*Book of Common Prayer*, rubric.

The duchess of Norfolk, *godmother*, bearing the child [the princess Elizabeth] richly habited in a mantle; the marchioness of Dorset, the other *godmother*, and ladies.—*Shakespear, King Henry VIII.* v. 4, stage direction.

Gódsend. *s.* [The *participial* construction is what we expect, i.e. a benefit sent from God. The true origin, however, is the imperative, or precative combination, as in '*God send* us relief, good gifts,' or the like.] Piece of luck.

He saw, unseen, the happy girl unfold the valentine, dance about, clap her hands, as one after one the pretty emblems unfolded themselves. She danced about, not with light love, or foolish expectations, for she had no lover; or, if she had, none she knew that could have created those bright images which delighted her. It was more like some fairy present; a *God-send*, as our familiarly pious ancestors termed a benefit received where the benefactor was unknown.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, Valentine's Day.*

Gódship. *s.* Rank or character of a god; deity; divinity.

Discoursing largely on this theme,
O'er hills and dales their *godships* came. *Prior.*

Venus . . .
Trudg'd it away to Jove's high court,
And there his *godship* did entreat
To look out for his best receipt. *Swift.*

Gódsmith. *s.*

1. Maker of gods (in the sense of *idols*).

Gods they had tried of every shape and size,
That *godsmiths* could produce, or priests devise.
Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel.

2. Divine maker. As the maker of armour for a mortal, Vulcan was a *God smith*; as a deity was an armourer, he was a *smith god*. In each case the combination gives two words rather than a compound.

Æneas was actually wounded, in the twelfth of the Æneis, though he had the same *god-smith* to forge his arms as had Achilles.—*Id., On the Æneid.* (Ord MS.)

Gódson. *s.* Male godchild.

What, did my father's *godson* seek your life?
He whom my father named? your Edgar?
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 1.

God-spéed. [two words rather than a compound; the construction being that of the imperative mood, with a predicative sense; as in *God-be-with you*. For confusion with Good see Good-bye and Good-speed.]

God's-penny. *s.* [The *s* belonging to the possessive case of *God*, makes this two words in an ordinary construction. The accent, however, makes it a compound.] Earnest money; fastening penny.

Come, strike me luck with earnest, and draw the writings.—There's a *God's penny* for thee.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Scornful Lady.

Gódward. *adv.* In the direction of God: (in the following extract the *to* is tautological; *ward*, in itself, being sufficient to indicate direction).

And such trust have we through Christ to *Godward*.—2 *Corinthians*, iii. 4.

Gódwards. *adj.* Godward.

What the eye of a bat is to the sun, the same is all human understanding to *Godwards*.—*Howell, Letters*, ii. 11.

Gódwit. *s.* [?] Native grallatorial bird of the genus Limosa.

My foot-boy shall eat pheasants, calver'd salmons,
Knots, lampreys, *godwits*. *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

Nor ortolans nor *godwits* crown'd his board.
Cowley.

Goel. *adj.* [Danish, *gule* = yellow.] Yellow. *Rare.*

In March at the furthest, dry season or wet,
Hop-roots so well chosen let skilful go set;
The *goeler* and younger, the better I love;
Well gutted and pared, the better they prove.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Góer. *s.* One who, or that which, goes.

1. In the way of ordinary gait or movement.

The earl was so far from being a good dancer, that he was no graceful *goer*.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

2. With special application to a horse, either in respect to action or pace.

Is the rough French horse brought to the door?
They say he is a high *goer*. I shall soon try his mettle.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Cupid's Revenge.*

3. Foot. *Rare.*

A double mantle, cast
Athwart his shoulders, his faire *goers* grac'd
With fitted shoes. *Chapman.*

4. In the following extracts the specification of the import lies in the *adverb*: (compare the last two with Gobetween).

I would they were in Africk both together,
Myself by with a needle, that I might prick
The *goer back*. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, i. 2.

Such a man
Might be a copy to these younger times;
Which, follow'd well, would now demonstrate them
But *goers backward*.
Id., All's well that ends well, i. 2.

Let all pitiful *goers-between* be called to the world's end after my name, call them all Pandars.—*Id., Troilus and Cressida*, iii. 2.

Nothing could hurt either of us so much as the intervening officious impertinence of those *goers between* us, who in England pretend to intimacies with you, and in Ireland to intimacies with me.—*Pope, Letter to Swift.*

Goety. *s.* [Gr. γοητεία = enchantment, magic, sleight of hand.] Magic. *Rare; accentuation unascertained.*

Porphyry and some others did distinguish these two sorts, so as to condemn indeed the grosser, which they called magick or *goety*.—*Haliiwell, Melampronœa*, p. 51: 1681.

Goff. *s.* [?] In *Husbandry*. Mow, or cock. *Rare.*

He was in his labour stacking up a *goff* of corn.—*Fox, cited by Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses*, i. 592.

Gog. *s.* [?] Haste; desire to go.

You have put me into such a *gog* of going, I would not stay for all the world.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit without Money.*

Góggle. *v. n.* [?] Stare in a goggling manner; strain or roll the eyes.

Inflam'd all over with disgrace,
To be seen by her in such a place,
Which made him hang his head and scowl,
And wink and *goggle* like an owl.
Butler, Hudibras.

Smallbones . . . sprang up the ladder with one bound, his hair flying in every direction, his eyes *goggling*, and his mouth wide open: lifting his hands over his head, and pausing as if for breath, the lad exclaimed with a solemn, sepulchral voice, 'By all the devils in hell, he's come again!'—*Marryat, Snarleyyow*, vol. ii. ch. ii.

Góggle. *v. a.* Give a goggling character to an eye or the expression of a face.

Góggle. *s.*

1. Stare; bold or strained look.

Others will have such a divided face between a devout *goggle* and an inviting glance, that the unnatural mixture will make the best look to be at that time ridiculous.—*Lord Halifax.*

2. In the *plural* only, both blinds for horses that are apt to take fright and glasses worn

by persons to defend the eyes from dust or the heat of the sun; sometimes applied, ludicrously, to spectacles.

3. In the *plural.* Goggle-eyed person; stupid starer.

Do ye stare *goggles?* I hope to make winter boots of thy hide yet.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Knight of Malta.*

Goggle. *adj.* Staring; having full eyes.

Frowning he enters . . .
And louring on me with the *goggle* eye.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 427.

Give him admonition to forsake his sawcy glavering grace, and his *goggle* eye.—*B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

That rolls one *goggle* eye in its vast brow,
Like a grim Cyclop.
Sir R. Fanshawe, Translation of Guarini's Pastor Fido, p. 113.

Goggle-eyed. *adj.* Having eyes ready to start, as it were, out of the head.

They are deformed, unnatural, or lame: and very unseemly to look upon, except to men that be *goggle-eyed* themselves.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Every lover admires his mistress, though she be very deformed, . . . bald, *goggle-eyed*, blear-eyed, or with staring eyes, heavy, dull, hollow-eyed, black or yellow about the eyes, or squint-eyed.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 524.

Góggled. *part. adj.* Prominent; staring.

Ugly faced, with long black hair, *goggled* eyes, wide-mouthed.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 50.

Góggling. *part. adj.* Goggle.

A hugye giaunt stiffe and starke,
All foule of limbe and lere,
Two *goggling* eyen like fire.
Bishop Percy, Reliques of Ancient Poetry, Sir Cauline.

Such sight have they that see with *goggling* eyes.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, b. ii.

Nor sighs, nor groans, nor *goggling* eyes did want.
Dryden.

Góing. *verbal abs.*

1. Act of walking.

When nobles are their taylors' tutors,
No hereticks burnt, but wenches suitors,
Then comes the time, who lives to see't,
That *going* shall be us'd with feet.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 2.

2. Departure.

Thy *going* is not lonely; with thee goes
Thy husband; him to follow thou art bound.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 290.

3. Pace.

The next day I pursued my journey, rattled through Cheltenham . . . reached Gloucester by half-past three, and found myself housed at the Angel at Abergavenny a little before nine, having done my ninety-three miles in eleven hours and a half, which, in these parts, I call *going*.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. ii. ch. ii.

4. Proceeding; series of conduct: (plural with *on*, as *goings-on*).

His eyes are upon the ways of man, and he seeth all his *goings*.—*Job*, xxxiv. 21.

5. Pregnancy.

The time of death has a far greater latitude than that of our birth; most women coming, according to their reckoning, within the compass of a fortnight; that is, the twentieth part of their *going*.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

Goître. *s.* [Fr.] Wen in the neck; hypertrophied form of the thyroid gland; swelling under the neck.

Most of them [the iguanas] have a *goitre*, or dewlap, under the throat.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animale.*

Gold. *s.* [A.S.]

1. Metal so called.

Gold hath three natures: greatness of weight, closeness of parts, fixation, pliantness or softness, immunity from rust, and the colour or tincture of yellow.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Money.

The old man's god, his *gold*, has won upon her.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Little Thief.

3. Flower. Goldilocks.

The crimsin darnell flower, the bluebottle, and *gold*,
Which, though esteem'd but weeds, yet for their dainty hews
And for their scent not ill, they for this purpose use.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song 15.

Góldbeater. *s.* [*beater*, perhaps, is from the German *arbeiten* = labour, work, as much as from the English *beat.*] One who prepares gold for gilding and similar applications by reducing it to a foil or leaf.

Our *goldbeaters* . . . scruple not to employ coined gold; and that the mint-masters are wont to alloy with copper or silver, to make the coin more stiff, and less subject to be wasted by attrition.—*Boyle.*

Goldbeater's skin [is] the intestinum rectum of an ox, which *goldbeaters* lay between the leaves of their metal while they beat it, whereby the membrane is reduced thin, and made fit to apply to cuts or small fresh wounds, as is now the common practice.—*Quincy.*

When your gillyflowers blow, if they break the pod, open it with a penknife at each division, as low as the flower has burst it, and bind it about with a narrow slip of *goldbeater's* skin, which moisten with your tongue, and it will stick together.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Gólden. *adj.*

1. Made of gold.

The *golden* image that Nebuchadnezzar the king hath set up.—*Daniel*, iii. 5.

2. Shining; bright; splendid; resplendent.

So sweet a kiss the *golden* sun gives not
To those fresh morning drops upon the rose;
As thy eye-beams, when their fresh rays have smote
The night of dew that on my cheeks down flows.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, iv. 3: verses.

To her hard yoke you must hereafter bow,
Howe'er she shines all *golden* to you now. *Dryden.*

And see the guardian angels of the good,
Reclining soft on many a *golden* cloud. *Rowe.*

3. Yellow; of the colour of gold.

Golden russeting hath a gold-coloured coat under a russet hair, and its flesh of a yellow colour.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

4. Excellent; valuable.

I have bought
Golden opinions from all sorts of people,
Which would be worn now in their newest gloss,
Not cast aside so soon. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 7.

That verse which they commonly call *golden*, has two substantives and two adjectives, with a verb betwixt them to keep the peace.—*Dryden.*

Thence arises that *golden* rule, of dealing with others as we would have others deal with us.—*Watts, Logick.*

5. Happy; resembling the age of gold.

Many young gentlemen flock to him every day, and fleet the time carelessly, as they did in the *golden* world.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, i. 1.

Golden number. Number which shows the year of the moon's cycle.

This was invented, long before our Saviour's nativity, by Meton the Athenian, from whence it was styled the Metonic cycle; till afterwards it changed its name, being either from its great usefulness in ascertaining the moon's age, or else from its being written in letters of gold, called the *golden number*; though sometimes, for the first of these reasons, it is called the cycle of the moon.—*Wheatly, Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer.*

Golden-eye. *s.* Duck so called; Anas clangula (whence the epithet in the extract).

Here dull and hopeless he'd lie down and trace
How sidelong crabs had scrawl'd their crooked race;
Or sadly listen to the tuneless cry
Of fishing gull or clanging *golden-eye*;
What time the sea-birds to the marsh would come,
And the loud bittern, from its bulrush home,
Gave from the salt-ditch side the bellowing boom.
Crabbe, The Borough.

Góldenly. *adv.* In a golden manner.

My brother Jaques he keeps at school, and report speaks *goldenly* of his profit.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, i. 1.

Góldfinch. *s.* Native songbird so called (Fringilla Carduelis).

Of singing birds they have linnets, *goldfinches*, ruddocks, Canary-birds, blackbirds, thrushes, and divers others.—*Carew.*

A *goldfinch* there I saw, with gaudy pride
Of painted plumes, that hopp'd from side to side.
Dryden.

Góldfinder. *s.* One who finds gold: (often used *figuratively*, and applied to nightmen, privies being also called *goldmines*).

As our *gold-finders*, they have the honour in the night and darkness to thrive in stench and excrements.—*Felltham, Resolves.* (Ord MS.)

With the accent on the *second* syllable.

His empty paunch that he might fill,
He suck'd his vittals through a quill;
Untouch'd it pass'd between his grinders,
Or't had been happy for *goldfinders.* *Swift.*

Góldfish. *s.* Golden-coloured fish, akin to the carp, so called (Cyprinus auratus).

I have examined the development of the opercular bone in young *gold-fish* and carp, and I find that it is effected in precisely the same manner as that of the frontal and parietal bones.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. vi.

Góldfoil. *s.* Foil of gold.

Of the same earth or stone he maketh sack cloath, royce, and leaves of *goldfoyle*, as no man would deeme to have come of so gross a matter.—*Trewnesse of Christian Religion*, 156. (Ord MS.)

Góldilocks. *s.* Native plant so called, commonly identified with the Ranunculus *auricomus* (*aurum* = gold + *coma* = hair), but more probably a translation of *Chrysocoma* (χρυσὸς = gold + κόμη = hair); and, if so, more appropriate to the *Chrysocoma Linosyris.*

Fair ox-eye, *goldylocks*, and columbine.
B. Jonson.

Góldproof. *adj.* Proof against the influence, or able to resist the temptation, of gold.

This is most strange: Art thou *goldproof?*
There's for thee.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Maid's Tragedy.

Góldsmith. *s.* Worker in gold; dealer in articles made of gold; before the establishment of banks the word was nearly synonymous with dealer in money.

Neither chain nor *goldsmith* came to me.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, iv. 1.

They [bankers] were a tribe that had risen and grown up in Cromwell's time, and never were heard of before the late troubles, till when the whole trade of money had passed through the hands of the scriveners: they were for the most part *goldsmiths*, men known to be so rich, and of so good reputation, that all the money of the kingdom would be trusted or deposited in their hands.—*Lord Clarendon, Life*, iii. 597.

The *goldsmith* or scrivener, who takes all your fortune to dispose of, when he has beforehand resolved to break the following day, does surely deserve the gallows.—*Swift.*

Borrowed 500*l.* of a *goldsmith* upon my ticket.—*Spectator*, no. 14.

Golf. *s.* [German direct, *kolbe*; Swedish, *kolf* = club.] At present, Scotch (rather than English) game so called.

Golf was a fashionable game among the nobility at the commencement of the seventeenth century, and it was one of the exercises with which prince Henry, eldest son to James the first, occasionally amused himself.—*Strutt, Sports and Pastimes of the People of England.*

Golf and foot-ball appear to have been prohibited in Scotland by king James the second in 1457.—*Brand, Observations on popular Antiquities.*

In one of the caricatures of this period, Lord Sandwich is represented with a bat in his hand, in allusion we are told to his fondness for cricket; but it is a curved piece of wood, much more resembling that with which *golf* is played. And the same peculiarly-shaped instrument is put into the hand of a cricket-loving lady in a print of 1778 (Miss Wicket and Miss Trigger). What is the date of the bat used now?—*Quarterly Review*, January, 1866, p. 232.

Goll. *s.* [?] Hand; paw; claw. *Obsolete.*

They set hands, and Mopsa put her golden *golls* among them; and blind fortune, that saw not the colour of them, gave her the pre-eminence.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Make 'em hold up their spread *golls.*—*B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

Wish her
To wash her hands in bran or flour;
And do you, in like manner, scour
Your dirty *golls.* *Cotton, Virgil Travestied*, b. iv.

Golóre. *adj.* [Gaelic, *go leoir*; the ordinary spelling with *-a-* (*galore*) being exceptionable.] Enough. *Slang.*

Golóshes. *s.* [?] Overshoes.

I can assure you that the dirt of our streets is not quite over his shoes, so that he can walk dry. If he would wear *goloshes*, as I do, he would have no cause of complaint.—*Sheridan, To Mrs. Whiteway, Swift*, xix. 227. (Ord MS.)

To all this must be added, the vast skill that is required in tendering a visit with approved and modish accuracy; that it be done punctually . . . that the *goloshoes* be left in their true and proper place . . . that the footboy be expert in observing his tutored distance!—*Echard, Grounds and Reasons of the Contempt of the Clergy inquired into*, p. 158.

Gom. *s.* [A.S. *guma.*] Person. *Obsolete.*

Say you, sir?
I'll try your ladyship, faith. Lady, well met.—
I do not think so, sir.—A scornful *gom.*
The Widow.

Góndola. *s.* [Italian.] Venetian barge.

He saw did swim
Along the shore, as swift as glance of eye,
A little *gondelay*, bedecked trim
With boughs and arbours woven cunningly.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

In a *gondola* were seen together Lorenzo and his amorous Jessica.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, ii. 8.

As with *gondolas* and men, his
Good excellence, the duke of Venice,
Sails out, and gives the gulph a ring. *Prior.*
Didst ever see a *gondola?* for fear
You should not, I'll describe it you exactly;
'Tis a long covered boat that's common here,
Carved at the prow, built lightly, but compactly.
Row'd by two rowers, each call'd 'gondolier,'
It glides along the water looking blackly,
Just like a coffin clapt in a canoe,
Where none can make out what you say or do.
Byron, Beppo, 19.

Gondolier. *s.* Rower of a gondola.

Your fair daughter,
Transported with no worse nor better guard,
But with a knave of hire, a *gondolier,*
To the gross clasps of a lascivious Moor.
Shakespear, Othello, i. 1.

In Venice Tasso's echoes are no more,
And silent rows the songless *gondolier.*
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 3.

Then rest thee here, my *gondolier,*
Hush! hush! for up I go,
To climb yon light balcony's height
While thou keep'st watch below.
O did we take for heaven above
But half the pains that we
Take night and day for woman's love,
What angels we should be! *Moore, National Airs.*

Gónfalon. *s.* [Italian, *gonfalone.*] Ensign; standard.

Ten thousand thousand ensigns high advanc'd,
Standards and *gonfalons,* 'twixt van and rear,
Stream in the air. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* v. 588.

Gonfaloníer. *s.* Chief standard-bearer.

Had she not [Florence] her private councils debating, her great council resolving, and her magistrates executing? Was not the rotation, too, provided for by the annual election of her *gonfalonier?*—*Bishop Wren, Monarchy Asserted,* ch. x.: 1659.

Gong. *s.* [?] Draught; privy; jakes.

And al this persecucion was for on Arrian, which deyed at Constantinople ful schamefully. For as he went to cherch, with his clientes and mech pride, there fell upon him an appetite for to go to a sege; and with his issew went alle the guttes oute of his wombe down into the *gong.*—*Capgrave, Chronicle of England,* anno 5228.

Gong. *s.* [from the Chinese.] Metal tambourine so called.

The Chinese believe that during eclipses of the sun and moon these celestial bodies are attacked by a great serpent, to drive away which they strike their *gongs* or brazen drums.—*Douce, Illustrations of Shakespear,* i. 29.

Cymbals, *gongs,* and the tamtam of the Chinese are made with an alloy of one hundred of copper and about twenty-five of tin.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Goniómeter. *s.* [Gr. γωνία = angle, μετρέω = measure.] Instrument for measuring the angles of crystals.

The *goniometer* . . . is indispensable to the mineralogist.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Gonorrhéa. *s.* [Gr. γόνος = semen, ῥέω = flow.] In *Medicine.* Clap.

Rauty mummy or stone mummy grows on the tops of high rocks: they powder and boil it in milk, and then give it to stop *gonorrhœas.*—*Woodward.*

Good. *adj.* [A.S.] (has neither Comparative nor Superlative degree; *better* and *best* being from a wholly different root.)

1. Deserving of approbation generally: (opposed to *bad*).

God saw every thing that he had made, and behold it was very *good.*—*Genesis,* i. 31.

A universe of death! which God by curse
Created evil; for evil only *good.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 623.

2. Proper; fit for, adapted or conducive to, any particular object, the substantive to which it applies being a means to an end: (common in construction with verbs and verbal abstracts, as *good to work with, good to eat, good for eating*).

Amongst a man's peers a man shall be sure of familiarity, and therefore it is *good* a little to keep state: amongst a man's inferiors one shall be sure of reverence, and therefore it is *good* a little to be familiar.—*Bacon.*

If you think *good,* give Martius leave.—*Id.*

The water of Nilus is sweeter than other waters in taste, and it is excellent *good* for the stone and hypochondriack melancholy.—*Id., Natural and Experimental History.*

Of herbs and plants some are *good* to eat raw; as lettuce, endive, and purslane.—*Ibid.*

It was a *good* time to comply with the importunity of the gentlemen of Sussex.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

A man first builds a country seat,
Then finds the walls not *good* to eat. *Prior.*

We discipline betimes those other creatures we would make useful and *good* for somewhat.—*Locke.*

Good, gentle friend, how went the day?—
Good I am called at trumpet's sound,
And *good* when goblets dance the round,
Though gentle ne'er was joined till now
With rugged Bertram's breast and brow.
Sir W. Scott, Rokeby, i. 12-13.

3. Sound; not false; not fallacious; valid.

He is resolved now to shew how slight the propositions were which Luther let go for *good.*—*Bishop Atterbury.*

4. Unimpaired; undamaged.

He also bartered away plums, that would have rotted in a week, for nuts, that would last *good* for his eating a whole year.—*Locke.*

5. Adequate; considerable.

The plant having a great stalk and top, doth prey upon the grass a *good* way about, by drawing the juice of the earth from it.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

A *good* while ago God made choice that the Gentiles by my mouth should hear the word.—*Acts,* xv. 7.

We may suppose a great many degrees of littleness and lightness in these earthy particles, so as many of them might float in the air a *good* while, like exhalations before they fell down.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

They held a *good* share of civil and military employments during the whole time of the usurpation.—*Swift.*

6. Having adequate commercial means; able to fulfil engagements.

Antonio is a *good* man . . . my meaning, in saying that he is a *good* man, is to have you understand me that he is sufficient.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice,* i. 3.

I'm call'd for now in haste by master Meercraft,
To trust master Fitz-dottrel, a *good* man;
I have enquir'd him; eighteen hundred a year.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass.

7. Kind; favourable; loving; well disposed; polite: (as in 'You are very *good*;' with which 'very *kind*' is almost convertible).

But the men were very *good* unto us, and we were not hurt.—1 *Samuel,* xxv. 15.

Truly God is *good* to Israel, even to such as are of a clean heart.—*Psalms,* lxxiii. 1.

8. To be relied or depended upon for any special purpose.

I could not make out why my charming widow had asked him. I now found out he was *good* for singing; and these three sang—and nothing was more popular in those times—Moore's 'O Lady fair.'—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney,* vol. ii. ch. iv.

9. *Expletive,* or with a power of adding strength to the noun which it precedes.

Love no man in *good* earnest, nor no further in sport neither, than with safety of a pure blush thou may'st in honour come off again.—*Shakespear, As you like it,* i. 2.

10. *Ludicrous.*

As for all other *good* women that love to do but little work, how handsome it is to louse themselves in the sunshine, they that have been but a while in Ireland can well witness.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Why look where he comes; and my *good* man too; he's as far from jealousy as I am from giving him cause.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor,* ii. 1.

She had left the *good* man at home, and brought away her gallant.—*Addison, Spectator.*

With *as* both before and after. Equivalent to; no worse than.

Therefore sprang there even of one, and him *as good as* dead, so many as the stars of the sky in multitude.—*Hebrews,* xi. 12.

He sharply reproved them as men of no courage, which, being many times *as good as* in possession of the victory, had most cowardly turned their backs upon their enemies.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

The master will be *as good as* his word, for his own business.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

If they had held their royalties by that title, either there must have been but one sovereign over them all, or else every father of a family had been *as good* a prince, and had *as good* a claim to royalty *as* these.—*Locke.*

With *make.*

a. Give validity to anything; establish; maintain.

There died upon the place all the chieftains, all *making good* the fight without any ground given.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

I farther will maintain
Upon his bad life to *make* all this *good.*
Shakespear, Richard II. i. 1.

To *make good* this explication of the article, it will be necessary to prove that the church, which our Saviour founded and the apostles gathered, was to receive a constant and perpetual accession.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed.*

These propositions I shall endeavour to *make good.*—*Bishop Smalridge.*

While she so far extends her grace,
She *makes* but *good* the promise of her face. *Waller.*

b. Supply.

Every distinct being has somewhat peculiar to itself, to *make good* in one circumstance what it wants in another.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

He without fear a dangerous war pursues;
As honour made him first the danger choose,
So still he *makes* it *good* on virtue's score. *Dryden.*

With *sooth.* Really; seriously.

What, must I hold a candle to my shames?
They in themselves, *good sooth,* are too too light.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 6.

With *time.*

a. Not too fast.

In *good time,* replies another, you have heard them dispute against a vacuum in the schools.—*Collier, On Human Reason.*

b. Opportunely.

Fye, what a slug is Hastings, that he comes not
To tell us whether they will come or no.—
And in *good time* here comes the sweating lord.
Shakespear, Richard III. ii. 1.

Good. *s.*

1. That which contributes to happiness or virtue: (as opposed to *bad,* an element in misery or vice).

Nature in man's heart her laws doth pen,
Prescribing truth to wit, and *good* to will.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

The lessening or escaping of evil is to be reckoned under the notion of *good*: the lessening or loss of *good* is to be reckoned under the notion of evil.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

O sons, like one of us is man become,
To know both *good* and evil, since his taste
Of that defended fruit, but let him boast
His knowledge of *good* lost, and evil got,
Happier had it suffic'd him to have known
Good by itself, and evil not at all.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 84.

Love with fear the only God,
Merciful over all his works, with *good*
Still overcoming evil. *Ibid.* xii. 564.

God is also in sleep, and dreams advise,
Which he hath sent propitious, some great *good*
Presaging. *Ibid.* xii. 612.

Not only carnal *good* from evil does not justify; but no *good,* no not a purposed *good,* can make evil *good.*—*Holyday.*

By *good,* I question not but *good,* morally so called, 'bonum honestum' ought, chiefly at least, to be understood; and that the *good* of profit or pleasure, the 'bonum utile,' or 'jucundum,' hardly come into any account here.—*South, Sermons.*

Nor holds this earth a more deserving knight
For virtue, valour, and for noble blood,
Truth, honour, all that is compriz'd in *good.*
Dryden.

This caution will have also this *good* in it, that it will put them upon considering, and teach them the necessity of examining more than they do.—*Locke.*

Good is what is apt to cause or increase pleasure, or diminish pain in us: or else to procure or preserve us the possession of any other *good,* or absence of any evil.—*Id.*

2. Result of laudable moral qualities or actions.

Depart from evil and do *good.*—*Psalms,* xxxiv. 14.

3. Advancement; advantage; prosperity.

If he had employ'd
Those excellent gifts of fortune and of nature
Unto the *good,* not ruin, of the state.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

Refuse to leave thy destin'd charge too soon,
And for the church's *good* defer thy own. *Prior.*

4. Goods.

Moreover, because I have set my affection to the house of my God, I have of mine own proper *good,* of gold and silver, which I have given to the house of my God, over and above all that I have prepared for the holy house, even three thousand talents of gold.—1 *Chronicles,* xxix. 3.

For any good. On any account.

Sir Thomas More hearing one tell a monstrous lie, said I would not *for any good* heare him say his creed, least it should seeme a lie.—*Copley, Wit's Fits and Fancies*: 1614. (Nares by H. & W.)

For good and all. Completely; in earnest; wholly.

No, no, no, no, no kissing at all;
I'll not kiss till I kiss you *for good and all.*
Newest Academy of Compliments.
(Nares by H. & W.)

The good woman never died after this, till she came to die *for good and all.*—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Now though this was exceeding kind in her, yet, as my good woman said to her, unless she resolved

to keep me *for good and all*, she would do the little gentleman more harm than good.—*Fortunes of Moll Flanders*: 1722. (Nares by H. & W.)

I missed the fit *for good and all*, though I did not recover my full strength for some weeks after.—*De Foe, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*

Good now. Phrase recommending patience.

Good now, sit down. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, i. 1.

Good-now, good-now, how your devotions jump with mine.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

Do one good. Gratify.

Let me play the lion too: I will roar, that I will *do* any man's heart *good* to hear me.—*Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream*, i. 2.

He wav'd indifferently 'twixt *doing* them neither *good* nor harm.—*Id., Coriolanus*, ii. 2.

Good. *v. a.* Improve; manure. *Rare.*

A fruitful hill not by nature, but by grace: nature was like itself in it, in the world: God hath taken it from the barren downs, and *gooded* it.—*Bishop Hall, Fast Sermon*: 1628.

The husbandman looks not for a crop in the wild desart; but where he hath *gooded*, and plowed, and eared, and sown, why should he not look for an harvest?—*Id., Remains*, p. 121.

Good. *adv.* Well.

The pilot must intend some port before he steers his course, or he had as *good* leave his vessel to the direction of the winds, and the government of the waves.—*South, Sermons.*

Without good nature and gratitude, men had as *good* live in a wilderness as in a society.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Good speed. Two words rather than a compound: its elements, supposing there is no confusion, being *good*, and *speed*. In the first extract the construction is that of a verb, and *good speed* = wish me good speed. In the second the combination is that of an ordinary substantive and adjective. The instance, however, of Good-bye = *God-be-wi-ye*, suggests the likelihood of the true form being Godspeed, though of course both are possible.

And so *good-speed* me.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Maid of the Mill.

I know, downe I must;
And *good-speed* send me. *Middleton, The Witch.*

Good-bye. [*God be wi' (with) ye.*]

Say, bid, good-bye. Take leave.

When I was a young girl we used to console the Lizzies, and 'Tildas, and Sophies, who bid *good-by* to their teens without getting married, by telling them that they were only waiting for Mr. Right to come, and that he would be sure to come some day. —*G. A. Sala, Dutch Pictures, The late Mr. D——.*

Goódfellow. *s.* As an element in the name Robin *Goodfellow*, this is a compound rather than two words. Otherwise, it is two words rather than a compound.

Goódfellow. *v. a.* Call by the name of, or welcome as, a good fellow, or boon companion.

Let me rather be disliked for not being a beast, than be *good-fellowed* with a hug for being one. Some laugh at me for being sober, and I laugh at them for being drunk.—*Fellthame, Resolves*, i. 84.

Goódhumoured. *part. pref.* [In the previous editions the accent is on the second syllable (*good-húmoured*), in which case the result is two words rather than a true compound. The pronunciation, however, here indicated, is by no means uncommon. Hence, the true view of the combination is that it gives two forms; (1) a pair of words, and (2) a compound. The latter only has its place in a dictionary. Hence, *good-húmour, good-húmoured, good-mánners, good-mórrow, good-nature, good-náturedly, good-sénse, good-will*, all of which are to be found in the previous editions, are omitted.] Having a good humour.

Give a glass to each *goodhumoured* fellow.
Old Song.

Goóding. *s.* See extract.

To go a *gooding*, is a custom observed in several parts of England on St. Thomas's day by women only, who ask alms, and in return for them wish all that is good, such as a happy new year, &c., to their benefactors, sometimes presenting them also with sprigs of ever-greens. In some parts of Surrey and Kent the custom is thus kept up; and in other counties *gooding* is the word, among the poor, for collecting before Christmas what may enable them to keep the festival.—*Todd.*

Goódliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Goodly; beauty.

She sung this song with a voice no less beautiful to his ears, than her *goodliness* was full of harmony to his eyes.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The stateliness of houses, the *goodliness* of trees, when we behold them, delighteth the eye.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Goódly. *adj.* Having the real or approximate attribute of goodness; often applied to outward appearance; well-favoured; fine looking; showy; excellent.

A prince of a *goodly* aspect, and the more *goodly* by a grave majesty, wherewith his mind did deck his outward graces.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Rebekah took *goodly* raiment of her eldest son Esau, and put them upon Jacob.—*Genesis*, xxvii. 15.

England was a peaceable kingdom, and but lately inured to the mild and *goodly* government of the Confessor.—*Spenser.*

We have many *goodly* days to see.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 4.

There are other points of faith wherewith religion is now of late times inlarged, as transubstantiation, purgatory, the pope's primacie, a whole dozen of these *goodly* articles hath the Tridentine Councell created in this decayed age of the world, lest the fathers of Italy should seeme to come short of the apostles, and the pope of Christ.—*Bishop Hall, No Peace with Rome.* (Ord MS.)

Not long since walking in the field,
My nurse and I, we there beheld
A *goodly* fruit, which, tempting me,
I would have pluck'd. *Waller.*

How full of ornament is all I view
In all its parts! and seems as beautiful as new:
O *goodly* order'd work! O power divine!
Of thee I am, and what I am is thine! *Dryden.*

His eldest born, a *goodly* youth to view,
Excell'd the rest in shape and outward shew;
Fair, tall, his limbs with due proportion join'd,
But of a heavy, dull, degen'rate mind.
Id., Cymon and Iphigenia.

Round as a globe, and liquor'd every chink,
Goodly and great he sails behind his link.
Id., Absalom and Achitophel.

Used *adverbially.*

There Alma, like a virgin queen most bright,
Doth flourish in all beauty excellent;
And to her guests doth bounteous banquet dight,
Attempered *goodly* well for health and for delight.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Goódlihead. *s.* Grace; goodness. *Obsolete.*

For this, and many more such outrage,
Craving your *goodlyhead* to asswage
The ranckorous rigour of his might.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, February.

Goódman. *s.*

1. Master of the house; husband: (often two words).

The *goodman* of this house was Dolon hight.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 6, 32.

Let us solace ourselves with loves: for the *goodman* is not at home.—*Proverbs*, vii. 19.

If the *goodman* of the house had known in what watch the thief would come, he would have watched, and would not have suffered his house to be broken up.—*Matthew*, xxiv. 43.

The *goodman* himself must draw the liquor.
Purchas, Pilgrimages, p. 222: 1617.

The vow she made unto her *goodman*.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 622.

When the *goodman* mends his armour,
And trims his helmet's plume;
When the *goodwife's* shuttle merrily
Goes flashing through the loom;
With weeping and with laughter,
Still is the story told,
How well Horatius kept the bridge,
In the brave days of old.
Macaulay, Lays of Ancient Rome, Horatius.

2. As an appellation or humble title: (rarely two words).

How now, what's the matter? part.—
With you, *goodman* boy, if you please: come, I'll flesh ye. *Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 2.

Nay, hear you, *goodman* delver. *Id., Hamlet*, v. 1.

But see the sun-beams bright to labour warn,
And gild the thatch of *goodman* Hodge's barn.
Gay, Pastorals.

Old *goodman* Dobson of the green,
Remembers he the trees has seen.
Swift, Baucis and Philemon.

Goodnatured. *adj.* For its use as a compound rather than two words, see Good-humoured. In the *Goódnatured* Man, the title of a comedy by Goldsmith, the accent is on the first syllable, i. e. is that of a compound.

Goódness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Good.

If for anything he loved greatness, it was because therein he might exercise his *goodness*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

There is in all things an appetite or desire, whereby they incline to something which they may be; all which perfections are contained under the general name of *goodness*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

All made very particular relations of the strength of the Scots army, the excellent discipline that was observed in it, and the *goodness* of the men.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Nobody can say that tobacco of the same *goodness* is risen in respect of itself: one pound of the same *goodness* will never exchange for a pound and a quarter of the same *goodness*.—*Locke.*

Goods. *s.*

1. Movables in the way of furniture.

That giv'st to such a guest
As my poore selfe, of all thy *goods* the best.
Chapman.

2. Personal or movable estate in the way of chattels.

That a writ be su'd against you,
To forfeit all your *goods*, lands, tenements,
Castles, and whatsoever.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

This hinders nothing the proceedings of the civil courts, which respect the temporal punishment upon body and *goods*.—*Leslie.*

3. Wares; freight; merchandise.

Her majesty, when the *goods* of our English merchants were attached by the duke of Alva, arrested likewise the *goods* of the Low Dutch here in England.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

Sallee, that scorn'd all pow'r and laws of men,
Goods with their owners hurrying to their den.
Waller.

The delivery of *goods* at the place of destination is, in general, necessary to entitle the owner to freight. —*M'Culloch, Dictionary of Commerce*, v. *Freight.*

Freightage is paid for that part of the *goods* which is delivered when part has been either thrown overboard or taken by the enemy.—*Ibid.*

Goodtempered. *adj.* For its use as a compound rather than two words, see Good-humoured.

Goódwife. *s.* Mistress of a family or house. *Obsolete.*

Which is an ordinary passion amongst our *goodwives*; if their husband tarry out a day longer than his appointed time, or break his hour, they take on presently with sighs and tears; he is either robbed or dead!—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 161.

By this had chanticleer the village cocke
Bidden the *good-wife* for her maids to knocke.
W. Browne.

It serves the maiden female crew,
The ladies and the *good-wives* too. *Sir J. Suckling.*
(See, also, under Goodman.)

Goodwoman. *s.* [probably two words.] Goodwife. *Obsolete.*

She who neglected her kitchen-garden (for that was still the *goodwoman's* province) was never reputed a tolerable huswife.—*Evelyn, Acetaria.*

Goody, *good-woman*, gossip, n'aunt, forsooth,
Or dame, the sole additions she did hear.
Shenstone, Schoolmistress

Goódy. *s.* Abbreviation of Goodwife.

Soft, *goody* sheep, then said the fox, not so;
Unto the king so rash you may not go.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.

Swarm'd on a rotten stick the bees I spy'd,
Which erst I saw when *goody* Dobson dy'd.
Gay, Pastorals.

Plain *goody* would no longer down;
'Twas madam in her grogram gown.
Swift, Baucis and Philemon.

Goody-goodies. *s.* Sweetmeats.

Where there are little masters and misses in a house, they are usually great impediments to the diversions of the servants; the only remedy is to bribe them with *goody-goodies*, that they may not tell tales to papa and mamma.—*Swift, Advice to Servants.* (Ord MS.)

Goódyship. *s.* Rank or denomination of Goody. *Rare.*

The more shame for her *goodyship*,
To give so near a friend the slip. *Butler, Hudibras.*

Goose. *s.* pl. *geese.* [A.S. *gós.*]

1. Native bird, both wild and domesticated, so called, of the genus Anser.

Since I plucked *geese*, played truant, and whipped top, I knew not what it was to be beaten till lately. —*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 1.

Nor watchful dogs, nor the more wakeful *geese*,
Disturb with mighty noise the sacred peace.
Dryden.

2. Tailor's iron.

Come in, tailor: here you may roast your *goose*.—*Shakespear, Macbeth*, ii. 3.

Cook one's goose. Do for one. *Your goose is cooked* = you are done for, in the sense of 'Your business is settled.' *Colloquial* or *slang*. The following refinement upon the ordinary interpretation (whatever that may be) is held by others besides the editor. *To cook a goose* is to *roast a martyr*. Such is the hypothesis. That the *h* and *g* are interchanged with one another in certain Sclavonic dialects in and on the confines of Bohemia is well known. Hence, the name of *Huss*, the martyr, would reach the Germans of Saxony and Silesia under the form of *Guss* (*Goose*). That a *goose* is found in many of the engravings of Luther is also well known; as is the fact that its import is to suggest the fate of *Huss* or *Guss*. The same explanation applies to the *Goose and Gridiron*, as the sign of an inn.

Goóseberry. *s.* [German, *krausbeere, kräuselbeere.*] Native fruit so called (Ribes grossularia).

August has upon his arm a basket of all manner of ripe fruits; as pears, plums, apples, *gooseberries*. —*Peacham.*

Goósecap. *s.* Simpleton.

Why what a *goosecap* would'st thou make me!
Beaumont and Fletcher, Beggar's Bush.

Goósecorn. *s.* Coarse kind of native rush so called.

Goosecorn, from its growth on commons where geese feed, and the grain-like appearance of its capsules.—*Dr. A. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants.*

Goósefoot. *s.* Native plant of the genus Chenopodium (Gr. χὴν = goose + πούς, ποδὸς = foot), which it translates.

Goosefoot or sowbane.—*Cole, Adam in Eden*, ch. cccix.

Goosefoot, from the shape of the leaf.—*Dr. A. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants.*

Goósegrass. *s.* [second element *grass*; perhaps *grease*.] Native plant so called. Its application is very uncertain. The Potentilla anserina is certainly connected with the *goose*; partly from the colour of its leaves being like that of the dung of the goose, and partly from its growth on the sides of ponds where the soil has been trodden by geese. Gooseweed, however, is the common name for this; Silverweed the best. The *goosegrass* of the extract, or the *goosegrass* that has been connected with the tansy, is Goosetongue, which even now may be found in gardens, cultivated, like tansy, as an herb. The plant, however, to which it is most commonly attached is the Galium Aparine, Gooseshare, or Cleavers; wherein, however, its application is probably the most inaccurate. It seems to be a corruption of *crosswort*; a term which applies generally to the Galiums. From the Galium Aparine it seems to have been extended to the Asperugo procumbens. It is not wanted as a name; all the plants (with the exception of the last named, which is rare, and to which it is not very suitable) having other names more appropriate. As a synonym to Cleavers (which is a good word) it should be erased in works on the English Flora.

Goosegrass, or wild tansy, is a weed that strong clays are very subject to.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Goósequill. *s.* Quill from a goose's wing.

The legs [of a Guevi antelope] did not exceed the thickness of a large *goose-quill*.—*Swainson, History and Classification of Quadrupeds*, § 272.

Often two words: (in the following it means *pen*).

Oh, Nature's noblest work, my grey *goose quill*,
Slave of my thoughts, obedient to my will!
Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

Goósery. *s.*

1. Collection of geese.
2. Silliness, as that of a goose.

There will not want divers plain and solid men, that have learned by the experience of a good conscience what it is to be well taught, who will soon look through and through both the lofty nakedness of your latinizing barbarian, and the finical *goosery* of your neat sermon actor.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.* (Rich.)

Goóseshare. *s.* See extract; also Harif.

It is also called in English goos-heiriffe, *gooseshare*, goosegrasse, cleavers (or clivers) because they cleave close to garments; and in so[me] countryes they call the seed beggarlice.—*Cole, Adam in Eden*, clxxxvii.

Goósetongue. *s.* Native plant so called; sneezewort (Achillæa ptarmica).

Goosetongue, from its finely-serrated leaves.—*Dr. A. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants.*

Gópher. *s.* [Hebrew.] Found only in the passage given as extract and left untranslated.

Make thee an ark of *gopher* wood.—*Genesis*, vi. 14.

Gópher. *s.* [?] In *Zoology*. Species of turtle so called (Testudo Polyphemus).

Thus in the vegetable-feeding *gopher* the pancreas is $\frac{1}{1000}$ of the total weight of the animal; whilst in the carnivorous snapper it is $\frac{1}{130}$ of the total weight of the animal.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Górbelly. *s.* [see Gorrell.] Big belly; person who has one.

The belching *gorbelly* hath well nigh killed me.—*Brewer, Comedy of Lingua*, v. 2.

Górbellied. *adj.* Bearing a gorbelly.

Hang ye, *gorbellied* knaves, are you undone? No, ye fat chuffs, I would your store were here.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 2.

Gord. *s.* [?] Probably, according to Malone (note on first extract), false dice, their falseness being effected by making a cavity in them; fullams, on the contrary, being made false by loading with lead.

Let vultures gripe thy guts, for *gourd* and fullam holds.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 3.

What more should I say of false dice, of fulloms, high men, lowe men, *gourds*, and brizled dice, graners, demies, contraries.—*Greene, Art of Juggling*: 1612.

A bale of *gordes*, with as many high men as low men for passage.—*Decker, Bellman of London*: 1640.

The dry bones can reach at nothing now, but *gords* and ninepins.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Scornful Lady.*

Górdian. *adj.* [from *Gordius*, a Phrygian husbandman, made king by the oracle of Apollo; who is said to have then tied up his utensils of husbandry in his temple, in a knot so intricate that no one could find out where it began or ended. It was pretended that whoever should loose this knot should be king of all Asia. Alexander the Great, without staying to untie it, cut it with his sword. The Latin *nodus Gordianus*, or *Gordian knot*, was hence adopted to express any difficult matter; and the cutting, as opposed to the undoing, of it, its summary, though doubtfully legitimate solution.] Intricate; difficult.

Turn him to any cause of policy,
The *Gordian* knot of it he will unloose,
Familiar as his garter. *Shakespear, Henry V.* i. 1.

As slippery as the *Gordian* knot was hard.
Id., Cymbeline, ii. 2.

The binding knot of the late *Gordian* conspiracie.—*Proceedings against Garnet, &c.*, sign. S. s. 3.

Strange power of home, with how strong-twisted arms,
And *Gordian*-twined knot, dost thou enchain me!
P. Fletcher, Poesies.

What power, what force, what mighty spell, if not
Your learned hands, can loose this *Gordian* knot?
Milton, Vacation Exercise, 89.

Close the serpent sly,
Insinuating, wove with *Gordian* twine
His braided train. *Id., Paradise Lost*, iv. 347.

Morals reformed, health preserved, industry invigorated, instruction diffused, public burdens lightened, economy seated as it were upon a rock, the *gordian* knot of the Poor-laws not cut but untied, all by a simple idea in architecture.—*J. Bentham, Panopticon, or the Inspecting House*, pref.

Gore. *s.* [A.S. *gor* = wet filth.]

1. Blood effused from the body.

A grisely wound,
From which forth gush'd a stream of *gore*-blood thick,
That all her goodly garment stain'd around,
And into a deep sanguine dy'd the grassy ground.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Another's crimes the youth unhappy bore,
Glutting his father's eyes with guiltless *gore*.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Their veins, after forty days' burial, extended with blood, being opened with a lancet, have yielded a *gore* as plentiful, fresh, and thick, as that which issues from the vessels of young and sanguine persons.—*Sir P. Rycaut, Present State of the Greek and Armenian Churches*, p. 278.

2. Blood clotted or congealed.

The bloody fact
Will be aveng'd; though here thou see him die,
Rolling in dust and *gore*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 458.

His horrid beard and knotted tresses stood
Stiff with his *gore*, and all his wounds ran blood.
Sir J. Denham.

3. Dirt; mud.

As a sowe waloweth in the stynkynge *gore* pytte, or in the puddell.—*Bishop Fisher, Psalms*, p. 18.

Gore. *v. a.* [A.S. *gár* = spear, javelin.]

1. Stab; pierce.

Oh, let no noble eye profane a tear
For me, if I be *gor'd* with Mowbray's spear.
Shakespear, Richard II. i. 3.

No weaker lion's by a stronger slain;
Nor from his larger tusks the forest boar
Commission takes his brother swine to *gore*.
Tate, Translation of Juvenal.

For arms his men long pikes and jav'lins bore
And poles with pointed steel their foes in battle *gore*. *Dryden.*

2. Pierce with a horn.

Some toss'd, some *gor'd*, some trampling down he kill'd. *Dryden.*

He idly butting, feigns
His rival *gor'd* in every knotty trunk.
Thomson, Seasons, Spring.

Gore. *s.* [Dutch, *gheere.*] Corner-shaped piece let into a garment; skirt; lap.

How my bird so fayre,
That was wont to repayre,
And go in at my spare,
And creep in at my *gore*
Of my gowne before,
Flyckerynge with his wings.
Skelton, Phylyp Sparowe, 345. (ed. Dyce.)

As the *first element* in a *compound*.

Goar [is] any edging sewed upon cloth to strengthen it, according to Skinner; but rather a slip of cloth or linen, inserted in order to widen a garment in any particular place. A *goar-coat* was, in the time of queen Elizabeth, a gown or petticoat so cut, as to be very broad at the bottom, and narrow at the upper end.—*Todd.*

Gorge. *s.* [Fr. *gorge.*]

1. Throat.

There were birds also made so finely, that they did not only deceive the sight with their figures, but the hearing with their songs, which the watry instruments did make their *gorge* deliver.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

And now how abhorred in my imagination it is! my *gorge* rises at it.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, v. 1.

Her delicate tenderness will find itself abused, begin to heave the *gorge*, disrelish and abhor the Moor.—*Id., Othello*, ii. 1.

This mighty sail-winged monster, that menaces to swallow up the land, unless her bottomless *gorge* may be satisfied with the blood of the king's daughter, of the church.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government urged against Prelacy*, b. ii.

2. That which is gorged or swallowed.

And all the way, most like a brutish beast,
He spewed up his *gorge*, that all did him detest.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

3. Meal given to hawks.

No lure will cause her stoop, she bears full *gorge*.
Watson, Sonnets.

Because the vultures had but small pickings, shall we therefore go and fling them a full *gorge*?—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

4. In *Topography*. Narrow passage between rocks.

It is situated on both banks of the Narenta in a *gorge* which opens out in two small plains at its north and south extremities.—*G. Arbuthnot, Herzegovina*, ch. vii.

Gorge. *v. a.*

1. Fill up to the throat; glut; satiate.

Being with his presence glutted, *gorg'd*, and full.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 2.

He that makes his generation messes,
To *gorge* his appetite. *Id., King Lear*, i. 1.

Gorge with my blood thy barbarous appetite.
Dryden.

I desire that they will not *gorge* the lion either with nonsense or obscenity.—*Addison.*

The giant, *gorg'd* with flesh, and wine, and blood,
Lay stretcht at length, and snoring in his den. *Id.*

Nor would his slaughter'd army now have lain
On Afric's sands, disfigur'd with their wounds,
To *gorge* the wolves and vultures of Numidia.
Addison, Cato.

This celebrated writer informs us, that the Mohammedans refuse to eat pork on account of a singular circumstance which happened to their prophet. It appears that Mohammed, having on one occasion *gorged* himself with food and drink till he was in a state of insensibility, fell asleep on a dunghill, and, in this disgraceful condition, was seen by a litter of pigs. The pigs attacked the fallen prophet, and suffocated him to death; for which reason his followers abominate pigs, and refuse to partake of their flesh.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i. ch. vi.

2. Swallow: (as, 'The fish has *gorged* the hook').

Gorge. *v. n.* Feed to satiety.

The very garbage that draws together all the fowls of prey and ravin in the land, to come and *gorge* upon the church.—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*

Górgeous. *adj.* [N.Fr. *gorgias, gourgias.*] Fine; splendid; glittering in various colours; showy; magnificent.

The houses be curiously builded after a *gorgiouse* and gallant sorte.—*Robinson, Translation of Sir T. More's Utopia*, ii. 2: 1551.

With *gorgeous* wings, the marks of sov'reign sway,
The two contending princes make their way.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil.

Can we see the *gorgeous* buildings of such an earthly Jerusalem, and the doom impending, without tears?—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. x.

Górgeously. *adv.* In a gorgeous manner; splendidly; magnificently; finely.

They which are *gorgeously* apparelled, and live delicately, are in kings' courts.—*Luke*, vii. 25: translation of 1578.

Most precious stones, *gorgeously* and cunningly set in divers manners.—*Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, b. i.

Crown'd with embroider'd banks, and *gorgeously*
array'd
With all th' enamell'd flowers of many a goodly
mead. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, song 3.

The duke, one solemn day, *gorgeously* clad in a suit all overspread with diamonds, lost one of them of good value.—*Sir H. Wotton, Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*

Górgeousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Gorgeous; splendour; show; magnificence.

In that day shall the Lord take away the *gorgeousness* of their apparel.—*Knight, Trial of Truth*: 1580.

What *gorgeousness* of shews with the vulgar and simple, what multitude of ceremonies with the superstitious!—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

Górget. *s.*

1. Piece of armour that defends the throat.

He with a palsy fumbling on his *gorget*,
Shakes in and out the rivet.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

He did oftentimes spend the night in the church alone praying, his headpiece, *gorget*, and gauntlets lying by him.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

See how his *gorget* peers above his gown,
To tell the people in what danger he was.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

About his neck a threefold *gorget*,
As rough as trebled leathern target.
Butler, Hudibras.

2. See extract.

[*Gorget* was formerly used for that part of the female dress called a ruff. It is in our old lexicography, and is so used by Cleaveland in his poems; but is now obsolete; though Dr. Johnson explains neckerchief by *gorget*.—*Todd.*]

3. In *Surgery.* Instrument used in the operation of cutting for the stone.

Gorgets are of two kinds, cutting and blunt. The cutting *gorget* is a kind of knife furnished with a beak which runs in the groove of the staff, so that the *gorget* being pushed along it divides the neck of the bladder and the prostate gland. The blunt *gorget* is merely a sort of large directory for guiding the forceps in the bladder. The *gorget* is now seldom used: the cutting one being superseded by a simple knife, and the blunt one by the use of the finger.—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary.*

Górgon. *s.* [Lat. *Gorgon*, from Greek Γοργών, -όνος.] Fabulous deity with snaky hairs, of which the sight turned beholders to stone; anything ugly or horrid.

Gorgons, and hydras, and chimeras dire.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 628.

Why didst thou not encounter man for man,
And try the virtue of that *gorgon* face
To stare me into statue? *Dryden.*

I really came here to buy up all your stock; but that *gorgon*, Lady de Courcy, captured me, and my ransom has sent me here free, but a beggar.—*Disraeli the younger, The Young Duke*, b. i. ch. ii.

Gorgónian. *adj.* Having the power of the Gorgon to terrify or strike with horror.

Gorgonian scolds, and harpyes.
B. Jonson, Epigrams, 134.

Medusa with *gorgonian* terrour guards
The ford. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 611.

Gorílla. *s.* [an African word preserved in the Greek translation or abstract of the Periplus of Hanno, in the plural form γόριλλαι; these being large apes of the Western Coast of Africa. Word for word *gorilla* and *drill* are probably the same. Animal for animal, the Gorilla of the Carthaginians was probably the chimpanzee.] Large anthropoid ape (the largest of the class) so called, native of equatorial Western Africa, especially the districts on the Gaboon; Troglodytes Gorilla.

In the *gorilla* the dorso-lumbar vertebræ, as in the chimpanzee, are seventeen in number, the thirteenth dorsal answering to the first lumbar in man. . . . The whole series of true vertebræ in the *gorilla* form but one curvature, which is slightly concave forward, especially in the dorsal region. . . . In the *gorilla* the scapula is broader than in the chimpanzee, but differs from that of man in the more oblique course of the spine, which gives greater extent to the superior costa. . . . The clavicle is thicker than that in man. . . . The humerus, though surpassing in length that of man, is thicker and stronger in all its ridges and processes; especially at the lower extremity, the transverse diameter of which surpasses that of the upper extremity of the bone in a greater degree than in man. . . . The medullary artery enters the fore part of the shaft, but nearer the middle of the bone in the *gorilla* than in man: in both the course of the canal is towards the elbow-joint. . . . The difference from the chimpanzee, most significant of their relative position in the quadrumanous series, presented by the antibrachium of the *gorilla*, is its inferiority of length compared with the humerus. The bones of the wrist agree in number and relative position with those of man; but the differences of shape and proportion give a greater breadth to the carpal segment in proportion to its length, in the *gorilla*. . . . The heel in the *gorilla* makes a more decided backward projection than in the chimpanzee; the heelbone is relatively thicker, deeper, more expanded vertically at its hind end, besides being fully as long as in the chimpanzee. Among all the tailless apes the calcaneum in the siamang and other gibbons least resembles in its shape or proportional size that of man. Although the foot be articulated to the leg with a slight inversion of the sole, it is more nearly plantigrade in the *gorilla* than in the chimpanzee. The orang departs far, and the gibbons farther, from the human type in the inverted position of the foot. —*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Góring. *verbal abs.* Puncture; prick.

His horses' flanks and sides are forc'd to feel
The clinking lash, and *goring* of the steel.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Górmand. *s.* Older, yet more English, form of Gourmand.

The *gurmond's* paunch is fed.—*Marston, Scourge of Villany*, i. 4.: 1599.

That great *gormond*, fat Apicius.—*B. Jonson, Sejanus.*

Many are made *gormands* and gluttons by custom, that were not so by nature.—*Locke.*

Górmandize. *v. n.* Feed greedily.

Gormandízer. *s.* One who gormandizes.

Not fit that you should be the sheriffs' tasters;
It were enough, you being such *gormandisers*,
To make the sheriffs, henceforth, turn arrant misers.
Cleaveland, Poems, &c. p. 113.

Górmandizing. *part. adj.* Feeding as a gormandizer.

No scene of it must pass without an eating and *gormandizing* parasite.—*Hales, Sermon at the end of his Remains*, p. 29.

Górmandizing. *verbal abs.* Gluttonous habit, as that of a gormandizer.

Make less thy body, hence, and more thy grace;
Leave *gormandizing*.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. v. 5.

He that censures the good fellow, commonly makes no conscience of gluttony and *gormandizing* at home.—*Howell, Letters*, ii. 3.

Górrel. *s.* [A.S. *gór.*] As the *first element* of a *compound.* Paunch. *Obsolete.*

Gorrel-bellyed Bacchus, gyant-like,
Bestrid a strong-beere barrell.
Old Song of Tom of Bedlam.

Gorreled. *adj.* Stuffed as a paunch.

For why, their coyn will buy the wine,
And cause a running barrell;
But, if you're drunk, your wits are sunk,
And *gorrelled* guts will quarrel.
Old Ballad, Sack for my Money.
(Nares by H. & W.)

Gorse. *s.* [see Holly.] Native plant so called; furze; Ulex europæus.

And for fair corn-ground are our fields surcloy'd
With worthless *gorse*.
Kyd, Tragedy of Cornelia: 1594.

I see thee breathing on the barren moor,
That seems to bloom, although so bleak before;
There if beneath the *gorse* the primrose spring,
Or the pied daisy smile below the ling,
They shall new charms, at thy command, disclose.
Crabbe, Birth of Flattery.

There is heather in some abundance, both in Jersey and Guernsey, but it is choked and concealed by the larger growth of *gorse*.—*Ansted, The Channel Islands*, p. 168.

Góry. *adj.* Covered with gore; consisting in gore.

When two boars with rankling malice met,
Their *gory* sides the fresh wounds fiercely fret.
Spenser.

Thou canst not say, I did it: never shake
Thy *gory* locks at me. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iii. 4.

The obligation of our blood forbids
A *gory* emulation 'twixt us twain.
Id., Troilus and Cressida, iv. 5.

Góshawk. *s.* [A.S. *gos-hafoc.*] Species of falcon so called; Astur palumbarius.

Such dread his awful visage on them cast;
So seem poor doves at *goshawk's* sight aghast.
Fairfax.

Here are also averies of hawks, and sundry other birds; as, *goshawks*, lannars, hobbies, &c.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 383.

The *goshawk* is at once distinguished from the falcons by the lobe or festoon instead of the sharp tooth on the cutting edge of the mandible. . . . The *goshawk* has also been separated generically from the sparrow hawk, on account of its stronger and shorter tarsus, which is covered with feathers on the upper part; and by the want of the elongation in the middle toe. . . . Inferior in powers to the falcons, though equal in size to the largest of them, the *goshawk* is yet the best of the short-winged hawks; but its habits as well as its mode of flying at its game are very different. . . . The *goshawk* was formerly . . . flown at hares, rabbits, pheasants, grouse, and partridges.—*Yarrell, British Birds.*

Gósling. *s.* Young goose; goose not yet full grown.

Why do you go nodding and waggling so like a fool, as if you were hipshot? says the goose to her *gosling*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Nature hath instructed even a brood of *goslings* to stick together, while the kite is hovering over their heads.—*Swift.*

Góspel. *s.* [A.S. *godspel.*]

1. See extract.

What the word εὐαγγέλιον in Greek, which we render *gospel*, signifies among authors, is ordinarily known, viz. from εὖ and ἀγγέλλω, good news, or good tidings. Thus the angel speaks of the birth of Christ, ΕΥΑΓΓΕΛΙΖΟΜΑΙ ὑμῖν χαρὰν μεγάλην, I bring you good tidings of great joy, i.e. very joyful good tidings. Only in this sacred use of it, there seems to be a metonymy, or figure very ordinary, whereby the word which signifies good news, is set to denote the history of that good news, the birth, and life, and resurrection of Christ, which all put together is *that* joyful news or good tidings. . . . And so this word godspel, or by euphony *gospel*, in Wicliffe's translation, and ever since, notes these good tidings delivered; as first by an angel; and after that, by the apostles by word of mouth; so here in writing, by way of history also; and in brief signifies that blessed story of the birth, life, actions, precepts, and promises, death and resurrection of Christ, which, of all other stories in the world, we Christians ought to look on with most joy, as an εὐαγγέλιον or good word, i.e. a *gospel*.—*Hammond, Paraphrases and Annotations on the New Testament*, annot. 1.

2. The New Testament as the especial book of the Christian creed.

Thus may the *gospel* to the rising sun
Be spread, and flourish where it first begun.
Waller.

All the decrees whereof Scripture treateth are conditionate, receiving Christ as the *gospel* offers him, as Lord and Saviour; the former, as well as the latter, being the condition of scripture-election, and the rejecting, or not receiving him thus, the condition of the scripture-reprobation.—*Hammond.*

How is a good Christian animated and cheered by a stedfast belief of the promises of the *gospel!*—*Bentley.*

This [*gospel*] is instanced as one of the words which is practically ambiguous, from its different

applications, even though not employed (as it sometimes is) in different senses. Conformably to its etymological meaning of good-tidings, it is used to signify (and that especially and exclusively) the welcome intelligence of salvation to man, as preached by our Lord and his followers. But it was afterwards transitively applied to each of the four histories of our Lord's life, published by those who are called the Evangelists. And the term is often used to express collectively the *gospel*-doctrines; i.e. the instructions given men how to avail themselves of the offer of salvation: and preaching the *gospel* is accordingly often used to include not only the proclaiming of the good tidings, but the teaching of what is to be believed and done, in consequence. This ambiguity is one source of some important theological errors: many supposing that *gospel* truth is to be found exclusively, or chiefly, in the *gospels*; to the neglect of the other sacred writings.—*Whately, Logic, Ambiguous Terms*, appendix.

3. Rule as that of divine revelation; divinity; theology.

Help us to save free conscience from the paw
Of hireling wolves, whose *gospel* is their maw.
Milton, Sonnet to Cromwell.

4. General doctrine.

The propagators of this political *gospel* are in hopes their abstract principle would be overlooked.—*Burke.*

Góspel. *v. a.* Teach the Gospel; fill with the principles of Christianity. *Rare.*

Are you so *gospell'd*
To pray for this good man, and for his issue,
Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave?
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 1.

Góspelary. *adj.* Theological. *Rare.*

Let any man judge, how well these *gospellary* principles of our presbyterians agree with the practice and doctrine of the holy apostles.—*The Cloak in its Colours*, p. 8: 1679.

Góspeler. *s.*

1. Historian of the acts of Christ; i.e. evangelist, which word it translates: (used in this sense by the reformers of the school of Wycliffe, but when applied to one whose faith was founded upon the Scriptures direct, rather than upon the current interpretations of them and to the advocates of private judgement as opposed to the authoritative interpretation of the Church, invested with a disparaging import; though, in many cases, this lies in some adjective with which it is combined); Bible Christian.

Our new *gospellers* do spurne and kicke against it.—*Martin, Marriage of Priestes*, sign. Q. iii. b: 1554.

What, is Juventus become so tame,
To be a new *gospeller?*
Old Morality of Lusty Juventus.

That as well the catholicks with the *gospellers*, as they again with the catholicks, be and remain in true and unfeigned peace.—*Accord of Ulm, Sir H. Wotton's Remains*, p. 533: 1620.

How much have we declined from that zeal and love, which our Fathers bore to the Reformation! There were two things that were visible in the practice of those who first embraced it among us: the one was the great pleasure they took in reading the Scriptures, from whence they were in derision called *gospellers.—Bishop Burnet, Fast Sermon*: 1680.

These *gospellers* have had their golden days,
Have trodden down our holy Roman faith.
Rowe, Jane Shore.

2. One who reads the Gospel at the altar.

These be my *gospellers*,
These be my pistillers,
These be my queristers. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 113.

The principal minister using a decent cope, and being assisted with the *gospeller* and epistler.—*Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical*, 24.

Góspelize. *v. a.* Form according to the gospel. *Rare.*

This command, thus *gospellized* to us, hath the same force with that whereon Ezra grounded the pious necessity of divorcing.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.*

Goss. *s.* Same as Gorse, of which it is an inaccurate form.

Calf-like, they my lowing followed, through
Tooth'd briers, sharp furzes, pricking *goss*, and thorns. *Shakespear, Tempest*, iv. 1.

Góssamer. *s.* [see extract from Wedgwood.] Light filmy threads either floating in the air, or stretched from blade to blade along the grass: (common in summer). They are the delicate webs of either spiders or moths. Such is the true gossamer. Less properly it is applied to the fine floating dust, especially that which is seen along the line of a ray of light in a partially darkened room; as, also, to the small scales (farina or dust) of the wings of the Lepidoptera, i.e. the moths and butterflies.

A lover may bestride the *gossamers*
That idle in the wanton summer air,
And yet not fall; so light is vanity.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 6.

Four nimble gnats the horses were,
Their harnesses of *gossamere. Drayton, Nymphidia.*

The filmy *gossamer* now flits no more,
Nor halcyons bask on the short sunny shore.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil.

[*Gossomer.*—Properly God-summer. German, *der sommer, fliegende sommer, sommer-fäden* (summer-threads), *Marien fäden, Unsrer lieben frauen fäden*, from the legend that the *gossomer* is the remnant of our Lady's winding-sheet, which fell away in fragments when she was taken up to heaven. It is this divine origin which is indicated by the first syllable of the English term. In like manner the Lady-cow is in Brittany *la petite vache du bon Dieu*, in German *Marien-käfer*, or *Gottes kühlein.—Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Góssamery. *adj.* Having the character of, consisting of, or abounding in, gossamer; light; flimsy; unsubstantial.

Filmy, gawzy, *gossamery* lines,
With lucid language, and most dark designs.
Pursuits of Literature, pt. i. ver. 85.

Góssip. *s.* [A.S. *God* + *sib* = relationship.] Relation in the way of sponsorship in baptism; in its fullest import embracing the Godfather, the Godmother, and the Godchild, limited, however, for the most part to the mother.

1. One who answers for the child in baptism.

Our christian ancestors, ůnderstanding a spiritual affinity to grow between the parents and such as undertooke for the child at baptisme, called each other by the name of *Godsib*, which is as much as to say, that they were sib together, that is, of kin together through God. And the child, in like manner, called such his God-fathers, or God-mothers.—*Verstegan, Restitution of decayed Intelligence.*

Go to a *gossip's* feast, and go with me;
After so long grief, such nativity.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

At the christening of George, duke of Clarence, who was born in the castle of Dublin, he made both the earl of Kildare and the earl of Ormond his *gossips.—Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

2. From either the actual bond between gossips, or the feasting and good neighbourhood which christenings caused, come the following secondary meanings.

a. Friend or neighbour.

One mother, whenas her foolhardy child
Did come too neare, and with his talons play,
Half dead through feare, her little babe revil'd,
And to her *gossibs* gan in counsell say;
How can I tell? *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

A woman said to her neighbour, Alas, *gossip*, what should we now do at church, since all our saints are taken away?—*Homily, Of Place and Time of Prayer.*

During the time which elapsed between this dissolution and the meeting of the next parliament, took place the celebrated negotiation respecting the Infanta. The would-be despot was unmercifully browbeaten. The would-be Solomon was ridiculously over-reached. Steenie, in spite of the begging and sobbing of his dear dad and *gossip*, carried off baby Charles in triumph to Madrid. The sweet lads, as James called them, came back safe, but without their errand. The great master of kingcraft, in looking for a Spanish match, had found a Spanish war.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Lord Nugent's Memorials of Hampden.*

b. Tippling companion.

And sometimes lurk I in a *gossip's* bowl,
In very likeness of a roasted crab,
And when she drinks, against her lips I bob.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 1.

c. Tatler; idle talker; newsmonger.

To do the office of a neighbour,
And be a *gossip* at his labour. *Butler, Hudibras.*

'Tis sung in ev'ry street,
The common chat of *gossips* when they meet.
Dryden.

First, whispering *gossips* were in parties seen;
Then louder Scandal walked the village green;
Next babbling Folly told the growing ill,
And busy Malice dropt it at the mill.
Crabbe, The Parish Register.

d. Tattle of gossips.

'I wonder who will be their Master of the Horse,' said the great noble, loving *gossip* though he despised the *gossiper.—Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, b. ii. ch. iv.

Góssip. *v. n.* Chat; prate; be merry.

Go to a gossip's feast, and go with me. . . .
—With all my heart. I'll *gossip* at this feast.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

His mother was a vot'ress of my order,
And, in the spiced Indian air by night,
Full often hath she *gossip'd* by my side.
Id., Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.

Such swarms of men that had renounced their virility, and led an idle life, &c., went gadding and *gossiping* up and down, telling odd stories to the people, as old wives and nurses do to children.—*Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Seven Churches*, pref.

Góssiper. *s.* One who gossips.

(For example see under Gossip, *s.* 2. *d.*)

Góssiping. *part. adj.* Having the character of a gossip, or of one who gossips.

He gives himself up to an idle *gossiping* conversation.—*Law.*

Góssiping. *verbal abs.* Going about to collect or report mere tattle; meeting of gossips.

Nor met with fortune other than at feasts,
Full warm of blood, of mirth, of *gossiping.*
Shakespear, King John, v. 2.

Let not customary sluggishness make us unwieldy for any thing but *gossipings.—Bishop Rainbow, Sermons*, p. 40: 1635.

'Tis possible to go into a masculine company, where 'twill be as hard to edge in a word as at a female *gossiping.—Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*, p. 73.

The market and exchange must be left to their own ways of talking, and *gossipings* not be robbed of their ancient privilege.—*Locke.*

Góssipred. *s.* [A.S. *rede* = counsel.]

Gossipred or compaternity, by the canon law, is a spiritual affinity; and the juror that was gossip to either of the parties might, in former times, have been challenged as not indifferent.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Gossoón. *s.* [Gaelic.] Lad, a low attendant formerly in the wealthy families of Ireland. *Irish rather than English.*

In most Irish families there used to be a barefooted *gossoon*, who was slave to the cook and the butler, and who in fact, without wages, did all the hard work of the house. *Gossoons* were always employed as messengers.—*Miss Edgeworth, Castle Rackrent*, p. 93.

Goth. *s.* In its historical and ethnological sense a proper rather than a common name, signifying that portion of the so-called barbarians who overthrew the Roman empire, especially those under Alaric and Theodoric, and those who were the most closely connected with the Vandals. Hence, barbarous; barbarian; uncivilized person; enemy to the fine arts; one destitute of taste: (Vandal being used in the same sense).

I look upon these writers as *Goths* in poetry.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 62.

What do you think of the late extraordinary event in Spain? Could you have ever imagined, that those ignorant *Goths* would have dared to banish the Jesuits?—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Góthamist. *s.* Gothamite.

As these scholars in their tales, even so the Romish writers have been so defective in uttering of their meaning concerning the same speech of Christ, that they have merited, like to the former *Gothamists*, to be dismissed with laughter for speaking so foolishly. —*Bishop Morton, Discharge of the Five Imputations against the Bishop of Duresme*, p. 123: 1633.

Góthamite. *s.* Man of Gotham, a village in Nottinghamshire noted for the real or supposed simplicity of its inhabitants, who were sometimes called the 'Wise men of Gotham.'

These were dizzards, fools, *gothamites.—Lamb, Curious Fragments.*

Góthic. *adj.* Relating to, connected with, or derived from, the Goths.

a. In a *bad* sense.

We are to have no manner of relish for *Gothique* ornaments, as being in effect so many monsters, which barbarous ages have produced. —*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.* (Ord MS.)

All that has nothing of the ancient gusto is called a barbarous or *Gothique* manner, which is not conducted by any rule, but only follows a wretched

fancy which has nothing in it that is noble.—*Id., Observations on Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.* (Ord MS.)

When do you dine, Emilia? At the old *Gothic* hour of four o'clock, I suppose.—*Emilia Wyndham*, ch. xxi.

b. Import *good* or *indifferent*: (generally applied to *Architecture*; in which case it is a proper, rather than a common, name).

York-minster I look upon to be the criterion, according to which the beauties or defects of every *Gothic* church are to be estimated.—*Swinburne, Tour through Spain*, let. 44.

There is nothing in this city [Sienna] so extraordinary as the cathedral, which . . . can only be looked upon as one of the master-pieces of *Gothick* architecture.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

The old foundation—but it is not clear
When it was laid, you care not for the year;
On this, as parts decay'd by time and storms,
Arose these varied disproportion'd forms:
Yet *Gothic*, all the learn'd who visit us
(And our small wonders) have decided thus:
'Yon noble *Gothic* arch,' 'That *Gothic* door;'
So have they said: of proof you'll need no more.
Crabbe, The Borough.

The name of *Gothic* has ascended from its primal meaning, that of utter contempt, to the highest honour; it is become conventional for the architecture of the middle ages, and commands a kind of traditionary reverence. Perhaps Teutonic, or at least Transalpine, might be a more fit appellation. It was born, and reached its maturity and perfection north of the Alps. *Gothic*, properly so called, is a stranger and an alien in Italy.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. ii.

Góthicism. *s.*

1. Gothic idiom.

This peculiarity Mr. Sibbald, the chronicler of the Scottish poetry, in his zeal for *Gothicism*, has endeavoured to derive from an unknown character (ȝ) in the Gothic Gospels of Ulphilas, which were written in the fourth century.—*Chalmers, On the Language of Sir David Lyndsay.*

2. Conformity to Gothic architecture.

I am glad you enter into the spirit of Strawberry Castle, it has a purity and propriety of *Gothicism* in it.—*Gray, Letters.*

3. State of barbarians, after the manner of the Goths.

Night, *Gothicism*, confusion, and absolute Chaos are come again.—*Shenstone.*

Góthicize. *v. a.* Bring back to barbarism.

The language and manners of the higher ranks are not *gothicized.*—*Strutt, Queen-Hoo Hall.*

Gouge. *s.* [Fr.] Chisel having a round edge, for the cutting of such wood as is to be rounded or hollowed.

Gouges or semicircular chisels have been found in Iceland.—*Fosbrooke, Cyclopædia of Antiquities.*

Gouge. *v. a.* Scoop out as with a gouge.

I will save in cork,
In my meer stop'ling, 'bove three thousand pound,
Within that term; by *googing* of 'em out
Just to the size of my bottles, and not slicing.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass.

Goújeers. *s.* [?] Venereal disease. *Obsolete.*

The *goujeers* shall devour them, flesh and fell.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3.

Goúland. *s.* Flower so called; probably the same as *gowan* = daisy; which is Scotch rather than English.

Pinks, *goulands*, king-cups, and sweet sops-in-wine. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

Goulárd. *s.* [short for *Goulard's* extract.] Preparation of lead, so called from M. Goulard, the inventor of it, used as a cooling application for inflammations, bruises, sprains, and the like.

Goulard's extract [is] a saturated solution of acetate of lead.—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary.*

There is also a Goulard's Cerate.

Gourd. *s.* [Fr. *gourde.*] Cucurbitaceous plant so called: (i.e. one akin to the cucumbers, melons, and pumpkins).

But I will haste, and from each bough and brake,
Each plant, and juiciest *gourd*, will pluck such choice
To entertain our angel-guest.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 326.

Gourd seeds abound so much in oil, that a sweet and pleasant one may be drawn from them by expression: they are of the four greater cold seeds, and are used in emulsions.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Gourmand. *s.* [French.] One devoted to good living.

This *gourmand* sacrifices whole hecatombs to his paunch.—*Bishop Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*

With difficulty I return to what remains of this ignoble task, for the disdain I have to change a period more with the filth and venom of this *gourmand*, swelled into a confuter.—*Milton, Colasterion.*

I am no *gourmand*: I require no dainties: I should despise the board of Heliogabalus, except for its long sitting.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, Edax on Appetite.*

It was sent me over from France by the celebrated *gourmand* Maréchal de ——.—*Sir E. B. Lytton, Pelham.*

We have no princes and no ambassadors, no duke who is a *gourmand*, no earl who is a jockey, no manœuvring mothers, no flirting daughters, no gambling sons, for your entertainment.—*Disraeli the younger, The Young Duke*, b. ii. ch. viii.

Used *adjectivally.*

There was a goodly 'soupe à la bonne femme,'
Though God knows whence it came from; there was too
A turbot for relief of those who cram,
Relieved with 'dindon à la Perigeux;'
There also was——the sinner *that* I am!
How shall I get this *gourmand* stanza through?—
'Soupe à la Beauveau,' whose relief was dory,
Relieved itself by pork, for greater glory.
Byron, Don Juan, xv. 63.

Goúrmandise. *s.* Gluttony; voraciousness.

A tiger forth out of the wood did rise,
That with fell claws, full of fierce *gourmandize*,
And greedy mouth wide gaping like hell gate,
Did run at Pastorell, her to surprize.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 10, 34.

Lacedemon, whence *gourmandize*, drunkenness, luxury, dissolution, avarice, envy, and ambition were banished.—*Summary of Du Bartas*, pt. ii. p. 54: 1621.

Goúrmandize. *v. n.* Play the glutton.

Singers also are proverbially prone to *gourmandize*; and though the Bird of Paradise unfortunately possessed the smallest mouth in all Singingland, it is astonishing how she pecked! But they talked as well as feasted, and were really gay.—*Disraeli the younger, The Young Duke.*

Gout. *s.* [Fr. *goutte.*] Malady so called.

The *gout* is a disease which may affect any membranous part, but commonly those which are at the greatest distance from the heart or the brain, where the motion of the fluids is the lowest, the resistance, friction, and stricture of the solid parts the greatest, and the sensation of pain, by the dilaceration of the nervous fibres, extreme.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

One that's sick o' th' *gout*, had rather
Groan so in perplexity, than be cur'd
By the sure physician death.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, v. 4.

This very rev'rend lecher, quite worn out
With rheumatisms, and crippled with his *gout*,
Forgets what he in youthful times has done,
And swinges his own vices in his son.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

Gout. *s.* [Fr. *goutte* = drop in its primary sense.] Drop. *Rare.*

I see thee still;
And on thy blade and dudgeon *gouts* of blood,
Which was not so before.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 1.

Goútish. *adj.* Having a tendency to the gout: (Gouty *commoner*).

The dice are for the end of a drum amongst souldiers, the tables for *goutish* and apoplectick persons to make them move their joints.—*Drummond, Epistle* 20. (Ord MS.)

Goútwort. *s.* Native plant so called; Ægopodium podagraria (from αἴξ, αἰγός = goat, + ποῦς, ποδὸς = foot, and *podagra* = gout, respectively). Though the details are obscure, the confusion between *goat* and *gout* is evident. *Goutweed* is another, perhaps the commoner, form, though both are rare, except in botanical synonymies.

Ægopodium podagria, *goatweed, goutweed* . . . [is] sedative, and was formerly used to mitigate the pains of *gout* and to relieve piles, but is now not employed. In its earlier state it is tender and esculent.—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary.*

Goúty. *adj.*

1. Afflicted or diseased with the gout.

The sickly ladie, and the *gowtie* peere,
Still would I haunt, that love their life so deare.
Bishop Hall, Satires, ii. 4.

Knots upon his *gouty* joints appear,
And chalk is in his crippled fingers found.
Dryden, Translation of Persius.

2. Relating to the gout.

There are likewise other causes of blood-spitting; one is the settlement of a *gouty* matter in the substance of the lungs.—*Sir R. Blackmore.*

3. Swollen.

This humour in historians hath made the body of ancient history in some parts so *gouty* and monstrous.—*Spenser, On Prodigies*, p. 105.

Gove. *v. n.* [?] Put in a gove, goff, or mow. *Obsolete.*

Load safe, carry home, follow time being fair,
Gove just in the barn, it is out of despair.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Góvern. *v. a.* [Fr. *gouverner*; Lat. *guberno.*]

1. Rule as a chief magistrate.

This inconvenience is more hard to be redressed in the governor than the *governed*; as a malady in a vital part is more incurable than in an external.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

[They] *govern* ill the nations under yoke,
Peeling their provinces, exhausted all
By lust and rapine.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 135.

Slaves to our passions we become, and then
It grows impossible to *govern* men. *Waller.*

2. Regulate; influence; direct.

I am at present against war, though it puts the power into my hands, and though such turbulent and naughty spirits as you are, *govern* all things in times of peace.—*Sir W. Davenant.*

The chief point, which he is to carry always in his eye, and by which he is to *govern* all his counsels, designs, and actions.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

3. Manage; restrain.

Go after her, she's desperate: *govern* her.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3.

4. In *Grammar.* Have force with regard to syntax: (as, 'amo *governs* the accusative case').

Listen, children, unto me,
And let this your lesson be,
In our language evermore
Words that *govern* go before.
Manger, French Grammar.

5. Pilot; regulate the motions of a ship.

Góvern. *v. n.* Keep superiority; behave with haughtiness.

Your wicked atoms may be working now
To give bad counsel, that you still may *govern.*
Dryden.

Góvernable. *adj.* Submissive to authority; subject to rule; obedient; manageable.

The flexibleness of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headstrong, makes it more *governable* and safe.—*Locke.*

Góvernance. *s.*

1. Government; rule; management.

Jonathan took the *governance* upon him at that time, and rose up instead of his brother Judas.—1 *Maccabees*, ix. 31.

2. Control, as that of a guardian.

Me he knew not, neither his own ill,
Till through wise handling, and fair *governance*,
I him recured to a better will.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

What! shall king Henry be a pupil still,
Under the surly Gloster's *governance?*
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. i. 3.

3. Behaviour; manners. *Obsolete.*

He likest is to fall into mischance
That is regardless of his *governance.*
Spenser, Muiopotmos.

Góvernante. *s.* Lady who has the care of young girls of quality; female governor in the sense of tutor.

I saw Envy there drest up in a widow's veil, and the very picture of the *governante* of one of your noblemen's houses.—*Sir R. L'Estrange, Translation of Quevedo's Visions*, p. 38.

Since it has been a fashionable thing for the master to resign up his concerns to the steward, and the lady hers to the *governante*, it has gone ill with most great families, whilst these officers serve themselves instead of those who employ them, raise fortunes on their patron's ruins, and divide the spoil of the family.—*Ladies' Calling*, pt. ii. sect. 2, § 47. (Ord MS.)

Góverness. *s.*

1. Female invested with authority.

The moon, the *governess* of floods,
Pale in her anger, washes all the air,
That rheumatick diseases do abound.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.

2. Tutoress; woman that has the care of young ladies.

He presented himself unto her, falling down upon both his knees, and holding up his hands, as the old *governess* of Danae is painted, when she suddenly saw the golden shower.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

His three younger children were taken from the *governess* in whose hands he put them.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

3. Tutoress; instructress; directress.

Great affliction that severe *governess* of the life of man brings upon those souls she seizes on.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

Góvernment. *s.*

1. Form of a community with respect to the disposition of the supreme authority.

There seem to be but two general kinds of *government* in the world: the one exercised according to the arbitrary commands and will of some single person; and the other according to certain orders or laws introduced by agreement or custom, and not to be changed without the consent of many.—*Sir W. Temple.*

No *government* can do any act to limit itself: the supreme legislative power cannot make itself not to be absolute.—*Lesley.*

2. Established state of legal authority.

There they shall found
Their *government*, and their great senate choose
Through the twelve tribes, to rule by laws ordain'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 224.

While he survives, in concord and content
The commons live, by no divisions rent;
But the great monarch's death dissolves the *government*.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics.

Every one knows, who has considered the nature of *government*, that there must be in each particular form of it an absolute unlimited power.—*Addison.*

Where any one person or body of men seize into their hands the power in the last resort, there is properly no longer a *government*, but what Aristotle and his followers call the abuse or corruption of one.—*Swift.*

3. Administration of public affairs.

Safety and equal *government* are things
Which subjects make as happy as their kings.
Waller.

Those *governments* which curb not evils, cause;
And a rich knave's a libel on our laws. *Young.*

Used *adjectively*.

The king not only wrested *government* boroughs from the minister, in order to nominate his own friends, but even encouraged opposition to such ministers as he conceived not to be in his interest.—*T. Erskine May, Constitutional History of England*, ch. i.

4. Regularity of behaviour; restraint; self-restraint; self-government. *Obsolete.*

You needs must learn, lord, to amend this fault;
Though sometimes it shews greatness, courage, blood,
Yet oftentimes it doth present harsh rage,
Defect of manners, want of *government*,
Pride, haughtiness, opinion, and disdain.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 1.

'Tis *government* that makes them seem divine;
The want thereof makes thee abominable.
Id., Henry VI. Part III. i. 4.

5. Management of the limbs or body. *Obsolete.*

Their god
Shot many a dart at me with fierce intent;
But I them warded all with wary *government*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Thy eyes' windows fall,
Like death, when he shuts up the day of life;
Each part depriv'd of supple *government*,
Shall stiff and stark, and cold appear, like death.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 1.

6. In *Grammar*. Influence of one word in determining the case of the second; especially of nouns, verbs, and prepositions; as *man's hat*, strike *him*, with *us*. Here the form taken by *man's*, *him*, and *us*, are determined by the government, or regimen, of the word with which they are associated.

Góvernméntal. *adj.* Connected with, indicated, initiated, or pursued by, government.

Lord Palmerston has issued the following circular to members of the House of Commons understood to be favourable to the *governmental* policy.—*The Times Newspaper*, January 22, 1856.

Góvernor. *s.*

1. One who has the supreme direction.

It must be confessed, that of Christ, working as a creator and a *governour* of the world by providence, all are partakers.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

They beget in us a great idea and veneration of the mighty author and *governour* of such stupendous bodies, and excite and elevate our minds to his adoration and praise.—*Bentley.*

2. One who is invested with supreme authority in a state.

For the kingdom is the Lord's, and he is the *governour* among the nations.—*Psalms*, xxii. 28.

The magistrate cannot urge obedience upon such potent grounds as the minister, if so disposed, can urge disobedience; as, for instance, if my *governour* should command me to do a thing, or I must die, or forfeit my estate; and the minister steps in and tells me that I offend God, and ruin my soul, if I obey that command. 'tis easy to see a greater force in this persuasion.—*South, Sermons.*

3. One who rules any place with delegated and temporary authority.

To you, lord *governour*,
Remains the censure of this hellish villain.
Shakespear, Othello, v. 2.

4. Tutor; one who has care of a young man.

To Eltham will I, where the young king is,
Being ordain'd his special *governour*;
And for his safety there I'll best devise.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 1.

The great work of a *governour* is to fashion the carriage, and form the mind; to settle in his pupil good habits, and the principles of virtue and wisdom.—*Locke.*

During the minority of kings, the election of bishops, and other affairs of the church, must be left in the hands of their *governours* and courtiers.—*Lesley.*

Sir Wyndham Knatchbul, and a worthy clergyman, his *governour*, are under such ridiculous persecutions, merely for their civilities to me, that I heartily pray none of my friends and relations may travel hitherto.—*Lady M. W. Montague*, letter, April 11.

Sir Wyndham Knatchbull and his *governor*, M. de Vismes, are at length parted.—*Id.*, May 22, 1759.

5. Slang for father.

6. Pilot; regulator; manager.

Behold also the ships, which though they be so great, and are driven of fierce winds, yet they are turned about with a very small helm, whithersoever the *governour* listeth.—*James*, iii. 4.

Gowk. *s.* [Provincial and Scottish, *gowk* = cuckoo; whence the secondary meaning is supposed to be derived, and from that *gawky*.] Simpleton.

Such giddy-headed *gowks*.—*Dalrymple, Memoirs*, p. 27: 1766.

Gowk. *v. a.* Make a fool of anyone; puzzle.

Nay, look how the man stands as he were *gowked*.—*B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady*, iii. 4. (Nares by H. & W.)

Gown. *s.* [Low Lat. *gonna*.] Long upper garment.

a. Generally.

They make garments either short, as cloaks, or, as *gowns*, long to the ground.—*Abbot, Description of the World.*

In length of train descends her sweeping *gown*,
And by her graceful walk the queen of love is known.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

b. Woman's.

I despise your new *gown*, till I see you dressed in it.—*Pope.*

Yet not superior to her sex's cares,
The mode she fixes by the *gown* she wears;
Of silks and china she's the last appeal;
In these great points she leads the commonweal.
Young.

c. Man's.

The benefices themselves are so mean in Irish counties, that they will not yield any competent maintenance for any honest minister, scarcely to buy him a *gown*.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Girt in his Gabin *gown* the hero sat.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

d. As worn by members of certain peaceful professions, such as divinity, medicine, and law; hence dress of peace. When this is the case the phrase is often a Latinism; *toga* having the same import: cedant arma *togæ* (i.e. the gown of the orator).

He Mars depos'd, and arms to *gowns* made yield;
Successful councils did him soon approve
As fit for close intrigues as open field.
Dryden, On the Death of Oliver Cromwell.

Gowned. *adj.* Dressed in a gown.

A noble crew about them waited round
Of sage and sober peers, all gravely *gowned*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

We will again to Rome, and with the terror
Of our approach make earthquakes in the hearts
Of her *gowned* senators.
Nabbes, Hannibal and Scipio: 1637.
(Nares by H & W.)

Well might the *gowned* Romans fear when Pompey fled.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermon*, p. 215: 1651.

In velvet white as snow the troop was *gown'd*,
The seams with sparkling emeralds set around.
Dryden.

Gównman. *s.* One whose proper habit is a gown; member of the university, as opposed to Townsman: (*Gownsman* now commoner).

Let him with pedants
Pore out his life amongst the lazy *gownmen*.
Rowe.

This will that whole bench, in an age or two, be composed of mean, fawning *gownmen*, dependants upon the court for a morsel of bread.—*Swift.*

These were all the *gownmen* that I knew above eighty years old in Oxford.—*Bishop Lloyd, To Dr. Charlett, Aubrey Letters*, i. 208: 1710.

If townsmen by our influence are so enlightened, what must we *gownsmen* be ourselves.—*The Student*, i. 56: 1750.

To a person unacquainted with our universities, the distance between the *gownsmen* and the townsmen, as they are called—the trading part of the latter especially—is carried to an excess that would appear harsh and incredible.—*C. Lamb, Essays of Elia, Poor Relations.*

Gózzard. *s.* Goosekeeper.

A person called a *gozzard*, i.e. *gooseherd*, attends the flock, and, twice a day, drives the whole to water, then brings them back again to their habitations, helping those that live in the upper stories to their nests without even misplacing a single bird.—*Pennant, British Zoology, The graylag Goose.* (Rich.)

Grábble. *v. n.* Grope.

My blood chills about my heart at the thought of these rogues, with their bloody hands *grabbling* in my guts, and pulling out my very entrails.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Grace. *s.* [Lat. plural, *gratiæ*.] The three Graces, in Greek Χάριτες, were three female deities supposed by the ancients to embody, represent, or confer beauty. Any one of the *Gratiæ* spoken of singly would give a singular number; the plural, however, is the commoner.

1. As a proper, rather than a common, term.

This forehead, where your verse has said
The loves delighted, and the *graces* play'd. *Prior.*

2. That which, whether a natural gift or the result of art, sets off anything to advantage; embellishment; beauty.

Where justice grows, there grows the greater *grace*,
The which doth quench the brand of hellish smart.
Spenser.

It doth grieve me, that things of principal excellency should be thus bitten at by men whom God hath endued with *graces*, both of wit and learning, for better purposes.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Her purple habit sits with such a *grace*
On her smooth shoulders, and so suits her face.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

The charming Lausus, full of youthful fire,
To Turnus only second in the *grace*
Of manly mien, and features of the face. *Ibid.*

To write and speak correctly gives a *grace*, and gains a favourable attention to what one has to say.—*Locke.*

With a sparing use of ornament, hardly indulging more in figures, or even in figurative expression, than the most severe examples of ancient chasteness allowed—with little variety of style, hardly any of the *graces* of manner—he no sooner rose than he carried away every hearer, and kept the attention fixed and unflagging till it pleased him to let it go.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Mr. Pitt.*

Grace. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *gratia*.]

1. Favour; kindness.

If the highest love in no base person may aspire to *grace*, then may I hope your beauty will not be without pity.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Or each, or all, may win a lady's *grace*;
Then either of you knights may well deserve
A princess born. *Dryden, Palamon and Arcite.*

With *good*; generally plural, though only, when used in this sense, we may be in a person's *good* graces; we do such or such things with a good *grace*.

Demand deliv'ry of her heart,
Her goods, and chattels, and *good graces*,
And person, up to his embraces. *Butler, Hudibras.*

He knows that, as a go-between, he shall find his account in being in the *good graces* of a man of wealth.—*Tatler*, no. 225.

2. In *Theology*.

In simplicity and godly sincerity, not with fleshly wisdom, but by the *grace* of God, we have had our conversation in the world.—2 *Corinthians*, i. 12.

Prevenient *grace* descending had remov'd
The stony from their hearts, and made new flesh
Regenerate grow instead.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 3.

Within the church, in the publick profession and external communion thereof, are contained persons truly good and sanctified, and hereafter saved; and together with them other persons void of all saving *grace*, and hereafter to be damned.—*Bishop Pearson.*

3. Pardon; mercy.

Noble pity held
His hand a while, and to their choice gave space
Which they would prove, his valour or his *grace*.
Waller.

Bow and sue for *grace*,
With suppliant knee.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 111.

4. Favour conferred.
I should therefore esteem it great favour and *grace*,
Would you be so kind as to go in my place.
Prior, The Thief and the Cordelier.

5. Privilege.
But to return and view the chearful skies, ...
To few great Jupiter imparts this *grace*.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

6. Behaviour, considered as decent and becoming, or the contrary: (with *good* or *bad*).
The same words in Philoclea's mouth, as from one woman to another, so as there were no other body by, might have had a *better grace*, and perchance have found a gentler receipt.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
Have I reason of *good grace* in what I do?—*Sir W. Temple.*

7. Title of a duke or archbishop; formerly of the king, meaning the same as *Your Goodness*, or *Your Clemency*.
Here come I from our princely general
To know your griefs; to tell you from his *grace*,
That he will give you audience.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.
High and mighty king, your *grace*, and those your nobles here present, may be pleased to bow your ears.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*
According to the usual proceedings of your *grace*, and of the court, with delinquents which are overtaken with error in simplicity, there was yielded unto him a deliberate, patient, and full hearing, together with a satisfactory answer to all his main objections.—*White.*

8. In *Academic* language. Resolution of the legislative body of either the university at large, or some particular portion of it, such as a college or hall. In the extract it seems to mean degree, right, or privilege thereby conferred.
He received all the *graces* and degrees, the proctorship and the doctorship could be obtained there. —*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Airs and graces. Affectation.
Old Sir Pitt ... chuckled at her *airs and graces*, and would laugh by the hour together at her assumptions of dignity and imitations of genteel life. —*Thackery, Vanity Fair.*

Grace. *s.* [from *gratias*, the same word as *gratia*, except that it is in the accusative plural, and is translated by *thanks*; *gratias tibi agimus* = we give thee thanks.] Short prayer or thanksgiving said before or after meals.
Your soldiers use him as the *grace* 'fore meat,
Their talk at table, and their thanks at end.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 7.
Our excess of modesty makes us shamefaced in all the exercises of piety and devotion. This humour prevails upon us daily; insomuch, that at many wellbred tables the master of the house is so very modest a man that he has not the confidence to say *grace* at his own table.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 458.
While *grace* is saying after meat, do you and your brethren take the chairs from behind the company. —*Swift.*
Then cheerful healths, your mistress shall have place;
And what is more rare, a poet shall say *grace*. *Pope.*

Grace. *v. a.*
1. Adorn; dignify; embellish; recommend; decorate.
This they study, this they practise, this they *grace* with a wanton superfluity of wit.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Rich crowns were on their royal scutcheons plac'd,
With sapphires, diamonds, and with rubies *grac'd*.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite.
By both his parents of descent divine;
Great Jove and Phœbus *grac'd* his noble line. *Pope.*

2. Honour by an act of favour.
He writes
How happily he lives, how well-belov'd,
And daily *graced* by the emperor.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 3.
Please it your highness
To *grace* us with your royal company.
Id., Macbeth, iii. 4.
He might at his pleasure *grace* or disgrace whom he would in court.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*
When the guests withdrew,
Their courteous host, saluting all the crew,
Regardless pass'd her o'er, nor *grac'd* with kind adieu. *Dryden.*
Dispose all honours to the sword and gown,
Grace with a nod, and ruin with a frown.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

3. Supply with grace, in the *theological* sense of the term.
Grace the disobedient.—*Bishop Hall, Works*, ii. 50.

Grace-cup. *s.* Cup or health drunk after grace.
The *grace-cup* serv'd, the cloth away,
Jove thought it time to shew his play. *Prior.*

Gráced. *part. adj.* Endowed with grace. *Rare*, or *rhetorical*, unless in combination with a qualifying word such as *well*, *ill*.
1. Beautiful; graceful.
He saw this gentleman, one of the properest and best *graced* men that ever I saw, being of a middle age and a mean stature.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
2. Virtuous; regular; chaste.
Epicurism and lust
Make it more like a tavern or a brothel,
Than a *grac'd* palace. *Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 4.

Gráceful. *adj.*
1. Full of grace and virtue.
You have a holy father,
A *graceful* gentleman, against whose person,
So sacred as it is, I have done sin.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, v. 1.
2. Beautiful with dignity.
Amid the troops, and like the leading god,
High o'er the rest in arms, the *graceful* Turnus rode.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.
Matchless his pen, victorious was his lance;
Bold in the lists, and *graceful* in the dance. *Pope.*
Yet *graceful* ease, and sweetness void of pride,
Might hide her faults, if belles had faults to hide.
Id.
Graceful to sight, and elegant to thought,
The great are vanquish'd, and the wise are taught.
Young.

Grácefully. *adv.* In a graceful manner; with pleasing dignity.
Through nature and through art she rang'd,
And *gracefully* her subject chang'd.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.
Walking is the mode or manner of man, or of a beast; but walking *gracefully* implies a manner or mode superadded to that action.—*Watts, Logick.*

Grácefulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Graceful.
Petrarch's Tuscan *gracefulness*,
Or Theban Pindar's lofty strain.
Hakewill, Apology, p. 256.
If hearers are amaz'd from whence
Proceeds that fund of wit and sense,
Which, though her modesty would shroud,
Breaks like the sun behind a cloud;
While *gracefulness* its art conceals,
And yet through ev'ry motion steals. *Swift.*

Gráceless. *adj.* Void of grace.
This *graceless* man, for furtherance of his guile,
Did court the handmaid of my lady dear. *Spenser.*
In all manner of *graceless* and hopeless characters, some are lost for want of advice, and others for want of heed.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
Furnished for offence he crossed the way
Betwixt the *graceless* villain and his prey. *Dryden.*

Grácelessly. *adv.* In a graceless manner.
The French, in his whole language, hath not one word that hath his accent in the last syllable saving two, called antepenultima; and little more hath the Spanish; and therefore very *gracelessly* may they use dactyls.—*Sir P. Sidney, Defence of Poesy.*

Grácelessness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Graceless.
It were loathsome to run over what has been before said of our adversary's insolency and unmannerliness, impudency and *gracelessness* against the Scriptures.—*Dr. Favour, Antiquity's Triumph over Novelty*, p. 165: 1619.

Gráces. As in *Good graces*. See Grace from *Gratia*.

Grácious. *adj.*
1. Merciful; benevolent.
Common sense and reason could not but tell them that the good and *gracious* God could not be pleased, nor consequently worshipped, with any thing barbarous or cruel.—*South, Sermons.*
To be good and *gracious*, and a lover of knowledge, are two of the most amiable things.—*Dr. T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*
2. Favourable; kind.
And the Lord was *gracious* unto them, and had compassion on them.—2 *Kings*, xiii. 23.
Unblam'd Ulysses' house,
In which I finde receipt so *gracious*.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.
From now reveal
A *gracious* beam of light; from now inspire
My tongue to sing, my hand to touch the lyre.
Prior.
3. Acceptable; favoured.
Doctrine is much more profitable and *gracious* by example than by rule.—*Spenser.*
He made us *gracious* before the kings of Persia, so that they gave us food.—1 *Esdras*, viii. 80.
Goring, who was now general of the horse, was no more *gracious* to prince Rupert than Wilmot had been.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
4. Good; excellent.
Kings are no less unhappy, their issue not being *gracious*, than they are in losing them when they have approved their virtues.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, iv. 1.
The grievous abuse which hath been of councils, should rather cause men to study how so *gracious* a thing may again be reduced to that first perfection. —*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
5. Becoming; pleasing. *Obsolete.*
There was not such a *gracious* creature born.
Shakespear, King John, iii. 4.
Our women's names are more *gracious* than their Rutilia, that is, red head.—*Camden.*
Sallust's expression would be shorter and more compact; Cicero's more *gracious* and flowing.—*Bishop Hurd.*

Gráciously. *adv.* In a gracious manner.
His testimony he *graciously* confirm'd, that it was the best of all my tragedies.—*Dryden.*
He heard my vows, and *graciously* decreed
My grounds to be restor'd, my former flocks to feed.
Id., Translation of Virgil.
If her majesty would but *graciously* be pleased to think a hardship of this nature worthy her royal consideration.—*Swift.*

Gráciousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Gracious.
1. Mercy; merciful and kind condescension.
Their enemies shall laugh, when themselves shall have cause to weep, unless the *graciousness* of God stir up some worthy princes of renown, and reputation, with both sides to interpose their wisdom.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*
The *graciousness* and temper of this answer made no impression on them.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
The University of Cambridge was received at St. James's with comparative coldness. The answers to the addresses of Oxford were all *graciousness* and warmth.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, The Earl of Chatham.*
2. Possession of graces or good qualities.
The acts derive their *graciousness* from the habits. —*Bishop Barlow, Remains*, p. 437.
3. Pleasing manner.
He possessed some science of *graciousness* and attraction which books had not taught.—*Johnson, Rambler*, no. 147.

Gradátion. *s.* [Lat. *gradatio*, *-onis*; *gradus* = step.]
1. Regular progress from one degree to another.
The desire of more and more rises by a natural *gradation* to most, and after that to all.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
The law of continuity is this:—that a quantity cannot pass from one amount to another by any change of conditions, without passing through all intermediate magnitudes according to the intermediate conditions. This law may often be employed to disprove distinctions which have no real foundation. The method of *gradation* consists in taking a number of stages of a property in question, intermediate between two extreme cases which appear to be different. This method is employed to determine whether the extreme cases are really distinct or not. The method of *gradation*, applied to decide the question, whether the existing geological phenomena arise from existing causes, leads to this result:—That the phenomena do appear to arise from existing causes, but that the action of existing causes may, in past times, have transgressed, to any extent, their recorded limits of intensity.—*Whewell, Novum Organon renovatum, Aphorisms*, 49—51.
And as, between those relative positions in which the coexistence of two objects can be known only by a slight turn of the head, and those in which it can be known only by turning the head half round, there is also a series of imperceptible transitions; it follows that the coexistence of two dots lying close together, and that of two objects lying respectively behind and before the observer, are known in modes which, however apparently different, are united by insensible *gradations*, and must be primordially the same.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, p. 305.
2. Regular advance step by step.
From thence,
By cold *gradation*, and well-balanc'd form,
We shall proceed with Angelo.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iv. 3.
The psalmist very elegantly expresseth to us the several *gradations* by which men at last come to this horrid degree of impiety.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

3. Order; sequence; series.

'Tis the curse of service;
Preferment goes by letter and affection,
Not, as of old, *gradation*, where each second
Stood heir to th' first. *Shakespear, Othello*, i. 1.

4. Regular process of argument.

Certain it is, by a direct *gradation* of consequences from this principle of merit, that the obligation to gratitude flows from, and is enjoined by, the first dictates of nature.—*South, Sermons.*

Grádatory. *adj.* Proceeding step by step.

Could we have seen his [Macbeth's] crimes darkening on their progress, till they attain the direct excess of human depravity; could this *gradatory* apostacy have been shewn us; could the noble and useful moral, which results, have been thus forcibly impressed upon our minds, without a violation of those senseless unities [of time and place]?—*Seward, Letters*, iii. 243.

Grade. *s.* Rank; degree.

I had seen Indians of all *grades*, ages, and classes; I do not mean the savage tribes of American Indians, but Indians, so called from having resided in our different settlements in the east, although British born. I have seen the yellow-cheeked civilian, and the well-bronzed soldier of half a century's standing, and these in all their varieties; but Mr. Nubley, who received me at the door of his hospitable house, was unlike any thing I had ever seen.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. iii. ch. iii.

The fourth *grade* is identical with the variety of general insanity about to be noticed, under the head of Fatuity, or annihilation of the powers of mind. The slighter forms or *grades* of dementia, or incoherency and imbecility, are evinced by a loss of control over the ideas, and of the faculty of attention.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine, Insanity.*

Over grammar-schools, the clergy possessed an authority fully equal to that which they had in the universities. They also appointed and removed, at their own pleasure, teachers of every *grade*, from village schoolmasters to tutors in private families.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. vi.

Grádient. *adj.* Walking; moving by steps.

Amongst those *gradient* automata, that iron spider is especially remarkable, which, being but of an ordinary bigness, did creep up and down as if it had been alive.—*Wilkins.*

Grádient. *s.* Proportionate ascent or descent of a plane, chiefly on railway lines.

Tables have been drawn up to show the lengths of equivalent horizontal lines to *gradients* from 1 in 90 to 1 in 1500.—*Cresy, Encyclopædia of Civil Engineering*, b. ii. ch. xxx.

Grádual. *adj.* Proceeding by degrees; advancing step by step; from one stage to another.

Nobler birth
Of creatures animate with *gradual* life,
Of growth, sense, reason, all summ'd up in man.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 111.

Men still suppose a *gradual* natural progress of things; as that, from great, things and persons should grow greater, till at length, by many steps and ascents, they come to be at greatest.—*South.*

Grádual. *s.* Order of steps. *Obsolete.*

Before the *gradual* prostrate they ador'd,
The pavement kiss'd, and thus the saint implor'd.
Dryden.

Graduálity. *s.* Proceeding, procession, or progression, by degrees.

This some ascribe unto the mixture of the elements, others to the *graduality* of opacity and light.—*Sir T. Browne.*

We do not call the seedling the cause of the full grown tree; the invariable antecedent it certainly is, and we know very imperfectly on what other antecedents the sequence is contingent, but we are convinced that it is contingent on something; because the homogeneousness of the antecedent with the consequent, the close resemblance of the seedling to the tree in all respects except magnitude, and the *graduality* of the growth, so exactly resembling the progressively accumulating effect produced by the long action of some one cause, leave no possibility of doubting that the seedling and the tree are two terms in a series of that description, the first term of which is yet to seek.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, b. iii. ch. xv. § 3.

Grádually. *adv.* In a gradual manner.

1. By degrees; in regular progression.

When the moon passes over the fixed stars, and eclipses them, your light vanishes; not *gradually*, like that of the planets, but all at once.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

The Author of our being weans us *gradually* from our fondness of life the nearer we approach towards the end of it.—*Swift.*

Human creatures are able to bear air of much greater density in diving, and of much less upon the tops of mountains, provided the changes be made *gradually*.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. In degree.

Human reason doth not only *gradually*, but specifically differ from the fantastick reason of brutes.—*Grew.*

Gráduate. *v. a.*

1. Invest with a degree in the university.

John Tregonwel, *graduated* a doctor and dubbed a knight, did good service.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Concerning columns and their adjuncts, architects make such a noise as if the terms of architraves, frizes, and cornices were enough to *graduate* a master of this art.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

2. Mark with degrees; the commonest application being to the thermometer; an application within the term *centigrade* (*hundred* + *degree*) is conveyed by the name.

The places were marked where the spirits stood at the severest cold and greatest heat, and according to these observations he *graduates* his thermometers.—*Derham.*

The stem should be *graduated* in inches and tenths on one side, and in centimeters and millimeters on the other, so that either the English or the French measure may be used.... The *graduation*, of course, should commence from the fixed arm. Each arm should also be *graduated* in the same manner, the *graduation* starting from the stem. With this simple craniometer all the measurements in the first columns may be very quickly taken.—*G. Busk, On a Systematic Mode of Craniometry: Transactions of the Ethnological Society.*

3. Raise to a higher place in the scale of metals.

The tincture was capable to transmute or *graduate* as much silver as equalled in weight that gold.—*Boyle.*

4. Heighten; improve.

Not only vitriol is a cause of blackness, but the salts of natural bodies; and dyers advance and *graduate* their colours with salts.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Gráduate. *v. n.*

1. Take an academical degree; become a graduate: (as, 'He *graduated* at Oxford').

2. Proceed regularly, or by degees.

A grand light falls beautifully on the principal figure, but it does not *graduate* sufficiently into distant parts of the cave.—*Gilpin.*

Gráduate. *s.* One who has taken an academical degree as opposed to an undergraduate.

I know the arts
And sciences do not directlier make
A *graduate* in our universities,
Than an habitual gravity prefers
A man in court. *B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady.*

An oath taken by Oxford *graduates* [was] that they should not profess at Stamford.—*Selden, On Drayton's Polyolbion*, song 8.

Of *graduates* I dislike the learned rout,
And choose a female doctor for the gout. *Bramston.*

Gráduateship. *s.* State of a graduate.

An English concordance, and a topick folio, the gatherings and savings of a sober *graduateship*.—*Milton, Areopagitica.*

Graduátion. *s.*

1. Regular progression by succession of degrees.

The *graduation* of the parts of the universe is likewise necessary to the perfection of the whole.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

2. Marking with degrees.

(For example see under Graduate, *v. a.* 2.)

3. Improvement; exaltation of qualities.

Of greater repugnancy unto reason is that which he delivers concerning its *graduation*, that heated in fire, and often extinguished in oyl of mars or iron, the loadstone acquires an ability to extract a nail fastened in a wall.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

4. Act of conferring academical degrees.

The ministers are now reconciled to distinction; and as it must always happen that some will excel others, have thought *graduation* a proper testimony of uncommon abilities or acquisitions.—*Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland.*

Gráduator. *s.* Instrument, consisting of a tube and other details of apparatus, used in vinegar-making.

These tubes serve to allow the air that enters by the eight circumferential tubes to circulate freely through the *graduator*.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Graff. *s.* [Dutch, *gracht.*] Ditch; moat.

Though the fortifications were not regular, yet the walls were good, and the *graff* broad and deep.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Graff. *s.* Same as Graft.

God gave unto man all kinds of seeds and *graffs* of life.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

'Tis usual now an inmate *graff* to see
With insolence invade a foreign tree. *Dryden.*
Now the cleft rind inserted *graffs* receives. *Pope.*

Graff. *v. a.* Graft.

And they also, if they abide not still in unbelief, shall be *graffed* in; for God is able to *graff* them in again.—*Romans*, xi. 23.

Now let me *graff* my pears, and prune the vine.
Dryden.

Graff. *v. n.* Practise insition.

To have fruit in greater plenty the way is to *graft*, not only upon young stocks, but upon divers boughs of an old tree; for they will bear great numbers of fruit; whereas, if you *graft* but upon one stock, the tree can bear but few.—*Bacon.*

Gráffing. *verbal abs.* Grafting.

In March is good *graffing* the skilful do know,
So long as the wind in the east do not blow:
From moon being changed, till past be the prime,
For *graffing* and cropping is very good time.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Graft. *s.* Scion. [see last extract.]

It is likely, that as in fruit-trees the *graft* maketh a greater fruit, so in trees that bear no fruit it will make the greater leaves.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

If you cover the top with clay and horse-dung, in the same manner as you do a *graft*, it will help to heal the sooner.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

We two have grown,
From birth on my side, boyhood upon his,
Inseparably together, as two *grafts*
Out of the self-same stock; we've shared alike
The sun and shower and all that Heaven hath sent us. *H. Taylor, Philip van Artevelde*, iv. 4.

[*Graff, Graft.*—French *greffe*, a slip or shoot of a tree for grafting; Dutch *greffie*, a cutting either for grafting or setting in the ground, also a style for writing. From Latin *graphium*, a style, or pointed instrument for writing on waxen tablets. 'Graphium vel scriptorium, *græf.*' (Glossary of Ælfric.) In like manner Spanish *mugron*, a sprig or shoot of a vine, from Latin *mucro*; Modern Greek, κεντρισμα, a graft, κεντρονω, to graft, from κεντρον, anything pointed. Grafting was often called the *penning* of trees.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Graft. *v. a.*

1. Implant as a scion.

With his pruning hook disjoin
Unbearing branches from their head,
And *graft* more happy in their stead. *Dryden.*
His growth is but a wild and fruitless plant;
I'll cut his barren branches to the stock,
And *graft* you on to bear. *Id., Don Sebastian.*

2. Impregnate with an adscititious branch.

You are three
That Rome should dote on; yet, by the faith of men,
We've some old crab-trees here at home, that will not
Be *grafted* to your relish.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 1.

The noble isle doth want her proper limbs;
Her royal stock *graft* with ignoble plants.
Id., Richard III. iii. 7.

3. Join one thing so as to receive support from another.

This resolution against any peace with Spain is a new incident *grafted* upon the original quarrel, by the intrigues of a faction among us.—*Swift.*

May one kind grave unite each hapless name,
And *graft* my love immortal on thy fame.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

Gráfter. *s.* One who grafts.

Or that the *grafter* and waterer be nothyng . . . without whose work there should be no increase.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Answer to Bishop Gardiner*, p. 378.

I am informed, by the trials of the most skilful *grafters* of these parts, that a man shall seldom fail of having cherries borne by his graft the same year in which the insition is made.—*Evelyn.*

Grail. *s.* [Fr. *grêle.*] Small particles of any kind.

Hereof this gentle knight unweeting was;
And, lying down upon the sandy *grail*,
Dronk of the stream as clear as crystal glass.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The bottom yellow, like the golden *grayle*,
That bright Pactolus washeth with his streams.
Id., Vision of Bellay.

Grail. *s.* [Lat. *graduale.* This, and the preceding, are the only words which, as being common rather than proper names, have place in a dictionary. The *Saint* or *Holy Greal, Grail*, or *Grayle*, or the dish out of which our Lord was believed to have eaten at the Last Supper, and in which Joseph

of Arimathea was supposed to have caught his blood, the origin of the numerous romances connected with the *Quest* or *Seeking* of the same, is a proper name.] Book containing some of the offices of the Roman church.

Among the books they found there, were one hundred psalters, as many *grayals*, and forty missals, which undoubtedly belonged to the choir of the church.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, vol. i. diss. 2.

Grain. *s.* [Lat. *granum.*]

1. Single seed of corn.

His reasons are as two *grains* of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, i. 1.

Many of the ears, being six inches long, had sixty *grains* in them, and none less than forty.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Specially applied, in the plural, to the husks of malted barley after having been exhausted by brewing, and opposed to malt, of which the *grains* are the refuse.

Give them *grains* their fill,
Husks, draff, to drink and swill.
B. Jonson, New Inn.

2. Corn.

As it ebbs, the seedsman
Upon the slime and ooze scatters his *grain*,
And shortly comes to harvest.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 7.

Pales no longer swell'd the teeming *grain*,
Nor Phœbus fed his oxen on the plain.
Dryden, Pastorals.

'Tis a rich soil, I grant you; but oftener covered with weeds than *grain.—Collier, On Fame.*

3. Kind of grain.

As to the other *grains*, it is to be observed, as the wheat ripened very late, the barley got the start of it, and was ripe first.—*Burke.*

4. Any minute particle; any single body.

Thou exist'st on many thousand *grains*
That issue out of dust.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

By intelligence
And proofs as clear as founts in July, when
We see each *grain* of gravel. *Id., Henry VIII.* i. 1.

5. Smallest weight, of which in physic twenty make a scruple, and in troy weight twenty-four make a pennyweight; and so named because it is supposed of equal weight with a grain of corn.

Unity is a precious diamond, whose *grains* as they double, twice double in their value.—*Holyday.*

They began at a known body, a barley-corn, the weight whereof is therefore called a *grain*; which ariseth, being multiplied, to scruples, drachms, ounces, and pounds.—*Holder.*

The trial being made betwixt lead and lead, weighing severally seven drachms, in the air; the balance in the water weigheth only four drachms and forty-one *grains*, and abateth of the weight in the air two drachms and nineteen *grains*: the balance kept the same depth in the water.—*Bacon.*

His brain
Outweigh'd his rage but half a *grain.*
Butler, Hudibras.

6. Anything proverbially small.

For the whole world before thee is as a little *grain* of the balance.—*Wisdom*, xi. 22.

It is a sincerely pliable, ductile temper, that neglects not to make use of any *grain* of grace.—*Hammond.*

The ungrateful person lives to himself, and subsists by the good nature of others, of which he himself has not the least *grain.—South, Sermons.*

Grain of allowance. Something indulged or remitted; something above or under the exact weight. See, also, Salt.

He whose very best actions must be seen with *grains of allowance*, cannot be too mild, moderate, and forgiving.—*Addison.*

Grain. *s.* [from Norse *gren* = branch, in which sense it is provincial.]

1. Direction of the fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter.

Knots, by the conflux of meeting sap,
Infect the sound pine, and divert his *grain*
Tortive and errant from his course of growth.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

2. Body of the wood as modified by the fibres.

The beech, the swimming alder, and the plane,
Hard box, and linden of a softer *grain.* *Dryden.*

3. Body considered with respect to the form or direction of the constituent particles.

The tooth of a sea-horse, in the midst of the solider parts, contains a curdled *grain* not to be found in ivory.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Stones of a constitution so compact, and a *grain* so fine, that they bear a fine polish.—*Woodward.*

A grain-staff is a quarter staff with a pair of short tines at the end, which they call *grains.—Ray, East and South Country Words.*

The boatswain struck with a pair of *grains* out of the cabin window a most beautiful fish, about ten pounds' weight.—*White, Journal*, p. 36.

Grain. *s.* [from Spanish *grano.*] See last extract.

1. Dyed or stained substance.

How the red roses flush up in her cheeks,
And the pure snow with goodly vermil stain,
Like crimson dy'd in *grain. Spenser, Epithalamion.*

Come, pensive nun, devout and pure,
All in a robe of darkest *grain*,
Flowing with majestick train.
Milton, Il Penseroso, 32.

2. Temper; disposition; inclination; humour from the direction of fibres.

Your minds, pre-occupied with what
You rather must do than with what you should do,
Made you against the *grain* to voice him consul.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 3.

Quoth Hudibras, It is in vain,
I see, to argue 'gainst the *grain. Butler, Hudibras.*

3. Heart; bottom.

The one being tractable and mild, the other stiff and impatient of a superior, they lived but in cunning concord, as brothers glued together, but not united in *grain.—Hayward.*

4. Flesh.

Whose *grain* [of the salmon] doth rise in flakes, with fatness interlarded.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song 26. (Ord MS.)

5. Form of the surface, with regard to roughness and smoothness.

The smaller the particles of cutting substances are, the smaller will be the scratches by which they continually fret and wear away the glass until it be polished; but be they never so small, they can wear away the glass no otherwise than by grating and scratching it, and breaking the protuberances; and therefore polish it no otherwise than by bringing its roughness to a very fine *grain*, so that the scratches and frettings of the surface become too small to be visible.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

[The term *grain* is a translation of Greek κοκκος, given to the insect from its resemblance to a seed or kernel, whence the colour dyed with it was called κοκκινος, or in Latin *coccineus*, as from *kermes*, the oriental name of the insect, Italian *carmesino*, crimson. The term *grana* is applied in Spanish as well to the dye itself as to the cloth dyed with it, and also metaphorically to the fresh red colour of the lips and cheeks. Hence probably the *grain* of wood or of leather, the ornamental appearance of the surface dependant on the course of the fibres. The *grain* of leather is the shining side, in French *grain*, or *fleur de cuir*; *fleur* in the sense of brilliancy, lustre. The Spanish *lez* is explained by Neumann *grain*, shining surface, bloom of the human face. No doubt the term may have its origin in the finer or coarser *grains* of which stone is composed, and the expression may have been transferred from stone to wood and leather, but the former explanation appears to me most probable.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Grain. *v. a.* [from Lat. *granum.*] Dye in grain.

Grain. *v. a.* [from Norse *gren.*] See Graining.

Grained. *part. adj.* Dyed in grain.

Thou turn'st mine eyes into my very soul;
And there I see such black and *grained* spots,
As will not leave their tinct.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 4.

Graining. *s.* [?] Local and rare native fish so called, akin to the dace.

In the Mersey, near Warrington, and in the river Alt which runs by Sephton, Lancashire, into the Mersey near Formby, a fish called the *graining* is taken, which in some respects resembles the dace, yet is a distinct and new species.—*Pennant, Tour in Scotland*, pp. 11, 12.

The *graining* is also shortly characterized by Shaw, in his General Zoology. . . . One of the streams which produce the *graining* rises in Knowsley Park. . . . Several streams in the township of Burton Wood and Sankey, . . . and others in or near the township of Knowsley, produce the *graining* in considerable numbers. . . . The first dorsal fin-ray in the *graining* is short, the second ray the longest.—*Yarrell, British Fishes.*

Graining. *s.* Painting so as to imitate the grain of wood, especially oak; 'painting and *graining*,' 'painter and *grainer*,' being common notices.

Gráining. *s.* [from Lat. *granum.*] Roughening as a granulation.

It is called by some the unmilled guinea, as having no *graining* upon the rim.—*Leake.*

Grains. See Grain, *s.*

Grallatórial. *adj.* [Lat. *grallæ* = stilts.] In *Zoology.* Belonging to the order *Grallatores*, = stilted birds, i.e. birds with legs for wading, as the crane, &c. See Wader.

We have frequently demonstrated in another work, that the rasorial types throughout ornithology always contain birds which seem to have an instinctive disposition towards domestication; and we may observe that all *grallatorial* types, however sociably they live among themselves, are yet so remarkably different from the former, that they appear to shun the very approach of man,—never, from choice, coming near his dwellings. . . . The swiftest running birds . . . are the typical *grallatores*, for they only make use of their wings when suddenly disturbed; they are in continual motion, and their pace is always a swift run.—*Swainson, On the Natural History and Classification of Quadrupeds*, §§ 311, 312.

Gramércy. *interj.* [Fr. *grand* = great + *merci* = thanks.] Obsolete expression of obligation.

Gramercy, Mammon, said the gentle knight,
For so great grace. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

We have our several psalms for several occasions, without *gramercy* to your liturgy.—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*

Madam, quoth he, *gramercy* for your care.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox.

Gramíneous. *adj.* In *Botany.* Having the character of a grass.

The opinion [of] the great Swedish naturalist, that the true nard was a *gramineous* plant, and a species of Andropogon.—*Sir W. Jones, On the Spikenard of the Ancients.*

Graminívorous. *adj.* [Lat. *voro* = devour.] Grass-eating; living upon grass.

The ancients were versed chiefly in the dissection of brutes, among which the *graminivorous* kind have a party-coloured choroides.—*Sharpe, Surgery.*

Grammar. *s.* [Fr. *grammaire.*]

1. Science of speaking correctly; art which teaches the relations of words to each other.

To be accurate in the *grammar* and idioms of the tongues, and then as a rhetorician to make all their graces serve his eloquence.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*

We make a countryman dumb, whom we will not allow to speak but by the rules of *grammar.—Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.*

2. Propriety or justness of speech; speech according to grammar.

'Varium et mutabile semper femina,' is the sharpest satire that ever was made on woman; for the adjectives are neuter, and 'animal' must be understood to make them grammar.—*Dryden.*

3. Book that treats of the various relations of words to one another.

To speak and write without absurdity the language of one's country, is commendable in persons of all stations, and to some indispensably necessary; and to this purpose, I would recommend above all things the having a *grammar* of our mother tongue first taught in our schools, which would facilitate our youths learning their Latin and Greek *grammars.—Tatler*, no. 234.

Used *adjectivally.*

Men, speaking language according to the *grammar* rules of that language, do yet speak improperly of things.—*Locke.*

Grammar. *v. n.* Discourse according to the rules of grammar: (its import in the extract turns on the grammatical term *decline*). *Rare.*

I'll *grammar* with you,
And make a trial how I can decline you.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Laws of Candy.

Grammar-school. *s.* Endowed school for grammatical teaching.

Thou hast most traitorously corrupted the youth of the realm in erecting a *grammar school.—Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II.* iv. 7.

The ordinary way of learning Latin in a *grammar school* I cannot encourage.—*Locke.*

Grammárian. *s.* One who studies, investigates, or teaches grammar.

Many disputes the ambiguous nature of letters hath created among the *grammarians.—Holder, Elements of Speech.*

They who have called him the torture of *grammarians*, might also have called him the plague of translators.—*Dryden.*

Grammátic. *adj.* Grammatical: (this latter being the *commoner* form).

They having but newly left those *grammatick* flats and shallows, where they stuck unr. sonably

to learn a few words with lamentable construction, —*Milton, Tractate on Education.*

We conclude, therefore, that what was thus inspired was the terms, and that *grammatick* congruity in the use of them, which is dependent thereon.—*Warburton, Doctrine of Grace.*

Grammátical. *adj.* Belonging to, conveyed by the rules of, grammar.

The beauty of virtue still being set before their eyes, and that taught them with far more diligent care than *grammatical* rules.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

They seldom know more than the *grammatical* construction unless born with a poetical genius.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.*

I shall take the number of consonants, not from the *grammatical* alphabets of any language, but from the diversity of sounds framed by single articulations with appulse.—*Holder.*

Grammátically. *adv.* In a grammatical manner; according to the rules or science of grammar.

When a sentence is distinguished into the nouns, the verbs, pronouns, adverbs, and other particles of speech which compose it, then it is said to be analysed *grammatically.*—*Watts.*

Grammáticaster. *s.* Mean verbal pedant; low grammarian. *Rare.*

He tells thee true, my noble neophyte; my little *grammaticaster*, he does!—*B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

There would not then be so many fustian and unworthy preachers in divinity, so many pettyfoggers in law, so many quack-salvers in physick, so many *grammaticasters* in country schools.—*Sir W. Petty, Advice to Hartlib*, p. 23: 1648.

I have not vexed language with the doubts, the remarks, and eternal triflings of the French *grammaticasters.—Rymer.*

Grammaticátion. *s.* Rule, or refinement, of a grammarian. *Rare.*

A language of a philosophical institution, or a real character, would be by much the most easy; as being free from all anomaly, equivocalness, redundancy, and unnecessary *grammatications.* — *Dalgarno, Didascalophos*, p. 52: 1680.

Grammáticize. *v. n.* Act the grammarian. *Rare.*

Grammaticising pedantically, and criticising spuriously upon a few Greek particles.—*Bishop Ward, On the Mystery of the Gospel*, p. 44: 1673.

Grammáticize. *v. a.* Render grammatical.

I always said, Shakspeare had Latin enough to *grammaticise* his English.—*Johnson*, in *Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

Grámmatist. *s.* Sorry or spurious grammarian; grammaticaster. *Rare.*

The *grammatist* has misled the grammarian, and both of them the philosopher.—*H. Tooke, Diversions of Purley*, i. 328.

Grámpus. *s.* [?] Cetaceous animal so called (Phocæna Orca).

Give me leave to name what fish we took; dolphins, porpice, *grampasse*, which Mr. Sands thinks is the right dolphin, none else being of that opinion. —*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 384.

The *grampus* is the largest of the dolphins, being from twenty to twenty-five feet in length, and a most cruel enemy to the whale. The *grampuses* attack the latter in troops, harass it until it opens its mouth, and then they devour the tongue.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

Many fabulous or exaggerated stories have been universally propagated respecting the *grampus.* It has been considered as not only the most formidable enemy of the larger whales, attacking them in numerous bands, with the utmost fury, and worrying them even to death, but it has been accused of pursuing the common whale for a purpose which would indicate a gastronomic taste worthy of Heliogabalus himself. It is said to harass its huge victim till in its terror and agony it opens its mouth; when the *grampus* darts upon the tongue and tears and devours the delicious morsel. The truth appears to be, as far as credible testimony can be obtained, that the *grampus* is extremely voracious.... Hunter found... a portion of a porpoise in the stomach of one which he examined.—*Bell, History of British Quadrupeds, including the Cetacea.*

Gránary. *s.* [Lat. *granarium.*] Storehouse for threshed corn.

Ants, by their labour and industry, contrive that corn will keep as dry in their nests as in our *granaries.—Addison.*

Grand. *adj.* [Fr., from Lat. *grandis.*]

1. Great; illustrious; high in power or dignity.

God had planted, that is, made to grow the trees of life and knowledge, plants only proper and becoming the paradise and garden of so *grand* a Lord. —*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

2. Great; splendid; magnificent.

A voice has flown
To re-enflame a *grand* design. *Young.*

There is generally in nature something more *grand* and august than what we meet with in the curiosities of art.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 414.

3. Principal; chief: (hence, in composition, *grand-juror*, *grand-master*, *grand-signior*, and the like).

What cause
Mov'd our *grand* parents, in that happy state,
Favour'd of heav'n so highly, to fall off
From their Creator. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 28.

4. Eminent; superior: (very frequently in an *ill* sense).

Our *grand* foe Satan.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1033.

So clomb this first *grand* thief into God's fold.
Ibid. iv. 192.

5. Noble; sublime; lofty; conceived or expressed with great dignity.

Among colours, such as are soft or cheerful (except perhaps a strong red which is cheerful) are unfit to produce *grand* images.—*Burke, On the Sublime and Beautiful*, § 16.

6. It is used to signify ascent or descent of consanguinity.

Grándam. *s.* [*grand* and *dam*; hence, when properly sounded, with two *d*'s. Grannam, however, a pronunciation in the other extreme, is common.]

1. Grandmother.

I meeting him, will tell *him* that my lady
Was fairer than his *grandam*, and as chaste
As may be in the world.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

We have our forefathers and great *grandames* all before us, as they were in Chaucer's days.—*Dryden.*

The tygress heart belies thy angel face:
Too well thou shew'st thy pedigree from stone;
Thy *grandame's* was the first by Pyrrha thrown.
Id.

2. Old withered woman.

The women
Cry'd, one and all, the suppliant should have right,
And to the *grandame* hag adjudg'd the knight.
Dryden, The Wife of Bath's Tale.

Spelt and sounded without any *d* at all.

Her mother goodwy' Polish has confess'd it
To *grannum* Keep, the nurse, how they did change
The children in their cradles.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady.

Ghosts never walk till after midnight, if I may believe my *grannam.* — *Beaumont and Fletcher, Lover's Progress.*

I stripped again, as well to find what ailed me, as to satisfy my *grannam's* farther curiosity.—*Tatler*, no. 15.

Oft my kind *grannam* told me, Tim, take warning.
Gay.

Grándchild. *s.* Child (son or daughter) of a child (son or daughter); member of a second generation.

Augustus Cæsar, out of indignation against his daughters and Agrippa his *grandchild*, would say that they were not his seed, but imposthumes broken from him.—*Bacon.*

These hymns may work on future wits, and so
May great *grandchildren* of thy praises grow.
Donne.

He hoped his majesty did believe, that he would never make the least scruple to obey the *grandchild* of king James.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

He 'scaping, with his gods and reliques fled,
And tow'rds the shore his little *grandchild* led.
Sir J. Denham, The Destruction of Troy.

There is something very absurd in this. Grandfather is properly the great or greater father; but the case seems to be just the contrary with *grandchild*, who is the little or less child. The French therefore express it much more sensibly than we do, by petit fils.—*Pegge.*

Gránddaughter. *s.* Female grandchild.

This *granddaughter* of a man, who will be an everlasting glory to the nation, has now for some years with her husband kept a little chandler's or grocer's shop for their subsistence.—*Bishop Newton, Life of Milton.*

Grandeé. *s.* Man of great rank, power, or dignity; great man; magnate: (which last word it nearly translates).

In a great person, right worshipful sir, a right honourable *grandy*, 'tis not a venial sin; no, not a peccadillo!—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, to the reader.

In this mercy-seat, it is observable, three *grandies* are met together; blessing, joy, and hope; and yet there is no strife for precedence.—*Archbishop Laud, Sermons*, p. 83.

They had some sharper and some milder differences, which might easily happen in such an interview of *grandees*, both vehement on the parts which they swayed.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

When a prince or *grandee* manifests a liking to such a thing, men generally set about to make themselves considerable for such things.—*South.*

Some parts of the Spanish monarchy are rather for ornament than strength: they furnish out viceroyalties for the *grandees*, and posts of honour for the noble families.—*Addison.*

In the costliness of his ordinary banquets he surpassed the Macedonian *grandees*: in their exquisite elegance the effeminate princes of Cyprus and Phœnicia.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. lix.

His elevation was seen with scarcely less satisfaction by the bigoted *grandees* of Castile than by the English Whigs.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. x.

On one point, it was announced, his [George III.'s] mind was unalterably made up. Under no circumstances whatever should those Whig *grandees*, who had enslaved his predecessors and endeavoured to enslave himself, be restored to power.—*Id., Critical and Historical Essays, The Earl of Chatham.*

Grandeéship. *s.* Rank or estate of a grandee; lordship.

I think the conde de Altamira has no less than nineteen *grandeeships* centred in his person.—*Swinburne, Travels through Spain*, let. 42.

Grándeur. *s.*

1. State; splendour of appearance; magnificence.

As a magistrate or great officer, he locks himself from all approaches by the multiplied formalities of attendance, by the distance of ceremony and *grandeur.—South, Sermons.*

2. Greatness, as opposed to minuteness.

Let a man try to conceive the different bulk of an animal, which is twenty, from another, which is a hundred times less than a mite; or to compare, in his thoughts, a length of a thousand diameters of the earth with that of a million; and he will quickly find that he has no different measures in his mind adjusted to such extraordinary degrees of *grandeur* or minuteness.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 420.

3. Elevation of sentiment, language, or mien.

To want little is true *grandeur*; and very few things are great to a great mind.—*Tatler*, no. 170.

Grandévity. *s.* [Lat. *ævum* = age, life.] Great age; length of life.

Dr. More for his function and *grandevity* sake handles Mr. Baxter so respectfully, and forbears all such juvenilities as he had used towards Eugenius. —*Annotations on the Discovery of Truth*, p. 185: 1683.

Grándfather. *s.* Parent's father; father of my father or mother; next above my father or mother in the scale of ascent.

One was saying that his great grandfather, and *grandfather*, and father died at sea: said another that heard him, An' I were as you, I would never come at sea. Why, saith he, where did your great grandfather, and *grandfather*, and father die? He answered, Where but in their beds? He answered, An' I were as you, I would never come in bed.—*Bacon.*

Our grandchildren will see a few rags hung up in Westminster-hall, which cost an hundred millions, whereof they are paying the arrears, and boast that their *grandfathers* were rich and great.—*Swift.*

Grandíloquence. *s.* [Lat. *loquor* = speak.] High, lofty, or big speaking.

The prophet has promised them with such magnificent words, and enthusiastic *grandiloquence.*—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 271.

Grándity. *s.* Greatness; grandeur; magnificence. An old word.

Our poets excel in *grandity* and gravity, smoothness and property, in quickness and briefness.—*Camden, Remains.*

Grándly. *adv.* In a grand manner; sublimely; loftily.

I now saw what I never saw before, a prodigious sea, with immense billows, coming upon a vessel, so as that it seemed hardly possible to escape. There was something *grandly* horrible in the sight.—*Boswell, Tour to the Hebrides*, p. 348.

Grándmother. *s.* Parents' mother; mother of my father or mother.

Thy *grandmother* Lois, and thy mother Eunice.—1 *Timothy*, i. 5.

Grándness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Grand; greatness.

In order to prove to any one the *grandness* of this fabrick of the world, one needs only to bid him consider the sun.—*Wollaston, Religion of Nature*, § v. 14.

Grándsire. *s.*

1. Grandfather.

Think'st thou that I will leave my kingly throne,
Wherein my *grandsire* and my father sat?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. i. 1.

Thy *grandsire*, and his brother, to whom fame
Gave, from two conquer'd parts o' th' world, their name. *Sir J. Denham.*

The wreaths his *grandsire* knew to reap
By active toil and military sweat. *Prior.*

2. Any ancestor, poetically.

Why should a man, whose blood is warm within,
Sit like his *grandsire*, cut in alabaster?
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

Above the portal, carv'd in cedar wood,
Plac'd in their ranks, their godlike *grandsires* stood. *Dryden.*

So mimick ancient wits at best,
As apes our *grandsires* in their doublets drest. *Pope.*

Grándson. *s.* Son of a son or daughter.

Almighty Jove augment your wealthy store,
Give much to you, and to his *grandsons* more. *Dryden.*

Grandfathers in private families are not much observed to have great influence on their *grandsons*, and, I believe, they have much less among princes. —*Swift.*

Grange. *s.* [Fr. *grange*; from Lat. *granum*, grain, corn.]

1. Granary.

Methought it was the sound
Of riot and ill-manag'd merriment,
Such as the jocund flute, or gamesome pipe,
Stirs up among the loose unletterd hinds;
When for their teeming flocks, and *granges* full,
In wanton dance they praise the bounteous Pan.
Milton, Comus, 171.

2. Farm: (generally a farm with a house at a distance from neighbours).

At the moated *grange* resides this dejected Mariana.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

One, when he had got the inheritance of an unlucky old *grange*, would needs sell it; and, to draw buyers, proclaimed the virtues of it: nothing ever thrived on it, saith he; ... the trees were all blasted, the swine died of the measles, the cattle of the murrain, and the sheep of the rot; nothing was ever reared there, not a duckling or a goose.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

It is only the poor *grange*,
The patrimony which my father left me,
I would be tenant to.
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Prophetess.

If the church was of their own foundation, they might chuse, the incumbent being once dead, whether they would put any other therein; unless, perhaps, the said church had people belonging to it; for then they must still maintain a curate: and of this sort were their *granges* and priories.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

A *grange* implies some one particular house immediately inferior in rank to a hall situated at a small distance from the town or village from which it takes its name; as Hornby *Grange*, Blackwell *Grange*, and is in the neighbourhood simply called the *Grange*. Originally, perhaps, these buildings were the lord's granary or storehouse, and the residence of his chief bailiff.—*Ritson.*

A *grange*, in its original signification, meant a farmhouse of a monastery (from *grana* gerendo), from which it was always at some little distance. One of the monks was usually appointed to inspect the accounts of the farm. He was called the prior of the *grange*—in barbarous Latin, 'grangiarius.'—*Malone.*

Used *adjectivally*.

Till my return I would have thee stay at our little *graunge* house in the country.—*Tarleton, News out of Purgatory.* (Malone.)

Grange. *v. a.* Farm, in the way of revenue or taxes; barter; make a profit out of anything.

The ruffianry (brokerage) of causes I am daily more and more acquainted with, and see the manner of dealing which cometh of the Queen's straitness to give these women, whereby they presume thus to *grange* and truck causes.—*Birch, Memoirs of Queen Elizabeth.* (Rich.)

Gránite. *s.* [Italian, *granito* = grained.] In *Mineralogy* and *Geology*. Stone, or rock, so called.

Granite [is] a stone composed of separate and very large concretions, rudely compacted together; of great hardness, giving fire with steel; not fermenting with acids, and imperfectly calcinable in a great fire. The hard white *granite* with black spots, commonly called moor-stone, forms a very firm, and though rude, yet beautifully variegated mass. It is found in immense strata in Ireland, but not used there. In Cornwall it is found in prodigious masses, and brought to London, for the steps of publick buildings. Hard red *granite*, variegated with black and white now called oriental *granite*, is valuable for its extreme hardness and beauty, and capable of a most elegant polish.—*Sir J. Hill, On Fossils.*

Alabaster, marble of divers colours, both simple and mixed, the opulites, porphyry, and the *granite*. —*Woodward.*

There are still great pillars of *granite*, and other fragments of this ancient temple.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Granite is a compound rock essentially composed of quartz, felspar, and mica, each in granular crystals. ... Some of the *granites* of Cornwall and the Limousin readily resolve themselves into a white kaolin or argillaceous matter, from which pottery and porcelain are made.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Granític. *adj.* Consisting of, or connected with, granite.

That *granite* and *granitic* rocks ... are of igneous origin there can be no doubt.—*Ansted, Geology*, ch. xiv.

Granítical. *adj.* Same as Granitic.

Viewed at a distance, this enormous mass of stone has the appearance of a human figure; and its gigantic form has given rise to a variety of fables. On approaching it, we find that it consists of several ledges of granite, piled one upon another in the rudest manner. If, however, we bow down to this *granitical* god, we shall meet deities at every step. —*Polwhele, History of Devonshire*, vol. i. pt. i.

Granívorous. *adj.* [Lat. *voro* = devour.] Eating grain; living upon grain.

Granivorous birds, as a crane, upon the first peck of their bills, can distinguish the qualities of hard bodies, which the sense of men discerns not without mastication.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Panick affords a soft demulcent nourishment, both for *granivorous* birds and mankind.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Gránnam. *s.* See Grandam.

Grant. *v. a.* [see last extract.]

1. Admit that which is not yet proved; allow; yield; concede.

They gather out of Scripture general rules to be followed in making laws; and so, in effect, they plainly *grant*, that we ourselves may lawfully make laws for the church.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

I take it for *granted*, that though the Greek word which we translate saints be in itself as applicable to things as persons, yet in this article it signifieth not holy things, but holy ones.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed.*

Grant that the fates have firm'd, by their decree,
The Trojan race to reign in Italy.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Suppose, which yet I *grant* not, thy desire
A moment elder than my rival fire,
Can chance of seeing first thy title prove?
Id., Palamon and Arcite.

If he be one indifferent as to the present rebellion, they may take it for *granted* his complaint is the rage of a disappointed man.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

2. Bestow something which cannot be claimed of right.

The God of Israel *grant* thee thy petition that thou hast asked of him.—1 *Samuel*, i. 17.

Then hath God also to the Gentiles *granted* repentance unto life.—*Acts*, xiii. 18.

Didst thou not kill this king?—I *grant* ye.—
Dost *grant* me, hedgehog? Then God *grant* me too,
Thou may'st be damned for that wicked deed.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 2.

He heard, and *granted* half his prayer;
The rest the winds dispers'd. *Pope.*

[*Grant.*—Much difficulty is thrown on the etymology of this word by the concurrence of forms which can hardly be traced to a common origin. From Latin *gratus* is formed Italian *grado*, Provençal *grat*, French *gré*, will, liking, consent, and thence Italian *gradire, aggradare, aggradire*, French *gréer, agréer*, English *agree*, to approve, allow, give consent to. In Middle Latin *gratus*, or *gratum*, was used as a substantive; 'sine *gratu* meo,' without my consent. ... The insertion of the nasal converted *gratum* into *grantum*, in the same sense. ... *Facere gratum* and *facere grantum*, or *gratificare*, are found indifferently in the sense of making satisfaction. ... We have next the verbs *gratare, grantare, gratificare*, French *gréer*, in the sense of doing an agreeable thing, bestowing a gift, making over an interest, assenting to an arrangement. ... If the foregoing forms had stood by themselves, the derivation from *gratus* would not have been doubtful, but parallel with these are found *graantum, ... graantagium, ...* French *craanter, creanter, creancer*, to promise, engage for, to bind oneself; *créancie, créanche, creant, crant*, assurance, contract, engagement, obligation. Now it is hardly possible that *grant* could be converted by mere corruption into *graant, creant*, the double *a* in the old French being an almost certain sign of the loss of a *d*, as in *aage* from *edage, caablé* from *cadable, baer, béer*, from *badare*. On this principle French *créance* would be the equivalent of a Latin *credentia*, trust, confidence, assurance. 'Ego B. archiepiscopus accipio te Raymundum in fide et *credentia* mea loco sacramenti.' (Chart. A. D. 1157, in Carp.) Old French *craant*, believing. 'Sire si com c'est voirs et s'en somes *craant*.' (Roquefort.) The Breton *cred*, the root of *credi*, Latin *credere*, to believe, is used in the sense of assurance, obligation, security, *créance*, caution, garant. (Legonidec.) The pronunciation of the north of France, which regularly changes an initial *gr* into *cr* (converting gras, grappe, grand-dieu, into cras, crappe, crand-dieu—Hécart) would leave so little difference between *cranter*, to confer an advantage, from *gratus*, and *craanter*, to assure, from *credere* (both used with equal frequency in legal instruments in the act of transferring a right), that it is not surprising if the two were confounded. We find accordingly the *g* of *gratus* united with the *aa* of *craanter*, and *gratare, grantare*, used in the sense of *creantare*. 'Super istas pactiones omnes sæpe nominati Domino de Legniaso *graantaverant* (engage, pledge themselves) quod tenebunt, &c.' 'Præmissa omnia et singula immobilia tenere et fideliter adimplere promiserunt et *gratavérunt*.'—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Grant. *s.*

1. Act of granting or bestowing; thing granted; gift; boon.

Courtiers jostle for a *grant*,
And when they break their friendship plead their want. *Dryden.*

2. In *Law*.

All the land is the queen's, unless there be some *grant* of any part thereof, to be shewed from her majesty.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Grant [is] a gift in writing of such a thing as cannot aptly be passed or conveyed by word only; as rent, reversions, services, advowsons in gross, common in gross, tithes, &c., or made by such persons as cannot give but by deed, as the king, and all bodies politick; which differences be often in speech neglected, and then is taken generally for every gift whatsoever, made of any thing by any person; and he that granteth it is named the grantor, and he to whom it is made the grantee. A thing is said to be in *grant* which cannot be assigned without deed.—*Cowell.*

Not only the laws of this kingdom, but of other places, and the Roman laws, provide that the prince should not be deceived in his *grants*.—*Davenant.*

It was indeed an unfortunate *grant*, a *grant* which could not be brought to light without much mischief and much scandal.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxv.

3. Concession; admission of something in dispute.

But of this so large a *grant*, we are content not to take advantage.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

This *grant* destroys all you have urg'd before. *Dryden.*

Grántable. *adj.* Capable of being granted; that may be granted.

The office of the bishop's chancellor was *grantable* for life.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

I will inquire therefore in what cases dispensations are *grantable*, and by whom.—*Bishop of London's (Sherlock) Charge*, p. 6: 1759.

Granteé. *s.* One to whom any grant is made.

To smooth the way for popery in Mary's time, the *grantees* were confirmed by the pope in the possession of the abbey-lands.—*Swift.*

Grántor. *s.* One by whom a grant is made.

A 'duplex querela' shall not be granted under pain of suspension of the *grantor* from the execution of his office.—*Ayliffe Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Gránular. *adj.* Consisting of, formed by, having a likeness to, grain.

Some *granular* marbles are flexible in their slab, or, at least, become so by being dried at the fire.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Gránulary. *adj.* Small and compact; resembling a small grain or seed.

Small-coal, with sulphur and nitre, proportionably mixed, tempered, and formed into *granulary* bodies, do make up that powder which is in use for guns.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Gránulate. *v. n.* Be formed into small grains.

The juice of grapes, inspissated by heat, *granulates* into sugar.—*Bishop Sprat.*

Gránulate. *v. a.*

1. Break into small masses or granules.

Most of the Schemnitz silver ore holds some gold, which they separate by melting the silver, then *granulating* it.—*E. Browne, Travels in Europe*, p. 59.

2. Raise into small asperities.

I have observed, in many birds, the gullet, before its entrance into the gizzard, to be much dilated, and thick set, or as it were *granulated* with a multitude of glandules, each whereof was provided with its excretory vessel.—*Ray.*

Granulátion. *s.*

1. See extract.

Granulation [is] the act of pouring melted metal

into cold water, so as it may granulate or congeal into small grains: it is generally done through a colander, or a birchen broom. Gunpowder and some salts are likewise said to be granulated, from their resemblance to grain or seed.—*Quincy.*

Granulation ... is effected by pouring [metals], in a melted state, through an iron cullender pierced with small holes into a body of water; or directly upon a bundle of twigs immersed in water. In this way copper is granulated into bean shot, and silver alloys are granulated preparatory to refining.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

2. In *Surgery.* Act of shooting or breaking in small masses.

Tents in wounds, by resisting the growth of the little *granulations* of the flesh, in process of time harden them, and in that manner produce a fistula. —*Sharp, Surgery.*

Nature is supposed to be active in bringing parts as nearly as possible to their original state, ... and after having ... formed pus, ... sets about forming a new matter upon surfaces in which there has been a breach of continuity. This process is called granulating or incarnation, and the substance formed is called *granulations.* The colour of healthy *granulations* is a deep florid red.—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary.*

Gránule. *s.* Small grain.

With an excellent microscope, where the naked eye did see but a green powder, the assisted eye could discern particular *granules,* some blue, and some yellow.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

Grape. *s.* [Fr. *grappe.*] Fruit of the vine, growing in clusters; fruit from which wine is expressed.

And thou shalt not glean thy vineyard, neither shalt thou gather every *grape* of thy vineyard; thou shalt leave them for the poor and stranger.—*Leviticus,* xix. 10.

Anacreon, for thy sake
I of the *grape* no mention make;
Ere my Anacreon by thee fell.
Cursed plant, I lov'd thee well. *Cowley.*

Grápeless. *adj.* Wanting grapes; wanting the strength and flavour of the grape.

The entertainment consisted of cold fish, lean chickens, rusty hams, raw venison, and *grapeless* wines.—*Jenyns.*

Grápestone. *s.* Stone or seed contained in the grape.

When obedient nature knows his will,
A fly, a *grapestone,* or a hair can kill. *Prior.*

Gráphic. *adj.* [Gr. γράφω = write, describe.]

1. Descriptive.

He can
Find all our atoms from a point t' a span;
Our closest creeks and corners; and can trace
Each line, as it were *graphick,* in the face.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

2. Relating to engraving.

Availing himself of his poetical talent, and his facility in the *graphick* art.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry,* ii. 157.

Gráphical. *adj.* Same as Graphic.

Write with a needle, or bodkin, or knife, or the like, when the fruit or trees are young; for as they grow, so the letters will grow more large and *graphical.*—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

In this so *graphical* a description of the Son of God, clothed in all the pomp and majesty of his Father, the attitude is most observable: 'His right foot was on the sea, and his left on the earth.'—*Warburton, Sermons,* xx.

Gráphically. *adv.* In a graphic manner.

After it, *succeeded* their third dance; than which a more numerous composition could not be seen; *graphically* disposed into letters, and honouring the name of the most sweet and ingenious prince, Charles duke of York. — *B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

Very rhetorical delineations follow their miseries by this invasion of Nebuchadnezzar, *graphically* as in a map described.—*Bishop Richardson, On the Old Testament,* p. 419.

The hyena odorata, or civet cat, is delivered and *graphically* described by Castellus.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Gráphite. *s.* Black lead, as used for pencils; plumbago, for which it is the mineralogical term, and to which it is preferable, inasmuch as *plumbago* suggests an affinity to lead (*plumbum*), which in graphite has no existence; its affinities, as may be seen in the extracts, being in a wholly different direction.

Graphite ... consists of carbon in a peculiar state of aggregation with an extremely minute and apparently accidental impregnation of iron. *Graphite,* called also plumbago and black lead, occurs in gneiss, mica-slate, and their subordinate clay-slates and limestones; ... also in the transition state, as at Borrodale in Cumberland, where the most precious deposit exists both in reference to extent and quality for making pencils.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Carbon presents itself in the three unlike conditions of diamond, *graphite,* and charcoal.—*Herbert Spencer, Data of Biology,* ch. i. § 1.

Graphómeter. *s.* [Gr. μέτρον = measure.] Surveying instrument.

As for the bearings and distances, they are very different from those I have given, which answered in every part, almost as exactly as if I had surveyed a field with a *graphometer.*—*Drummond, Travels,* p. 244: 1749.

Grápnel. *s.* [Fr. *grappil, grappin.*] Grapple of a ship; small anchor, often with four flukes, belonging to a little vessel.

The canoe was fixed to a *grapnel* in the middle of the harbour.—*Anson, Voyage round the World,* b. ii. ch. xiii.

Grápple. *v. n.*

1. Contend by seizing each other, as wrestlers.

Your grace and I
Must *grapple* upon even terms no more.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Maid's Tragedy.

They must be also practised in all the locks and gripes of wrestling, as need may often be in fight to tug or *grapple,* and to close.—*Milton, Tractate on Education.*

Living virtue, all achievements past,
Meets envy, still to *grapple* with at last. *Waller.*

Does he think that he can *grapple* with divine vengeance, and endure the everlasting burnings?—*South, Sermons.*

2. Contest in close fight.

I'll in my standard bear the arms of York,
To *grapple* with the house of Lancaster.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. i. 1.

Grápple. *v. a.*

1. Fasten; fix; join indissolubly.

Grapple your minds to sternage of the navy,
And leave your England as dead midnight still.
Shakespear, Henry V. iii. chorus.

That business
Grapples you to the heart and love of us.
Id., Macbeth, iii. 1.

2. Seize; lay fast hold of.

For hippagines, vessels for the transporting of horse, we are indebted to the Salaminians; for *grappling* hooks to Anacharsis.—*Heylyn.*

Grápple. *s.*

1. Contest hand to hand, in which the combatants seize each other; wrestler's hold.

As when earth's son, Antæus, strove
With Jove's Alcides, and, oft foil'd, still rose
Fresh from his fall, and fiercer *grapple* join'd,
Throttled at length in the air, expir'd and fell.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 565.

Or did his genius
Know mine the stronger demon, fear'd the *grapple,*
And, looking round him, found this nook of fate,
To skulk behind my sword?
Dryden, Don Sebastian.

2. Close fight.

In the *grapple* I boarded them; on the instant they got clear of our ship, so I alone became their prisoner.—*Shakespear, Hamlet,* iv. 6, letter.

It is a remarkable circumstance that one of the letters of Hastings to Dr. Johnson bears date a very few hours after the death of Nuncomar. While the whole settlement was in commotion, ... the conqueror in that deadly *grapple* sat down, with characteristic self-possession, to write about the Tour to the Hebrides, Jones's Persian Grammar, and the history, traditions, arts, and natural productions of India.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Warren Hastings.*

3. Iron instrument by which one ship fastens on another.

But Cymon soon his crooked *grapples* cast,
Which with tenacious hold his foes embraced.
Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia.

Grápplement. *s.* Close fight; hostile embrace. *Rare.*

They catching hold of him, as down he lent,
Him backward overthrew, and down him stay'd
With their rude hands and grisely *grapplement.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Gráppling. *part. adj.* Catching as a grapple.

Sometimes, from fighting squadrons of each fleet,
Two *grappling* Ætnas on the ocean meet,
And English fires with Belgian flames contend.
Dryden.

Antæus here and stern Alcides strive,
And both the *grappling* statues seem to live.
Addison.

Gráppling. *verbal abs.* Grapple; tackle connected therewith: (often used either *adjectivally,* or as the *first element* of a *compound*; e.g. *grappling-iron*).

I came to an anchor; for I had made me a kind of an anchor with a piece of broken *grappling* which I got out of the ship.—*De Foe, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*

Grápy. *adj.*

1. Full of clusters of grapes.

The *grapy* clusters spread
On his fair brows, and dangle on his head.
Addison, Translation from Ovid.

2. Made of, connected with, the grape.

And on the marble altar's polish'd frame
Pours forth the *grapy* stream.
Gay, Translation from Ovid.

Grásier. *s.* See Grazier.

Grasp. *v. a.* [root of *grip*; compare *clip, clasp.*]

1. Hold in the hand; gripe.

O fool that I am, that thought I could *grasp* water and bind the wind!—*Sir P. Sidney.*

In his right hand
Grasping ten thousand thunders, which he sent
Before him, such as in their souls infix'd
Plagues. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* vi. 835.

Kings, by *grasping* more than they could hold,
First made their subjects, by oppression, bold.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

Doom, as they please, my empire not to stand,
I'll *grasp* my sceptre with my dying hand.
Dryden, Indian Emperor.

2. Seize; catch at.

For what are men who *grasp* at praise sublime,
But bubbles on the rapid stream of time? *Young.*

Grasp. *v. n.*

1. Catch; endeavour to seize; try at.

So endless and exorbitant are the desires of men, that they will *grasp* at all, and can form no scheme of perfect happiness with less.—*Swift.*

2. Struggle; strive; grapple.

See, his face is black and full of blood;
His hands abroad display'd, as one that *grasp't*
And tugg'd for life.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.

3. Gripe; encroach.

Like a miser, 'midst his store,
Who *grasps* and *grasps* till he can hold no more.
Dryden.

Grasp. *s.*

1. Gripe or seizure of the hand.

Nor wanted in his *grasp*
What seem'd both spear and shield.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 989.

This hand and sword have been acquainted well;
It should have come before into my *grasp,*
To kill the ravisher. *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

The left arm is a little defaced, though one may see it held something in its *grasp* formerly.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

2. Possession; hold; power of seizing.

I would not be the villain that thou think'st
For the whole space that's in the tyrant's *grasp,*
And the rich East to boot.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Within the direful *grasp*
Of savage hunger, or of savage heat.
Milton, Comus, 357.

They looked upon it as their own, and had it even within their *grasp.*—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Grásping. *verbal abs.* Seizure; attempt to seize or snatch: (though, in this sense, the notion of trying is suggested, or at least strengthened, by the preposition *at*).

This *grasping* of the militia of the kingdom into their own hands, was desired the summer before.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Grásping. *part. adj.* Covetous; rapacious, which last term it nearly translates.

He was *grasping* both in his ambition and his avarice. — *Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages.*

Grass. *s.* [A.S. *gærs.*]

1. Herb so called.

Ye are grown fat as the heifer at *grass,* and bellow as bulls.—*Jeremiah,* l. 11.

2. Season when the grass begins to grow; spring: (common in *Husbandry,* as applied to the *age of horses,* 'two years old next grass').

You'll be no more your former you;
But for a blooming nymph will pass,
Just fifteen, coming summer's *grass.* *Swift.*

3. In *Botany.* *The grasses* translate the Latin *Gramineæ,* or *Graminaceæ,* the name

of a large class which contains, besides the common grasses of the grazier, the corns or grains (wheat, barley, maize, the bamboos, and sugarcane). In *Husbandry*: the 'artificial *grasses*' (clover, lucerne, &c.) are no true grasses in the botanical sense of the term.

As the *first element* of a *compound*.

The beef being young, and only *grass* fed, was thin, light, and moist, and not of a substance to endure the salt.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Grass of Parnassus. Native plant so called, Parnassia palustris.

This plant is called *parnassia* from mount Parnassus, where it was supposed to grow; and because the cattle feed on it, it obtained the name of *grass*, though the plant has no resemblance to the grass kind.—*Miller.*

Grass-green. *adj.*

1. Green with grass.

He is dead and gone, lady,
He is dead and gone;
At his head a *grass-green* turf,
At his heels a stone.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iv. 5, song.

He hied him to the fatal place,
Where Margaret's body lay;
And stretch'd him on the *grass-green* turf,
That wrapt her breathless clay.
Mallet, William and Margaret.

2. Green as grass: (in this case *two words* rather than a *compound*).

Apple-green did not mean the colour of any green apple casually taken; but a certain definite colour which the student was to bear in mind, whether or not he had ever seen an apple of that exact hue. The words were not a description, but a record of the colour: the memory was to retain a sensation, not a name. The imperfection of the system (arising from its arbitrary form) was its incompleteness: however well it served for the reference of the colours which it did contain, it was applicable to no others, and thus though Werner's enumeration extended to more than a hundred colours, there occur in nature a still greater number which cannot be exactly described by means of it. In such cases the unclassed colour is, by the Wernerians, defined by stating it as intermediate between two others: thus we have an object described as between emerald-green and *grass-green*. . . . It is not always between contiguous members of the series that the undescribed colour is found. If we place emerald-green between apple-green and *grass-green*, we may yet have a colour intermediate between emerald-green and leek-green; and, in fact, the Wernerian series of colours is destitute of a principle of self-arrangement and gradation; and is thus necessarily and incurably imperfect.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, vol. i. p. 343: ed. 1858.

Grássgrown. *adj.* Grown over with grass.

Desolating Famine, who delights
In *grass-grown* cities, and in desert fields.
Thomson, Liberty, pt. iv.

Desolation o'er the *grass-grown* street
Expands his raven wings.
Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, b. ii.

If a friend my *grass-grown* threshold find,
O, how my lonely cot resounds with glee!
Shenstone, Elegy, b. vii.

Grásshopper. *s.* Insect so called, of the genus Tettix.

Grasshoppers eat up the green of whole countries.—*Bacon.*

While cicada is rendered a *grasshopper*, we commonly think that which is so called among us to be the true cicada; wherein, as we have elsewhere declared, there is a great mistake; for we have not the cicada in England, and indeed no proper word for that animal, which the French nameth 'cigale:' that which we commonly call a *grasshopper*, and the French 'saulterelle,' being one kind of locust, so rendered in the plague of Egypt, and in old Saxon named 'gersthop.'—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 109

Where silver lakes, with verdant shadows crown'd,
Disperse a grateful chilness all around;
The *grasshopper* avoids th' untainted air,
Nor in the midst of summer ventures there.
Addison.

Used *adjectivally*, as in the name of the Sylvia (Salicaria) locustella.

The *grasshopper* warbler, so called from its very peculiar and almost incessant cricket-like note, is a visitor from the south, which comes to this country for the summer, and is first to be heard and occasionally seen about the middle of April, and leaves us again in September. . . . The *grasshopper* warbler is found within a few miles north of London, and also in Surrey. . . . Besides the counties immediately round London, the *grasshopper* warbler has been observed to visit Hampshire, Wiltshire, Devonshire, Cornwall, and Wales.—*Yarrell, British Birds.*

Grass-plot. *s.* Small level covered with short grass.

Here on this *grass-plot*, in this very place,
Come and sport. *Shakespear, Tempest*, iv. 1.

The part of your garden next your house should be a parterre for flowers, or *grass-plots* bordered with flowers.—*Sir W. Temple.*

They are much valued by our modern planters, to adorn their walks and *grass-plots*.—*Mortimer.*

Grass-week. *s.* See extract.

Parochial perambulations on Holy Thursday were derived from the Terminalia; to which perambulations were added rogations or litanies for the good of the harvest. . . . The three preceding days were to be passed in fasting. This rogation week was called in the Inns of Court, *grass-week*, because the commons then consisted chiefly of salads and vegetables.—*Fosbroke, Cyclopædia of Antiquities.*

Grassátion. *s.* [Lat. *grassatio, -onis*; *grassor*, preterite part. *grassatus* = range or move about in a furious or madmanlike manner.]. Ranging about to do wrong or act violently.

If in vice there be a perpetual *grassation*, there must be in virtue a perpetual vigilance.—*Felltham, Resolves*, ii. 8.

Grássless. *adj.* Wanting grass.

The wintrie snow had covered all their greene,
Nought else upon the *grassless* ground but winter's waste was seene.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 556.

Grássy. *adj.* Covered with grass; abounding with grass.

Ne did he leave the mountains bare unseen,
Nor the rank *grassy* fens delights untry'd. *Spenser.*

Rais'd of *grassy* turf
Their table was, and mossy seats had round.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 391.

The most in fields, like herded beasts, lie down,
To dews obnoxious, on the *grassy* floor. *Dryden.*

Grate. *s.* [from Italian, *grata*.] Partition made with bars placed near to one another, or crossing each other: such as are in cloisters or prisons.

I have grated upon my good friends for three repriеves for you, and your couch-fellow, Nym; or else you had looked through the *grate*, like a geminy of baboons.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

Out at a little *grate* his eyes he cast
Upon those bord'ring hills, and open plain.
Daniel.

A fan has on it a nunnery of lively black-eyed vestals, who are endeavouring to creep out at the *grates*.—*Addison.*

Specially applied to the range of bars within which fires are made.

My dear is of opinion that an old-fashioned *grate* consumes coals, but gives no heat.—*Spectator.*

Grate. *v. a.* [from Fr. *grater* and *gratter*.]

1. Rub or wear anything by the attrition of a rough body.

Thereat the fiend his gnashing teeth did *grate*.
Spenser.

Blind oblivion swallow'd cities up,
And mighty states characterless are *grated*
To dusty nothing.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 2.

If the particles of the putty were not made to stick fast in the pitch, they would, by rolling up and down, *grate* and fret the object metal, and fill it full of little holes.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

2. Offend by anything harsh or vexatious.

Thereat enraged, soon he gan upstart,
Grinding his teeth, and *grating* his great heart.
Spenser.

They have been partial in the gespel, culled and chosen out those softer and more gentle dictates which should less *grate* and disturb them.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

This habit of writing and discoursing, wherein I unfortunately differ from almost the whole kingdom, and am apt to *grate* the ears of more than I could wish, was acquired during my apprenticeship in London.—*Swift.*

3. Form a sound by collision of asperities or hard bodies.

On a sudden open fly,
With impetuous recoil and jarring sound,
The infernal doors, and on their hinges *grate*
Harsh thunder, that the lowest bottom shook
Of Erebus. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 879.

Grate. *v. n.*

1. Rub hard so as to injure or offend; offend, as by oppression or importunity.

Wherein have you been galled by the king?
What peer hath been suborn'd to *grate* on you,
That you should seal this lawless bloody book
Of forg'd rebellion with a seal divine?
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

I have *grated* upon my good friends for three reprieves for you, . . . or else you had looked through the *grate*.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

Paradoxing is of great use; but the faculty must be so tenderly managed as not to *grate* upon the truth and reason of things.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

This *grated* harder upon the hearts of men.—*South, Sermons.*

I never heard him make the least complaint, in a case that would have *grated* sorely on some men's patience, and have filled their lives with discontent.—*Locke.*

2. Make a harsh noise as that of a rough body drawn over another.

We are not so nice as to cast away a sharp knife, because the edge of it may sometimes *grate*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Grate. *adj.* [from Lat. *gratus* = pleasant.] Grateful (in second sense). *Rare.*

It becomes *grate* and delicious enough by custom.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 311.

Gráteful. *adj.*

1. Having a due sense of benefits; willing to acknowledge and to repay benefits.

A *grateful* mind
By owing owes not, but still pays.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 55.

When some degree of health was given, he exerted all his strength in a return of *grateful* recognition to the author of it.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*

Years of service past,
From *grateful* souls exact reward at last.
Dryden, Fables.

2. Pleasing; acceptable; delightful; delicious.

Whatsoever is ingrate at first, is made *grateful* by custom; but whatsoever is too pleasing at first, groweth quickly to satiate.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Now golden fruits on loaded branches shine,
And *grateful* clusters swell with floods of wine.
Pope.

Grátefully. *adv.* In a grateful manner.

1. With willingness to acknowledge and repay benefits; with due sense of obligation.

He, as new wak'd, thus *gratefully* replied.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 4.

Enough remains for household charge beside,
His wife and tender children to sustain,
And *gratefully* to feed his dumb deserving train.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil.

In Cyprus long by men and gods obey'd,
The lover's toil she *gratefully* repaid. *Granville.*

2. In a pleasing manner.

Study detains the mind by the perpetual occurrence of something new, which may *gratefully* strike the imagination.—*Watts.*

Grátefulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Grateful; gratitude; duty to benefactors.

A Laconian knight having sometime served him with more *gratefulness* than good courage defended him.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Blessings beforehand, ties of *gratefulness*,
The sound of glory ringing in our ears. *Herbert.*

I am pitch'd so high,
To such a growth of full prosperities,
That to conceal my fortunes were an injury
To *gratefulness*, and those more liberal favours
By whom my glories prosper.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Fair Maid of the Inn.

He [Fenton] died poor, but honest; leaving no debts, or legacies, except of a few pounds to Mr. Trumbull and my lady, in token of respect, *gratefulness*, and mutual esteem.—*Pope, Letter to Broome.*

Gráter. *s.* Kind of coarse file with which soft bodies are rubbed to powder.

Tender handed touch a nettle,
And it stings you for your pains;
Grasp it like a man of mettle,
And it soft as silk remains.
So it is with common natures,
Treat them gently, they rebel;
But be rough as nutmeg-*graters*,
And the rogues obey you well. *A. Hill.*

Gratificátion. *s.*

1. Act of pleasing.

They are incapable of any design above the present *gratification* of their palates.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Pleasure; delight.

How hardly is his will brought to change all its desires and aversions, and to renounce those *gratifications* in which he has long been used to place his happiness!—*Rogers.*

3. Reward; recompense.

Calling drunkenness, good fellowship; pride, comeliness; rage, valour; bribery, *gratification*.—

Bishop Morton, A Discharge of the Five Imputations against the Bishop of Duresme, p. 233: 1633.

Grátifier. *s.* One who gratifies or delights.

Bacchus, Ceres, and other eminent persons amongst the heathens, who were great *gratifiers* of the natural life of man.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 169.

Grátify. *v. a.*

1. Indulge; please by compliance.

You steer between the country and the court,
Nor *gratify* whate'er the great desire,
Nor grudging give what publick needs require.
Dryden.

2. Delight; please; humour; soothe.

But pride stood ready to prevent the blow;
For who would die to *gratify* a foe?
Dryden, Fables.

The captive generals to his car are ty'd;
The joyful citizens' tumultuous tide
Echoing his glory, *gratify* his pride.
Prior, Solomon.

A palled appetite is humorous, and must be *gratified* with sauces rather than food.—*Tatler.*

At once they *gratify* their scent and taste,
While frequent cups prolong the rich repast.
Pope, Rape of the Lock.

Grátifying. *part. adj.* Causing gratification.

A thousand little impertinencies are very *gratifying* to curiosity, though not improving to the understanding.—*Addison.*

Gráting. *part. adj.* [from Grate, from Fr. *gratter*.] Causing a sense of harsh rubbing, rasping, or attrition; often extended to immaterial objects, with the sense of rough, wounding, lacerating.

Just resentment and hard usage coin'd
Th' unwilling word; and, *grating* as it is,
Take it, for 'tis thy due. *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

The *grating* shock of wrathful iron arms.
Shakespear, Richard II. i. 3.

Gráting. *s.* Grate, in the sense of partition made by bars.

'Pull up the *grating*, and leave the kennel open,' said Daly.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney.*

Gráting. *verbal abs.* [Grate, from Fr. *gratter*.] Feeling or sound as of harsh attrition.

The contrary is harshness, such as is *grating*, and some other sounds.—*Hobbes, Of Human Nature*, ch. vii. (Rich.)

Grátis. *adv.* [Latin.] For nothing; without a recompense.

When corn was given them *gratis*, you repin'd.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

I scorned to take my degree at Utrecht or Leyden, though offered it *gratis* by those universities.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Would they indeed, who hold such pay in scorn,
Put on the muzzle when they tread the corn?
Would they all, *gratis*, watch, and tend the fold,
Nor take one fleece to keep them from the cold?
Crabbe, The Borough, Religious Sects.

But since (perhaps my feelings are too nice)
I cannot purchase fame at such a price,
I'll labour *gratis* as a grinder's wheel,
And, blunt myself, give edge to others' steel.
Byron, Hints from Horace.

The young lion, born of tolerable bulk, suckled until much bigger, and fed until half-grown, is enabled by the power and organization which he thus gets *gratis*, to catch and kill animals of size enough to give him the large supply of nutriment needed to meet his large expenditure, and yet leave a large surplus for growth.—*Herbert Spencer, The Inductions of Biology.*

Grátitude. *s.*

1. Duty to benefactors.

Forbid
That our renowned Rome, whose *gratitude*
Tow'rds her deserving children is enroll'd,
Should now eat up her own!
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

2. Desire to return benefits.

The debt immense of endless *gratitude*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 52.

Gratitude is properly a virtue, disposing the mind to an inward sense and an outward acknowledgement of a benefit received, together with a readiness to return the same, or the like.—*South, Sermons.*

Gratúitous. *adj.*

1. Voluntary; granted without claim or merit.

We mistake the *gratuitous* blessings of heaven for the fruits of our own industry.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Asserted without proof.

The second motive they had to introduce this *gratuitous* declination of atoms, the same poet gives us.—*Ray.*

Gratúitously. *adv.* In a gratuitous manner.

I would know whence came this obliquity of direction, which they *gratuitously* tack to matter; this is to ascribe will and choice to these particles.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Principles.*

Gratúity. *s.* Present or acknowledgement; free gift.

He used every year to present us with his almanack, upon the score of some little *gratuity* we gave him.—*Swift.*

Grátulate. *v. a.* [Lat. *gratulatus*, preterite part. of *gratulor*.]

1. Congratulate; salute with declarations of joy.

To gratify the good Andronicus,
And *gratulate* his safe return to Rome,
The people will accept whom he admires.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, i. 2.

Whither away?—
No farther than the Tower; and, as I guess,
Upon the like devotion as yourselves,
To *gratulate* the gentle princes there.
Id., Richard III. iv. 1.

Envy itself cannot but *gratulate* the church of England that is so furnished with learned bishops.—*Sir J. Harington.*

Since nature could behold so dire a crime,
I *gratulate* at least my native clime,
That such a land, which such a monster bore,
So far is distant from our Thracian shore.
Dryden, Fables.

2. Declare joy for; mention with expressions of joy.

Yet give thy jealous subjects leave to doubt,
Who this thy 'scape from rumour *gratulate*,
No less than if from peril; and devout,
Do beg thy care unto thy after state. *B. Jonson.*

3. Reward.

A thanks to ev'ry one; and to *gratulate*
So great a service done at my desire,
Ye shall have many floods fuller and higher
Than you have wish'd for.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Maid's Tragedy.

I could not chuse but *gratulate* your honest endeavours with this remembrance.—*Heywood, Apology for Actors.*

Gratulátion. *s.* Salutations made by expressing joy; expression of joy.

They are the first *gratulations* wherewith our Lord and Saviour was joyfully received at his entrance into the world, by such as in their hearts, arms, and bowels embraced him.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The earth
Gave signs of *gratulation*, and each hill.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 513.

Your enjoyments, according to the standard of a Christian desire, require no addition: I shall turn my wishes into *gratulations*, and congratulating their fulness, only wish their continuance.—*South, Sermons.*

Grátulatory. *adj.*

1. Congratulatory; expressing congratulation.

After a short preamble *gratulatory*, and signifying his majesty's summons.—*Conference at Hampton Court*, p. 23: 1603.

There is a *gratulatory* gift, when one sendeth to another to testify their love and joy.—*Willet, Treatise of Solomon's Marriage*, p. 31.

2. Expressing thanks.

They make a *gratulatory* oration unto God, for that he has been pleased to assist and accept their services.—*L. Addison, Account of the present State of the Jews*, p. 125.

Formerly he had disowned any propitiatory sacrifice, content with *gratulatory*, after the Protestant way.—*Waterland, Charge on the Eucharist*, p. 54.

Gravámen. *s.* [Latin.] Point of pressure; pressure.

In such odious things, it is not safe nor charitable to extend the *gravamen* and punishment beyond the instances the apostles make, or their exact parallels.—*Jeremy Taylor, Liberty of Prophesying.* (Ord MS.)

The great *gravamen* too of these charges against him [Lord Mansfield] is his leaning towards the Americans, of whom the furious shallow and conceited writer [Junius] was a bitter and intemperate opponent, as he was a bigoted advocate of the mother-country's tyranny.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Lord Mansfield.*

Grave. *s.* [German, *grab*.]

1. Place in the ground in which the dead are buried.

Now it is the time of night,
That the *graves*, all gaping wide,
Every one lets forth his spright,
In the church-way paths to glide.
Shakespear, Midsummer-night's Dream, v. 1.

Thou wilt not leave me in the loathsome *grave*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 247.

To walk upon the *graves* of our dead masters,
Is our own security. *Sir J. Denham, Sophy.*

A flood of waters would overwhelm all those fragments which the earth broke into, and bury in one common *grave* all the inhabitants of the earth.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

They were wont once a year to meet at the *graves* of the martyrs: there solemnly to recite their sufferings and triumphs, to praise their virtues, to bless God for their pious examples, for their holy lives and their happy deaths.—*Nelson, Companion to the Fasts and Festivals of the Church of England.*

Grave. *v. a.* preterite *graved*; past part. *graven*.

1. Dig.

He hath *graven* and digged up a pit.—*Book of Common Prayer, Psalms*, vii. 16.

2. Carve a figure or inscription in any hard substance.

Cornice with bossy sculptures *graven*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 716.

Thy sum of duty let two words contain;
O! may they *graven* in thy heart remain,
Be humble and be just. *Prior, Solomon.*

3. Carve or form.

What profiteth the *graven* image, that the maker thereof hath *graven* it?—*Hebrews*, ii. 18.

4. Copy paintings upon wood or metal, in order to be impressed on paper.

The gravers can and ought to imitate the bodies of the colours by the degrees of the lights and shadows: 'tis impossible to give much strength to what they *grave*, after the works of the schools, without imitating in some sort the colour of the objects.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Grave. *v. a.* [from *grave* = burying-place.] Bury. *Obsolete.*

There's more gold:
Do you damn others, and let this damn you:
And ditches *grave* you all!
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

Grave. *v. n.* [Fr. *graver*.] Write or delineate on hard substances.

Thou shalt make a plate of pure gold, and *grave* upon it.—*Exodus*, xxviii. 36.

Grave. *adj.* [Fr.]

1. Solemn; serious; sober; not gay; not light or trifling.

To the more mature,
A glass that featur'd them; and to the *grave*,
A child that guided dotards.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, i. 1.

We should have else desir'd
Your good advice, which still hath been both *grave*
And prosperous, in this day's council.
Id., Macbeth, iii. 1.

That *grave* awfulness, as in your best breed of mastives, or elegancy and prettiness, as in your lesser dogs, are modes of beauty.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

Even the *grave* and serious characters are distinguished by their several sorts of gravity.—*Dryden, Fables*, pref.

Youth on silent wings is flown;
Graver years come rolling on. *Prior.*

Seized, and tied down to judge, how wretched I,
Who can't be silent, and who will not lie:
To laugh, were want of goodness and of grace,
And to be *grave*, exceeds all power of face.
Pope, Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot.

Folly-painting humour, *grave* himself,
Calls laughter forth. *Thomson.*

They have as much reason to pretend to, and as much necessity to aspire after, the highest accomplishments of a Christian and solid virtue, as the *gravest* and wisest among Christian philosophers.—*Law.*

2. Of weight; not futile; credible. *Rare.*

The Roman state was of all others the most celebrated for their virtue, as the *gravest* of their own writers, and of strangers, do bear them witness.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

3. Not showy; not tawdry: (as 'a *grave* suit of clothes').

4. Not sharp of sound; not acute.

All persons have musical ears sufficiently delicate to understand and to imitate the modulations corresponding to various emotions in speaking; which modulations depend upon the succession of acuter and *graver* tones.—*Whewell, Novum Organon renovatum.*

Accent, in the Greek names and usage, seems to have regarded the tone of the voice; the acute accent raising the voice, in some syllables, to a higher, i.e. more acute pitch or tone, and the *grave* depressing it lower, and both having some emphasis, i.e. more vigorous pronunciation.—*Holder.*

Grave-clothes. *s.* Dress of the dead.

But of such subtle substance and unsound,
That like a ghost he seem'd, whose *grave-clothes* were unbound. *Spenser.*

And he that was dead came forth, bound hand and foot with *grave-clothes*.—*St. John*, xi. 44.
And the sharks and the dog-fish their *grave-clothes* unbound. *Shelley, Vision of the Sea.*

Grave-digger. *s.* One who digs graves.

Shakspeare, who was a great copier of nature, whenever he introduces any artisans, or low characters, into his plays, never fails to dash them strongly with some distinguishing stain of humour; as may be seen more remarkably in the scene of the *grave-diggers* in Hamlet.—*Guardian*, no. 144.

Grave-maker. *s.* One who makes graves.

When you are asked this question next, say a *grave-maker*; the houses that he makes last till doomsday.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, v. 1.
If you would hear more of this rare physician, and his feats (for I am sick of him), enquire of sad families, and merry *grave-makers*.—*Whitlock, Manners of the English*, p. 100.

Grave-stone. *s.* Stone laid over a grave; monumental stone.

Timon, presently prepare thy grave;
Lie where the light foam of the sea may beat
Thy *grave-stone* daily.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.
The *grave-stone* of Christ's tomb was sealed.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 132.

Grável. *s.* [Fr. *gravelle*.]

1. Hard sand; sand consisting of very small pebble-stones.

Gravel consists of flints of all the usual sizes and colours, of the several sorts of pebbles; sometimes with a few pyritæ, and other mineral bodies, confusedly intermixed, and common sand.—*Woodward*.
His armour, all gilt, was so well handled, that it shewed like a glittering sand and *gravel*, interlaced with silver rivers.—*Sir P. Sidney*.
Proofs as clear as founts in July, when
We see each grain of *gravel*.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 1.
Providence permitted not the earth to spend itself in base *gravel* and pebbles, instead of quarries of stones.—*Dr. H. More*.
So deep, and yet so clear, we might behold
The *gravel* bottom, and that bottom gold. *Dryden*.

2. Sandy matter concreted in the kidneys.

If the stone is brittle, it will often crumble, and pass in the form of *gravel*: if the stone is too big to pass, the best method is to come to a sort of composition or truce with it.—*Arbuthnot*.

Grável. *v. a.*

1. Pave or cover with gravel.

Moss groweth upon alleys, especially such as lie cold, and upon the north, as in divers terrasses; and again, if they be much trodden, or if they were at the first *gravelled*.—*Bacon*.
To trim the town, great care before
Was taue by th' lord vice-chancellor;
Both morn and even he cleans'd the way,
The streets he *gravelled* thrice a day;
One strike of March dust for to see
No proverb would give more than he.
Bishop Corbet, Poems.

2. Stick in the sand.

William the Conqueror, when he invaded this island, chanced at his arrival to be *gravelled*; and one of his feet stuck so fast in the sand, that he fell to the ground.—*Camden*.

3. Puzzle; stop; put to a stand; embarrass.

I would kiss before I spoke.—Nay, you were better speak first, and when you were *gravelled* for lack of matter, you might take occasion to kiss.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iv. 1.
What work do our imaginations make with eternity and immensity! And how are we *gravelled* by their cutting dilemmas!—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica*.
Mat, who was here a little *gravell'd*,
Tost up his nose, and would have cavill'd.
Prior, Alma.

4. In *Horsemanship*. Hurt the foot with gravel confined by the shoe.

Gráveless. *adj.* Wanting a tomb; unburied.

My brave Egyptians all,
By the discandying of this pelleted storm,
Lie *graveless*.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.

Grávelly. *adj.* Full of gravel; abounding with gravel; consisting of gravel.

There are some natural spring-waters that will inlapidate wood; so that you shall see one piece of wood, whereof the part above the water shall continue wood, and the part under the water shall be turned into a *gravelly* stone.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Grávely. *adv.* In a grave manner; solemnly; seriously; soberly; without lightness or mirth.

Thou stand'st
Gravely in doubt whether to hold them wise.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 907.

A girl longs to tell her confident that she hopes to be married in a little time, and asks her very *gravely* what she would have her to do.—*Spectator*.
A formal story was very *gravely* carried to his excellency, by some zealous members.—*Swift*.
Wisdom's above suspecting wiles;
The queen of learning *gravely* smiles.
Id., Cadenus and Vanessa.
Is't not enough the blockhead scarce can read,
But must he wisely look, and *gravely* plead?
Young.

Gráveness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Grave; seriousness; solemnity and sobriety of behaviour.

Youth no less becomes
The light and careless livery that it wears,
Than settled age his sables, and his weeds
Importing health and *graveness*.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iv. 7.
But yet beware of counsels when too full;
Number makes long disputes and *graveness* dull.
Sir J. Denham.

Gráver. *s.*

1. One whose business is to inscribe or carve upon hard substances; one who copies pictures upon wood or metal to be impressed on paper.

If he makes a design to be graved, he is to remember that the *gravers* dispose not their colours as the painters do; and that, by consequence, he must take occasion to find the reason of his design in the natural shadows of the figures, which he has disposed to cause the effect.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting*.

2. Stile or tool used in graving.

With all the care wherewith I tried upon it the known ways of softening *gravers*, I could not soften this.—*Boyle*.
The toilsome hours in diff'rent labour slide,
Some work the file, and some the *graver* guide.
Gay, The Fan.

Graves. *s. pl.* See extract.

[*Graves, Graving-dock*.—*Graves*, the dregs at the bottom of the pot in melting tallow. To *grave* a ship is to smear the hull with *graves* (for which pitch is now substituted), and a *graving-dock* is a dock from which the water can be let off in order to perform that operation. Swedish *Ljus-grefvar*, tallow graves; Platt-Deutsch *grebe, greve*, German *gruben, grieben, griefen*, (in Westphalia) *sgreven, schreven, schroven*, graves. *Smalz-grib, smelcz-griffe*, cadula (dripping); *criebo, griebo, grieben, griemen, kromel*, Latin *creminm, gremium* (quod remanet in patella de carnibus frixis), (Dieffenbach Supplement.) Bavarian *gramel*, fett-graupe. (Schmeller.)—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Grávid. *adj.* Pregnant.

A careful husband over his *gravid* associate.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 25.

Grávidate. *v. a.* Make pregnant. *Rare.*

Her womb is said to bear him, to have been *gravidated*, or great with child.—*Barrow*, vol. ii. *s.* 24.

Grávidation. *s.* Pregnancy; state of being with child.

As ἐν γαστρὶ ἔχειν expresseth a proper *gravidation*, so doth ἐν γαστρὶ συλλαβεῖν a proper conception.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. iii.

Gravídity. *s.* Pregnancy; state of being with child.

Women obstructed, have not always the forementioned symptoms: in those the signs of *gravidity* and obstructions are hard to be distinguished in the beginning.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Gráving. *verbal abs.* Carved work.

Skilful to work in gold; . . . also to grave any manner of *graving*, and to find out every device which shall be put to him.—2 *Chronicles*, ii. 14.

Grávitate. *v. n.* Tend to the centre of attraction.

Those who have nature's steps with care pursu'd,
That matter is with active force endu'd,
That all its parts magnetick pow'r exert,
And to each other *gravitate*, assert.
Sir R. Blackmore.
That subtle matter must be of the same substance with all other matter, and as much as is comprehended within a particular body must *gravitate* jointly with that body.—*Bentley*.

Gravitátion. *s.* Act of tending to the centre.

The most considerable phenomenon belonging to terrestrial bodies is the general action of *gravitation*, whereby all known bodies, in the vicinity of the earth, do tend and press towards its centre.—*Bentley*.
When the loose mountain trembles from on high,
Shall *gravitation* cease, if you go by?
Pope, Essay on Man.

If it were true that the fall of an apple was the occasion of Newton's pursuing the train of thought which led to the doctrine of universal *gravitation*, the habits and constitution of Newton's intellect, and not the apple, were the real source of this great event in the progress of knowledge. The common love of the marvellous, and the vulgar desire to bring down the greatest achievements of genius to our own level, may lead men to ascribe such results to any casual circumstances which accompany them: but no one who fairly considers the real nature of great discoveries, and the intellectual processes which they involve, can seriously hold the opinion of their being the effect of accident.—*Whewell, Novum Organon renovatum*, p. 48.
Speaking with reference to physical phenomena, it is difficult to separate the idea of causation from that of force, and these have been regarded as identical by some philosophers. To take an example which will contrast these two views: if a floodgate be raised, the water flows out; in ordinary parlance the water is said to flow because the floodgate is raised; the sequence is invariable; no floodgate, properly so called, can be raised without the water flowing out, and yet in another, and perhaps more strict sense, it is the *gravitation* of the water which causes it to flow. But though we may truly say that, in this instance, *gravitation* causes the water to flow, we cannot in truth abstract the proposition and say, generally, that *gravitation* is the cause of water flowing, as water may flow from other causes —atmospheric pressure, for instance, which causes water to flow into an exhausted receiver—and *gravitation* may, under certain circumstances, arrest instead of causing the flow of water.—*Grove, Correlation of Physical Forces*.

Grávity. *s.*

1. Weight; heaviness; tendency to the centre.

That quality by which all heavy bodies tend towards the centre, accelerating their motion the nearer they approach towards it, true philosophy has shewn to be unsolvable by any hypothesis, and resolved it into the immediate will of the Creator. Of all bodies, considered within the confines of any fluid, there is a twofold *gravity*, true and absolute, and vulgar or comparative: absolute *gravity* is the whole force by which any body tends downwards; but the relative or vulgar is the excess of *gravity* in one body above the specifick *gravity* of the fluid, whereby it tends downwards more than the ambient fluid doth.—*Quincy*.
Bodies do swim or sink in different liquors, according to the tenacity or *gravity* of those liquors which are to support them.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*.
Though this increase of density may at great distances be exceeding slow, yet if the elastick tone of this medium be exceeding great, it may suffice to impel bodies from the denser parts of the medium towards the rarer, with all that power which we call *gravity*.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks*.
Fourcroy explained the operation of mercury by its specific *gravity*, and the advocates of this doctrine favoured the general introduction of the preparations of iron, especially in scirrhus of the spleen or liver, upon the same hypothetical principle; for, say they, whatever is most forcible in removing the obstruction must be the most proper instrument of cure; such is steel, which, besides the attenuating power with which it is furnished, has still a greater force in this case from the *gravity* of its particles, which, being seven times specifically heavier than any vegetable, acts in proportion with a stronger impulse, and therefore is a more powerful deobstruent. This may be taken as a specimen of the style in which these mechanical physicians reasoned and practised.—*Dr. Paris, Pharmacologia*, pp. 38–9.
When we say that the force which holds the planets in their orbits is resolved into *gravity*, or that the force which makes substances combine chemically is resolved into electricity, we assert in the one case what is, and in the other case what might, and probably will ultimately, be a legitimate result of induction. In both these cases, motion is resolved into motion.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, b. v. ch. v. § 3.

2. Atrociousness; weight of guilt.

No man could ever have thought this reasonable, that had intended thereby only to punish the injury committed, according to the *gravity* of the fact.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

3. Seriousness; solemnity.

There is not a white hair on your face but should have his effect of *gravity*.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* i. 2.
Our youths and wildness shall no whit appear,
But all be buried in his *gravity*.
Id., Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.
For the advocates and council that plead, patience and *gravity* of hearing is an essential part of justice.—*Bacon*.
The emperors often jested on their rivals or predecessors, but their mints still maintained their *gravity*.—*Addison*.
He will tell you, with great *gravity*, that it is a dangerous thing for a man that has been used to get money, ever to leave it off.—*Law*.

Grávy. *s.* [?] Natural juice of cooked meat.

Meat we love half raw, with the blood trickling down from it, delicately terming it the *gravy*, which in truth looks more like an ichorous or raw bloody matter.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

Used *adjectivally.*

There may be a stronger broth made of vegetables than of any *gravy* soup.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Gray. See Grey.

Gráyling. *s.* Native fish so called, Coregonus thymallus, Umber.

The *grayling* lives in such rivers as the trout does, and is usually taken with the same baits, and after the same manner: he is of a fine shape, his flesh white, and his teeth, those little ones that he has, are in his throat. He is not so general a fish as the trout, nor so good to eat.—*Walton, Angler.*

Grayling are never found in streams that run from glaciers—at least near the source; and they are killed by cold or heat. I once put some *grayling* from the Teme, in September, with some trout, into a confined water rising from a spring in the yard at Downton; the *grayling* all died, but the trout lived. And in the hot summer of 1825, great numbers of large *grayling* died in the Avon below Ringwood, without doubt killed by the heat in July.—*Sir H. Davy, Salmonia, Seventh Day.*

The *grayling*, though abundant in some streams, is a very local fish. Similar in many respects to the trout in its habits and wants, there are numbers of rivers abounding with trout that do not produce the *grayling*.... Three *graylings*, weighing together twelve pounds, were caught... in the Avon near Ringwood. A *grayling* of four and a half pounds weight has been killed in the Test, and one of five pounds is recorded to have been caught near Shrewsbury.... The term 'Thymallus' is said to have been bestowed upon this fish on account of the peculiar odour it emits when fresh from the water, which is said to resemble that of thyme; and from its agreeable odour as well as smell, St. Ambrose is recorded to have called the *grayling* the flower of fishes. To be eaten in perfection it cannot be dressed too soon. The name *grayling* is supposed to be a modification of the word 'gray-lines,' in reference to the dusky longitudinal bars along the body. —*Yarrell, British Fishes.*

I wind about, and in and out,
With here a blossom sailing,
And here and there a lusty trout,
And here and there a *grayling*.
Tennyson, The Brook.

Graze. *v. n.*

1. Eat, feed on, grass.

The greatest of my pride is to see my ewes *graze*, and my lambs suck.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iii. 2.

Graze where you will, you shall not house with me. *Id., Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 5.

The more ignoble throng
Attend their stately steps, and slowly *graze* along.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

2. Supply grass.

The sewers must be kept so as the water may not stay too long in the spring; for then the ground continueth the wet, whereby it will never *graze* to purpose that year.—*Bacon.*

Graze. *v. n.* [from Lat. *grassor* = rage.] As every state lay next to the other that was oppressed, so the fire perpetually *grazed*.—*Bacon, Considerations on War with Spain.*

Graze. *v. a.* [from Fr. *razer*.] Touch, or shave lightly; often as a weapon strikes a body, from which it glances with a slight deviation, leaving a very superficial wound. '*Graze* the skin,' and '*raise* the skin,' are sometimes confounded in conversation.

Graze. *v. n.* Pass so as to graze.

A bullet *grases* on any place, when it gently turns up the surface of what it strikes upon.
Cowel, Interpreter, in voce *Grass-Hearth.*

The shot...
Pierc'd Talgol's gaberdine, and *grazing*
Upon his shoulder, in the passing,
Lodg'd in Magnano's brass habergeon,
Who straight A surgeon cried, a surgeon!
Butler, Hudibras, i. iii.

Graze. *v. a.*

1. Tend grazing cattle; set cattle to feed on grass.

Jacob *graz'd* his uncle Laban's sheep.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

O happy man, saith he, that lo! I see
Grazing his cattle in those pleasant fields,
If he but know his good. *Daniel, Civil Wars.*

2. Feed upon.

I was at first as other beasts, that *graze*
The trodden herb, of abject thoughts and low.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 571.

Their steeds around,
Free from their harness, *graze* the flow'ry ground.
Dryden.

Some *graze* their land till Christmas, and some longer.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

This Neptune gave him, when he gave to keep
His scaly flocks that *graze* the wat'ry deep.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics.

The lambs with wolves shall *graze* the verdant mead. *Pope, Messiah.*

3. Supply with grass.

He hath a house and barn in repair, and a field or two to *graze* his cows, with a garden and orchard. —*Swift.*

4. Strike lightly.

Whose solid virtue
The shot of accident, nor dart of chance,
Could neither *graze*, nor pierce.
Shakespear, Othello, iv. 1.

We still say, the skin is *grased*, or slightly hurt.—*Cowell, Interpreter*, in voce *Grass-Hearth.*

Grázer. *s.* One who grazes or feeds on grass.

His flock daily crops
Their verdant dinner from the mossy turf
Sufficient: after them the cackling goose,
Close *grazer*, finds wherewith to ease her want.
J. Philips, Cyder.

Grázier. *s.* One who feeds, or breeds, cattle: (as opposed to a farmer whose business is more particularly the cultivation of crops, dealing with arable, rather than grass, land).

All *graziers* prefer their cattle from meaner pastures to better.—*Bacon.*

Gentle peace, which fillest the husbandman's barns, the *grazier's* folds, and the tradesman's shop. —*Howell.*

His confusion increased when he found the alderman's father to be a *grazier*.—*Spectator.*

Of agriculture, the desolation made in the country by engrossing *graziers*, and the great yearly importation of corn from England, are lamentable instances under what discouragement it lies.—*Swift.*

Spelt with *s*.

He was by turns a fiddler and a farmer, a *grasier* and a poet, with equal success.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 299.

Grázing. *part. adj.* Herbivorous; graminivorous.

The kangaroos appearing to stand by themselves, as being *grazing* animals.—*Swainson, On the Natural History and Classification of Quadrupeds*, § 345.

Grease. *s.* [Fr. *graisse*.]

1. Soft part of the fat; oily or unctuous part of animals.

Grease, that's sweaten
From the murth'rer's gibbet, throw
Into the flame. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iv. 1.

To take out a spot of *grease* they use a coal upon brown paper.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

A girdle, foul with *grease*, binds his obscene attire.
Dryden.

Thou hop'st, with sacrifice of oxen slain,
To compass wealth, and bribe the god of gain
To give thee flocks and herds, with large increase;
Fool! to expect them from a bullock's *grease*.
Id., Translation of Juvenal.

2. In *Horsemanship.* Ailment so called, consisting of a swelling, puffiness, and irritation of the legs, which happens to a horse after a journey, or by standing long in the stable.

Grease. *v. a.*

1. Smear or anoint with grease.

A treatise... never to be thumbed or *greased* by students, nor bound to everlasting chains of darkness in a library.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 7.

2. Bribe; corrupt with presents.

Greased. *part. adj.* Paid; bribed.

Envy not the store
Of the *greas'd* advocate that grinds the poor.
Dryden, Translation of Persius.

Greásily. *adv.* In a greasy manner.

1. With an appearance as if smeared with grease.

His sweaty neck did shine right *greasily*.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, i. 2, 77.

2. Grossly; indelicately.

You talk *greasily*, your lips grow foul.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, iv. 1.

Greásiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Greasy; oiliness; fatness.

Upon the most of these stones, after they are cut, there appears always, as it were, a kind of *greasiness* or unctuosity.—*Boyle.*

Greásy. *adj.*

1. Oily; fat; unctuous.

The fragments, scraps, the bits and *greasy* reliques
Of her o'ereaten faith.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, v. 2.

2. Smeared with grease.

Even the lewd rabble
Govern'd their roaring throats, and grumbled pity:
I could have hugg'd the *greasy* rogues; they pleas'd me. *Otway, Venice Preserved.*

Buy sheep, and see that they be big-boned, and have a soft, *greasy*, well curled close wool.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

3. Fat of body; bulky. *Contemptuous.*

Let's consult together against this *greasy* knight.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 1.

4. Gross; indelicate; indecent.

Chaste cells, when *greasy* Aretine,
For his rank fico, is surnam'd divine.
Marston, Scourge of Villany.

Great. *adj.* [from A.S. *grip*.] Familiar as one on good terms; reconciled; friendly; intimate.

Those that would not censure or speak ill of a man immediately, will talk more boldly of those that are *great* with them, and thereby wound their honour.—*Bacon.*

Say it were a substantial one; suppose now I were well with a woman of your own acquaintance, that under pretence of frequent visits to you, should only come to carry on an affair with me? Suppose now my Lady Graveairs and I were *great*?—*Cibber, The Careless Husband.*

To be perpetually running over the whole town, nay, the whole kingdom too, in pursuit of your amours! Did not I discover that you was *great* with mademoiselle, my own woman? Did not you contract a shameful familiarity with Mrs. Freeman? —*G. Colman, The Jealous Wife*, i. 1.

Great. *adj.* [A.S. *great*.]

1. Large: (as opposed to *small*).

a. Applied to *material bulk.*

And God created the *great* whales.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 391.

A dungeon horrible, on all sides round,
As one *great* furnace flam'd. *Ibid.* i. 61.

The tallest pine
Hewn on Norwegian hills, to be the mast
Of some *great* ammiral. *Ibid.* i. 292.

b. Applied to *number*, or rather mass formed by aggregation.

Judas, one of the twelve, came, and with him a *great* multitude with swords and staves.—*Matthew*, xxvi. 47.

All these cities were fenced with high walls, gates and bars, besides unwalled towns a *great* many.—*Deuteronomy*, iii. 5.

c. Applied to *mass*; whence, figuratively, weighty, important.

Make sure
Her favours to thee, and the *great* oath take
With which the blessed gods assurance make.
Chapman.

Many
Have broke their backs with laying manors on them,
For this *great* journey.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 1.

What is low raise and support,
That to the height of this *great* argument
I may assert eternal Providence,
And vindicate the ways of God to men.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 23.

2. Having any quality in a higher degree.

There were they in *great* fear.—*Psalms*, xiv. 5.
Their power was *great*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 284.

3. Having number or bulk, relative or comparative.

The idea of so much is positive and clear: the idea of *greater* is also clear, but it is but a comparative idea.—*Locke.*

4. Considerable in extent or duration.

Thou hast spoken of thy servant's house for a *great* while to come.—2 *Samuel*, vii. 19.

5. Chief; principal.

Hear the king's pleasure, cardinal, who commands you
To render up the *great* seal presently.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

6. Venerable; adorable; awful.

Thou first art wont God's *great* authentick will,
Interpreter, through highest heaven to bring.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 656.

7. Wonderful; marvellous.

Great things, and full of wonder in our ears,
Far differing from this world, thou hast revealed,
Divine interpreter! by favour sent
Down from the empyrean, to forewarn.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 70.

8. Having rank, power, or influence: (when

with *man*, it nearly equals, or translates, Magnate and Grandee).

Then the king made Daniel a *great* man.—*Daniel*, ii. 48.

The fantastick complaisance, which is paid to them, may blind the *great* from seeing themselves in a just light.—*Tatler*, no. 196.

Misfortune made the throne her seat,
And none could be unhappy but the *great*. *Rowe.*

Despise the farce of state,
The sober follies of the wise and *great*. *Pope.*

The marble tombs that rise on high,
Whose dead in vaulted arches lie;
These, all the poor remains of state,
Adorn the rich, or praise the *great*. *Parnell.*

9. General; extensive in consequence or influence.

Prolifick humour, softening all her globe,
Fermented the *great* mother to conceive.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 280.

10. Illustrious; eminent; noble; excellent.

O Lord, thou art *great*, and thy name is *great* in might.—*Jeremiah* x. 6.

Great are thy works, Jehovah, infinite
Thy power! what thought can measure thee, or tongue
Relate thee! *greater* now in thy return,
Than from the giant angels: Thee that day
Thy thunders magnified, but to create
Is *greater* than created to destroy.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 602.

The *great* luminary
Aloof the vulgar constellations thick,
That from his lordly eye keep distance due,
Dispenses light from far. *Ibid.* iii. 576.

Here Cæsar grac'd with both Minervas shone,
Cæsar, the world's *great* master, and his own.
Pope.

Scipio,
Great in his triumphs, in retirement *great*. *Id.*

If ... two persons contend whether Augustus deserved to be called a *great* man, then, if it appeared that the one included, under the term *great*, disinterested patriotism, and on that ground excluded Augustus from the class, as wanting in that quality; and that the other also gave him no credit for that quality, but understood no more by the term *great*, than high intellectual qualities, energy of character, and brilliant actions, it would follow that the parties did not differ in opinion except as to the use of a term, and that the question was verbal. —*Whately, Logic*, b. iv. ch. iv. § 1.

11. Grand of aspect; of elevated mien.

Such Dido was; with such becoming state,
Amidst the crowd, she walks serenely *great*.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

12. Magnanimous; generous; highminded.

In her every thing was goodly and stately; yet so, that it might seem that *great* mindedness was but the ancient-bearer to the humbleness.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

13. Opulent; sumptuous; magnificent.

Not Babylon,
Nor *great* Alcairo, such magnificence
Equall'd in all their glories.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 717.

In the following it may also mean 'tables of the *great*.

He disdained not to appear at *great* tables and festival entertainments.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

14. Intellectually great; sublime.

This new created world, how good, how fair,
Answering his *great* idea.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 556.

15. Swelling; proud.

Solyman perceived that Vienna was not to be won with words, nor the defendants to be discouraged with *great* looks; wherefore he began to batter the walls.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

16. Pregnant (actually or figuratively); big (as in 'big with child').

His eyes sometimes even *great* with tears.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Because he slew me not from the womb; or that my mother might have been my grave, and her womb always *great* with me.—*Jeremiah*, xx. 17.

Their bellies *great*
With swelling vanity, bring forth deceit. *Sandys.*

This fly, for most he stings in heat of day,
From cattle *great* with young keep thou away.
May, Translation of Virgil.

17. It is added in every step of ascending or descending consanguinity: (as, *great* grandson is the son of a grandson; *great great* grandson, the grandson's great grandson).

I dare not yet affirm for the antiquity of our language, that our *great-great-great* grandsires tongue came out of Persia.—*Camden, Remains.*

What we call *great-great* grandfather they called forthafader.—*Ibid.*

Go, my dread lord, to your *great* grandsire's tomb,
From whom you claim; invoke his warlike spirit,
And your *great* uncle's, Edward the black prince.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 2.

Their holyday-clothes go from father to son, and are seldom worn out till the second or third generation; so that 'tis common enough to see a countryman in the doublet and breeches of his *great* grandfather.—*Addison.*

18. Hard; difficult; grievous.

It is no *great* matter to live lovingly with good-natured and meek persons.—*Jeremy Taylor, Devotions.*

Great. *s.* Whole; gross: (generally with *the*).

To let out thy harvest by *great* or by day,
Let this by experience lead thee the way:
By *great* will deceive thee with ling'ring it out,
By day with dispatch.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

It were behoveful, for the strength of the navy, that no ships should be builded by *the great*; for by daily experience they are found to be weak and imperfect.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

He did at length so many slain forget,
And lost the tale, and took them by *the great*.
Dryden.

He scorned like common murderers to deal
By parcels and piecemeal; he scorned retail
In the trade of death; whole myriads died by *the great*,
Soon as one single life; so quick their fate,
Their very prayers and wishes came too late.
Oldham, Satires upon the Jesuits.

Carpenters build a house by *the great*, and are agreed for the sum of money.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

I set aside one day in a week for lovers, and interpret by *the great* for any gentlewoman who is turned of sixty.—*Addison.*

Greátbellied. *adj.* Pregnant; teeming.

Greatbellied women,
That had not half a week to go, like rams
In the old time of war, would shake the press.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iv. 1.

A *greatbellied* woman, walking through the city in the daytime, had her child struck out of her womb, and carried half a furlong from her.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magic.*

Greáten. *v. a.* Aggrandize; enlarge; magnify.

After they sought to *greaten* themselves in Italy itself, using strangers for the commanders of their armies, the Turks by degrees beat them out of all their goodly countries.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Whither doth he bend all his powers but to attain his own ends, to cross another's, to *greaten* himself, to supplant a rival?—*Bishop Hall, Sermon on Man.*

The popes are accustomed to do the like, in consideration of their nephews whom they would *greaten*.—*Dryden, Defence of the Duchess of York.*

A favourite's business is to please his king, a minister's to *greaten* and exalt him.—*Bishop Ken.*

Greáten. *v. n.* Increase; become large.

Being committed against an infinite majesty, it [sin] *greatens*, and rises to the height of an infinite demerit.—*South, Sermons*, x. 336.

Greátly. *adv.* In a great degree.

Thy sorrow I will *greatly* multiply.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 193.

Yet London, empress of the northern clime,
By an high fate thou *greatly* didst expire.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.

Where are these bold intrepid sons of war,
That *greatly* turn their backs upon the foe,
And to their general send a brave defiance?
Addison, Cato.

Greátness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Great.

1. Largeness of quantity or number.

By *greatness* I do not only mean the bulk of any single object, but the largeness of a whole view, considered as one entire piece.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 412.

2. Comparative quantity.

We can have no positive idea of any space or duration, which is not made up of and commensurate to repeated numbers of feet or yards, or days or years, and whereby we judge of the *greatness* of these sort of quantities.—*Locke.*

All absent good does not, according to the *greatness* it has, or is acknowledged to have, cause pain equal to that *greatness*, as all pain causes desire equal to itself; because the absence of good is not always a pain, as the presence of pain is.—*Id.*

3. High degree of any quality.

Zeal, in duties, should be proportioned to the *greatness* of the reward, and the certainty.—*Rogers.*

4. High place; dignity; power; influence; empire.

The most servile flattery is lodged most easily in the grossest capacity; for their ordinary conceit draweth a yielding to *greatness*, and then have they not wit to discern the right degrees of duty.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Farewell, a long farewell, to all my *greatness*.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

So many
As will *to greatness* dedicate themselves,
Id., Macbeth, iv. 3.

Approaching *greatness* met him with her charms
Of pow'r and future state;
He shook her from his arms. *Dryden.*

Themistocles raised the Athenians to their *greatness* at sea, which he thought to be the true and constant interest of that commonwealth.—*Swift.*

5. Swelling pride; affected state.

My lord would have you know that it is not of pride or *greatness* that he cometh not aboard your ships.—*Bacon.*

6. Merit; magnanimity; nobleness of mind.

Greatness of mind and nobleness their seat
Build in her loveliest.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 557.

7. Grandeur; state; magnificence.

Greatness with Timon dwells in such a draught,
As brings all Brobdignag before your thought.
Pope, Moral Essays, ep. iv.

Greawe. *s.* Grove. *Obsolete.*

She fled into that covert *greave*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 2 42

Yet when there haps a honey-fall,
We'll lick the sirupt leaves,
And tell the bees that theirs is gall
To that upon the *greaves*. *Drayton.*

Some hid among the leaves,
Some in the taller trees, some in the lower *greaves*.
Id., Polyolbion, song 13.

Greave. *s.* Groove.

Either fast closed in some hollow *greave*,
Or buried in the ground from jeopardy.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 10, 42.

Greaves. *s.* [N.Fr. *greve* = shin.] Armour for the parts in front between the knee and instep.

He had *greaves* of brass upon his legs.—1 *Samuel*, xvii. 6.

A shield make for him, and a helm, fair *greaves*, and curets such
As may renown thy workmanship, and honour him as much.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.

Grebe. *s.* Native natatorial bird so called of the genus Podiceps.

The process itself reaches the sternum, and is anchylosed therewith in the pelicans, cormorants, *grebes*, petrels, frigate-bird, and tropic-bird; also in the gigantic crane, and storks in general.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Grécize. *v. a.* Translate into Greek; affect the fashion of a Greek.

The name, ... is *grecised*, with many other German words.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry.*

Grécism. *s.* Idiom of the Greek language.

Milton has infused a great many latinisms, as well as *grecisms*, and sometimes hebraisms, into his poem.—*Addison, Spectator.*

That the present Latin Dictys had a Greek original, now lost, appears from the numerous *grecisms* with which it abounds.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry.*

Literal renderings of hebraisms and *grecisms* should be given in the margin.—*Archbishop Newcome, Essay on the Translation of the Bible*, p. 378.

Gree. *s.* [Fr. *gré*.] Goodwill; favour. *Rare*, and probably when used *preceded* by an *adjective*, signifying *good* or *bad*, as, *bon gré*, *mal gré*, in French.

And falling her before on lowly knee,
To her makes present of his service seen,
Which she accepts with thanks and goodly *gree*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Gree. *s.* [Lat. *gradus*.]

1. Degree.

He is a shepherd great in *gree*.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, July.

2. Step.

By many a *gree* ymade of marbyll graye.
Lydgate, cited by *T. Warton* in *History of English Poetry*, ii. 89.

Gree. *v. n.* Abbreviation of Agree.

Ludgate ... for free-men debtors, free
From hurt, till with their creditors they *gree*.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 116.

For patience she will prove a second Grissel,
And Roman Lucrece for her chastity;
And to conclude—we have 'greed so well together,
That upon Sunday is the wedding day.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew.

The meane that *grees* with country musicke best.
R. Greene, Farewell to Folly: 1617.

Greed. *s.* Greediness; avarice. *Rhetorical.*

Whose avarice and *gread* of geare is such, that they care not whom with they joine.—*Graham, Anatomy of Humour.*: 1609.

Greédily. *adv.* In a greedy manner.

1. Eagerly; ravenously; voraciously; with keen appetite or desire.

He coveteth *greedily* all the day long.—*Proverbs*, xxi. 26.

He swallow'd it as *greedily*
As parched earth drinks rain. *Sir J. Denham.*

Ev'n deadly plants, and herbs of pois'nous juice,
Wild hunger seeks; and to prolong our breath,
We *greedily* devour our certain death. *Dryden.*

2. With vehemence; with desire.

In the primitive churche was the gospell *gredylye* receyved of the universall worlde.—*Bale, Yet a Course at the Romyshe Foxe*, fol. 96, b.: 1543.

They have gone in the way of Cain, and ran *greedily* after the errour of Balaam for reward.—*Jude*, 11.

Greédiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Greedy; ravenousness; voracity; hunger; eagerness of appetite or desire.

Let not the *greediness* of the belly, nor lust of the flesh, take hold of me.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxiii. 6.

I with the same *greediness* did seek,
As water when I thirst, to swallow Greek.
Sir J. Denham.

Greédy. *adj.* [A.S. *grædig.*]

1. Ravenous; voracious; hungry.

Like as a lion that is *greedy* of his prey, and as it were a young lion lurking in secret places.—*Psalms*, xvii. 12.

2. Eager; vehemently desirous: (commonly taken in a *bad* sense).

Greedy to know, as is the mind of man,
Their cause of death, swift to the fire she ran.
Fairfax.

The ways of every one that is *greedy* of gain.—*Proverbs*, i. 19.

Stern look'd the fiend, as prostrate of his will,
Not half suffic'd, and *greedy* yet to kill. *Dryden.*

While the reaper fills his *greedy* hands,
And binds the golden sheaves in brittle bands.
Id., Translation of Virgil.

How fearful would he be of all *greedy* and unjust ways of raising their fortune!—*Law.*

Greédygut, or **Greédyguts.** *s.* Greedy person.

Whence comes it, that so little
Fresh water, fodder, meat, and other victuall,
Should serve so long so many a *greedy-gut.*
Sylvester, Du Bartas, 16,1.

Greek. *adj.* and *s.* Connected with, or relating to, the Greeks; Greek language. (With this sense it is a *proper* rather than a *common* name; it becomes, however, a *common* rather than a *proper* one in such phrases as the following, where it means unintelligible).

This geer is *Greek* to me; either it hangs not well together, or I am very dull of understanding.—*Gascoigne, Supposes.* (Ord MS.)

Green. *adj.* [Dutch, *groene*].

1. Having a colour formed commonly by the composition of blue and yellow, giving the colour of the leaves of trees or herbs.

The general colour of plants is *green*, which is a colour that no flower is of: there is a greenish primrose, but it is pale, and scarce a *green.*—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

There are writers of great distinction, who have made it an argument for Providence, that the whole earth is covered with *green*, rather than with any other colour, as being such a mixture of light and shade, that it comforts and strengthens the eye, instead of weakening or grieving it. For this reason several painters have a *green* cloth hanging near them, to ease the eye upon, after too great an application to their colouring.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 387.

2. Flourishing; fresh; undecayed: (from trees in spring).

If I have any where said a *green* old age, I have Virgil's authority; 'Sed cruda deo viridisque senectus.'—*Dryden.*

In youth his habits had been temperate; and his temperance had its proper reward, a singularly *green* and vigorous old age.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xiv.

3. New; fresh: (as, 'a *green* wound').

The door is open, sir; there lies your way:
You may be jogging while your boots are *green.*
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

Griefs are *green*;
And all thy friends, which thou must make thy friends,
Have but their stings and teeth newly ta'en out.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

In a vault,
Where bloody Tybalt, yet but *green* in earth,
Lies festering in his shroud.
Id., Romeo and Juliet, iv. 3.

A man that studieth revenge keepeth his own wounds *green*, which otherwise would heal and do well.—*Bacon, Essays.*

I might dilate on the temper of the people, the power, arts, and interest of the contrary party; but those are invidious topicks, too *green* in our remembrance.—*Dryden.*

4. Not dry.

If a spark of errour have thus far prevailed, falling even where the wood was *green*, and farthest off from any inclination unto furious attempts; must not the peril thereof be greater in men, whose minds are of themselves as dry fewel, apt beforehand unto tumults?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, dedication.

Being an olive tree
Which late he fell'd; and being *greene*, must be
Made lighter for his manage. *Chapman.*

Of fragility the cause is an impotency to be extended, and therefore stone is more fragile than metal, and so dry wood is more fragile than *green.*—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

5. Not roasted; half raw.

Under this head we may rank those words which signify different ideas, by a sort of an unaccountable far fetched analogy, or distant resemblance, that fancy has introduced between one thing and another; as when we say the meat is *green* when it is half roasted.—*Watts, Logick.*

6. Unripe; immature; young; because fruits are green before they are ripe.

My salad days,
When I was *green* in judgement, cold in blood!
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. v.

7. Inexperienced. *Slang.*

And this glare, and heat, and noise—this congeries of individuals without sympathy, and dishes without flavour—this is society! What an effect without a cause! A man must be very *green*, indeed, to stand this for two seasons. One cannot help thinking, that one consequence of the increased intelligence of the present day will be a great change in the habits of our intercourse.—*Disraeli the younger, The Young Duke*, b. iii. ch. vii.

8. Chlorotic. See Greensickness.

Was the hope drunk,
Wherein you drest yourself? Hath it slept since?
And wakes it now to look so *green* and pale
At what it did so freely? *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 7.

A *green goose* is so named either as a *young* bird, or from the green tinge of its down.

If you would fat *green* geese, shut them up when they are about a month old.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Stubble geese at Michaelmas are seen
Upon the spit, next May produces *green.*
King, Art of Cookery.

Green. *s.*

1. Green colour; green colour of different shades.

Her mother hath intended,
That quaint in *green*, she shall be loose enrob'd.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 6.

But with your presence cheer'd, they cease to mourn;
And walks wear fresher *green* at your return.
Dryden.

Cinnabar, illuminated by this beam, appears of the same red colour as in daylight; and if at the lens you intercept the *green* making and blue making rays, its redness will become more full and lively.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Let us but consider the two colours of yellow and blue: if they are mingled together in any considerable proportion, they make a *green.*—*Watts, Logick.*

2. Grassy plain.

For this down-trodden equity, we tread
In warlike march these *greens* before your town.
Shakespear, King John, ii. 1.

O'er the smooth enamell'd *green.*
Milton, Arcades, 84.

The young Æmilia, fairer to be seen
Than the fair lily on the flow'ry *green.*
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite.

Killed a young goat; and lamed another, so that I catched it, and led it home in a string: when I had it home, I bound and splintered up its leg, which was broke. I took such care of it that it lived; and the leg grew well, and as strong as ever: but, by nursing it so long, it grew tame, and fed on the little *green* at my door, and would not go away.—*De Foe, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*

And hark! the riots of the *green* begin,
That sprang at first from yonder noisy inn.
Crabbe, The Village.

Green. *v. a.* Make green. *Rare.*

Great spring before
Green'd all the year; and fruits and blossoms blush'd
In social sweetness on the self-same bough.
Thomson, Seasons, Spring.

Greénbone. *s.* Two kinds of British fish are so called, from the colour of their bones when boiled; Zoarces viviparus and Esox Belone; the former being also called viviparous blenny; eelpout; guffer; tanglake; the latter garfish, and garpike.

When boiled the bones of this fish are green, and hence the name of *greenbone.*—*Yarrell, British Fishes, Zoarces viviparus.*

Greéncloth. *s.* [when standing alone, *two words* rather than a *compound*; in the extract, i.e. in combination, a *compound* rather than *two words.*] Board or court of justice held in the counting-house of the king's household, for the taking cognizance of all matters of government and justice within the king's court-royal; and for correcting all the servants that shall offend.

For the *greencloth* law, take it in the largest sense, I have no opinion of it.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

Greéneyed. *adj.* Having eyes coloured with green.

Doubtful thoughts, and rash-embraced despair,
And shudd'ring fear, and *greeneyed* jealousy.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

Greénfinch. *s.* Native bird so called.

The chaffinch, *greenfinch*, dormouse, and other small birds, are injurious to some fruits.—*Mortimer.*

Greéngage. *s.* [*two words* rather than a *compound.* ? *Reine Claude* the French name.] Variety of plum so called.

Plums, many varieties (raised both in standards, wall trees, and espaliers, by grafting, budding ...) early damask ... Orlean plum, *greengage*, blue perdrigon ... blue gage, magnum bonum.—*Abercrombie, Gardener's Journal.*

Greéngrocer. *s.* Retailer of greens, i.e. fruit and the productions of the kitchen garden.

The *greengrocer*, hired for the evening to act as waiter.—*Thackeray, Mr. Perkins's Ball.*

Greénhorn. *s.* Raw youth, easily imposed upon, unacquainted with the world.

Not such a *greenhorn* as that, answered the boy.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney.*

Greénhouse. *s.* House in which tender plants are sheltered from the weather.

If the season prove exceeding piercing, which you may know by the freezing of a moistened cloth set in your *greenhouse*, kindle some charcoal.—*Evelyn, Kalendar.*

Sometimes our road led us into several hollow apartments among the rocks and mountains, that look like so many natural *greenhouses*, as being always shaded with a great variety of trees and shrubs that never lose their verdure.—*Addison.*

A kitchen garden is a more pleasant sight than the finest orangery or artificial *greenhouse.*—*Spectator.*

Greénish. *adj.* Somewhat green; tending to green.

With goodly *greenish* locks, all loose, unty'd,
As each had been a bride. *Spenser.*

Of this order the green of all vegetables seems to be, partly by reason of the intenseness of their colours, and partly because, when they wither, some of them turn to a *greenish* yellow.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Greénly. *adj.* Of a green colour.

And make the *greenly* ground a drinking cup
To sup the blood of murder'd bodies up.
Gascoigne, Jocasta: 1577.

Greénly. *adv.* In a green manner.

We have done but *greenly,*
In hugger-mugger to inter him.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iv. 5.

Kate, I cannot look *greenly*, nor gasp out my eloquence; nor have I cunning in protestation.—*Id., Henry V.* v. 2.

Greénness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Green.

1. Quality of being green; viridity; viridness.

About it grew such sort of trees, as either excellency of fruit, stateliness of growth, continual *greenness*, or poetical fancies, have made at any time famous.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

In a meadow, though the meer grass and *greenness* delights, yet the variety of flowers doth heighten and beautify.—*B. Jonson.*

2. Immaturity; unripeness.

This prince, while yet the errors in his nature were excused by the *greenness* of his youth which took all the fault upon itself, loved a private man's wife.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

3. Freshness; vigour.

Take the picture of a man in the *greenness* and vivacity of his youth, and in the latter date and declension of his drooping years, and you will scarce know it to belong to the same person.—*South, Sermons.*

4. Inexperience.

Greénroom. *s.* Waiting or retiring room for the actors engaged in a piece, while off the stage, painted green in order to relieve the eye from the glare of the stagelights.

Had she consulted me, she should have made
Her moral play a speaking masquerade,
Warm'd up each bustling scene, and in her rage
Have emptied all the *green-room* on the stage.
Goldsmith, Epilogue to The Sister.

The Friday came; and for the first time in my life I found myself in the *green-room* of a theatre—it was literally a *green-room* into which light was admitted by a thing like a cucumber-frame at one end of it. It was matted, and round the walls ran a bench covered with faded green stuff, whereupon the dramatis personæ deposited themselves until called to go on the stage; a looking-glass under the sky-light, and a large bottle of water and a tumbler on the chimney-piece, completed the furniture of this classic apartment.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. i. ch. ii.

Greens. *s. pl.*

1. Potherbs, more especially coleworts.

The vineyard seems to have been a plantation distinct from the garden; as also the beds of *greens* mentioned afterwards at the extremity of the inclosure, in the nature and usual place of our kitchen garden.—*Addison, Guardian*, no. 173.

2. Plants in general.

With *greens* and flow'rs recruit their empty hives,
And seek fresh forage to sustain their lives.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil.

The fragrant *greens* I seek my brows to bind. *Id.*

Greensickness. *s.* In *Medicine.* Malady chiefly confined to unmarried females, consisting in a deteriorated condition of blood, producing a sickly paleness, with a green tinge, of the complexion; chlorosis.

Sour eructations, and a craving appetite, especially of terrestrial and absorbent substances, are the case of girls in the *greensickness.*—*Arbuthnot.*

Greénsward. *s.* Turf on which grass grows.

This is the prettiest low-born lass that ever
Ran on the *greensward.*
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

Dance them down on their own *greenswarth.*
B. Jonson, Masques.

The very *greenswart*, as we call it.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 471.

After break their fast
On *greensward* ground, a cool and grateful taste.
Dryden.

In shallow soils all is gravel within a few inches; and sometimes in low ground a thin *greensward*, and sloughy underneath; which last turns all into bog.—*Swift.*

Gréenweed. *s.* Native plant so called, Genista tinctoria.

When stray'd her lambs where gorse and *greenweed* grow. *Crabbe, The Parish Register.*

Gréenwood. *s.* Wood considered as it appears in the spring or summer: (used *adjectivally*).

Among wild herbs under the *greenwood* shade.
Fairfax.

It happen'd on a summer's holiday,
That to the *greenwood* shade he took his way;
For Cymon shunn'd the church.
Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia.

Grees. *s.* Stair.

Ascending from this picture by two or three *grees* or steps, until you come to the rails that compass in the high altar, you there behold that noble and most glorious inlaid floor.—*Keepe, Monumenta Westmonasteriensia*, p. 32: 1683.

After the procession, the king himself remaining seated in the quire, the lord archbishop, upon the *greece* of the quire, made a long oration.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

I pity you.—That's a degree to love.—
No, not a *grice.* *Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, iii. 1.

One shewed how fruitfully they had watered his head, as he stood under the *grices.*—*B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

Greet. *v. a.* [German, *grüssen.*]

1. Address at meeting.

Go to Nabal, and *greet* him in my name.—1 *Samuel*, xxv. 5.

I think if men, which in these places live,
Durst look in themselves, and themselves retrieve,
They would like strangers *greet* themselves. *Donne.*

I would gladly go,
To *greet* my Pallas with such news below.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

2. Address in whatever manner.

My noble partner
You *greet* with present grace, and great prediction;
To me you speak not. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 3.

3. Salute in kindness or respect.

All the brethren *greet* you. *Greet* ye one another with an holy kiss.—1 *Corinthians*, xvi. 20.

My lord, the mayor of London comes to *greet* you.—
God bless your grace with health and happy days.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 1.

Now the herald lark
Left his ground nest, high tow'ring to descry
The morn's approach, and *greet* her with his song.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 279.

Once had the early matrons run
To *greet* her of a lovely son.
Id., Epitaph on the Marchioness of Winchester.

The sea's our own; and now all nations *greet*,
With bending sails, each vessel of our fleet. *Waller.*

Thus pale they meet, their eyes with fury burn:
None *grects*; for none the *greeting* will return;
But in dumb surliness, each arm'd with care,
His foe profest, as brother of the war.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite.

4. Congratulate.

His lady, seeing all that channel from afar,
Approacht in haste to *greete* his victorie.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

5. Pay compliments at a distance.

The king's a-bed,
And sent great largess to your officers;
This diamond he *greets* your wife withal,
By the name of most kind hostess.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 1.

6. Meet, as those do who go to pay congratulations. *Rare.*

Your haste
Is now urg'd on you.—We will *greet* the time.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 1.

Greet. *v. n.* Meet and salute.

There *greet* in silence, as the dead are wont,
And sleep in peace.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, i. 2.

Such was that face on which I dwelt with joy,
Ere Greece assembled stemm'd the tides to Troy;
But parting then for that detested shore,
Our eyes, unhappy! never *greeted* more.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey.

Greéting. *verbal abs.* Salutation at meeting, or compliments at a distance.

I from him
Give you all *greetings*, that a king, as friend,
Can send his brother.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, v. 1.

Now, Thomas Mowbray, do I turn to thee,
And mark my *greeting* well; for what I speak,
My body shall make good. *Id., Richard II.* i. 1.

Gréffier. *s.* [Fr. *greffier*; Lat. *graphiarius*; from Gr. γράφω = write.] Recorder; registrar.

A short but memorable story the *grephier* of that town, though of different religion, reported to more ears than ours.—*Bishop Hall, Epistles*, Dec. 1, ep. 5.

Gregárian. *adj.* Belonging to the common sort; ordinary. *Rare.*

The *gregarian* soldiers and gross of the army is well affected to him.—*Howell, Letters*, iii. 1: 1646.

Gregárious. *adj.* [Lat. *grex, gregis* = flock.] Going in flocks or herds, like sheep or partridges.

No birds of prey are *gregarious.*—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Without intelligence, man is not social, he is only *gregarious.*—*Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland.*

Griggs and Gregorians here their meetings hold,
Convivial sects, and bucks alert and bold;
A kind of masons, but without their sign;
The bonds of union—pleasure, song, and wine:
Man, a *gregarious* creature, loves to fly
Where he the trackings of the herd can spy;
Still to be one with many he desires,
Although it leads him through the thorns and briers.
Crabbe, The Borough, Clubs and Social Meetings.

The natural habits of the antelopes next claim our attention. The groups with spiral and lyrated horns are mostly *gregarious*, frequenting the open plains, and often preferring the most barren tracts.... Though vigilant and timid by nature, the *gregarious* species have the same curiosity which deer and sheep evince at the sight of strange objects.—*Swainson, Natural History and Classification of Quadrupeds*, § 238.

If the habits of bees, which Virgil describes in his fourth Georgic, had been true of the Italian bees in his own time, they would be true of bees at the present time. But bees, though a *gregarious* and (as they have been called) a political, are not a progressive animal.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. v.

Gregáriousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Gregarious.

That marked *gregariousness* in human genius had taken place among the poets and orators of Rome, which had previously taken place among the poets, orators, and artists of Greece.—*De Quincy, Style.*

Grenáde. *s.* [Fr.; from Lat. *pomum granatum* = pomegranate.] Iron case, filled with

powder and bits of iron, from its shape and contents suggesting the likeness to a pomegranate.

A *grenade* [is] a little hollow globe or ball of iron, or other metal, about two inches and a half in diameter, which, being filled with fine powder, is set on fire by means of a small fusee fastened to the touch-hole; as soon as it is kindled, the case flies into many shatters, much to the damage of all that stand near.—*Harris.*

Grenadíer. *s.* Originally a foot-soldier, whose business was to throw grenades. It now, with the definite article and in the plural number, denotes a certain regiment, as, The *Grenadiers*, or with the construction adjectival, *Grenadier* guards.

Peace allays the shepherd's fear
Of wearing cap of *grenadier.* *Gay, Pastorals.*

Grenádo. *s.* [Spanish.] Same as Grenade.

Yet to express a Scot, to play that prize,
Not all those mouth *grenadoes* can suffice.
Cleaveland.

You may as well try to quench a flaming *grenado* with a shell of fair water as hope to succeed.—*Watts.*

Grey. *adj.* [A.S. *græg.*]

1. White with a mixture of black.

This ancient ruffian, sir, whose life I spar'd,
At suit of his *grey* beard.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 2.

They left me then, when the *gray* hooded even,
Like a sad votarist in palmer's weed,
Rose from the hindmost wheels of Phœbus' wain.
Milton, Comus, 188.

These *gray* and dun colours may be also produced by mixing whites and blacks, and by consequence differ from perfect whites, not in species of colours, but only in degree of luminousness.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

2. Greyheaded.

Our green youth copies what *grey* sinners act,
When venerable age commends the fact. *Dryden.*

The grey mare is the better horse. The wife is master of the husband.

Right, Sir John, for I see, if *the gray mare's the better horse*, I lose the filly.—*O'Keefe, Fontainebleau*, ii. 2.

Grey. *s.*

1. Colour so called.

I'll say yon *gray* is not the morning's eye;
'Tis but the pale reflex of Cynthia's brow.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 5.

Down sunk the sun, the closing hour of day
Came onward, mantled o'er with dusky *gray.*
Parnell, The Hermit.

2. Horse of a grey colour.

His English *grey* carried him many miles from the field, while Schwerin, though wounded in two places, manfully upheld the day.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Frederic the Great.*

3. In the *plural.* Regiment so named.

Gréybeard. *s.* Old man. *Contemptuous.*

Youngling, thou canst not love so dear as I.—*Graybeard*, thy love doth freeze.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

Have I in conquest stretcht mine arm so far,
To be afraid to tell *graybeards* the truth?
Id., Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

A dull relation of the acts of grave *graybeards* to a young prince might grow fastidious.—*Sir J. Harington, Brief View of the State of the Church of England*, p. 35.

Gréyfly. *s.* Trumpet-fly.

We drove afield, and both together heard
What time the *grayfly* winds her sultry horn.
Milton, Lycidas, 27.

Gréyheaded. *adj.* Aged (as shown by the changed colour of the hair).

Many years later *greyheaded* old pensioners who crept about the arcades and alleys of Chelsea Hospital used to relate how he charged at the head of Galway's horse, how he dismounted four times to put heart into the infantry, how he rallied one corps which seemed to be shrinking: 'That is not the way to fight, gentlemen. You must stand close up to them. Thus, gentlemen, thus.'—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

Gréyhound. *s.* [Norse, *grey-hundr.*]

First, may a trusty *greyhound* transform himself into a tiger? *Sir P. Sidney.*

[The etymology of this name is uncertain. Some have supposed it to be derived from Graius, Grecian, because it was possibly first used by Greeks. This derivation is more probable than the Dutch *grijphund*, from *grypen*, to gripe, or Caius' fanciful one 'quod præcipue *gradus* sit inter canes.' Perhaps, after all, the most simple and obvious is the true one, from the prevailing colour of the ancient breed of this dog.—*Bell, History of British Quadrupeds.*]

Gréyish. *adj.* Approaching to a grey colour.
On either side did shine a *grayish* eye.
Warner, Albion's England.

Gréylag. *s.* In *Ornithology.* See extract.
Under the term wild *goose*, four or five species are frequently included, and the *grey-lag* goose, the first on our list, has not always been so well defined or represented as to exhibit the true specific characters that distinguish it from the bean *goose* and white-fronted *goose*, with which the *grey-lag* is most frequently confounded. The present species is considered to be the origin from which our valuable domestic race is derived. . . . It will be observed that I have resumed the old name of *grey-lag goose*, believing that the term lag, as applied to this *goose*, is either a modification of the English word *lake*, the Latin *lacus*, or, perhaps, an abbreviation of the Italian *lago*, from which latter country it is even probable that we might have originally obtained this our domesticated race.—*Yarrell, British Birds.*

Grice. *s.* [N.Fr. *gris* = pig.] Young of any animal, especially a pig.
I am lord of other geere! this fine
Smooth bawson's cub, the young *grice* of a gray;
Twa tynie urchins, and the ferret gay.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

Gride. *v. n.* Make way by cutting.
His poynant spear he thrust with puissant sway,
That through his thigh the mortal steel did *gride*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Grídelin. *adj.* [Fr. *gris de lin* = grey of flax.]
His love fades, like my *gredaline* petticoat.
Killigrew, Parson's Wedding.

Grídelin. *s.* Colour so called.
The ladies dress'd in rich symars were seen,
Of Florence satten, flower'd with white and green,
And for a shade betwixt the bloomy *gridelin*.
Dryden, Fables.

Grídiron. *s.* [Swedish, *graädda* = broil; *gräddpanna* = frying-pan.] Portable grate on which meat is laid to be broiled upon the fire.
He had added two bars to the *gridiron*.—*Spectator.*

Grief. *s.* [Fr. *grief*; Lat. *gravis*.]
1. Sorrow; trouble for something past.
I will instruct my sorrows to be proud;
For *grief* is proud, and makes his owner stout.
Shakespear, King John, iii. 1.
Wringing of the hands, knocking the breast, are but the ceremonies of sorrow, the pomp and ostentation of an effeminate *grief*, which speak not so much the greatness of the misery as the smallness of the mind.—*South, Sermons.*
The mother was so afflicted at the loss of a fine boy, who was her only son, that she died for *grief* of it.—*Addison.*
2. Grievance.
The king hath sent to know
The nature of your *griefs*, and whereupon
You conjure from the breast of civil peace
Such bold hostility? *Shakespear, Henry IV.* iv. 3.
3. Bodily pain. *Obsolete.*
He being at that time griped sore, and having *grief* in his lower bellie.—*Treatise of Sundry Diseases*: 1591.
Can honour set to a leg? No. Or an arm? No. Or take away the *grief* of a wound? No. Honour has no skill in surgery then? No.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* v. 1.

Griefful. *adj.* Full of sorrow or grief. *Obsolete.*
The day renews my *griefful* plaint.
Sackville, Tragedy of Gorboduc: 1561.
Which when she sees with ghastly *griefful* eyes,
Her heart does quake.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 8, 40.

Griefshót. *adj.* Pierced with grief. *Rare.*
A discontented friend, *griefshot*
With his unkindness. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, v. 1.

Griévance. *s.* State of uneasiness; cause of such; just or real ground of complaint.
What remedy can be found against *grievances*, but to bring religion into countenance, and encourage those who, from the hope of future reward, and dread of future punishment, will be moved to justice and integrity?—*Swift.*

Grieve. *v. a.*
1. Afflict; hurt; vex.
For he doth not afflict willingly, nor *grieve* the children of men.—*Luke*, iii. 33.
Forty years long was I *grieved* with this generation.—*Psalms*, xcv. 10.
Lament.
The beholders believed his [lord Stafford's] words, and *grieved* his destiny.—*Keresby, Memoirs*, p. 112.

Grieve. *v. n.*
Do not you *grieve* at this.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. v. 5.
How didst thou *grieve* then, Adam, to behold
The end of all thy offspring end so sad.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 754.
With equal mind what happens let us bear;
Nor joy nor *grieve* too much for things beyond our care. *Dryden, Fables.*

Griéver. *s.* One who grieves.
A *griever* and quencher of the Spirit, a more perfect piece of atheism.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 514.

Griévingly. *adv.* As one who grieves.
Grievingly, I think,
The peace between the French and us not values
The cost that did conclude it.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 1.

Griévous. *adj.* Afflictive; painful; hard to be borne.
To the flesh, as the apostle himself granteth, all affliction is naturally *grievous*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Correction is *grievous* unto him that forsaketh the way, and he that hateth reproof shall die.—*Proverbs*, xv. 10.
He durst not disobey, but sent *grievous* complaints to the parliament of the usage he was forced to submit to.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
To own a great but *grievous* truth, though they quicken and sharpen the invention, they corrupt the temper.—*Watts.*
It was a *grievous* fault,
And grievously hath Cæsar answer'd it.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.
Used *adverbially.*
He cannot come, my lord; he's *grievous* sick.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iv. 1.

Griévously. *adv.* In a grievous manner.
Wide was the wound, and a large lukewarm flood,
Red as the rose, thence gushed *grievously*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Grittus, perceiving how *grievously* the matter was taken, with the danger he was in, began to doubt.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*
I see how a number of souls are, for want of right information, oftentimes *grievously* vexed.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Whoever reads the Odyssey with an eye to the Iliad, expecting to find it of the same character, or of the same sort of spirit, will be *grievously* deceived, and err against the first principle of criticism, which is to consider the nature of the piece, and the interest of its author.—*Pope, Postscript to the Translation of the Odyssey.* (Ord MS.)
Before the Revolution one of his heterodox treatises had been *grievously* mutilated by Lestrange, and at last suppressed by orders from Lestrange's superior, the bishop of London.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xix.

Grievousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Grievous.
They fled from the swords, from the drawn sword and from the bent bow, and from the *grievousness* of war.—*Isaiah*, xxi. 15.
Deferring of time, or *grievousness* of sinners, do not prejudicate his grace.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 709.

Griffin. *s.* [Lat. *gryps*; Gr. γρύψ.]
1. Fabled animal with the head and paws of the lion, and the wings of the eagle.
Of all bearings among these winged creatures, the *griffin* is the most ancient.—*Peacham, On Blazoning.*
Aristeus, a poet of Proconesus, affirmed, that near the one-eyed nations *griffins* defended the mines of gold.—*Sir T. Browne.*
2. Freshman in the East Indian Service. *Slang.*

Griffonlike. *adj.* Resembling the rapacity of a griffon.
Citations and processes to be served by a corporality of *griffonlike* promoters and apparitors.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. i.

Grig. *s.* [?]
1. Small eel.
There be several sorts or kind of eels; as the silver eel; and green or greenish eel, with which the river of Thames abounds; and those are called *grigs*.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler*, ch. xiii.
2. Merry little body.
Hard is her heart as flint or stone,
She laughs to see me pale;
And merry as a *grig* is grown,
And brisk as bottle-ale.
Gay, A New Song of New Similes.
Tom was a merry little *grig*,
Fiddled and danced to his own jig;
Good-natured, but a little silly,
Irresolute and shally shilly. *Swift.*
By the blood of the Mirabels, I thought I had never lived till then; I grew as merry as a *grig*, and laughed at every word that was spoken.—*Goldsmith, Essays*, vi.

Grill. *v. a.* [Fr. *griller*.] Broil on a gridiron.
And now I'll tell you what I'll do, Mr. Corporal: I will prepare it myself; and then, Mr. Vanslyperken shall have it *grilled* for his breakfast, and then he shall not eat it, but lay it for Smallbones, and then Smallbones shall pretend to eat it, but put it in his pocket, and then . . . he shall bring it on shore, and give it to the dog here in the yard, so that he shall kill the dog himself, by wishing to kill others.—*Marryat, Snarleyyow.*

Grílled. *part. adj.* Broiled on a gridiron.
It is a day of lounging without an object, and luncheons without an appetite; of hopes and fears; confidence and dejection; bravado bets and secret hedging; and, about midnight, of furious suppers of *grilled* bones, brandy-and-water, and recklessness.—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, b. v. ch. iv.

Grílly. *v. a.* Harass: (as we now say '*to roast a man*,' for '*to teaze him*').
For while we wrangle here and jar,
W' are *grillied* all at Temple-bar.
Butler, Hudibras

Grilse. *s.* [?] See extract.
One . . . that weighed only fifteen ounces . . . is the smallest specimen I have ever seen that had been once to salt water. These small-sized fish, when under two pounds weight, are called by some of the London fishmongers salmon-peal; when larger *grilse*. These fish breed during the winter; they return from the sea with the ova enlarged; the ova in a *grilse* being of nearly the same comparative size as those observed in a salmon, but they mature only a much smaller number. . . . The growth of the salmon from the state of the smolt to that of the *grilse* has been shown to be very rapid.—*Yarrell, British Fishes, Salmon.*

Grim. *adj.* [A.S. *grim*.]
1. Having a countenance of terror; horrible; hideous; frightful.
The innocent prey in haste he does forsake,
Which quit from death, yet quakes in every limb,
With change of fear to see the lion look so *grim*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Grim Saturn yet remains,
Bound in those gloomy caves with adamantine chains. *Drayton.*
Thou hast a *grim* appearance, and thy face
Bears a command in't.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 5.
Here we have him in the *grimmer* dress of a revenging judge.—*South, Sermons*, viii. 204.
Whether it would not be the *grimmest* dispensation that ever befel him, to be thrust out of the world with his sins about his ears.—*Ibid.* ix. 185.
Their swarthy hosts would darken all our plains,
Doubling the native horrour of the war,
And making death more *grim*. *Addison, Cato.*
2. Ugly; ill-looking.
Strait stood up to him
Divine Ulysses; who with lookes exceeding grave and *grim*,
This better check gave. *Chapman.*

Grímace. *s.* [Fr.]
1. Distortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, or insolence.
He had not spar'd to shew his piques,
Against th' haranguer's politicks,
With smart remarks of leering faces,
And annotations of *grimaces*! *Butler, Hudibras.*
The favourable opinion and good word of men comes oftentimes at a very easy rate; and by a few demure looks and affected whims, set off with some odd devotional postures and *grimaces*, and such other little arts of dissimulation, cunning men will do wonders.—*South, Sermons.*
The buffoon ape, with *grimaces* and gambols, carried it from the whole field.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
The French nation is addicted to *grimace*.—*Spectator.*
2. Air of affectation.
Vice in a vizard, to avoid *grimace*,
Allows all freedom, but to see the face. *Granville.*

Grimálkin. *s.* [The ordinary analysis of this word—a word which has been specially illustrated by more than one influential writer, is *gri* = *gray*, and *mal-kin* = diminutive of *mall*; to which root is given the sense it has in the provincial term *mawkin* = scarecrow. Hence, the details of the transition being obscure, it is brought to denote, as a proper rather than a common name, *cat*.
That *cat* is both the current and the early *meaning* of the word is beyond doubt. It is suggested, however, that its true import was not very clear to those who first used it. It meant, not so much the *cat* in general, but the *cat* that played a part in the orgies of *witches*—

'I come, *Grimalkin*—Paddock calls—Anon.
Fair is foul and foul is fair,
Hover through the fog and filthy air.'
(Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 1.)

To the phraseology descriptive of matters of this kind, it is likely that the German language, through the numerous itinerant showmen, mountebanks, and players of the time of Queen Elizabeth, contributed. If so, a witches' song, in which some word like the one under notice was, at the same time, both prominent and misunderstood, might supply it; the connection between the witches and the cats doing the rest. Such a song, beginning with the words *Graue wölken* (=grey clouds) in the form of a compound *Grauwölken*, is to be found in at least one of the existing German dialects. See Ferminich, p. 3, for an East Frisian Hexenlied.] Gray little woman; name of an old cat.

Grimalkin, to domestick vermin sworn
An everlasting foe, with watchful eye
Lies nightly brooding o'er a chinky gap,
Protending her fell claws, to thoughtless mice
Sure ruin. *J. Philips, Splendid Shilling.*

Grime. *s.* [?] Dirt, blackish in colour, and originally of a powdery consistence, deeply insinuated; sullying blackness not easily cleansed.

Swart, like my shoe, but her face nothing so clean kept; for why? she sweats: a man may go over shoes in the *grime* of it.—*Shakespear, Comedy of Errors*, iii. 2.

Collow is the word by which they denote black *grime* of burnt coals or wood.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Grime. *v. a.* Make grimy.

My face I'll *grime* with filth,
Blanket my loins, elf all my hair in knots.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 3.

Grímly. *adj.* Having a frightful or hideous look.

When it was grown to dark midnight,
And all were fast asleep,
In came Margaret's *grimly* ghost,
And stood at William's feet.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Knight of the Burning Pestle.

Grímly. *adv.* In a grim manner; horribly; hideously; terribly.

We've landed in ill time: the skies look *grimly*,
And threaten present blusters.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iii. 3.

So Pluto, seiz'd of Proserpine, convey'd
To hell's tremendous gloom th' affrighted maid:
There *grimly* smil'd, pleas'd with the beauteous prize,
Nor envy'd Jove his sunshine and his skies.
Addison, Cato.

Grímness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Grim; horror; frightfulness of visage.

The *grimness* of her visage disguised, yet will it be fearful enough.—*Bishop King, Thanksgiving Sermon*, p. 26: 1619.

Grímser. *s.* [?] Stern, unsociable person; curmudgeon.

Even Tiberius Cæsar, who otherwise was known for a *grimser*, and the most unsociable and melancholic man in the world, required in that manner to be salved and washed well unto, whensoever he sneezed.—*Holland, Translation of Pliny*, vol. ii. p. 297. (Trench.)

Grímy. *adj.* Dirty; cloudy.

Mines of *grimy* coal low-hid.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, st. 73.

Grin. *v. a.* Show, set, or snap, by grinning.

They neither could defend, nor can pursue;
But *grinn'd* their teeth, and cast a helpless view.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Grin. *v. n* [A.S. *grinan.*] Snap the teeth together and withdraw the lips either in anger or in mirth.

Death, death! oh, amiable, lovely death!
Come *grin* on me, and I will think thou smil'st.
Shakespear, King John, iii. 4.

What valour were it, when a cur doth *grin*,
For one to trust his hand between his teeth,
When he might spurn him with his foot away?
Id., Henry VI. Part III. i. 4.

It was no unpleasant entertainment to me to see the various methods with which they have attacked me; some with piteous moans and outcries, others *grinning*, and only shewing their teeth.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

A lion's hide he wears;
About his shoulders hangs the shaggy skin;
The teeth and gaping jaws severely *grin*.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Fools *grin* on fools, and Stoiclike support,
Without one sigh, the pleasures of a court. *Young.*

In reality, active, the manner or mode in which the grin displays itself being chiefly shown. To '*grin* horribly a ghastly smile,' 'to *grin* the teeth' (except when confused with Grind), is a construction akin to that of 'walk a mile.'

Grin. *s.*

1. Act of closing the teeth as in snapping and showing them, or by drawing back the lips as in laughter.

He *laughs* at him; in's face too.—
O you mistake him; 'twas an humble *grin*,
The fawning joy of courtiers and of dogs. *Dryden.*

The muscles were so drawn together on each side of his face, that he shewed twenty teeth at a *grin*.—*Addison.*

2. Catchtrap, as a mantrap, or any smaller one, on the principle of snapping and closing when a certain part is touched.

The *grin* shall take him by the heel, and the robber shall prevail against him.—*Job*, xviii. 9.

Grind. *v. a.* preterite *ground*; past part. *ground.* [A.S. *grindan.*]

1. Reduce anything to powder by friction; comminute, or pulverise, by attrition.

And whosoever shall fall on this stone, shall be broken; but on whomsoever it shall fall, it will *grind* him to powder.—*Matthew*, xxi. 44.

What relation or affinity is there between a minute body and cogitation, any more than the greatest? Is a small drop of rain any wiser than the ocean? Or do we *grind* inanimate corn into living and rational meal?—*Bentley, Sermons.*

2. Comminute by the teeth or grinders.

Fierce famine is your lot for this misdeed,
Reduc'd to *grind* the plates on which you feed.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

3. Sharpen or smooth by rubbing on something hard.

Meeting with Time, Slack thing, said I,
Thy sithe is dull; whet it, for shame:
No marvel, sir, he did reply,
If it at length deserve some blame;
But where one man would have me *grind* it,
Twenty to one too sharp do find it. *Herbert.*

Against a stump his tusk the monster *grinds*,
And in the sharpen'd edge new vigour finds.
Dryden, Fables.

4. Rub one against another.

That the stomach in animals *grinds* the substances which it receives, is evident from the dissection of animals, which have swallowed metals, which have been found polished on the side next the stomach.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

5. Harass; oppress.

Some merchants and tradesmen, under colour of furnishing the colony with necessaries, may not *grind* them so as shall always keep them in poverty. —*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

Another way the Spaniards have taken to *grind* the Neapolitans, and yet to take off the odium from themselves.—*Addison.*

We too shall, in our turn, be outstripped, and in our turn be envied. It may well be, in the twentieth century, that the peasant of Dorsetshire may think himself miserably paid with twenty shillings a week; that the carpenter at Greenwich may receive ten shillings a day; . . . that numerous comforts and luxuries which are now unknown, or confined to a few, may be within the reach of every diligent and thrifty working man. And yet it may then be the mode to assert that the increase of wealth and the progress of science have benefited the few at the expense of the many, and to talk of the reign of Queen Victoria as the time when England was truly merry England, when all classes were bound together by brotherly sympathy, when the rich did not *grind* the faces of the poor, and when the poor did not envy the splendour of the rich.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iii.

Grind. *v. n.* Perform the act of grinding; move a mill.

Fetter'd they send thee
Into the common prison, there to *grind*
Among the slaves and asses.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1161.

Grínder. *s.*

1. One who grinds; one who works in a mill.

Those manacles put upon him were exceedingly inconvenient for a *grinder* in a mill.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 115.

2. Instrument of grinding.

Now exhort
Thy hinds to exercise the pointed steel
On the hard rock, and give a wheely form
To the expected *grinder*. *J. Philips, Cyder.*

3. Molar, or grinding, tooth.

The teeth are in men of three kinds: sharp, as the fore-teeth; broad, as the back-teeth, which we call the molar-teeth, or *grinders*; and pointed teeth, or canine, which are between both.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Nature is at a great deal of labour to transmute vegetable into animal substances; therefore herb-eating animals, which do not ruminate, have strong *grinders*, and chew much.—*Arbuthnot.*

The Ruminantia are, perhaps, the most natural and best determined of all the classes of quadrupeds, since they appear to be altogether constructed on the same model; the camels alone presenting us with some trifling variations from the common structure. The first and most striking character is the absence of cutting or incisive teeth in the upper jaw, their place being supplied by hard tubercles; but in the lower jaw there are almost always eight: between these latter and the *grinders* there is generally an empty space, which, in a few genera only, is occupied by one or two canine teeth. The *grinders*, of which there are almost always six on each side of both jaws, have their crowns marked with two double crosses, of which the convexity is turned inward in the upper teeth, and outward in the lower. —*Swainson, Natural History and Classification of Quadrupeds*, § 247.

4. Teeth.

One, who at sight of supper, open'd wide
His jaws before, and whetted *grinders* tried.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

Dear Dr. Johnson loved a leg of pork,
And on it often would his *grinders* work;
A veal-pie, too, with currants stuffed and plums,
Was monstrous grateful to the Doctor's gums.
Peter Pindar (Dr. Wolcott), Bozzy and Piozzi.

Grínding. *part. adj.* Harassing.

Not knowing 'twas my labour, I complain
Of sudden shootings and of *grinding* pain,
My throes came thicker, and my cries increas'd.
Dryden.

You would have other sons of peasants bishops of England, instead of men appointed to that sacred office solely because they were the needy scions of a factitious aristocracy: men of gross ignorance, profligate habits, and *grinding* extortion, who have disgraced the episcopal throne, and profaned the altar.—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, b. vii. ch. ii.

Grínding. *verbal abs.* Act, or process, by which anything is ground.

He that will have a cake out of the wheat, must needs tarry the *grinding*.—*Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida*, i. 1.

Harsh sounds, as of a saw when it is sharpened, and *grinding* of one stone against another, make a shivering or horror in the body, and set the teeth on edge.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Grindlestone. *s.* Grindstone: (perhaps, as a *provincial* term, the former is the commoner).

Such a light and metall'd dance
Saw you never yet in France;
And by the lead-men for the nonce,
That turn round like *grindlestones*. *B. Jonson.*

Grindstone. *s.* Stone on which edged instruments are sharpened.

Literature is the *grindstone* to sharpen the coulters, and to whet their natural faculties.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

Smiths that make hinges brighten them, yet seldom file them; but grind them on a *grindstone* till bright.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

I found two or three bags of nails and spikes, a great screw-jack, a dozen or two of hatchets; and, above all, that most useful thing called a *grindstone*. —*De Foe, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*

Grínner. *s.* One who grins.

The frightful'st *grinner*
Be the winner. *Addison, Spectator*, no. 173.

Grínning. *part. adj.* Showing a grin.

I like not such *grinning* honour as sir Walter hath: give me life, which if I can save, so; if not, honour comes unlook'd for, and there's an end.— *Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* v. 3.

Madness, we fancy, gave an ill-tim'd birth
To *grinning* laughter and to frantic mirth. *Prior.*

Grip. *s.* [Dutch, *grippel.*] Little ditch or trench.

In every variety of soil ploughed in the forms just described for winter, care should be taken to have plenty of channels, or *gaws*, or *grips*, as they are usually termed in Scotland, cut in the hollowest places, so as the surface-water may find them at every point by which to escape into the nearest ditch.—*Stephens, Book of the Farm.*

Grip, or **Gripe.** *s.* [Gr. γρύψ.] Griffin.

Like a white hind under the *grype's* sharp claws.
Shakespear, Rape of Lucrece.

Gripe. *v. a.* [Dutch, *grijpen*; German, *greifen.*]

1. Hold with the fingers closed; grasp; press with the fingers; hold hard.
   He that speaks doth *gripe* the hearer's wrist,
   Whilst he that hears makes fearful action
   With wrinkled brows. *Shakespear, King John,* iv. 1.
2. Catch eagerly; seize.
   You took occasion to be quickly woo'd,
   To *gripe* the gen'ral sway into your hands.
   Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. v. 1.
3. Pinch; press; squeeze; nip; afflict.
   Griefe *gripte* me so, I pin'd away, and died.
   Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 292.
   Grief *gripes* my heart when I think that the Mars of men received his death's blow from a pen-maker, a pedagogue.—*Stafford, Niobe,* p. 145: 1611.
4. Cause a colicky pain.
   Thus full of counsel to the den she went,
   Grip'd all the way, and longing for a vent. *Dryden.*
5. Tighten. Such is the meaning in the following extract, provided the word be treated as an active or transitive verb; inasmuch as the hand, in the ordinary sense of the term, is the griping rather than the griped object. The construction, however, may also be considered as neuter, in which case to *gripe a hand* = tighten a hand. Putting anything in the condition of that which gripes is in the same predicament with 'walk a mile,' 'live a year,' and the like.
   Unlucky Welsted! thy unfeeling master,
   The more thou ticklest, *gripes* his hand the faster.
   Pope, Dunciad, ii. 209.

Gripe. *v. n.*

1. Pinch; catch at money meanly.
   It is mean revenue, by being scattered in the worst of times, growing upon him: when others that had great ones, by *griping,* made them less, and grew stark beggars.—*Bishop Fell.*
2. In *Navigation.* When a ship runs her head too much into the wind, she is said to *gripe.*

Gripe. *s.*

1. Grasp; hold; seizure of the hand or paw.
   Therefore still on high
   He over him did hold his cruel claws,
   Threatning with greedy *gripe* to do him dy.
   Spenser, Faerie Queen.
   They put a barren sceptre in my *gripe,*
   Thence to be wrench'd with an unlineal hand.
   Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 1.
2. Squeeze; pressure.
   Fir'd with this thought, at once he strain'd the breast;
   'Tis true, the harden'd breast resists the *gripe,*
   And the cold lips return a kiss unripe.
   Dryden, Fables.
3. Oppression; crushing power.
   I take my cause
   Out of the *gripes* of cruel men, and give it
   To a most noble judge, the king my master.
   Shakespear, Henry VIII. v. 2.
4. Affliction; pinching distress.
   Free from the *gripes* of sorrow every one.
   W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 3.
   Adam, at the news,
   Heart-struck with chilling *gripe* of sorrow stood,
   That all his senses bound!
   Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 263.
   Canst thou bear cold and hunger? Can these limbs,
   Fram'd for the tender offices of love,
   Endure the *gripes* of smarting poverty?
   Otway, Venice Preserved.
   Cut off from all supplies, and even destitute of fuel, they soon began to experience the sharpest *gripe* of cold and hunger.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece,* ch. lvi.
   There were instances in which men of the most venerable dignity, persecuted without a cause by extortioners, died of rage and shame in the *gripe* of the vile alguazils of Impey.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Warren Hastings*
5. Pain in bowels like that of the colic.
   In the jaundice the choler is wanting; and the icterical have a great sourness and *gripes,* with windiness.—*Floyer.*

In *Naval language.*

Gripes is the name of a machine formed by an assemblage of ropes, hooks, and dead eyes; and used to secure the boats upon the deck of a ship at sea.—*Chambers.*

Gríper. *s.* Oppressor; usurer; extortioner.
Others pretend zeal, and yet are professed usurers, *gripers,* monsters of men, and harpies.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy.*

Gríping. *part. adj.* Having the character of that which gripes; catching, or holding, as in a gripe.
He seiz'd the shining bough with *griping* hold,
And rent away with ease the ling'ring gold.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.
The minister and his agents answered that Westminster Hall was open; that, if any man had been illegally imprisoned, he had only to bring his action; that juries were quite sufficiently disposed to listen to any person who pretended to have been oppressed by cruel and *griping* men in power; and that, as none of the prisoners whose wrongs were so pathetically described had ventured to resort to this obvious and easy mode of obtaining redress, it might fairly be inferred that nothing had been done which could not be justified.—*Macaulay, History of England,* ch. xx.

Gríping. *verbal abs.*

1. Pinching; nipping.
   Many people would, with reason, prefer the *griping* of an hungry belly to those dishes which are a feast to others.—*Locke.*
   Manna, by the bulk, figure, texture, and motion of its parts, has a power to produce the sensations of sickness, and sometimes of acute pains or *gripings* in us.—*Id.*
   A certain position of countenance, ... gave undoubted intelligence to what degree or proportion the spirit agitated the inward mass. For, after certain *gripings,* the wind and vapours, issuing forth, ... distorted the mouth, bloated the cheeks, and gave the eyes a terrible kind of relievo.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub,* § 8.
2. Distress; affliction.
   Whether all the fictitious pleasures of sin can compensate for the acute tortures and *gripings* of mind.—*Killingbeck, Sermons,* p. 361: 1730.

Grípingly. *adv.* In a griping manner.
Clysters help, lest the medicine stop in the guts, and work *gripingly.*—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Grípple. *adj.*

1. Greedy; covetous: unfeeling; oppressive.
   He gnash'd his teeth, to see
   Those heapes of gold with *gripple* covetyse.
   Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 4, 31.
   It is easy to observe, that none are so *gripple* and hard-fisted as the childless.—*Bishop Hall, Balm of Gilead.*
   The insatiate slave ...
   That thrusts his *gripple* hand into her golden maw.
   Drayton, Polyolbion, song 3.
   The *gripple* wretch, who will bestow nothing on his poor brother for God's sake, is evidently an infidel, having none at all or very heathenish notions of God.—*Barrow, Works,* i. 438.
   To bestow aught in good earnest on the magistrate, we know your classick priestship is too *gripple*; for ye are always begging.—*Milton, Articles of Peace between the Earl of Ormond and the Irish.*
2. Grasping fast; tenacious.
   On his shield he *gripple* hold did lay,
   And held the same so hard, that by no wise
   He could him force to loose.
   Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 4, 6.

Gripple-minded. *adj.* Gripple.
O Cyrus, how many close-handed, *gripple-minded* Christians shall once be choked in judgement with the example of thy just munificence!—*Bishop Hall, Zerubbabel and Ezra.* (Ord MS.)

Grippleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Gripple; covetousness. *Rare.*
Age is not a more common plea than unjust: The young man pretends it for his wanton and inordinate lust; the old, for his *grippleness,* techiness, loquacity: all wrongfully, and not without foul abuse.—*Bishop Hall, Temptations Repelled,* iii. § 10.

Grís-ámber. *s.* [two words.] Used by Milton for *ambergris.*
Beasts of chase, or fowl of game,
In pastry built, or from the spit, or boil'd,
Gris-amber steam'd.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 344.

Grise. *s.* Little pig. See extracts.
[This etymology (Irish Gaelic *grisgin* = roast meat) may apply to a beefsteak when dressed, as well as a *griskin*; and therefore, notwithstanding Lye's endeavours to support it by adding that *grisgin* may be from *gris,* fire, the etymology must be sought elsewhere; and there can be no question that it is from *gris, grise,* or *grice,* a swine.—*Todd,* under *Griskin.*]
As we have occasion to show that there is no authority in the Lanercost Chronicle for one specimen of early verse cited thence by Ritson, we may here insert a couplet therein given under the year 1244, which has generally escaped attention. A Norfolk peasant, by name William, had left his father's house, and set out to seek his fortune with no other companion or possession but a little pig (porcellus), whence the people used to call him Willy *Grice,* but having in this way, wandering in France, met a rich widow, whom he wooed and wed, he became in the end a great man in the country. Still he piously remembered his early life of poverty and vagrancy, and among the other ornaments of one of the apartments of his fine house, to which he used to retire every day for an hour's meditation, he had himself pictured leading the pig as he used to do with a string, with this superscription in his native tongue:
Willie *Gris,* Willie *Gris,*
Thincke gwat thou was, and gwat thou es.
Grice, which is of frequent occurrence in Piers Plowman, and continued in use in England at least down to the middle of the 16th century, is still the common word for pig in Scotland.—*Craik, History of the English Language and Literature.*

That *gris* is the root of *griskin* is clear. Its own affinities are less evident. It, perhaps, is from the Fr. *gris* = grey, and meant in the first instance, a badger.

Grise. *s.* See Grees.
Let me speak like yourself; and lay a sentence,
Which as a *grise* or step, may help these lovers
Into your favour. *Shakespear, Othello,* i. 3

Grisette. *s.* [Fr.] In the last edition, the word being one of Todd's additions, the definition is 'wife or daughter of a tradesman.' This seems to have been taken from Boyer (Dictionnaire Royal François-Anglois et Anglois-François, 1753), in which the entry is—
Grisette, S.F. (jeune fille *ou* femme de basse condition) *a tradesman's Daughter or Wife, a plain girl* or *wench.* Some use the word *grizet.* Une jolie Grisette, a pretty plain girl.
In the Dictionary of the Academy (5th edition) two meanings are given to the word—
Grisette, un habit d'etoffe grise de peu de valeur que portent les filles du commun. *Grisette* se dit aussi d'une jeune fille ou d'une jeune femme de médiocre condition.
Bescherelle, adopting this, adds, 'Plus ordinairement jeune ouvrière coquette et galante.' He further remarks that whilst in Paris the term always conveys a disparaging meaning, in Gascony it merely means the daughter of an artizan in general.
The unfavourable import of the word can scarcely be so recent as Boyer and Todd suggest. The well-known lines of Swift beginning,
Queen of wit and beauty, Betty,
Never shall the muse forget ye, &c.,
with the coarse banter, are addressed to Betty the *Grisette.*
In the Complement to the Dictionary of the Academy, a third meaning is given; *grisette* being the names of several birds and butterflies.
When I am away, every body runs away with you, and carries you among the *grisettes,* or whither they will.—*Johnson, To Mrs. Thrale,* March 19, 1777. (Ord MS.)
Used *adjectivally.*
But her person—what d'ye think of that?—Pretty and agreeable.—A little *grisette* thing.—*G. Colman and D. Garrick, The Clandestine Marriage,* ii. 2.

Grískin. *s.* [diminutive of *grise.*] Defined by Johnson as the vertebræ of a hog broiled; upon which Todd remarks that the cookery does not confer the name, and that it may mean flesh, raw, fried, or roasted. That it is used in certain districts for a chine is true; but the editor believes that its original meaning was *sucking-pig,* this being the one suggested by the derivation. Then it seems to have been confounded with *brisket,* and taken for a part of the full-grown animal, instead of a dish of about the same size, consisting of the whole of the half-grown one. See Grise.

Grísly. *adj.* [A.S. *grislic,* from *agrisan* = frighten; terrify.—see Grizzly.] Dreadful; horrible; hideous; frightful; terrible.
His *grisly* locks, long growen and unbound
Disordered hung about his shoulders round.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Where I was went to seek the honey bee,
The *grisly* toadstool grown there might I see.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

My *grisly* countenance made others fly:
None durst come near, for fear of sudden death.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 4.

The *grisly* face of a convicting conscience.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, ch. xli.

Back stepp'd those two fair angels, half amaz'd
So sudden to behold the *grisly* king;
Yet thus, unmov'd with fear, accost him soon.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 281.

Close oy each other laid, they press'd the ground,
Their manly bosoms pierc'd with many a *grisly* wound.
Dryden.

In vision thou shalt see his *grisly* face,
The king of terrors, raging in thy race.
Id., State of Innocence.

The beauteous form of fight
Is chang'd, and war appears a *grisly* sight.
Id., Fables.

Grison. *s.* [Fr.] Animal so called, Gulo vittatus.

(For extracts see Glutton and Huron.)

Grist. *s.*

1. Corn to be ground.

Get *grist* to the mill to have plenty in store,
Lest miller lack water.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.

2. Supply; provision.

Their religion and devotion is but as the motion of a winde-mill driven with the winde, that maketh *grist* no longer than the winde bloweth upon it.—*Gataker, Man*, 235. (Ord MS.)

Matter, as wise logicians say,
Cannot without a form subsist;
And form, say I, as well as they,
Must fail, if matter brings no *grist*.
Swift.

Grist to the mill. Profit; gain.

The computation of degrees, in all matrimonial causes, is wont to be made according to the rules of that law, because it brings *grist to the mill*.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Gristle. *s.* [A.S.] Cartilage.

No living creatures that have shells very hard, as oysters, crabs, lobsters, and especially the tortoise, have bones within them, but only little *gristles*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Lest the asperity or hardness of cartilages should hurt the œsophagus or gullet, which is tender and of a skinny substance, or hinder the swallowing of our meat, therefore the annulary *gristles* of the windpipe are not made round, or intire circles; but where the gullet touches the windpipe, there, to fill up the circle, is only a soft membrane, which may easily give way to the dilatation of the gullet.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Gristly. *adj.* Cartilaginous; made of gristle.

At last they spit out pieces of their lungs; it may be small *gristly* bits, that are eaten off from the lung-pipes.—*Harvey.*

She has made the back-bone of several vertebræ, as being more fit to bend, more tough, and less in danger of breaking, than if they were all one intire bone without these *gristly* junctures.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

They have a louder and stronger note than other birds of the same bigness, which have only a *gristly* windpipe.—*Grew.*

Grit. *s.* [A.S. *greot.*] Sand; rough hard particles.

Silesian bole, crackling a little betwixt the teeth, yet without the least particle of *grit*, feels as smooth as soap.—*Grew.*

The sturdy pear-tree here
Will rise luxuriant, and with toughest root
Pierce the obstructing *grit* and restive marble.
J. Philips, Cyder.

Grits are fossils found in minute masses, forming together a kind of powder; the several particles of which are of no determinate shape, but seem the rudely broken fragments of larger masses; not to be dissolved or disunited by water, but retaining their figure, and not cohering into a mass. One sort is a fine dull looking, grey *grit*, which, if wetted with saltwater into mortar or paste, dries almost immediately, and coalesces into a hard stony mass, such as is not easily afterwards disunited by water. This is the Pulvis Puteolanus of the ancients, mixed among their cements used in buildings sunk into the sea; and in France and Italy an ingredient in their harder plasters, under the name of pozzolane. It is common on the sides of hills in Italy. Another species, which is a coarse, beautifully green, dull *grit*, is the Chrysocolla of the ancients, which they used in soldering gold, long supposed a lost fossil. It serves the purpose of soldering metals better than borax. The ferrugineous black glittering *grit*, is the black shining sand employed to throw over writing, found on the shores of Italy.—*Sir J. Hill, On Fossils.*

Grittiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Gritty.

In Fuller's earth he could find no sand by the microscope, nor any *grittiness*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Grítstone. *s.* Grit.

This gigantic statue of hard *gritstone* had formerly been broken in half across the waist, and the upper part thrown to the ground, either by a shock of an earthquake, or the ruder shock of Persian zeal against the Egyptian religion; and for some centuries past the musical notes had issued from the broken fragments.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. xiii.

Grits. *s.* See Groats.

Grítty. *adj.* Full of hard particles; consisting of grit.

I could not discern the unevenness of the surface of the powder, nor the little shadows let fall from the *gritty* particles thereof.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Grízzle. *s.* [Fr. *gris.*] Mixture of white and black; grey.

O thou dissembling cub! what wilt thou be,
When time hath sow'd a *grizzle* on thy case?
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, v. 1.

Grízzle. *v. a.* Make greyish.

Grízzled. *part. adj.* Interspersed with grey: (when applied to hair sometimes *ambiguous*, as liable to be confused with Grisly).

In the fourth chariot, *grisled* and bay horses.—*Zechariah*, vi. 3.

To the boy Cæsar send this *grizzled* head.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 2.

His beard was *grizzled?*—No,
It was as I have seen it in his life,
A sable silvered.
Id., Hamlet, i. 2.

His hair just *grizzled*,
As in a green old age.
Dryden and Lee, Œdipus.

Those *grizzled* locks, which nature did provide
In plenteous growth their asses' ears to hide.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

Grízzly. *adj.* Somewhat grey.

Living creatures generally do change their hair with age, turning to be gray and white; as is seen in men, though some earlier, some later; in horses that are dappled, and turn white; and in old squirrels, that turn *grizzly*.—*Bacon.*

Groan. *v. n.* [Dutch, *groonen.*] Breathe deeply from the chest, the sound being made sonant in the larynx, of a grave dull pitch, as in pain or agony.

Many an heir
Of these fair edifices, for my wars,
Have I heard *groan* and drop.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 4.

Men *groan* from out of the city, and the soul of the wounded crieth out.—*Job*, xxiv. 12.

Repenting and *groaning* for anguish of spirit.—*Wisdom*, v. 3.

Nothing can so peculiarly gratify the noble dispositions of humanity, as for one man to see another so much himself as to sigh his griefs and *groan* his pains.—*South, Sermons.*

Groan. *s.*

1. Breath expired with noise and difficulty, from pain, faintness, or weariness.

Alas poor country,
Where sighs and *groans*, and shrieks that rend the air,
Are made, not mark'd!
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

I led to slaughter, and to slaughter leave;
And ev'n from hence their dying *groans* receive.
Dryden.

Hence aching bosoms wear a visage gay,
And stifled *groans* frequent the ball and play.
Young.

2. Any hoarse dead sound.

Such sheets of fire, such bursts of horrid thunder,
Such *groans* of roaring wind and rain, I never
Remember to have heard.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 2.

Groánful. *adj.* Sad; agonizing.

Adown he kest it with so puissant wrest,
That back again it did aloft rebound,
And gave against his mother earth a *groanful* sound.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Gróaning. *verbal abs.* Lamentation; complaint on account of agony or pain.

To hear the *groaning* of the prisoner.—*Psalms*, cii. 20.

He shall groan before him with the *groanings* of a deadly wounded man.—*Ezekiel*, xxx. 24.

Groat. *s.*

1. Piece of money valued at fourpence, first coined by Edward III.

To give five pence, *grotes*, or shillings, to five poor men.—*Fulke, Against Allen*, p. 409: 1580.

Our piece of four-pence being formerly great (even as great as a shilling now is, because then twenty pence, or five *grotes* weighed an ounce), is called a *grot*.—*Butler, English Grammar*: 1633.

It often costs them two pence or a *groat*, before they can convey them [letters] to my hands.—*Tatler*, no. 164.

In allusion to their spurious *groats*, some Tory wit had fixed on demagogues, who hypocritically affected zeal against Popery, the nickname of Birminghams.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iii.

2. Small sum in general.

My mother was wont
To call them woollen vassals, things created
To buy and sell with *groats*.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 2.

I dare lay a *groat*,
A tertian ague is at least your lot.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox.

Imagine a person of quality to marry a woman much his inferior, and without a *groat* to her fortune.—*Swift*

Groats. *s.* [German direct, *grütze*; so that the final *s* in both *grits* and *groats* belongs to the singular as well as the plural number. Of the two forms the one in *i* (grits) most nearly approaches the German original in sound, and as being, in the way of spelling, a simpler form, is preferable. On labels, however, and in lists, the form in *-oa-* is the commoner.] Oats as prepared for gruel, by having the hull or shell taken off, so as to leave only the meal; as in 'Emden *groats*,' or groats brought from Emden, in East Friesland.

Grócer. *s.* [see extract.] Dealer in groceries. See Grocery.

A *grocer* is a man who buys and sells tea, sugar, and plums and spices for gain.—*Watts, Logick.*

But still the offspring of your brain shall prove
The *grocer's* care, and brave the rage of Jove.
Garth.

Grocers were formerly those who *engrossed* merchandize. It is now a particular and well-known trade; and the custom duties for grocery wares and drugs are particularly ascertained by statutes.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

This should be written *grosser*, from *gross*, a large quantity; a *grocer* originally being one who sold by wholesale; or from 'grossus,' a fig, which their present state seems to favour.—*Johnson.*

The merchants, called *grossers*, were accused of engrossing merchandize of all kind.... Our lexicographers of more than two centuries ago describe the *grocers* as those 'who sell by the great.'—*Todd.*

Grócery. *s.* Grocers' ware.

His troops being now in a country where they were not expected, met with many cart-loads of wine, *grocery*, and tobacco.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Indignant female patriots, partly supplied with bread, rush now to the shops, declaring that they will have *groceries*. *Groceries* enough: sugar-barrels rolled forth into the street, patriot citoyennes weighing it out at a just rate of elevenpence a pound; likewise coffee-chests, soap-chests, nay cinnamon and clove-chests, with aquavitæ and other forms of alcohol,—at a just rate, which some do not pay; the pale-faced grocer silently wringing his hands! What help?—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. iii. b. iii. ch. i.

Grog. *s.* Spirit and water, as served to sailers. ? So called from the nickname of an admiral who wore a grogram coat.

We stopped serving *grog*, except on Saturday nights.—*Cook and King's Voyage.*

Gróggy. *adj.* Overtaken, or influenced, by grog, or its exhilarating equivalents. *Colloquial*, originally *nautical.*

Grógram. *s.* [Fr. *grosgrain.*] Kind of stuff so called, with large woof and a rough pile.

Certes they're neatly clothed: I of this mind am,
Your only wearing is your *grogeram*.
Donne.

He shall ha' the *grograms* at the rate I told him.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.

I'll give you a new gown,
A new silk *grogoran* gown.
Id., Magnetick Lady.

Natolia affords great store of chamelots and *grogerams*.—*Sandys.*

Whether alum doth intenerate the hairs of wool, and hairstuff, as *grograins*.—*Sir W. Petty*, in *Bishop Sprat's History of the Royal Society*, p. 289.

The natural sweetness and innocence of her behaviour shot me through and through, and did more execution upon me in *grogram* than the greatest beauty in town had ever done in brocade.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Plain goody would no longer down;
'Twas madam in her *grogram* gown.
Swift, Philemon and Baucis.

Groin. *s.* [N.F. *groine* = snout of a hog.]

1. Part next above the thigh.

Antipleus, a sonne of Priam, threw
His lance at Ajax through the preasse, which went by him, and flew
On Leucus, wise Ulysses' friend: his *groine* it smote.
Chapman.

The fatal dart arrives,
And through the border of his buckler drives;
Pass'd through and pierc'd his *groin*; the deadly wound
Cast from his chariot, roll'd him on the ground.
Dryden.

The victor proceeded, according to the old savage custom, to tear off his armour: but as he bent over the body, Neoptolemus, collecting his failing strength, pierced him [Eumenes] in the *groin*: yet with a hand already unnerved, so that the wound did not prove fatal.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. lvii.

2. In *Architecture.*

Groins [are] a species of cross passages arched above, so that the hollow of the one arch may cut through the solid into the hollow of the other arch, and leave a void at their mutual intersection. It is evident that the first construction of *groins* must have been subsequent to that of simple vaulting, and that the idea must have originated in the formation of cross-arched passages.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Groin. *v. a.* Construct with groins.

Groined. *adj.* Constructed with groins.

Domes and *groined* arches, such as we have in the Pantheon and in the Baths of Caracalla, perhaps they invented; certainly they practised them on a noble scale.—*Whewell.*

Grómwell. *s.* [?] Native plant so called of the genus Lithospermum.

It is called in English *gromell*, pearle plant, and lechwale. . . . To this kind may be added these nine sorts: 1. Great upright *gromel*; 2. The greater creeping *gromel*; 3. Small wild *gromel*; 4. Umbelliferous *gromel*; 5. Small *gromel* with tufted tops like the aikanet; 6. Small corn *gromel*, of the smaller Germane or sparrowort; 8. French *gromel* with flaxen leaves; 9. Job's teares. — *Coles, Adam in Eden*, ccxxv.

Groom. *s.* [N.F. *gromme.*] See extract.

1. Boy; waiter; servant.

Then called she a *groom*, that forth him led
Into a goodly lodge. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

From Egypt's king ambassadours they come;
Them many a squire attends, and many a *groom*.
Fairfax.

Think then, my soul! that death is but a *groom*
Which brings a taper to the outward room. *Donne.*

In the time of Edward VI. lived Sternhold, whom king Henry his father had made *groom* of his chamber, for turning of certain of David's psalms into verse.—*Peacham.*

Amid the fold he rages, nor the sheep
Their shepherds, nor the *grooms* their bulls can keep. *Dryden.*

Would'st thou be touch'd
By the presuming hands of saucy *grooms?*
Id., Don Sebastian.

Groom [is] the name of a servant in some inferior place; generally applied to servants in stable; but it hath a special signification, extending to the *Groom* of the Chamber, *Groom* of the *Stole*, &c., which last is a great officer of the king's household, whose precinct is properly the king's bed-chamber, where the lord chamberlain hath nothing to do. *Stole* signifies a robe of honour. [The] *groom-porter* [is] an officer or superintendent over the royal gaming-tables; in Latin he is called 'Aulæ Regiæ Janitor Primarius.'—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

2. Young man.

I presume for to intreat this *groom*,
And silly maid, from danger to redeem. *Fairfax.*

Thou that art
The prime of our young *grooms*, even the top
Of all our lusty shepherds.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess.

3. Man newly married.

By this the brides are wak'd, their *grooms* are dress'd;
All Rhodes is summon'd to the nuptial feast.
Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia.

Groove. *v. a.* Cut hollow.

Of the box every joint was well *groov'd.—Swift.*

Groove, *s.* [Dutch, *groeve.*]

1. Deep cavern, or hollow in mines.

He might, to avoid idleness, work in a *groove* or mine-pit thereabouts, which at that time was little esteemed.—*Boyle.*

Channel or hollow cut with a tool.

The screw-plate is a kind of steel well tempered, with several holes in it, each less than other; and in those holes are threads grooved inwards, which *grooves* fit the respective taps that belong to them. —*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Grope. *v. n.* [?] Feel where one cannot see.

My sea-gown scarf about me, in the dark
Grop'd I, to find out them.
Shakespear, Hamlet, v. 1.

We *grope* for the wall like the blind, and we *grope* as if we had no eyes.—*Isaiah*, lix. 10.

They meet with darkness in the clearest light;
And *grope* at noon, as if involv'd with night.
Sandys.

A boy was *groping* for eels, and laid his hand upon a snake.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

This, no doubt, is better for men than that they should in the dark *grope* after knowledge; as St. Paul tells us all nations did after God.—*Locke.*

He heard us in our course,
And with his outstretch'd arms around him *grop'd.*
Addison.

O truth divine! enlighten'd by thy ray,
I *grope* and guess no more, but see my way.
Arbuthnot.

Grope. *v. a.* Discover, or attempt to discover, by groping.

How vigilant to *grope* men's thoughts, and to pick out somewhat whereof they might complain.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

They have left our endeavours to *grope* them out by twilight, and by darkness almost to discover that, whose existence is evidenced by light.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

But Strephon, cautious, never meant
The bottom of the pan to *grope.* *Swift.*

Grósbeak. *s.* [Fr. *grosbec*; often with the French pronunciation; hawfinch being, probably, the common and more truly English term; the bird itself, however, is by no means common.] Native bird so called (Coccothraustes vulgaris); hawfinch.

The beak is hardest in those birds which tear their prey, as eagles and falcons; in those which bruise hard seeds and fruits, as parrots and *grosbeaks*; and in those which pierce the barks of trees, as woodpeckers, in the larger species of which the beak absolutely acquires the density of ivory. — *Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Gross. *adj.*

1. Great; big; bulky.

There are two *gross* volumes concerning the power of popes.—*Baker, On Learning.*

As opposed to *thin.*

His stature was of just height and all proportionate dimensions, avoiding the extremes of *gross* and meager.—*Bishop Fell.*

With *so* and *as*, meaning 'the size of.' *Rare.*

The crows and choughs, that wing the midway air,
Shew scarce *so gross as* beetles.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.

2. Shameful; unseemly; enormous.

He ripely considered how *gross* a thing it were for men of his quality, wise and grave men, to live with such a multitude, and to be tenants at will under them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

They can say that in doctrine, in discipline, in prayers, and in sacraments, the church of Rome hath very foul and *gross* corruptions.—*Ibid.*

So far hath the natural understanding, even of sundry whole nations, been darkened, that they have not discerned, no, not *gross* iniquity to be sin. —*Ibid.*

There is a vain and imprudent use of their estates, which, though it does not destroy like *gross* sins, yet disorders the heart, and supports it in sensuality and dulness.—*Law.*

3. Intellectually coarse; palpable; impure; unrefined.

To all sense 'tis *gross*
You love my son: invention is asham'd,
Against the proclamation of thy passion,
To say thou do'st not.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, i. 3.

Belial came last, than whom a spirit more lewd
Fell not from heaven, or more *gross* to love
Vice for itself. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 490.

Is not religion so perfectly good in itself, above all, in its Author, that, without the *grossest* sensuality, we cannot but admire it?—*Bishop Sprat.*

But she dares never boast the present hour,
So *gross* the cheat, it is beyond her pow'r. *Young.*

4. Dense; not refined; not attenuated; not pure.

It is manifest that when the eye standeth in the finer medium, and the object is in the *grosser*, things shew greater; but contrariwise, when the eye is placed in the *grosser* medium, and the object in the finer.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Light fumes are merry, *grosser* fumes are sad;
Both are the reasonable soul run mad.
Dryden, Fables.

Or suck the mists in *grosser* air below,
Or dip their pinions in the painted bow.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto ii.

5. Stupid; dull.

If she doth then the subtile sense excel,
How *gross* are they that drown her in the blood?
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

And, in clear dream and solemn vision,
Tell her of things that no *gross* ear can hear.
Milton, Comus, 457.

Some men give more light and knowledge by the bare stating of the question with perspicuity and justness, than others by talking of it in *gross* confusion for whole hours together.—*Watts.*

6. Coarse; rough; not delicate.

Fine and delicate sculptures are helped with nearness, and *gross* with distance.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

7. Whole; having no deduction or abatement: (as, 'the *gross* sum;' 'the *gross* price').

8. Large; aggregate.

Another part in squadrons and *gross* bands,
On bold adventure to discover wide
That dismal world, if any clime perhaps
Might yield them easier habitation, bend
Four ways their flying march.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 570.

9. Heavy; oppressive.

Curs'd be the wit which cruelty refines,
Or to his father's rod the scorpion joins;
Your finger is more *gross* than the great monarch's loins.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, pt. iii.

Gross. *s.* [Fr. *gros.*]

1. Main body; main force.

The Belgians hop'd, that with disorder'd haste
The deep cut keels upon the sands might run;
Or, if with caution leisurely were past,
Their numerous *gross* might charge us one by one.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.

Remember, son,
You are a general: other wars require you;
For see the Saxon *gross* begins to move.
Id., King Arthur.

The *gross* of the people can have no other prospect in changes and revolutions than of publick blessings.—*Addison.*

Several casuists are of opinion, that, in a battle, you should discharge upon the *gross* of the enemy, without levelling your piece at any particular person.—*Id., Freeholder.*

2. Bulk; whole not divided into its several parts.

You see the united design of many persons to make up one figure: after they have separated themselves in many petty divisions, they rejoin one by one into a *gross.—Dryden.*

3. Chief part; main mass.

Comets, out of question, have likewise power and effect over the *gross* and mass of things.—*Bacon, Essays.*

The articulate sounds are more confused, though the *gross* of the sound be greater.—*Id., Natural and Experimental History.*

a. In gross.

Certain general inducements are used to make saleable your cause *in gross.—Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

It is indeed highly your interest to maintain the present House of Commons. Having sold the nation to you *in gross*, they will undoubtedly protect you in the detail; for while they patronize your crimes, they feel for their own.—*Junius*, let. 49.

b. In *Law.*

In gross [is] absolute, entire, not dependent on another; as anciently a villain *in gross* was such a servile person as was not appendant or annexed to the lord or manor, nor to go with the tenure as appurtenant to it; but was like the other personal goods and chattells of his lord, at his lord's pleasure and disposal; so also advowson *in gross* differs from advowson appendant, being distinct from the manor. . . . *Gross* is such as is neither appendant nor appurtenant to land, but is annexed to a man's person; being granted to him and his heirs by deed; or it may be claimed by prescriptive right, or by the parson of a church, or the like corporation sole. This is a separate inheritance, entirely distinct from any landed property.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Gross. *s.* [from Fr. *grosse.*] Number of twelve dozen.

It is made up only of that simple idea of an unite repeated; and repetitions of this kind, joined together, make those distinct simple modes of a dozen, a *gross*, and a million.—*Locke.*

Gross-headed. *adj.* Stupid; dull; thick-skulled.

This was it, to pluck out of the heads of his admirers the conceit that all who are not prelatical are *gross-headed*, thick-witted, illiterate, shallow.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

Grósslу. *adv.* In a gross manner.

1. Bulkily; in bulky parts; coarsely.

The cane did again appear with a linen hanging thereat, so *grossly* impregnated, as it promised to be delivered of a most happy burthen: both cane and linen bent themselves on me, and in them I found

another paper and a hundred ducats in gold.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, iv. 13.

2. Without subtilty; without art; without delicacy; without refinement; coarsely; palpably.

Such kind of ceremonies as have been so *grossly* and shamefully abused in the church of Rome, where they remain, are scandalous.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

What I have said has been forced from me, by seeing a noble sort of poetry so happily restored by one man, and so *grossly* copied by almost all the rest.—*Dryden.*

If I speak of light and rays as endued with colours, I would be understood to speak not philosophically and properly, but *grossly*, and according to such conceptions as vulgar people would be apt to frame.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

While it is so difficult to learn the springs and motives of some facts, it is no wonder they should be so *grossly* misrepresented to the publick by curious inquisitive heads.—*Swift.*

But this sort of plea will not hold in any shape. Compassion to an offender, who has *grossly* violated the laws, is in effect a cruelty to the peaceable subject who has observed them.—*Letters of Junius*, let. 45.

Grossness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Gross.

1. Coarseness; not subtilty; thickness; spissitude; density; greatness of parts.

The cause of the epilepsy from the stomach is the *grossness* of the vapours which rise and enter into the cells of the brain.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

From envy'd wit, like Sol eclips'd, was known
Th' opposing body's *grossness*, not its own. *Pope.*

2. Inelegant fatness; unwieldy corpulence.

Wise men, that be over fat and fleshy, go to sojourn abroad at the temperate diet of some sober man; and so, by little and little, eat away the *grossness* that is in them.—*Ascham.*

3. Want of refinement; want of delicacy; intellectual coarseness.

I was three or four times in the thought they were not fairies; and yet the guiltiness of my mind drove the *grossness* of the foppery into a received belief that they were fairies.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

Whatever beauties it may want, 'tis free at least from the *grossness* of those faults I mentioned.—*Dryden.*

What a *grossness* is there in the mind of that man, who thinks to reach a lady's heart by wounding her ears.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

Grot. *s.* [Fr. *grotte.*] Cave; place of concealment; cavern for coolness and pleasure.

There is another *grott*, or cavern, lying low underneath; it is contrived into the fashion of a cross, and here some of the Holy Innocents lie buried.—*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 108: 1650.

God hath appointed a day wherein he will judge the secrets of men, that sin may not be the more secure for being close, but that it may be feared and shunned in *grots* as well as in most publick places.—*Glanville, Sermons*, p. 313.

My lord had many *grotts* about his house, cut in the sandy sides of hills, wherein he delighted to sit and discourse.—*Aubrey, Anecdotes*, ii. 475.

In the remotest wood and lonely *grot*,
Certain to meet that worst of evils, thought. *Prior.*
Awful see the Egerian *grot*. *Pope.*

Grotésque. *adj.* Distorted of figure; unnatural; wildly formed: (in two of the extracts as an *Italian* rather than an *English* word).

By rare artificers carved into story and *grotesco* work.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 138.

The champain head
Of a steep wilderness, whose hairy sides
With thicket overgrown, *grottesque* and wild,
Access deny'd. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 134.

An hideous figure of their foes they drew,
Nor lines, nor looks, nor shades, nor colours true,
And this *grotesque* design expos'd to publick view.
Dryden.

There is yet a lower sort of poetry and painting, which is out of nature; for a farce is that in poetry which grotesque is in a picture: the persons and actions of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners false, that is, inconsisting with the characters of mankind: *grotesque* painting is the just resemblance of this.—*Id., Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Palladian walls, Venetian doors,
Grotesco roof, and stucco floors. *Pope.*

Grotésque. *s.* Wild design of a painter or engraver, or carver.

Painters . . . sometimes do serve themselves of instances that have no existence in nature. . . . What indeed was more common and familiar among the Romans themselves than the picture and statue of Terminus, even one of their deities; which yet, if we well consider, is but a piece of *grotesca!*—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Farce is that in poetry, which *grotesque* is in a picture.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.*

All the designs I have chanced to meet of the temptations of St. Antony, were rather a sort of wild *grotesques*, than any thing capable of producing a serious passion.—*Burke, On the Sublime and Beautiful.*

Grotésquely. *adv.* In a wild, fantastical manner.

Death has despoiled the jester of his habiliments, and *grotesquely* decorated himself therewith.—*Explanation of Holbein's Dance of Death*, p. 49.

Grótta. *s.* [Italian.] Same as Grotto.

Let it be turned to a *grotta*, or place of shade.—*Bacon, Essays*, p. 263: 1632.

She turned into another walk, which led to a *grotta.—Moral State of England*, p. 153: 1670.

Grótto. *s.* Cavern or cave made for coolness; cavern generally.

Their careless chiefs to the cool *grottos* run,
The bow'rs of kings, to shade them from the sun.
Dryden.

This was found at the entry of the *grotto* in the Peak.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

And many a summer flower is there,
And many a shade that love might share,
And many a *grotto*, meant for rest,
That holds the pirate for a guest.
Byron, The Giaour.

But the manor house was a ruin; and the grounds round it had, during many years, been utterly neglected. Hastings proceeded to build, to plant, to form a sheet of water, to excavate a *grotto*; and, before he was dismissed from the bar of the House of Lords, he had expended more than forty thousand pounds in adorning his seat.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Warren Hastings.*

Ground. *s.* [A.S. *grund.*]

1. Foundation; bottom.

Israel shall go on dry *ground* through the sea.—*Exodus*, xiv. 16.

Man to till the *ground*
None was, and from the earth a dewy mist
Went up, and water'd all the *ground*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 332.

And yet so nimbly he would bound,
As if he scorn'd to touch the *ground*.
Butler, Hudibras.

Ground [is] the earth considered as superficially extended, and therefore related to tillage, travel, habitation, or almost any action. The main mass of terrene matter is never called the *ground*. We never distinguish the terraqueous globe into *ground* and water, but into earth, or land, and water; again, we never say under earth, but under *ground*.—*Johnson.*

2. Earth as distinguished from air or water.

I have made the earth, the man and the beast that are upon the *ground*.—*Jeremiah*, xxvii. 5.

There was dew upon all the *ground*.—*Judges*, vi. 40.

They summ'd their pens, and, soaring th' air sublime,
With clang despis'd the *ground*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 421.

Too late young Turnus the delusion found;
Far on the sea, still making from the *ground*.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

3. Land; country; region; territory.

With these came they, who from the bord'ring flood
Of old Euphrates to the brook that parts
Egypt from Syrian *ground*, had general names
Of Baalim and Ashtaroth.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 419.

The water breaks its bounds,
And overflows the level *grounds*.
Butler, Hudibras.

4. Estate; possession.

Uneasy still within these narrow bounds,
Thy next design is on thy neighbour's *grounds*:
His crop invites, to full perfection grown;
Thy own seems thin, because it is thy own.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

The rains o'erflow'd my *ground*,
And my best Flanders mare was drown'd. *Prior.*

5. Floor.

Dagon was fallen on his face to the *ground*.—1 *Samuel*, v. 4.

6. Dregs; lees; fæces; that which settles at the bottom of liquors. Generally *plural.*

Some insist upon having had particular success in stopping gangrenes, from the use of the *grounds* of strong beer, mixed up with bread or oatmeal.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

7. First stratum of paint upon which the figures are afterwards painted.

We see the limner to begin with a rude draught, and the painter to lay his *grounds* with darksome colours.—*Hakewill.*

When solid bodies, sensible to the feeling and dark, are placed on light and transparent *grounds*, as, for example, the heavens, the clouds and waters and every other thing which is in motion, and void of different objects; they ought to be more rough, and more distinguishable than that with which they are encompassed.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.*

8. Fundamental substance.

O'er his head
A well wrought heav'n of silk and gold was spread.
Azure the *ground*, the sun in gold shone bright.
Cowley.

Indeed it was but just that the finest lines in nature should be drawn upon the most durable *ground.—Pope.*

Then wrought into the soul, let virtues shine,
The *ground* eternal, as the work divine. *Young.*

9. In *Music.* Plain song; tune on which descants are raised.

Get a prayer-book in your hand,
And stand between two churchmen, good my lord;
For on that *ground* I'll build a holy descant.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 7.

10. First hint; first traces of an invention; that which gives occasion to the rest.

Though jealousy of state th' invention found,
Yet love refin'd upon the former *ground*;
That way the tyrant had reserv'd to fly,
Pursuing hate, now serv'd to bring two lovers nigh.
Dryden.

11. First principles of knowledge.

Here statesmen, or of them they which can read,
May of their occupation find the *grounds*. *Donne.*

The *grounds* are already laid whereby that is unquestionably resolved; for having granted that God gives sufficient grace, yet when he co-operates most effectually, he doth it not irresistibly.—*Hammond.*

After evening repasts, till bed-time, their thoughts will be best taken up in the easy *grounds* of religion, and the story of scripture.—*Milton, Tractate on Education.*

12. Fundamental cause; true reason; original principle.

He desired the steward to tell him particularly the *ground* and event of this accident.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Making happiness the *ground* of his unhappiness, and good news the argument of his sorrow.—*Id.*

The use and benefit of good laws all that live under them may enjoy with delight and comfort, albeit the *grounds* and first original causes from whence they have sprung be unknown.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Nor did either of them ever think fit to make any particular relation of the *grounds* of their proceedings, or the causes of their misadventures.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Sound judgment is the *ground* of writing well.
Roscommon.

Love once given from her, and plac'd in you,
Would leave no *ground* I ever would be true.
Dryden.

Upon that prince's death, although the *grounds* of our quarrel with France had received no manner of addition, yet this lord thought fit to alter his sentiments.—*Swift.*

13. Field or place of action.

Here was thy end decreed when these men rose;
And ev'n with theirs this act thy death did bring,
Or hasten'd at the least upon this *ground*. *Daniel.*

14. Foil.

Like bright metal on a sullen *ground*,
My reformation glittering o'er my fault,
Shall shew more goodly and attract more eyes,
Than that which hath no foil to set it off.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. i. 2.

15. Pit of a theatre. See Groundling.

The understanding gentlemen o' the *ground* here asked my judgement.—*B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair.*

In the following the idiomatic element lies in the *verb* rather than in the noun.

At length the left wing of the Arcadians began to lose *ground.—Sir P. Sidney.*

Ev'ning mist,
Ris'n from the river, o'er the marish glides,
And gathers *ground* fast at the labourer's heels,
Homeward returning.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 629.

I have known so many great examples of this cure, and heard of its being so familiar in Austria, that I wonder it has gained no more *ground* in other places.—*Sir W. Temple.*

The squirrel is perpetually turning the wheel in her cage: she runs apace, and wearies herself with her continual motion, and gets no *ground.—Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Even whilst we speak our conqueror comes on,
And gathers *ground* upon us every moment.
Addison, Cato.

Superiors think it a detraction from their merit to see another get *ground* upon them, and overtake them in the pursuits of glory.—*Id., Spectator.*

Ground. *v. a.*

1. Place or set in the ground.

And friendship which a faint affection breeds
Without regard of good, dies like ill *grounded* seeds.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 4, 1.

2. Fix on the ground: (as, to *ground* arms).
When the fans are thus discharged, the word of command in course is to *ground* their fans.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 102.

3. Found, as upon cause, reason, or principle.
Wisdom *groundeth* her laws upon an infallible rule of comparison.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
If your own actions on your will you *ground*,
Mine shall hereafter know no other bound.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.
Some eminent spirit, having signalized his valour, becomes to have influence on the people, to grow their leader in warlike expeditions; and this is *grounded* upon the principles of nature and common reason, which, where prudence and courage are required, rather incite us to fly to a single person than a multitude.—*Swift.*

4. Settle in first principles or rudiments of knowledge.
Being rooted and *grounded* in love.—*Ephesians*, iii. 17.

5. Run aground.
Thy gentle river boasts its pigmy boat,
Urg'd on by pains, half *grounded*, half afloat:
While at her stern an angler takes his stand,
And marks the fish he purposes to land;
From that clear space, where in the cheerful ray
Of the warm sun, the scaly people play.
Crabbe, The Borough.

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* of a *compound.*
A lance of tough *ground-ash* the Trojan threw,
Rough in the rind, and knotted as it grew.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.
Some cut the young ashes off about an inch above the ground, which causes them to make very large straight shoots, which they call *ground-ash.*—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*
If the planting of oaks were more in use for underwoods, it would spoil the cooper's trade for the making of hoops either of hazel or ash; because one hoop made of the young shoots of a *ground-oak*, would outlast six of the best ash.—*Ibid.*

Ground-ivy. *s.* [two words.] Native plant akin to the mints, thymes, &c.; Glechoma hederacea; alehoof or tunhoof.
Alehoof or *ground-ivy* is, in my opinion, of the most excellent use and virtue of any plants among us.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Groúndage. *s.* Custom or tribute paid for the standing of a ship in port.
It is ordinary to take custom for anchorage, *groundage*, &c.—*Spelman.*

Groúndbait. *s.* Bait laid on the ground rather than the hook, to assemble fish.
Take the depth of the place where you mean after to cast your *ground-bait*, and to fish.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Groúndedly. *adv.* Upon firm principles; upon good grounds.
Whether he performed hys former promyse—that can I not *groundedly* tell.—*Bale*, in *Leland's New Year's Gift*, sign. H. 2.
He hath given the first hint of speaking *groundedly*, and to the purpose, upon this subject.—*Glanville.*

Groúndless. *adj.* Wanting ground.
We have great reason to look upon the high pretensions which the Roman church makes to miracles as *groundless*, and to reject her vain and fabulous accounts of them.—*Bishop Atterbury.*
The party who distinguish themselves by their zeal for the present establishment should be careful to discover such a reverence for religion, as may shew how *groundless* that reproach is which is cast upon them of being averse to our national worship.—*Freeholder.*

Groúndlessly. *adv.* In a groundless manner; without reason; without cause; without just reason.
This principle of feignedly or *groundlessly* conceiting.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. ii.

Groúndlessness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Groundlèss; want of just reason.
I shall close up this chapter with remarking the *groundlessness* of that tradition, which makes Mahumed to be put into an iron chest, that, by the force of loadstones, hangs in the air.—*L. Addison, Life of Mahomet*, p. 81.

Groúndling. *s.*

1. Contemptuous term for one on the low level of the ground: (specially applied to those in the pit of a theatre.)
It offends me to the soul, to hear a robustious perriwig-pated fellow tear a passion to tatters, to very rags, to split the ears of the *groundlings.*—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, iii. 2.
We tilers may deserve to be senators;
And there we must step before you thick-skin'd tanners,
For we are born three stories high: no base ones,
None of your *groundlings*, master.
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Prophetess.

2. Native fish so called of the genus Cobitis: (limited in Yarrell to the Cobitis tænia; perhaps unnecessary, as all the English loaches are equally, in the matter of habit, groundlings).
It is called *groundling* from its habit of lurking under stones in search of larvæ and insects.—*Yarrell, British Fishes.*

Groúndly. *adv.* Upon principles; solidly; not superficially. *Rare.*
A man, *groundly* learned already, may take much profit himself, in using by epitome to draw other men's works, for his own memory sake, into shorter room.—*Ascham.*

Groúndpine. *s.* Native plant so called; Ajuga chamæpitys (Gr. χαμαί = on the ground + πίτυς = pine).
The whole plant has a very singular smell, resembling that of resin; whence its name *ground-pine.* It grows on dry and barren hills, and in some places on the ditch banks by road-sides.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Groúndplate. *s.* In *Architecture.* See extract.
Ground-plate [is] the outermost pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortises and tennons. In these also are mortises made to receive the tennons of the joists, the summer, and girders; and sometimes the trimmers for the stair-case and chimney way, and the binding joist.—*Harris.*
In the orthographical schemes there should be a true delineation, if it be a timber-building, of the several sizes of the *groundplates*, breast-summers, and beams.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Groúndplot. *s.*

1. Ground on which any building is placed.
Wretched Gynecia, where can'st thou find any small *ground-plot* for hope to dwell upon?—*Sir P. Sidney.*
A *ground-plot* square five hives of bees contains; Emblems of industry and virtuous gains. *Harte.*

2. Ichnography of a building.
Men skilled in architecture might do what we did not attempt; they might probably form an exact *ground-plot* of this venerable edifice.—*Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland.*

Groúndrent. *s.* Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's ground.
A foot in front, and thirty-three five sevenths deep, would bring in a *ground-rent* of five pounds.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*
The site was neither granted him nor giv'n;
'Twas nature's, and the *ground-rent* due to Heav'n.
Harte.

Groúndroom. *s.* Room on the level with the ground.
I beseeched him hereafter to meditate in a *ground-room*; for that otherwise it would be impossible for an artist of any other kind to live near him.—*Tatler.*

Groúndsel. *s.* [A.S. *grundeswelge*, *grundeswulie.*] Native plant so called, of the genus Senecio.
It is called in English *groundsell* and *grunsell.* . . . *Groundsell* hath mixed faculties; it cooleth and moisteneth, and withal digesteth, as Paulus Ægineta writeth.—*Cole, Adam in Eden.*
Used *adjectivally.*
Groundsell leaves, laid to with fine powder of frankincense, heale wounded sinewes.—*Barret, Alvearie*: 1580.

Groúndsil. *s.* [A.S. *sil* = threshold.]
The window-frame hath every one of its lights rabbetted on its outside about half an inch into the frame; and all these rabbets, but that on the *groundsel*, are grooved square; but the rabbet on the *groundsel* is levelled downwards, that rain or snow may the freelier fall off.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*
Used *adjectivally.*
Next came one
Who mourn'd in earnest, when the captive ark
Maim'd his brute image, head and hands lopp'd off
In his own temple, on the *grunsel* edge,
Where he fell flat, and sham'd his worshippers.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 457.

Groúndwork. *s.*

1. Ground; first stratum; first part of the whole; that to which the rest is additional.
A way there is in heav'n's expanded plain,
Which, when the skies are clear, is seen below,
And mortals by the name of milky know;
The *groundwork* is of stars. *Dryden, Fables.*

2. First part of an undertaking; fundamentals.
The main skill and *groundwork* will be to temper them such lectures and explanations, upon every opportunity, as may lead and draw them in willing obedience.—*Milton, Tractate on Education.*

3. First principle; original reason.
The *groundwork* thereof is nevertheless true and certain, however they through ignorance disguise the same, or through vanity.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*
The morals is the first business of the poet, as being the *groundwork* of his instruction.—*Dryden.*

Group. *s.* [Fr. *groupe.*] Assemblage of two or more figures which have some apparent relation to each other in painting or sculpture; cluster; collection; number thronged together.
In a picture, besides the principal figures which compose it, and are placed in the midst of it, there are less *groups* or knots of figures disposed at proper distances, which are parts of the piece, and seem to carry on the same design in a more inferior manner.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.*
I cannot doubt but the poet had here in view the picture of Zetus, in the famous *group* of figures which represents the two brothers binding Dirce to the horns of a mad bull.—*Addison.*
You should try your graving-tools
On this odious *group* of fools. *Swift.*

Group. *v. a.* Arrange in a group.
The difficulty lies in drawing and disposing, or, as the painters term it, in *grouping* such a multitude of different objects.—*Prior.*

Grouse. *s.* [?] Native gallinaceous bird so called of the genus Tetrao.
The 'squires in scorn will fly the house
For better game, and look for *grouse.* *Swift.*

Grout. *s.* [A.S. *grut.*]

1. Groats; grits.
King Hardicanute, 'midst Danes and Saxons stout,
Carous'd in nut-brown ale, and din'd on *gròut*:
Which dish its pristine honour still retains,
And when each prince is crown'd in splendour reigns. *King.*

2. Wort.
Sweet *growte*, or whig, his bottle had, as much as it might holde. *Warner, Albion's England.*
Sweet honey some condense, some purge the *grout.* *Dryden.*

Grove. *s.* Small wood, or place set with trees.
I look'd towards Birnam, and anon methought
The wood began to move:
Within this three mile may you see it coming;
I say a moving *grove.* *Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 5.
Fortunate fields and *groves*, and flow'ry vales;
Thrice happy isles! *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 569.
Banish'd from courts and love,
Abandon'd truth seeks shelter in the *grove.*
Granville.

Gróvel. *v. n.* [The import of the *l* has been well investigated by Mr. Morris in a paper in the Transactions of the Philological Society; and he gives good reasons for believing that the verb is a secondary growth; being formed upon what appears to be (but which is not) its participle, viz. the word *grovelling*, as it is at present commonly, though improperly spelt; but which is, really, *groveling.* Meanwhile, *groveling* itself is an *adverb*, belonging to the class which in Scotch contains *slowlins*, *blindlins*, *sidelins*, and many other words, but which in English, is generally limited to the word Darkling. This class Mr. Morris enlarges by the addition of *endlong*, *headlong*, *footling*, and *middling.* The creation of a verb out of a form so participial as the one under notice is easily conceived. For a further development of this doctrine the reader is referred to the paper itself, which is both critical and suggestive.] Lie prone; creep low on the ground.
What see'st thou there? king Henry's diadem,
Inchas'd with all the honours of the world!
If so, gaze on, and *grovel* on thy face,
Until thy head be circled with the same.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. i. 2.

Now they lie
Grovelling and prostrate on yon lake of fire,
As we erewhile, astounded and amazed;
No wonder, fallen from such pernicious height.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 280.

Because thou hast done this, thou art accursed
Above all cattle, each beast of the field;
Upon thy belly *grovelling* thou shalt go.
Ibid. x. 177.

Let us then conclude that all painters ought to require this part of excellence: not to do it, is to want courage, and not dare to shew themselves: 'tis to creep and *grovel* on the ground.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.*

He [the emperor Frederic II.] was not superior, it is manifest, to some of the superstitions of his time; he is accused of studying the influence of the stars, but it may have been astrology aspiring (under Arabic teaching) to astronomy, rather than astronomy *grovelling* down to astrology.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. x. ch. v.

The sturgeons ... were designed to be the scavengers of the great rivers; they swim low, *grovel* along the bottom, feeding, in shoals, on the decomposing animal and vegetable substances which are hurried down with the debris of the continents drained by those rapid currents.... These fishes are, therefore, duly weighted by a ballast of dense dermal osseous plates, not scattered at random over their surface, but regularly arranged, as the seaman knows how ballast should be, in orderly series along the middle and at the sides of the body.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. vi.

Gróveler. *s.* Person of a low, mean, groveling disposition.

The man of a towering ambition, or a well regulated taste, has fewer objects to envy or to covet than the *grovellers.—Shenstone.*

Gróveling. *part. adj.*

I must disclaim whate'er he can express;
His *grovelling* sense will show my passion less.
Dryden.

Several thoughts may be natural which are low and *grovelling.—Addison, Spectator.*

It seems certain, that, according to the natural progress of human thought, the ignorant multitude must first entertain some *grovelling* and familiar notion of superior powers, before they stretch their conception to that perfect Being who bestowed order on the whole frame of nature.—*Hume, Natural History of Religion.*

Grow. *v. n.* [A.S. *growan.*] preterite *grew*, past part. *grown.*

1. Develope in the way of vegetation; increase in bulk; develope; issue.

He causeth the grass to *grow* for the cattle, and herb for the service of man.—*Psalms*, civ. 14.

Bones, after full growth, continue at a stay: as for nails, they *grow* continually.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Then their numbers swell,
And *grow* upon us. *Sir J. Denham.*

Divisions *grow* upon us, by neglect of practick duties: as every age degenerated from primitive piety, they advanced in nice enquiries.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Those tow'rs of oak, o'er fertile plains might go,
And visit mountains where they once did *grow.*
Waller.

Children, like tender osiers, take the bow;
And as they first are fashion'd, always *grow.*
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

The general idea given by this word is procession or passage from one state to another. It is always change, but not always encrease; for a thing may *grow* less, as well as *grow* greater.—*Johnson.*

2. Improve; make progress.

Grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.—2 *Peter*, iii. 18.

Verse, or the other harmony of prose, I have so long studied and practised, that they are *grown* into a habit, and become familiar to me.—*Dryden, Fables*, pref.

The trespasses of people are *grown* up to heaven, and their sins are got beyond all restraints of law and authority.—*Rogers, Sermons.*

3. Come forward.

It was now the beginning of October, and winter began to *grow* fast on: great rain, with terrible thunder and lightning, and mighty tempests, then fell abundantly.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

4. Be changed from one state to another; become either better or worse; turn.

Scipio Nasica feared lest, if the dread of that enemy were taken away, the Romans would *grow* either to idleness or civil dissension.—*Abbot.*

Delos, by being reckoned a sacred place, *grew* to be a free port, where nations warring traded, as in a neutral country.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

5. Proceed as from a cause or reason.

What will *grow* out of such errours, as masked under the cloak of divine authority, impossible it is that ever the wit of man should imagine, till time have brought forth the fruits of them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Shall we set light by that custom of reading, from whence so precious a benefit has *grown?—Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Take heed now that ye fail not to do this: why should damage *grow* to the hurt of the king?—*Ezra*, iv. 22.

Hence *grows* that necessary distinction of the saints on earth and the saints in heaven: the first belonging to the militant, the second to the triumphant church.—*Bishop Pearson.*

The want of trade in Ireland proceeds from the want of people; and this is not *grown* from any ill qualities of the climate or air, but chiefly from so many wars.—*Sir W. Temple.*

6. Accrue; be forthcoming.

Ev'n just the sum that I do owe to you,
Is *growing* to me by Antipholis.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, iv. 1.

7. Adhere; stick together.

Honour and policy, like unsever'd friends,
I' th' war do *grow* together.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 2.

The frog's mouth *grows* up, and he continues so for at least six months without eating.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

In burnings and scaldings the fingers would many times *grow* together, the chin would *grow* to the breast, and the arms to the sides, were they not hindered.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

8. Swell.

Mariners are used to the tumbling and rolling of ships from side to side, when the sea is never so little *grown.—Sir W. Raleigh.*

9. Advance.

Nature, as it *grows* again towards earth,
Is fashioned for the journey, dull and heavy.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, ii. 2.

The king by this time was *grown* to such an height of reputation for cunning and policy, that every accident and event that went well was laid and imputed to his foresight.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

After they *grew* to rest upon number, rather competent than vast, they *grew* to advantages of place, cunning diversions and the like; and they *grew* more skilful in the ordering of their battles.—*Id., Essays.*

Hence, hence, and to some barbarous climate fly,
Which only brutes in human form does yield,
And man *grows* wild in nature's common field.
Dryden.

The nymph *grew* pale, and in a mortal fright,
Spent with the labour of so long a flight. *Id.*

But when to ripened manhood he shall *grow*,
The greedy sailor shall the seas forego.
Id., Translation of Virgil.

We may trade and be busy, and *grow* poor by it, unless we regulate our expences.—*Locke.*

With *up.*

Now the prince *groweth up* fast to be a man, and is of a sweet and excellent disposition.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

The main thing to be considered, in every action of a child, is how it will become him when he is bigger, and whither it will lead him when he is *grown up.—Locke.*

We are brought into the world children, ignorant and impotent; and we *grow up* in vanity and folly.—*Archbishop Wake.*

Grow. *v. a.* Cause to grow; raise by culture.

This will cause him to put out of his heart all envy, hatred, and malice, and *grow* in the same all amity, friendship, and concord.—*Archbishop Cranmer, On the Sacraments*, b. i. ch. xv.: 1550.

They *grow* some very good tobacco.—*Campbell.*

The best wheat in England is *grown* in this neighbourhood.—*Entick.*

The true reason of the scarcity of corn is the failure of the harvest; and the cause of exportation is the like failure in other countries, where they *grow* less, and where they are therefore always nearer to the danger of want.—*Dr. Johnson, On Corn.* (Ord MS.)

Grówer. *s.* One who grows; increaser.

It will grow to a great bigness, being the quickest *grower* of any kind of elm.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Grówing. *verbal abs.*

1. Vegetation.

It is not the *growing* of fruit that nourisheth man; but it is thy word that preserveth them.—*Wisdom*, xvi. 26.

2. Progression of time.

Your patience this allowing,
I turn my glass; and give my scene such *growing*
As you had slept between.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. chorus.

Growl. *v. n.* [Dutch, *grollen.*]

1. Snarl or murmur like an angry cur.

Dogs in this country are of the size of common mastiffs, and by nature never bark, but *growl* when they are provoked.—*Ellis, Voyage to Hudson's Bay.*

2. Murmur; grumble.

Othello, neighbours, ... how he would roar about a foolish handkerchief; and then he would *growl* so manfully.—*Gay.*

Growl. *v. a.* Signify or express by growling.

Aloof he bays, with bristling hair,
And thus in secret *growls* his fear.
Gay, Fables, The Squire and his Cur.

Growl. *s.* Murmur of an angry cur; *figuratively*, of an enraged or discontented person.

Grown. *part. adj.* Arrived at full growth or stature: (generally preceded by an adverb, as, *well, ill, full*, and the like).

I saw lately a pair of China shoes, which I was told were for a *grown* woman, that would scarce have been big enough for one of our little girls.—*Locke.*

This is now so *grown* a vice, and has so great supports, that I know not whether it do not put in for the name of a virtue.—*Id.*

Growth. *s.*

1. Vegetation; vegetable life; increase of vegetation.

Deep in the palace, of long *growth* there stood
A laurel's trunk, a venerable wood.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Those trees that have the slowest *growth*, are, for that reason, of the longest continuance.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. Product; production; thing produced; act of producing.

Forbidding every bleak unkindly fog
To touch the prosperous *growth* of this tall wood.
Milton, Comus, 270.

Our little world, the image of the great,
Of her own *growth* hath all that nature craves,
And all that's rare, as tribute from the waves.
Waller.

The trade of a country arises from the native *growths* of the soil or seas.—*Sir W. Temple.*

I had thought, for the honour of our nation, that the knight's tale was of English *growth*, and Chaucer's own.—*Dryden.*

3. Increase in number, bulk, or frequency.

What I have tried, or thought, or heard upon this subject, may go a great way in preventing the *growth* of this disease, where it is but new.—*Sir W. Temple.*

4. Increase of stature; advance to maturity.

They say my son of York
Has almost overta'en him in his *growth.*
Shakespear, Richard III. ii. 4.

The stag, now conscious of his fatal *growth*,
At once indulgent to his fear and sloth,
To some dark covert his retreat had made.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

Though an animal arrives at its full *growth* at a certain age, perhaps it never comes to its full bulk till the last period of life.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

If parents should be daily calling upon God in a solemn deliberate manner, altering and extending their intercessions, as the state and *growth* of their children required, such devotion would have a mighty influence upon the rest of their lives.—*Law.*

5. Improvement; advancement.

It grieved David's religious mind to consider the *growth* of his own estate and dignity, the affairs of religion continuing still in the former manner.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Grówthead. *s.* Idle lazy fellow; blockhead. *Rare.*

Though sleeping one hour refresheth his song,
Yet trust not Hob *growthead* for sleeping too long.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Grówtnold. *s.* [second element, *noddle* = head.] Same as Growthead. *Rare.*

That same dwarf's a pretty boy, but the squire's a *growtnold.—Beaumont and Fletcher, Knight of the Burning Pestle.*

Grub. *v. a.* Dig up; destroy by digging; root out of the ground; eradicate by throwing up out of the soil.

A foolish heir caused all the bushes and hedges about his vineyard to be *grubbed* up.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Forest land
From whence the surly ploughman *grubs* the wood.
Dryden.

As for the thick woods, which not only Virgil but Homer mentions, they are most of them *grubbed* up, since the promontory has been cultivated and inhabited.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

The mutilated defenders of liberty again defied the vengeance of the Star Chamber, came back with undiminished resolution to the place of their glorious infamy, and manfully presented the stumps of their ears to be *grubbed* out by the hangman's knife.—*Ibid., Lord Nugent's Memorials of Hampden.*

Grub. *v. n.* Work as a grub.

Those who knew his [Lord Temple's] habits

tracked him as men track a mole. It was his nature to *grub* underground. Whenever a heap of dirt was flung up it might well be suspected that he was at work.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, The Earl of Chatham.*

Grub. *s.* [?]

1. Small worm that eats holes in bodies.

There is a difference between a *grub* and a butterfly, and yet your butterfly was a *grub*.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, v. 4.

New creatures rise,
A moving mass at first, and short of thighs;
Till shooting out with legs, and imp'd with wings,
The *grubs* proceed to bees with pointed stings.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics.

The *grub*,
Oft unobserv'd, invades the vital core;
Pernicious tenant! and her secret cave
Enlarges hourly, preying on the pulp
Ceaseless. *J. Philips, Cyder.*

2. *Figuratively*, as a term of contempt. Short thick man; dwarf.

John Romane, a short clownish *grub*, would bear the whole carcase of an ox, yet never tugged with him.—*Carew.*

Grúbbing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who grubs.

The *grubbing* up of woods and trees may be very needful, upon the account of their unthriftiness.—*Mortimer.*

Here there is no room for controversy. No *grubbing* among old state-papers will ever bring to light any document which will shake these facts.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Sir William Temple.*

Grúbble. *v. a.* Feel in the dark.

Thou hast a colour;
Now let me roll and *grubble* thee:
Blind men say white feels smooth, and black feels rough:
Thou hast a rugged skin; I do not like thee.
Dryden.

Grúbble. *v. n.* Grub.

He looked at the fish, then at the fiddle, still *grubbling* in his pockets.—*Spectator*, no. 444.

Grúbstreet. *s.* See extract from Johnson.

The first part, though calculated only for the meridian of *Grubstreet*, was yet taken notice of by the better sort.—*Arbuthnot.*

I'd sooner ballads write, and *grubstreet* lays.
Gay.

Grubstreet, originally the name of a street near Moorfields in London, much inhabited by writers of small histories, dictionaries, and temporary poems; whence any mean production is called *grubstreet*.

Χαῖρ' Ἰθακή, μετ' ἄεθλα, μετ' ἄλγεα πικρά,
Ἀσπασίως τέον οὔδας ἱκάνομαι.—*Johnson.*

Swift has coined the *adjective* Grubæan.

In consequence of these momentous truths, the *grubæan* sages have always chosen to convey their precepts and their arts, shut up within the vehicles of types and fables.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub*, introd. (Ord MS.)

Grudge. *v. a.*

1. Envy; see any advantage of another with discontent.

What means this banishing me from your counsels? Do you love your sorrow so well as to *grudge* me part of it?—*Sir P. Sidney.*

He struggles into birth, and cries for aid;
Then helpless in his mother's lap is laid:
He creeps, he walks; and, issuing into man,
Grudges their life from whence his own began.
Dryden.

Do not, as some men, run upon the tilt, and taste of the sediments of a *grudging* uncommunicative disposition.—*Spectator.*

Let us consider the inexhausted treasures of the ocean; and though some have *grudged* the great share that it takes of the surface of the earth, yet we shall propose this too, as a conspicuous mark and character of the wisdom of God.—*Bentley.*

I have often heard the Presbyterians say they did not *grudge* us our employments.—*Swift.*

2. Give or take unwillingly.

Let me at least a funeral marriage crave.
Nor *grudge* my cold embraces in the grave.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

They have *grudged* those contributions, which have set our country at the head of all the governments of Europe.—*Addison.*

Grudge. *v. n.*

1. Murmur; repine.

They knew the force of that dreadful curse, whereunto idolatry maketh subject; nor is there cause why the guilty sustaining the same should *grudge* or complain of injustice.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

We do not *grudge* or repine at our portion, but are contented with those circumstances which the providence of God hath made to be our lot.—*Nelson.*

2. Be unwilling; be reluctant.

You steer betwixt the country and the court,
Nor gratify whate'er the great desire,
Nor *grudging* give what publick needs require.
Dryden, Fables.

3. Be envious.

Grudge not one against another, brethren, lest ye be condemned.—*James*, v. 9.

4. Feel compunction; grieve. *Obsolete.*

We . . . *grudge* in our conceyence, when we remembre our synnes.—*Bishop Fisher, Psalms*, p. 32.

Spelt with *tch*: (in the extracts it may be for the sake of the rhyme; under the other entries, however, connected with the word, the same spelling occurs in prose).

The poor at the enclosure doth *grutch*,
Because of abuses that fall,
Lest some men should have but too much,
And some again nothing at all. *Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.*

But what we're born for we must bear,
Our frail condition it is such,
That what to all may happen here,
If't chance to me, I must not *grutch*. *B. Jonson.*

Grudge. *s.*

1. Old quarrel; inveterate malevolence; sullen malice.

Many countries about her were full of wars, which, for old *grudges* to Corinth, were thought still would conclude there.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Anger; ill-will.

The god of wit, to shew his *grudge*,
Clapt ass's ears upon the judge. *Swift.*

Phocion met his end with the playful composure, and gentle equanimity, of Socrates. He endeavoured to cheer his fellow-sufferers, and as the strongest proof of friendship, permitted Nicocles to drink the hemlock before him. When he was asked if he had any message for his son Phocus: 'Only,' he said, 'not to bear a *grudge* against the Athenians.'—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. lvii.

Spelt with *tch*.

In it he melted leaden bullets,
To shoot at foes, and sometimes pullets;
To whom he bore so fell a *grutch*,
He ne'er gave quarter t' any such.
Butler, Hudibras.

3. Unwillingness to benefit.

Those to whom you have
With *grudge* preferr'd me.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

Grudge. *v. a.* Bestow, or part with, anything unwillingly: (spelt with *tch*).

He that entertains an apostle in the name of an apostle, and *grutches* the expenses of his diet, is neither charitable nor hospitable.—*Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium*, i. 405. (Ord MS.)

Grúdger. *s.* One who grudges; murmurer; envious or discontented person.

Slanderers, railers, *grudgers*, persecutors, findfaults.—*Translation of Boccalini*, p. 42: 1626.

Grúdging. *verbal abs.*

1. Discontent; envy at the prosperity of others.

The murmurs, and the *grudgings*, that lie festering in many men's hearts.—*South, Sermons*, viii. 77.

2. Reluctance; unwillingness.

Use hospitality to one another without *grudging*.—1 *Peter*, iv. 9.

Many times they go with as great *grudging* to serve in his majesty's ships, as if it were to be slaves in the galleys.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

3. Secret wish or desire.

Ev'n in the most sincere advice he gave,
He had a *grudging* still to be a knave.
Dryden, The Medal.

4. Afterpain; reminiscence of a disease; less properly, symptom in general.

The smart or feeling of the sting of conscience is as sensible and lively a prognostick of the worm which never dieth, as heaviness of spirit, or *grudgings*, are of fevers or other diseases.—*Dr. Jackson, Works*, iii. 528.

My Dolabella,
Hast thou not still some *grudgings* of thy fever?
Dryden.

Grúdgingly. *adv.* In a grudging manner; unwillingly; malignantly; reluctantly.

Every man according as he purposeth in his heart, so let him give; not *grudgingly*, or of necessity; for God loveth a cheerful giver.—2 *Corinthians*, ix. 7.

Like harpies they could scent a plenteous board;
Then to be sure they never fail'd their lord:
The rest was form, and bare attendance paid;
Then drank and eat, and *grudgingly* obey'd.
Dryden.

Grúdgings. *s.* [N.Fr. *grugeons*. Cotgrave and Sherwood write it *grudgions*; Johnson enters it Grugeons; Todd Grudgeons, connecting it with the verb *gruger*, *esgruger* = crumble, or break into small pieces.] Coarse meal; part of the corn which remains after the fine meal has passed the sieve.

You that can deal with *grudgings* and coarse flour.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Maid in the Mill.

Grúel. *s.* [Fr.] Food made by boiling oatmeal or pearl barley in water.

Finger of birth-strangled babe,
Ditch-deliver'd by a drab;
Make the *gruel* thick and slab.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.

Was ever Tartar fierce or cruel
Upon the strength of water *gruel*? *Prior, Alma.*

Gruel made of grain, broths, malt-drink not much hopped, posset-drinks, and in general whatever relaxeth.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Gruff. *adj.* [German, *grof, groff.*] Sour of aspect; harsh of manners.

Around the fiend, in hideous order, sat
Foul bawling Infamy and bold Debate,
Gruff Discontent, through Ignorance misled.
Garth.

They had no titles of honour among them but such as denoted some bodily strength or perfection; as, such an one the tall, such an one the stocky, such an one the *gruff*.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 433.

Zeno himself, the father of Stoicism, as *gruff* as he looked, might have enlarged our writer's catalogue for some very free thoughts.—*Bentley, Phileleutherus Lipsiensis*, § 49.

Grúffly. *adv.* In a gruff manner; harshly; ruggedly; roughly.

The form of Mars high on a chariot stood,
All sheath'd in arms, and *gruffly* ook'd the god.
Dryden, Fables.

First, can ye drink well?—
Cheerly, cheerly.
A gallon each man of you?—
Nearly, nearly.
Next, can ye swear well?—
Gruffly, gruffly.
Handle a Frenchman?—
Roughly, roughly. *Sheridan, St. Patrick's Day.*

Grum. *adj.* Sour; surly; severe.

I found Sir Thomas Lee, who was very *grum*; and we had very little discourse.—*Lord Clarendon, Diary*, p. 282.

Nick looked sour and *grum*, and would not open his mouth.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Grúmble. *v. n.* [Dutch, *grommelen.*]

1. Murmur with discontent.

A bridegroom,
A *grumbling* groom, and that the girl shall find.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

Thou *grumblest* and railest every hour on Achilles, and thou art as full of envy at his greatness as Cerberus is at Proserpina's beauty.—*Id., Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 1.

Th' accurst Philistian stands on th' other side,
Grumbling aloud, and smiles 'twixt rage and pride.
Cowley, Davideis.

Suitors, all but one, will depart *grumbling*, because they miss of what they think their due.—*South, Sermons.*

Providence has allotted man a competency: all beyond it is superfluous; and there will be *grumbling* without end, if we reckon that we want this, because we have it not.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

L'Avare, not using half his store,
Still *grumbles* that he has no more.
Prior, Alma, canto iii.

2. Growl; gnarl.

The lion, though he sees the toils are set,
Yet, pinch'd with raging hunger, scours away;
Hunts in the face of danger all the day;
At night, with sullen pleasure, *grumbles* o'er his prey. *Dryden.*

3. Make a hoarse rattle.

Didst thou never see a drum? Canst thou make this *grumble*?—*Beaumont and Fletcher, The Pilgrim.*

Thou *grumbling* thunder, join thy voice.
Motteux.

Like a storm
That gathers black upon the frowning sky,
And *grumbles* in the wind. *Rowe, Royal Convert.*

Vapours foul
Dash on the mountain's brow, and shake the woods
That *grumbling* wave below.
Thomson, Seasons, Winter.

Grúmbler. *s.* One that grumbles; murmurer; discontented man.

The half-pence are good half-pence, and I will stand by it: if I made them of silver, it would be the same thing to the *grumbler*.—*Swift.*

All at once the *grumbling* had ceased, the *grumblers* had crowded to sign loyal addresses to the usurper, had formed associations in support of his authority, had appeared in arms at the head of the

militia, crying God save King William.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxv.

Grúmbling. *verbal abs.* Act of one who grumbles; murmuring through discontent; grudge.

I have serv'd
Without or grudge or *grumblings*.
Shakespear, Tempest, i. 2.

(See also second extract under Grumbler).

Grúmblingly. *adv.* In a grumbling manner.

They speak good German at the court, and in the city; but the common and country people seemed to speak *grumblingly*. — *E. Browne, Travels in Europe*, p. 156.

Grume. *s.* [Lat. *grumus*.] Clot.

Grume, a thick viscid consistence of a fluid; as the white of an egg, or clotted like cold blood.—*Quincy*.

Grúmous. *adj.* Thick; clotted.

The blood, when let, was black, *grumous*, the red part without a due consistence, the serum saline, and of a yellowish green.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*.

Grúmousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Grumous; thickness of a coagulated liquor.

The cause may be referred either to the coagulation of the serum, or *grumousness* of the blood.—*Wiseman, Surgery*.

Grúmpy. *adj.* Querulous; complaining; low-spirited, or melancholic, as one who has suffered an injury.

To-night, ... there was a special general meeting of the *Grumpy* Club, in which everybody was to say the gayest things with the gravest face, and every laugh carried a forfeit. Lucian ... told a tale for which he was famous, of 'the very respectable county family who had been established in the shire for several generations, but who (it was a fact) had been ever distinguished by the strange and humiliating peculiarity of being born with sheep's tails.' The remarkable circumstances under which Lucian Gay had become acquainted with this fact; the traditionary mysteries by which the family in question had succeeded for generations in keeping it secret; the decided measures to which the chief of the family had recourse to stop for ever the rumour when it first became prevalent; and finally the origin and result of the legend; were details which Lucian Gay, with the most rueful countenance, loved to expend upon the attentive and expanding intelligence of a new member of the *Grumpy* Club.—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*.

Grunt. *v. n.*

1. Make a noise like that of a hog.

And neigh, and bark, and *grunt*, and roar, and burn,
Like horse, hound, hog, bear, fire, at every turn.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 1.

The brinded boars may slumber undismay'd,
Or *grunt* secure beneath the chesnut shade. *Tickell*.

2. Groan.

Those persones, I waraunt, as well pleased shall be all,
As wood Rome shall *grunte* at the rubbynge on the gall.
Defence of Peace, To the Boke: 1533.

Who would fardels bear,
To *grunt* and sweat under a weary life?
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 1.

Grunt. *s.*

1. Noise of a hog.

Swine's snowts, swine's bodies, took they, bristles, *grunts*. *Chapman*.

Ran cow and calf, and family of hogs,
In panick horrour of pursuing dogs;
With many a deadly *grunt* and doleful squeak,
Poor swine, as if their pretty hearts would break.
Dryden, Fables, The Cock and the Fox.

From hence were heard
The *grunts* of bristled boars, and groans of bears,
And herds of howling wolves.
Id., Translation of the Æneid.

2. Groan.

Round about I heard of dying men the *grunts*.
Turberville, Translation from Ovid, Hypermnestra to Lynceus.

Grúnting. *part. adj.* Uttering grunts.

The scolding quean to louder notes doth rise,
To her full pipes the *grunting* hog replies:
The *grunting* hogs alarm the neighbours round.
Swift.

Grúnting. *verbal abs.* Act of one who grunts.

Lament, ye swine! in *gruntings* spend your grief.
Gay.

Johnson grown old, Johnson in the fulness of his fame and in the enjoyment of a competent fortune, is better known to us than any other man in history. Every thing about him, his coat, his wig, his figure, his face, ... his *gruntings*, his puffings, his vigorous, acute, and ready eloquence, his sarcastic wit, his vehemence, ... his queer inmates, old Mr. Levett and blind Mrs. Williams, the cat Hodge and the negro Frank, all are as familiar to us as the objects by which we have been surrounded from childhood. — *Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Croker's Edition of Boswell's Life of Johnson*.

Grúntle. *v. n.* Grunt.

Pensive in mud they wallow all alone,
And snore and *gruntle*, to each other's moan.
Duke of Buckingham, Rehearsal, i. 1.

Gry. *s.* [Gr γρύ, a rare and colloquial or slang term for particle or minim, in the way of either matter or speech.] Small measure.

A *gry* is one tenth of a line, a line one tenth of an inch.—*Locke*.

Grýphon. *s.* Griffin, of which it is the Greek form. *Rhetorical*.

As when a *gryphon* in the wilderness
Pursues an Arimaspian.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 943.

Guáiacum. *s.* [?] Medicinal wood so called; see extract from Ure.

Guaiacum is attenuant and aperient. It is excellent in many chronick cases, and was once famous for curing the venereal disease, which it still does singly in warmer climates, but with us we find it insufficient. We have a resin of it, improperly called gum *guaiacum*.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica*.

The acid spirit in tar-water possesseth the virtues, in an eminent degree, of that of *guaiacum*, and other medicinal woods.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 47.

Form *guiac*.

Guiac is a resin which exudes from the trunk of the *Guaiacum* officinale, a tree which grows in the West India islands, and comes to us in large greenish-brown, semi-transparent lumps, having a couchoidal or splintery fracture, brittle and easy to pulverize. ... It is soluble in alkaline lyes, in alcohol, incompletely in ether, still less so in oil of turpentine, and not at all in fat oils.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Guán. *s.* [?] Gallinaceous bird, native of South America, of the genus Penelope, so called.

A calcaneal sesamoid is wedged into the outer and back part of the ankle-joint in the apteryx, and plays upon the back part of the tibial trochlea in the turkey, *guan*, curassow, and some other rasores.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*.

Guáno. *s.* [?] See extract.

Guano is a substance of a dark yellow colour, of a strong ambrosial smell, which blackens in the fire, with the exhalation of an ammoniacal odour; soluble with effervescence in hot nitric acid. When this solution is evaporated to dryness it assumes a fine red colour, evincing the presence of uric acid. *Guano* is found upon the coasts of Peru, in the islands of Chinche, near Pisco, and several other places more to the south, the accumulation of the excrements of innumerable flocks of birds, especially herons and flamands, which inhabit these islands.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Guáranteé. *s.* Stipulation, or stipulator, for any undertaking or engagement.

God, the great *guarantee* for the peace of mankind, where laws cannot secure it, may think it the concern of his providence.—*South, Sermons*.

A prince distinguished by being a patron of Protestants, and *guarantee* of the Westphalian treaty.—*Addison, Present State of the War*.

An oath is a promise made to God, and God is our superior, superior to kings: and he is also the *guarantee* and avenger of all breach of faith and injustice.—*Lesley*.

Asaph-ul-Dowlah had already extorted considerable sums from his mother. She had at length appealed to the English; and the English had interfered. A solemn compact had been made, by which she consented to give her son some pecuniary assistance, and he in his turn promised never to commit any further invasion of her rights. This compact was formally *guaranteed* by the government of Bengal. But times had changed; money was wanted; and the power which had given the *guarantee* was not ashamed to instigate the spoiler to excesses such that even he shrank from them.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Warren Hastings*.

Spelt with *-y*. In this the *accent* is often on the *first syllable*, *guáranty*.

It was made in contradiction to the engagements that the crown of England had taken, when King William gave his *guaranty* to the treaty of Travendhall.—*Lord Bolingbroke*.

Guaranteé. *v. a.* Undertake to secure the performance of any articles.

Publick treaties made under the sanction, and some of them *guaranteed* by the sovereign powers of other nations.—*Burke, On French Affairs*.

Spelt with *-y*.

France hath always profited skilfully of its having *guarantied* the treaty of Munster.—*Lord Chesterfield*.

Guard. *v. a.* [Fr. *guarder*.]

1. Watch by way of defence and security.

Who by stealth
Had from his wakeful custody purloin'd
The *guarded* gold. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 945.

2. Protect; defend.

Naked the graces *guarded* you from all
Dangers abroad, and now your thunder shall.
Waller.

Your pow'r you never use, but for defence,
To *guard* your own or others' innocence. *Dryden*.

The port of Genoa is very ill *guarded* against the storms.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

3. Preserve by caution.

One would take care to *guard* one's self against this particular imperfection, because it is that which our nature very strongly inclines us to.—*Addison, Spectator*.

4. Provide against objections.

Homer has *guarded* every circumstance with as much caution as if he had been aware of the objection.—*Broome, On the Odyssey*.

5. Adorn with lists, laces, or ornamental borders.

Give him a livery
More *guarded* than his fellows.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 2.

See a fellow
In a long motley coat, *guarded* with yellow.
Id., Henry VIII., prologue.

Guard. *v. n.* Be in a state of caution or defence.

There are cases in which a man must *guard*, if he intends to keep fair with the world, and turn the penny.—*Collier*.

To *guard* against such mistakes, it is necessary to acquaint ourselves a little with words.—*Watts, Logick*.

Guard. *s.*

1. One whose business is to watch by way of defence or prevention.

The *guard* bare them, and brought them back into the guard-chamber.—1 *Kings*, xiv. 28.

With *the*. Regiment so called. (*pl.*)

An officer of *the guards*, not then on duty, takes part in the affair, applies to the lieutenant commanding the tilt-yard *guard*, and urges him to turn out his *guard* to relieve a general officer. The lieutenant declines interfering in person, but stands at a distance, and suffers the business to be done. The officer takes upon himself to order out the *guard*. In a moment they are in arms, quit their guard, march, rescue the general, and drive away the sheriff's officers, who in vain represent their right to the prisoner, and the nature of the arrest. The soldiers first conduct the general into the guard-room, then escort him to a place of safety, with bayonets fixed, and in all the forms of military triumph.—*Junius*, let. 45.

2. Body of guards.

Up into heaven, from Paradise, in haste
The angelick *guards* ascended, mute and sad,
For man. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 17.

They miss'd courts, *guards*, a gay and num'rous train,
Our judges, like our laws, were rude and plain.
Cowley.

With lifted hands, and gazing eyes,
His *guards* behold him soaring through the skies.
Dryden.

They, usurping arbitrary power, had their *guards* and spies after the practice of tyrants.—*Swift*.

3. State of caution; state of vigilance.

The great alteration which he made in the state ecclesiastical, caused him to stand upon his *guard* at home.—*Sir J. Davies*.

Temerity puts a man off his *guard*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

It is wisdom to keep ourselves upon a *guard*.—*Id.*

Now he stood collected and prepar'd;
For malice and revenge had put him on his *guard*.
Dryden.

Others are cooped in close by the strict *guards* of those whose interest it is to keep them ignorant.—*Locke*.

Men are always upon their *guard* against an appearance of design.—*Bishop Smalridge*.

4. Check; limitation; anticipation of objection; caution of expression.

They have expressed themselves with as few *guards* and restrictions as I.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

He must be trusted to his own conduct, since there cannot always be a *guard* upon him, except what you put into his own mind by good principles.—*Locke*.

5. Ornamental hem, lace, or border.

He put the ephod on him, which he girded with the broydred *garde* of the ephod.—*Leviticus*, viii. 7: translation of 1578.

The *guards* are but slightly basted on.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, i. 1.

6. Part of the hilt of a sword.
7. In *Fencing*. Posture to defend the body from the sword of the opponent.
8. Anything that protects or guards something else; as, a *guard* that keeps dress from dirt, a *safe-guard*, as it in some places is called.

Guárdable. *adj.* Capable of being protected.
This house was *guardable* without battery.—*Sir R. Williams, Account of the Low-Countries*, p. 58: 1618.
Pacheco and his men quitted Zericksea, some seven days before, as a place not *guardable*.—*Ibid.* p. 76.

Guárdage. *s.* State of wardship. *Obsolete.*
A maid so tender, fair and happy,
Run from her *guardage* to the sooty bosom
Of such a thing as thou. *Shakespear, Othello*, i. 2.

Guárdant. *part. adj. Rare.*
1. Exercising the authority of a guardian.
You shall perceive that a Jack *guardant* cannot office me from my son Coriolanus.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, v. 2.
2. In *Heraldry*. Having the face turned towards the spectator: (as, 'a leopard *guardant*').

Guárdant. *s.* Guardian; protector. *Obsolete.*
My angry *guardant* stood alone,
Tendering my ruin, and assail'd of none.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 7.

Guárdedly. *adv.* In a guarded manner; cautiously.
It obliquely pointed out the true object of their resentment; but this so *guardedly*, that it was impossible to make any serious charge against the author.—*Sheridan, Life of Swift*, p. 210.

Guárder. *s.* One who guards.
The unarmed *guarders* softly meet.
Sandys, Ecclesiastes, p. 16.
Pages, chambermaids, and *guarders*.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, The Noble Gentleman.*

Guárdful. *adj.* Wary; cautious.
I meanwhile
Watch with a *guardful* eye these murderous motions. *A. Hill.*

Guárdian. *s.*
1. One that has the care of an orphan; one who is to supply the want of parents.
I am sorry for her, as I have just cause, being her uncle and her *guardian*.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 3.
When perjur'd *guardians*, proud with impious gains,
Choke up the streets, too narrow for their trains!
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.
Hocus, with two other of the *guardians*, thought it their duty to take care of the interest of the three girls.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*
2. One to whom the care and preservation of anything is committed.
I gave you all,
Made you my *guardians*, my depositaries;
But kept a reservation to be followed
With such a number. *Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 4.
It then becomes the common concern of all that have truth at heart, and more especially of those who are the appointed *guardians* of the Christian faith, to be upon the watch against seducers.—*Waterland.*
The *guardian* of the spiritualities [is] he to whom the spiritual jurisdiction of any diocese is committed, during the vacancy of the see. He may be either *guardian* in law, or jure magistratus, as the archbishop is of any diocese within his province; or *guardian* by delegation, as he whom the archbishop or vicar-general doth for the time depute.—*Cowell.*
3. Repository or storehouse. *Obsolete.*
Where is Duncan's body?—Carried to Colmeskill,
The sacred storehouse of his predecessors,
And *guardian* of their bones.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 4.

Guárdian. *adj.* Performing the office of a kind protector or superintendent.
My charming patroness protects me unseen, like my *guardian* angel; and shuns my gratitude like a fairy, who is bountiful by stealth, and conceals the giver, when she bestows the gift.—*Dryden, Cleomenes*, dedication.
Meanwhile Minerva, in her *guardian* care,
Shoots from the starry vaults through fields of air.
Pope.
Thus shall mankind his *guardian* care engage,
The promis'd father of the future age. *Id., Messiah.*

Guárdianess. *s.* Female guardian.
I have plac'd a trusty watchful *guardianess*,
For fear some poor earl steal her.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit at several Weapons.

Guárdianship. *s.* Office of a guardian.
The curate stretched his patent for the cure of souls, to a kind of tutelary *guardianship* over goods and chattels.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
This holds true, not only in losses and indignities offered to ourselves, but also in the case of trust, when they are offered to others who are committed to our care and *guardianship*.—*Kettlewell.*
Theseus is the first who established the popular state in Athens, assigning to himself the *guardianship* of the laws, and chief commands in war.—*Swift.*
He also begged them to undertake the *guardianship* of his son.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. ix.
When Hastings became governor, Mahommed Reza Khan had held power seven years. An infant son of Meer Jaffier was now nabob; and the *guardianship* of the young prince's person had been confided to the minister.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Warren Hastings.*

Guárdless. *adj.* Without defence.
So on the *guardless* herd, their keeper slain,
Rushes a tyger, in the Libyan plain. *Waller.*
A rich land, *guardless* and undefended, must needs have been a double incitement.—*South, Sermons.*

Guárdship. *s.* Care; protection.
How blest am I, by such a man led!
Under whose wise and careful *guardship*
I now despise fatigue and hardship. *Swift.*

Guárdsman. *s.* Common soldier, or officer, belonging to the guards.
There was Jack Jargon, the gigantic *guardsman*;
And General Fireface, famous in the field,
A great tactician, and no less a swordsman,
Who ate, last war, more Yankees than he kill'd.
Byron, Don Juan, xiii. 88.
About this time a steeple-chase in the west of England had attracted considerable attention. This sport was then of recent introduction in England, and is, in fact, an importation of Irish growth, although it has flourished in our soil. A young *guardsman* who was then a guest at the castle, and who had been in garrison in Ireland, had some experience of this pastime in the Kildare country, and he proposed that they should have a steeplechase at Coningsby.—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, b. iv. ch. xiv.

Guárish. *v. a.* [Fr. *guérir*, pres. part. *guérissant* = heal.] Heal. *Rare.*
Daily she dressed him, and did the best
His grievous hurt to *guarish*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Guava. *s.* Indian fruit so called; known chiefly in England as made into jelly; hence, it is generally used *adjectivally*.
This [jelly] when well made with fine, full-flavoured, scarlet strawberries, is a very delicious preserve, and is by many persons preferred to *guava* jelly, which it generally resembles.—*Eliza Acton, Modern Cookery.*

Gubernátion. *s.* [Lat. *gubernatio*, *-onis*; *guberno* = govern.] Government; superintendency; superior direction.
Perhaps there is little or nothing in the government of the kingdoms of nature and grace, but what is transacted by the man Jesus, inhabited by the divine power and wisdom, and employed as a medium or conscious instrument of this extensive *gubernation*.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

Gubérnative. *adj.* Governing; ruling.
He talked to him of real and *gubernative* wisdom.—*Bishop Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 39: 1693.

Gúdgeon. *s.* [Fr. *goujon, gouvion*; Lat. *gobio*.]
1. Native fish so called; Cyprinus gobio.
'Tis true, no turbots dignify my boards;
But *gudgeons*, flounders, what my Thames affords.
Pope, Imitations of Horace.
2. Credulous person; one easily cheated; simpleton. This application is generally deduced from the ease with which a gudgeon is caught, it being supposed to bite more freely than most other fishes. That it bites freely is true; but neither its voracity nor its credulity is sufficiently marked to pass into a proverb.
The following extract, like the others, is taken from the previous editions.
This he did to draw you in, like so many *gudgeons*, to swallow his false arguments.—*Swift.*
Here, the gudgeon is the swallower, not the thing swallowed; the dupe, not the bait.
In the following, however, the view is reversed, and the gudgeon is the thing swallowed.
Such as Gregory or Bede were, who being honest, and withal credulous, and trusting others, swallowed many a *gudgeon*.—*Favour, Antiquity's Triumph over Novelties*, p. 96: 1619.
Buchanan would not swallow that *gudgeon* of a British consul.—*Bishop Lloyd, History of Church Government in Great Britain*, pref.: 1684.
The same is the case in the following French examples, both from Wedgwood, '*cha passe come un gouvion*,' from the proverb (= 'that goes down as a gudgeon,' or 'that is easily swallowed'), and *faire avaler des gouvions* (= 'make gudgeons be swallowed,' or 'make a lie believed').
Of *gudgeons*, however, having been swallowed with particular ease there is no very good evidence; though there is a good deal in favour of the *loach* having been so treated. The loach is said, in most notices, to have been not unfrequently tossed off in toasts, or swallowed in a glass of wine, by the gallants of the Elizabethan period. It is suggested, then, that the *gudgeon*, when suggestive of credulity, is the loach. How much the two fishes have in common is well known. Both keep on the ground; both are marked or mottled; both have a beard or wattles. Moreover, in the zoological nomenclature, while the gudgeon is a *gobio*, the loach is a *cobitis*.
3. Iron pin on which a wheel turns.
Many times the iron *gudgeons* grow hot for want of greasing.—*History of making Gunpowder*, in *Bishop Sprat's History of the Royal Society*, p. 281.

Guélder-rose. *s.* [? *Gattre-rose*; *gatten*, *gatter*, or *gattere* being a synonym of the closely allied Viburnum opulus.] Native flowering-tree so called, Viburnum lantana.
Here the ivy-leafed bell-flower, and not far from it the common enchanter's nightshade, the silver weed, and the water aven; and by the hedges that now and then neared the water, the *guelder-rose*, and the white briony, overrunning the thicket with its emerald leaves and luxuriant flowers.—*Sir E. B. Lytton, Eugene Aram*, b. i. ch. iii.

Guérdon. *s.* [Fr.] Reward; recompense. *Rhetorical*; *archaic.*
But to the virgin comes, who all this while
Amazed stands herself so mock'd to see,
By him who has the *guerdon* of his guile,
For so misfeigning her true knight to be.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
He shall, by thy revenging hand, at once receive the just *guerdon* of all his former villanies.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*
Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise
To scorn delights, and live laborious days;
But the fair *guerdon* when we hope to find,
And think to burst out into sudden blaze,
Comes the blind fury with the abhorred shears,
And slits the thin-spun life. *Milton, Lycidas*, 71.
They were sure of being able, for a time at least, to indulge in pillage and murder, and to practise, without restraint, those excesses which they regarded as the choicest *guerdon* of a soldier's career.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. iv.

Guérdon. *v. a.* Reward. *Rhetorical.*
We vow to *guerdon* it with such due grace,
As shall become our bounty, and thy place.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

Guérdonable. *adj.* Worthy of reward. *Rare.*
Finding it as well *guerdonable*, as grateful, to publish their libels.—*Sir G. Buck, History of Richard III.* p. 75.

Guerílla. *s.* [Spanish.] Little war.
It spoke of nothing but brilliant actions, wonderful achievements; the great captain and his astonishing enterprises; of all the romantic incidents of that most romantic war, in that most romantic country; of mountains, valleys, splendid monasteries, secluded nuns, restless *guerillas*, gushing streams, and fervid suns.—*Emilia Wyndham*, ch. x.

Guess. *v. n.* [Dutch, *ghissen*.] Conjecture.
He that, by reason of his swift motions, can inform himself of all places and preparations, should he not very often *guess* rightly of things to come, where God pleaseth not to give impediment?—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*
There issue swarming bands
Of ambush'd men, whom, by their arms and dress,
To be Tlascallan enemies I *guess*.
Dryden, Indian Emperour.
The same author ventures to *guess* at the par-

ticular fate which would attend the Roman government.—*Swift.*

One may *guess* by Plato's writings, that his meaning, as to the inferior deities, was, that they who would have them might, and they who would not might let them alone; but that himself had a right opinion concerning the true God.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Guess. *v. a.* Hit upon by accident; determine rightly of anything without certain direction of the judgement.

If Xerxes was able to call every common soldier by his name in his army, it may be *guessed* he got not this wonderful ability by learning his lessons by heart.—*Locke.*

Guess. *s.* Conjecture.

The enemy's in view; draw up your powers:
Here is the *guess* of their true strength and forces.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 1.

A poet must confess
His art's, like physick, but a happy *guess*. *Dryden.*

It is a wrong way of proceeding to venture a greater good for a less, upon uncertain *guesses*, before a due examination.—*Locke.*

This problem yet, this offspring of a *guess*,
Let us for once a child of truth confess. *Prior.*

No man is blest by accident, or *guess*;
True wisdom is the price of happiness. *Young.*

Guésser. *s.* One who guesses; one who judges without certain knowledge.

It is the opinion of divers good *guessers*, that the last fit will not be more violent than advantageous. —*Pope.*

If fortune should please but to take such a crotchet,
(To thee I apply, great Smedley's successor,)
To give thee lawn sleeves, a mitre and rochet,
Whom would'st thou resemble? I leave thee a *guesser*. *Swift.*

Guéssive. *adj.* Conjectural. *Rare.*

In beasts, in birds, in dreams, and all aviary omens, they are only the *guessive* interpretations of dim-eyed man.—*Feltham, Resolves*, xcvi. (Ord MS.)

Guésswork. *s.* Random or haphazard conjecture.

Then you've ——'s Tour,—
No great things, to be sure,—
You could hardly begin with a less work;
For the pompous rascallion,
Who don't speak Italian
Nor French, must have scribbled by *guesswork*.
Byron, Epistle to Mr. Murray.

Guéssingly. *adv.* After the manner of a guess; conjecturally; uncertainly.

I have a letter *guessingly* set down.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 7.

Guest. *s.* [A.S. *gast, gest.*]

1. One entertained in the house or at the table of another.

They all murmured, saying, that he was gone to be *guest* with a man that is a sinner.—*Luke*, xix. 7.

Methinks a father
Is, at the nuptial of his son, a *guest*
That best becomes the table.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

Tell my royal *guest*
I add to his commands my own request.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

2. Stranger; one who comes newly to reside.

O desarts, desarts! how fit a *guest* am I for you, since my heart can people you with wild ravenous beasts, which in you are wanting!—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Those happy smiles
That play'd on her ripe lip, seem'd not to know
What *guests* were in her eyes; which parted thence
As pearls from diamonds dropt.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 3.

Guest. *v. n.* Be entertained in the house or at the table of another.

A young man at that time *guested* in her father's house.—*Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 479: 1635.

Guest. *v. a.* Entertain as a guest. *Rare.*

O hosts, what know you, whether, charitable,
When you suppose to feast men at your table,
You *guest* God's angels in men's habit hid?
Sylvester, Translation of Du Bartas.

Guéstchamber. *s.* Chamber of entertainment.

Where is the *guestchamber*, where I shall eat the passover with my disciples?—*Mark*, xiv. 14.

Guéstrite. *s.* Offices due to a guest.

Ulysses so dear
A gift esteem'd it, that he would not beare
In his black fleete that *guest-rite* to the war.
Chapman.

Guéstwise. *adv.* In the manner of a guest.

My heart with her, but as *guest-wise*, sojourned.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.

Guevi. *s.* [?] See extract.

The smallest species is the *guevi*, or pigmy antelope of Shaw and the old writers of the Linnæan school. The size of the body in the stuffed specimens scarcely exceeded that of the Norway rat. The specimen in question stood under a bell glass, and, according to Major Smith, could not be more than eight inches high at the shoulder, while the legs did not exceed the thickness of a large goose-quill. In its native country this little creature is said to be prodigiously active. It seems common in Guinea, but will not survive the voyage.—*Swainson, On the Natural History and Classification of Quadrupeds.*

Guffer. *s.* [?] One of the synonyms for the viviparous blenny, Zoarces viviparus; eel, pout, tanglake, and greenbone being others.

Guídable. *adj.* Capable of being guided. *Rare.*

A submissive and *guidable* spirit, a disposition easy to all.—*Bishop Sprat, Sermon before the King*, p. 11: 1676.

Guídance. *s.* Direction; government.

They charge me with neglecting the *guidance* of wiser men.—*Spenser.*

As to those who lived under the *guidance* of reason alone, without the assistance of supernatural light, it is highly probable that miracles, or a message from the dead, would persuade them.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

A prince ought not to be under the *guidance* or influence of either faction, because he declines from his office of presiding over the whole to be the head of a party.—*Swift.*

He thus addressed the bishops of Christendom. After declaring that God had created two great lights for the *guidance* of mankind, the priesthood and the empire:—'He, in name only Pope, has called us the beast that arose out of the sea, whose name was Blasphemy, spotted as the panther,' &c.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. x. ch. iv.

Guide. *v. a.* [Fr. *guider.*]

1. Direct in a way.

When the Spirit of truth is come, he will *guide* you into all truth.—*John*, xvi. 13.

The new light served to *guide* them to their neighbours' coffers.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Whosoever has a faithful friend to *guide* him in the dark passages of life, may carry his eyes in another man's head, and yet see never the worse.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Influence.

Upon these, or such like secular maxims, when nothing but the interest of this world *guides* men, they many times conclude that the slightest wrongs are not to be put up.—*Kettlewell.*

3. Govern by counsel; instruct.

For thy name's sake lead me and *guide* me.—*Psalms*, xxxi. 3.

4. Regulate; superintend.

Women neglect that which St. Paul assigns them as their proper business, the *guiding* of the house.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Guide. *s.*

1. One who directs another in his way.

Thou gavest them a burning pillar of fire to be a *guide* of the unknown journey.—*Wisdom*, xviii. 3.

Can knowledge have no bound, but must advance
So far to make us wish for ignorance?
And rather in the dark to grope our way,
Than led by a false *guide* to err by day?
Sir J. Denham.

2. One who directs another in his conduct.

While yet but young, his father dy'd,
And left him to an happy *guide*. *Waller.*

3. Director; regulator.

Who the *guide* of nature, but only the God of nature? In him we live, move, and are. Those things which nature is said to do, are by divine art performed, using nature as an instrument: nor is there any such knowledge divine in nature herself working, but in the *guide* of nature's work.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Some truths are not by reason to be tried,
But we have sure experience for our *guide*.
Dryden, Fables.

Guídeless. *adj.* Having no guide; wanting a governor or superintendent.

Thus leave this *guideless* realm an open prey
To endless storms, and waste of civil war.
Sackville, Gorboduc, v. 2: 1561.

Th' ambitious Swede, like restless billows tost,
Though in his life he blood and ruin breath'd,
To his now *guideless* kingdom peace bequeath'd.
Dryden.

There fierce winds o'er dusky valleys blow,
Whose every puff bears empty shades away,
Which *guideless* in those dark dominions stray. *Id.*

Guídepost. *s.* Post where two or more roads meet, directing the traveller which to follow.

Great men are the *guideposts* and marks in the state.—*Burke, Speech on American Taxation.*

Guíder. *s.* Director; regulator; guide.

Our *guider* come! to the Roman camp conduct us. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, i. 7.

That person that, being provoked by excessive pain, thrust his dagger into his body, and thereby, instead of reaching his vitals, opened an imposthume, the unknown cause of all his pain, and so stabbed himself into perfect health and ease, surely had great reason to acknowledge chance for his chirurgeon, and providence for the *guider* of his hand. —*South, Sermons.*

Guíderess. *s.* Female guider. *Rare.*

In earthe alone to be theyr *guydresse*.
Caxton, Pilgrimage of the Soul: 1483.

Ah! fickle and blind *guidress* of the world,
What pleasure hast thou in my misery?
Tragedy of Soliman and Perseda: 1599.

Guídon. *s.* [Fr.] Emblazoned standard. *Obsolete.*

On the east wall hangs his target, coat of arms and crest, and near unto them a *guidon* of the Order of the Bath.—*Ashmole, History of Berkshire*, ii. 377.

Guild. *s.*

1. Society; corporation; fraternity or company, combined together by orders and laws made among themselves.

In woollen cloth it appears, by those ancient *guilds* that were settled in England for this manufacture, that this kingdom greatly flourished in that art.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

As when the long-ear'd milky mothers wait
At some sick miser's triple-bolted gate,
For their defrauded absent foals they make
A moan so loud that all the *guild* awake.
Pope, Dunciad.

[The primary meaning [of *guild*] is a feast, then the company assembled, and the same transference of signification will be observed in the word company itself, which signifying in the first instance a number of persons eating together has come to be applied to an association for any purpose, and in the case of the City Companies to the very associations which were formerly denominated *guilds*.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

2. Guildhall.

The room was longe and wyde,
As it some *gyeld* or solemn temple were.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 7, 43.

Guíldable. *adj.* Liable to tax. *Rare.*

By the discretion of the sheriffs, and bailiff, and other ministers, in places *guildable*.—*Spelman.*

Guílder. *s.* Coin so called.

It was idle, they said, to talk about the poor Hugonots or the poor Palatines. The bill was evidently meant for the benefit, not of French protestants or German protestants, but of Dutchmen, who would be protestants, papists, or pagans for a *guilder* a head, and who would, no doubt, be as ready to sign the declaration against transubstantiation in England as to trample on the cross in Japan.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

Guildhall. *s.* Hall in which a corporation usually assembles; townhall: (two words; also a *proper*, rather than a *common*, name).

The mayor towards *guildhall* hies him in all post.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 5.

Guile. *s.* [N.Fr. *guille.*] Deceitful cunning; insidious artifice; mischievous subtilty.

With fawning words he courted her awhile,
And looking lovely, and oft sighing sore,
Her constant heart did court with divers *guile*;
But words and looks, and sighs she did abhor.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Behold an Israelite indeed, in whom is no *guile*.—*John*, i. 47.

When I have most need to employ a friend,
Deep, hollow, treacherous, and full of *guile*,
Be he to me! this do I beg of heav'n,
When I am cold in zeal to you or yours.
Shakespear, Richard III. ii. 1.

We may, with more successful hope, resolve
To wage by force or *guile* eternal war.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 120.

Nor thou his malice and false *guile* contemn:
Subtile he needs must be who could seduce
Angels. *Ibid.* ix. 306.

Guile. *v. a.*

1. Deceive. *Rare.*

For who wotes not that woman's subtiltyes
Can *guylen* Argus?
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 9, 7.

2. Disguise. *Rare.*

Is it repentance,
Or only a fair shew to *guile* his mischiefs?
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Pilgrim.

Guíleful. *adj.* Wily; insidious; mischievously artful.

The way not to be inveigled by them that are so *guileful* thorough skill, is throughly to be instructed in that which maketh skilful against guile.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Without expence at all,
By *guileful* fair words, peace may be obtain'd.
Shakespear, Henry VI. i.

He saw his *guileful* act
By Eve, though all unweeting, seconded
Upon her husband. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 334.
The *guileful* phantom now forsook the shrowd,
And flew sublime, and vanish'd in a cloud.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Guílefully. *adv.* In a guileful manner; insidiously; treacherously.

He cannot be excused, in that he caused not his friends to restore the money which they had *guilefully* borrowed.—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 311.
To whom the tempter *guilefully* reply'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 655.

Guíleless. *adj.* Free from guile or deceit; void of insidiousness; simply honest.

And the plain ox,
That harmless, honest, *guileless* animal,
In what has he offended?
Thomson, Seasons, Spring.
I chas'd the *guileless* daughters of the plain,
Nor dropp'd the chase, till Jessy was my prey.
Shenstone, Elegies, xxvi.

Guíler. *s.* Deceiver; one who betrays into danger by insidious practices.

But he was wary wise in all his way,
And well perceived his deceitful sleight;
Ne suffered lust his safety to betray;
So goodly did beguile the *guiler* of the prey.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Guíllemot. *s.* [Fr.] Native natatorial bird so called, akin to the divers and auks, of the genus Uria.

The common *guillemot* is one of the best known of the species, and may be seen in the tideway of the open sea all round our coast at any season. . . . The thick-billed *guillemot*, . . . Brunnick's *guillemot*, is at once distinguished, at any season of the year, from our common *guillemot*, by the shortness, stoutness, angularity, and greater depth of its bill. . . . Examples of ringed *guillemot* have been taken in Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, and Durham, on the east coast, and in Cornwall and Wales in the south. . . . The black *guillemot*, a well-known species, is smaller in size than the common *guillemot*, and more confined to the northern parts of the British Islands. —*Yarrell, British Birds.*

The radius and ulna are present in all birds, and co-extended between the joints of the elbow and wrist. The antibrachium, so formed, is short where flight is abrogated; it is but one-third the length of the humerus, e.g. in the ostrich: it is rather shorter in *guillemots*, divers, and gannets; is about equal in length in galline, psophia, cariama; but exceeds the length in most birds of flight.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Guíllotine. *s.* [from the name of the inventor.] French machine for decapitation.

A bloody ruffian, who, whilst he is receiving their homage, is measuring them with his eye, and fitting to their size the slider of his *guillotine*.—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace.*
Yes; to my country's justice I appeal,
Nor dread the press, the *guillotine*, nor wheel.
Mathias, Pursuits of Literature, pt. ii.
He mounted the scaffold, where the rude old *guillotine* of Scotland, called the Maiden, awaited him, and addressed the people in a speech, tinctured with the peculiar phraseology of his sect, but breathing the spirit of serene piety.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. v.

[*Guillotine*, the well-known implement said to be invented by Dr. Guillotin in the French Revolution . . . was but the revival of a mode of execution formerly in use in Germany. Crusius, in his Swabian Chron. translated by Moser, 1733, says: 'Formerly beheading was not done in Germany with a sword, but with an oaken plank on which was a sharp iron. This plank was like a flogging-bench, had on both sides upright slides (grund-leisten), on which the plank was; under that a sharp cutting iron. When the poor man was bound on the bench, as if for flogging, the executioner (truckenscherer) let fall the plank which hung by a cord, which with the iron struck off his head.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of Etymology.*]

Guíllotine. *v. a.* Decapitate by the guillotine.

Had you been *guillotined* by Robespierre?—*Bishop Watson, Apology for the Bible*, let. vii.

Guilt. *s.* [A.S. *gildan* = pay, *guilt* being that on which a payment, fine, or penalty, is due.]

1. State of a man justly charged with crime; contrary to innocence.

It was neither *guilt* of crime, nor reason of state, that could quench the envy that was upon the king for this execution.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*
When these two are taken away, the possibility of *guilt*, and the possibility of innocence, what restraint can the belief of the creed lay upon any man?—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

2. Crime; offence.

Close pent up *guilts*
Rive your concealing continents, and ask
These dreadful summoners grace.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 2.

Guilt-sick. *adj.* Sickened, or stricken by the sense of guilt.

Then we live indeed,
When we can go to rest without alarm
Given every minute to a *guilt-sick* conscience
To keep us waking, and rise in the morning
Secure in being innocent.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Custom of the Country.

Guíltily. *adv.* In a guilty manner; without innocence; without clearness of conscience.

Bloody and guilty; *guiltily* awake,
And in a bloody battle end thy days:
Think on lord Hastings, and despair, and die.
Shakespear, Richard III. v. 3.
The satire should be like the porcupine,
That shoots sharp quills out in each angry line,
And wounds the blushing cheek, and fiery eye,
Of him that hears, and readeth *guiltily*.
Bishop Hall, Satires, v. 3.
This leprous soul, that attends *guiltily*, but yet comfortably, your determination upon it.—*Donne, Devotions*, p. 215.

Guíltiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Guilty; state of being guilty; wickedness; consciousness of crime.

He thought his flight rather to proceed of a fearful *guiltiness* than of an humble faithfulness.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
The last was I that felt thy tyranny;
O, in the battle think on Buckingham,
And die in terrour of thy *guiltiness*.
Shakespear, Richard III. v. 3.

Guíltless. *adj.*

1. Innocent; free from crime or guilt.

I am in this commanded to deliver
The noble duke of Clarence to your hands:
I will not reason what is meant hereby,
Because I will be *guiltless* of the meaning.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 4.
Then shall the man be *guiltless* from iniquity, and this woman shall bear her iniquity. — *Numbers*, v. 31.
Thou, who dost all thou wishest at thy will,
And never willest aught but what is right,
Preserve this *guiltless* blood they seek to spill;
Thine be my kingdom. *Fairfax.*
Guiltless of greatness, thus he always pray'd,
Nor knew nor wish'd he, that those vows he made
On his own head should be at last repaid. *Dryden.*
The teeming earth yet *guiltless* of the plough,
And unprovok'd did fruitful stores allow. *Id.*
Thou know'st how *guiltless* first I met thy flame,
When love approach'd me under friendship's name.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

2. Having, or having had, no experience of anything; unconscious.

Such gardening tools as Art yet rude,
Guiltless of fire, had form'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 391.
This bush of yellow beard, this length of hair,
Which from my birth inviolate I bear,
Guiltless of steel, and from the razor free,
Shall fall a plenteous crop, reserv'd for thee.
Dryden, Fables.
Heifers *guiltless* of the yoke.
Pope, Translation of the Iliad.

Guíltlessness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Guiltless; innocence; freedom from crime.

A good number, trusting to their number more than to their value, and valuing money higher than equity, felt that *guiltlessness* is not always with ease oppressed.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Guílty. *adj.*

1. Justly chargeable with a crime; not innocent.

We are verily *guilty* concerning our brother, in that we saw the anguish of his soul when he besought us, and we would not hear.—*Genesis*, xlii. 21.
Mark'd you not
How that the *guilty* kindred of the queen
Look'd pale, when they did hear of Clarence' death?
Shakespear, Richard III. ii. 1.
With mortal hatred I pursu'd his life,
Nor he, nor you, were *guilty* of the strife;
Nor I, but as I lov'd; yet all combin'd,
Your beauty and my impotence of mind. *Dryden.*

2. Wicked; corrupt.

All the tumult of a *guilty* world,
Tost by ungenerous passion, sinks away. *Thomson.*

3. Conscious.

I'll give out all he does is dictated from other men, and swear it too, if thou'lt ha' me; and that I know the time and place where he stole it, though my soul be *guilty* of no such thing.—*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

Guílty-like. *adj.* Like a guilty person. Construction in the following extract *adverbial*. It should be remembered that the preeminently adverbial affix *-ly* is only the word *like* in an abbreviated form.

Cassio, my lord! No sure I cannot think it,
That he would steal away so *guilty-like*
Seeing you coming. *Shakespear, Othello*, iii. 3.

Guínea. *s.* [see extract.] Gold coin valued at one and twenty shillings.

They [the ships belonging to the African company] brought home such store of gold that administered the first occasion for the coinage of those pieces, which from thence had the denomination of *guineas*; and what was afterwards made of the same species, was coined of the gold that was brought from that coast by the royal company.—*Lord Clarendon, Life*, ii. 376.
By the word gold I must be understood to design a particular piece of matter; that is, the last *guinea* that was coined.—*Locke.*
Ladies, whose love is constant as the wind:
Cits, who prefer a *guinea* to mankind. *Young.*

Guíneadropper. *s.* One who cheats by dropping guineas.

Who now the *guineadropper's* bait regards,
Trick'd by the sharper's dice, or juggler's cards.
Gay.

Guíneapig. *s.* Animal so called; cavy, Cavia aperea.

The name by which this stupid, defenceless, and very harmless little animal is commonly known, is founded upon an error of which I have in vain endeavoured to trace the origin; for I do not find in any author by whom it is mentioned any allusion to its being a native of Guinea. The country from which it truly derives its origin is the southern part of the South American continent. . . . It is not even used as food, nor is its fur of any value; and the only pretended use to which it is put is to banish rats from the place, these animals being supposed, but certainly without any reason, to have a particular antipathy to the *guinea-pig* and to leave in disgust the cellar or stable in which it is kept. . . . The *guinea-pig* is proved to have possessed from a very early period the same colours as now distinguish it; for F. M. Cuvier states that in the original figures of Aldrovandus, which he had examined, and which were painted within half a century of the discovery of America, appear the same white, red, and black patches. It must, therefore, have been previously domesticated by the natives.—*Bell, British Quadrupeds.*

Guise. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Manner; mien; habit; cast of behaviour.

His own sire, and master of his *guise*,
Did often tremble at his horrid view. *Spenser.*
Thus women know, and thus they use the *guise*,
T' enchant the valiant, and beguile the wise.
Fairfax.
They stand a horrid front
Of dreadful length, and dazzling arms, in *guise*
Of warriors old, with order'd spear and shield,
Awaiting what command their mighty chief
Had to impose. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 563
Back, shepherds, back;
Here be without duck or nod,
Other trippings to be trod,
Of lighter toes and such court *guise*,
As Mercury did first devise. *Id., Comus*, 959.
Their external shapes are notoriously accommodated to that law or *guise* of life that nature has designed them.—*Dr. H. More.*

2. Practice; custom; property.

I have drunke wine past my usual *guise*;
Strong wine commands the foole, and moves the wise. *Chapman.*
This would not be slept;
Old *guise* must be kept. *B. Jonson.*
The swain reply'd, It never was our *guise*
To slight the poor, or aught humane despise. *Pope.*

3. External appearance; dress.

When I was very young, nothing was so much talked of as rickets among children, and consumptions among young people: after these the spleen came in play, and then the scurvy, which was the general complaint, and both were thought to appear in many various *guises*.—*Sir W. Temple.*
The Hugonots were engaged in a civil war, by the specious pretences of some, who, under the *guise* of religion, sacrificed so many thousands to their own ambition.—*Swift.*

Guitár. *s.* [Fr.; and, in slightly varied forms, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese. Lat. *cithara*; whence *cittern*, *gittern*, and other collateral forms now obsolete. For its more remote affinities see second extract.]

Salads and eggs, and lighter fare,
Tune the Italian spark's *guitar*. *Prior.*
The shesta has six strings, and is of the same species with the *kitar*; whence our *guitar*, from

the Spanish *guitarra*, seems to have been borrowed; as it was a favourite instrument with the Arabian conquerors of Spain.—*Richardson, On the Languages, &c. of Eastern Nations*, ch. iii. sec. 6.

These are sights which we quiet men . . . occasionally enjoy, but which your noisy fellows, who think that women never want to be alone—a sad mistake—and consequently must be always breaking or stringing a *guitar*, or cutting a pencil, . . . or doing any other of the thousand acts of mischief, are debarred from.—*Disraeli the younger, The Young Duke*, b. iii. ch. v.

Guitár. *v. n.* Play on the guitar.

Guitárring. *verbal abs.* Playing on the Guitar.

But the Carnival's coming,
Oh Thomas Moore!
The Carnival's coming,
Oh Thomas Moore!
Masking and humming,
Fifing and drumming,
Guitarring and strumming,
Oh Thomas Moore! *Byron, To Thomas Moore.*

Gulch. *v. n.* Swallow voraciously; belch.

[*Gulp, gulch* [verbs]. . . . *gulch*, a gully or swallow in a river [are] all from a representation of the sound made in swallowing liquid.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Gulch. *s.*

1. Glutton.

Then you'll know us, you'll see us then, you will, *gulch*, you will.—*B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

You muddy *gulche*, dar'st look me in the face?—Good Appetitus.—Peace, you fat bawson.—*Brewer, Comedy of Lingua.*

2. Act of devouring.

Then he has me most cruelly upon the hip, and brings me over with a most deadly *gulsh*.—*Echard, Grounds of Continence of the Clergy*, p. 41.

Gules. *adj.* [N.Fr. *gueules.*] In *Heraldry.* Red.

Follow thy drum;
With man's blood paint the ground: *gules, gules*;
Religious canons, civil laws are cruel;
Then what should war be?
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

He whose sable arms,
Black as his purpose, did the night resemble,
When he lay couched in the ominous horse,
Hath now this dread and black complexion smear'd
With heraldry more dismal; head to foot,
Now is he total *gules*; horribly trick'd
With blood of fathers, mothers' daughters, sons.
Id., Hamlet, ii. 2.

Come, sons of honour,
True virtue's heirs; thus hatch'd with Britain's blood,
Let's march to rest, and set in *gules* like suns.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Bonduca.

Gulf. *s.* [see extract from Wedgwood.]

1. Bay; opening into land.

The Venetian admiral withdrew himself farther off from the island Corfu, into the *gulf* of the Adriatick.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

2. Abyss; unmeasurable depth.

Thence turning back, in silence soft they stole,
And brought the heavy corse with easy pace
To yawning *gulf* of deep Avernus' hole.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The sea could not be much narrower than it is, without a great loss to the world; and must we now have an ocean of mere flats and shallows, to the utter ruin of navigation, for fear our heads should turn giddy at the imagination of gaping abysses and unfathomable *gulfs*?—*Bentley.*

3. Whirlpool; sucking eddy.

England his approaches makes as fierce
As waters to the sucking of a *gulf.*
Shakespear, Henry V. ii. 4.

4. Anything insatiable, as the mouth or stomach.

Skull of dragon, tooth of wolf,
Witches mummy: maw and *gulf*
Of the ravening salt sea shark;
Root of hemlock, digg'd i' th' dark.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.

[*Gulf.*—Italian *golfo*, a gulf or arm of the sea, a pit, deep hole, whirlpool. (Florio.) French *golfe*, a whirlpool or bottomless pit, also a bosom or *gulf* of the sea between two capes. (Cotgrave.) The German *meerbusen*, Latin *sinus*, bosom, *gulf*, would point to a derivation from Greek κολπος, of exactly the same meaning with Latin *sinus*. But the sense of whirlpool, abyss, must be from Dutch *gulpen, golpen*, English *gulp*, to swallow; Old Dutch *golpe*, gurges, vorago. (Kilian.) The truth appears to be that here, as in so many other cases where we are puzzled between two derivations, they may both be traced to a common origin.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Gúlfy. *adj.* Full of gulfs or whirlpools.

Whoso had seene them on the *gulphie* flood,
He would have thought some Delos now againe,
Some towne, some citie, or some desert wood,
Or some new unknowne world from shores of Spaine,
Launcht off to seas.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 816.

Rivers arise; whether thou be the son
Of utmost Tweed, or Ouse, or *gulfy* Dun.
Milton, Vacation Exercise, 91.

Gúlist. *s.* [Lat. *gula* = throat; *-ist* being a Greek rather than a Latin termination, so that the word is hybrid.] Glutton. *Rare.*

The gluttonous satiety of our swelling *gulist*, argues the necessity of their offending by forgetfulness.—*Featly, Honour of Chastity*, p. 12: 1632.

Gull. *s.* [Welsh, *gwylan*; Breton, *gwelan*; Gaelic, *faoilleann.*]

1. Seabird so called of the genus Larus.

I do fear,
When every feather sticks in his own wing,
Lord Timon will be left a naked *gull*,
Which flashes now a phœnix.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, ii. 1.

The prominent angle at the symphyses of the upper mandible, the extent of the palmated membrane between the toes, indicate a degree of connection with the *gulls*; and [Sabine's] *gull* . . . by its slightly forked tail exhibits one point of resemblance to the greater number of the terns. Like the terns, too, some of the smaller *gulls* assume during the breeding season a dark-coloured head. . . . The black-headed *gull* is abundant on various parts of our coast. . . . The early describers of this species [Larus tridactylus] seem not to have been aware that the *gull* named the Tarrock was only the young state of that which had been previously called the kittiwake. . . . Colonel Montague was certainly mistaken in considering the kittiwake a rare bird on our southern coast. This *gull* is decidedly a rock breeder, and very common in the breeding season on all the rocky parts of the coast of Hampshire, Dorsetshire, Devonshire, and part of Cornwall.—*Yarrell, British Birds.*

2. Stupid animal; one easily cheated. See last extract.

Being fed by us you us'd us so,
As that ungentle *gull*, the cuckoo's bird,
Useth the sparrow.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. v. 1.

Why have you suffer'd me to be imprison'd,
Kept in a dark house, visited by the priest,
And made the most notorious geck and *gull*
That e'er invention play'd on?
Id., Twelfth Night, v. 1.

His very touching aught that is learned, soils it, and lays him still more and more open, a conspicuous *gull*.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.*

That paltry story is untrue,
And forg'd to cheat such *gulls* as you.
Butler, Hudibras.

[To *gull*, to deceive, defraud. A metaphor from the helplessness of a young unfledged bird, on the same principle that the French *niais*, a nestling, is applied to a simpleton; a novice, ninny, witless and inexperienced *gull*. (Cotgrave.) The meaning of *gull* is simply unfledged bird, in which sense it is still used in Cheshire.

As that ungentle *gull* the cuckoo's bird.
(Hen. IV.)

It is especially applied to a gosling in the South of England. Probably from Danish *guul*, Swedish *gul*, yellow, from the yellow colour of the down, or perhaps of the beak, as in French *béjaune*, properly yellow beak, a young bird with yellow skin at the base of the beak, metaphorically 'a novice, a simple inexperienced ass, a ninny.' (Cotgrave.) Italian *pippione*, a pigeon (properly a young bird, from *pippiare*, to peep or pip), metaphorically a silly *gull*, one that is soon caught and trepanned. (Florio.) Hence a *pidgeon*, a dupe at cards.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

3. Cheat; fraud; trick.

I should think this a *gull*, but that the white-bearded fellow speaks it.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 3.

Either they have these excellencies they are praised for, or they have not; if they have not, 'tis an apparent cheat and *gull*.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Gull. *v. a.* Trick; cheat; defraud; deceive.

If I do not *gull* him into a nay word, and make him a common recreation, do not think I have wit enough to lie straight in my bed.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

Yet love these sorc'ries did remove, and move
Thee to *gull* thine own mother for my love. *Donne.*

He would have *gull'd* him with a trick,
But Mart was too too politick. *Butler, Hudibras.*

They are not to be *gulled* twice with the same trick.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The Roman people were grossly *gulled* twice or thrice over, and as often enslaved in one century, and under the same pretence of reformation.—*Dryden.*

For this advantage age from youth has won,
As not to be out-ridden, though out-run;
By fortune he was now to Venus trin'd,
And with stern Mars in Capricorn was join'd:
Of him disposing in his own abode,
He sooth'd the goddess, while he *gull'd* the god.
Dryden.

This was a peculiarly satisfactory interview to both parties. Mr. Vanslyperken was overjoyed at the corporal's explanation, and the corporal was equally delighted at having so easily *gulled* his superior.—*Marryat, Snarleyyow*, vol. ii. ch. iii.

Gúllcatcher. *s.* Catcher of gulls: (common with *gull* in its second sense).

Here comes my noble *gullcatcher*.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, ii. 5.

Gúllery. *s.* Cheat; imposture.

Leo Decimus, that scoffing pope, took an extraordinary delight in humouring of silly fellows, and to put *gulleries* upon them.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 149.

There hath been not long since, within the compass of these twenty years, a merry *gullery* put upon the world, concerning a guild of men, who stiled themselves The Brethren of the Rosie Cross.—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 282.

There never was so gross a *gullery* in the world as this.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 402.

Ha, ha! good *gullery*; he does it well i' faith.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit at several Weapons.

Gulleries, wherewith poor mortals are befooled and cheated.—*Bishop Rust, Discourse of Truth*, § 9.

Gúllet. *s.* [N.Fr. *goulet.*]

1. Throat; passage through which the food passes; meat-pipe; œsophagus.

It might be his doom,
One day to sing,
With *gullet* in string. *Sir J. Denham.*

Many have the *gullet* or feeding channel which have no lungs or windpipe; as fishes which have gills, whereby the heart is refrigerated; for such thereof as have lungs and respiration are not without wizzon, as whales and cetaceous animals.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Nature has various tender muscles plac'd,
By which the artful *gullet* is embrac'd.
Sir R. Blackmore.

The liquor in the stomach is a compound of that which is separated from its inward coat, the spittle which is swallowed, and the liquor which distils from the *gullet*.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Small stream or lake. *Obsolete.*

The Euxine sea and the Mediterranean, small *gullets*, if compared with the ocean.—*Heylyn.*

A deep, unpassable *gullet* of water, without bridge, ford, or ferry.—*Fuller, History of the Holy War*, p. 253.

Gúllish. *adj.* Foolish; stupid; absurd.

They have most part some *gullish* humour or other, by which they are led: one is an epicure, an atheist; a second, a gamester; a third, a whoremaster; fit subjects all for a satirist to work upon.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, To the reader.

Gúllishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Gullish; foolishness; stupidity.

To the end his prince might never awaken or rouse himself from out his drowsy and shameful lethe-sleep, and, by opening his eyes, come to the knowledge of his own stolidity, idiotism, and *gullishness*, and so discover others' treacherous ambition, he had filled his court with flatterers.—*Translation of Boccalini*, p. 97: 1626.

Gúlly. *s.* [Fr. *goulotte.*] Rushing water-course.

The violent rain which had fallen in the night had suddenly brought down such torrents of water through the hollow or *gully* where they had taken up their station, that they were in the utmost danger of being swept away before it.—*Hawkesworth, Voyages.*

Gulósity. *s.* Greediness; gluttony; voracity.

They are very temperate, seldom offending in ebriety, nor erring in *gulosity*, or superfluity of meats.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Gulp. *v. a.* [Dutch, *golpen.*] Swallow eagerly; suck down without intermission.

He loosens the fish, *gulps* it down, and so soon as ever the morsel was gone wipes his mouth.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

I see the double flagon charge their hand;
See them puff off the froth, and *gulp* amain,
While with dry tongue I lick my lips in vain. *Gay.*

Gulp. *s.* As much as can be swallowed at once.

In deep suspirations we take more large *gulps* of air to cool our heart, overcharged with love and sorrow.—*Dr. H. More.*

As oft as he can catch a *gulp* of air,
And peep above the seas, he names the fair.
Dryden, Fables.

This unsettled my poor girl, who was about to swallow her whole glass of wine and water at a *gulp*, and accompany her exemplary mother, when Wells interposing said, 'When she is tired of our society, she will go. Sit still, Harriet—finish your wine and

water—if you are not sleepy, stay where you are.'—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney.*

Gum. *s.* [Fr. *gomme*; Lat. *gummi*; Gr. κόμμι.] Vegetable secretion so called. See extract from Quincy.

One whose eyes,
Albeit unused to the melting mood,
Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal *gum*. *Shakespear, Othello*, v. 2.

He ripens spices, fruit, and precious *gum*,
Which from remotest regions hither come. *Waller.*

Her maiden train,
Who bore the vests that holy rites require,
Incense, and od'rous *gums*, and cover'd fire.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, b. iii.

Gum [is] a vegetable substance differing from a resin, in being more viscid and less friable, and generally dissolving in aqueous menstruums; whereas resins, being more sulphurous, require a spirituous dissolvent.—*Quincy.*

Gum. *v. a.*

1. Close with gum; smear with gum.

The eyelids are apt to be *gummed* together with a viscous humour.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

2. Adorn with gums or essences.

Bleaching their hands at midnight, *gumming* and bridling their beards.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Wearing of well set, curled, *gummed*, braided, and powdered hair, according as the fashions vary.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 79.

So scandalized at ladies powdering, curling, and *gumming* their hair.—*Ibid.* p. 176.

Gum. *s.* [German, *gaum*, pl. *gäumen*.] Skin covering the sockets of the teeth; the sockets themselves.

I would, while it was smiling in my face,
Have pluck'd my nipple from its boneless *gums*.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 7.

Gúmminess. *s.* Attribute suggested by Gummy; state of being gummy; accumulation of gum.

The tendons are involved with a great *gumminess* and collection of matter.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Gummósity. *s.* Nature of gum; gumminess. *Rare.*

Sugar and honey make windy liquors, and the elastick fermenting particles are detained by their innate *gummosity*.—*Floyer.*

Gúmmous. *adj.* Having the nature of gum. *Rare.*

Observations concerning English amber, and relations about the amber of Prussia, prove that amber is not a *gummous* or resinous substance drawn out of trees by the sun's heat, but a natural fossil.—*Woodward, Natural History.*

Gúmmy. *adj.*

1. Consisting of gum; of the nature of gum.

From the utmost end of the head branches there issueth out a *gummy* juice, which hangeth downward like a cord.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Nor all the *gummy* stores Arabia yields.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil.

2. Productive of gum.

The clouds
Tine the slant lightning; whose thwart flame, driv'n down,
Kindles the *gummy* bark of fir and pine.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1074.

3. Overgrown with gum.

The yawning youth, scarce half awake, essays
His lazy limbs and dozy head to raise;
Then rubs his *gummy* eyes, and scrubs his pate.
Dryden.

4. Thick; heavy; clumsy; stuffy; puffy. *Slang.*

A little *gummy* in the leg, I suppose.—*Colman the younger, The Poor Gentleman.*

Gúmption. *s.* [?] Sense.

He has no *gumption*; i.e. he sets about the work awkwardly.—*Pegge.*

You might pit me
For height
Against Kean;
But in a grand tragic scene
I'm nothing;
It would create a kind of loathing
To see me act Hamlet;
There'd be many a damn let
Fly
At my presumption
If I should try,
Being a fellow of no *gumption*.
Lamb, Letter to Aytoun.

One does not have *gumption* till one has been properly cheated.—*Sir E. B. Lytton, Eugene Aram*, b. i. ch. ix.

Gun. *s.* [see last extract.] General name for firearms; instrument from which shot is discharged by the sudden expansion of air, generally caused by the ignition of gunpowder.

These dread curses, like the sun 'gainst glass,
Or like an overcharged *gun*, recoil
And turn upon thyself.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.

The emperour, smiling, said that never emperour was yet slain with a *gun*.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

The bullet flying, makes the *gun* recoil.
Cleaveland.

In vain the dart or glitt'ring sword we shun,
Condemn'd to perish by the slaught'ring *gun*.
Granville.

[Much difficulty is thrown on the derivation of this word [*gun*] by the double uncertainty as to the period at which gunpowder was first used in European warfare, and the original meaning of the word itself. No doubt *gun* is frequently latinized by the names of the old instruments of the catapult kind. . . . *Catapulta*, by those who write in Latin, is used for fire-arms at a much later period, and down to the present day. *Carabijn*, catapulta equestris (Biglotton); *karabely*, catapulta de collo pendula. (Dankovsky.) Again we find *gun* used by Chaucer in translating *mangonneau*, where undoubtedly the engines intended in the original are of the ancient kind.

Dedans ceste tour a pierrières
Et engins de maintes manières;
Vous puissiez bien les *mangonneaux*
Voir pardessus les creneaux.
And eke within the castle were
Springoldis, *gonnes*, bows and archers.

But we must not look for scientific accuracy in a passage of this kind, and the name of any destructive engine of war would serve the purpose of the poet as well as another. For the same reason we cannot form a decisive conclusion as to the original meaning of the term from the passage where guns are mentioned in King Alisaunder.

Theo othre into the wallis stygh
And the kynges men with *gonnes* sleygh.—3968.

On the other hand it is certain that Chaucer uses the word in the modern sense in the House of Fame.

Swift as a pellet out of a *gunne*
When fire is in the powder runne.—B. III.

And the specific meaning of the term is distinctly pointed out by Arderne, a surgeon of the time of Edward III. cited by Way, who in describing different kinds of *fewe volant*, after a receipt for the composition of gunpowder (with the exception of the corning) proceeds: 'Cest poudre vault a gettere pelottes de fer, ou de plom, ou d'areyne, oue un instrument qe l'eu appelle *gonne*.' (Promptorium Parvulorum, Notes.) I have little doubt then that the term *gun* was originally applied to a fire tube or to the missile which it discharged, as in the Avowing of King Arthur.

There came fliand a *gunne*
And lemet as the leuyn.

As the names of the old engines were constantly applied to the new (espingarde, musket, caliver, petronel), it may well have happened that the name of the new was sometimes inexactly applied to the old.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Blow great guns. Blow violently.

Look at that black cloud, no bigger than one's hand, to the southward. I tell you that before we are two hours older there will be a hurricane, and it will *blow great guns*.—*Sala, Dutch Pictures, The Ship-Chandler.*

Gun. *v. n.* Shoot with a gun.

There is less danger in't than *gunning*, Sanchio.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Rule a Wife and have a Wife.*

Gúnboat. *s.* Vessel armed with one piece of artillery (or more), of comparatively light draft, for rivers and coasting.

Practically, it [the civilization of China] is the highest that Asia ever produced, although bearing no just comparison, owing to difference of race, with the civilizations of Europe, ancient or modern. This was made plain enough when, some months ago, a few *gun-boats*, belonging to two European nations, with a population between them hardly equal to that of a single province of China, ran up a Chinese river, and dictated a treaty that violated the laws of an empire which had undergone little change for three thousand years—which had witnessed the rise, decline, and fall of the Assyrian, Egyptian, Persian, Roman, and Arabian empires.—*J. Crawfurd, On the Civilization of Man*, in *Transactions of the Ethnological Society.*

Gúnnel. *s.* See Gunwale.

One would think that the ballast of the ship was shifted with us, and that our constitution had the *gunnel* under water.—*Burke, Speech on the Reform of Representation.*

Gúnner. *s.*

1. Cannoneer; he whose employment is to manage the artillery in a ship.

The nimble *gunner*
With lynstock now the devilish cannon touches,
And down goes all before him.
Shakespear, Henry V. iii. chorus.

They slew the principal *gunners*, and carried away their artillery.—*Hayward.*

There on his knee (behinde a box tree shrinking)
A skilful *gunner*, with his left eye winking,
Levels directly at an oak hard by,
Whereon a hundred groaning culvers cry:
Down falls the cock, up from the touch-pan flies
A ruddy flash that in a moment dyes;
Off goes the gun, and through the forest rings
The thundering bullet, born on fiery wings.
Sylvester, Translation of Du Bartas. (Ord MS.)

At the beginning of October, two Turkish *gunners* came off to the Hastings, and giving information to Captain Lawrence that two hundred barrels of powder were stored in the castle, and that a train was laid from the town to the centre of the magazine proposed that we should send a party under their guidance to cut it off.—*Yonge, Naval History of England.*

2. One who shoots; one who uses a gun to kill game.

I had rather
Have anger'd all the gods, than that blind *gunner*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Cupid's Revenge.

Gúnnery. *s.* Science of artillery; art of managing cannon.

He learned the arts of riding, fencing, *gunnery*,
And how to scale a fortress or a nunnery.
Byron, Don Juan, i. 38.

Gúnpowder. *s.* Powder put into guns to be fired.

Gunpowder consisteth of three ingredients, saltpetre, small-coal, and brimstone.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Burning by *gunpowder* frequently happens at sea.—*Wiseman.*

Gúnroom. *s.* Place, on board a ship, where arms are deposited.

Pray Heaven that old rogue Coupler hath not sent us to fetch milk out of the *gunroom*.—*Sir John Vanbrugh, The Relapse*, iii. 3.

Gúnshot. *s.* Reach or range of a gun; space to which a shot can be thrown.

Those who are come over to the royal party are supposed to be out of *gunshot*.—*Dryden.*

Luxemburg retired to a spot which was out of *gunshot*, and summoned a few of his chief officers to a consultation.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

Construction *adjectival.*

The symptoms I have translated to *gunshot* wounds.—*Wiseman.*

Gúnsmith. *s.* Man whose trade is to make guns.

It is of particular esteem with the *gunsmiths* for stocks.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Gúnstick. *s.* Rammer or stick with which the charge is driven into a gun; ramrod.

Even a *gunstick* flying into fame. *Steuart.*

Gúnstock. *s.* Wood to which the barrel of a gun is fixed.

The timber is used for bows, pullies, screws, mills, and *gunstocks*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Gúnstone. *s.* Cannon bullet, or ball, formerly made of stone.

Tell the pleasant prince, this mock of his
Hath turn'd his ball to *gunstones*; and his soul
Shall stand sore charged for the wasteful vengeance
That shall fly with them.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 2.

That I could shoot mine eyes at him, like *gunstones*.—*B. Jonson, Volpone.*

Gúnwale. *s.* See extract.

The *gunwale* or *gunnel* of a ship [is] that piece of timber which reaches on either side of the ship from the half deck to the forecastle, being the uppermost bend which finisheth the upper works of the hull in that part, and wherein they put the stanchions which support the waste-trees; and this is called the *gunwale*, whether there be guns in the ship or no: and the lower part of any port, where any ordnance are, is also termed the *gunwale*.—*Harris.*

Rothe made fast a cable to her stern, and towed her off, but he could get her no further than a shoal, called Stubben, when she sunk; and soon after he had worked the Nyeborg up to the landing-place, that vessel sunk to her *gunwale*.—*Southey, Life of Nelson.*

And now the keel just cuts the cover'd sand,
Now to the *gunwale* stretches every hand.
Crabbe, The Borough.

Used *adjectivally.*

Her owner rigg'd her and he knows her worth,
And sees her, fearless, *gunwale*-deep go forth;
Dreadless he views his sea, by breezes curl'd,
When inch-high billows vex the watery world. *Ibid.*

Gurge. *s.* [Lat. *gurges*.] Whirlpool; gulf *Rhetorical; rare.*

Marching from Eden he shall find
The plain, wherein a black bituminous *gurge*
Boils out from under ground.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 40.

Gurge. *v. a.* Swallow up. *Rare.*

Gúrgeons. *s.* See Grudgings.

Out of this is the coarsest of the bran, usually called *gurgeons* or pollard, taken.—*Harrison, Description of England prefixed to Holinshed.*

Gúrging. *part. adj.* Swallowing up. *Rare.*

In *gurging* gulfe of these such surging seas.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 227.

Gúrgle. *v. n.* Fall or gush with noise, as water from a bottle.

Gúrgling. *part. adj.* Sounding or flowing as that which gurgles.

Then when a fountain's *gurgling* waters play,
They rush to land, and end in feasts the day. *Pope.*

Pure *gurgling* rills the lonely desert trace,
And waste their musick on the savage race.
Young.

Gúrgoyle. *s.* [N.Fr.] In *Architecture.* Ornamented stone spout in churches.

Gargels of men's figure, telamones, atlantes, *gargels* of women's figure, cariatides vel statuæ mulieres.—*Withal, Dictionarie*, p. 163: ed. 1608. (Nares by H. & W.)

Gargoyles appear to have been first introduced with the early English style; during the prevalence of which they were usually made with a very considerable projection; subsequently they were often much less prominent.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Gúrnard. *s.* [Fr. *gournauld.*] Native salt-water fish so called, of the genus Trigla. *Gurnet* is a common but inaccurate form.

If I be not ashamed of my soldiers, I'm a sowced *gurnet.*—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* iv. 2.

Cuvier's second family of the Acanthopterygii contains those genera, the species of which have their cheeks defended by indurated plates, which are sometimes spinous. Of the first genus of this family, Trigla, the *gurnards*, the British coast produces nine species, three of wnich are common, the others of rarer occurrence. They are chiefly caught by the trawl-net, used in deep water; as the *gurnards* mostly swim near the bottom, and are tenacious of life after they have been taken from the sea. . . . The red *gurnard* [Trigla cuculus] is very common on the English coast. . . . The piper [Trigla lyra] . . . is supposed to have gained the name of piper from the sound which escapes it when taken in hand from the sea. All the species, however, emit a grunting noise at intervals for a considerable time; which may have probably given origin to the name which distinguishes them by some corruption from the Latin *grunnio*, or the French *gronder*. . . . The grey *gurnard* [Trigla gurnardus] is much more common than either the piper or the streaked *gurnard.*—*Yarrell, British Fishes.*

The *gurnard* is known to emit a peculiar grunting sound on being removed from the water, to which disagreeable habit it owes its designation.—*Notes and Queries*, March 9, 1861.

Gush. *v. n.* [German, *giessen* = pour out.] Break forth in a strong and full stream.

A sea of blood *gushed* from the gaping wound.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The covering of this abyss was broken asunder, and the water *gushed* out that made the deluge.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Gush. *s.* Emission of liquor in a large quantity at once; liquor so emitted.

If a lung-vein be bursted, generally at the first cough a great *gush* of blood is coughed up.—*Harvey.*

Gúshing. *part. adj.*

1. Breaking forth with a gush.

Line after line my *gushing* eyes o'erflow,
Led through a sad variety of woe. *Pope.*

On either hand the *gushing* waters play,
And down the rough cascade white dashing fall.
Thomson.

2. Ebullient; exuberant; demonstrative: (applied, recently, to the temperament of females).

Rachel Norreys was a dangerously fascinating brunette. There was more danger for men in the society of this little brown girl, with her ready blood, her killing glances, her arch manner and animated conversation, than in association 'with the biggest, fairest Juno in creation.' . . . Then her temper was warm, impulsive, and energetic. She was quick to resent an injury to others, as she was to confess a fault of her own; passionate, but open as the day; 'a nervous creature, who lived twenty-four months in every twelve.' To add to the atmosphere of danger which surrounded this *gushing* young person, she is placed at the outset of the story in an odd, not to say false, position. She is a wife in nothing but name.—*Saturday Review*, February 10, 1866.

Gúshingly. *adv.* In a gushing manner.

Thus to be
Parent of rivers, which flow *gushingly*,
With many windings, through the vale.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 71.

Gússet. *s.* [Fr. *gousset.*] Plate in armour before the armpit; corresponding piece in a shirt.

Seam and *gusset* and band,
Band and *gusset* and seam,
Till o'er the buttons I fall asleep,
And sew them on in a dream.
T. Hood, Song of the Shirt.

Gust. *s.*

1. Sense of tasting; relish.

They fondly thinking to allay
Their appetite with *gust*, instead of fruit
Chew'd bitter ashes, which th' offended taste
With spattering noise rejected.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 564.

Would he eat to satisfy and not to invite his hunger, and drink to refresh and not to force and oppress himself; his relish would be quick and vigorous, his *gust* sincere, and his digestion easy.—*Scott, Christian Life*, iii. 3.

My sight, and smell, and hearing were employ'd,
And all three senses in full *gust* enjoy'd. *Dryden.*

Where love is duty on the female side,
On theirs meer sensual *gust*, and sought with surly pride. *Id., Palamon and Arcite.*

Old age shall do the work of taking away both the *gust* and comfort of them.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

We have lost, in a great measure, the *gust* and relish of true happiness.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons.*

The purer the soil is, the purer will all its faculties and operations be, the less it will retain of corporeal *gusts* and relishes, the more recollected and undivided will be its powers.—*Norris, On the Beatitudes*, p. 170.

Destroy all creatures for thy sport or *gust*,
Yet cry, if man's unhappy, God's unjust.
Pope, Essay on Man.

2. Turn of fancy; intellectual taste.

The principal part of painting is to find what nature has made most proper to this art, and a choice of it may be made according to the *gust* and manner of the ancients.—*Dryden.*

Gust. *s.* [from Icelandic *gustr.*] Sudden rush or blast of wind.

You may as well forbid the mountain pines
To wag their high tops, and to make a noise,
When they are fretted with the *gusts* of heav'n.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

Presently come forth swarms and volleys of libels, which are the *gusts* of liberty of speech restrained.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

As when fierce northern blasts from th' Alps descend,
From his firm roots with struggling *gusts* to rend
An aged sturdy oak. *Sir J. Denham.*

But sillier'man, in his mistaken way,
By reason, his false guide, is led astray;
Tossed by a thousand *gusts* of wavering doubt,
His restless mind still rolls from thought to thought.
Oldham, Eighth Satire of Boileau, imitated.

Part stay for passage, till a *gust* of wind
Ships o'er their forces in a shining sheet. *Dryden.*

Pardon a weak distemper'd soul, that swells
With sudden *gusts*, and sinks as soon in calms,
The sport of passions. *Addison, Cato.*

Gust. *v. a.* Taste; have a relish of.

'Tis far gone,
When I shall *gust* it last.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 1.

The palate of this age *gusts* nothing high.—*Sir R. L'Estrange, On Beaumont and Fletcher's Plays.*

Gústable. *adj.*

1. To be tasted.

This position informs us of a vulgar errour, terming the gall bitter; whereas there is nothing *gustable* sweeter.—*Harvey.*

2. Pleasant to the taste.

A *gustable* thing, seen or smelt, excites the appetite, and affects the glands and parts of the mouth.—*Derham.*

Gústable. *s.* Anything that may be tasted; eatable.

The touch acknowledgeth no *gustables*,
The taste no fragrant smell.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, ii. 2, 4.

Gustátion. *s.* Act of tasting.

The gullet and conveying parts partake of the nerves of *gustation*, or appertaining unto sapor.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Gústatory. *adj.* Consisting in, connected with, constituted by, subservient to, the sense of taste.

The sensations, visual, aural, tactual, olfactory, *gustatory*, muscular, constantly accompanying the successive phases of these actions, will be all partially aroused at the same time.—*Herbert Spencer, Elements of Psychology*, 201.

Gústful. *adj.* Tasteful; well-tasted.

A famous composition made of divers cordials . . . which they throw into water to make it more *gustful.*—*Howell, Letters*, ii. 54: Oct. 1634.

What he defaulks from some dry, insipid sin, is but to make up a Benjamin's mess for some other more *gustful.*—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*, p. 119.

Gústfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Gustful; relish of anything.

As no man can well enjoy himself, or find sound content in anything, while business or duty lie unfinished on his hands, so when he has done his best toward the dispatch of his work, he will then comfortably take his ease and enjoy his pleasure; then his food doth taste savourly; then his divertisements and recreations have a lively *gustfulness*; then his sleep is very sound and pleasant.—*Barrow, Sermons*, xix.

Gústless. *adj.* Tasteless; insipid.

No *gustless* or unsatisfying offal.—*Sir T. Browne Miscellanies*, p. 13.

Gústo. *s.* [Italian.]

1. Relish of anything; power by which anything excites sensations in the palate.

Pleasant *gustos* gratify the appetite of the luxurious.—*Derham.*

2. Intellectual taste; liking.

In reading what I have written, let them bring no particular *gusto* along with them.—*Dryden.*

Still with his hireling artists let him prate,
And Folly's praise repay for Wisdom's hate,
Long of their patron's *gusto* let them tell,
Whose noblest native *gusto* is—to sell.
Byron, The Curse of Minerva.

Gústy. *adj.*

1. Stormy; tempestuous.

Once upon a raw and *gusty* day,
The troubled Tyber chafing with his shores.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

They are as a *gusty* wind and sail to a ship; if she steer right, they prosper and further her course; but if wrong, they serve only to strike her against the rocks with more speed and force.—*Norris, On the Beatitudes*, p. 123.

It is still a *gusty* kind of weather; there is a kind of sickness in the air.—*Dryden, History of the League*, dedication.

Or whirl'd tempestuous by the *gusty* wind.
Thomson, Seasons, Summer.

2. Applied to the disposition.

Little 'brown girls' with *gusty* temperaments seldom do the sensible thing.—*Saturday Review*, February 10, 1866.

Gut. *s.* [German, *kütteln, güdeln.*]

1. Long pipe reaching with many convolutions from the stomach to the vent.

A viol should have a lay of wire-strings below close to the belly, and then the strings of *guts*, mounted upon a bridge, that by this means the upper strings stricken should make the lower resound.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Stomach; receptacle of food; proverbially.

And cramm'd them till their *guts* did ake,
With cawdle, custard, and plum-cake.
Butler, Hudibras.

With false weights their servants' *guts* they cheat,
And pinch their own to cover the deceit.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

3. Gluttony; love of gourmandizing.

Apicius, thou didst on thy *guts* bestow
Full ninety millions; yet, when this was spent,
Ten millions still remain'd to thee; which thou,
Fearing to suffer thirst and famishment,
In poison'd potion drank'st. *Hakewill, Apology.*

4. Passage.

Here we entered into a narrow *gut* between two steep rocky mountains.—*Maundrell, Travels*, p. 134.

Gut. *v. a.*

1. Eviscerate; draw; exenterate.

The fishermen save the most part of their fish: some are *gutted*, splitted, powdered and dried.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

2. Plunder of contents.

In Nero's arbitrary time,
When virtue was a guilt, and wealth a crime,
A troop of cut-throat guards were sent to seize
The rich men's goods, and *gut* their palaces.
Dryden.

Tom Brown of facetious memory, having *gutted* a proper name of its vowels, used it as freely as he pleased.—*Addison.*

It was probably done by Uskoks, who *gutted* a chapel near Nevresign a few years before.—*Arbuthnot, Herzegovina*, ch. x.

Gúttapercha. *s.* [Malay.] See extract.

Gutta percha of commerce consists chiefly of a peculiar substance (*gutta percha* properly so called) mixed with a small quantity of a vegetable acid, caseine (hence the cheesy odour which it sometimes possesses), a resin soluble in ether and in oil of turpentine, and a resin soluble in alcohol. The pure

gutta percha is a hydro-carbon, analogous to caoutchouc. The uses of *gutta percha* in the arts are most extensive. It is already the subject of numerous patents. It also serves some useful purposes in medicine, surgery, and pharmacy.—*Pereira, Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, p. 1528: ed. 1850.

Gútter. *s.* [Fr. *gouttière.*] Passage for water.

Rocks rise one above another, and have deep *gutters* worn in the sides of them by torrents of rain.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

As soon as his declaration was known, the whole nation was wild with delight. Wherever he appeared thousands thronged round him, shouting and blessing his name. The bells of all England rang joyously: the *gutters* ran with ale; and, night after night, the sky five miles round London was reddened by innumerable bonfires.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. i.

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound.*

These *gutter* tiles are in length ten inches and a half.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Gútter. *v. a.* Cut in small hollows.

My cheeks are *gutter'd* with my fretting tears.
Sandys.

First in a place, by nature close, they build
A narrow flooring, *gutter'd*, wall'd, and til'd.
Dryden.

Gúttered. *part. adj.* Cut as in gutters.

Tempests themselves, high seas, and howling winds,
The *gutter'd* rocks, and congregated sands,
Traitors ensteep'd to clog the guiltless keel,
As having sense of beauty, do omit
Their mortal natures, letting safe go by
The divine Desdemona. *Shakespear, Othello*, ii. 1.

Gúttle. *v. n.* Gourmandize.

His jolly brother, opposite in sense,
Laughs at his thrift; and, lavish of expence,
Quaffs, crams, and *guttles*, in his own defence.
Dryden.

Gúttle. *v. a.* Swallow.

The fool spit in his porridge, to try if they'd hiss: they did not hiss, and so he *guttled* them up, and scalded his chaps.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Gúttulous. *adj.* [Lat. *gutta* = drop.] In the form of a small drop.

Ice is plain upon the surface of the water, but round in hail, which is also a glaciation, and figured in its *guttulous* descent from the air.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Gúttural. *adj.* [Lat. *guttur* = throat.] Belonging to, or connected with, the throat; formed by or in the throat, in which case it is often used in Phonetics, as applied to certain sounds formed in the throat.

The Hebrews have assigned which letters are labial, which dental, and which *guttural.*—*Bacon.*

In attempting to pronounce the nasals, and some of the vowels spiritally, the throat is brought to labour, and makes that which we call a *guttural* pronunciation.—*Holder.*

Children are occasionally born with *guttural* swellings.—*Guthrie, Geography, Switzerland.*

I love the language, that soft bastard Latin,
Which melts like kisses from a female mouth,
And sounds as if it should be writ on satin,
With syllables which breathe of the sweet South,
And gentle liquids gliding all so pat in,
That not a single accent seems uncouth,
Like our harsh, northern, whistling, grunting, *guttural*,
Which we're obliged to hiss, and spit, and sputter all.—*Byron, Beppo*, 44.

Gúttural. *s.* Guttural sound, articulation, or letter.

He [Carteret] had ... acquired considerable influence over the mind of George the First. The other ministers could speak no German. The king could speak no English. All the communication that Walpole held with his master was in very bad Latin. Carteret dismayed his colleagues by the volubility with which he addressed his Majesty in German. They listened with envy and terror to the mysterious *gutturals* which might possibly convey suggestions very little in unison with their wishes. —*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Walpole's Letters.*

Gútturine. *adj.* Connected with the throat. *Rare.*

The bronchocele, or *gutturine* tumour, an endemick disease of the nations of those parts, physicians and naturalists attribute to the water they drink, not without good reason; because, say they, it consists of melted snow, which gives it that malignant quality.—*Ray, On the Deluge*, ch. ii. (Ord MS.)

Guy. *s.* [*guide-rope.*] In *Navigation.* Ropes for moving and steadying certain parts of the ship's tackle.

In the beautiful geometrical web of the garden-spider, many *guys* are required to keep it tense, and to prevent it from being blown away by the wind.—*Edinburgh Review*, June 1822. (Ord MS.)

Gúzzle. *v. n.* Feed immoderately; swallow any liquor greedily.

Well season'd bowls the gossip's spirits raise,
Who while she *guzzles* chats the doctor's praise.
Lord Roscommon.

They fell to lapping and *guzzling*, till they burst themselves.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

No more her care shall fill the hollow tray,
To fat the *guzzling* hogs with floods of whey.
Gay, Pastorals.

Gúzzle. *v. a.* Swallow with immoderate gust.

The Pylian king
Was longest liv'd of any two-legg'd thing,
Still *guzzling* must of wine. *Dryden.*

Gúzzle. *s.* Insatiable thing or person. *Rare.*

That senseless, sensual epicure,
That sink of filth, that *guzzle* most impure.
Marston, Scourge of Villany, ii. 7.

Gwýniad. *s.* [Welsh; from *gwyn* = white.] Rare and local native fish so called, Coregonus lavaretus; schelly.

The species of the genus Coregonus are numerous in Europe, and several of them are so similar to each other, that, without the power of comparing those of this country with foreign specimens, an appropriation of synonymes is, at least, doubtful. Some authors have even considered the Vendisse of Lochmaber as the same with the Powan of Perthshire, the *schelly* of Ulswater, the *gwyniad* of Wales, and the Pollan of Ireland; but it will be found that this is not the case; and, from recent observation, there is now reason to believe that the Pollan of Ireland is distinct from the two species of Coregonus found in Great Britain. The *gwyniad* of Wales were very common in Llyn Tegid (Fair Lake) at Bala until the year 1803, when pike were put into the lake, which have very much reduced their number. ... The *gwyniad* is very numerous in Ulswater and other large lakes in Cumberland, where, on account of its large scales, it is called the *schelly*. ... The poorer classes ... consider and even call them the Fresh-water herring. ... The fish is not unlike a herring in appearance, and the Welsh term *gwyniad* has reference to their silvery white colour.—*Yarrell, British Fishes.*

Gymnásium. *s.* [Gr. *γυμνάσιον*; from *γυμνὸς* = naked.] Formerly a place for athletic exercises, in which such as practised them were wholly or nearly naked; any place of exercise; school.

In our universities, Cambridge and Oxford; ... where the worst college is more sight-worthy than the best Dutch *gymnasium.*—*Fuller, Holy State*, p. 149: 1648.

The word *gymnasium* does properly signify the place where people exercise themselves when stripped.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

It is to him [the Marquis Wielopolski] that the re-establishment of the Warsaw University and the increase of the number of *gymnasiums* in the kingdom of Poland from five to thirteen, and the introduction of publicity in law proceedings, are due.—*S. Edwards, Polish Captivity*, vol. ii. ch. i.

In the Greek form in *-on.*

Italy is the sole *gymnasion* and library of their knowledge and learning.—*Sir P. Rycaut, Present State of the Greek and Armenian Churches*, p. 333.

Gymnástic. *adj.* Pertaining to athletic exercises; consisting of leaping, wrestling, running, throwing the dart or quoit.

Jamblichus, speaking of the powers which flow from the gods among those which co-operate with nature, mentions only the medicinal and *gymnastick* as the two principal.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

The funeral [of Calanus] was followed, according to ancient Greek usage, by a horse-race, and by *gymnastic* and musical contests.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. lv.

Gymnástics. *s.* Athletic exercise.

The Cretans wisely forbid their servants *gymnasticks* as well as arms; and yet your modern footmen exercise themselves daily, whilst their enervated lords are softly lolling in their chariots.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Exercitatio — exercise — *gymnastics* ... is an important hygienic agent.—*Pereira, Principles of Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, p. 66: 1859.

Gymnástically. *adv.* In a gymnastic manner; athletically; fitly for strong exercise.

Such as with agility and vigour are not *gymnastically* composed, nor actively use those parts.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Gýmnic. *adj.* Applied to such as practise the athletic or gymnastic exercises.

Have they not sword-players, and every sort
Of *gymnick* artists, wrestlers, riders, runners?
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1324.

Gýmnic. Relating to, connected with, consisting in, the exercises of the gymnasium, or of a gymnastic character. In the extract the construction is *substantival*, and the meaning Gymnastics, the latter being the *commoner* word.

Theatres and spacious fields allotted for all *gymnicks*, sports, and honest recreations. — *Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, To the reader.

Gýmnical. *adj.* Pertaining to athletic exercises.

Gymnical exercises at Pitana.—*Potter, Antiquities of Greece*, vol. ii. ch. xx.

Gymnósophist. *s.* [Gr. *σοφιστής*, from *σόφος* = wise.] Philosopher, either actual one of an Indian sect so called, or one who from his carelessness in the matter of clothing was of like character.

How know you what may be shewed for the *gymnosophistes'* prayers in India?—*Beware of M. Jewel*, fol. 38, b.: 1566.

Those seven wise men of Greece, those Britain druids, Indian brachmanni, Æthiopian *gymnosophists*, magi of the Persians.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, To the reader.

Thus have most civilities and sciences come, as some think, from the Indian *gymnosophists*, into Egypt; from thence into Greece; so into Italy; and then over the Alps, into these faint north-west parts of the world.—*Sir H. Blount, Voyage into the Levant*, p. 154: 1650.

Let us straight advance in quest
Of this profound *gymnosophist.*
Butler, Hudibras, pt. ii. canto iii.

'How can any man complain of hunger,' said Peter, 'in a country where such excellent sallads are to be gathered in almost every field? or of thirst, where every river and stream produces such delicious potations? And as for cold and nakedness, they are evils introduced by luxury and custom. A man naturally wants cloaths no more than a horse or any other animal, and there are whole nations who go without them; but these are things, perhaps, which you, who do not know the world'—'You will pardon me, sir,' returned Adams, 'I have read of the *gymnosophists.*'—'A plague of your jehosophats!' cried Peter.—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

Alexander ... at Corinth, ... found Diogenes living in habits of simplicity not unworthy of the eastern *gymnosophists*, as the Greeks called the sages who exposed themselves almost naked to the inclemency of the Indian sky.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. liii.

Gýnarchy. *s.* [Gr. *γυνή* = woman, and *ἀρχή* = government.] Female government. See Gynecocracy.

I have always some hopes of change under a *gunarchy.*—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Gynécian. *adj.* Relating to women.

Modern physicians prescribe fasting and abstinence to all melancholy lovers: as likewise do all *gynæcian* writers to women.—*Ferrand, Love Melancholy*, p. 33: 1640.

Gynecócracy. *s.* [Gr. *κράτος* = strength, authority: as the root is *γυναικ-*, this, notwithstanding the extracts, is the only true form.] Rule of a woman: (in politics chiefly applied to those countries where the succession to the crown is limited by the Salic law to males; in *colloquial* language used for petticoat government).

Becanus undertakes a conjecture of the first cause which excluded *gynæocracy* among them [the French].—*Selden, On Drayton's Polyolbion.*

The French exclude *gunocracy*, or the government in chief by women.—*Biographiana*, p. 76.

Gypse. *s.* Kind of stone.

The soil of Cyprus is for the most part rocky: there are in it many entire hills of talc or *gypse.*—*Pococke, Description of the East*, ii. 229.

Gýpseous. *adj.* Consisting of gypsum.

Gypseous alabaster may be readily distinguished from the marbles, ... it does not effervesce with acids, and is soft enough to be scratched by the nail.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Gypsíne. *adj.* Same as Gypseous, the latter being the commoner word.

Gypsine stone [is] a name given by some writers to the gypsum, or fossil substance, of which the powder, called plaster of Paris, is made by calcination.—*Chambers.*

Gýpsum. *s.* [Lat.] Plaster of Paris; native sulphate of lime.

Gypsum is found in very large quantities in many parts of the globe, forming extensive chains of mountains and hills, as in the neighbourhood of Paris.—*Chambers, Cyclopædia.*

Gypsum ... this manure was discovered by Mr. Mayer, a German clergyman of uncommon merit, in the year 1768: it has since been applied with signal success in Germany, Switzerland, France, and America.—*Kirwan, On Manures*, p. 93.

The plaster stone of the Paris basin contains about 12 per cent. of carbonate of lime. This body, ground and mixed with water, forms an adhesive mortar much used in building, as it fixes very speedily. Works executed with pure *gypsum* never become so hard as those made with the calcareous kind; and hence it might be proper to add a certain portion of white slaked lime to our calcined *gypsum*, in order to give the stucco this valuable property. Coloured stuccos of great solidity are made by adding to a clear solution of glue any desired colouring tincture, and mixing-in the proper quantity of the calcined calcareous *gypsum*. The compact, fine-grained gypseous alabaster is often cut into various ornamental figures, such as vases, statuary groups, &c., which take a high polish and look beautiful; but from their softness are easily injured, and require to be kept enclosed within a glass shade.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Gyrátion. *s.* Act of turning anything about.

This effluvium attenuateth and impelleth the neighbour air, which returning home, in a *gyration*, carrieth with it the obvious bodies into the electrick.—*Sir T. Browne.*

If a burning coal be nimbly moved round in a circle with *gyrations*, continually repeated, the whole circle will appear like fire; the reason of which is, that the sensation of the coal in the several places of that circle remains impressed on the sensorium, until the coal return again to the same place.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Gyre. *s.* [Lat. *gyrus* = circle, rotatory movement, wheel.] Circle described by anything moving in an orbit.

Ne thenceforth his approved skill to ward,
Or strike, or hurlen round in warlike *gyre*,
Remember'd he; ne car'd for his safe guard,
But rudely rag'd. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Does the wild haggard tow'r into the sky,
And to the south by thy direction fly?
Or eagle in her *gyres* the clouds embrace? *Sandys.*

He fashion'd those harmonious orbs, that roll
In restless *gyres* about the Arctick pole. *Id.*

Quick and more quick he spins in giddy *gyres*,
Then falls, and in much foam his soul expires.
Dryden.

Gyre. *v. a.* Turn round.

With the spightful Philistim, he [the devil] puts out both the eyes of our apprehension and judgement, that he may *gyre* us about in the mill of unprofitable wickedness.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 25.

Gýrfalcon. *s.* See Gerfalcon.

Gyve. *s.* [Welsh, *gefyn*.] Fetter. *Archaic.*

And knowing this, should I yet stay,
Like such as blow away their lives,
And never will redeem a day,
Enamour'd of their golden *gyves?* *B. Jonson.*

A golden *give*, a pleasing wrong.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Wife for a Month.

But Telamon rush'd in, and hap'd to meet
A rising root, that held his fasten'd feet;
So down he fell, whom sprawling on the ground,
His brother from the wooden *gyves* unbound.
Dryden.

Two stern-fac'd men went off from Lynn,
Between the fog and mist:
And Eugene Aram walked between,
With *gyves* upon his wrist.
T. Hood, Dream of Eugene Aram.

Gyve. *v. a.* Fetter; shackle; enchain; ensnare.

All in irons was my songe,
Even now I satte *gyved* in a payre of stockes.
Hycke Scorner.

With as little a web as this, will I ensnare as great a fly as Cassio. Ay, smile upon her, do. I will *gyve* thee in thine own courtship.—*Shakespear, Othello*, ii. 1.

H.

HA

HA. *interj.* Expression of wonder, surprise, sudden question, or sudden exertion; when repeated, of laughter or joyous exultation, according to the tone.

You shall look fairer ere I give or hazard:
What says the golden chest? *ha!* let me see.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 9.

He saith among the trumpets *ha, ha*, and he smelleth the battle afar off.—*Job*, xxxix. 25.

Ha, ha, 'tis what so long I wish'd and vow'd;
Our plots and delusions
Have wrought such confusions,
That the monarch's a slave to the crowd. *Dryden.*

Ha. *s.* Utterance of the interjection so sounded: (often in combination with Hum).

Praise her but for this her without-door form,
(Which, on my faith, deserves high speech,) and straight
The shrug, the *hum*, or *ha*; these petty brands,
That calumny doth use: ... O, I am out,
That mercy does; for calumny will fear
Virtue itself: ... these shrugs, these *hums*, and *ha's*,
When you have said she's goodly, come between,
Ere you can say she's honest.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

We may be temporal lords ourselves, I take it.—
You may be any thing, and leave off to make
Long-winded exercises; or suck up
Your *ha*, and *hum*, in a tune. *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

My solemn *hum's* and *ha's* the servants quake at.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Love's Progress.

Hah-háh. *Interjection used as a substantive.* [two words.] In *Landscape Gardening*. Sunk fence so called.

Having thus far spoken of the fence, as the necessity for its concealment and the general form of its line are concerned, the poem now enters into a more practical discussion of the various kinds that may be resorted to, and the properest means to render them at once effectual and invisible; and of these, the first that is recommended to our choice is that which is commonly known by the name of the sunk fence; by this the ground which is seen beyond it, provided its manner of cultivation be anything similar, appears so intimately and continuously united with that on which we stand ourselves, that it is almost always with surprise the division is discovered; and hence, as expressive of that passion, it obtained, when first invented, the name of the *ha! ha!* The mode of constructing this is specified, and is as follows:—Dig deep a trench, and to the base of the side from which you look, and which must be perpendicular and fronted with stone, the opposite side must be gently sloped from the level of the soil: the verdure of this slope must be preserved, and the wall which sustains the neighbouring side must be covered on its top also with the green turf, a little raised above the surface of the soil. This is the strongest manner of constructing the sunk fence; but the greatest strength is not in every instance necessary; it may, indeed, be

HABE

requisite, in order to restrain the deer, but cattle of a tamer kind will be turned without it; the perpendicularity and the stone front of the nearer bank may, therefore, be here dispensed with, and in their place a slope, and at midway down a row of thorns, defended when young with pointed pales, may be substituted; but this must be kept from surmounting the level of the lawn, and its surface made always parallel to the banks on which it grows.—*Mason, English Garden*, note.

Hábeas corpus. *s.* [Lat. *habeas*, being the second person singular of the present tense in the potential mood of *habeo* (have) = thou mayest have, + *corpus* = body]. Writ so called, from containing these words.

There is no *habeas corpus* from death.—*Sir M. Sandys, Essays*, p. 250: 1634.

Next to personal security, the law of England regards, asserts, and preserves the personal liberty of individuals. This personal liberty consists in the power of locomotion, of changing situation, of removing one's person to whatsoever place one's own inclination may direct, without imprisonment or restraint, unless by due course of law. ... The ... language of the great charter is that no freeman shall be taken or imprisoned, but by the lawful judgment of his equals, or by the law of the land. And many subsequent old statutes expressly direct that no man shall be taken or imprisoned by suggestion or petition to the king or his council, unless it be by legal indictment or the process of the common law. By the Petition of Right, 3 Car. I., it is enacted that no freedman shall be imprisoned or detained without cause shewn, to which he may answer according to law. By 16 Car. I. c. 10, if any person be restrained of his liberty by order or decree of any illegal court, or by command of the king's majesty in person, or by warrant of the council board, or by any of the privy council; he shall, upon demand of his counsel, have a writ of *habeas corpus*, to bring his body before the Court of King's Bench or Common Pleas, who shall then determine whether the cause of his commitment be just, and thereupon do as justice shall appertain. And by 31 Car. II. c. 2, commonly called the *Habeas Corpus* Act, the methods of obtaining this writ are so plainly pointed out and enforced, that so long as this statute remains unimpeached, no subject of England can be long detained in prison, except in those cases in which the law requires and justifies such detainer. And lest the act should be evaded by demanding unreasonable bail ... it is declared, 1 W. & M. st. 2, c. 2, that excessive bail ought not to be required.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England*, b. i. ch. i.

The very intention of our *habeas corpus* act, namely, the preservation of the liberties of the subject, absolutely requires that act now to be suspended.—*Addison, Freeholder*, no. 16.

Háberdash. *s.* Haberdashery. *Rare.*

They turne out ther trashe,
And shew ther *haberdashe*;
Ther pylde pedlarye
And scalde scullerye. *Papisticall Exhortation.*

HABI

Háberdash. *v. n.* Deal or trade as a haberdasher. *Rare.*

What mean dull souls, in this high measure,
To *haberdash*
In earth's base ware, whose greatest treasure
Is dross and trash? *Quarles, Emblems.*

Háberdasher. *s.* See last extract.

Because these cunning men are like *haberdashers* of small wares, it is not amiss to set forth their shop.—*Bacon.*

A *haberdasher*, who was the oracle of the coffee-house, declared his opinion.—*Addison.*

[*Haberdasher.—Haberdashers* were of two kinds, *haberdashers* of small wares, sellers of needles, tapes, buttons, &c., and *haberdashers* of hats. The first of these would be well explained from Old Norse *hapartask*, trumpery, things of trifling value. A poor petty *haberdasher* (of small wares), mercerot. (Sherwood). The *haberdasher* of hats seems named from some kind of stuff called *hapertas*, of which probably hats were made. 'La charge de *hapertas*, xiid.' (Liber Albus, 225.) 'Les feez de leyne d'Espagne, wadmal, mercerie, canevas,—feutre, lormerie, peil, *haberdashrie*, esquireux, et les autres choses ge l'em acustument par fee, vid.' (Ibid. 231.)—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Háberdashery. *s.* Articles made or sold by haberdashers.

You will hardly expect me to go through the tape and thread, and all the other small wares of *haberdashery* and millinery to be gleaned up among our imports.—*Burke, On a Regicide Peace.*

Haberdine. *s.* [Fr. *habordean*; Dutch, *aberdaan*.] Fish so called; Poor John.

His dayntie fare is turned to a hungry feast of dogs and cats, or *haberdine* and poore John, at the most.—*Nash, Pierce Penilesse*: 1592.

And warn him not to cast his wanton eyne
On grosser bacon, and salt *haberdine*.
Bishop Hall, Satires.

Hábergeon. *s.* [Fr. *haubergeon*.] Armour for the neck and breast; neck piece; gorget. See Hauberk.

It shall have a binding of woven work round about the hole of it, as it were the hole of an *habergeon*, that it be not rent.—*Exodus*, xxviii. 32.

And halbert some, and some a *habergion*;
So every one in arms was quickly dight. *Fairfax.*

The shot let fly, and grazing
Upon his shoulder, in the passing,
Lodg'd in Magnano's brass *habergeon*.
Butler, Hudibras.

(For another example see under Hacqueton.)

Hábile. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *habilis*.] Qualified; fit for anything. *Rare.*

God imprinted on her the fairest impress of his most amiable image, and rendered her *habile* and ready to every good work.—*Dr. Walker, Life of Lady Warwick*, p. 119: 1678.

Habíliment. *s.* [Fr. *habillement*.] Dress: clothes; garment.

He the fairest Una found,
Strange lady, in so strange *habiliment*,
Teaching the Satyrs. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*
My riches are these poor *habiliments*,
Of which if you should here disfurnish me,
You take the sum and substance that I have.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 1.
The clergy should content themselves with wearing gowns and other *habiliments* of Irish drapery.
—*Swift.*

Habílitate. *adj.* Qualified; entitled. *Rare.*
Divers persons in the house of commons were attainted, and thereby not legal, nor *habilitate* to serve in parliament; being disabled in the highest degree.—*Bacon.*

Habilitátion. *s.* Qualification. *Rare.*
Things are but *habilitations* towards arms; and what *is habilitation* without intention and act?—*Bacon, Essays*, xxix.

Habílity. *s.* Aptitude. *Rare.*
Aladine, though meaner born,
And of less livelood and *hability*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Of promptness, and of industry,
Hability, reality. *B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

Hábit. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *habitus*.]
1. State of anything: (as, '*habit* of body').
2. Dress; accoutrement; garment.
I shifted
Into a madman's rags, t' assume a semblance
The very dogs disdain'd; and in this *habit*
Met I my father. *Shakespear, King Lear*, v. 3.
Both the poets being dressed in the same English *habit*, story compared with story, judgement may be made betwixt them.—*Dryden.*
Changes there are in veins of wit, like those of *habits* or other modes.—*Sir W. Temple.*
There are among the statues several of Venus, in different *habits*.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*
The clergy are the only set of men who wear a distinct *habit* from others.—*Swift.*
3. Practice; custom; inveterate use.
He hath a better bad *habit* of frowning than the count Palatine.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.
The last fatal step is, by frequent repetition of the sinful act, to continue and persist in it, till at length it settles into a fixed confirmed *habit* of sin; which being that which the apostle calls the finishing of sin, ends certainly in death; death not only as to merit, but also as to actual infliction.—*South, Sermons.*
No civil broils have since his death arose,
But faction now by *habit* does obey;
And wars have that respect for his repose
As winds for halcyons when they breed at sea.
Dryden, On the Death of Oliver Cromwell.
Habit is a power or ability in man of doing any thing, when it has been acquired by frequently doing the same thing.—*Locke.*
The force of education is so great, that we may *mould the minds* and manners of the young into what shape we please, and give the impressions of such *habits* as shall ever afterwards remain.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Hábit. *v. a.* Dress; accoutre; array.
Present yourself and your fair princess
Before Leontes:
She shall be *habited* as it becomes
The partner of your bed.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.
Having called to his memory Sir George Villiers, and the cloaths he used to wear, in which at that time he seemed to be *habited*, he thought him to be that person.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
They *habited* themselves like those rural deities, and imitated them in their rustick dances.—*Dryden.*

Hábitable. *adj.* Capable of being inhabited or dwelt in; capable of sustaining human creatures.
By means of our solitary situation, we know well most part of the *habitable* world, and are ourselves unknown.—*Bacon.*
That was her torrid and inflaming time;
This is her *habitable* tropique clime. *Donne.*
The torrid zone is now found *habitable*. *Cowley.*
Look round the *habitable* world, how few
Know their own good, or, knowing it, pursue.
Dryden.

Hábitableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Habitable; capability of being dwelt in.
The cutting of the equinoctial line decides that controversy of the *habitableness* of the torrid zone.—*More.*
Those ancient problems of the spherical roundness of the earth, the being of antipodes, and of the *habitableness* of the torrid zone, are abundantly demonstrated.—*Ray.*

Hábitacle. *s.* [Fr. *habitacle*; Lat. *habitaculum*.] Dwelling.
He shall fynally suppe with me and with him in the eternal *habitacle* of God.—*Bale, Discourse on the Revelations*: 1550.

Hábitance. *s.* Dwelling; abode. *Obsolete.*
What art thou, man, if man at all thou art,
That here in desert hast thine *habitance?*
And these rich heaps of wealth dost hide apart
From the world's eye, and from her right usance.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Hábitant. *s.* Inhabitant: this latter being the *commoner* word.
Not to earth are those bright luminaries
Officious; but to thee, earth's *habitant*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 98.
Powers celestial to each other's view
Stand still confest, though distant far they lie,
Or *habitants* of earth, or sea, or sky. *Pope.*
Oh Love! no *habitant* of earth thou art—
An unseen seraph, we believe in thee,
A faith whose martyrs are the broken heart,
But never yet hath seen, nor e'er shall see
The naked eye, thy form, as it should be;
The mind hath made thee, as it peopled heaven,
Even with its own desiring phantasy,
And to a thought such shape and image given,
As haunts the unquench'd soul—parch'd—wearied—wrung—and riven.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 121.

Hábitat. *s.* [Lat. third person singular of *habito* = inhabit.] The word is taken from Latin works on *Zoology* and *Botany*, where it stands before the name of the kind of district where such or such animals or plants are found, as fen, marsh, mountain, and the like.
The naturalists who exclusively employ, in the classification of animals, the marks furnished by the external characters, usually take some notice of the places to which animals resort, denominated the station, or *habitat*.—*Fleming, Philosophical Zoology*, vol. ii. p. 116. (Ord MS.)
Still more significant is that deviation from this shape which occurs among such of the Echinidea as have *habitats* of a different kind, and, consequently, different habits. The genera Echinocyamus, Spatangus, Brissus, and Amphidotus, diverge markedly towards a bilateral structure. These creatures are found not on rocky shores but on flat sea-bottoms, and some of them only on bottoms of sand or mud.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Biology*, ch. xiv.

Habitátion. *s.*
1. Occupancy.
Amplitude almost immense, with stars
Numerous, and ev'ry star perhaps a world
Of destin'd *habitation*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 620.
Palaces,
For want of *habitation* and repair,
Dissolve to heaps of ruins. *Sir J. Denham.*
Rocks and mountains, which in the first ages were high and craggy, and consequently then inconvenient for *habitation*, were by continual deterration brought to a lower pitch.—*Woodward.*
2. Place of abode; dwelling.
Wisdom, to the end she might save many, built her house of that nature which is common unto all; she made not this or that man her *habitation*, but dwelt in us.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
God oft descends to visit men
Unseen, and through their *habitations* walks
To mark their doings.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 48.

Hábitator. *s.* [Lat.] Dweller; inhabitant. *Rare.*
The sun's presence is more continued unto the northern inhabitants; and the longest day in Cancer, is longer unto us than that in Capricorn unto the southern *habitators*.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Hábited. *adj.* Reduced to a habit; habitual; inveterate. *Rare.*
This ancient and *habited* vice is amongst the Dutch, of late years, much decreased.—*Fuller, Holy State*, p. 437.

Habítual. *adj.* Customary; accustomed; established by frequent repetition; inveterate.
Sin, there in power before
Once actual; now in body, and to dwell
Habitual habitant. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 586.
Art is properly an *habitual* knowledge of certain rules and maxims.—*South, Sermons.*
'Tis impossible to become an able artist, without making your art *habitual* to you.—*Dryden.*

Habítuate. *v. a.* Accustom; use one's self by frequent repetition: (with *to*).
Many nobles and gentlemen, disdaining all subjection to a foreign and conquering power, retired into Scotland, Ireland, Denmark; and after the extinction of their hopes, by the suppression of all endeavours in favour of Edgar's right, never returned, but left their families *habituated* in these countries, choosing, if they must live under a foreign dominion, to do it rather abroad, than at home.—*Sir W. Temple, Introduction to the History of England*, ii. 584. (Ord MS.)
Men are first corrupted by bad counsel and company, and next they *habituate* themselves *to* their vicious practices.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*
Such as live in a rarer air are *habituated to* the exercise of a greater muscular strength.—*Arbuthnot.*

Habítuate. *adj.* Inveterate; obstinate. *Rare.*
The constitutions of men's bodies may be either native or *habituate*.—*Sir W. Temple, Of Heroick Virtue*, sec. ii. (Ord MS.)
All earthly vanities, which any *habituate* sinner deifies.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 679.

Hábitude. *s.*
1. Relation; respect; state with regard to something else.
The will of God is like a streight unalterable rule: but the various comportments of the creature, either thwarting this rule, or holding conformity to it, occasions several *habitudes* of this rule unto it.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*
It results from the very nature of things, as they stand in such a certain *habitude*, or relation to one another.—*South, Sermons.*
As by the objective part of perfect happiness we understand that which is best and last, and to which all other things are to be referred; so by the formal part must be understood the best and last *habitude* of man toward that best object.—*Norris.*
In all the *habitudes* of life
The friend, the mistress, and the wife;
Variety we still pursue. *Swift.*
2. Familiarity; converse; frequent intercourse.
His knowledge in the noblest useful arts,
Was such dead authors could not give;
But *habitudes* with those who live. *Dryden.*
3. Long custom; habit; inveterate use: (more properly *habit*).
Mankind is willing to continue in a pleasing error, strengthened by a long *habitude*.—*Dryden.*
Thy ear, inur'd to charitable sounds,
And pitying love, must feel the hateful wounds
Of jest obscene, and vulgar ribaldry,
The ill-bred question, and the loud reply,
Brought by long *habitude* from bad to worse;
Must hear the frequent oath, the direful curse.
Prior, Henry and Emma.
4. Power of doing anything acquired by frequent repetition.
It is impossible to gain an exact *habitude*, without an infinite number of acts and perpetual practice.—*Dryden.*

Háble. *adj.* [Lat. *habilis*.] Fit; apt.
As hagard hauke, presuming to contend
With hardy fowle above his *hable* might.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 11, 19.

Hábnab. *adv.* [*hap ne hap*.] At random; at the mercy of chance; without any rule or certainty of effect.
Philautus determined, *habnab*, to send his letters.—*Lilly, Euphues*, p. 109.
As they came in by *habnab*, so will I bring them in a reckoning at six and at sevens.—*Haywood, Fair Maid of the West.*
He circles draws and squares,
With cyphers, astral characters;
Then looks 'em o'er to understand 'em,
Although set down *habnab* at random.
Butler, Hudibras.

Hack. *v. a.* [Dutch, *hacken*.]
1. Cut into small pieces; chop; cut slightly with frequent blows; mangle with unskilful blows.
He put on that armour, whereof there was no one piece wanting, though *hacked* in some places, bewraying some fight not long since passed.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
What a slave art thou, to *hack* thy sword as thou hast done, and say it was in fight!—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 4.
Richard the second here was *hack'd* to death.—*Id., Richard III.* iii. 3.
But fate with butchers plac'd their priestly stall,
Meek modern faith to murder, *hack*, and maul.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 209.
She had the ransacking of the wardrobes of the two defunct ladies, and cut and *hacked* their posthumous finery so as to suit her own tastes and figure.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair.*
The partition planned at Loo was therefore the very opposite of the partition of Poland. The partition of Poland was the partition of a nation. It was such a partition as is effected by *hacking* a living man limb from limb. The partition planned at Loo was the partition of an ill governed empire which was not a nation.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiv.
2. Speak unreadily, or with hesitation.
Disarm them, and let them question; let them

keep their limbs whole, and *hack* our English.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 1.

Hack. *s.*

1. Notch; hollow cut.

Look you, what *hacks* are on his helmet.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 2.

2. Hesitating or faltering speech.

He speaks to this very question with so many *hacks* and hesitations.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 270: 1660.

3. Pickaxe; mattock with one end only, and that a broad one.

Hack. *s.* Short for Hackney.

I am almost suffocated with dust every summer, occasioned by those crowds of prentice-boys, who are whipping their hired *hacks* to death.—*Moore.*

Two men whose authority on such subjects was held in great esteem, the Duke of Newcastle and Sir John Fenwick, pronounced that the meanest *hack* ever imported from Tangier would produce a finer progeny than could be expected from the best sire of our native breed. They would not readily have believed that a time would come when the princes and nobles of neighbouring lands would be as eager to obtain horses from England as ever the English had been to obtain horses from Barbary.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iii.

Johnson came among them the solitary specimen of a past age, the last survivor of the genuine race of Grub Street *hacks*; the last of that generation of authors whose abject misery and whose dissolute manners had furnished inexhaustible matter to the satirical genius of Pope.—*Id., Critical and Historical Essays, Croker's Edition of Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

Hack. *adj.* Short for Hackney.

Hack preachers employed in the service of defaulters and absentees.—*Wakefield, Memoirs.*

Poor gentlemen! How many of them discoursed of the loves of Selim and Fatima in a cock-loft in Little Britain, their stern landlady having taken away the ladder till the manuscript was completed and the rent paid? How many of these worthy *hack* writers, their wigs hanging over the neighbouring chair, scribbled about Bassora and Grand Cairo for two guineas a sheet in their Fleet, or Mint, or Grub-street lodgings—the printer's boy dozing in the corner?—*Sala, The Secret of Muley Mogrebbin Beg.*

Háckle. *v. a.*

1. Dress flax.
2. Separate; tear asunder.

Other divisions of the kingdom being *hackled* and torn to pieces, and separated from all their habitual means.—*Burke, Reflections on the Revolution in France.*

Háckle. *s.* Comb for dressing flax.

Some layd to pledge
Theyr hatchet and their wedge,
Their *hekell*, and their rele,
Their rock, their spinning whele.
Skelton, Poems, p. 132.

Háckle. *s.* [?] In *Angling.* Feathers of the kind described in the first extract; artificial fly so called.

Hackles are a very important article in fly-making; they are the long slender feathers that hang from the head of a cock down his neck.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler*, ch. v.

We have also a *hackle* with a purple body, whipt about with a red capon's feather; as also a gold-twist *hackle.—Cotton, Angler*, ch. viii.

Háckney. *s.* [Fr. *haquenée.*]

1. Pacing horse; pad; nag.

He asked, whither with that horse I wolde gon;
And then I told hym, it was myne own:
He sayd, I had stolen hym; and I sayd, naye:
This is, sayd he, my brother's *hacknaye.*'
Old Morality of Hycke Scorner.

The fatness of the earth doth put in good liking the serviceable steede and the miller's *hackney.*—*Knight, Trial of Truth*, fol. 12: 1580.

Image now to yourself this illustrious cavalier mounted on his *hackney.—Bishop Warburton, Letters to Hurd*, let. 49.

2. Hired horse; hired horses being usually taught to pace, or recommended as good pacers.

Light and lewd persons were as easily suborned to make an affidavit for money, as post-horses and *hackneys* are taken to hire.—*Bacon.*

Who, mounted on a broom, the nag
And *hackney* of a Lapland hag,
In quest of you came hither post.
Butler, Hudibras.

3. Hireling; prostitute.

I labour,
I moil and toil for ye; I am your *hackney.*
Beaumont and Fletcher, Women Pleased.

She was so notoriously lewd, that she was called an *hackney.—Bishop Burnet, History of the Reformation*, vol. i. append.

Shall each spurgall'd *hackney* of the day,
Or each new pension'd sycophant, pretend
To break my windows? *Pope.*

Háckney. *adj.*

1. Worn out, like a hired horse.

Law, like a horse-courser;
Her rules and precepts hung with gawds and ribbands,
And pamper'd up to cozen him that bought her,
When she herself was *hackney*, lame, and founder'd.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Women Pleased.

2. Prostitute; vicious for hire.

Three kingdoms rung
With his accumulative and *hackney* tongue.
Lord Roscommon.

That is no more than every lover
Does from his *hackney* lady suffer.
Butler, Hudibras.

3. Much used; common; let out for hire.

Slightly trained up in a kind of hypocritical and *hackney* course of literature.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government urged against Prelacy*, b. ii.

These notions young students in physick derive from their *hackney* authors.—*Harvey.*

After revolving many things in my mind, I could see no other possibility of furnishing myself with the miserable necessaries of life, than to retire to a garret near the Temple, and commence *hackney* writer to the lawyers; for which I was well qualified, being an excellent penman.—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

Hence are a thousand *hackney* writers fed,
Hence monthly critics earn their daily bread.
Churchill, The Apology.

In the following the word is either the *element* of a *compound*, or has a *substantival* rather than a purely *adjectival* construction.

By this reckoning, a *hackneyman*
Should have ten shillings for horsing a gentlewoman,
Where he hath but ten pence of a beggar.
Tragedy of Soliman and Perseda: 1599.

The sweat of learned Jonson's brain,
Or gentle Shakspeare's easier strain,
A *hackney* coach conveys you to,
In spite of all that rain can do;
And for your eighteen pence you sit
The lord and judge of all fresh wit.
Sir J. Suckling.

A wit can study in the streets . . .
Not quite so well, however, as one ought;
A *hackney* coach may chance to spoil a thought.
Pope, Imitations of Horace.

The *hackney-coachmen*, chairmen, and porters, are the lovers of the hawker women, fruitresses, and milkmaids.—*Guardian*, no. 87.

Fielding has really a fund of true humour, and was to be pitied at his first entrance into the world, having no choice, as he said himself, but to be a hackney writer, or a *hackney-coachman.*—*Lady M. W. Montague, Letters.*

I went to the door in my own *hackney* coach.
Goldsmith, Haunch of Venison.

Háckney. *v. a.*

1. Practise in one thing; accustom as to the road.

So common *hackney'd* in the eyes of men.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 2.

2. Carry in a hackney coach.

To her, who, frugal only that her thrift
May feel excesses she can ill afford,
Is *hackney'd* home unlacquey'd.
Cowper, Task, b. ii.

Háckneyed. *part. adj.* Worn.

And yet, perchance, 'tis wiser to prefer
A *hackney'd* plot, than choose a new, and err;
Yet copy not too closely, but record,
More justly, thought for thought than word for word;
Nor trace your prototype through narrow ways,
But only follow where he merits praise.
Byron, Hints from Horace.

Háckster. *s.* Slasher; squash-buckler; bully; bravo; ruffian.

If some such desperate *hackster* shall devise
To rouse thine hare's-heart from her cowardice.
Bishop Hall, Satires, iv. 4.

Ælfrith, second wife to king Edgar, having contrived the death of Edward her son-in-law, murdered him by a company of *hacksters* and villains, at her appointment at Corfe Castle.—*Fuller, Church History*, p. 265.

Happy times, when braves and *hacksters*, the only contented members of his government, were thought the fittest and the faithfullest to defend his person!—*Milton, Eiconoclastes*, iii.

Hácqueton. *s.* [Fr.] Quilted jacket worn under armour.

You may see the very fashion of the Irish horseman in his long hose, riding shoes of costly cordwain, his *hacqueton*, and his *haburaeon.—Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

But th' other did upon his truncheon smyte
Which hewing quite asunder, further way
It made, and on his *hacqueton* did lyte,
The which dividing with importune sway
It seized in his right side, and there the dint did stay. *Id., Faerie Queen*, ii. 8, 38.

[The Black Prince's *haqueton*, composed of quilted cotton, is suspended over his tomb in Canterbury cathedral.—*Todd.*]

Hádder. *s.* Heath.

They lay upon the ground covered with skins, as the redshanks do on *hadder.—Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 550.

Háddock. *s.* [Fr. *hadot.*] Fish of the cod family (Gadidæ) so called.

The coast is plentifully stored with pilchards, herrings, and *haddocks.—Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Hade. *s.* In *Mining.* Steep descent of a shaft; descent, slope, or declivity in general.

On the lower leas, as on the higher *hades*,
The daintie clover grows.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song 13.

Had-I-wist. Combination of three words, rather than a compound, implying vain afterthoughts: (Oh! that I had known).

This blindness is not of the eyes alone,
But of the mind a dimness and a mist:
For when they shift to sit in hautie throne
With hope to rule the scepter as they list,
There's no regard nor fear of *had-I-wist.*
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 160.

Beware of *had I wist.* *Camden, Remains.*

Haft. *s.* [A.S. *hæft.*] Part of any instrument that is taken into the hand, or by which it is held; handle.

This brandish'd dagger
I'll bury to the *haft* in her fair breast.
Dryden and Lee, Œdipus.

A needle is a simple body, being only made of steel; but a sword is a compound, because its *haft* or handle is made of materials different from the blade.—*Watts, Logick.*

Hag. *s.* [A.S. *hæges, hægeste, hægtes*; German, *hexe* = witch.]

1. Witch.

The very dregs of miracles, in milkpans and greasy dishes, by Robingoodfellow, and *hags*, and fayries, all wrought somewhat for their idle superstitions.—*Dering, On the Epistle to the Hebrews*, ch. ii: 1576.

Out of my door, you witch! you *hag*, you baggage, you polecat, you runnion.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

2. Female monster.

Thus spoke th' impatient prince, and made a pause;
His foul *hags* raised their heads, and clapt their hands;
And all the powers of hell, in full applause,
Flourish'd their snakes, and tost their flaming brands. *Crashaw.*

3. Ugly old woman.

There follow'd fast at hand two wicked *hags*,
With hoary locks all loose, and visage grim.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Such affectations may become the young;
But thou, old *hag*, of threescore years and three,
Is shewing of thy parts in Greek for thee? *Dryden.*

4. Appearances of light and fire upon the manes of horses, or men's hair, were formerly called *hags.*

Hags are said to be made of sweat or some other vapour issuing out of the head; a not unusual sight among us when we ride by night in summer time.—*Blount, Glossographia.*

Hag. *v. a.* Harass with vain terror.

That makes them in the dark see visions,
And *hag* themselves with apparitions.
Butler, Hudibras.

How are superstitious men *hagged* out of their wits with the fancy of omens, tales, and visions!—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Hággard. *adj.* [Fr. *hagard.*]

1. Wild; untamed; difficult to be reclaimed.

As *hagard* hawk, presuming to contend
With hardy fowl, above his hable might,
His weary pounces all in vain doth spend,
To truss the prey too heavy for his flight.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Virtue sitteth over the names of her servants, hovereth over them with her wings, and guards them from the kites and buzzards of this *haggard* age.—*Stafford, Niobe*, pt. ii. p. 78.

In time, all *haggard* hawks will stop to lure.
Kyd, Spanish Tragedy.

2. Having an expression of being worn by distress, anxiety, or watchfulness.

Fearful besides of what in fight had pass'd,
His hands and *haggard* eyes to heav'n he cast.
Dryden.

Where are the conscious looks, the face now pale,
Now flushing red; the down-cast *haggard* eyes,
Or fixt on earth, or slowly rais'd? *Smith.*

Hággard. *s.*

1. Anything wild or irreclaimable.
I will be married to a wealthy widow,
Ere three days pass, which has as long lov'd me
As I have lov'd this proud disdainful *haggard.*
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 2.

2. Species of hawk.
She's too disdainful;
I know her spirits are as coy and wild,
As *haggards* of the rock.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 1.
Does the wild *haggard* tow'r into the sky,
And to the south by thy direction fly? *Sandys.*
I enlarge my discourse to the observation of the aeries, the brancher, the ramish hawk, and the *haggard.—I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

3. Hag.
Beneath the gloomy covert of an yew,
In a dark grot, the baleful *haggard* lay,
Breathing black vengeance, and infecting day.
Garth.

Hággard. *s.* Stack-yard.
When the barn was full, any one might thrash in the *haggard.—Howell, Letters*, ii. 24: 1632.
The remainder of the powder was committed to a vault in the *haggard* under the corn-stand.—*Bishop of Killala's Narrative*, p. 49.

Hággardly. *adv.* In a haggard manner; deformedly; uglily.
For him the rich Arabia sweats her gum;
And precious oils from distant Indies come;
How *haggardly* soe'er she looks at home.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

Hágged. *adj.* ? Haggard; ? haglike.
A *hagged* carrion of a wolf, and a jolly sort of dog with good flesh upon his back, fell into company together.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
The ghostly prudes with *hagged* face
Already had condemn'd the sinner.
Gray, Long Story.

Hággish. *adj.* Of the nature of a hag; deformed; horrid.
But on us both did *haggish* age steal on,
And wore us out of act.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, i. 2.

Hággle. *v. a.* Cut; chop; mangle: (always in a *bad* sense).
Suffolk first died, and York all *haggled* o'er
Comes to him where in gore he lay insteep'd.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 6.

Hággle. *v. n.* Be tedious in a bargain; be long in coming to the price.
Phoo! how she stands biting her nails,
As if she play'd for half her vails,
Sorting her cards, *haggling*, and picking!
Shenstone.
I never could drive a hard bargain in my life, concerning any matter whatever; and least of all do I know how to *haggle* and huckster with merit.—*Burke.*

Hagiógrapha. *s.* [Gr. ἅγιος = holy, and γράφω = write.] Certain compositions which formed the last of the three primary divisions into which, in the time of St. Jerome, the Jews distributed the books of the Old Testament: (for details see extract).
Eight [of the translators of the Bible,] assembled at Cambridge, were to finish the rest of the historical books, and the *hagiographa.—Archbishop Newcome, On the Translation of the Bible*, p. 49.
These are the five books of Moses which they call Thorah, that is, the Law. The second class contains the prophets, and they begin from . . . Jesus, the son of Nave, who with them is called Josue Ben Nun. . . . The third class is that of the *Hagiographa*, the first of which is Job; the second David; . . . the third Solomon; . . . the fourth Ecclesiastes; . . . the fifth the Song of Songs; . . . the sixth is Daniel; . . . the seventh . . . the Chronicle; . . . the eighth Ezra; . . . the ninth Esther. Thus, in all there are twenty-two books of the old law; that is, five books of Moses, eight of the prophets, and nine of the *Hagiographa.—Translation from St. Jerome* (*Hieronymi Prologus Galeatus*) in *Horne, Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures.*

Hagiógraphal. *adj.* Denoting, connected with, constituted by, or related to, the writings called Hagiographa.
Strabus . . . writing upon St. Jerome's prologues, there placed before the Old Testament, wherein, according to the copies then in use, the book of Tobit is said to be separated from the Divine Scriptures and numbered among the hagiographa; he findeth fault with the transcribers, and saith, that Tobit is to be set among the apocryphal books, and not among the *hagiographal*, properly so called; whereof there be but nine, the whole number of the canonical books being no more than twenty-two in all.—*Bishop Cosin, Canon of Scripture*, p. 152.

Hagiógrapher. *s.* Writer of, or in, a hagiography.
They were *hagiographers*, who are supposed to be left to the use of their own words.—*Whitby, General Preface to the New Testament.*

Hágiology. *s.* [Gr. λόγος = word.] Biography of saints.
The Greek Menologies, . . . in the puerility and trivialness of their wonders, . . . even surpass the Western *Hagiologies.—Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. ii.

Hágship. *s.* Title of a witch or hag; state of a hag.
What's this? Oh, 'tis the charm her *hagship* gave me. *Middleton, The Witch.*

Hah. *interject.* An expression of sudden effort.
Her coats tuck'd up, and all her motions just,
She stamps, and then cries *hah!* at ev'ry thrust.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

Hail. *s.* [A.S. *hægol, hagol, hægl.*] Drops of rain frozen in their falling.
With strange rains, *hails*, and showers, were they persecuted.—*Wisdom*, xvi. 16.
When this *hail* some heat from Hermia felt,
So he dissolved, and showers of oaths did melt.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, i. 1.
Thunder mix'd with *hail*,
Hail mix'd with fire, must rend the Egyptian sky.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 181.

Hail. *v. n.* Fall as hail.
My people shall dwell in a peaceable habitation when it shall *hail*, coming down on the forest.—*Isaiah*, xxxii. 19.

Hail. *v. a.* Pour or shed as hail.
For, ere Demetrius look'd on Hermia's eyne,
He *hail'd* down oaths, that he was only mine.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, i. 1

Hail. *interj.* See Hale.
Hail, hail, brave friend!
Say to the king the knowledge of the broil.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 2.
Her sick head is bound about with clouds:
It does not look as it would have a *hail*
Or health wish'd in it, as on other morns.
B. Jonson.
The angel *hail*
Bestow'd, the holy salutation us'd
Long after to blest Mary, second Eve.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 385.
Farewell, happy fields,
Where joy for ever dwells; *hail*, horrours! *hail*,
Infernal world! and thou, profoundest hell,
Receive thy new possessor! *Ibid.* i. 249.
All *hail*, he cry'd, thy country's grace and love,
Once first of men below, now first of birds above.
Dryden.

Hail. *v. a.* Salute; call to.
A galley drawing near unto the shore, was *hailed* by a Turk, accompanied with a troop of horsemen.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*
Thrice call upon my name, thrice beat your breast,
And *hail* me thrice to everlasting rest. *Dryden.*

Hail-fellow. *s.* Companion: (two words rather than a compound, the result being an imperative or interjectional combination; *well met* being often added).
No man, that erst *haile-fellow* was with beast,
Woxe on to weene himselfe a god at least.
Bishop Hall, Satires, iii. 1.
All these agree with him in blindness and darkness; yea, they are all *hail fellow well met!—Junius, Sin Stigmatized*, p. 411.
I thought all people here had been *hail fellow well met.—Sir R. L'Estrange, Translation of Quevedo*, p. 46.
The master and servant are at *hail fellow*, the gentleman and the clown are upon the square with one another.—*Goodman, Winter Evening's Conference*, pt. i.

Háilstone. *s.* Particle or single ball of hail.
They were more which died with *hailstones*, than they whom the children of Israel slew with the sword.—*Joshua*, x. 11.
You are no surer, no,
Than is the coal of fire upon the ice,
Or *hailstone* in the sun.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 1.
Hard *hailstones* lye not thicker on the plain,
Nor shaken oaks such show'rs of acorns rain.
Dryden.

Haíly. *adj.* Consisting of hail; full of hail.
From whose dark womb a rattling tempest pours,
Which the cold North congeals to *haily* showers.
Pope.

Hair. *s.* [A.S. *hær.*]

1. Covering of certain parts of the skin of men and quadrupeds (mammalia) so called.
My fleece of woolly *hair* that now uncurls.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.
Shall the difference of *hair* only, on the skin, be a mark of a different internal constitution between a changeling and a drill?—*Locke.*
[*Hair*] is to be found upon all the parts of the body, except the soles of the feet and palms of the hands. When we examine the *hairs* with a microscope, we find that they have each a round bulbous root, which lies pretty deep in the skin, and which draws their nourishment from the surrounding humours; that each *hair* consists of five or six others, wrapt up in a common tegument or tube. They grow as the nails do, each part near the root thrusting forward that which is immediately above it, and not by any liquor running along the *hair* in tubes, as plants grow.—*Quincy.*

2. Single hair.
Naughty lady,
These *hairs* which thou dost ravish from my chin,
Will quicken and accuse thee.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 7.
Much is breeding;
Which, like the courser's *hair*, hath yet but life,
And not a serpent's poison.
Id., Antony and Cleopatra, i. 2.

3. Anything proverbially small.
If thou tak'st more
Or less than just a pound; if the scale turn
But in the estimation of a *hair*,
Thou diest. *Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.
He judges to a *hair* of little indecencies, and knows better than any man what is not to be written.—*Dryden.*
If I could but calculate the precise date of his death, I would write a novel on purpose to make George the hero. I could hit him off to a *hair.—Lamb, Letter to Coleridge.*

4. Course; order; grain; hair falling in a certain direction.
He is a curer of souls, and you a curer of bodies; if you should fight, you go against the *hair* of your profession.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 3.

Haírbrained. *adj.* Wild; irregular; unsteady.
Let's leave this town; for they are *hairbrained* slaves,
And hunger will enforce them be more eager.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 2.

Haírbreadth (also **Hairsbreadth,** which latter is often two words). *s.* Very small distance; diameter of a hair.
Seven hundred chosen men left-handed could sling stones at an *hairbreadth*, and not miss.—*Judges*, xx. 16.
Used *adjectivally.*
I spoke of most disastrous chances,
Of moving accidents by flood and field;
Of *hairbreadth* 'scapes in th' imminent deadly breach. *Shakespear, Othello*, i. 3.
At length however Eumenes himself, after an unsuccessful attempt to escape into Armenia, seeing his ranks thinned by frequent desertions, thought it best to put an end to this life of perpetual wandering, fatigue, and *hairbreadth* escapes, which could lead to no useful result, and he recommended to the greater part of his men to return to their homes, and wait for better times.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. lvii.

Haírcloth. *s.* Stuff made of hair, very rough and prickly, worn sometimes in mortification.
It is composed of reeds and parts of plants woven together, like a piece of *haircloth.—Grew, Museum.*

Haíred. *adj.* Having hair: (thus we say, 'A *red-haired* man').
A beast, *haired* like a bear.
Purchas's Pilgrimage, p. 708: 1617.

Haírhung. *adj.* Hanging by a hair: (in the extract with accent on the last syllable).
Man, whose fate,
Fate irreversible, entire, extreme,
Endless, *hair-hung*, breeze-shaken, o'er the gulf
A moment trembles. *Young, Night Thoughts.*

Haíriness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Hairy.
To discover the inequalities, rubs, and *hairiness* of the skin.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, ii. 9.

Haírlace. *s.* Fillet with which women tie up their hair.
Some worms are commonly resembled to a woman's *hairlace* or fillet, thence called tenia.—*Harvey.*
If Molly happens to be careless,
And but neglects to warm her *hairlace*,
She gets a cold as sure as death. *Swift.*

Haírless. *adj.* Wanting hair.
White beards have arm'd their thin and *hairless* scalps
Against thy majesty.
Shakespear, Richard II. iii. 2.

To see an old shorne lozel perched high,
Crossing beneath a golden canopy;
The whiles a thousand *hairless* crowns crouch low
To kiss the precious case of his proud toe.
Bishop Hall, Satires, iv. 7.

Haírneedle. *s.* See Hairpin.

Haírpin. *s.* See extract.

Hairneedle or *hairpin* [was] formerly an instrument for torturing the hair; the latter within our own memory; the former very ancient. Saxon *hærnædle, calamistrum*, i.e. an iron to curl the hair. The modern *hairpin* kept the hair in certain fanciful shapes by being stuck through the plaster of powder and pomatum most plentifully bestowed upon it.—*Todd*, in voce.

Haíry. *adj.*

1. Overgrown with hair; covered with hair.

She his *hairy* temples then had rounded
With coronet of flowers.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iv. 1.

Children are not *hairy*, for that their skins are more perspirable.—*Bacon.*

2. Consisting of hair.

Storms have shed
From vines the *hairy* honours of their head.
Dryden.

Hake. *s.* [see Jack.] Fish so called.

The coast is stored with mackrel and *hake.*—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Hálberd. *s.* [Fr. *hallebarde.*] Battle-axe fixed to a long pole.

Advance thy *halberd* higher than my breast.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 2.

Our *halberds* did shut up his passage.
Id., Henry VI. Part III. iv. 3.

Four knaves in garbs succinct, a trusty band,
Caps on their heads, and *halberds* in their hand,
Draw forth to combat on the velvet plain.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.

Halberdíer. *s.* One who is armed with a halberd.

The duchess appointed him a guard of thirty *halberdeers*, in a livery of murrey and blue, to attend his person.—*Bacon.*

Captain, for so I ghess thee by thy arms
And the loose flanks of *halberdiers* about thee.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Noble Gentleman.

The king had only his *halberdeers*, and fewer of them than used to go with him.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Hálcyon. *s.* [Lat. *halcyo*, from Gr. ἀλκυών and ἀλκυών.] Bird, of which it is said that she breeds in the sea, and that there is always a calm during her incubation. See Kingfisher.

Amidst our arms as quiet you shall be,
As *halcyons* brooding on a winter sea. *Dryden.*

Used *adjectivally.*

Such smiling rogues, as these ... sooth ev'ry passion; ...
Bring oil to fire, snow to their colder moods
Renege, affirm, and turn their *halcyon* beaks
With ev'ry gale and vary of their masters.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 2.

Hálcyon. *adj.* Placid; quiet; still; peaceful.

When great Augustus made war's tempests cease,
His *halcyon* days brought forth the arts of peace.
Sir J. Denham.

No man can expect eternal serenity and *halcyon* days from so incompetent and partial a cause, as the constant course of the sun in the equinoctial circle.—*Bentley.*

Halcyónian. *adj.* Same as Halcyon.

These our *halcyonian* times of peace and prosperity.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 179: 1616.

Those peaceful and *halcyonian* days, which the Church enjoyed for many years.—*Dr. Mede, On Churches*, p. 52.

Days of clouds and thick darkness, very distant from those white, *halcyonian*, serene, and peaceable days.—*Worthington, On the Millennium*, p. 57.

Hale. *s.* Welfare. *Obsolete.*

Eftsoones, all heedless of his dearest *hale*,
Full greedily into the herd he thrust.
Spenser, Astrophel.

Hale. *adj.*

1. Healthy; sound; hearty; well complexioned.

My seely sheep like well below,
They need not melampode,
For they been *hale* enough I trow,
And liken their abode. *Spenser.*

Some of these wise partizans concluded the government had hired two or three hundred *hale* men, to be pinioned, if not executed, as the pretended captives.—*Addison.*

His stomach too begins to fail;
Last year we thought him strong and *hale*,
But now he's quite another thing:
I wish he may hold out till spring.
Swift, On the Death of Dr. Swift.

2. Whole; uninjured.

When, on the other side, sin, after the combat of God's rod, comes off unwounded and *haile*, &c.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 536.

Hale. *v. a.* [see Haul.] Drag by force; pull violently and rudely.

Give diligence that thou mayest be delivered from him, lest he *hale* thee to the judge.—*Luke*, xii. 58.

Fly to your house;
The plebeians have got your fellow tribune,
And *hale* him up and down.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 4.

My third comfort,
Starv'd most unluckily, is from my breast
Hal'd out to murder. *Id., Winter's Tale*, iii. 2.

He by the neck hath *hal'd*, in pieces cut,
And set me as a mark on every butt. *Sandys.*

Thither by harpy-footed furies *hal'd*,
At certain revolutions, all the damn'd
Are brought. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 596.

Who would not be disgusted with any recreation, in itself indifferent, if he should with blows be *haled* to it when he had no mind?—*Locke.*

In all the tumults at Rome, though the people proceeded sometimes to pull and *hale* one another about, yet no blood was drawn till the time of the Gracchi.—*Swift.*

Half. *s.* pl. *halves.* [A.S. *healf.*] One of two equal parts.

An *half* acre of land.—1 *Samuel*, xiv. 14.

Many might go to heaven with *half* the labour they go to hell, if they would venture their industry the right way.—*B. Jonson.*

Well chosen friendship, the most noble
Of virtues, all our joys makes double,
And into *halves* divides our trouble. *Sir J. Denham.*

Or what but riches is there known
Which man can solely call his own;
In which no creature goes his half,
Unless it be to squint and laugh? *Butler, Hudibras.*

No mortal tongue can *half* the beauty tell;
For none but hands divine could work so well.
Dryden.

Of our manufacture foreign markets took off one *half*, and the other *half* were consumed amongst ourselves.—*Locke.*

The council is made up *half* out of the noble families, and *half* out of the plebeian.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Her beauty, in thy softer *half*
Bury'd and lost, she ought to grieve. *Prior.*

Natural was it for a prince, who had proposed to himself the empire of the world, not to neglect the sea, the *half* of his dominions.—*Arbuthnot.*

Had the land selected of the best,
Half had come hence, and let the world provide the rest. *Dryden.*

Half. *adv.*

1. In part; equally.

I go with love and fortune, two blind guides,
To lead my way; *half* loth, and *half* consenting.
Dryden.

2. It is much used in composition to signify a thing imperfect, as most of the following examples will show; and sometimes, nearly; within a little.

Half-blood. *s.* One not born of the same father and mother.

Which shall be heir of the two male twins, who, by the dissection of the mother, were laid open to the world? Whether a sister by the *half-blood* shall inherit before a brother's daughter by the whole-blood?—*Locke.*

Half-blooded. *adj.* [often sounded two words.] Mean; degenerate.

The let alone lies not in your good will.—
Nor in thine, lord.—*Half-blooded* fellow, yes.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3.

Half-cap. *s.* Cap imperfectly put off, or faintly moved.

With certain *half-caps* and cold moving nods,
They froze me into silence.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, ii. 2.

Half-faced. *adj.* Showing only part of the face; small faced. *Contemptuous.*

Proud incroaching tyranny
Burns with revenging fire, whose hopeful colours
Advance, a *half-fac'd* sun striving to shine.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 1.

This same *half-faced* fellow, Shadow; give me this man: he presents no mark to the enemy; the foeman may with as great aim level at the edge of a penknife.—*Id., Henry IV. Part II.* iii. 2.

Half-penny. *s.* Copper coin so called, of half the value of a penny.

Bardolph stole a lute-case, bore it twelve leagues, and sold it for three *half-pence.*—*Shakespear, Henry V.* iii. 2.

He cheats for *half-pence*, and he doffs his coat
To save a farthing in a ferryboat. *Dryden.*

Never admit this pernicious coin, no not so much as one single *half-penny.*—*Swift.*

You will wonder how Wood could get his majesty's broad seal for so great a sum of bad money, and that the nobility here could not obtain the same favour, and make our own *half-pence* as we used to do.—*Id.*

Used *adjectivally.*

There shall be in England seven *half-penny* loaves sold for a penny: the three-hooped pot shall have ten hoops, and I will make it felony to drink small beer.—*Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II.* iv. 2.

Half-pennyworth. *s.* Worth of a halfpenny.

O monstrous! but one *half-pennyworth* of bread to this intolerable deal of sack!—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 4.

Half-pike. *s.* Small pike carried by officers.

The various ways of paying the salute with the *half-pike.*—*Tatler.*

Half-read. *adj.* Superficially skilled by reading.

The clown unread, and *half-read* gentleman.
Dryden, Hind and Panther.

Half-strained. *adj.* Half-bred; imperfect.

I find I'm but a *half-strained* villain yet,
But mungril-mischievous; for my blood boil'd
To view this brutal act. *Dryden.*

Half-sword. *s.* Close fight; within half the length of a sword.

I am a rogue, if I were not at *half-sword* with a dozen of them two hours together.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 4.

Half-wit. *s.* Blockhead; foolish fellow.

Half-wits are fleas, so little and so light,
We scarce could know they live, but that they bite.
Dryden.

Half-witted. *adj.* Imperfectly furnished with understanding.

I would rather have trusted the refinement of our language, as to sound, to the judgement of the women than of *half-witted* poets.—*Swift.*

Jack had passed for a poor, well-meaning, *half-witted*, crack-brained fellow: people were strangely surprised to find him in such a roguery.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Hálfen. *adj.* Wanting half its due qualities

So perfect in that art was Paridel,
That he Malbecco's *halfen* eye did wile,
His *halfen* eye he wiled wondrous well.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 10, 5.

Hálfendeal. *adv.* Nearly half.

Now the humid night was farforth spent,
And heavenly lamps were *halfendeale* ybrente.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Hálfpart. *s. used as an interjection.* Equal share; halves.

A prize! a prize!—*Half-part*, mates! *half-part!*—*Shakespear, Pericles*, iv. 1.

Hálfscholar. *s.* One imperfectly learned.

We have many *half-scholars* now-a-days, and there is much confusion and inconsistency in the notions and opinions of some persons.—*Watts.*

Hálfseasover. *adj.* Half-drunk.

I am *half-seas-o'er* to death:
And since I must die once, I would be loth
To make a double work of what's half-finish'd.
Dryden.

Hálfsighted. *adj.* Seeing imperfectly; having weak discernment.

The officers of the king's household had need be provident, both for his honour and thrift: they must look both ways, else they are but *half-sighted.*—*Bacon.*

Hálfsphere. *s.* Hemisphere, which it translates.

Let night grow blacker with thy plots; and day,
At shewing but thy head forth, start away
From this *half-sphere.* *B. Jonson.*

Halfwáy. *adv.* In the middle.

Fearless he sees, who is with virtue crown'd,
The tempest rage, and hears the thunder sound;
Ever the same, let fortune smile or frown;
Serenely as he liv'd resigns his breath;
Meets destiny *half-way*, nor shrinks at death.
Granville.

Hálibut. *s.* [*holy* in its older form as in *halidom*; + *but* = flounder.] Native fish, akin to the turbots and flounders (buts), so called of the genus Hippoglossus.

In the afternoon, having three hours' calm, our people caught upwards of a hundred *halibuts*, some of which weighed a hundred pounds, and none less than twenty pounds.—*Cook and King's Voyage.*

Hálidom. *s.* Holy state (as an *adjuration*).
By my *hallidome*, quoth he,
Ye a great master are in your degree,
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.
By my *halidom*, I was fast asleep.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 2.

Háling. *verbal abs.* Act of one who hales; dragging by force; compulsion.
The beggarly help of *halings* and amercements.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government urged against Prelacy*, b. ii.

Hálituous. *adj.* [Lat. *halitus* = breath, vapour.] Vaporous. *Rare.*
We speak of the atmosphere as of a peculiar thin, and *halituous* liquor, much lighter than spirit of wine.—*Boyle.*

Hálkard. *s.* [see Hulk.] Coarse, vulgar person. *Rare.*
A *halkhard*, or person of low degree, proletarius.—*Withal, Dictionarie*, 268: ed. 1608.

Hall. *s.* [A.S. *heal.*]
1. Court of justice; as, Westminster Hall.
O lost too soon in yonder house or *hall*. *Pope.*
2. Public room of a corporation.
With expedition on the beadle call,
To summon all the company to the *hall*. *Garth.*
3. First large room of a house.
That light we see is burning in my *hall*.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.
Courtesy is sooner found in lowly sheds
With smoky rafters, than in tapestry *halls*
And courts of princes. *Milton, Comus*, 323.
4. Collegiate body in the universities.
No master or head of any college or *hall*, in either of the said universities, shall, on any occasion whatsoever, be absent from his college, or *hall*, above two months together.—*Prideaux, Life*, p. 223.
5. Construction *adjectival.* Manorhouse so called, because in it were held courts for the tenants.
Captain Sentry, my master's nephew, has taken possession of the *hall* house, and the whole estate.—*Addison.*
6. Construction *interjectional* = clear the room. *Obsolete.*
Then cry *a Hall, a Hall.—Ben Jonson, Tale of a Tub.*

Hállage. *s.* See extract.
Hallage [is] toll paid for goods or merchandize vended in a hall; and particularly applied to a fee or toll due for cloth, brought for sale to Blackwell Hall in London. Lords of fairs or markets are entitled to this fee.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Hallelújah. *s.* [Hebrew.] Song of thanksgiving.
Then shall thy saints ...
Unfeigned *hallelujahs* to thee sing,
Hymns of high praise.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 743.
Singing those devout hymns and heavenly anthems, in which the church militant seems ambitious to emulate the triumphant, and echo back the solemn praises and *hallelujahs* of the celestial choirs.—*Boyle.*

Hállier. *s.* Occupant of a hall (in its fourth sense).
The students also that remaine in them are called hostelers or *halliers*.—*Holinshed, Description of England*, c. iii. Rich.

Hállmote. *s.* See extract.
Hallmote, or *Hallimote*, [is] that court among the Saxons which we now call a court-baron; and the etymology is from the meeting of the tenants of one *hall* or manor. The name is still kept up in several places in Herefordshire.... It hath been sometimes taken for a convention of citizens in their public hall where they hold their courts, and which was also called folcmote and *halmote*: but the word *halimote* is rather the lord's court held within the manor, in which the differences between the tenants were decided.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Halloó. *interj.* [Fr. *halle.*] Word of encouragement when dogs are let loose on their game.
Some popular chief,
More noisy than the rest, but cries *halloo*,
And, in a trice, the bellowing herd come out.
Dryden.

Hálloo. *v. n.* [Fr. *haller.*]
1. Cry halloo.
A cry more tunable
Was never *halloo'd* to, nor cheer'd with horn.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iv. 1.
2. Shout after, as an expression of contempt.
Country folks *hallooed* and houted after me, as the arrantest coward that ever shewed his shoulders to his enemy.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Hálloo. *v. a.*
1. Encourage with halloos.
If, whilst a boy, Jack ran from school,
Fond of his hunting-horn and pole,
Though gout and age his speed detain,
Old John *halloos* his hounds again. *Prior, Alma.*
2. Chase with shouts.
If I fly, Martius,
Halloo me like a hare. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, i. 8.
3. Call or shout to.
When we have found the king, he that first lights on him, *Halloo* the other.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, iii. 1.

Hállooing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who halloos; loud and vehement cry.
There are noises, huntings, shoutings, *hallooings*,
Amidst the brakes and furzes.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady.

Hállow. *v. a.* [A.S. *halgian.*] Consecrate; make holy.
Is't Cade that I have slain, that monstrous traitor?
Sword, I will *hallow* thee for this thy deed,
And hang thee o'er my tomb, when I am dead.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 10.
When we sanctify or *hallow* churches, it is only to testify that we make them places of public resort; that we invest God himself with them, and that we sever them from common uses.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Hállowed. *part. adj.* Made holy.
Then banish'd faith shall once again return,
And vestal fires in *hallow'd* temples burn. *Dryden.*
No satyr lurks within this *hallow'd* ground;
But nymphs and heroines, kings and gods abound.
Granville.

Hállowmass. *s.* Day of All Hallows, or All Saints, i.e. first day of November.
She came adorned hither like sweet May,
Sent back like *Hallowmas*, or short'st of day.
Shakespear, Richard II. v. 1.
One of the cross quarters of the year was computed in ancient writings from *Hallamas* to Candlemas.—*Cowell.*

Hallucinátion. *s.* [Lat. *hallucinatio, -onis.*] Mental illusion. For its special import in *Psychology* or *Mental Pathology*, see last extract.
A wasting of flesh, without cause, is frequently termed a bewitched disease; but questionless a mere *hallucination* of the vulgar.—*Harvey.*
This must have been the *hallucination* of the transcriber, who probably mistook the dash of the I for a T.—*Addison.*
False perceptions, without disease of the organs of sense, ... have been called illusions by some, and *hallucinations* by others. M. Esquirol proposes to confine the latter term to them; and he defines them to be sensations perceived at a time when there are no appropriate external objects to excite them in the organs of sense. ... Darwin supposes that *hallucinations* proceed from inflammation of the origin of the nerves of sensation; and M. Esquirol says that 'the false sensations of those subject to *hallucinations* are images and ideas reproduced by the memory, associated by the imagination, and personified by habit. A person in such a state converts the product of the understanding into a corporeal form; he dreams while he is awake; but in those who dream the ideas which were entertained while awake continue during sleep, whilst he who is in a delirium perfects his dream when waking.' ... Whatever may be the point of organic departure ... of *hallucinations*, they are lively or sad, capable of inspiring sentiments of benevolence, or of arming the hand of the maniac with an instrument of homicide.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Hálo. *s.* [Fr. *halo*; Gr. ἅλως.] Circle like the fringe of light which may often be seen round the margin of the moon, especially when full; luminous circle in general; glory as that round the head of the Saviour.
If the hail be a little flatted, the light transmitted may grow so strong, at a little less distance than that of twenty-six degrees, as to form a *halo* about the sun or moon; which *halo*, as often as the hailstones are duly figured, may be coloured.—*Sir I. Newton.*
I saw by reflection, in a vessel of stagnating water, three *halos*, crowns or rings of colours about the sun, like three little rainbows, concentrick to his body.—*Id.*

Háloid. *adj.* [Gr. ἅλς = salt + εἶδος = form.] Saltlike in the *chemical* sense of the word salt.
A fourth order of salts has been formed by Berzelius, comprising for the most part bi-elementary compounds which consist of a metal on one hand, and of chlorine, iodine, bromine, fluorine, and the radicals of the hydracids on the other.... The reader will at once perceive that these *haloid* salts, as bi-elementary compounds, differ in composition from other salts, and are analogous to oxides and sulphurets. But their characters are essentially those of the oxygen salts. Thus chloride of sodium, or sea-salt, is very similar in its properties to sulphate or nitrate of soda. Indeed, the generic term salt is taken from sea-salt.—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry*, p. 567: 1847.

Halse. *s.* [A.S. *heals.*] Neck. *Obsolete.*
Many a truer man than he has hanged up by the *halse*.—*Gammer Gurton's Needle.* (Nares by H. & W.)

Halse. *v. a.* Embrace.
Each other kissed glad,
And lovely *haulst*, from feare of treason free,
And plighted hands, for ever friends to be.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 3, 49.
Now will ye hear an ancient tale of old Bohemian lay?
It was a noble morringer in wedding-bed he lay.
He *halsed* and kissed his loving wife, that was as sweet as May,
And said 'Now, darling of my heart, attend the words I say.'
Sir W. Scott, Ballad of the Noble Morringer.

Hálsier. *s.* [Lat. *helciarius.*] Drawer. *Obsolete.*
Helciarius, a *halsier*, or he which haleth and draweth a ship or barge alongst the river by a rope; also he that draweth up burthens and packes into the ship.—*Nomenclator*: 1585. (Nares by H. and W.)

Halt. *v. n.* [A.S. *healt.*]
1. Limp; be lame.
And will she yet debase her eyes
On me, that *halt* and am misshapen thus?
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 2.
Spenser himself affects the obsolete,
And Sidney's verse *halts* ill on Roman feet.
Pope, Imitations of Horace.
2. Stop in a march.
I was forced to *halt* in this perpendicular march.—*Addison.*
On the road he [Eumenes] was seized with illness, the effect, it is said, of unusual intemperance at a banquet which he gave, as if to vie with Peucestes; he was obliged to *halt* for some days, in great danger, and remained so weak that he let himself be carried in a litter in the rear, while Peucestes and Antigenes commanded in his stead.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. lviii.
3. Hesitate; stand dubious; fail; falter.
How long *halt* ye between two opinions?—1 *Kings*, xviii. 21.

Halt. *adj.* Lame; crippled.
Bring in hither the poor, the maimed, the *halt*, and the blind.—*Luke*, xiv. 21.

Halt. *s.* [Fr. as in *fairhalt* = stop (make a stoppage) in march.] Stop in a march.
The heavenly bands
Down from a sky of jasper lighted now
In Paradise, and on a hill made *halt*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 208.
Scouts each coast light armed scour,
Each quarter, to descry the distant foe,
Where lodg'd, or whither fled, or if for fight
In motion, or in *halt*. *Ibid.* vi. 529.
Without any *halt* they marched between the two armies.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
He might have made a *halt* till his foot and artillery came up to him.—*Ibid.*
Two months were spent in the march from Ora to Pura, the capital of Gedrosia. The time seems great, compared with the direct distance, especially as the army was often forced to make very long marches from one station to another, and we hear of none but the ordinary *halts*.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. liv.

Hálter. *s.* One who halts.
Those *halters* between two religions think they can do their homage to the true God and to the false.—*Stokes, On the Prophets*, p. 412: 1659.

Hálter. *s.* [German, *halfter, halster, halter.*] Rope for special purposes.
a. Tethering, or confining, an animal.
Whom neither *halter* binds nor burthens charge.
Sandys.
b. For hanging malefactors.
He's fled, my lord, and all his pow'rs do yield;
And humbly thus, with *halters* on their necks,
Expect your highness' doom of life or death.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 9.
They were to die by the sword if they stood upon defence, and by the *halter* if they yielded; wherefore they made choice to die rather as soldiers than as dogs.—*Sir J. Hayward.*
Were I a drowsy judge, whose dismal note
Disgorgeth *halters*, as a juggler's throat
Doth ribands. *Cleaveland.*
He gets renown, who, to the *halter* near,
But narrowly escapes, and buys it dear.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

Hálter. *v. a.* Bind, tie, or catch, with a halter

Some that are tall, and some that are dwarfs,
Some that are *halter'd*, and some that wear scarfs.
B. Jonson, Masques.

He might have employed his time in the frivolous delights of catching moles and *haltering* frogs.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Hálting. *part adj.* Limping; lagging; stopping.

Here's a paper written in his hand;
A *halting* sonnet of his own pure brain,
Fashion'd to Beatrice.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, v. 4.

Thus inborn broils the factions would engage,
Or wars of exil'd heirs, or foreign rage,
Till *halting* vengeance overtook our age. *Dryden.*

Hálting. *verbal abs.* Act of one who halts; stopping.

All my familiars watched for my *halting*, saying, Peradventure he will be enticed, and we shall prevail against him.—*Jeremiah*, xx. 10.

Halve. *v. a.* Divide into two parts.

Our Nicholas, for I account him at least *halfed* between us, tells me that you have good means to know when —— will be in town.—*Sir H. Wotton, Letters, Remains*, p. 374: 1638.

Then, says he, the moon has strength enough; and is not yet *halved*.—*Stukely, Palæographia Sacra*, p. 66.

Hálver. *s.* One who halves, i. e. divides into half, or possesses half, of anything.

It would be more pleasing unto God, and commendable with men, if yourselves and such *halfers* in opinion, 'omnium horarum homines' for your private ends, would openly avow what covertly you conceal.—*Bishop Montague, Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 142.

Halves. *interj.* Expression by which anyone lays claim to an equal share.

Have you not seen how the divided dam
Runs to the summons of her hungry lamb?
But when the twin cries *halves*, she quits the first.
Cleaveland.

And he, who sees you stoop to th' ground,
Cries, *halves!* to every thing you've found.
Dr. Savage, Horace to Scæva, p. 32: 1730.

Hálving. *verbal abs.* See extract.

Halving [is] a method of joining timbers by letting them into each other. It is preferable to mortising, even where the timbers do not pass into each other, as they are less liable to be displaced by shrinking.—*Gwilt, Encyclopædia of Architecture*, Glossary.

Hályards. *s.* In *Navigation.* Ropes for hauling or haling in the sails.

The *halyards* and top bow-lines soon are gone.
Falconer, Shipwreck, canto ii.

Hálymote. *s.* See extract.

Halymote is properly a holy or ecclesiastical court: but there is a court in London, formerly held on the Sunday next before St. Thomas's Day, called the *halymote* or holy court, Curia Santimotûs, for regulating the bakers of the city.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Ham. *s.* [A.S. *ham.*]

1. Hip; hinder part of the thigh.

The *ham* was much relaxed; but there was some contraction remaining.—*Wiseman.*

2. Thigh of a hog salted.

Who has not learn'd, fresh sturgeon and *ham* pye
Are no rewards for want and infamy?
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. ii.

Hámadryad. *s.* [Gr. ἁμαδρυάς, -άδος; Lat. *hamadryas, -adis.*] Wood nymph.

The common opinion concerning the nymphs, whom the ancients called *hamadryads*, is more to the honour of trees than any thing yet mentioned: It was thought that the fate of these nymphs had so near a dependance on some trees, more especially oaks, that they lived and died together.—*Spectator*, no. 589.

The *hamadryad* or nymph, who must necessarily have perished with the tree, appeared to him the next day.—*Ibid.*

Hámate. *adj.* [Lat. *hamatus*, from *hamus* = hook.] Entangled; twisted together.

To explain cohesion by *hamate* atoms is accounted 'ignotum per ignotius.'—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 227.

Hámble. *v. a.* [A.S. *hamelan.*] See extract.

[To] *hamble* [or] *hammel* [is] to render dogs unfit for hunting by cutting their feet.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*

Hámbling. *s.* See extract.

Mênshaw says *hambling* of dogs is quasi *hamehalding*; i.e. keeping at home by paring their feet, so that they cannot take delight in running abroad. —*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*

Hames. *s.* See Heam.

Hámlet. *s.* [Fr. *humeau.*] Small village.

Within the self-same lordship, parish, or *hamlet*, lands have divers degrees of value.—*Bacon.*

He pitch'd upon the plain
His mighty camp, and when the day return'd,
The country wasted and the *hamlets* burn'd.
Dryden.

Hámleted. *adj.* Countrified; accustomed only to a hamlet.

He is properly and pitiedly to be counted alone that is illiterate, and unactively lives *hamletted* in some untravelled village of the duller country.—*Felltham, Resolves*, ii. 49.

Hámmer. *s.* [A.S. *hamer.*]

1. Instrument, consisting of a long handle and heavy head, with which anything is forged or driven.

The armourers,
With busy *hammers* closing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. chorus.

The stuff will not work well with a *hammer*.—*Bacon.*

It is broken not without many blows, and will break the best anvils and *hammers* of iron.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Every morning he rises fresh to his *hammer* and his anvils.—*South, Sermons.*

The smith prepares his *hammer* for the stroke.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

2. Anything destructive.

That renowned pillar of truth, and *hammer* of heresies, St. Augustine.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

Hámmer. *v. a.*

1. Beat with a hammer.

His bones the *hammer'd* steel in strength surpass.
Sandys.

This christal here.
That shines so clear,
And carries in its womb a little day,
Once *hammer'd* will appear
Impure as dust, as dark as clay.
J. Hall, Poems, p. 57: 1646.

2. Forge or form with a hammer.

Some *hammer* helmets for the fighting field.
Dryden.

Drudg'd like a smith, and on the anvil beat,
Till he had *hammer'd* out a vast estate. *Id.*

3. Work in the mind; contrive by intellectual labour.

Wilt thou still be *hammering* treachery,
To humble down thy husband and thyself?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. i. 2.

He was nobody that could not *hammer* out of his name an invention by this witcraft, and picture it accordingly.—*Camden.*

Some spirits, by whom they were stirred and guided in the name of the people, *hammer'd* up the articles.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

By this time Mr. Pryn's malice had *hammered* out something.—*Archbishop Laud, History of his Trial*, ch. xx.

Hámmer. *v. n.*

1. Work; be busy.

Nor need'st thou much importune me to that,
Whereon this month I have been *hammering*.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 3.

I have been studying how to compare
This prison where I live unto the world;
And, for because the world is populous,
And here is not a creature but myself,
I cannot do it; yet I'll *hammer* it out.
Id., Richard II. v. 5.

2. Be in agitation.

Vengeance is in my heart, death in my hand;
Blood and revenge are *hammering* in my head.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

Hámmercloth. *s.* [The derivation as given in the extract is no longer admitted; the true import of *hammer* being that which it bears in the compound Yellow-hammer, as the name of a bird. It is from the A.S. *hama* = skin.] Cloth, originally a skin, thrown over a coach-box. See extract.

Hammercloth [is] the cloth that covers a coach-box. The coachman formerly used to carry a *hammer*, pincers, a few nails, &c., in a leather pouch belonging to his box: and this *cloth* was used for the hiding or concealing of them from the public view.—*Pegge.*

Hámmerman. *s.* One who beats with a hammer at the forge.

Hard-handed and stiff ignorance, worthy a trowel or a *hammerman*.—*B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady.*

Hámmock. *s.* [Caribb. *amaca.*] Long net, suspended and swung; swinging bed.

Cotton for the making of *hamaccas*, which are Indian beds.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Discovery of Guiana*, p. 32: 1596.

The Brasilians call their beds *hamacas*; they are as a sheet laced at both ends; and so they sit rocking themselves in them.—*Sir R. Hawkins, Observations on a Voyage to the South Sea*, § 27.

The storm being over, they [sailors] commonly get into their beds or *hamacks*.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 6.

Prince Maurice of Nassau, who had been accustomed to *hammocks*, used them all his life.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Hámper. *s.* [L.Lat. *hanaperium.*] Large covered wicker basket.

Either as a spiritual food and victual in their tabernacles, *amperes*, hutches; or as a mysterie in their locked closets.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 255: 1616.

The Greek word, used by the translatour, doth properly signify a hutch, or *ampire* to put victuals in, or a chest to lock treasure in.—*Ibid.* p. 265.

What powder'd wigs! what flames and darts!
What *hampers* full of bleeding hearts! *Swift.*

Hámper. *v. a.*

1. Shackle; entangle, as in chains or nets.

O loose this frame, this knot of man untie!
That my free soul may use her wing,
Which now is pinion'd with mortality,
As an entangled, *hampered* thing. *Herbert.*

What was it but a lion *hampered* in a net!—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Wear under vizard-masks their talents,
And mother wits before their gallants;
Until they're *hamper'd* in the noose,
Too fast to dream of breaking loose.
Butler, Hudibras.

They *hamper* and entangle our souls, and hinder their flight upwards.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

But being now in the eleventh year of my residence, and, as I have said, my ammunition growing low, I set myself to study some art to trap and snare the goats, to see whether I could not catch some of them alive; and particularly, I wanted a she-goat great with young. For this purpose, I made snares to *hamper* them; and I do believe they were more than once taken in them; but my tackle was not good, for I had no wire, and I always found them broken, and my bait devoured. At length I resolved to try a pitfall.—*Defoe, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*

2. Ensnare; inveigle; catch with allurements.

She'll *hamper* thee, and dandle thee like a baby.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. i. 3.

3. Perplex; embarrass by many hindrances and troubles.

And when th' are *hamper'd* by the laws,
Release the lab'rers for the cause.
Butler, Hudibras.

At Dunbar there is a noble park, with a lodge, belonging to the duke of Roxburgh, where Oliver Cromwell had his head quarters, when Lesley, at the head of a Scotch army, took possession of the mountains in the neighbourhood, and *hampered* him in such a manner, that he would have been obliged to embark and get away by sea, had not the fanaticism of the enemy forfeited the advantage which they had obtained by their general's conduct.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphry Clinker.*

He [Leslie] was so *hampered* by the material tendencies of his time, that he could not bring himself to conceive heat as a purely super-sensual force, of which temperature was the external manifestation. —*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. v.

4. Specially applied to the derangement of machinery.

I *hampered* the lock of the library door, so that I might be secure of interrupting those who should resort thither.—*Life of a Lover*, vi. 264.

Hámper. *s.* Chain or fetter. *Obsolete.*

The swarthy smith spits in his buckshorne fist,
And bids the men bring out the five-fold twist,
His shackles, shacklockes, *hampers*, gives, and chains.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, b. i.

Hámster. *s.* [German.] Rodent animal so called, of the genus Cricetus; pouched rat.

The *hamster* is not much larger than the common rat, and has the same form of head and general physiognomy.... Notwithstanding ... they differ very essentially, and form very distinct sub-genera. ... The *hamster* is found in France only near the Lower Rhine; but is common in all the northern parts of Germany where the soil is suitable. The Canada *hamster* was first described and figured in the Linnean Transactions, and subsequently by Dr. Shaw in the General Zoology.... The Anomalous *hamster* (*Mus anomalus*, Thompson) must be considered also as placed conditionally only among the *hamsters* by the character of the cheek pouches.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal, by Griffiths.*

Hámstring. *s.* Tendon of the ham.

A strutting player, whose conceit
Lies in his *hamstring*, and doth think it rich
To hear the wooden dialogue, and sound
'Twixt his stretched footing and the scaffoldage.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

On the hinder side it is guarded with the two *hamstrings*.—*Wiseman*.

Hámstring. *v. a.* Lame by cutting the tendon of the ham; cripple.

His doctrine, referring all to an absolute decree, *hamstrings* all industry, and cuts off the sinews of men's endeavours towards salvation.—*Fuller, Holy State*, p. 82: 1648.

Hamstring'd behind, unhappy Gyges dy'd;
Then Phalaris is added to his side.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ix. 1026.

He defended himself desperately, and would have cut his way through them, had they not *hamstringed* his horse.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. v.

Hánaper. *s.* [L.Lat. *hanaperium*.] Treasury; exchequer. The clerk of the *hanaper* receives the fees due to the king for the seal of charters and patents.

The fines for all original writs were wont to be immediately paid into the *hanaper* of the Chancery.—*Bacon*.

Hanaper office [is] one of the offices so called belonging to the Court of Chancery. Writs relating to the business of the subject and their returns, were, according to the simplicity of the ancient times, kept in an hamper, *in hanaperio*; and the others, relating to such matters wherein the Crown is immediately or mediately concerned, in a little sack or bag; in parvâ bargâ; and hence has arisen the distinction of the *Hanaper* Office and Petty-bag Office, which both belong to the Common-law Court in Chancery.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary*

Hance. *s.* (generally *plural*.) See extracts.

1. In *Navigation*.

Hances [are] falls of the fife-rails placed on bannisters on the poop and quarter-deck down to the gangway.—*Harris*.

2. In *Architecture*.

Hances [are] the ends of elliptical arches; and these are the arches of smaller circles than the scheme, or middle part of the arch.—*Harris*.

The sweep of the arch will not contain above fourteen inches, and perhaps you must cement pieces to many of the courses in the *hance*, to make them long enough to contain fourteen inches.—*Moxon*.

Hance. *v. a.* ? Intoxicate.

I sweare by these contents ... I doe find myself sufficiently *hanced* ... and that whenever I shall happen to be *hanced* again I shall arm myself with the craft of a fox, the manners of a hogge, the wisdom of an asse, mixt with the civilte of a beare. This was the forme of the oath.—*Taylor*.

Hand. *s.* [A.S.]

1. Divided and terminal portion of the fore extremity, when adapted for holding or grasping.

They laid *hands* upon him, and bound him *hand* and *foot*.—*Knolles, History of the Turks*.

They *hand* in *hand*, with wandering steps and slow,
Through Eden took their solitary way.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 648.

That wonderful instrument the *hand*, was it made to be idle?—*Bishop Berkeley*.

2. Measure of four inches; i.e. the breadth of a hand, chiefly used in giving the height of horses.

3. Side, right or left.

For the other side of the court-gate, on this *hand*, and that *hand*, were hangings of fifteen cubits.—*Exodus*, xxxviii. 15.

4. Part; quarter; side.

It is allowed on all *hands*, that the people of England are more corrupt in their morals than any other nation this day under the sun.—*Swift*.

5. Rate; price.

Time is the measure of business; money of wares; business is bought at a dear *hand* where there is small dispatch.—*Bacon*.

6. Labour; act of the hand.

Alnaschar was a very idle fellow, that never would set his *hand* to any business during his father's life.—*Addison*.

I rather suspect my own judgement, than I can believe a fault to be in that poem, which lay so long under Virgil's correction, and had his last *hand* put to it.—*Id*.

7. Performance; power of performance.

Where are these porters,
These lazy knaves? Y'ave made a fine *hand!* fellows,
There's a trim rabble let in.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. v. 3.

He had a great mind to try his *hand* at a Spectator, and would fain have one of his writing in my works.—*Addison*.

A friend of mine has a very fine *hand* on the violin.—*Id*.

8. Manner of gathering or taking.

As her majesty hath received great profit, so may she, by a moderate *hand*, from time to time reap the like.—*Bacon*.

9. Workmanship; power or act of manufacturing or making.

An intelligent being, coming out of the *hands* of infinite perfection, with an aversion or even indifferency to be reunited with its author, the source of his utmost felicity, is such a shock and deformity in the beautiful analogy of things, as is not consistent with finite wisdom and perfection.—*Cheyne*.

10. Manner of acting or performing.

The master saw the madness rise;
His glowing cheeks, his ardent eyes;
And while he heav'n and earth defy'd,
Chang'd his *hand*, and check'd his pride.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast.

11. Agency; part in action.

God must have set a more than ordinary esteem upon that which David was not thought fit to have an *hand* in.—*South, Sermons*.

12. Discharge of duty.

Let it therefore be required on both parts, at the *hands* of the clergy, to be in meanness of estate like the apostles; at the *hands* of the laity, to be as they who lived under the apostles.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

13. Reach; nearness: (as, *at hand*, within reach, near, approaching).

The sight of his mind was like some sights of eyes: rather strong *at hand* than to carry afar off.—*Bacon*.

It is not probable that any body should effect that at a distance, which nearer *hand* it cannot perform.—*Sir T. Browne*.

When mineral or metal is to be generated, nature needs not to have *at hand* salt, sulphur, and mercury.—*Boyle*.

14. State of being in preparation: (with *in*).

Where is our usual manager of mirth?
What revels are *in hand*? Is there no play,
To ease the anguish of a torturing hour?
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. i.

15. State of being in present agitation: (with *in*).

I look'd upon her with a soldier's eye;
That lik'd, but had a rougher task *in hand*
Than to drive liking to the name of war.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, i. 1.

It is indifferent to the matter *in hand* which way the learned shall determine of it.—*Locke*.

16. Cards held at a game.

There was never an *hand* drawn, that did double the rest of the habitable world, before this.—*Bacon*.

17. That which is used in opposition to another.

He would dispute,
Confute, change *hands*, and still confute.
Butler, Hudibras.

18. Scheme of action.

Consult of your own ways, and think which *hand* Is best to take. *B. Jonson.*

They who thought they could never be secure except the king were first at their mercy, were willing to change the *hand* in carrying on the war.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*.

19. Advantage; gain; superiority.

The French king, supposing to make his *hand* by those rude ravages in England, broke off his treaty of peace, and proclaimed hostility.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

20. Competition; contest.

She in beauty, education, blood,
Holds *hand* with any princess in the world.
Shakespear, King John, ii. 2.

21. Transmission; conveyance; agency of conveyance.

All Israel mourned for him, according to the word of the Lord, which he spake by the *hand* of his servant Ahijah the prophet.—1 *Kings*, xiv. 18.

22. Possession; power.

Sacraments serve as the moral instruments of God to that purpose; the use whereof is in our *hands*, the effect in his.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

And though you war like petty wrangling states,
You're in my *hand*; and when I bid you cease,
You shall be crush'd together into peace. *Dryden.*

Between the landlord and tenant there must be a quarter of the revenue of the land constantly in their *hands*.—*Locke*.

It is fruitless to learn a language, which one may guess by his temper he will wholly neglect, as soon as an approach to manhood setting him free from a governour, shall put him into the *hands* of his own inclination.—*Id*.

Vectigales Agri were lands taken from the enemy, and distributed amongst the soldiers, or left in the *hands* of the proprietors under the condition of certain duties.—*Arbuthnot*.

23. Pressure of the bridle.

Hollow men, like horses hot at *hand*,
Make gallant show and promise of their mettle.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iv. 2.

24. Method of government; discipline; restraint.

Menelaus bare an heavy *hand* over the citizens, having a malicious mind against his countrymen.—2 *Maccabees*, v. 23.

He kept a strict *hand* on his nobility, and chose rather to advance clergymen and lawyers.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

However strict a *hand* is to be kept upon all desires of fancy, yet in recreation fancy must be permitted to speak.—*Locke*.

25. Influence; management.

Flattery, the dang'rous nurse of vice,
Got *hand* upon his youth, to pleasures bent. *Daniel.*

26. That which performs the office of a hand in pointing.

The body, though it moves, yet not changing perceivable distance with other bodies, as fast as the ideas of our own minds do naturally follow one another, the thing seems to stand still; as is evident in the *hands* of clocks and shadows of sun-dials.—*Locke*.

27. Agent; person employed; manager.

The wisest prince, if he can save himself and his people from ruin, under the worst administration, what may not his subjects hope for when he changeth *hands*, and maketh use of the best?—*Swift*.

28. Giver and receiver.

This tradition is more like to be a notion bred in the mind of man, than transmitted from *hand* to *hand* through all generations.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

29. Actor; workman; soldier; sailor.

The nurse of time and everlasting fame,
That warlike *hands* ennoblest with immortal name.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 11, 5.

Your wrongs are known: impose but your commands,
This hour shall bring you twenty thousand *hands*.
Dryden.

Demetrius appointed the painter guards, pleased that he could preserve that *hand* from the barbarity and insolence of soldiers.—*Id*.

A dictionary containing a natural history requires too many *hands*, as well as too much time, ever to be hoped for.—*Locke*.

All *hands* aloft, aloft, let English valour shine;
Let fly a culverin, the signal of the line;
Let every *hand* supply his gun!
Follow me,
And you'll see,
That the battle will be soon begun.
Song on the Sea-fight in 1692.

30. Catch or reach without choice.

The men of Israel turned again upon the children of Benjamin, and smote ... as well the men of every city as the beast, and all that came to *hand*.—*Judges*, xx. 48.

A sweaty reaper from his tillage brought
First fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf,
Uncull'd as came to *hand*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 436.

31. Form or cast of writing.

Here is th' indictment of the good lord Hastings,
Which in a set *hand* fairly is engross'd;
Eleven hours I've spent to write it over.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 5.

Solyman shewed him his own letters intercepted, asking him if he knew not that *hand*, if he knew not that seal?—*Knolles, History of the Turks*.

Being discovered by their knowledge of Mr. Cowley's *hand*, I happily escaped.—*Sir J. Denham*.

If my debtors do not keep their day,
Deny their *hands*, and then refuse to pay,
I must attend. *Dryden.*

Whether men write court or Roman *hand*, or any other, there is something peculiar in every one's writing.—*Cockburn*.

The way to teach to write, is to get a plate graved with the characters of such *hand* you like.—*Locke*.

I present these thoughts in an ill *hand*; but scholars are bad penmen: we seldom regard the mechanick part of writing.—*Felton, Dissertation on reading the Classicks*.

They were wrote on both sides, and in a small *hand*.—*Arbuthnot*.

At hand. Act of giving or presenting; close.

Let Tamar dress the meat in my sight, that I may eat it *at* her *hand*.—2 *Samuel*, xiii. 5.

Nor swords *at hand*, nor hissing darts afar,
Are doom'd t'avenge the tedious bloody war.
Dryden.

To-night the poet's advocate I stand,
And he deserves the favour *at* my *hand*. *Addison.*

Bear in hand. Keep in expectation; elude.

A rascally yea forsooth knave, to *bear* a gentleman *in hand*, and then stand upon security.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* i. 2.

Be hand in glove. Be intimate and familiar; suit one another.

Our author is here *hand in glove* with Providence.—*Burdon, On Pursuits of Literature*, i. 47.

From hand to mouth. As want requires.

In matter of learning, many of us are fain to be day-labourers, and to live *from hand to mouth*.

being not able to lay up any thing.—*Bishop Reynolds. On the Passions*, ch. xxxvii.

They, good people,
Have but *from hand to mouth*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Mad Lover.

I can get bread *from hand to mouth*, and make even at the year's end.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Hand over head. Negligently; rashly; without seeing what one does.

So many strokes of the alarum bell of fear and awaking to other nations, and the facility of the titles, which, *hand over head*, have served their turn, doth ring the peal so much the louder.—*Bacon.*

A country fellow got an unlucky tumble from a tree: Thus 'tis, says a passenger, when people will be doing things *hand over head*, without either fear or wit.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Hand to hand. Close fight.

In single opposition, *hand to hand*,
He did confound the best part of an hour.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. i. 3.

He issues, ere the fight, his dread command,
That slings afar, and poniards *hand to hand*,
He banish'd from the field.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 506.

Hand in and out. See extract.

Hand in and out is the name of an unlawful game now disused and prohibited by statute 17 Edw. 4. c. 2.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Hand in hand. In union; conjointly.

Had the sea been Marlborough's element, the war had been bestowed there, to the advantage of the country, which would then have gone *hand in hand* with his own.—*Swift.*

Hand in hand. Fit; pat.

As fair and as good, a kind of *hand in hand* comparison, had been something too fair and too good for any lady in Britany.—*Shakespear, Cymbeline*, i. 5.

In hand. Ready payment with respect to the receiver.

Of which offer the bassa accepted, receiving *in hand* one year's tribute.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

These two must make our duty very easy; a considerable reward *in hand*, and the assurance of a far greater recompence hereafter.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

No hand. Terms; conditions; rate.

Would you have any man without exception to take upon him the office of a schoolmaster?—No, on *no hand*.—*Stubbs, Anatomy of Abuses*, pt. ii. sign. D. 4: 1583.

With simplicity admire and accept the mystery; but at *no hand* by pride, ignorance, interest, or vanity, wrest it to ignoble senses.—*Jeremy Taylor, Worthy Communicant.*

Employment and high place should become our greatest fear and terror, but at *no hand* our choice.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*

Off hand. [two words.] See Offhand (one word and a compound).

When a statesman wants a day's defence,
Or envy holds a whole week's war with sense,
Or simple pride for flatt'ry makes demands,
May dunce by dunce be whistled *off* my *hands*.
Pope, Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot.

On hand. Under care.

Jupiter had a farm a long time *upon* his *hands*, for want of a tenant to come up to his price.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Take in hand. Attempt; undertaking.

Out of them you dare *take in hand* to lay open the original of such a nation.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

To hand: (with *make*). Fit.

His power reaches no farther than to compound and divide the materials that are *made to* his *hand*; but can do nothing towards the making or destroying one atom of what is already in being.—*Locke.*

Many, whose greatness and fortune were not *made to* their *hands*, had sufficient qualifications and opportunities of rising to these high posts.—*Addison.*

Hand. *v. a.*

1. Give or transmit with the hand.

Judas was not far off, not only because he dipped in the same dish, but because he was so near that our Saviour could *hand* the sop unto him.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*

I have been shewn a written prophecy that is *handed* among them with great secrecy.—*Addison.*

2. Guide or lead by the hand.

Angels did *hand* her up, who next God dwell.
Donne.

By safe and insensible degrees he will pass from a boy to a man, which is the most hazardous step in life: this therefore should be carefully watched, and a young man with great diligence *handed* over it.—*Locke.*

3. Seize; lay hands on.

Let him, that makes but trifles of his eyes,
First *hand* me: on mine own accord, I'll off.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

4. Manage; move with the hand.

'Tis then that with delight I rove
Upon the boundless depth of love:
I bless my chains, I *hand* my oar,
Nor think on all I left on shore.
Prior.

5. Transmit in succession, with *down*; deliver from one to another.

They had not only a tradition of it in general, but even of several the most remarkable particular accidents of it likewise, which they *handed downwards* to the succeeding ages.—*Woodward.*

I know no other way of securing these monuments, and making them numerous enough to be *handed down* to future ages.—*Addison.*

Arts and sciences consist of scattered theorems and practices, which are *handed* about amongst the masters, and only revealed to the 'filii artis,' till some great genius appears, who collects these disjointed propositions, and reduces them into a regular system.—*Arbuthnot.*

6. Link hands.

Into their inmost bower
Handed they went. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 738.

Hand. *v. n.* Go hand in hand; cooperate with.

I hitherto have liv'd an ill example,
And, as your captain, led you on to mischief;
But now will truly labour, that good men
May say hereafter of me, to my glory,
(Let but my power and means *hand* with my will,)
His good endeavours did weigh down his ill.
Massinger, Renegado.

Hándball. *s.* Game at ball so called.

A custom by no means unlike the playing at *handball* for a tanzy-cake, the winning of which depends chiefly upon swiftness of foot.—*Brand, Observations on Popular Antiquities.*

Hándbarrow. *s.* Frame on which anything is carried by the hands of two men, without wheeling on the ground.

A *handbarrow*, wheelbarrow, shovel and spade.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Set the board whereon the hive standeth on a *handbarrow*, and carry them to the place you intend.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Hándbell. *s.* Bell rung by the hand: (as opposed to one with bellropes).

The strength of the percussion is a principal cause of the loudness or softness of sounds; as in ringing of a *handbell* harder or softer.—*Bacon.*

Hándbow. *s.* Bow drawn by the hand: (as opposed to crossbow).

Thus endeth the lives of these good yemen;
God send them eternal blysse:
And all, that with a *handbowe* shoteth,
That of heven they never mysse.
Old Ballad of Adam Bell.

Hándbreadth. *s.* Space equal to the breadth of the hand; palm.

A border of an *handbreadth* round about.—*Exodus*, xxv. 25.

Behold, thou hast made my days as an *handbreadth*; and mine age is as nothing before thee.—*Psalms*, xxxix. 5.

The eastern people determined their *handbreadth* by the breadth of barley corns, six making a digit, and twenty-four a *hand's breath*.—*Arbuthnot.*

Hándcuff. *s.* Manacle.

Hándcuff. *v. a.* Manacle; fasten by the hands.

If he cannot carry an ox, like Milo, he will not, like Milo, be *handcuffed* in the oak, by attempting to rend it.—*Hay, Essay on Deformity*, p. 26: 1754.

Hánder. *s.* One who hands anything over to another; transmitter; conveyer in succession. *Rare.*

They would assume, with wond'rous art,
Themselves to be the whole, who are but part,
Of that vast frame the church; yet grant they were
The *handers* down, can they from thence infer
A right t' interpret? Or would they alone,
Who brought the present, claim it for their own?
Dryden, Religio Laici, 357.

Hándfast. *s.* Hold; custody; power of keeping. *Rare.*

If that shepherd be not in *handfast*, let him fly.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

Can it be, that this most perfect creature,
This image of his Maker, well-squar'd man,
Should leave the *handfast* that he had of grace,
To fall into a woman's easy arms?
Beaumont and Fletcher, Woman-Hater.

Hándfast. *adj.* Fast, as by contract; firm in adherence. *Obsolete.*

A vyrgine made *handfast* to Christ.—*Bale, English Votary*, pt. i. fol. 63. b.

Hándfast. *v. a. Obsolete.*

1. Betroth.

If a damsel that is a virgin be *handfasted* to any man, [betrothed, present version.]—*Deuteronomy*, xxii. 23: *Coverdale's Translation.*

Every man must esteeme the person to whom he is *handfasted* none otherwyse than for his ewhe spouse.—*Cristen State of Matrimony*, fol. 43. b. 1543.

2. Join together solemnly by the hand; complete the ceremony of marriage.

Auspices were those that *handfasted* the married couple; that wished them good luck; that took care for the dowry.—*B. Jonson, Notes on his Masques at Court.*

3. Oblige by duty; bind.

We list not to *handfast* ourselves to God Almighty, to make ourselves over to him by present deed of gift; but would fain, forsooth, bequeath ourselves to him a legacy in our last will and testament.—*Archbishop Sancroft, Sermon on the Fire of London*, 1666.

Hándfasting. *verbal abs.* Marriage contract; agreement; engagement.

After the *handfastynge* and makyng of the contracte, the churchgoyng and weddyng shuld not be differred to longe.—*Cristen State of Matrimony*, fol. 43. b.

Hándful. *s.*

1. As much as the hand can gripe or contain.

Others, taking *handfuls* of dust that was next at hand, cast them altogether upon Lysimachus.—2 *Maccabees*, iv. 41.

I saw a country gentleman at the side of Rosamond's pond, pulling a *handful* of oats out of his pocket, and gathering the ducks about him.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

2. Palm; hand's breadth; four inches.

Take one vessel of silver and another of wood, each full of water, and knap the tongs together about an *handful* from the bottom, and the sound will be more resounding from the vessel of silver than that of wood.—*Bacon.*

The peaceful scabbard where it dwelt,
The rancour of its edge had felt;
For of the lower end two *handful*
It had devour'd, it was so manful.
Butler, Hudibras.

Poor Sydenham's horse stumbled, and fell upon him, and broke his thigh-bone about a *handful* above the knee.—*Lord Clarendon, State Letters*, ii. 345.

3. Small number or quantity.

He could not, with such a *handful* of men, and without cannon, propose reasonably to fight a battle.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

4. As much as can be done.

Being in possession of the town, they had their *handful* to defend themselves from firing.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Hándgallop. *s.* Slow easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle to hinder increase of speed.

Ovid, with all his sweetness, has as little variety of numbers and sound as he: he is always upon a *handgallop*, and his verse runs upon carpet ground.—*Dryden.*

Hándgun. *s.* Gun wielded by the hand.

Guns have names given them, some from serpents or ravenous birds, as culverines or colubrines, others in other respects, as cannons, demicannons, *handguns*, and muskets.—*Camden.*

Hándicraft. *s.*

1. Manual occupation; work performed by the hand.

Particular members of convents have excellent mechanical geniuses, and divert themselves with painting, sculpture, architecture, gardening, and several kinds of *handicrafts*.—*Addison.*

2. Men who live by manual labour.

The covetous father now includes the night,
And covenants thou shalt teach by candle-light,
When puffing smiths, and ev'ry painful trade
Of *handicrafts*, in peaceful beds are laid.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, sat. vii.

The nurseries for children of ordinary gentlemen and *handicrafts* are managed after the same manner.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

Hándicraftsman. *s.* One employed in handicraft.

O miserable age! virtue is not regarded in *handicraftsmen*.—*Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II.* iv. 2.

He has simply the best wit of any *handicraftsman* in Athens.—*Id., Midsummer-Night's Dream*, iv. 2.

The principal bulk of the vulgar natives are tillers of the ground, free servants, and *handicraftsmen*; as smiths, masons, and carpenters.—*Bacon.*

The profaneness and ignorance of *handicraftsmen*, small traders, servants, and the like, are to a degree very hard to be imagined greater.—*Swift.*

Hándiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Handy: (in *composition* in the extract).

Ungraceful attitudes and actions, and a certain left-*handiness* (if I may use that word) loudly proclaim low education, and low company. — *Lord Chesterfield.*

Hándiwork. *s.* Work of the hand; product of labour; manufacture.

In general they are not repugnant unto the natural will of God, which wisheth to the works of his own hands, in that they are his own *handiwork*, all happiness; although perhaps, for some special cause in our own particular, a contrary determination have seemed more convenient.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

As proper men as ever trod upon neats-leather have gone upon my *handiwork.*—*Shakespear, Julius Cæsar*, i. 1.

The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his *handiwork.*—*Psalms*, xix. 1.

He parted with the greatest blessing of human nature for the *handiwork* of a taylor.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Hándkerchief. *s.* Piece of silk or linen used to wipe the face, or cover the neck.

She found her sitting in a chair, in one hand holding a letter, in the other her *handkerchief*, which had lately drunk up the tears of her eyes.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

He was torn to pieces with a bear: this avouches the shepherd's son, who has not only his innocence, but a *handkerchief* and rings of his, that Paulina knows.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

The Romans did not make use of *handkerchiefs*, but of the lacinia or border of the garment, to wipe their face.—*Arbuthnot.*

Hándlanguage. *s.* Talking with fingers.

Because the conveniency of writing cannot always be in readiness; neither yet though it could, is it so proper a medium of interpretation, between persons present face to face, as a *hand-language*; it will therefore be necessary to teach the dumb scholar a finger-alphabet.—*Dalgarno, Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor*, p. 73.

Hándle. *v. a.*

1. Touch; feel with the hand.

The bodies which we daily *handle* make us perceive, that whilst they remain between them, they hinder the approach of the parts of our hands that press them.—*Locke.*

2. Manage; wield.

That fellow *handles* his bow like a crowkeeper.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, iv. 6.

3. Make familiar to the hand by frequent touching.

An incurable shyness is the general vice of the Irish horses, and is hardly ever seen in Flanders, because the hardness of the winters forces the breeders there to house and *handle* their colts six months every year.—*Sir W. Temple.*

4. Treat; mention in writing or talk.

He left nothing fitting for the purpose
Untouch'd, or slightly *handled* in discourse.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 7.

Her eyes, her hair, her cheek, her gait, her voice,
Thou *handlest* in thy discourse.
Id., Troilus and Cressida, i. 1.

Leaving to the author the exact *handling* of every particular, and labouring to follow the rules of abridgement.—2 *Maccabees*, ii. 31.

Of a number of other like instances we shall speak more, when we *handle* the communication of sounds. —*Bacon.*

By Guidus Ubaldus, in his treatise for the explication of this instrument, the subtleties of it are largely and excellently *handled.*—*Bishop Wilkins, Dædalus.*

In an argument, *handled* thus briefly, everything cannot be said.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

5. Deal with; practise.

They that *handle* the law know me not.—*Jeremiah*, ii. 8.

6. Treat well or ill.

Talbot, my life, my joy, again return'd!
How wert thou *handled*, being prisoner?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 4.

They were well enough pleased to be rid of an enemy that had *handled* them so ill.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

7. Practise upon; transact with.

Pray you, my lord, give me leave to question; you shall see how I'll *handle* her.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

Hándle. *s.*

1. Part of anything by which it is held in the hand; haft.

No hand of blood and bone
Can gripe the sacred *handle* of our sceptre,
Unless he do profane, steal, or usurp.
Shakespear, Richard II. iii. 3.

Fortune turneth the *handle* of the bottle, which is easy to be taken hold of; and after the belly, which is hard to grasp.—*Bacon.*

There is nothing but hath a double *handle*, or at least we have two hands to apprehend it.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

A carpenter, that had got the iron work of an axe, begged only so much wood as would make a *handle* to it.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Of bone the *handles* of my knives are made.
Yet no ill taste from thence affects the blade,
Or what I carve; nor is there ever left
Any unsav'ry haut-goust from the heft. *Dryden.*

A beam there was, on which a beechen pail
Hung by the *handle* on a driven nail. *Id.*

2. That of which use is made.

They overturned him in all his interests by the sure but fatal *handle* of his own good nature.—*South, Sermons.*

Hándless. *adj.* Without a hand.

Speak, my Lavinia, what accursed hand
Hath made thee *handless?*
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, iii. 1.

His mangled myrmidons,
Noseless, *handless*, hackt and clipt, come to him,
Crying on Hector. *Id., Troilus and Cressida*, v. 5.

The *handless*, feetless corpses of their fellow-countrymen.—*Fuller, Holy War*, p. 196.

Hándling. *s.* [A.S. *handlung.*]

1. Touch.

I'll have no touches therefore,
Nor takings by the arms, nor tender circles
Cast 'bout the waist, but all be done at distance:
Love is brought up with those soft migniard *handlings*;
His pulse lies in the palm.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass.

2. Cunning; trick.

Through his fine *handling*, and his cleanly play,
He all those royal signs had stolen away.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.

Hándmaid. *s.* Waiting maid; female servant; subordinate attendant or minister.

Brave Burgundy, undoubted hope of France!
Stay, let thy humble *handmaid* speak to thee.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 3.

She gave the knight great thanks in little speech,
And said she would his *handmaid* poor remain.
Fairfax.

I will never set politicks against ethicks, especially for that true ethicks are but as a *handmaid* to divinity and religion.—*Bacon.*

Heaven's youngest-teemed star
Hath fix'd her polish'd car,
Her sleeping Lord with *handmaid* lamp attending.
Milton, Ode on the Nativity, 242.

Love led them on; and faith, who knew them best,
Thy *handmaids*, clad them o'er with purple beams
And azure wings, that up they flew so drest,
And spake the truth of thee on glorious themes
Before the judge. *Id., Sonnets*, xiv. 10.

Those of my family their master slight,
Grown despicable in my *handmaid's* sight. *Sandys.*

By viewing Nature, Nature's *handmaid*, Art,
Makes mighty things from small beginnings grow;
Thus fishes first to shipping did impart,
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow.
Dryden.

Since he had placed his heart upon wisdom, health, wealth, victory and honour should always wait on her as her *handmaids.*—*Addison.*

Then criticism the muse's *handmaid* prov'd,
To dress her charms, and make her more belov'd.
Pope, Essay on Criticism.

Hándmaiden. *s.* Handmaid.

He hath regarded the low estate of his *handmaiden.*—*Luke*, i. 48.

Hándmill. *s.* Mill moved by the hand.

Oft the drudging ass is driv'n with toil;
Returning late, and loaden home with gain
Of barter'd pitch, and *handmills* for the grain.
Dryden.

Hándsails. *s.* Sails managed by the hand.

The seamen will neither stand to their *handsails*, nor suffer the pilot to steer.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Hándsaw. *s.* Saw manageable by the hand.

My buckler cut through and through, and my sword hack'd like a *handsaw.*—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 4.

To perform this work, it is necessary to be provided with a strong knife and a small *handsaw.*—*Mortimer.*

Hándsaw. *s.* See Heronshaw.

Hándsel. *s.* First act of using anything; first act of sale; earnest.

The custom was to give the cup empty, but Alexander giveth it to thee full of wine with good *handsell.*—*Sir T. Elyot, Governour*, fol. 116. b.

The apostles term it the pledge of our inheritance, and the *hansel* or earnest of that which is to come. —*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Thou art joy's *hansel*; heav'n lies flat in thee,
Subject to every mounter's bended knee. *Herbert.*

Hándsel. *v. a.* Use or do anything the first time.

In timorous deer he *hansels* his young paws,
And leaves the rugged bear for firmer claws.
Cowley.

I'd show you
How easy 'tis to die, by my example,
And *handsel* fate before you. *Dryden.*

[From *handsal*, a contract, were named the *Hansalsstadir*, the Hanse Towns, a confederation of towns on the Baltic and North Sea united by mutual agreement for the security of trade. From this original the term *hanse* was applied in a more general sense to a mercantile corporation. French, *Hanse*, a company, society, or corporation of merchants (for so it signifies in the book of ordonnances of Paris); also an association with, or the freedom of, the Hanse, also the fee or fine which is paid for that freedom; *hanser*, to make free of a civil company or corporation. German, *hanseln*, to hansel, to initiate a novice. (Küttner.) Here it will be observed we apparently get back to the original form of the word, although the second syllable of the German verb is the usual frequentative termination, and not the element *sell*, signifying to deliver, in the original expression.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Hándsmooth. *adv.* With dexterity; with readiness.

If we can but come off well here, we shall carry on the rest *handsmooth.*—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 20: 1660.

Hándsome. *adj.*

1. Ready; gainly; convenient.

For a thief it is so *handsome*, as it may seem it was first invented for him.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

2. Beautiful with dignity; graceful.

A great man entered by force into a peasant's house, and, finding his wife very *handsome*, turned the good man out of his dwelling.—*Addison.*

3. Elegant; graceful.

That easiness and *handsome* address in writing is hardest to be attained by persons bred in a meaner way.—*Felton.*

4. Ample; liberal: (as, 'a *handsome* fortune').

5. Generous; noble: (as, 'a *handsome* action').

Hándsome. *v. a.* Render handsome. *Rare.*

Him . . . all repute
For his device in *handsoming* a suit;
To judge of lace [he hath] the best conceit.
Donne.

Hándsomely. *adv.* In a handsome manner.

1. Conveniently; dexterously.

Under it he may cleanly convey any fit pillage that cometh *handsomely* in his way.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

When the kind nymph, changing her faultless shape,
Becomes unhandsome, *handsomely* to 'scape.
Waller.

2. Beautifully; gracefully.

His eyes were clear, and white, and full set, like a diamond or precious stone in a ring; neither too much depressed, nor too prominent; but *handsomely* filling the sockets.—*Bishop Patrick, Paraphrases and Commentaries on the Old Testament, Ecclesiastes*, v. 12.

3. Elegantly; neatly.

A carpenter, after he hath sawn down a tree, hath wrought it *handsomely*, and made a vessel thereof.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, xiii. 11.

4. Liberally; generously.

I am finding out a convenient place for an almshouse, which I intend to endow very *handsomely* for a dozen superannuated husbandmen.—*Addison.*

Hándsomeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Handsome; beauty; grace; elegance.

Accompanying her mourning garments with a doleful countenance, yet neither forgetting *handsomeness* in her mourning garments, nor sweetness in her doleful countenance.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

For *handsomeness'* sake, it were good you hang the upper glass upon a nail.—*Bacon.*

In clothes, cheap *handsomeness* doth bear the bell. *Herbert.*

Persons of the fairer sex like that *handsomeness* for which they find themselves to be the most liked. —*Boyle.*

Hándspike. *s.* Wooden lever used in turning the capstan of an anchor.

The handle of the *handspike* is smooth, round, and somewhat taper; the other end is squared to fit the holes in the head of the capstan or windlass. —*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Hándstaff. *s.* Javelin.

The bows, and the arrows, and the *handstaves*, [in the margin, javelins,] and the spears. —*Ezekiel*, xxxix. 9.

Hándtimber. *s.* Underwood.

Fell *hand-timber* from the full to the change.—*Husbandman's Practice*: 1664. (Nares, by H. & W.)

Hándwhile. *s.* Occasion. *Rare.*

Thou seemste, quoth the spider, a costerde-monger,
Conscience every *handwhile* thou dost cry.
Heywood, Spider and Fly: 1556.
(Nares, by H. & W.)

Hándworm. *s.* See Itch.

All the world is in comparison for greatnesse to the heavens as a *hand-worme* or a nit may be compared to the world.—*Taylor.* (Nares, by H. & W.)

Handwríting. *s.*

1. Cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand.

That you beat me at the mart, I have your hand to show;
If the skin were parchment, and the blows you gave me ink,
Your own *handwriting* would tell you what I think.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, iii. 1.

To no other cause than the wise providence of God can be referred the diversity of *handwritings.* —*Cockburn.*

2. Any writing.

A *handwriting*, unknown to the magicians, troubleth the king.—*Daniel*, iv. contents of chapter.

Hándy. *adj.*

1. Ready; dexterous; skilful.

They may be encountered with *handy* stroke of syllogism, or enthymematical conclusion.—*Tooker, Fable of the Church*, p. 63: 1604.

She stript the stalks of all their leaves; the best
She cull'd, and them with *handy* care she drest.
Dryden.

2. Convenient; ready to the hand.

The strike-block is a plane shorter than the jointer, and is more *handy* than the long jointer.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Hándyblow. *s.* Stroke inflicted by the hand; act of hostility.

By whose means the matter came to *handie-blows.* —*Harmar, Translation of Beza's Sermons*, p. 162: 1587.

They were but few, yet they would easily overthrow the great numbers of them, if ever they came to *handy-blows.*—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Both battles join, and fall to *handy-blows.*
Kyd, Spanish Tragedy.

Both parties now were drawn so close,
Almost to come to *handy-blows.*
Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 489.

Hándydandy. *s.* Play in which children change hands and places; or in which something is shaken between two hands, and then a guess is made as to which hand it is retained in.

See how yond justice rails upon yond simple thief! Hark in thine ear: change places, and *handydandy*, which is the justice, which is the thief? —*Shakespear, King Lear*, iv. 6.

Neither cross and pile, nor ducks and drakes, are quite so ancient as *handydandy.* — *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Hándygripe. *s.* Seizure by the hand or paw.

The mastiffs, charging home,
To blows and *handy-gripes* were come.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 3. 79.

Hándystroke. *s.* Blow inflicted by the hand.

When we came to *handystrokes*, as often
As I lent blows, so often I gave wounds.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Laws of Candy.

Hang. *v. a.* pret. and past part. *hung.* [A.S. *hon*, from *hangan.*]

1. Suspend; fasten in such a manner as to be sustained not below, but above.

Strangely visited people,
All swoln and ulcerous, pitiful to the eye,
The mere despair of surgery, he cures;
Hanging a golden stamp about their necks,
Put on with holy prayers.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

His great army is utterly ruined, he himself slain in it, and his head and right hand cut off, and *hung* up before Jerusalem.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Place without any solid support.

Thou all things hast of nothing made,
That *hung'st* the solid earth in fleeting air,
Vein'd with clear springs, which ambient seas repair.
Sandys.

3. Choke and kill by suspending by the neck, so that the ligature intercepts the breath and circulation.

Achitophel . . . *hanged* himself, and died.—2 *Samuel*, xvii. 23.

He hath commission from thy wife and me
To *hang* Cordelia in the prison.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3.

Hanging supposes human soul and reason;
This animal's below committing treason:
Shall he be *hang'd*, who never could rebel?
That's a preferment for Achitophel.
Dryden, Absalom and Achithophel, pt. ii. 433.

4. Display; show aloft.

Hang out our banners on the outward walls.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 5.

5. Let fall below the proper situation; decline.

There is a wicked man that *hangeth* down his head sadly; but inwardly he is full of deceit.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xix. 26.

The beauties of this place should mourn;
The immortal fruits and flowers at my return
Should *hang* their wither'd head; for sure my breath
Is now more poisonous. *Dryden.*

The rose is fragrant, but it fades in time;
The violet sweet, but quickly past the prime;
White lilies *hang* their heads and soon decay;
And whiter snow in minutes melts away.
Id., The Despairing Lover.

The cheerful birds no longer sing;
Each drops his head, and *hangs* his wing. *Prior.*

6. Fix in such a manner as in some directions to be movable.

The gates and the chambers they renewed, and *hanged* doors upon them.—1 *Maccabees*, iv. 57.

7. Cover or charge by anything suspended.

Hung be the heav'ns with black, yield day to night.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 1.

The pavement ever foul with human gore;
Heads and their mangled members *hung* the door.
Dryden.

8. Furnish with ornaments or draperies fastened to the wall.

Musick is better in chambers wainscotted than *hanged.*—*Bacon.*

If e'er my pious father for my sake
Did grateful off'rings on thy altars make,
Or I increas'd them with my sylvan toils,
And *hung* thy holy roofs with savage spoils,
Give me to scatter these. *Dryden.*

Sir Roger has *hung* several parts of his house with the trophies of his labours.—*Addison.*

Hang upon. Regard with passionate affection.

What though I be not so in grace as you,
So *hung upon* with love, so fortunate?
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.

Hang. *v. n.*

1. Be suspended; be supported above, not below.

Over it a fair portcullis *hong*,
Which to the gate directly did incline,
With comely compass and compacture strong.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

2. Bend forward.

By *hanging* is only meant a posture of bending forward to strike the enemy.—*Addison.*

3. Float; play.

And fall these sayings from that gentle tongue,
Where civil speech and soft persuasion *hung*?
Prior.

4. Be supported by something raised above the ground.

Whatever is placed on the head may be said to *hang*; as we call hanging gardens such as are planted on the top of the house.—*Addison.*

5. Rest upon by embracing.

She *hung* about my neck, and kiss on kiss
She vied so fast, protesting oath on oath,
That in a twink she won me to her love.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

Faustina is described in the form of a lady sitting upon a bed, and two little infants *hanging* about her neck.—*Peacham.*

6. Hover; impend.

He hath a heavenly gift of prophecy;
And sundry blessings *hang* about his throne,
That speak him full of grace.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Odious names of distinction, which had slept while the dread of popery *hung* over us, were revived —*Bishop Atterbury.*

7. Be loosely joined.

Whither go you?—To see your wife: is she at home?—Ay, and as idle as she may *hang* together. —*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 2.

I confess, sir, that I felt the prejudices of my education, in favour of a house of commons, still *hanging* about me.—*Letters of Junius*, let. 69.

8. Drag; be incommodiously joined.

In my Lucia's absence
Life *hangs* upon me, and becomes a burden.
Addison, Cato.

9. Be compact or united. (with *together*).

In the common cause we are all of a piece; we *hang together.*—*Dryden.*

Your device *hangs* very well *together*; but is it not liable to exceptions?—*Addison.*

10. Adhere, unwelcomely or incommodiously.

A cheerful temper shines out in all her conversation, and dissipates those apprehensions which *hang* on the timorous or the modest, when admitted to her presence.—*Addison.*

Shining landskips, gilded triumphs, and beautiful faces, disperse that gloominess which is apt to *hang* upon the mind in those dark disconsolate seasons. —*Id.*

11. Rest; reside.

Sleep shall neither night nor day
Hang upon his penthouse lid.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 3.

12. Be in suspense; be in a state of uncertainty.

Thy life shall *hang* in doubt before thee, and thou shalt fear day and night, and shalt have none assurance of thy life.—*Deuteronomy*, xxviii. 66.

13. Be delayed; linger.

A noble stroke he lifted high,
Which *hung* not, but so swift with tempest fell
On the proud crest of Satan.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 189.

She thrice essay'd to speak: her accents *hung*,
And fault'ring dy'd unfinish'd on her tongue.
Dryden.

14. Be dependent on.

Oh, how wretched
Is that poor man that *hangs* on princes' favours!
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

Great queen! whose name strikes haughty monarchs pale,
On whose just sceptre *hangs* Europa's scale.
Prior.

15. Be fixed or suspended with attention.

Though wond'ring senates *hung* on all he spoke,
The club must hail him master of the joke.
Pope, Moral Essays, ep. i.

16. Be executed by the halter.

If thou speak'st false,
Upon the next tree thou shalt *hang* alive.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 5.

The court forsakes him, and sir Balaam *hangs*.
Pope, Moral Essays, ep. iii.

17. Decline; tend down.

His neck obliquely o'er his shoulders *hung*,
Press'd with the weight of sleep that tames the strong. *Pope.*

18. Be displayed; be shown.

Let not him, that plays the lion, pare his nails, for they shall *hang* out for the lion's claws.—*Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream*, iv. 2.

19. Continue: (as, 'The wind has *hung* easterly a great while').

Hang fire. Term applied to guns, when the flame communicates not immediately from the pan to the charge.

Hang lag. Devil take the hindmost.

Fly, gentlemen, fly . . . Not we! . . . *hang lag, hang lag.*—*The Villain*: 1663. (Nares, by H. & W.)

Hángby. *s.* Dependent. *Obsolete.*

The wasps and drones are unprofitable and harmful *hangbyes*, which live upon the spoil of others' labours.—*Bishop Hall, Occasional Meditations*, § 62.

Sirrah, I pray thee be acquainted with my two *hang-byes* here; thou wilt take exceeding pleasure in 'em, if thou hear'st 'em once go: my wind-instruments!—*B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.*

Hang them, a pair of railing *hangbies!*
Beaumont and Fletcher, Honest Man's Fortune.

Hánger. *s.*

1. Straps attached to the girdle, in which the rapier hangs; sword so hung: (the latter being the *commoner* sense).

Six French rapiers and poniards with their assigns, as girdle, *hangers*, and so.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, v. 2.

I clothed myself in my best apparel, girded on my *hanger*, stuck my pistols loaded in my belt.—*Smollett, Roderick Random.*

2. One who causes others to be hanged.

He [Sir Miles Fleetwood] was a very severe *hanger* of highwaymen.—*Aubrey, Anecdotes*, ii. 351.

3. Hook on which the pot hangs.

To hang as the pots doe upon their *hangers.*—*Withal, Dictionarie*, 186: ed. 1608. (Nares, by H. & W.)

Hánger-on. *s.* Dependant; one who eats and drinks without payment.

If the wife or children were absent, their rooms were supplied by the umbræ, or *hangers-on.*—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

They all excused themselves save two, which two he reckoned his friends, and all the rest *hangers-on.* —*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

He is a perpetual *hanger-on*, yet nobody knows how to be without him.—*Swift.*

His new wife was of a modern and not very rich

family, and striving like Sir Lionel for the notoriety of fashion; but of this struggle he was ignorant. He saw her admitted into good society—he imagined she commanded it; she was a *hanger-on*—he believed she was a leader.—*Sir E. B. Lytton, Pelham*, ch. iii.

A person of the name of Aubrey had a case depending in Chancery. He had been almost ruined by law expenses, and his patience had been exhausted by the delays of the court. He received a hint from some of the *hangers-on* of the Chancellor that a present of one hundred pounds would expedite matters.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Lord Bacon.*

Edinburgh itself, notwithstanding the officials and numerous *hangers-on*, which the presence of a court always brings, did not contain, late in the fourteenth century, more than sixteen thousand persons.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. ii.

Hánging. *s.*

1. Drapery hung or fastened against the walls of rooms by way of ornament.

Like rich *hangings* in an homely house,
So was his will in his old feeble body.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. v. 3.

Being informed that his breakfast was ready, he drew towards the door, where the *hangings* were held up.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Now purple *hangings* clothe the palace walls,
And sumptuous feasts are made in splendid halls.
Dryden.

Lucas Van Leyden has infected all Europe with his designs for tapestry, which, by the ignorant, are called ancient *hangings*.—*Id.*

Rome oft has heard a cross haranguing,
With prompting priest behind the *hanging*. *Prior.*

2. Anything that hangs.

A storm, or robbery, call it what you will,
Shook down my mellow *hangings*, nay, my leaves,
And left me bare to weather.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iii. 3.

3. Death by a halter.

Slider or poison dread from Delia's rage,
Hard words or *hanging*, if your judge be Page.
Pope, Imitations of Horace.

4. Display; exhibition.

This unlucky mole misled several coxcombs; and, like the *hanging* out of false colours, made some of them converse with Rosalinda in what they thought the spirit of her party.—*Addison.*

Hánging. *verbal abs.*

1. Depending; falling loosely; dangling.

Upon her shoulders wings she wears,
Like *hanging* sleeves, lin'd through with ears.
Butler, Hudibras.

If gaming does an aged sire entice,
Then my young master swiftly learns the vice,
And shakes in *hanging* sleeves the little box and dice. *Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.*

2. Foreboding death by the halter.

Surely, sir, a good favour you have; but that you have a *hanging* look.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, iv. 2.

What Æthiop's lips he has!
How foul a snout, and what a *hanging* face!
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, sat. x.

3. Requiring to be punished by the halter: (as, 'a *hanging* matter').

'Body o' me!' cried the porter. 'But we have stock in hand. Look around, man!' 'All belongs to the bankrupts' creditors. It's a *hanging* matter to touch a penny's worth of them.'—*Sala, Dutch Pictures, The Ship-Chandler.*

Hángman. *s.*

1. Public executioner.

This monster sat like a *hangman* upon a pair of gallows; in his right hand he was painted holding a crown of laurel, and in his left hand a purse of money.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Who makes that noise there? who are you?—Your friend, sir, the *hangman*: you must be so good, sir, to rise, and be put to death.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, iv. 3.

Men do not stand
In so ill case, that God hath with his hand
Sign'd kings blank charters to kill whom they hate;
Nor are they vicars, but *hangmen* to fate. *Donne.*

I never knew a critick, who made it his business to lash the faults of other writers, that was not guilty of greater himself; as the *hangman* is generally a worse malefactor than the criminal that suffers by his hand.—*Addison.*

2. Term of reproach.

One cried, God bless us! and Amen! the other;
As they had seen me with these *hangman's* hands:
Listening their fear, I could not say Amen,
When they did say God bless us.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 2.

He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's bowstring, and the little *hangman* dare not shoot at him.—*Id., Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 2.

Hank. *v. a.* Hang. *Rare.*

He *hankyd* not the picture of his body upon the cross.—*Hooper.* (Rich.)

Hank. *s.* [connected with *hang*.]

1. Skein of thread.

A *hank* of gold or silver thread.—*Sherwood.*

2. Tie; check; influence.

Do we think we have the *hank* that some gallants have on their trusting merchants, that, upon peril of losing all former scores, he must still go on to supply?—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

In Horace, Necessity is furnished, if I may so express myself, with her *hank* and her fastenings, which she carries in her brazen hand.—*White, Etymologicum Magnum*, p. 267.

3. In *Navigation.* Wooden rings fixed on the stays.

4. In the north of England, a withy or rope for fastening a gate.

Hang on a hank. Be uncertain.

I have a friendship free and frank,
And hate to *hang upon a hank*. *Byron.* (Rich.)

Hánker. *v. n.* [Dutch, *hunkeren*.]

1. Long importunately; have an incessant wish: (it has commonly, but not always, *after* before the thing desired).

The shepherd would be a merchant, and the merchant *hankers after* something else.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Dost thou not *hanker after* a greater liberty in some things? If not, there's no better sign of a good resolution.—*Calamy.*

The wife is an old coquette, that is always *hankering after* the diversions of the town.—*Addison.*

2. Linger with expectation.

It cannot but be very dangerous for you to *hanker* hereabouts.—*Stokes, On the Prophets*, p. 220: 1659.

Hánkering. *verbal abs.* Strong desire; longing.

And now the saints began their reign,
For which th' had yearn'd so long in vain,
And felt such bowel *hankerings*,
To see an empire all of kings. *Butler, Hudibras.*

Among women and children, care is to be taken that they get not a *hankering* after these juggling astrologers and fortune-tellers.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The republick that fell under the subjection of the duke of Florence, still retains many *hankerings* after its ancient liberty.—*Addison.*

We shall be able to part both with it and them, [the body and its delights,] without any great regret or reluctancy; and to live from them for ever, without any disquieting longings or *hankerings* after them.—*Scott, Christian Life*, pt. i. ch. iii.

Hanse. *s.* In *Architecture.* See extract.

Supercilium . . . ὀφρῦς, the *hanse* of a door.—*Nomenclator*: 1585.

Hap. *s.*

1. Chance; fortune.

Whether art it were, or heedless *hap*,
As through the flowering forest rash she fled,
In her rude hairs sweet flowers themselves did lap,
And flourishing fresh leaves and blossoms did enwrap. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Her *hap* was to light on a part of the field belonging unto Boaz.—*Ruth*, ii. 3.

2. That which happens by chance or fortune.

Curst be good *haps*, and curst be they that build
Their hopes on *haps*, and do not make despair
For all these certain blows the surest shield.
Sir P. Sidney.

To have ejected whatsoever that church doth make account of, without any other crime than that it hath been the *hap* thereof to be used by the church of Rome, and not to be commanded in the word of God, might haply have pleased some few men, who, having begun such a course themselves, must be glad to see the example followed.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Solyman commended them for their valour in their evil *haps*, more than the victory of others got by good fortune.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

A fox had the *hap* to fall into the walk of a lion.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. Accident; casual event; misfortune.

Nor feared she among the bands to stray
Of armed men; for often had she seen
The tragick end of many a bloody fray;
Her life had full of *haps* and hazards been.
Fairfax.

Hap. *v. n.*

1. Happen; have the casual consequence.

It will be too late to gather ships or soldiers, which may need to be presently employed, and whose want may *hap* to hazard a kingdom.—*Spenser.*

2. Come by chance; befall casually.

Run you to the citadel,
And tell my lord and lady what hath *happ'd*.
Shakespear, Othello, v. 1.

In destructions by deluge, the remnant which *hap* to be reserved are ignorant people.—*Bacon.*

Hap. *v. a.* Cover.

There, one garment will serve a man most commonly two years: for why should he desire more? seeing if he had them, he should not be the better *hapt* or covered from cold.—*Robinson, Translation of Sir T. More's Utopia*, ii. 4: 1551.

Hapházard. *s.* Chance; accident: (perhaps originally *hap hazardé*).

The former of these is the most sure and infallible way; but so hard that all shun it, and had rather walk as men do in the dark by *hap-hazard*, than tread so long and intricate mazes for knowledge' sake.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

We live at *hap-hazard*, and without any insight into causes and effects.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

We take our principles at *hap-hazard* upon trust, and then believe a whole system, upon a presumption that they are true.—*Locke.*

Hápless. *adj.* Unhappy; unfortunate; luckless; unlucky.

Hapless Ægeon, whom the fates have mark'd
To bear the extremity of dire mishap!
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

Here *hapless* Icarus had found his part,
Had not the father's grief restrain'd his art.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 47.

Did his *hapless* passion equal mine,
I would refuse the bliss. *Smith.*

Háply. *adv.*

1. Perhaps; peradventure; it may be.

This love of theirs myself have often seen,
Haply when they have judg'd me fast asleep.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

To warn
Us, *haply* too secure, of our discharge
From penalty, because from death releas'd
Some days. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 195.

Then *haply* yet your breast remains untouch'd,
Though that seems strange. *Rowe.*

Let us now see what conclusions may be found for instruction of any other state, that may *haply* labour under the like circumstances.—*Swift.*

2. By chance; by accident.

Leviathan, which God of all his works
Created hugest, that swim the ocean stream,
Him *haply* slumbering on the Norway foam,
The pilot of some small night-founder'd skiff
Deeming some island oft, as seamen tell,
With fixed anchor in his scaly rind,
Moors by his side. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 201.

Happarlet. *s.* Coarse coverlet so called. In the extract catachrestically, *hop-harlot.*

Our fathers, yea and we ourselves also, have lien full oft upon straw pallets, on rough mats covered only with a sheet under coverlets made of dagswain, or *hop-harlots*: I use their own termes.—*Harrison, Description of England*, ch. xii. (preface to Holinshed.)

Háppen. *v. n.*

1. Fall out; chance; come to pass.

Bring forth your strong reasons, and shew us what shall *happen*.—*Isaiah*, xli. 22.

Say not I have sinned, and what harm hath *happened* unto me.—*Ecclesiasticus*, v. 4.

If it so fall out that thou art miserable for ever, thou hast no reason to be surprized, as if some unexpected thing had *happened* to thee.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

2. Light; fall by chance.

I have *happened* on some other accounts relating to mortalities.—*Graunt, Observations on the Bills of Mortality.*

Hápper. *v. n.* Hop; skip about.

Those shameless companions, which attribute unto themselves the name of the company of Jesus; which are, within these forty years, crawled out of the bottomless pit, to *happer* and swarm throughout the world.—*Harmar, Translation of Beza's Sermons*, p. 242: 1587.

Háppily. *adv.*

1. Fortunately; luckily; successfully.

I come to wive it wealthily in Padua:
If wealthily, then *happily* in Padua.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.

Preferr'd by conquest, *happily* o'erthrown,
Falling they rise to be with us made one. *Waller.*

Neither is it so trivial an undertaking to make a tragedy end *happily*; for 'tis more difficult to save than kill.—*Dryden.*

2. Addressfully; gracefully; without labour.

Form'd by thy converse, *happily* to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe. *Pope.*

3. In a state of felicity: (as, 'He lives *happily*').

4. Haply. *Catachrestic.*

One thing more I shall wish you to desire of them, who *happily* may peruse these two treatises.—*Sir K. Digby.*

Háppiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Happy.

1. Felicity; state in which the desires are satisfied.

Happiness is that estate whereby we attain, so far as possibly may be attained, the full possession of that which simply for itself is to be desired, and containeth in it after an eminent sort the contentation of our desires, the highest degree of all our perfection.—*Hooker.*

Oh! *happiness* of sweet retir'd content,
To be at once secure and innocent! *Sir J. Denham.*

Philosophers differ about the chief good or *happiness* of man.—*Sir W. Temple.*

The various and contrary choices that men make in the world, argue that the same thing is not good to every man alike: this variety of pursuits shews that every one does not place his *happiness* in the same thing.—*Locke.*

2. Fortuitous elegance; unstudied grace.

Certain graces and *happinesses*, peculiar to every language, give life and energy to the words.—*Sir J. Denham.*

Form'd by some rule that guides but not constrains,
And finish'd more through happiness than pains. *Pope.*

Some beauties yet no precepts can declare;
For there's a *happiness* as well as care.
Id., Essay on Criticism, i. 141.

Háppy. *adj.*

1. Enjoying a state of felicity; state where the desire is satisfied.

Am I *happy* in thy news?—
If to have done the thing you gave in charge
Beget you happiness, be *happy* then;
For it is done. *Shakespear, Richard III.* iv. 3.

Though the presence of imaginary good cannot make us *happy*, the absence of it may make us miserable.—*Addison.*

2. Lucky; successful; fortunate.

Chymists have been more *happy* in finding experiments than the causes of them.—*Boyle.*

Yet in his agony his fancy wrought,
And fear supply'd him with this *happy* thought.
Dryden.

3. Addressful; ready.

Desire his service,
Tell him wherein you are *happy*.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iii. 4.

One gentleman is *happy* at a reply, and another excels in a rejoinder.—*Swift.*

4. Propitious; favourable.

Therefore, for goodness' sake, and as you're known
The first and *happiest* hearers of the town,
Be sad, as we would make you.
Shakespear, King Henry VIII. prologue.

Happy man be his dole. A proverbial expression, implying May his fortune, his dole or share in life, be that of a happy man.

Happy man be his dole! He that runs fastest, gets the ring.—*Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew*, i. 1.

Let every man beg his own way, *and happy man be his dole.*—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit at several Weapons.*

Háram, or **Hárem.** *s.* [Persian, *harím.*] Women's apartment in the East.

... for me
Soon turns the *haram's* grating key.
Byron, Bride of Abydos.

Harángue. *s.* [Fr. *harangue.*] Speech; popular oration.

Gray-headed men, and grave, with warriours mix'd,
Assemble, and *harangues* are heard; but soon
In factious opposition.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 662.

Nothing can better improve political schoolboys than the art of making plausible or implausible *harangues*, against the very opinion for which they resolve to determine.—*Swift.*

Many preachers neglect method in their *harangues.*—*Watts.*

Haránguer. *v. n.* [Fr. *haranguer.*] Make a speech; pronounce an oration.

The House impeach him; Coningsby *harangues.*
Pope, Moral Essays, ep. iii.

Haránguer. *s.* Orator; public speaker.

Turnus the occasion takes, and cries aloud,
Talk on, you quaint *haranguers* of the croud.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

We are not to think every clamorous *haranguer*, or every splenetic repiner against a court, is therefore a patriot.—*Bishop Berkeley, Maxims*, § 23.

Hárass. *v. a.* [Fr. *harasser.*]

1. Desolate; waste; destroy.

A multitude of tyrants, which have for a long while *harassed* and wasted the soul.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 562.

2. Weary; fatigue; tire with labour and uneasiness.

These troops came to the army but the day before, *harassed* with a long and wearisome march.—*Bacon.*

Out increases the force of the verb.

Our walls are thinly mann'd, our best men slain;
The rest, a heartless number, spent with watching,
And *harass'd out* with duty. *Dryden.*

Nature oppress'd, and *harass'd out* with care,
Sinks down to rest. *Addison, Cato.*

Hárass. *s.* Waste; disturbance.

The men of Judah, to prevent
The *harass* of their land, beset me round.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 256.

Hárbinger. *s.* [Dutch, *herberger.*] Forerunner; precursor.

Make all our trumpets speak, give them all breath,
Those clam'rous *harbingers* of blood and death.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 6.

I'll be myself the *harbinger*, and make joyful
The hearing of my wife with your approach.
Ibid. i. 4.

Before him, a great prophet, to proclaim
His coming, is sent *harbinger*, who all
Invites. *Milton, Paradise Regained*, i. 70.

As Ormond's *harbinger* to you they run;
For Venus is the promise of the Sun.
Dryden, Epistle to the Duchess of Ormond.

Hárbinger. *v. a.* Presage, or determine, as a harbinger.

One majority often *harbingers* another. — *Remarks on the State of Parties*, p. 24: 1809.

Hárborough. *s.* [A.S. *hereberga.*] Lodging.

Leave me those hills, where *harb'rough* nis to see,
Nor holy-bush, nor brere.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, June.

Hárborous. *adj.* Hospitable. *Obsolete.*

A bishop must be ... *harberous*, [in the present version, given to hospitality,] apt to teach.—1 *Timothy*, iii. 2.

Whether she haue to her small power ben *herborous* to the sainctes, lodged them, and washen their feet.—*Udall*, 1 *Timothy*, v. 10. (Rich.)

Hárbour. *s.*

1. Lodging; place of entertainment.

For *harbour* at a thousand doors they knock'd;
Not one of all the thousand but was lock'd.
Dryden.

Doubly curs'd
Be all those easy fools who give it *harbour.* *Rowe.*

2. Port or haven for shipping.

Three of your argosies
Are richly come to *harbour* suddenly.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

They leave the mouths of Po,
That all the borders of the town o'erflow;
And spreading round in one continu'd lake,
A spacious hospitable *harbour* make. *Addison.*

3. See extract.

Harbour [is] the place or covert where the hart or hind lay. The *harbourer* was an officer whose business it was to trace the stray hart to his covert in the forest.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Hárbour. *v. n.* Receive entertainment; sojourn; take shelter.

They are sent by me,
That they should *harbour* where their lord would be.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

Southwards they bent their flight,
And *harbour'd* in a hollow rock at night:
Next morn they rose, and set up every sail;
The wind was fair, but blew a mackrel gale.
Dryden.

Let me be grateful; but let far from me
Be fawning cringe, and false dissembling look,
And servile flattery, that *harbours* oft
In courts and gilded roofs. *J. Philips, Cyder.*

Hárbour. *v. a.*

1. Entertain; permit to reside.

Knaves I know, which in this plainness
Harbour more craft, and more corrupter ends,
Than twenty silly ducking observants.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 2.

Let not your gentle breast *harbour* one thought
Of outrage from the king. *Rowe.*

We owe this old house the same kind of gratitude that we do to an old friend who *harbours* us in his declining condition, nay even in his last extremities. —*Pope.*

2. Shelter; secure.

Harbour yourself this night in this castle: this country is very dangerous for murthering thieves to trust a sleeping life among them.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Hárbourage. *s.* Shelter; entertainment.

Let in us, your king, whose labour'd spirits,
Forewearied in this action of swift speed,
Crave *harbourage* within your city walls.
Shakespear, King John ii. 1.

Hárbourer. *s.*

1. One who entertains another.

The basest beggar's bawd, a *harbourer* of thieves.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song 3.

2. See Harbour, *s.* 3.

Hárbourless. *adj.* Wanting harbour; being without lodging; without shelter.

To feed Christ in the hungry, to clothe Christ in the naked, to lodge Christ in the *harbourless.*—*Bishop of Chichester, Sermons*, sign. E. iii: 1576.

Dost thou receive him into thy own [house,] now he is *harborless?*—*Archbishop Sancroft, Sermon on the Fire of London*: 1666.

Hard. *adj.* [A.S. *heard.*]

1. Firm; resisting penetration or separation; not soft; not easy to be pierced or broken.

Repose you there, while I to the hard house,
More *hard* than is the stone whereof 'tis rais'd;
Which even but now, demanding after you,
Denied me to come in.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 2.

2. Difficult; not easy to the intellect.

Some diseases, when they are easy to be cured, are *hard* to be known.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The *hard* causes they brought unto Moses; but every small matter they judged themselves.—*Exodus*, xviii. 26.

When *hard* words, jealousies, and fears,
Set folks together by the ears. *Butler, Hudibras.*

'Tis *hard* to say if Clymene were mov'd
More by his pray'r, whom she so dearly lov'd,
Or more with fury fir'd. *Dryden.*

As for the *hard* words which I was obliged to use, they are either terms of art, or such as I substituted in place of others that were too low.—*Arbuthnot.*

3. Difficult of accomplishment; full of difficulties.

Is any thing too *hard* for the Lord?—*Genesis*, xviii. 14.

Possess
As lords a spacious world, to our native heaven
Little inferior, by my adventure *hard*
With peril great achiev'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 466.

He now discerned he was wholly to be on the defensive, and that was like to be a very *hard* part too.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Nervous and tendinous parts have worse symptoms, and are *harder* of cure than fleshy ones.—*Wiseman.*

The love and pious duty which you pay,
Have pass'd the perils of so *hard* a way.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 934.

4. Painful; distressful; laborious in the way of either action or suffering.

Rachel travailed, and she had *hard* labour.—*Genesis*, xxxv. 16.

Worcester's horse came but to-day;
And now their pride and mettle is asleep,
Their courage with *hard* labour tame and dull,
That not a horse is half the half himself.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iv. 3.

When Sebastian weeps, his tears
Come *harder* than his blood. *Dryden.*

5. Cruel; oppressive; rigorous.

The bargain of Julius III. may be accounted a very *hard* one.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Whom scarce my sheep and scarce my painful plough,
The needful aids of human life allow;
So wretched is thy son, so *hard* a mother thou.
Dryden.

A loss of one third of their estates will be a very *hard* case upon a great number of people.—*Locke.*

No people live with more ease and prosperity than the subjects of little commonwealths; as, on the contrary, there are none who suffer more under the grievances of a *hard* government than the subjects of little principalities.—*Addison.*

To find a bill that may bring punishment upon the innocent, will appear very *hard.*—*Swift.*

6. Rough; severe.

What have you given him any *hard* words of late?
Shakespear, Hamlet, ii. 1.

Rough ungovernable passions hurry men on to say or do very *hard* or offensive things.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

7. Unfavourable; unkind.

As thou lov'st me, do him not that wrong,
To bear a *hard* opinion of his truth.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 7.

Absalom and Achitophel he thinks is a little *hard* on his fanatick patrons.—*Dryden.*

Some *hard* rumours have been transmitted from t' other side the water, and rumours of the severest kind.—*Swift.*

8. Insensible; inflexible.

If I by chance succeed
In what I write, and that's a chance indeed,
Know I am not so stupid, or so *hard*,
Not to feel praise, or fame's deserv'd reward. *Dryden.*

9. Unhappy; vexatious.
It is a very *hard* quality upon our soul or climate that so excellent a fruit, which prospers among all our neighbours, will not grow here.—*Sir W. Temple.*

10. Vehement; keen; severe: (as, 'a *hard* winter;' '*hard* weather').

11. Unreasonable; unjust.
It is a little *hard* that in an affair of the last consequence to the very being of the clergy, this whole reverend body should be the sole persons not consulted.—*Swift.*
It is the *hardest* case in the world, that Steele should take up the reports of his faction, and put them off as additional fears.—*Id.*

12. Forced; not easily granted.
If we allow the first couple, at the end of one hundred years, to have left ten pair of breeders, which is no *hard* supposition, there would arise from these, in fifteen hundred years, a greater number than the earth was capable of.—*Bishop Burnet.*

13. Powerful; forcible.
The stag was too *hard* for the horse, and the horse flies for succour to the man that's too *hard* for him, and rides the one to death, and outright kills the other.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
Let them consider the vexation they are treasuring up for themselves, by struggling with a power which will be always too *hard* for them.—*Addison.*
A disputant, when he finds that his adversary is too *hard* for him, with slyness turns the discourse.—*Watts.*

14. Austere; rough, as liquids.
In making of vinegar, set vessels of wine over against the noon sun, which calleth out the more oily spirits, and leaveth the spirit more sour and *hard.*—*Bacon.*

15. Harsh; stiff; constrained.
Others, scrupulously tied to the practice of the ancients, make their figures *harder* than even the marble itself.—*Dryden.*
His diction is *hard*, his figures too bold, and his tropes, particularly his metaphors, insufferably strained.—*Id.*

16. Not plentiful; not prosperous.
There are bonfires decreed; and if the times had not been *hard*, my billet should have burnt too.—*Dryden.*

17. Avaricious; faultily sparing.
I knew thee that thou art an *hard* man, reaping where thou hast not sown, and gathering where thou hast not strawed.—*Matthew*, xxv. 24.

Hard. *adv.*

1. Close; near: (often with *by*).
Hard by was a house of pleasure, built for a summer retiring place.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
They doubted a while what it should be, till it was cast up even *hard* before them; at which time they fully saw it was a man.—*Id.*
A little lowly hermitage it was,
Down in a dale *hard by* a forest's side,
Far from resort of people that did pass
In travel to and fro.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Scarce had he said, when *hard* at hand they spie
That quicksand nigh, with water covered. *Ibid.*
When these marshal the way, *hard* at hand comes the master and main exercise.—*Shakespear, Othello*, ii. 1.
Abimelech went *hard* unto the door of the tower, to burn it with fire.—*Judges*, ix. 52.
The Philistines followed *hard* upon Saul.—1 *Samuel*, xxxi. 2.
Hard by, a cottage chimney smokes,
From betwixt two aged oaks. *Milton, L'Allegro*, 81.

2. Diligently; laboriously; incessantly; vehemently; earnestly; importunately.
Geneura rose in his defence,
And pray'd so *hard* for mercy from the prince,
That to his queen the king th' offender gave.
Dryden.
An ant works as *hard* as a man who should carry a very heavy load every day four leagues.—*Addison.*
Whoever my unknown correspondent be, he presses *hard* for an answer, and is earnest in that point.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

3. Uneasily; vexatiously.
When a man's servant shall play the cur with him, look you it goes *hard.*—*Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 4.

4. Distressfully; so as to raise difficulties.
The question is *hard* set, and we have reason to doubt.—*Sir T. Browne.*
A stag that was *hard* set by the huntsmen, betook himself to a stall for sanctuary.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

5. Fast; nimbly; vehemently.
The wolves scampered away as *hard* as they could drive.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

6. With difficulty; in a manner requiring labour.
Solid bodies foreshow rain, as boxes and pegs of wood when they draw and wind *hard.*—*Bacon.*

7. Tempestuously; boisterously.
When the north wind blows *hard*, and it rains sadly, none but fools sit down in it and cry; wise people defend themselves against it.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Die hard. Die unrepentant; die after a struggle for life.
He [Lord Ranelagh] died *hard*, as their term of art is here, to express the woeful state of men who discover no religion at their death.—*Swift, Letter to Dr. King.*
Happy he, who tops the wheeling chase,
Has every maze evolv'd, and every maze
Disclos'd; who knows the merits of the pack;
Who saw the villain seiz'd, and dying *hard*,
Without complaint, though by a hundred mouths
Relentless torn. *Thomson, Seasons, Autumn.*

Hárdbound. *adj.* Costive.
Just writes to make his barrenness appear,
And strains from *hardbound* brains eight lines a year. *Pope.*

Hárdearned. *part. adj.* Earned with difficulty.
The whole party was put under a proscription, so general and severe as to take their *hard-earned* bread from the lowest offices.—*Burke, Thoughts on the present Discontents*: 1770.

Hárden. *v. n.* Grow hard.
The powder of loadstone and flint, by the addition of whites of eggs and gum-dragon, made into paste, will in a few days *harden* to the hardness of a stone.—*Bacon.*

Hárden. *v. a.*

1. Make hard; indurate.
A piece of the *hardened* marl.—*Woodward.*

2. Confirm in impudence or wickedness.
But exhort one another daily, lest any of you be *hardened* through the deceitfulness of sin.—*Hebrews*, iii. 13.
He stiffened his neck and *hardened* his heart from turning unto the Lord.—2 *Chronicles*, xxxvi. 13.
It is a melancholy consideration, that there should be several among us so *hardened* and deluded as to think an oath a proper subject for a jest.—*Addison.*

3. Make insensible; stupefy.
Religion sets before us not the example of a stupid Stoick, who had by obstinate principles *hardened* himself against all sense of pain; but an example of a man like ourselves, that had a tender sense of the least suffering, and yet patiently endured the greatest.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*
Years have not yet *hardened* me, and I have an addition of weight on my spirits since we lost him.—*Swift, Letter to Pope.*

4. Make firm; endue with constancy.
Then should I yet have comfort? yea, I would *harden* myself in sorrow.—*Job*, vi. 10.
One raises the soul, and *hardens* it to virtue; the other softens it again, and unbends it into vice.—*Dryden.*

Hardfávoured. *adj.* Coarse of feature; harsh of countenance.
When the blast of war blows in your ears,
Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood,
Disguise fair Nature with *hardfavoured* rage,
Then lend the eye a terrible aspect.
Shakespear, Henry V. iii. 1.
The brother a very lovely youth, and the sister *hardfavoured.*—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
When Vulcan came into the world, he was so *hardfavoured* that both his parents frowned on him.—*Dryden.*

Hardfávouredness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Hardfavoured; ugliness; coarseness of features.
If beauty were a string of silk, I would wear it about my neck for a certain testimony that I belove it much, and a great deal better than *hardfavouredness.*—*Wodroephe, French Grammar*, p. 322: 1623.

Hardfísted. *adj.* Covetous; close-handed.
None are so gripple and *hard-fisted* as the childless.—*Bishop Hall, Balm of Gilead.*

Hardfóught. *adj.* Vehemently contested.
[The] *hard-fought* field.—*Sir R. Fanshawe, On Lord Strafford's Trial.*

Hárdgot. *adj.* Obtained by great labour and pains.
As Bastard William first by conquest hither came,
And brought the Norman rule upon the English name;
So with a tedious war, and almost endless toils,
Throughout his troubled reign here held his *hardgot* spoils. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, song 17.

Hardhánded. *adj.*

1. Coarse; mechanic; having hard hands with labour.
Hardhanded men that work in Athens here,
Which never labour'd in their minds till now.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 1.

2. Exercising severity, or a hard hand.
The easy or *hardhanded* monarchies, the domestick or foreign tyrannies.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. i.

Hárdhead. *s.* Clash of heads; fight in which the combatants dash heads together; trial as to which head is the hardest.
I have been at *hardhead* with your butting citizens; I have routed your herd, I have dispersed them.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

Hardheárted. *adj.* Cruel; inexorable; merciless; pitiless; barbarous; inhuman; savage; uncompassionate.
Hardhearted Clifford, take me from the world;
My soul to heav'n.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. i. 4.
Can you be so *hardhearted* to destroy
My ripening hopes, that are so near to joy?
Dryden.
John Bull, otherwise a good-natured man, was very *hardhearted* to his sister Peg.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Hardheártedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Hardhearted; cruelty; want of tenderness; want of compassion.
Hardheartedness and cruelty is not only an inhuman vice, but worse than brutal.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
How black and base a vice ingratitude is may be seen in those vices which it is always in combination with, pride and *hardheartedness*, or want of compassion.—*South, Sermons.*
Hardheartedness is an essential in the character of a libertine.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

Hárdihead. *s.* Hardihood.
Enflam'd with fury and fierce *hardyhead*,
He seem'd in heart to harbour thoughts unkind,
And nourish bloody vengeance in his bitter mind.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Hárdihood. *s.* Stoutness; bravery.
Boldly assault the necromancer's hall,
Where, if he be, with dauntless *hardihood*,
And brandish'd blade, rush on him.
Milton, Comus, 649.

Hárdiment. *s.* Courage; stoutness; bravery.
But full of fire and greedy *hardiment*,
The youthful knight could not for aught be staid.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
On the gentle Severn's sedgy bank,
In single opposition, hand to hand,
He did confound the best part of an hour
In changing *hardiment* with great Glendower.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. i. 3.
Zeal was the spring whence flowed her *hardiment.*
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso.

Hárdiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Hardy.

1. Hardship; fatigue.
They are valiant and hardy; great endurers of cold, hunger, and all *hardiness.*—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

2. Stoutness; courage; bravery.
If we, with thrice such powers left at home,
Cannot defend our own doors from the dog,
Let us be worried; and our nation lose
The name of *hardiness* and policy.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 2.
Perkin had gathered together a power of all nations, neither in number nor in the *hardiness* and courage of their persons contemptible.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*
He has the courage of a rational creature, and such an *hardiness* we should endeavour by custom and use to bring children to.—*Locke.*
Criminal as you are, you avenge yourself against the *hardiness* of one that should tell you of it.—*Spectator.*

3. Effrontery; confidence.

Hardlábоured. *adj.* Elaborate; studied; diligently wrought.
How chearfully the hawkers cry
A satire, and the gentry buy!
While my *hardlabour'd* poem pines
Unsold upon the printer's lines. *Swift.*

Hárdly. *adv.* In a hard manner.

1. With difficulty; not easily.
Touching things which generally are received, although in themselves they be most certain, yet, because men presume them granted of all, we are *hardliest* able to bring such proof of their certainty as may satisfy gainsayers, when suddenly and beside expectation they require the same at our hands.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Recov'ring *hardly* what he lost before,
His right endears it much, his purchase more.
Dryden.
False confidence is easily taken up, and *hardly* laid down.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Scarcely; scant; not lightly; with no likelihood.
The fish, that once was caught, new bate will *hardly* bite. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

They are worn, lord consul, so
That we shall *hardly* in our ages see
Their banners wave again.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

Hardly shall you find any one so bad, but he desires the credit of being thought good.—*South, Sermons.*

3. Almost not; barely.

The wand'ring breath was on the wing to part,
Weak was the pulse, and *hardly* heav'd the heart.
Dryden.

There is *hardly* a gentleman in the nation who hath not a near alliance with some of that body.—*Swift.*

4 Grudgingly; as an injury.

If I unwittingly
Have aught committed that is *hardly* borne
By any in this presence, I desire
To reconcile me. *Shakespear, Richard III.* ii. 1.

5. Severely; unfavourably.

If there are some reasons inducing you to think *hardly* of our laws, are those reasons demonstrative, are they necessary, or mere possibilities only?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

6. Rigorously; oppressively.

Many men believed that he was *hardly* dealt with.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

They are now in prison, and treated *hardly* enough; for there are fifteen dead within two years.—*Addison.*

They have begun to say and to fetch instances, where he has in many things been *hardly* used.—*Swift.*

7. Unwelcomely; harshly.

Such information comes very *hardly* and harshly to a grown man; and, however softened, goes but ill down.—*Locke.*

8. Not softly; not tenderly; not delicately.

Heav'n was her canopy; bare earth her bed;
So *hardly* lodg'd. *Dryden.*

Hárdmouthed. *adj.* Disobedient to the rein; not sensible of the bit.

'Tis time my *hardmouth'd* coursers to controul,
Apt to run riot, and transgress the goal. *Dryden.*

But who can youth, let loose to vice, restrain?
When once the *hardmouth'd* horse has got the rein,
He's past thy pow'r to stop. *Id.*

Hárdness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Hard.

1. Durity; power of resistance in bodies.

Hardness is a firm cohesion of the parts of matter that make up masses of a sensible bulk, so that the whole does not easily change its figure.—*Locke.*

From the various combinations of these corpuscles happen all the varieties of the bodies formed out of them, in colour, taste, smell, *hardness*, and specifick gravity.—*Woodward.*

2. Difficulty to be understood.

When I waked, I found
This label on my bosom whose containing
Is so from sense in *hardness*, that I can
Make no collection of it.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, v. 5.

3. Difficulty to be accomplished.

It was time now or never to sharpen my intention to pierce through the *hardness* of this enterprize.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Concerning the duty itself, the *hardness* thereof is not such as needeth much art.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

4. Scarcity; penury.

The tenants poor, the *hardness* of the times,
Are ill excuses for a servant's crimes. *Swift.*

5. Obduracy; profligateness.

The six hundred thousand footmen, who were gathered together in the *hardness* of their hearts.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xvi. 10.

From *hardness* of heart, and contempt of Thy word and commandment, good Lord, deliver us.—*Book of Common Prayer, Litany.*

6. Coarseness; harshness of look.

By their virtuous behaviour they compensate the *hardness* of their favour, and by the pulchritude of their souls make up what is wanting in the beauty of their bodies.—*Ray.*

7. Keenness; vehemence of weather or seasons.

If the *hardness* of the winter should spoil them, neither the loss of seed nor labour will be much.—*Mortimer.*

8. Strictness of manners; austereness.

A person austere and wise, full of holiness and full of *hardness*.—*Bishop Taylor, Moral Demonstration of the Truth of the Christian Religion.*

9. Cruelty of temper; savageness; harshness; barbarity.

That if we fail in our request, the blame
May hang upon your *hardness.*
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 3.

They quicken sloth, perplexities unty,
Make roughness smooth, and *hardness* mollify.
Sir J. Denham.

10. Stiffness; harshness.

Sculptors are obliged to follow the manners of the painters, and to make many ample folds, which are insufferable *hardnesses*, and more like a rock than a natural garment.—*Dryden.*

11. Faulty parsimony; stinginess.

Hárdock. *s.* The reading of the first folio edition of Shakespear, probably for *harlock.*

Why he was met ev'n now,
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,
With *hardocks*, hemlock, nettles, cuckoo-flowers.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 4.

Hards. *s.* [A.S. *heordas.*] Refuse or coarser part of flax.

Hárdship. *s.*

1. Injury; oppression.

They are ripe for a peace, to enjoy what we have conquered for them; and so are we, to recover the effects of their *hardships* upon us.—*Swift.*

2. Inconvenience; fatigue.

They were exposed to *hardship* and penury.—*Bishop Sprat.*

You could not undergo the toils of war,
Nor bear the *hardships* that your leaders bore.
Addison.

Hárdware. *s.* Manufactures of metal.

Hárdwareman. *s.* Maker or seller of metalline manufactures.

One William Wood, an *hardwareman*, obtains by fraud a patent in England to coin copper to pass in Ireland.—*Swift.*

Hárdy. *adj.* [Fr. *hardi.*]

1. Bold; brave; stout; daring; resolute.

Try the imagination of some in cock-fights, to make one cock more *hardy*, and the other more cowardly.—*Bacon.*

Who is there *hardy* enough to contend with the reproach which is prepared for those, who dare venture to dissent from the received opinions of their country?—*Locke.*

Could thirst of vengeance, and desire of fame,
Excite the female breast with martial flame?
And shall not love's diviner pow'r inspire
More *hardy* virtue, and more gen'rous fire?
Prior, Henry and Emma.

2. Strong; hard; firm; stubborn.

Is a man confident of his present strength? An unwholesome blast may shake in pieces his *hardy* fabrick.—*South, Sermons.*

Hare. *s.* [A.S. *hara.*]

1. Native rodent animal so called, of the genus Lepus.

Dismay'd not this
Our captains Macbeth and Banquo?—
As sparrows, eagles; or the *hare*, the lion.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 2.

2. In *Astronomy.* Constellation so called.

The *hare* appears, whose active rays supply
A nimble force, and hardly wings deny. *Creech.*

Hare. *v. a.* [Fr. *harer*, as in *harer un chien* = set a dog on.] Frighten; hurry with terror.

The poor creature [Richard Cromwell] was so *hared* by the council of officers, that he presently caused a proclamation to be issued out, by which he did declare the parliament to be dissolved.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion*, b. xvi.

To *hare* and rate them, is not to teach but vex them.—*Locke.*

Hare-lip. *s.* [two words.] Approach in the human mouth to that of a hare, caused by the imperfect union of the two sides of the upper lip, so as to leave a fissure in the middle.

The blots of nature's hand
Shall not in their issue stand;
Never mole, *harelip*, nor scar,
Shall upon their children be.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 2.

The third stitch is performed with pins or needles, as in *harelips.—Wiseman, Surgery.*

Hárebell. *s.* See Heatherbell.

Thou shalt not lack
The flow'r that's like thy face, pale primrose; nor
The azur'd *harebell*, like thy veins.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

Hárebrain. *adj.* Harebrained.

A bold, *harebrain*, mad fellow.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, To the reader.

Hárebrained. *adj.* Volatile; unsettled; wild; fluttering; hurried.

The overmuch folly of many clients hath, and doth maintayne the lawyers to be both warm within and abroad; whyle many *harebrainde* clyents must tarry and attend without.—*Knight, Trial of Truth*, fol. 29, b: 1580.

That *harebrained* wild fellow begins to play the fool, when others are weary of it.—*Bacon.*

Spelt as if from Hair.

At first Elizabeth would not hear of it; she would not ruin herself by any such *hairbrained* madness.—*Froude, History of England, Reign of Elizabeth*, ch. xi. vol. ii. p. 298: ed. 1863.

Hárepipe. *s.* Snare to catch hares.

Any person who shall take or destroy any hare with *harepipes*, shall forfeit for every hare twenty shillings.—*Statute of James I.*

Háricot. *s.* [Fr.] In *Cookery.* Ragout so called; also as the name of a peculiar kind of French bean used therein.

I have ordered a *haricot*, to which you will be very welcome about four o'clock.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

The *haricot* blanc is the seed of a peculiar kind of French bean of which we have some difficulty in ascertaining the English name.—*Miss Acton, Modern Cookery.*

[*Haricot* is described as small pieces of mutton partly boiled and then fried with vegetables, but without any reference to *haricot* beans.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Háridan. *s.* [?] Worn-out strumpet.

She just endur'd the winter she began,
And in four months a batter'd *harridan*;
Now nothing's left, but wither'd, pale, and shrunk,
To bawd for others, and go shares with punk.
Swift.

Hárif. *s.* [A.S. *hegerife* = hedge robber.] One of the names for the Galium Aparine, Cleavers, or Gooseshare.

Hark. *v. n.* [German, *horchen.*]

1. Hearken.

Pricking up his ears, to *hark*
If he could hear too in the dark. *Butler, Hudibras.*

2. In the imperative mood, as an *interjection.* List! hear! listen!

What harmony is this? My good friends, *hark!*
Shakespear, Tempest, iii. 2.

The butcher saw him upon the gallop with a piece of flesh, and called out, *Hark* ye, friend, you may make the best of your purchase.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Hark! methinks the roar that late pursu'd me,
Sinks like the murmurs of a falling wind. *Rowe.*

Harl. *s.* Filaments of flax; filamentous substance in general.

The general sort are wicker hives, made of privet, willow, or *harl*, daubed with cow-dung.—*Mortimer.*

Hárlequin. *s.* Character in pantomimes so called, as distinguished from the clown and pantaloon.

Coming from Venice the last summer, and taking Bergamo in my waye homeward to England, it was my happe, sojourning there some four or five days, to light in fellowship with that famous Franca Hip *Harleken*, who, perceiving me to be an Englishman by my habit and speech, asked me many particulars of the order and maner of our playes, which he termed by the name of representations.—*Nash, Almond for a Parrot, Epistle Dedicatory.*

The joy of a king for a victory must not be like that of a *harlequin* upon a letter from his mistress.—*Dryden.*

Hárlequin. *v. a.* Conjure away, like a harlequin.

Monkeys have been
Extreme good doctors for the spleen;
And kitten, if the humour hit,
Has *harlequin'd* away the fit.
Green, The Spleen, 96.

Hárlock. *s.* Plant so called, probably Charlock.

The honey-suckle, the *harlock*,
The lily, &c. *Drayton, Eclogues*: 1593.

Hárlot. *s.* [Welsh, *herlod* = young man, *herlodes* = young woman; originally limited neither to females nor to persons of bad name.]

1. Whore; strumpet.

They help thee by such aids as geese and *harlots.*
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

The barbarous *harlots* crowd the publick place;
Go, fools, and purchase an unclean embrace.
Dryden.

2. Base person; rogue; cheat.

Whether we [be] the false *harlottes*, and you the true ewe men.—*Dialogue between Eusebius and Theophilus*, sign. b. 6. b: 1556.

No man but he and thou, and such other false *harlots*, praiseth any such preaching.—*Foxe, History of the Acts and Monuments of the Church, Examination of W. Thorpe.*

Used *adjectivally.*

The *harlot* king
Is quite beyond mine arm.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale ii. 3.

The *harlot* lap
Of Philistean Dalilah.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1060.

For now she rules me with her look,
And round me winds her *harlot* chain.
Way, Fables, Lay of the Ivy.

Hárlot. *v. n.* Play the harlot; keep the company of harlots.

They that spend their youth in loitering, bezzling, and *harloting*.—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*

Hárlotry. *s.*

1. Trade of a harlot; fornication.

Harlotry, when committed with a common strumpet.—*Bishop Nicholson, Exposition of the Catechism*, p. 123: 1662.

Nor shall,
From Rome's tribunal, thy harangues prevail
'Gainst *harlotry*, while thou art clad so thin.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, sat. ii.

2. Name of contempt for a woman.

A peevish self-will'd *harlotry*,
That no persuasion can do good upon.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 1.

A kind of common and *harlotry* Venus, which deriving only from the body and a branch of the animal life, draws down the soul to what is merely corporeal, and, mingling with it, defiles and pollutes it.—*Hallywell, Excellence of Moral Virtue*, p. 111: 1692.

3. Anything meretricious.

The *harlotry* of the ornaments.—*Matthias, Pursuits of Literature.*

Harm. *s.* [A.S. *hearm.*] Injury; crime; wickedness; mischief; detriment; hurt.

We, ignorant of ourselves,
Beg often our own *harms*, which the wise Powers
Deny us for our good.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 1.

How are we happy still in fear of *harm*?
But *harm* precedes not sin.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 326.

They should be suffered to write on: it would keep them out of *harm's* way, and prevent them from evil courses.—*Swift.*

Harm. *v. a.* Hurt; injure.

What sense had I of her stol'n hours of lust?
I saw't not, thought it not, it *harm'd* not me.
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 3.

Passions ne'er could grow
To *harm* another, or impeach your rest. *Waller.*

After their young are hatched, they brood them under their wings, lest the cold, and sometimes the heat, should *harm* them.—*Ray.*

Hármful. *adj.* Hurtful; noxious; mischievous; injurious; detrimental.

His dearly loved squire
His spear of heben-wood behind him bare,
Whose *harmful* head, thrice heated in the fire,
Had riven many a breast with pike-head square.
Spenser.

Let no man fear that *harmful* creature less, because he sees the apostle safe from that poison.—*Bishop Hall.*

The earth brought forth fruit and food for man, without any mixture of *harmful* quality.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

For flax and oats will burn the tender field,
And sleepy poppies *harmful* harvests yield.
Dryden.

Hármfully. *adv.* In a harmful manner; hurtfully; noxiously; detrimentally.

A scholar is better occupied in playing or sleeping, than spending his time not only vainly, but *harmfully* in such kind of exercise.—*Ascham.*

Hármless. *adj.*

1. Innocent; innoxious; not hurtful; not doing harm.

Touching ceremonies, *harmless* in themselves, and hurtful only in respect of number, was it amiss to decree that those things that were least needful, and newliest come, should be the first that were taken away?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

She, like *harmless* lightning, throws her eye
On him, her brothers, me, her master; hitting
Each object with a joy.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, v. 5.

2. Unhurt; undamaged; not receiving harm.

The shipwright will be careful to gain by his labour, or at least to save himself *harmless*, and therefore suit his work slightly, according to a slight price.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Hármlessly. *adv.* Innocently; without hurt; without crime.

He spent that day free from worldly trouble, *harmlessly*, and in a recreation that became a churchman.—*I. Walton.*

Bullets batter the walls which stand inflexible, but fall *harmlessly* into wood or feathers.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Hármlessness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Harmless; innocence; freedom from tendency to injury or hurt.

When, through tasteless flat humility,
In dough-bak'd men some *harmlessness* we see,
'Tis but his phlegm that's virtuous, and not he.
Donne.

Compare the *harmlessness*, the credulity, the tenderness, the modesty, and the ingenuous pliableness to virtuous counsels, which is in youth untainted, with the mischievousness, the slyness, the craft, the impudence, the falsehood, and the confirmed obstinacy in an aged, long-practised sinner.—*South, Sermons.*

Harmónic. *adj.* Concordant; musical; proportioned to each other.

So swells each wind-pipe; ass intones to ass,
Harmonick twang of leather, horn, and brass.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 253.

Hármonical. *adj.* Same as Harmonic.

After every three whole notes, nature requireth, for all *harmonical* use, one half note to be interposed.—*Bacon.*

Harmonical sounds and discordant sounds, are both active and positive; but blackness and darkness are, indeed, but privatives.—*Id.*

Harmónically. *adv.* In an harmonic manner; musically.

The mind, as some suppose, *harmonically* composed, is roused up at the tunes of musick.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 295.

Anthems ... which proceed in one full yet distinct strain, *harmonically*, and, at the same time, intelligibly.—*Mason, Essays Historical and Critical on English Church Musick*, p. 130.

Harmónicon. *s.* Musical instrument so called.

Harmónics. See extract.

In the Sixth Book of the Republic, Plato treats of the then existing sciences as the instruments of a philosophical education. Among the most conspicuous of these is astronomy. He there ridicules the notion that astronomy is a sublime science because it makes men look upward. He asserts that the really sublime science is that which makes men look at the realities, which are suggested by the appearances seen in the heavens: namely, the spheres which revolve and carry the luminaries in their revolutions. Now it was no doubt the determined search for such 'realities' as these which gave birth to the Greek astronomy, the first and critical step in the progress of science. Plato, by his exhortations, if not by his suggestions, contributed effectually, as I conceive, to this step in science. In the same manner he requires a science of *harmonics* which shall be free from the defects and inaccuracies which occur in actual instruments. This belief that the universe was full of mathematical relations, and that these were the true objects of scientific research, gave a vigour, largeness of mind, and confidence to the Greek speculators which no more cautious view of the problem of scientific discovery could have supplied. It was well that this advanced guard in the army of discoverers was filled with indomitable courage, boundless hopes, and creative minds.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, b. iii. ch. ii.

Harmónious. *adj.*

1. Adapted to each other; having the parts proportioned to each other; symmetrical.

All the wide-extended sky,
And all th'*harmonious* worlds on high,
And Virgil's sacred work shall die. *Cowley.*

God has made the intellectual world *harmonious* and beautiful without us; but it will never come into our heads all at once; we must bring it home piece-meal.—*Locke.*

2. Having sounds concordant to each other; musical; symphonious.

Thoughts that voluntary move
Harmonious numbers.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 38.

The verse of Chaucer is not *harmonious* to us: they who lived with him thought it musical.—*Dryden.*

Harmóniously. *adv.* In an harmonious manner; musically; with concord of sounds.

Not chaos-like together crush'd and bruis'd;
But as the world *harmoniously* confus'd:
Where order in variety we see,
And where, though all things differ, they agree.
Pope.

That all these distances, motions, and quantities of matter, should be so accurately and *harmoniously* adjusted in this great variety of our system, is above the fortuitous hits of blind material causes, and must certainly flow from that eternal fountain of wisdom.—*Bentley.*

Hármonist. *s.*

1. One who understands the concord of sounds; one who delights in music.

Sweet *harmonist*, and beautiful as sweet.
Young, Night Thoughts, iii.

I am well aware, that many profound *harmonists* may be disgusted at what I have already advanced, and think their craft in danger, when I seem to attack the very citadel of musick.—*Mason, Essays Historical and Critical on English Church Musick*, p. 103.

A musician may be a very skilful *harmonist*, and yet be defective in the talents of melody, air, and expression.—*A. Smith, On the Imitative Arts*, pt. ii.

2. One who brings together corresponding passages on a subject; harmonizer.

He endeavoureth to shew how, among the fathers, Augustin and Hierom are flatly against the *harmonist*.—*Nelson, Life of Bishop Bull*, p. 226.

Hármonize. *v. a.* Adjust in fit proportions; make musical.

Love first invented verse, and form'd the rhime,
The motion measur'd, *harmoniz'd* the chime.
Dryden

Hármonize. *v. n.* Agree; correspond.

R. Tancuman shews how the making of the tabernacle *harmonizeth* with the making of the world.—*Lightfoot, Miscellanies*, p. 153: 1629.

Hármonizer. *s.* One who, or that which, harmonizes; one who brings together corresponding passages on any subject.

They do not forget to shew a prudent disdain for commentators and *harmonizers*, by whose care all they have to say is often superseded.—*Cleaver, Inquiry into the Character of David*, p. 5: 1762.

Hármony. *s.* [Gr. ἁρμονία; Fr. *harmonie.*]

1. Just adaptation of one part to another.

The pleasures of the eye and ear are but the effects of equality, good proportion, or correspondence; so that equality and correspondence are the causes of *harmony*.—*Bacon.*

The *harmony* of things,
As well as that of sounds, from discord springs.
Sir J. Denham.

Sure infinite wisdom must accomplish all its works with consummate *harmony*, proportion, and regularity.—*Cheyne.*

2. Just proportion of sound; musical concord.

The sound
Symphonious, of ten thousand harps that tun'd
Angelick *harmonies.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 558.

Harmony is a compound idea made up of different sounds united.—*Watts.*

3. Concord; corresponding sentiment.

In us both one soul,
Harmony to behold in wedded pair!
More grateful than harmonious sounds to the ear.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 604.

Hárness. *s.* [Fr. *harnois.*]

1. Armour; defensive furniture of war. *Somewhat antiquated.*

A goodly knight, all dress'd in *harness* meet,
That from his head no place appeared to his feet.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Of no right, nor colour like to right,
He doth fill fields with *harness.*
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 2.

2. Traces of draught horses, particularly of carriages of pleasure or state: (of other carriages we say *gear*).

Or wilt thou ride? Thy horses shall be trapp'd,
Their *harness* studded all with gold and pearl.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, induct. sc. 2.

Their steeds around,
Free from their *harness*, graze the flow'ry ground.
Dryden.

Hárness. *v. a.*

1. Dress in armour.

He was *harnest* light,
And to the field goes he.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 2.

Full fifty years, *harness'd* in rugged steel,
I have endur'd the biting winter's blast. *Rowe.*

2. Defend; protect.

They saw the camp of the heathen, that it was strong, and well *harnessed*, and compassed round about with horsemen.—1 *Maccabees*, iv. 7.

The remnant of the horsemen ... being *harnessed* all over amidst the ranks, [in the margin, being compassed with the ranks, or defended with the vallies.]—*Ibid.* vi. 38.

3. Fix horses in their traces.

Before the door her iron chariot stood,
All ready *harnessed* for journey new.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Harness the horses, and get up the horsemen, and stand forth with your helmets.—*Jeremiah*, xlvi. 4.

When I plow my ground, my horse is *harnessed*, and chained to my plough.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Harp. *s.* [A.S. *hearp*; L.Lat. *harpa*; German, *harfe*; Fr. *harpe.*]

1. Instrument strung with wire or gut, and commonly struck with the finger.
Arion, when through tempests' cruel wreck
He forth was thrown into the greedy seas,
Through the sweet musick which his *harp* did make,
Allur'd a dolphin him from death to ease. *Spenser.*
They touch'd their golden *harps*, and hymning prais'd
God and his works. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 258.
Nor wanted tuneful *harp*, nor vocal quire;
The muses sung, Apollo touch'd the lyre. *Dryden.*

2. Constellation so called, or Lyra.
Next shines the *harp*, and through the liquid skies
The shell, as lightest, first begins to rise;
This when sweet Orpheus struck, to listening rocks
He senses gave, and ears to wither'd oaks. *Creech.*

Harp. *v. n.*

1. Play on the harp.
I heard the voice of harpers *harping* with their harps.—*Revelation*, xiv. 2.
The helmed cherubim,
And sworded seraphim,
Are seen in glittering ranks with wings display'd,
Harping in loud and solemn quire,
With unexpressive notes to Heaven's new-born heir.
Milton, Ode on the Nativity, 112.

2. Touch any passion, as the harper touches a string; dwell on a subject.
Gracious duke,
Harp not on that, nor do not banish reason
For inequality; but let your reason serve
To make the truth appear.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, v. 1.
He seems
Proud and disdainful, *harping* on what I am,
Not what he knew I was.
Id., Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.

Harp. *v. a.*

1. Bring out as a sound from a harp.
Things without life giving sound, whether pipe or harp, except they give a distinction in the sounds, how shall it be known what is piped or *harped*?—1 *Corinthians*, xiv. 7.

2. Touch; affect; move.
For thy good caution thanks,
Thou hast *harp'd* my fear aright.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.

Harp on one string = Treat any subject in a too exclusive or monotonous manner.
You *harp* a little too much *upon one string*.—*Collier.*

Hárper. *s.* Player on the harp.
Never will I trust to speeches penn'd,
Nor to the motion of a schoolboy's tongue;
Nor woo in rhime, like a blind *harper's* song.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, v. 2.
I'm the god of the harp: stop, my fairest:—in vain;
Nor the harp, nor the *harper* could fetch her again.
Tickell.

Hárping-iron. *s.* See Harpoon.
The boat which on the first assault did go,
Struck with a *harping-iron* the younger foe;
Who when he felt his side so rudely gor'd,
Loud as the sea that nourish'd him he roar'd.
Waller.

Hárpist. *s.* Player on the harp.
She ... can no less
Tame the fierce walkers of the wilderness,
Than that Œagrian *harpist*, for whose lay
Tigers with hunger pin'd, and left their prey.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. song 5.

Harpoón. *s.* [Spanish and Fr. *harpon.*] Barbed dart or javelin attached to a line for whale fishing.
Some fish with *harpons*, some with darts are struck,
Some drawn with nets, some hang upon the hook.
Dryden.

Hárpsichord. *s.* [N.Fr. *harpechorde.*] Musical instrument, strung with wires, and played by striking keys.
Let them run divisions on the *harpsicon* or virginals.—*Partheneia Sacra*, p. 144: 1633.
He would exactly perform his part of many things to a *harpsicon* or theorbo.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*
I shall allow them to be *harpsichords*, a kind of musick, which every one knows is a consort by itself.—*Tatler*, no. 153.

Hárpy. *s.* [Lat. *harpyia*; Gr. ἅρπυια.]

1. See extract.
The *harpies* were a kind of birds which had the faces of women, and foul long claws, very filthy creatures; which, when the table was furnished for Phineus, came flying in, and devouring or carrying away the greater part of the victuals, did so defile the rest that they could not be endured.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. Ravenous person.
I will do you any embassage to the pigmies, rather than hold three words conference with this *harpy*.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 2.

Harrateén. *s.* [?] Stuff or cloth so called.
Mean time, thus silver'd with meanders gay,
In mimic pride the snail-wrought tissue shines,
Perchance of tabby or of *harrateen*
Not ill expressive; such the power of snails!
Shenstone, Economy, pt. iii.

Hárrier (dog). *s.* See Hound.

Hárrier (bird). *s.* See Hen-harrier.

Hárrishness. *s.* Roughness; huskiness. *Rare.*
Dates are good for the *harrishness* or roughness of the throte.—*Turner, Herball.*

Hárrow. *s.* [Danish, *harv* = harrow; German, *harke* = rake.] Agricultural implement so called; timbers crossing each other, and set with teeth, drawn over sowed ground to break the clods and throw the earth over the seed.
The land with daily care
Is exercis'd, and with an iron war
Of rakes and *harrows*. *Dryden.*
Two small *harrows* that clap on each side of the ridge, harrow it right up and down.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Hárrow. *v. a.*

1. Cover with earth by the harrow.
Friend, *harrow* in time, by some manner of means,
Not only thy person, but also thy beans.
Tusser, Five hundred Points of Good Husbandry.

2. Break with the harrow.
Canst thou bind the unicorn with his band in the furrow? or will he *harrow* the valleys after thee?—*Job*, xxxix. 10.
Let the Volscians
Plow Rome, and *harrow* Italy.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 3.

Hárrow. *v. a.* [?] Acutely distress; rack. The primary meaning is uncertain. Any one of the three significations of *harrow* (1. instrument; 2. hery = seize; 3. interjection) will give it. Mr. Wedgwood (see Harrowing (of Hell)) chooses the last. The editor prefers that of *hery*. See Hery.

1. Invade; harass with incursions; subdue.
Most glorious Lord of Life, that on this day
Didst make thy triumph over death and sin;
And having *harrow'd* hell, didst bring away
Captivity thence captive, us to win. *Spenser.*

2. Pillage; strip; lay waste.
As the king did excel in good commonwealth laws, so he had in secret a design to make use of them, as well for collecting of treasure as for correcting of manners; and so meaning thereby to *harrow* his people, did accumulate them the rather.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

3. Tear up; rip up.
Imagine you behold me bound and scourg'd,
My aged muscles *harrow'd* up with whips;
Or hear me groaning on the rending rack. *Rowe.*

4. Disturb; put into commotion; overpower.
Most like: it *harrows* me with fear and wonder.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 1.
I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word
Would *harrow* up thy soul, freeze thy young blood,
Make thy two eyes, like stars, start from their spheres. *Ibid.* i. 5.

Hárrow. *interj.* [N.Fr. *haro, harao, harau, hare.*] Exclamation of sudden distress; cry for help.
Harrow now out and weal away, he cried;
What dismal day hath sent this cursed light,
To see my lord so deadly damnify'd? *Spenser.*

Hárrowed. *part. adj.* Distressed; overpowered.
Amaz'd I stood, *harrow'd* with grief and fear.
Milton, Comus, 565.

Hárrower. *s.* One who harrows.
The natives were likewise bound to give three plowdays each; and every plow was to be allowed four boon-loaves, and to harrow three days; and every *harrower* was allowed a brown loaf, and two herrings a day.—*Blount, Ancient Tenures*, p. 143.

Hárrowing (of Hell). *s.* See extract; also Harrow = Hery.
The *harrowing* of hell was the triumphant exposition of Christ after his crucifixion, when he brought away the souls of the righteous who had been held captive in hell since the beginning of the world.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*

Hárrowing. *verbal abs.* Acutely distressing. See Harrow = Hery, *v. a.* 3, 4.
A *harrowing* sight is one which leads to the exclamation of harrow.—*Ibid.*

Hárry. *v. a.* [A.S. *hergian.*]

1. Tease; ruffle; vex.
I repent me much
That I so *harried* him.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 3.

2. Plunder.
The Saxons, with perpetual landings and invasions, *harried* the south coast of Britain.—*Milton, History of England*, b. ii.

Hárry. *v. n.* Make harassing incursion.
What made your rogueships
Harrying for victuals here?
Beaumont and Fletcher, Bonduca.

Harsh. *adj.* [German, *harsch.*]

1. Austere; rough; sour.
Our nature here is not unlike our wine;
Some sorts, when old, continue brisk and fine:
So age's gravity may seem severe,
But nothing *harsh* or bitter ought t' appear.
Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age, pt. iii.
The same defect of heat which gives a fierceness to our natures, may contribute to that roughness of our language, which bears some analogy to the *harsh* fruit of colder countries.—*Swift.*

2. Rough to the ear.
A name unmusical to Volscian ears,
And *harsh* in sound to thine.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 5.
Age might, what nature never gives the young,
Have taught the smoothness of thy native tongue;
But satire needs not that, and wit will shine
Through the *harsh* cadence of a rugged line.
Dryden.
The unnecessary consonants made their spelling tedious, and their pronunciation *harsh*.—*Id.*
Thy lord commands thee now
With a *harsh* voice, and supercilious brow,
To servile duties. *Id.*

3. Crabbed; morose; peevish.
He was a wise man and an eloquent; but in his nature *harsh* and haughty.—*Bacon.*
Bear patiently the *harsh* words of thy enemies, as knowing that the anger of an enemy admonishes us of our duty.—*Jeremy Taylor.*
No *harsh* reflection let remembrance raise;
Forbear to mention what thou can'st not praise.
Prior.
A certain quickness of apprehension inclined him to kindle into the first motions of anger; but, for a long time before he died, no one heard an intemperate or *harsh* word proceed from him.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

4. Rugged to the touch; rough.
Black feels as if you were feeling needles' points, or some *harsh* sand; and red feels very smooth.—*Boyle.*

5. Unpleasing; rigorous.
With eloquence innate his tongue was arm'd;
Though *harsh* the precept, yet the preacher charm'd.
Dryden.

Hárshly. *adv.* In a harsh manner.

1. Sourly; austerely to the palate, as unripe fruit.

2. With violence: (in opposition to *gentleness*, unless in the following passage it rather signifies *unripely*).
Till, like ripe fruit, thou drop
Into thy mother's lap; or be with ease
Gather'd, not *harshly* pluck'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 535.

3. Severely; morosely; crabbedly.
I would rather he was a man of a rough temper, that would treat me *harshly*, than of an effeminate nature.—*Addison.*

4. Unpleasantly to the ear.
My wife is in a wayward mood to-day;
I tell you, 'twould sound *harshly* in her ears.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, iv. 4.
The rings of iron that on the doors were hung,
Sent out a jarring sound, and *harshly* rung.
Dryden.

Hárshness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Harsh.

1. Sourness; austere taste.
Take an apple and roll it upon a table hard; the rolling doth soften and sweeten the fruit, which is nothing but the smooth distribution of the spirits into the parts; for the unequal distribution of the spirits maketh the *harshness*.—*Bacon.*

2. Roughness to the ear.
Neither can the natural *harshness* of the French, or the perpetual ill accent, be ever refined into perfect harmony like the Italian.—*Dryden.*
'Tis not enough no *harshness* gives offence;
The sound must seem an echo to the sense.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, pt. ii.

3. Ruggedness to the touch.
Harshness and ruggedness of bodies is unpleasant to the touch.—*Bacon.*

4. Crabbedness; moroseness; peevishness.
Thy tender hefted nature shall not give
Thee o'er to *harshness*: her eyes are fierce, but thine
Do comfort and not burn.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 4.
Thy beauty cannot move
Rage from the seas, nor thy love teach them love,
Nor tame wild Boreas' *harshness*.
Donne, Poems, p. 257.

Hart. *s.* [A.S. *heort, heorut.*] He-deer; male of the hind; stag.
That instant was I turn'd into a *hart*,
And my desires, like fell and cruel hounds,
E'er since pursue me.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, i. 1.
The deer
And fearful *harts* do wander every where
Amidst the dogs. *May, Translation of Virgil.*

Hártshorn. *s.* See extract.
Hartshorn is a drug that comes into use many ways, and under many forms. What is used here are the whole horns of the common male deer, which fall off every year. This species is the fallow deer; but some tell us, that the medicinal *hartshorn* should be that of the true hart or stag. The salt of *hartshorn* is a great sudorifick, and the spirit has all the virtues of volatile alkalies: it is used to bring people out of faintings by its pungency, holding it under the nose, and pouring down some drops of it in water.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*
Ramose concretions of the volatile salts are observable upon the glass of the receiver, whilst the spirits of vipers and *hartshorn* are drawn.—*Woodward.*

Hártstongue. *s.* Native fern so called, of the genus Scolopendra.
It [*hartstongue*] commonly grows out from the joints of old walls and buildings, where they are moist and shady. There are very few of them in Europe.—*Miller.*
Hartstongue is propagated by parting the roots, and also by seed.—*Mortimer.*
So saxifrage is good, and *hartstongue*, for the stone. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, song 13.

Hárumscarum. *adj.* Flighty; hurried: (as 'a *harum-scarum* fellow.') *Colloquial.*

Hárvest. *s.* [A.S. *hærfest.*] Season of reaping and gathering the corn.
As it ebbs, the seedsman
Upon the slime and ooze scatters his grain,
And shortly comes to *harvest*.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 7.

Figuratively for fruits, reward, retribution, result.
From Ireland come I with my strength,
And reap the *harvest* which that rascal sow'd.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 1.
When the father is too fondly kind,
Such seed he sows, such *harvest* shall he find.
Dryden.

Used *adjectivally* or as the *first element* in a *compound.*
With *harvest* work he is worse than in spring.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Hárvest. *v. a.* Gather in.
I have seen a stock of reeds *harvested* and stacked, worth two or three hundred pounds.—*Pennant, Tour in Scotland.*

Hárvest-home. *s.*
1. Song which the reapers sing at the feast made for having inned the harvest.
Your hay it is mow'd, and your corn it is reap'd;
Your barns will be full, and your hovels heap'd;
Come, my boys, come,
Come, my boys, come,
And merrily roar out *harvest-home*. *Dryden.*

2. Time of gathering harvest.
At *harvest-home*, and on the shearing-day,
When he should thanks to Pan and Pales pay.
Dryden.

3. Opportunity of gathering treasure.
His wife I will use as the key of the cuckoldy rogue's coffer; and there's my *harvest-home.—Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

Hárvester. *s.* One who works at the harvest.
I have appointed you, as *harvesters*, to go abroad in all the world, and bring in converts to heaven.—*Hammond, Paraphrase and Annotations on the New Testament, 1 Peter*, ii. 8.

Hárvestman. *s.* Labourer in harvest.
In this large field of the Scriptures, a man may gather some ears untouched after the *harvest-men*, how diligent soever they were.—*Archbishop Parker, Preface to the Old Testament.*
Like to a *harvestman*, that's task'd to mow
Or all, or lose his hire. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, i. 3.

Hash. *v. a.* [Fr. *hacher.*] Mince; chop into small pieces, and mingle.
He rais'd his arm
Above his head, and rain'd a storm,
Of blows so terrible and thick,
As if he meant to *hash* her quick.
Butler, Hudibras.
What have they to complain of but too great variety, though some of the dishes be not served in the exactest order, and politeness: but *hashed* up in haste.—*Garth.*

Hash. *s.* In *Cookery.* Kind of stew so called.
The cook should be reminded that if the meat in a *hash* or mince be allowed to boil, it will immediately be hard, and can then only be rendered eatable by long stewing, which is by no means desirable for meat which is already sufficiently done.—*Miss Acton, Modern Cookery.*

Hask. *s.* [Swedish, *hwass* = rush.] This seems to signify a case or habitation made of rushes or flags. *Obsolete.*
Phœbus, weary of his yearly task,
Established hath his steeds in lowly lay,
And taken up his inn in fishes *hask*. *Spenser.*

Hasp. *s.* [A.S. *hæps.*] Clasp folded over a staple, and fastened on with a padlock.
Have doors to open and shut at pleasure, with *hasps* to them.—*Mortimer.*

Hasp. *v. a.* Shut with a hasp.
Haspt in a tombril, awkwardly you've shin'd,
With one fat slave before and none behind.
Garth, Dispensary, canto v.

Hássock. *s.* [see Hask.] Thick padded mat on which men kneel at church.
He found his parishioners very irregular; and in order to make them kneel, and join in the responses, he gave every one of them a *hassock* and common prayer-book.—*Addison.*

Haste. *v. n.* [Fr. *háter.*] Move with swiftness, eagerness, or hurry.
'Tis Cinna, I do know him by his gait;
He is a friend. Cinna, where *haste* you so?
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, i. 3.
All those things are passed away like a shadow, and as a post that *hasted* by.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, v. 9.
Hasting to pay his tribute to the sea,
Like mortal life to meet eternity.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.
These rites perform'd, the prince without delay
Hastes to the nether world, his destin'd way.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 336.
To distant Sparta, and the spacious waste
Of sandy Pyle, the royal youth shall *haste*.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, i. 118.

Haste. *s.*
1. Hurry; speed; nimbleness; precipitation.
Spare him, death!
But O, thou wilt not, canst not spare!
Haste hath never time to hear. *Crashaw.*
Our lines reform'd, and not compos'd in *haste*,
Polish'd like marble, would like marble last;
But as the present, so the last age writ;
In both we find like negligence and wit. *Waller.*
The wretched father running to their aid
With pious *haste*, but vain, they next invade.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 234.

2. Passion; vehemence.
I said in my *haste*, All men are liars.—*Psalms*, cxvi. 11.

Haste. *v. a.* Push forward; urge on; precipitate; drive to a swifter pace.
Let it be so *hasted*, that supper be ready at the farthest by five of the clock.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.
All hopes of succour from your arms are past;
To save us now, you must our ruin *haste*. *Dryden.*

Hásten. *v. n.* Make haste.
I *hastened* to the spot whence the noise came.—*Defoe, Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*

Hásten. *v. a.* Hurry.
Each sees his lamp with different lustre crown'd;
Each knows his course with diff'rent periods bound;
And in his passage through the liquid space,
Nor *hastens* nor retards his neighbour's race.
Prior, Solomon, b. i.

Hástener. *s.* One who hastens or hurries.
[They] took upon them to be the saviours and preservers of the city; but, as it proved, the *hasteners* and precipitators of the destruction of that kingdom.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 590.
Pride and indigence, the two great *hasteners* of modern poems.—*Johnson, Rambler*, no. 169.

Hástily. *adv.* In a hasty manner.
1. In a hurry; speedily; nimbly; quickly.
A voice, that called loud and clear,
Come hither, hither, O come *hastily!* *Spenser.*
If your grace incline that we should live,
You must not, sir, too hastily forgive. *Waller.*
The next to danger, hot pursu'd by fate,
Half cloth'd half naked, *hastily* retire. *Dryden.*

2. Rashly; precipitately.
Without considering consequences, we *hastily* engaged in a war which hath cost us sixty millions.—*Swift.*

Hástiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Hasty.
1. Haste; speed; hurry; precipitation.
A fellow being out of breath, or seeming to be for haste, with humble *hastiness* told Basilius.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Rash eagerness.
The turns of his verse, his breakings, his propriety, his numbers and his gravity, I have as far imitated as the poverty of our language, and the *hastiness* of my performance, would allow.—*Dryden.*
There is most just cause to fear, lest our *hastiness* to embrace a thing of so perilous consequence, should cause posterity to feel those evils.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Hástings. *s. pl.* Peas that come early.
As loud as one that sings his part
To a wheel-barrow, or turnip-cart,
Or your new nick-named old invention
To cry green *hastings* with an engine.
Butler, Hudibras.
The large white and green *hastings* are not to be set till the cold is over.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Hástlet. *s.* [see extract.] In *Cookery.* Dish so called.
[*Haslet, Hastener.*—A hog's *haslet*, or *harslet*, the liver, heart, and lights of a pig. Corrupted from *hastelets.* French *hastille, hasterel, hastemenue*, the pluck or gather of an animal. The sense is little roastings, from French *haste*, a spit, also a piece of roast meat, *hastelle, hastellet, hastille*, a skewer, splinter, whence English *hastler*, or corruptly *hastener*, a skreen to reverberate the fire on roasting meat. *Hastlere*, that rostythe mete, assator, assarius. (Promptorium Parvulorum.) Old French *hastier*, the rack on which the spit turns; to *haste*, to roast. (Halliwell.)
'First to you I will schawe,
The poyntes of cure al by rawe;
Of potage, *hastery* and bakun mete.'
(Liber Cure Cocorum in Way.)
All from Latin *hasta*, a spear, transferred to the signification of a spit. It is singular that the Dutch should have arrived by a totally different track at so similar a form as *harst*, a roast, *herdsten, harsten*, to roast, apparently from *heerde*, hearth. (Kilian.) —*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Hásty. *adj.*
1. Quick; speedy; passionate; vehement; rash; precipitate.
He that is slow to wrath is of great understanding; but he that is *hasty* of spirit exalteth folly.—*Proverbs*, xiv. 29.
Seest thou a man that is *hasty* in his words? There is more hope of a fool than of him.—*Ibid.*, xxix. 20.
Be not rash with thy mouth, and let not thine heart be *hasty* to utter any thing before God.—*Ecclesiastes*, v. 2.

2. Early ripe.
Beauty shall be a fading flower, and as the *hasty* fruit before the summer.—*Isaiah*, xxviii. 4.

As the *first element* in a *compound.*
Is this the counsel that we two have shar'd,
The sister's vows, the hours that we have spent,
When we have chid the *hasty* footed time
For parting us?
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.

Hásty-púdding. *s.* Pudding made of milk and flour, boiled quickly together; as also of oatmeal and water boiled together.
Sure *hasty-pudding* is thy chiefest dish,
With bullock's liver, or some stinking fish. *Dorset.*

Hat. *s.* [A.S. *hæt.*] Cover for the head.
She's as big as he is: and there's her thrummed *hat*, and her muffler too.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.
His *hat* was like a helmet, or Spanish montero.—*Bacon.*
Hermes o'er his head in air appear'd,
And with soft words his drooping spirits cheer'd;
His *hat* adorn'd with wings disclos'd the god,
And in his hand he bore the sleep-compelling rod.
Dryden.

Hatch. *v. a.* Closed as with a hatch.
If in our youth we could pick up some pretty estate, 'twere not amiss to keep our door *hatched.*—*Shakespear, Pericles*, iv. 3.

Hatch. *v. a.*
1. Produce young from eggs by the warmth of incubation.
He kindly spreads his spacious wing,
And *hatches* plenty for th' ensuing spring.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

The tepid caves, and fens, and shores,
Their brood as numerous *hatch* from the eggs, that soon
Bursting with kindly rupture, forth disclos'd
Their callow young. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 417.

2. Quicken the egg by incubation.
When they have laid such a number of eggs as they can conveniently cover and *hatch*. they give over, and begin to sit.—*Ray.*
Others *hatch* their eggs and tend the birth, till it is able to shift for itself.—*Addison.*

3. Produce by precedent action.
Which thing they very well know, and, I doubt not, will easily confess, who live to their great both toil and grief, where the blasphemies of Arians are renewed by them, who to *hatch* their heresy have chosen those churches as fittest nests, where Athanasius's creed is not heard.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

4. Form by meditation; contrive.
He was a man harmless and faithful, and one who never *hatched* any hopes prejudicial to the king, but always intended his safety and honour.—*Sir J. Hayward.*
Thy wicked head never at rest, but hammering
And *hatching* hellish things.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Night Walker.

Hatch. *v. a.*

1. Chase; engrave.
Who first shall wound, through others' arms, his blood appearing fresh,
Shall win this sword, silver'd and *hatcht.*
Chapman.
Such as Agamemnon and the hand of Greece
Should hold up high in brass; and such again
As venerable Nestor, *hatch'd* in silver,
Should with a bond of air, strong as the axle tree
On which heaven rides, knit all the Grecian ears
To his experienc'd tongue.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.
Why should not I
Doat on my horse well trapp'd, my sword well *hatch'd?* *Beaumont and Fletcher, Bonduca.*
Some grave instructors on my life; they look,
For all the world, like old *hatch'd* hilts.
Id., Valentinian.
A sword bravely gilt and *hatch'd* with gold.—*Heath, Chronicle of the Civil Wars*, p. 411.

2. Cover.
His weapon *hatch'd* in blood.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant.*
His face
Is *hatch'd* with impudency threefold thick.
Heywood, Iron Age.

Hatch. *v. n.* Be in the state of growing quick.
He observed circumstances in eggs, whilst they were *hatching*, which varied.—*Boyle.*

Hatch. *s.*

1. Brood excluded from the egg.
In the age of Aristotle, it was generally said that no one had ever seen the *hatch* of the cuckoo.—*Translation of Buffon's History of Birds.*

2. Exclusion from the egg; disclosure; discovery.
Something's in his soul,
O'er which his melancholy sits on brood;
And, I do doubt, the *hatch* and the disclose
Will be some danger. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, iii. 1.

Hatch. *s.* Half door; door with an opening over it.
Something about, a little from the right,
In at the window, or else o'er the *hatch.*
Shakespear, King John, i. 1.

In the *plural.* Doors or openings by which they descend from one deck or floor of a ship to another.
To the king's ship, invisible as thou art,
There shalt thou find the mariners asleep
Under the *hatches.* *Shakespear, Tempest*, v. 1.
There she's hid;
The mariners all under *hatches* stow'd. *Ibid.* i. 2.
So seas, impelled by winds with added power,
Assault the sides, and o'er the *hatches* tow'r.
Dryden.
A ship was fastened to the shore;
The plank was ready laid for safe ascent,
For shelter there the trembling shadow bent,
And skipp'd and skulk'd, and under *hatches* went.
Id.

Be under hatches. Be in a state of ignominy, poverty, or depression.
Some, who have been phlegmatick, and therefore meek, or kept *under hatches*, and therefore lowly.—*Dean Pierce, Sermon*, 29th May, 1661, p. 24.
He assures us how this fatherhood continued its course, till the captivity in Egypt, and then the poor fatherhood *was under hatches.—Locke.*

Hátchel. *s.* See Heckle.

Hátcher. *s.* One who hatches; contriver.
Let the begetters and *hatchers* of new opinions be amazed.—*Loe, Bliss of Brightest Beauty*, p. 32: 1614.
A man ever in haste, a great *hatcher* and breeder of business.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub*, sect. 9.

Hátchet. *s.* [Fr. *hachette.*] Small axe.
His harmful *hatchet* he hent in his hand,
And to the field he speedeth. *Spenser.*
Our countryman presented him with a curious *hatchet*; and asking him whether it had a good edge, tried it upon the donor.—*Addison.*

Hátchet-face. *s.* Ugly face; such, I suppose, as might be hewn out of a block by a hatchet. Such is the sense given by Johnson, and, consequently, that in which he would himself have used it. What Dryden, the authority, meant is less certain. As the etymology will give more senses than one, and as the question is one which can scarcely be settled by authority, the meaning is simply that which the person who uses it attaches to it. The editor's inquiries have led to a view different from Johnson's, i.e. to the notion suggested by *hatchet* being leanness, bonyness, or prominence of the face, and its sense being thin-visaged, or hatchet-*like* rather than hatchet-*hewn.*
An ape his own dear image will embrace;
An ugly beau adores a *hatchet-face.* *Dryden.*

Hátching. *part. adj.* Shading (the shading consisting of crossed lines).
Those tender airs, and those *hatching* strokes of the pencil, which make a kind of minced meat in painting, are never able to deceive the sight.—*Dryden.*

Hátching. *s.* Etching.
[The] figure is afterwards with needles drawn deeper quite through the ground, and all the shadows and *hatchings* put in.—*Harris.*

Hátchment. *s.* [*achievement.*] Armorial escutcheon, exhibited on the hearse at funerals; sometimes hung up in churches.
His means of death, his obscure funeral,
No trophy, sword, nor *hatchment* o'er his bones,
No noble rites nor formal ostentation,
Cry to be heard. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, iv. 5.
I would have master Pyed-mantle, her grace's herald, to pluck down his *hatchments*, reverse his coat armour, and nullify him for no gentleman.—*B. Jonson, Staple of News.*
Receive these pledges,
These *hatchments* of our grief, and grace us so much,
To place 'em on this hearse.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Bonduca.

Hátchway. *s.* Way over or through the hatches.
The men quickly following, the seamen on the gangways, twenty-five in number, were after a desperate struggle, overpowered or driven down below; and the second party of boarders having now come forward amidst loud cheers, the *hatchways* were closed down, and a sharp fire opened upon the marines in the tops, who kept up a destructive fire of musketry.—*Sir A. Alison, History of Europe during the French Revolution*, ch. xci. § 40.

As *two words* (for the sake of the metre).
They fought in desolation, disorder, and dismay,
And in eleven minutes they were down the main *hatch way.* *Naval Song*: 1813.

Hate. *v. a.* [A.S. *hatian.*] Detest; abhor; abominate; regard with the passion opposite to love.
Those old inhabitants of thy holy land, whom thou *hatest* for doing most odious works.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, xii. 4.

Hate. *s.* Hatred.
Speak then to me, who neither beg nor fear
Your favours nor your *hate.*
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 3.
Hate to Mezentius arm'd five hundred more.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Háteful. *adj.*

1. Causing hate or hatred.
My name's Macbeth.—
The devil himself could not pronounce a title
More *hateful* to mine ear.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 7.
But Umbriel, *hateful* gnome! forbears not so;
He breaks the vial whence the sorrows flow.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iv.

2. Feeling abhorrence; abhorrent; detesting; malignant; malevolent.
Palamon compell'd
No more to try the fortune of the field;
And, worse than death, to view with *hateful* eyes
His rival's conquest.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 654.

Hátefully. *adv.* In a hateful manner.

1. Odiously; abominably.
The ceremony was *hatefully* tedious.—*Drummond, Travels*, p. 75.

2. Malignantly; maliciously.
All their hearts stood *hatefully* appaid
Long since. *Chapman.*
They shall deal with thee *hatefully*, take away all thy labour, and leave thee naked and bare.—*Ezekiel*, xxiii. 29.

Háter. *s.* One who hates; abhorrer; detester.
I of her understood of that most noble constancy, which whosoever loves not shews himself to be a *hater* of virtue, and unworthy to live in the society of mankind.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
They never wanted so much knowledge as to inform and convince them of the unlawfulness of a man's being a murderer, an *hater* of God, and a covenant-breaker.—*South, Sermons.*

Hátred. *s.* Hate; ill-will; malignity; malevolence; dislike; abhorrence; detestation; abomination; passion contrary to love.
I wish I had a cause to seek him there,
To oppose his *hatred* fully.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.
Hatred is the passion of defiance, and there is a kind of aversation and hostility included in its very essence; but then if there could have been *hatred* in the world when there was scarce any thing odious, it would have acted within the compass of its proper object.—*South, Sermons.*
Hatred is the thought of the pain which any thing present or absent is apt to produce in us.—*Locke.*
Hatreds are often begotten from slight and almost innocent occasions, and quarrels propagated in the world.—*Id.*
Retain no malice nor *hatred* against any: be ready to do them all the kindness you are able.—*Archbishop Wake.*
She is a Presbyterian of the most rank and virulent kind, and consequently has an inveterate *hatred* to the church.—*Swift.*
Hatred has in it the guilt of murder, and lust the guilt of adultery.—*Bishop Sherlock.*

Hátter. *v. a.* [?] Harass; weary; wear out with fatigue. *Rare.*
He's *hatter'd* out with penance. *Dryden.*

Hátter. *s.* Maker of hats.
A *hatter* sells a dozen of hats for five shillings a-piece.—*Swift.*

Haúberk. *s.* [N.F. *hauberc*; the French itself being derived from the German *hals* = neck + *beorg* = defence. Old High German, *halsberc*; A.S. *halsbeorg*; Italian, *usbergo.*] Armour for the neck and chest; brestplate; gorget.
And on the *haubergh* struck the prince so sore,
That quite disparted all the linked frame,
And pierced to the skin. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*
Hauberks and helms are hewed with many a wound;
The mighty maces with such haste descend,
They break the bones, and make the solid armour bend. *Dryden.*

Haught. *adj.* Haughty. *Archaic.*
Proud Lucifer, which from the heavens on high
Down to the pit of hell below was cast, . . .
More *haut* of heart was not before his fall,
Than was this proud and pompous cardinall.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 322.
His courage *haught*
Desir'd of foreign foemen to be known,
And far abroad for strange adventures sought.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
This *haught* resolve becomes your majesty.
Marlowe, King Edward II.
The proud insulting queen,
With Clifford and the *haught* Northumberland,
Have wrought the easy melting king like wax.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 1.
No lord of thine, thou *haught* insulting man;
Nor no man's lord. *Id., Richard II.* iv. 1.
A vine from Egypt thou hast brought,
Thy free love made it thine,
And drov'st out nations proud and *haut*
To plant this lovely vine.
Milton, Psalms, lxxx. 8.
Yet, were a few short summers mine,
My name should more than Este's shine,
With honours all my own.
I had a sword, and have a breast,
That should have won as *haught* a crest
As ever waved along the line
Of all those sovereign sires of thine.
Byron, Parisina.

Haúghtily. *adv.* In a haughty manner; proudly; arrogantly; contemptuously.
Neither shall ye go *haughtily.—Micah*, ii
Her heavenly form too *haughtily* she priz'd;
His person hated, and his gifts despis'd. *Dryden.*

Haúghtiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by

Haughty; pride; arrogance; quality of being haughty.

Weening in his pride to make the land navigable, and the sea passable by foot. Such was the *haughtiness* of his mind.—2 *Maccabees*, v. 21.

By the head we make known our supplications, our threatenings, our mildness, our *haughtiness*, our love, and our hatred.—*Dryden.*

Haúghty. *adj.* [N.F. *hault, haut* = high.] Haught the purer form, the *-y*, unless it represent the *-ain* in the French *hautain*, being an English affix.

1. Proud; insolent; arrogant; contemptuous.

His wife, being a woman of a *haughty* and imperious nature, and of a wit superior to his, quickly resented the disrespect she received from him.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

I shall sing of battles, blood and rage,
And *haughty* souls, that mov'd with mutual hate,
In fighting fields pursu'd and found their fate.
Dryden.

2. Proudly great.

Our vanquish'd wills that pleasing force obey:
Her goodness takes our liberty away;
And *haughty* Britain yields to arbitrary sway.
Prior.

3. Bold; adventurous; of high hazard.

Who now shall give me words and sound
Equal unto this *haughty* enterprize?
Or who shall lend me wings, with which from ground
My lowly verse may loftily arise?
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

4. High; lofty.

Yea, God who rules the *haughty* heaven ahigh,
Inrich'd my realme, with foyson of each thing;
Abundant store did make my people sing.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 206.

Haul. *v. a.* [Fr. *haler* = pull; German, *holen* = fetch, carry.] Pull with violence: (when applied to persons, with awkwardness or rudeness).

Thy Dol, and Helen of thy noble thoughts,
Is in base durance and contagious prison,
Haul'd thither by mechanick dirty hands.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. v. 5.

The youth with songs and rhimes,
Some dance, some *haul* the rope; at length let down,
It enters with a thundering noise, the town.
Sir J. Denham, Destruction of Troy.

Some the wheels prepare,
And fasten to the horses' feet; the rest
With cables *haul* along th' unwieldy beast.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 307.

In his grandeur he naturally chuses to *haul* up others after him whose accomplishments most resemble his own.—*Swift.*

Thither they bent, and *haul'd* their ships to land;
The crooked keel divides the yellow sand. *Pope.*

Romp-loving miss
Is *haul'd* about in gallantry robust. *Thomson, Seasons, Summer.*

Haul. *s.* Pull; violence in dragging.

The leap, the slap, the *haul*. *Thomson.*

Haulm. *s.* [A. S. *halm.*] Stem or stalk of corn; also, the stubble gathered after the corn is housed.

In champion countrie a pleasure they take
To mow up their *haume* for to brew and to bake,
The *haume* is the straw of the wheat or the rie,
Which once being reaped, they mow by and by.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Having stripped off the *haum* or binds from the poles, as you pick the hops, stack them up.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Haunch. *s.* [N.F. *hanche.*]

1. Thigh; hip.

Hail, groom! didst thou not see a bleeding hind,
Whose right *haunch* earst my steadfast arrow strake?
Spenser.

To make a marrable to teach his horse to stop and turn quick, and to rest on his *haunches*, is of use to a gentleman both in peace and war.—*Locke.*

2. Rear; hind part.

Thou art a summer bird,
Which ever in the *haunch* of winter sings
The lifting up of day.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

Haunt. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *hanter.*]

1. Frequent; be much about any place or person.

A man who for his hospitality is so much *haunted*, that no news stir but come to his ears.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Now we being brought known unto her, after once we were acquainted, and acquainted we were sooner than ourselves expected, she continually almost *haunted* us.—*Id.*

Celestial Venus *haunts* Idalia's groves;
Diana Cynthus, Ceres Hybla loves. *Pope.*

2. Used in an ill sense of one that comes unwelcome.

You wrong me, sir, thus still to *haunt* my house;
I told you, sir, my daughter is disposed of.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 4.

Oh, could I see my country seat,
There, leaning near a gentle brook,
Sleep, or peruse some ancient book;
And there in sweet oblivion drown
Those cares that *haunt* the court and town. *Swift.*

3. Used of apparitions or spectres that appear in a particular place.

Foul spirits *haunt* my resting place,
And ghastly visions break my sleep by night.
Fairfax.

Haunt. *v. n.* Be much about; appear frequently.

I've charg'd thee not to *haunt* about my doors:
In honest plainness thou hast heard me say,
My daughter's not for thee.
Shakespear, Othello, i. 1.

Where they most breed and *haunt*, I have observ'd
The air is delicate. *Id., Macbeth*, i. 6.

Haunt. *s.*

1. Place in which one is frequently found.

Know and see his place where his *haunt* is, and who hath seen him there.—1 *Samuel*, xxiii. 22.

We set toils, nets, gins, snares, and traps, for beasts and birds in their own *haunts* and walks.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

To me pertains not, she replies,
To know or care where Cupid flies;
What are his *haunts*, or which his way,
Where he would dwell, or whither stray. *Prior.*

A scene where, if a god should cast his sight,
A god might gaze and wonder with delight!
Joy touch'd the messenger of heaven, he stay'd
Entranc'd, and all the blissful *haunt* survey'd.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, v. 95.

2. Habit of being in a certain place.

The *haunt* you have got about the courts will one day or another bring your family to beggary.—*Arbuthnot.*

Haúnter. *s.* One who haunts; frequenter; one who is often found in any place.

The ancient Grecians were an ingenious people, of whom the vulgar sort, such as were *haunters* of theatres, took pleasure in the conceits of Aristophanes.—*Sir H. Wotton, On Education.*

O goddess, *haunter* of the woodland green,
Queen of the nether skies. *Dryden.*

Haut-gout. *s.* [Fr. = high taste or flavour.] Anything with a strong relish or a strong scent, as overkept venison or game.

He depraves his appetite with *haut-gousts.*
Butler, Remains, ii. 462.

They made use of both the leaves, stalk, and extract especially [of Silphium] as we now do garlick, and other *haut-gouts*, as nauseous altogether.—*Evelyn.*

Haútbois. *s.* [pronounced *hoboy*, being English in sound, though French in origin and [illegible]] Variety of garden strawberry [illegible] so called.

Haútboy. *s.* [Fr. *haut bois* = high wood.] Wind instrument so called.

I told John of Gaunt he beat his own name; for I told you, sir, my daughter is disposed of. apparel you might have trussed him and all his [illegible] was a into an eel-skin; the case of a treble *hautboy* mansion for him.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* iii. 2.

The *hau'boy*, not as now with latten bound,
And rival with the trumpet for his sound,
But soft, and simple, at few holes breath'd time
And tune too.
B. Jonson, Translation of Horace's Art of Poetry.

Now give the *hautboys* breath; he comes, he comes.
Dryden.

Hauteúr. *s.* [Fr.] Pride; insolence; haughtiness.

The ill-judging zeal and *hauteur* of this king, in pushing things to extremity, brought on the Revolution.—*Bishop Ellys, Treatise on Temporal Liberty*, p. 185: 1765

Hávage. *s.* Possessions; fortune. *Rare.*

Peter knoweth Miss Hannah's *havage*; knoweth all her points; and pronounceth her unqualified for a first-rate racer, whatever her powers amongst the ponies.—*Nil Admirari*, p. 23

Have. *v. a.* [A.S. *habban, hafan.*] In the other forms of this verb the *v* is ejected. Hence the second and third persons singular are *hast, hath* (*has*), for *havest, haveth*, the preterite and past participle *had* (*haved*). Notwithstanding this contraction, the word is short.

1. Possess; obtain; take; have about one; be supplied with; hold; maintain.

Upon the mast they saw a young man, who sat as on horseback, *having* nothing upon him.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

He that gathered much *had* nothing over, and he that gathered little *had* no lack.—*Exodus*, xvi. 18.

Whence should I *have* flesh to give unto all this people?—*Numbers*, xi. 13.

Now, O Father, glorify me with thine own self, with the glory which I *had* with thee before the world was.—*John*, xvii. 5.

2. Accept as a husband or wife: (opposed to *refuse*; *accept*, however, is the commoner, or at least, the more polite opposite).

Upon my life then you took the wrong.—What need you tell me that? I think so, when I took a boy for a girl: if I had been married to him, for all he was in woman's apparel, I would not have *had* him.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

3. Buy.

If these trifles were rated only by art and artfulness, we should *have* them much cheaper.—*Collier.*

4. Wish; desire.

I *had* rather be a door-keeper in the house of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedness.—*Psalms*, lxxxiv. 10.

I would *have* no man discouraged with that kind of life or series of actions, in which the choice of others, or his own necessities, may have engaged him.—*Addison.*

5. Be engaged as in a task or employment.

If we maintain things that are established, we *have* to strive with a number of heavy prejudices, deeply rooted in the hearts of men.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The Spaniard's captain never *hath* to meddle with his soldier's pay.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Of the evils which hindred the peace and good ordering of that land, the inconvenience of the laws was the first which you *had* in hand.—*Ibid.*

Kings *have* to deal with their neighbours, their wives, their children, their prelates or clergy, their nobles, their merchants, and their commons.—*Bacon.*

6. Hold opinion.

Sometimes they will *have* them to be natural heat, whereas some of them are crude and cold; and sometimes they will *have* them to be the qualities of the tangible parts, whereas they are things by themselves.—*Bacon.*

With *away*. Remove.

That done, go and cart it, and *have* it *away*.—*Tusser.*

With *a care*: (note the use of the *article*, it has the same meaning as *take*).

I cannot speak; if my heart be not ready to burst! Well, sweet Jack, *have a care* of thyself.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 4.

Your plea is good; but still I say beware:
Laws are explained by men; so *have a care.*
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. 1.

With *in*: (it is nearly synonymous with *hold*).

Of them shall I be *had in* honour.—2 *Samuel*, vi. 22.

Have after, at, or *with* = Done! Agreed!

Let's follow; 'tis not fit thus to obey him.—*Have after.*—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, i. 4.

I can bear my part; 'tis my occupation: *have at* it with you.—*Id., Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

Will you go, Mrs. Page?—*Have with* you.—*Id., Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

Captain, will you go?—*Have with* you.—*Id., Othello*, i. 2.

[illegible] was out at a mad frolick, though this is [illegible] I ever undertook: *have with* you, lady I nev[illegible] you at your word.—*Dryden, Spanish* the madde[illegible] mine; I take [illegible]

Friar.

[illegible] as an auxiliary verb,

In its constructi[illegible] cely be said to re-*have*, though it can sca[illegible] riginal power tain, at the present time, its [illegible] ill, fundaof indicating *possession*, is su[illegible] pect to mentally, the word before us in res[illegible] in the construction of the combinations which it appears. In these the words *have* or *had* are ordinary active, or transitive verbs; the substantive which follows being in the accusative case and governed by it. With this the participle agrees. Hence *have* or *has* denotes *past* time, though it is itself in the present tense. A little consideration will show how this may be. We cannot say that a man has a thing upon which any act has been performed without implying that the time of that act has

gone by, i.e. *I have a letter written, I have a letter as a written thing*, runs easily into *I have written a letter*. A further extension of this view covers even such expressions as *I have been* where the verb is neuter.

Háven. *s.* [A.S. *hæfen.*] Port; harbour; station for ships; refuge; resting place.

Love was threatened and promised to him, and his cousin, as both the tempest and *haven* of their best years.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

After an hour and a half sailing we entered into a good *haven*, being the port of a fair city.—*Bacon.*

The queen beheld, as soon as day appear'd,
The navy under sail, the *haven* clear'd.
Sir J. Denham, The Passion of Dido.

We may be shipwreck'd by her breath:
Love, favour'd once with that sweet gale,
Doubles his haste, and fills his sail,
Till he arrive, where she must prove
The *haven*, or the rock of love. *Waller.*

Hávener. *s.* Overseer of a port or haven.

These earls and dukes appointed their special officers, as receiver, *havener*, and customer.—*Carew.*

Háver. *s.* Possessor; holder.

Valour is the chiefest virtue, and
Most dignifies the *haver*.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 2.

Háver. *s.* [Danish.] Oats.

When you would anneal, take a blue stone, such as they make *haver* or oat cakes upon, and lay it upon the cross bars of iron.—*Peacham.*

Háversack. *s.* Kind of coarse bag, in which soldiers carry provisions.

And next the venerable man
From out his *havresack* and can
Prepared and spread his slender stock.
Byron, Mazeppa.

Háving. *verbal abs.*

1. Possession; estate; fortune.

My *having* is not much;
I'll make division of my present with you;
Hold, there is half my coffer.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

Our content is our best *having*.
Id., Henry VIII. ii. 3.

2. Act or state of possessing.

Of the one side, was alleged the *having* a picture, which the other wanted; of the other side, the first striking the shield.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Thou art not for the fashion of these times,
Where none will sweat but for promotion;
And having that do choak their service up,
Ev'n with the *having*.
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 3.

Háviour. *s.* Conduct; manners; behaviour.

Her heavenly *haveour*, her princely grace.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, April.

Their ill *haviour* garres men missay
Both of their doctrine and their fay.
Ibid., September.

Put thyself
Into a *haviour* of less fear.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iii. 4.

Hávoc. *s.* [? Welsh, *hafog.*] Destruction; waste.

Having been never used to have any thing of their own, they make no spare of any thing, but *havock* and confusion of all they meet with.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Saul made *havock* of the church.—*Acts*, viii. 3.

The Rabbins, to express the great *havock* which has been made of the Jews, tell us, that there were such torrents of holy blood shed, as carried rocks of a hundred yards in circumference above three miles into the sea.—*Addison.*

If it had either air or fuel, it must make a greater *havock* than any history mentions.—*Cheyné.*

Used as an *interjection.*

That noo man be so hardy to crye *havoke*, upon therefore hym that is so founde begynner, to dye and [illegible]e; and the remenaunt to be emprysoned, and theyr bodyes punyshed at the kynges will.—*Statutes of Warre, &c., by King Henry VIII.*: 1513.

Why stand these royal fronts amazed thus?
Cry *havock*, kings. *Shakespear, King John*, ii. 2.

Até by his side,
Cries *havock!* and lets loose the dogs of war.
Id., Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

Hávoc. *v. a.* Waste; destroy; lay waste.

Whatsoever they leave, the soldier spoileth and *havocketh*; so that, between both, nothing is left.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

See, with what heat these dogs of hell advance,
To waste and *havock* yonder world, which I
So fair and good created.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 616.

Haw. *s.* [A.S. *hæg.*] Berry and seed of the hawthorn.

The seed of the bramble with kernel and *haw*.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

His quarrel to the hedge was, that his thorns and his brambles did not bring forth raisins, rather than *haws* and blackberries.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Haw. *v. n.* Speak slowly, with frequent intermission and hesitation: (as, 'He *hummed* and *hawed*,' or *hahed*).

Háwfinch. *s.* See Grosbeak.

The *hawfinch* is so cautious and watchful that it is approached with difficulty.—*Bewick, British Birds.*

Háwing. *verbal abs.* Hesitation.

'Tis a great way; but yet, after a little humming and *having* upon't, he agreed to undertake the job.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Hawk. *s.* [from A.S. *hafoc.*] Bird of prey of the genus Falco.

Do'st thou love hawking? Thou hast *hawks* will soar
Above the morning lark.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, induction, sc. 2.

It can be no more disgrace to a great lord to draw a fair picture, than to cut his *hawk's* meat.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

Hawk. *v. n.*

1. Pursue the sport of hawking; act as a hawker.

Ride unto St. Alban's,
Whereas the king and queen do mean to *hawk*.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. ii. 2.

A falconer Henry is, when Emma *hawks*;
With her of tarsels and of lures he talks.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

2. Fly for the purpose of attack, as a hawk.

A falcon towering in her pride of place,
Was by a mousing owl *hawk'd* at and kill'd.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 4.

Whether upward to the moon they go,
Or dream the winter out in caves below,
Or *hawk* at flies elsewhere, concerns us not to know.
Dryden.

Hawk. *v. n.* [from Welsh *hochi.*] Bring up phlegm.

Come sit, sit, and a song.... Shall we clap into't roundly, without *hawking* or spitting, or saying we are hoarse, which are the only prologues to a bad voice?—*Shakespear, As you like it*, v. 3.

Hawk. *v. a.* Bring up by hawking in the way of expectoration.

She complained of a stinking tough phlegm which she *hawked* up in the mornings.—*Wiseman.*

Hawk. *v. a.* [see Huckster.] Sell as a hawker or huckster.

His works were *hawk'd* in every street;
But seldom rose above a sheet. *Swift.*

Háwkbit. *s.* Native plants of the genera Apargium and Thrincia.

Háwked. *adj.* Formed like a hawk's bill.

Flat noses seem comely unto the Moor, an aquiline or *hawked* one unto the Persian, a large and prominent nose unto the Roman.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Háwker. *s.*

1. One who hawks as a falconer.

Haukers and hunters, dronkards, fornicatours, adulterers, having no other god but their belly.—*Harmar, Translation of Beza's Sermons*, p. 334.

2. One who hawks as a dealer.

I saw my labours, which had cost me so much thought, bawled about by common *hawkers*, which I once intended for the consideration of the greatest person.—*Swift.*

To grace this honour'd day the queen proclaims,
By herald *hawkers*, high heroick games:
She summons all her sons; an endless band
Pours fourth, and leaves unpeopled half the land.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 17.

Háwking. *verbal abs.* Sport or diversion of flying hawks at fowls.

One followed study and knowledge, and another *hawking* and hunting.—*Locke.*

Háwking. *part. adj.*

Blood, cast out of the throat or windpipe, is spit out with a *hawking* or small cough.—*Harvey.*

Háwknosed. *adj.* Having an aquiline nose: (sometimes corrupted into *hooknosed*).

He was tall of stature, and slender, being *hawke-nosed*.—*Life of Bernard Gilpin*, p. 59: 1629.

If flat-nosed, she is gentle and courteous: if *hawkenosed*, she seems then to be of a kingly race.—*Ferrand, Love Melancholy*, p. 35.

Háwksbeard. *s.* Native plants so called, of the genera Crepis and Borkhausia.

Háwkweed. *s.* Native plants of the genus Hieracium, which it approximately translates (ἱέραξ = hawk).

Hawse. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *hausser, haulser.*]

Everything was *hawsed* above measure; amerciaments were turned into fines, fines into ransoms.—*Sir T. More.* (Rich.)

He wayed up his anchors and *halsed* up his sails.—*Grafton.* (Rich.)

[The *hawse-holes* [are] the holes in the bow of a ship through which the cable runs in *halsing* or raising the anchor.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Háwses. *s. pl.* See extract.

Hawses [are] two round holes under the ship's head or beak, through which the cables pass when she is at anchor.—*Harris.*

Háwthorn. *s.* Native bush or tree so called (Cratægus oxycanthoides); may; white thorn (as opposed to the sloe or black thorn).

There is a man haunts the forest, that abuses our young plants with carving Rosalind on their barks; hangs odes upon *hawthorns*, and elegies on brambles.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iii. 2.

Some in their hands, beside the lance and shield,
The boughs of woodbine, or of *hawthorn* held.
Dryden.

Now *hawthorns* blossom, now the daisies spring.
Pope.

Háwthorn-fly. *s.* Native insect so called.

The *hawthorn fly* is all black, and not big.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Hay. *s.* [A.S. *hæg.*]

1. Hedge.

Hay-bote, or hedge-bote, is wood for repairing *hays*, hedges, or fences.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

2. Net which encloses the haunt of an animal.

Setting the toils and pitching the *haies*.—*Harmar, Translation of Beza's Sermons*, p. 293.

Coneys are destroyed by *hays*, curs, spaniels, or tumblers bred up for that purpose.—*Mortimer.*

Hay. *s.* [A.S. *hig.*] Grass dried to fodder cattle in winter.

We have heats of dungs, and of *hays* and herbs laid up moist.—*Bacon.*

Hay and oats, in the management of a groom, will make ale.—*Swift, Advice to Servants.*

Dance the hay.

He taught them rounds and winding *hays* to tread,
And about trees to cast themselves in rings.
Sir J. Davies.

I will play on the tabor to the worthies,
And let them *dance the hay*.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, v. 1.

Hence shadows, seeming idle shapes
Of little frisking elves and apes,
To earth do make their wanton scapes
As hope of pastime hastes them;
Which maids think on the hearth they see,
When fires well nigh consumed be,
There *dancing hays* by two and three,
Just as their fancy casts them.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

The gum and glist'ning, which with art
And study'd method, in each part
Hangs down,
Looks just as if that day
Snails there had crawl'd the *hay*. *Sir J. Suckling.*

Háyloft. *s.* Loft to put hay in.

The dairy, barn, the *hayloft*, and the grove.
Gay, Birth of the Squire.

Háymaids. *s.* Native plant so called.

Haymaids or *hedgemaids*... the ground-ivy, formerly called Gill.—*Prior, Popular Names of British Plants.*

Háymaker. *s.* One employed in drying grass for hay.

As to the return of his health and vigour, were you here, you might enquire of his *haymakers*.—*Pope, Letter to Swift.*

Háythorn. *s.* Hawthorn.

They hang in their entries (among other things) *haythorn*, otherwise white-thorn, gathered on May-day.—*Scott, Discovery of Witchcraft*, p. 152.

Háyward. *s.* [from *hay* = hedge.] Parish, or district, petty officer so called, whose business is the conservation of the enclosures; *etymologically*, hedge-warden.

There may be a custom in a manor to have a surveyor of the fields or *hayward*, and for him to distrain cattle damage feasant.—*Tomlin, Law Dictionary.* (Granger.)

Házard. *s.* [Fr. *hasard*; Spanish, *azar* = unlucky throw of dice.]

1. Chance; accident; fortuitous hap.

I have set my life upon a cast,
And I will stand the *hazard* of the die.
Shakespear, Richard III. v. 4.

Where the mind does not perceive connection, there men's opinions are not the product of judgement, but the effects of chance and *hazard*, of a mind floating at all adventures without choice and without direction.—*Locke.*

2. Danger; chance of danger.

We are bound to yield unto our Creator, the Father of all mercy, eternal thanks, for that he hath delivered his law unto the world; a law wherein so many things are laid open, as a light which otherwise would have been buried in darkness, not without the *hazard*, or rather not with the *hazard*, but with the certain loss of thousands of souls, most undoubtedly now saved.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The *hazard* I have run to see you here, should inform you that I love not at a common rate.—*Dryden.*

Men are led on from one stage of life to another in a condition of the utmost *hazard*, and yet without the least apprehension of their danger.—*Rogers.*

3. Game at dice so called.

The duke playing at *hazard*, held in a great many hands together, and drew a huge heap of gold.—*Swift.*

Házard. *v. a.* Expose to chance, danger, risk, or hazard.

They might, by persisting in the extremity of that opinion, *hazard* greatly their own estates, and so weaken that part which their places now give.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

It was not in his power to adventure upon his own fortune, or bearing a publick charge, to *hazard* himself against a man of private condition.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

By dealing indifferently mercies to all, you may *hazard* your own share.—*Bishop Sherlock.*

Házard. *v. n.* Run a risk; stand a chance.

I pray you tarry; pause a day or two,
Before you *hazard*; for in choosing wrong
I lose your company.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

She from her fellow-provinces would go,
Rather than *hazard* to have you her foe. *Waller.*

Házardable. *adj.* Capable of being hazarded; venturous; liable to chance. *Rare.*

An *hazardable* determination it is, unto fluctuating and indifferent effects, to affix a positive type or period.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Házarder. *s.* One who hazards; gamester.

The outragious disers and *hasarders.—Confutation of N. Shaxton,* sign. B. vi.: 1546.

Házardous. *adj.* Invested with, characterized or accompanied by, hazard or risk; dangerous; exposed to chance.

Grant that our *hazardous* attempt prove vain,
We feel the worst, secur'd from greater pain.
Dryden.

Házardry. *s.*

1. Temerity; precipitation; rash adventurousness. *Rare.*

Hasty wrath, and heedless *hazardry*,
Do breed repentance late, and lasting infamy.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

2. Gaming in general; playing at the game of hazard.

Some fell to daunce; some fell to *hazardry*;
Some to make love. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Haze. *s.* Incipient, or slight, fog or mist.

In the fog and *haze* of confusion all is enlarged, and appears without any limit.—*Burke.*

Haze. *v. n.* Become hazy.

It *hazes*; it misles, or rains small rain.—*Ray, North Country Words.*

Házel. *s.* [A.S. *hæsel.*] Nut and nuttree so called, of the genus Corylus.

Why sit we not beneath the grateful shade,
Which *hazels*, intermix'd with elms, have made?
Dryden.

Used *adjectivally.*

Kate, like the *hazel* twig,
Is straight and slender; and as brown in hue
As *hazel* nuts, and sweeter than the kernels.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

Her chariot is an empty *hazel* nut.
Id., Romeo and Juliet, i. 4.

There are some from the size of a *hazel* nut to that of a man's fist.—*Woodward.*

The nuts grow in clusters, and are closely joined together at the bottom, each being covered with an outward husk or cup, which opens at the top, and when the fruit is ripe it falls out. The species are *hazel* nut, cobnut, and filbert. The red and white filberts are mostly esteemed for their fruit.—*Miller.*

Házel. *adj.* Having the colour of hazel.

Chuse a warm dry soil, that has a good depth of light *hazel* mould.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Házelly. *adj.* Same as preceding.

Uplands consist either of sand, gravel, chalk, rock or stone, *hazelly* loam, clay, or black mould.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Házle. *v. a.* [Fr. *hasler, hâler.*] Dry in the air. *Obsolete.*

Those that by that happy wind of thine didst *hazle* and dry up the forlorn dregs and slime of Noah's deluge.—*Rogers, Naaman the Syrian.* (Trench.)

Házy. *adj.* Dark; foggy; misty.

Our clearest day here is misty and *hazy*; we see not far, and what we do see is in a bad light.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

He. The personal pronoun for the third person of the masculine gender and the singular number; i.e. pronoun denoting a single male. The original inflexion was complete; *heo* being the nominative feminine, and *hi, heora, heom*, the plural; now superseded by *she, they, their*, and *them*; all of which, though now treated as feminine and plural forms, are wholly different words; i.e. they stand in no etymological or inflexional relation to *He.*

Again, the original neuter was *hi-t*; the *-t* being the *-t* in *tha-t*, and *wha-t*, a true neuter inflexion, though limited to the nominative case. The *genitive* or *possessive* neuter was *his*, i.e. the same as the masculine. Its (see It) is a new form.

Who can impress the forest, bid the tree
Unfix *his* earth-bound root?
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.

Not the dreadful spout,
Shall dizzy with more clamour Neptune's ear
In *his* descent. *Id., Troilus and Cressida,* v. 2.

There's not the smallest orb, which thou behold'st,
But in *his* motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young-ey'd cherubims.
Id., Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

This rule is not so general, but that it admitteth *his* exceptions.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Opium loseth some of *his* poisonous quality, if it be vapoured out, mingled with spirit of wine.—*Bacon.*

His and *her*, even when treated as such, are never *adjectives.* They agree with the Latin *ejus*, rather than the Latin *suus.* This is shown by expressions like *her father, his mother*, wherein *her* and *his* agree in gender, not with *mother* and *father*, but with the person whose mother or father is spoken of.

Her is sometimes, though much more rarely, used in a similar combination.

1. Male: (as, a *he* bear, a *he* goat).

The *he's* in birds have the fairest feathers.—*Bacon.*

2. Man.

I stand to answer thee, or any *he* the proudest of thy sort.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 2.

I should not have been so rude to have taken it from you, if you had called vurst; but I'd have you know I'm a better man than to suffer the best *he* in the kingdom to drink before me in my own house, when I call vurst.—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

3. Individual.

Such mortal drugs I have; but Mantua's law
Is death to any *he* that utters them.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, v. 1.

4. Mistaken for *'s*, the sign of the Possessive case.

Where is this mankind now? who lives to age
Fit to be made Methusalem *his* page? *Donne.*

By thy fond consort, by thy father's cares,
By young Telemachus *his* blooming years.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey.

My paper is the Ulysses *his* bow, in which every man of wit or learning may try his strength.—*Addison, Guardian,* no. 98.

The same single letter [*s*] on many occasions does the office of a whole word, and represents the *his* and *her* of our forefathers.—*Id., Spectator,* no. 135.

It is sometimes used as a sign of the genitive case: as 'the man *his* ground,' for 'the man's ground.' It is now rarely thus used, as its use proceeded probably from a false opinion that the *s* formative of the genitive was *his* contracted.—*Dr. Johnson.*

The latter instance might have shewn him, how groundless this notion is. for it is not easy to conceive, how the letter *s* added to a feminine noun should represent the word *her*, any more than it should the word *their* added to a plural noun; as, 'the *children's* bread.' But the direct derivation of this case from the Saxon genitive case is sufficient of itself to decide this matter.—*Lowth, Introduction to English Grammar.*

Since the remarks on this use of *his* by Addison, Johnson, and Lowth, much has been written on the subject; the fact of the *'s* in *hi's* being not only the *s* in *father's, mother's*, and the substantives in general, but also the *s* of *πατέρο-ς, patri-s*, &c., in other words of the Latin, Greek, Slavonic, and Sanskrit genitive case, being conclusive in favour of the view taken by Lowth. Still, the other doctrine has found, and still finds, favourers; not, perhaps, as a general rule, but as favouring certain instances; indeed it is difficult to deny that such an expression as *the father—his son*, is either as an ellipsis, or by some other figure of speech, justifiable. The evidence, however, of the *h* and *i* having been lost, and the contraction into a simple *'s* having taken place, is wanting; indeed the actual process seems to have been the very reverse. The forms in *his* are all later than the forms in *'s.*

When the nominative case ends in *-s*, the tendency to confusion is increased. *Telemachus's son* differs from *Telemachus his son* by only a single sound.

Her similarly used.

First making known his lawful claim
In Argentile *her* right,
He warred in Deria, and he won
Bernicia, too, in fight.
Warner, Albion's England,

(For further remarks see Hence, Here, It, She, and They.)

Head. *s.* [A.S. *heafod.*]

1. Part of the animal that contains the brain or the organ of sensation or thought.

The dewy paths of meadows we will tread,
For crowns and chaplets to adorn thy *head.*
Dryden.

I could still have offers, that some, who hold their *heads* higher, would be glad to accept.—*Swift.*

2. Person.

What he gets more of her than sharp words, let it lie on my *head.—Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor,* ii. 1.

Who of all ages to succeed, but feeling
The evil on him brought by me, will curse
My *head?* ill fare our ancestor impure.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 733.

3. Individual.

When Innocent desired the marquis of Carpio to furnish thirty thousand *head* of swine, he could not spare them; but thirty thousand lawyers he had at his service.—*Addison.*

The tax upon pasturage was raised according to a certain rate per *head* upon cattle.—*Arbuthnot.*

If there be six millions of people, then there is about four acres for every *head.—Graunt.*

4. Chief; principal person; one to whom the rest are subordinate; leader, commander.

For their commons, there is little danger from them, except it be where they have great and potent *heads.—Bacon.*

Your *head* I him appoint;
And by myself have sworn, to him shall bow
All knees in heaven, and shall confess him Lord.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 606.

The *heads* of the chief sects of philosophy, as Thales, Anaxagoras, and Pythagoras, did consent to this tradition.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

5. Place of honour; first place.

Notwithstanding all the justices had taken their places upon the bench, they made room for the old knight at the *head* of them.—*Addison.*

6. Place of command.

An army of fourscore thousand troops, with the duke of Marlborough at the *head* of them, could do nothing.—*Addison.*

7. Top of anything; knob.

A man fetcheth a stroke with the axe to cut down the tree, and the *head* slippeth from the helve.—*Deuteronomy,* xix. 5.

His spear's *head* weighed six hundred shekels of iron.—1 *Samuel,* xvii. 7.

As high
As his proud *head* is rais'd towards the sky,
So low tow'rds hell his roots descend.
Sir J. Denham.

Trees, which have large and spreading *heads* would lie with their branches up in the water.—*Woodward.*

If the buds are made our food, they are called *heads* or tops; so *heads* of asparagus and artichokes. —*Watts.*

Head is an equivocal term; for it signifies the *head* of a nail, or of a pin, as well as of an animal.—*Id.*

With this meaning applied to *roots*.

How turnips hide their swelling *heads* below,
And how the closing coleworts upwards grow.
Gay, Pastorals.

8. Fore part of anything, as of a ship.

By gallies with brazen *heads* she might transport over Indus at once three hundred thousand soldiers. —*Sir W. Raleigh.*

His gallies moor;
Their *heads* are turn'd to sea, their sterns to shore.
Dryden.

9. That which rises on the top.

Let it stand in a tub four or five days before it be put into the cask, stirring it twice a day, and beating down the *head* or yest into it.—*Mortimer.*

10. Upper part of a bed.

And Israel bowed himself upon the bed's *head*.—*Genesis*, xlvii. 31.

11. Headdress.

Ladies think they gain a point when they have teazed their husbands to buy them a laced *head*, or a fine petticoat.—*Swift.*

12. Principal topic of discourse.

These *heads* are of a mixed order, and we propose only such as belong to the natural world.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

'Tis our great interest, and duty, to satisfy ourselves on this *head*, upon which our whole conduct depends.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

13. Source of a stream; headwater.

It is the glory of God to give; his very nature delighteth in it: his mercies in the current, through which they would pass, may be dried up, but at the *head* they never fail.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The current by Gaza is but a small stream, rising between it and the Red sea, whose *head* from Gaza is little more than twenty English miles.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Some did the song, and some the choir maintain,
Beneath a laurel shade, where mighty Po
Mounts up to woods above, and hides his *head* below.
Dryden.

14. Top of a pustule, pimple, or boil, in which matter, a sign of maturation or ripening, appears; hence, (with *come* or *grow*):

a. Crisis; pitch.

The indisposition which has long hung upon me, is at last *grown* to such a *head*, that it must quickly make an end of me, or of itself.—*Addison.*

b. Body; conflux.

People under command chuse to consult, and after to march in order; and rebels, contrariwise, run upon an *head* together in confusion.—*Bacon.*

A mighty and a fearful *head* they are,
As ever offer'd foul play in a state.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 2.

For in the marches here we heard you were,
Making another *head* to fight again.
Id., Henry VI. Part III. ii. 1.

Let all this wicked crew
Depart, divide themselves from good men, gather
Their forces to one *head*.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy, iv. 3.

Head and ears. Whole person. *Over head and ears* is applied to a person greatly in debt, in love, &c.

You're over *head and ears*, ere you be aware.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit at several Weapons.

Head and shoulders. By force; violently.

People that hit upon a thought that tickles them, will be still bringing it in by *head and shoulders*, over and over, in several companies.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

They bring in every figure of speech, *head and shoulders* by main force, in spite of nature and their subject.—*Felton.*

With *beat.* Trouble one's brains.

The lazy and inconsiderate took up their notions by chance, without much *beating* their *heads* about them.—*Locke.*

If a man shews that he has no religion, why should we think that he *beats* his *head* and troubles himself to examine the grounds of this or that doctrine?—*Id.*

With *get.* Power; influence; force; strength; dominion.

Within her breast though calm, her breast though pure,
Motherly cares and fears *got head*, and rais'd
Some troubled thoughts.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 63.

With *give.* Give a horse a free rein.

He *gave* his able horse the *head*,
And bounding forward, struck his agile heels
Against the panting sides of his poor jade
Up to the rowel-head.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. i. 1.

God will not admit of the passionate man's apology, that he has so long *given* his unruly passions their *head*, that he cannot now govern nor controul them.—*South, Sermons.*

Lay heads together. Combine in a plan.

The wenches *laid* their *heads together*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Make head. Make a stand; resist.

Then *made* he *head* against his enemies,
And Hymner slew. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Three times hath Henry Bolingbroke *made head*
Against my power.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 1.

Two valiant gentlemen *making head* against them, seconded by half a dozen more, made forty run away. —*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Sin having depraved his judgement, and got possession of his will, there is no other principle left him naturally, by which he can *make head* against it.—*South, Sermons.*

On one's own head. Spontaneously; without orders; on one's own responsibility.

The bordering wars in this kingdom were made altogether by voluntaries, *upon their own head*, without any pay or commission from the state.—*Sir J. Davies.*

Often used *adjectivally*; often, also, used as the *first element* in a *compound*.

Head. *v. a.*

1. Lead; influence; direct; govern.

Abas, who seem'd our friend, is either fled,
Or, what we fear, our enemies does *head*. *Dryden.*

Nor is what has been said of princes less true of all other governours, from him that *heads* an army to him that is master of a family, or of one single servant.—*South, Sermons.*

This lord had *headed* his appointed bands,
In firm allegiance to his king's commands. *Prior.*

2. Behead; kill by taking away the head.

If you *head* and hang all that offend that way but for ten years together, you'll be glad to give out a commission for more heads.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, ii. 1.

3. Fit with a head, or principal part.

Headed with flints and feathers bloody dy'd,
Arrows the Indians in their quivers hide.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Of cornel-wood a spear upright,
Headed with piercing steel, and polish'd bright.
Dryden.

4. Enter as a main division of a book, or speech.

Now let us look to pilgrimages: to the preference for the particular image of a saint at some one place, over other images of the same saint elsewhere; to the public advertisement of accounts of purgatorial remission for specified external acts; to the very prayers which we find in the churches of the continent, *headed* with the promise that such and such religious advantages shall be given to all who devoutly recite them.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. vii. § 80.

5. Lop trees.

You must disbranch them, leaving only the summit entire: it may be necessary to *head* them too.—*Mortimer.*

6. Get ahead of.

The horses swerved; the marquess kept his seat; Lucretia, alarmed, sprang up, the carriage was dashed against the trunk of a tree, and she was thrown out of it, at the very instant that one of the outriders had succeeded in *heading* the equipage and checking the horses.—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, b. vi. ch. v.

Heádach. *s.* Pain in the head: the medical term being Cephalalgia, which translates it (κεφαλή = head, ἄλγος = pain).

From the cruel *headach*,
Riches do not preserve. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Nothing more exposes to *headachs*, colds, catarrhs, and coughs, than keeping the head warm.—*Locke.*

In the *headach* he orders the opening of the vein of the forehead.—*Arbuthnot.*

At some dear idle time,
Not plagu'd with *headachs*, or the want of rhyme.
Pope, Epistles to Miss Blount, ep. ii.

Heádband. *s.* Fillet for the head; topknot.

The Lord will take away . . . the bonnets, and the ornaments of the legs, and the *headbands*.—*Isaiah*, iii. 20.

Heádborough. *s.* Constable; subordinate constable.

Here lies John Dod, a servant of God, to whom he is gone,
Father or mother, sister or brother, he never knew none;
A *headborough* and a constable, a man of fame,
The first of his house, and last of his name.
Epitaph from Camden.

This none are able to break thorough,
Until they're freed by *head* of *borough*.
Butler, Hudibras.

Heáddress. *s.* [the *d* double in sound as well as in spelling.]

1. Covering of a head.

There is not so variable a thing in nature as lady's *headdress*: I have known it rise and fall above thirty degrees.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 98.

If e'er with airy horns I planted heads,
Or discompos'd the *headdress* of a prude. *Pope.*

2. Anything resembling a headdress, and prominent on the head.

Among birds the males very often appear in a most beautiful *headdress*, whether it be a crest, a comb, a tuft of feathers, or a natural little plume, erected like a kind of pinnacle on the very top of the head. —*Addison.*

Heáded. *adj.* Having a head or top; come to a head.

Embossed sores, and *headed* evils.
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 7.

Heáder. *s.*

1. One who, or that which, heads; whether by putting a head on anything, as in nail-making or pinmaking, or by acting as a head, captain, director, or leader, in which case it is a near equivalent to *chief*, from Fr. *chef*, Lat. *caput* = head.

2. First brick in the angle.

If the *header* of one side of the wall is toothed as much as the stretcher on the outside, it would be a stronger toothing, and the joints of the *headers* of one side would be in the middle of the *headers* of the course they lie upon of the other side.—*Moxon.*

3. Plunge into water, made headforemost, by a bather or swimmer. *Colloquial.*

Heádgargle. *s.* [?] Disease in cattle so called.

For the *headgargle*, give powder of fenugreek.—*Mortimer.*

Heádgear. *s.* Dress of a woman's head.

Those glittering attires, counterfeit colours, *headgears*, curled hairs, &c. wherewith our countrywomen counterfeit a beauty.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 475.

Heádily. *adv.* In a heady manner; hastily; rashly; so as not to be governed.

What strange fury possesseth the minds of ignorant, unstable men, that they should thus *headily* desire and sue to shake off so sacred and well-grounded an institution?—*Remonstrance to Parliament*, p. 22: 1640.

Had they not been *headily* carried on by passion and prejudice, they would never have passed this rash sentence.—*Archbishop Tillotson*, xii. 135. (Ord MS.)

Heádiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Heady; hurry; rashness; stubbornness; precipitation; obstinacy.

If any will rashly blame such his choice of old and unwonted words, him may I more justly blame and condemn, either of witless *headiness* in judging, or of headless hardiness in condemning.—*E. K., On Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.*

Heáding. *s.* Notice, title, or mark of any kind used in writing or composition to indicate the nature of matter which follows: (as, the *heading* of a part, chapter, paragraph, or clause).

Heádkercher. *s.* Kerchief for the head; (as Kerchief itself is from *couvre* = cover + *chef* = head, and means head-covering, the compound is tautological).

The animi dooth purifie and correct the ayre, and they doo perfume therewith their *headkerchers* when that they do go to sleep.—*Frampton, Joyfull Newes*, p. 3. (Ord MS.)

Heádland. *s.*

1. Promontory; cape.

An heroick play ought to be an imitation of an heroick poem, and consequently love and valour ought to be the subject of it: both these sir William Davenant began to shadow; but it was so as discoverers draw their maps, with *headlands* and promontories.—*Dryden.*

2. Ground at the end of a land as formed by furrows.

Now down with the grass upon *headlands* about,
That groweth in shadow so rank and so stout.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Heádless. *adj.*

1. Wanting a head.

a. Of the body.

His shining helmet he 'gan soon unlace,
And left his *headless* body bleeding at the place.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

b. Chief.

They rested not until they had made the empire stand *headless* about seventeen years.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

All confidence was now at an end. It was notorious that Pope John meditated escape: and should he escape would boldly appeal to Christendom against the decrees of a *headless* council. The council was determined that he should not leave the city.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiii. ch. ix.

c. Sense.

[He] calleth it a rumour, which is an *headless* tale.—*Bacon, Charge in the Star-Chamber.*

It may more justly be numbered among those *headless* old-wives' tales, which Plutarch so justly derideth.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 62.

2. Obstinate; inconsiderate; ignorant; wanting intellects; perhaps for *heedless*.

Him may I more justly blame and condemn, either of witless headiness in judging, or of *headless* hardiness in condemning.—*E. K., On Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.*

Headlong. *adj.*

1. Steep; precipitous.

Rise, rise, and heave thy rosy head
From thy coral-paven bed;
And bridle in thy *headlong* wave,
Till thou our summons answer'd have.
Milton, Comus, 835.

2. Rash; thoughtless; sudden; precipitate.

It suddenly fell from an excess of favour, which, many examples having taught them, never stopt his race till it came to a *headlong* overthrow.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Headlong. *adv.* [see Groveling.]

1. With the head foremost.

I'll look no more,
Lest my brain turn, and the deficient sight
Topple down *headlong*. *Shakespear, King Lear*, iv. 6.

Who, while he steering view'd the stars, and bore
His course from Africk to the Latian shore,
Fell *headlong* down.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Headlong from thence the glowing fury springs,
And o'er the Theban palace spreads her wings.
Pope, Translation of the First Book of the Thebais of Statius.

2. Rashly; without thought; precipitately.

To give Ahab such warning, as might infallibly have prevented his destruction, was esteemed by him evil; and to push him on *headlong* into it, because he was fond of it, was accounted good.—*South, Sermons.*

Some ask for envy'd pow'r, which public hate
Pursues and hurries *headlong* to their fate;
Down go the titles.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, sat. x.

3 Hastily; without delay or respite.

Hence will I drag thee *headlong* by the heels,
Unto a dunghill, which shall be thy grave.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 10.

Unhappy offspring of my teeming womb!
Dragg'd *headlong* from thy cradle to thy tomb.
Dryden.

Headmoney. *s.* Capitation tax.

To be taxed by the pole, to be sconced our *headmoney.*—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. ii.

Head-mould-shot. *s.* [accent doubtful.] See extract.

[*Headmouldshot*] is when the sutures of the skull, generally the coronal, ride; that is, have their edges shot over one another; which is frequent in infants, and occasions convulsions and death.—*Quincy.*

Headpiece. *s.*

1. Armour for the head; helmet; morion.

I pulled off my *headpiece*, and humbly intreated her pardon, or knowledge why she was cruel.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The word is given; with eager speed they lace
The shining *headpiece*, and the shield embrace.
Dryden.

This champion will not come into the field, before his great blunderbuss can be got ready, his old rusty breastplate scoured, and his cracked *headpiece* mended.—*Swift.*

2. Understanding; force of mind.

'Tis done by some severals
Of *headpiece* extraordinary, lower messes
Perchance are to this business purblind.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 1.

Eumenes had the best *headpiece* of all Alexander's captains.—*Prideaux.*

Headshake. *s.* Shake of the head, generally suggestive of doubt or denial.

You, at such times seeing me, never shall,
With arms encumber'd thus, or this *head-shake*,
Or by pronouncing of some doubtful phrase, ...
Or such ambiguous giving out, to note
That you know aught of me.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 5.

Headship. *s.* Dignity; authority; chief place.

Not the plotting for an *headship*, (for that is now become a court-business,) but the contriving of a bursarship of twenty nobles a year, is many times done with as great a portion of suing, siding, &c.—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 276.

That the followers should be bound to each other as well as to the chief; that this *headship* was not at first hereditary.—*Burke, Abridgement of English History*, ii. 7.

The Scottish establishment, it may be remarked by the way, possibly as claiming by direct gift from Heaven that Divine authority which we deduce through the apostolical commission, has commonly been jealous, in the extreme, of admitting either the term or the idea of regal *headship.*—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. vi. § 48.

Headsman. *s.* Executioner.

Rods broke on our associates' bleeding backs,
And *headsmen* labouring till they blunt their ax.
Dryden.

Headspring. *s.* Fountain; origin.

That see is the *headspring* of our belief.—*Stapleton, Fortress of the Faith*, fol. 149, b: 1565.

Headstall. *s.* Part of the bridle that covers the head.

His horse, with a half-check'd bit, and a *headstall* of sheep's leather, which being restrained to keep him from stumbling, hath been often burst, and now repaired with knots.—*Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

Headstone. *s.* First or capital stone; gravestone.

The stone which the builders refused is become the *headstone* of the corner.—*Psalms*, cxviii. 22.

Headstrong. *adj.* Unrestrained; violent; ungovernable; resolute to run his own way: (as a horse whose head cannot be held in).

An example, for *headstrong* and inconsiderate zeal, no less fearful than Achitophel for proud and irreligious wisdom.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

I'll try if yet I can reduce to reason
This *headstrong* youth, and make him spurn at Cato.
Addison, Cato.

You will be both judge and party: I am sorry thou discoverest so much of thy *headstrong* humour.—*Arbuthnot.*

Headstrongness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Headstrong.

Rosinante's *headstrongness* is here remarkable, and shews that a beast knows when he is weary, or hungry, better than his rider.—*Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 6.

Headtire. *s.* Attire for the head.

An *headtire* of fine linen, and a chain about his neck.—1 *Esdras*, iii. 6.

Headway. *s.* In *Navigation.* Motion of advancing at sea: (used *figuratively* in the extract).

Their Majesties have mounted. Crack go the whips; but twenty Patriot arms have seized each of the eight bridles: there is rearing, rocking, vociferation; not the smallest *headway.*—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. iv. ch. i.

Heady. *adj.*

1. Rash; precipitate; hasty; violent; ungovernable; hurried on with passion.

Take pity of your town and of your people,
While yet the cool and temperate wind of grace
O'erblows the filthy and contagious clouds
Of *heady* murther, spoil, and villany.
Shakespear, Henry V. iii. 3.

Those only are regarded who are true to their party; and all the talent required is to be hot, to be *heady*, to be violent on one side or other.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Men, naturally warm and *heady*, are transported with the greatest flush of good-nature.—*Addison.*

2. Apt to affect the head.

I was entertained with a sort of wine which was very *heady*, but otherwise seemed to be sack.—*Boyle.*

Since hearty beef and mutton will not do,
Here's julep-dance, ptisan of song and show:
Give you strong sense, the liquor is too *heady*;
You're come to farce, that's asses' milk, already.
Dryden.

Flow, Welsted! flow, like thine inspirer, beer;
Though stale, not ripe; though thin, yet never clear:
So sweetly mawkish, and so smoothly dull;
Heady, not strong; and foaming, though not full.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 169.

3. Violent; impetuous.

Never came reformation in a flood
With such a *heady* current scouring faults;
Nor ever hydra-headed wilfulness
So soon did lose his seat.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 1.

Thou clav'st the rock, from whose green wound
The thirst-expelling fountain brake:
Thou mad'st the *heady* streams forsake
Their channels, and become dry ground.
Sandys, Psalms, lxxiv.

Heal. *v. a.* [A.S. *hælan.*]

1. Cure a person; restore from hurt or sickness.

I will restore health unto thee, and I will *heal* thee of thy wounds.—*Jeremiah*, xxx. 17.

Who would not believe that our Saviour *healed* the sick, and raised the dead, when it was published by those who themselves often did the same miracles?—*Addison.*

2. Restore anything from an unsound to a sound state.

He went forth unto the spring of the waters, and cast the salt in there, and said, Thus saith the Lord, I have *healed* these waters; there shall not be from thence any more death.—2 *Kings*, ii. 21.

After separation of the eschar, I deterged and *healed.*—*Wiseman.*

3. Reconcile: (as, 'He *healed* all dissensions').

Heal. *v. n.* Grow well.

Those wounds *heal* ill that men do give themselves.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.

Abscesses will have a greater or less tendency to *heal*, as they are higher or lower in the body.—*Sharp.*

Healer. *s.* One who heals.

I will not be an *healer.*—*Isaiah*, iii. 7.

Healing. *part. adj.* Curative; mild; mollifying; gentle; assuasive.

Thou hast no *healing* medicines.—*Jeremiah*, xxx. 13.

To whom with *healing* words Adam replied.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 290.

Healing. *s.* Act or power of curing.

Unto you that fear my name shall the Sun of Righteousness arise with *healing* in his wings.—*Malachi*, iv. 2.

Of the Most High cometh *healing.*—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxxviii. 2.

A new reign, also, was favourable to the *healing* of political differences and the fusion of parties.—*T. Erskine May, Constitutional History of England*, ch. i.

Health. *s.*

1. Freedom from bodily pain or sickness.

Our father is in good *health*, he is yet alive.—*Genesis*, xliii. 28.

May be he is not well;
Infirmity doth still neglect all office
Whereto our *health* is bound.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 4.

Health is the faculty of performing all actions proper to a human body, in the most perfect manner.—*Quincy.*

2. Welfare of mind; purity; goodness; principle of salvation.

There is no *health* in us.—*Book of Common Prayer.*

The best preservative to keep the mind in *health*, is the faithful admonition of a friend.—*Bacon.*

3. Salvation spiritual and temporal.

My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me, and art so far from my *health*, and from the words of my complaint?—*Book of Common Prayer, Psalms*, xxii. 1.

4. Wish of happiness used in drinking.

Come, love and *health* to all;
I drink to the general joy of the whole table.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 4.

He asked leave to begin two *healths*: the first was to the king's mistress, and the second to his wife.—*Howell.*

For peace at home, and for the publick wealth
I mean to crown a bowl to Cæsar's *health. Dryden.*

Healthful. *adj.*

1. Free from sickness.

Adam knew no disease, so long as temperance from the forbidden fruit secured him: Nature was his physician, and innocence and abstinence would have kept him *healthful* to immortality.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Well disposed.

Such an exploit have I in hand,
Had you an *healthful* ear to hear it.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

3. Wholesome; salubrious.

Many good and *healthful* airs do appear by habitation and proofs, that differ not in smell from other airs.—*Bacon.*

They pervert pure nature's *healthful* rules
To loathsome sickness; worthily, since they
God's image did not reverence in themselves.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 523.

Our *healthful* food the stomach labours thus,
At first embracing what it straight doth crush.
Dryden.

4. Salutary; productive of salvation.
Pour upon them the *healthful* spirit of thy grace. —*Book of Common Prayer.*
5. Free from morbidity.
We can scarcely express the admiration which we feel for a mind so great, and, at the same time, so *healthful* and so well proportioned, so willingly contracting itself to the humblest duties, so easily expanding itself to the highest, so contented in repose, so powerful in action.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Lord Nugent's Memorials of Hampden.*

Heálthfully. *adv.* In a healthful manner.
1. In health.
If it be so, that neither for fear nor love thou wilt part with thy goods, yet part with thy prayers for thy king; that he may *healthfully*, happily, and victoriously reign.—*Sir M. Sandys, Essays*, p. 123: 1634.
2. Wholesomely.
If merit be disease; if virtue, death;
To be good, not to be; who'd then bequeath
Himself to discipline? who'd not esteem
Labour a crime? study self-murder deem?
Our noble youth now have pretence to be
Dunces securely, ignorant *healthfully*.
Dryden, On the Death of Lord Hastings.

Heálthfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Healthful.
1. State of being well.
This verse sets forth the *healthfulness* and vigour of the inhabitants of that fertile country.—*Bishop Patrick, Paraphrases and Commentaries on the Old Testament, Genesis*, xlix. 12.
2. Wholesomeness; salubrious qualities.
To the winds the inhabitants of Geneva ascribe the *healthfulness* of their air; for as the Alps surround them on all sides, there would be a constant stagnation of vapours, did not the north wind put them in motion.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Heálthless. *adj.*
1. Weak; sickly; infirm.
The leaves, that whilom were so fresh and greene,
In *healthless* autumn to the ground do fall.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 563.
2. Not conducive to health.
He that spends his time in sports, is like him whose garment is all made of fringes, and his meat nothing but sauces; they are *healthless*, chargeable, and useless.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Heálthlessness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Healthless.
Fasting is the best in many respects, and remains such unless it be altered by the inconveniences or *healthlessness* of the person.—*Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium*, i. 419. (Ord MS.)

Heálthsome. *adj.* Wholesome; salutary. *Obsolete.*
Shall I not then be stifled in the vault,
To whose foul mouth no *healthsome* air breathes in,
And there be strangled ere my Romeo comes?
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 3.

Heálthy. *adj.*
1. Enjoying health; free from sickness; hale; sound.
The husbandman returns from the field, and from manuring his ground, strong and *healthy*, because innocent and laborious.—*South, Sermons.*
Temperance, industry, and a publick spirit, running through the whole body of the people in Holland, hath preserved an infant commonwealth, of a sickly constitution, through so many dangers, as a much more *healthy* one could never have struggled against without those advantages.—*Swift.*
Air and exercise contribute to make the animal *healthy*.—*Arbuthnot.*
2. Conducive to health; wholesome.
Gardening or husbandry, and working in wood, are fit and *healthy* recreations for a man of study or business.—*Locke.*

Heam. *s.* See extract.
[*Heams—hames.* The two crooked pieces of wood which encompass a horse collar and to which the traces are fastened. The stuffing of hay or straw by which these were prevented from galling the shoulders of the horse was called *hamberwe*, or *hanaborough*, a coarse horse collar, made of reed or straw (Halliwell), from *berwe*, or *borough*, shelter, protection against the *hames*. . . . The origin of the word *hame* is seen in the Walloon *hène*, a splint or thin piece of wood, corresponding to the German *schiene*, a splint, band to keep things close (*arm-schiene*, *bein-schiene*, armour for the arm or leg). The old writing of the Walloon word was *xhine*, and the change from the hissing sound of *sch* to that of the simple aspirate is in accordance with the usual course of the dialect. . . . It will be observed that the French *attelle* (the haumes of a draught-horse's collar (Cotgrave), also signifies a splint. . . . Flemish *haem*, a horse collar. The word is sometimes used in the singular in that sense in English. 'The deponent remembers to have seen her father carry a horse and *hem* to Muirtown' (Jamieson: A.D. 1106).—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Heap. *s.* [A.S. *heap.*]
1. Many single things thrown together; pile; accumulation.
The way to lay the city flat,
And bury all which yet distinctly ranges,
In *heaps* and piles of ruins.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.
The dead were fallen down by *heaps*, one upon another.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, xviii. 23.
Huge *heaps* of slain around the body rise.
Dryden.
2. Crowd; throng; rabble.
A cruel tyranny; a *heap* of vassals and slaves, no freemen, no inheritance, no stirp or ancient families. —*Bacon.*
3. Cluster; number driven together.
An universal cry resounds aloud;
The sailors run in *heaps*, a helpless crowd.
Dryden.

Heap. *v. a.*
1. Throw in heaps; pile; throw together.
Heap on wood, kindle the fire.—*Ezekiel*, xxiv. 10.
2. Accumulate; lay up.
Though he *heap* up silver as the dust, and prepare raiment as the clay; he may prepare it, but the just shall put it on, and the innocent shall divide the silver.—*Job*, xxvii. 16.
How great the credit was, wherein that oracle was preserved, may be gathered from the vast riches which were there *heaped* up from the offerings of all the Grecian nations.—*Sir W. Temple.*
They who will make profession of painting, must *heap* up treasures out of their reading, and there will find many wonderful means of raising themselves above others.—*Dryden.*
3. Add to something else.
For those of old,
And the late dignities *heap'd* up to them,
We rest your hermits. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 6.

Heápy. *adj.* Lying in heaps.
Old Ocean lifts his *heapy* waves on high.
Rowe, Translation of Lucan.
Where a dim gleam the paly lanthorn throws
O'er the mid pavement, *heapy* rubbish grows.
Gay, Trivia.

Hear. *v. a.* [A.S. *hyran.*]
1. Perceive by the ear.
The trumpeters and singers were as one, to make one sound to be *heard* in praising and thanking the Lord.—2 *Chronicles*, v. 13.
And sure he *heard* me, but he would not *hear*.
Dryden.
2. Give an audience, or allowance to speak.
He sent for Paul, and *heard* him concerning the faith in Christ.—*Acts*, xxiv. 24.
3. Attend; listen to; obey.
A scorner *heareth* not rebuke.—*Proverbs*, xiii. 1.
4. Obey. *Latinism.*
Neptune for human good the beast ordains,
Whom soon he tam'd to use, and taught to *hear* the reins. *Congreve, Ode to Lord Godolphin.*
The trembling steed,
With his hot impulse seiz'd in ev'ry nerve,
Nor *hears* the rein, nor heeds the sounding thong.
Thomson, Seasons, Spring.
5. Attend favourably.
They think they shall be *heard* for their much speaking.—*Matthew*, vi. 7.
Since 'tis your command, what you so well
Are pleas'd to *hear*, I cannot grieve to tell.
Sir J. Denham, The Destruction of Troy.
6. Try; attend judicially.
Hear the causes between your brethren, and judge righteously.—*Deuteronomy*, i. 16.
7. Attend, as to one speaking.
On earth
Who against faith or conscience can be *heard*
Infallible? *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 528.
8. Acknowledge as a name or title; bear a name. *Latinism.*
O! what of gods then boots it to be born,
If old Aveugle's sons so evil *hear'?*
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 5, 23.
Or *hear'st* thou rather, pure ethereal stream,
Whose fountain who shall tell?
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 7.
Hear'st thou submissive, but a lowly birth?
Prior.

Hear say. An elliptical expression meaning *hear a thing said.*
A people great and tall, the children of the Anakims, whom thou knowest, and of whom thou hast *heard say*, Who can stand before the children of Anak?—*Deuteronomy*, ix. 2.
If thou shalt *hear say* in one of thy cities, . . . saying, Certain men, the children of Belial, are gone out from among you . . . then shalt thou enquire.—*Id.*, xiii. 12.

Hear a bird sing. Expression, implying the receipt of a very particular or private communication.
I *heare a bird sing* in mine eare,
That I must either fight or flee.
Old Ballad of the Rising in the North.
I will lay odds, that, ere this year expire,
We bear our civil swords, and native fire,
As far as France; I *heard a bird* so *sing*.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. v.
Did you observe their whispers, brother king?
I did; and *heard*, besides, a grave *bird sing*,
That they intend, sweetheart, to play us pranks!
Duke of Buckingham, Rehearsal.

Hear. *v. n.*
1. Perceive sound generally; have the sense of hearing.
Princes cannot see far with their own eyes, nor *hear* with their own ears.—*Sir W. Temple.*
2. Listen; hearken to: (as, 'He *heard* with great attention').
So spake our mother Eve, and Adam *heard*,
Well-pleas'd, but answer'd not.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii.
3. Be told; have an account: (with *of*).
I have *heard* by many *of* this man.—*Acts*, ix. 13.
Prepare, I say, to *hear of* such a crime
As tragick poets, since the birth of time,
Ne'er feign'd. *Tate, Translation of Juvenal*, sat. xv.
This, of eldest parents, leaves us more in the dark, who, by divine institution, has a right to civil power, than those who never *heard* any thing at all *of* heir or descent.—*Locke.*

Heárer. *s.*
1. One who hears.
And so was she dulled withal, that we could come so near as to hear her speeches, and yet she not perceive the *hearers* of her lamentation.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
St. John and St. Matthew, which have recorded these sermons, heard them; and being *hearers*, did think themselves as well respected as the pharisees. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
For these reasons James charged his *hearers* on their allegiance neither to sack nor destroy the city. —*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xvi.
2. One of a collected audience.
Plays in themselves have neither hopes nor fears;
Their fate is only in their *hearers'* ears. *B. Jonson.*
Her *hearers* had no share
In all she spoke, except to stare.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

Heáring. *s.*
1. Sense by which sounds are perceived.
Bees are called with sound upon brass, and therefore they have *hearing*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
2. Audience.
The French ambassador upon that instant
Crav'd audience; and the hour, I think, is come
To give him *hearing*. *Shakespear, Henry V.* i. 1.
Alexander . . . sent Taxiles to summon him to surrender. But the sight of his old enemy only roused his indignation; Taxiles could not gain a *hearing* for his message, and narrowly escaped a wound. —*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. liii.
3. Judicial trial.
When Agrippa was come, and Bernice . . . and was entered into the place of *hearing*.—*Acts*, xxv. 23.
The readers are the jury to decide according to the merits of the cause, or to bring it to another *hearing* before some other court.—*Dryden.*
Those of different principles may be betrayed to give you a fair *hearing*, and to know what you have to say for yourself.—*Addison.*
The advocate made another attempt to obtain a *hearing*, but to no purpose.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iv.
4. Note by the ear; reach of the ear.
In our *hearing* the king charged thee, Beware that none touch Absalom.—2 *Samuel*, xviii. 12.
If we profess, as Peter did, that we love the Lord, and profess it in the *hearing* of men; charity is prone to hear all things, and therefore charitable men are likely to think we do so.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
The fox had the good luck to be within *hearing*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Heárken. *v. n.* [A.S. *hearcnian.*]
1. Listen; listen eagerly or curiously.
The youngest daughter, whom you *hearken* for,
Her father keeps from all access of suitors.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.
He *hearkens* after prophecies and dreams.
Id., Richard III. i. 1.
They do me too much injury,
That ever said I *hearken'd* for your death:
If it were so, I might have let alone
The insulting hand of Douglas over you.
Id., Henry IV. Part I. v. 4.
The furies *hearken*, and their snakes uncurl.
Dryden.
He who makes much necessary, will want much

and, wearied with the difficulty of the attainment, will *hearken* after any expedient that offers to shorten his way to it.—*Rogers.*

2. Attend; pay regard.

Hearken unto me, thou son of Zippor.—*Numbers*, xxiii. 18.

Those who put passion in the place of reason, neither use their own, nor *hearken* to other people's reason, any farther than it suits their humour.—*Locke.*

There's not a blessing individuals find,
But someway leans and *hearkens* to the kind.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 39.

Heárken. *v. a.*

1. Hear by listening.

She past into this dreadfull den,
Where nought but darkesome drerinesse she found,
Ne creature saw, but *hearkened* now and then
Some little whispering, and soft-groning sound.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

But here she comes; I fairly step aside,
And *hearken*, if I may, her business here.
Milton, Comus, 168.

2. Hear with attention; regard.

The king of Naples being an enemy
To me inveterate, *hearkens* my brother's suit.
Shakespear, Tempest, i. 2.

Heárkener. *s.* Listener; one who hearkens.

Harkeners of rumors and tales.—*Barret, Alvearie*: 1580.

Heársal. *s.* Rehearsal; relation.

With this sad *hearsall* of his heavy stresse
The warlike damsell was empassioned sore.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Heársay. *s.* Report; rumour; what is not known otherwise than by account from others. Often used *adjectively.*

For prey these shepherds two he took,
Whose metal stiff he knew he could not bend
With *hearsay* pictures, or a window look.
Sir P. Sidney.

He affirms by *hearsay*, that some giants saved themselves upon the mountain Baris in Armenia.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

All the little scramblers after fame fall upon him, publish every blot in his life, and depend upon *hearsay* to defame him.—*Addison.*

What proof do you give that he has taken any [money] to betray his country? Is it *hearsay*; or the evidence of letters, or ocular; or the evidence of those concerned in this black affair?—*Junius, Letters*, let. 39.

Hearse. *s.* See extracts from Weever and Wedgwood.

1. Carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave. This is the common meaning of the word at present.

When mourning nymphs attend their Daphnis' *herse*,
Who does not weep that reads the moving verse?
Roscommon.

A cenotaph is an empty funeral monument or tombe, erected for the honour of the dead; in imitation of which our *hearses* here in England are set up in churches, during the continuance of a yeare, or the space of certaine monthes.—*Weever, Funeral Monuments.*

[The origin is the French *herce*, a harrow, an implement which in that country is made in a triangular form, not square as with us. Hence the name of *herce* or *herche* was given to a triangular framework of iron used for holding a number of candles at funerals and church ceremonies. *Heerce* on a dede corce piramis. (Promptorium Parvulorum.) 'In reliquis vero festivitatibus quibus accendi solet machina illa ferrea quæ vulgo *Erza* vocatur, pro illa lampadibus vitreis illustretur.' (Statuta Abbatiæ Cluniacensis, in Ducange.) 'Feriâ quintâ, &c., et sabbato *herchia* debet esse ad dextrum cornu magni altaris et ibi debent esse 26 cerei illuminati ad matutinas.'—'Volo quod 24 torches et 5 tapers, quolibet taper pondere 10 librarum præparentur pro sepulturâ meâ absque *ullo alia hercio*.' (Testamentum Johannis de Nevil, A. D. 1386.) 'Cujus quidem sepulturæ seu funeris nostri exequias more regio volumus celebrare, ita quod pro prædictis exequiis iv *herciæ* excellentiæ convenientes regali—in locis subscriptis per executores nostros præparentur.' (Testamentum Ricardi II. Rymer, vol. viii. 75.) The quantity of candles being the great distinction of the funeral, the name of the frame which bore them came to be used for the whole funeral obsequies, or for the cenotaph at whose head the candles were placed, and finally for the funeral carriage.

'At Poules his masse was done, and dirygo
In *hers* royall, semely to royalte.'
(Hardyng, Richard II. in Way.)

Herce, a dede body, corps. (Palsgrave.)—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*, in voce.]

2. Place, or case, in which a dead corse is deposited.

Beside the *hearse* a fruitful palmtree grows,
Ennobled since by this great funeral,
Where Dudon's corpse they softly laid in ground.
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso.

These poor and fruitless drops,
Which willingly would fall upon his *hearse*,
To embalm him twice.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Coronation.

3. Temporary monument set over a grave. This is the original, though obsolete, meaning.

So many torches, so many tapers, so many black gownes, so many mery mourners laughyng under black hodes, and a gay *hers*.—*Sir T. More.*

The gaudy girlonds deck her grave,
The faded flowres her corse embrave.
O heavie *herse!*
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, November.

Hearse. *v. a.* Enclose in a hearse. *Rare.*

Tell,
Why thy canoniz'd bones, *hearsed* in death,
Have burst their cerements?
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 4.

I would my daughter were dead at my feet, and the jewels in her ear. O! would she were *hearsed* at my foot, and the ducats in her coffin!—*Id., Merchant of Venice*, iii. 1.

Heársecloth. *s.* Covering thrown over the hearse or coffin; pall.

Without any blacks to be hung any where in or about the church, other than a pulpit-cloth, a *hearse-cloth*, and a mourning gown for the preacher.—*I. Walton, Life of Sanderson.*

Heárselike. *adj.* Mournful; suitable to a funeral.

If you listen to David's harp, you shall hear as many *hearse-like* airs as carols.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Adversity.*

Heart. *s.* [A.S. *heort.*]

1. Muscular organ which by its contraction and dilatation propels the blood through the course of circulation.

The *heart* gives heat, and motion, and life, unto that which is to be our nourishment.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 230.

2. Chief, vital, vigorous, or efficacious part of anything.

Barley being steeped in water, and turned upon a dry floor, will sprout half an inch; and if it be let alone, much more until the *heart* be out.—*Bacon.*

3. Innermost part of anything.

Some Englishmen did with great danger pass by water into the *heart* of the country.—*Abbot, Description of the World.*

The king's forces are employed in appeasing disorders more near the *heart* of the kingdom.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Generally the inside or *heart* of trees is harder than the outward parts.—*Boyle.*

Here in the *heart* of all the town I'll stay,
And timely succour, where it wants, convey.
Dryden.

If the foundation be bad, provide good piles made of *heart* of oak, such as will reach ground.—*Moxon.*

4. Fine fellow; jolly mate.

Hey, my *hearts*; cheerly, my *hearts.*
Shakespear, Tempest, i. 1

Often followed by *of* and a second substantive.

The king's a bawcock, and a *heart of gold*,
A lad of life, an imp of fame.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 1.

What says my Æsculapius, my Galen, my *heart of elder*? Ha! is he dead?—*Id., Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 3.

5. Seat of courage, affection, honesty, or baseness.

He with providence and courage so passed over all, that the mother took such spiteful grief at it, that her *heart* brake withal, and she died.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

But since the brain doth lodge the powers of sense,
How makes it in the *heart* those passions spring?
The mutual love, the kind intelligence
'Twixt heart and brain, this sympathy doth bring.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul

Prest with *heart* corroding grief and years,
To the gay court a rural shed prefers. *Pope.*

6. Courage; spirit.

If it please you to make his fortune known, I will after take *heart* again to go on with his falsehood.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

There did other like unhappy accidents happen out of England, which gave *heart* and good opportunity to them to regain their old possessions.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Wide was the wound; and a large lukewarm flood,
Red as the rose, thence gushed grievously,
That when the paynim spy'd the streaming blood,
Gave him great *heart* and hope of victory.
Id., Faerie Queen.

Having left that city well provided, and in good *heart*, his majesty removed with his little army to Bewdley.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Finding that it did them no hurt, they took *heart* upon't, went up to't, and viewed it.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The expelled nations take *heart*, and when they fly from one country invade another.—*Sir W. Temple.*

7. Affection; inclination.

Joab perceived that the king's *heart* was towards Absalom.—2 *Samuel*, xiv. 1.

Means how to feel, and learn each other's *heart*,
By the abbot's skill of Westminster is found.
Daniel.

'Tis well to be tender; but to set the *heart* too much upon any thing, is what we cannot justify.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

A friend makes me a feast, and sets all before me; but I set my *heart* upon one dish alone, and if that happen to be thrown down, I scorn all the *rest*.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Then mixing powerful herbs with magick art,
She chang'd his form who could not change his *heart.* *Dryden.*

What did I not, her stubborn *heart* to gain?
But all my vows were answer'd with disdain. *Id.*

8. Memory: (with *by*).

Whatsoever was attained to concerning God, and his working in nature, the same was delivered over *by heart* and tradition from wise men to a posterity equally zealous.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

We call the committing of a thing to memory the getting it *by heart*: for it is the memory that must transmit it to the *heart*; and it is in vain to expect that the *heart* should keep its hold of any truth, when the memory has let it go.—*South, Sermons.*

Shall I in London act this idle part,
Composing songs for fools to get *by heart?* *Pope.*

9. Good will; ardour of zeal: (with *to* or *at*).

If he take not their causes *to heart*, how should there be but in them frozen coldness, when his affections seem benumbed, from whom theirs should take fire?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

If he would take the business *to heart*, and deal in it effectually, it would succeed well.—*Bacon.*

The lady marchioness of Hertford engaged her husband to take this business *to heart.*—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Amongst those who took it most *to heart*, Sir John Stawel was the chief.—*Ibid.*

Every prudent and honest man would join himself to that side, which had the good of their country most *at heart.*—*Addison.*

Learned men have been now a long time searching after the happy country from which our first parents were exiled: if they can find it, with all my *heart.*—*Woodward.*

What I have most *at heart* is, that some method should be thought on for ascertaining and fixing our language.—*Swift.*

10. Secret thoughts; recesses of the mind.

Michal saw king David leaping and dancing before the Lord, and she despised him in her *heart.*—2 *Samuel*, vi. 16.

The next generation will in tongue and *heart*, and every way else, become English; so as there will be no difference or distinction but the Irish sea betwixt us.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Would you have him open his *heart* to you, and ask your advice, you must begin to do so with him first.—*Locke.*

Men, some to business, some to pleasure take;
But every woman is, at *heart*, a rake.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 275.

Doing all things with so pretty a grace, that it seemed ignorance could not make him do amiss, because he had a *heart* to do well.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

11. The heart is considered as the seat of tenderness: a *hard heart*, therefore, is cruelty.

Such iron *hearts* we are, and such
The base barbarity of human kind. *Rowe.*

12. Secret meaning; hidden intention.

I will on with my speech in your praise,
And then shew you the *heart* of my message.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, i. 5.

13. Conscience; sense of good or ill.

Every man's *heart* and conscience doth in good or evil, even secretly committed, and known to none but itself, either like or disallow itself.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

14. Strength; power; vigour; efficacy.

Try whether leaves of trees, swept together, with some chalk and dung mixed, to give them more *heart*, would not make a good compost.—*Bacon.*

That the spent earth may gather *heart* again,
And better'd by cessation bear the grain. *Dryden.*

Care must be taken not to plough ground out of *heart*, because if 'tis in *heart*, it may be improved by marl again.—*Mortimer.*

15. Utmost degree.

This gay charm,
Like a right gipsy, hath, at fast and loose,
Beguil'd me to the very *heart* of loss.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 10.

16. Life: ('*for my heart*' seems sometimes

to signify, 'if life was at stake;' and sometimes 'for tenderness').

I bid the rascal knock upon your gate,
And could not get him *for my heart* to do it.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.

I gave it to a youth,
A prating boy, that begg'd it as a fee:
I could not *for my heart* deny it him.
Id., Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

Profoundly skill'd in the black art,
As English Merlin *for his heart*.
Butler, Hudibras.

Find in the heart. Be not wholly averse.

For my breaking the laws of friendship with you, I could *find in my heart* to ask your pardon for it, but that your now handling of me gives me reason to confirm my former dealing.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Heart. *v. a.* Invest with heartiness in the sense of courage.

For putting life into and *hearting* this free-will worship, which is only acceptable to God when it proceeds according to his own directory, three things in the Scripture and our church-book are especially to be taken notice of.—*Bishop Prideaux.*

Heart-deep. *adj.* Rooted in the heart.

Dipping and seasoning all our words and sentences in our hearts, before they come into our mouths, truly affecting and cordially expressing all that we say; so that the auditors may plainly perceive that every word is *heart-deep.*—*Herbert, Country Parson*, ch. vii.

Heártache. *s.* Sorrow; pang; anguish of mind.

To die—to sleep—
No more; and, by a sleep, *to say* we end
The *heart-ache*, and the thousand natural shocks
That flesh is heir to. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, iii. 1.

Heártblood. *s.*

1. Blood of the heart; life.

Our nobler swords will drink the blood of none,
But thy *heart-blood*, Porsenna, thine alone.
Dancer, Poems: 1660.

2. Essence.

The mortal Venus, the *heart-blood* of beauty.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 1.

Heártbreak. *s.* Overpowering sorrow.

Better a little chiding than a great deal of *heart-break.*—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 3.

Heártbreaker. *s.* One who, or that which, breaks hearts; applied in the extract to locks of hair, or love-locks, supposed to be of extraordinary effectiveness in exciting love or admiration.

Like Samson's *heart-breakers*, it grew
In time to make a nation rue. *Butler, Hudibras.*

Heártbreaking. *part. pref.* Overpowering with sorrow.

Those piteous plaints and sorrowful sad tine,
Which late you poured forth, as ye did sit
Beside the silver springs of Helicone,
Making your musick of *heartbreaking* mone.
Spenser.

Heártbreaking. *s.* Overpowering sorrow.

What greater *heartbreaking* and confusion can there be to one, than to have all his secret faults laid open, and the sentence of condemnation passed upon him?—*Hakewill.*

Heártbred. *adj.* Bred in the heart.

His virtue that within had root,
Could not choose but shine without;
And the *heart-bred* lustre of his worth,
At each corner peeping forth,
Pointed him out in all his ways,
Circled round in his own rays.
Crashaw, Poems, p. 94.

Heártburn. *s.* Form of indigestion so called.

The medicines already recommended for *heart-burn* . . . will . . . be appropriate.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Heártburned. *adj.* Having the heart inflamed.

How tartly that gentleman looks! I never can see him but I am *heart-burn'd* an hour after.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 1.

Heártburning.

1. Same as Heartburn. *Rare.*

Fine clean chalk is one of the most noble absorbents, and powerfully corrects and subdues the acrid humours in the stomach: this property renders it very serviceable in the cardialgia, or *heart-burning.*—*Woodward.*

2. Discontent; secret enmity.

In great changes, when right of inheritance is broke, there will remain much *heart-burning* and discontent among the meaner people.—*Swift, Letter to Pope.*

Heártburning. *adj.* Causing discontent.

Well may we raise jars,
Jealousies, strifes, and *heart-burning* disagreements.
Middleton, The Witch.

Heártdear. *adj.* Sincerely beloved.

The time was, father, that you broke your word,
When you were more endear'd to it than now;
When your own Percy, when my *heart-dear* Harry,
Threw many a northward look to see his father
Bring up his powers; but he did long in vain.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. ii. 3.

Heártease. *s.* Quiet; tranquillity.

What infinite *heart's-ease* must kings neglect,
That private men enjoy.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 1.

Heárted. *adj.*

1. Seated or fixed in the heart.

Yield up, O love, thy crown, and *hearted* throne,
To tyrannous hate. *Shakespear, Othello*, iii. 3.

2. Laid up in the heart.

I have told thee often, and I re-tell thee again and again, I hate the Moor: my cause is *hearted*; thine hath no less reason.—*Shakespear, Othello*, i. 3.

Heártedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Hearted; sincerity; warmth; zeal: (generally as the *second element* of a *compound*).

They who pretended most publick-*heartedness*, and did really wish the king all the greatness he desired.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Heárten. *v. a.*

1. Encourage; animate; stir up.

Palladius blaming those that were slow, *heartening* them that were forward, but especially with his own example leading them, made an impression into the squadron.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

This rare man, Tydides, would prepare;
That he might conquer, *hearten'd* him. *Chapman.*

Thus *hearten'd* well, and flesh'd upon his prey,
The youth may prove a man another day. *Dryden.*

2. Meliorate or renovate with manure.

The ground one year at rest; forget not then
With richest dung to *hearten* it again,
May, Translation of Virgil.

Heártener. *s.* One who, or that which, heartens, animates, or stirs up.

A coward's *heartener* in war,
The stirring drum, keeps lesser noise from far.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, bk. i. song 1.

Heártfelt. *adj.* Felt in the conscience.

What nothing earthly gives, or can destroy,
The soul's calm sunshine, and the *heart-felt* joy,
Is virtue's prize. *Pope.*

Heártgrief. *s.* Affliction of the heart; deep sorrow.

There's not, I think, a subject.
That sits in *heart-grief* and uneasiness
Under the sweet shade of your government.
Shakespear, Henry V. ii. 2.

And in my midst of sorrow and *heart-grief*
To shew them feats.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1339.

Hearth. *s.* [A.S. *heorð.*] Pavement of a room on which a fire is made; ground under the chimney.

Cricket, to Windsor chimneys shalt thou leap,
Where thou find'st fires unrak'd, and *hearths* unswept,
There pinch the maids as blue as bilberry.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.

The vanquish'd fires withdraw from every place;
Or, full with feeding, sink into a sleep:
Each household genius shews again its face.
And from the *hearths* the little lares creep.
Dryden.

Heárthmoney. *s.* Tax upon hearths.

Upon the revolution, *hearth-money* was declared to be not only a great oppression to the poorer sort, but a badge of slavery upon the whole people.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

Heártily. *adv.* In a hearty manner.

1. From the heart; fully.

I bear no malice for my death;
But those that sought it, I could wish more Christians;
Be what they will, I *heartily* forgive them.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 1.

If to be sad is to be wise,
I do most *heartily* despise
Whatever Socrates has said,
Or Tully writ, or Wanley read.
Prior, Alma, canto iii.

2. Sincerely; actively; diligently; vigorously.

Where his judgement led him to oppose men on a publick account, he would do it vigorously and *heartily*; yet the opposition ended there.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

3. Eagerly; with desire.

As for my eating *heartily* of the food, know that anxiety has hindered my eating till this moment.—*Addison.*

Heártiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by *hearty.*

1. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy.

This entertainment
May a free face put on; derive a liberty
From *heartiness*, from bounty, fertile bosom,
And well become the agent.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

2. Vigour; eagerness.

The anger of an enemy represents our faults, or admonishes us of our duty, with more *heartiness* than the kindness of a friend.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Heártless. *adj.* Destitute of, wanting, or deficient in, courage; spiritless.

I joyed oft to chase the trembling prickot,
Or hunt the *heartless* hare till she were tame.
Spenser.

Thousands besides stood mute and *heartless* there,
Men valiant all; nor was I used to fear. *Cowley.*

The peasants were accustomed to payments, and grew *heartless* as they grew poor.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Heartless they fought, and quitted soon their ground,
While ours with easy victory were crown'd.
Dryden.

Heártlessness. *s.* Want of courage or spirit; dejection of mind.

Who have yielded themselves over to a disconsolate *heartlessness*, and a sad dejection of spirit.—*Bishop Hall.*

Heártpeas. *s.* See extract.

A plant with round small seeds in form of peas, of a black colour, having the figure of an heart of a white colour upon each.—*Miller.*

Heartrénding. *adj.* Killing with anguish.

Heart-rending news, and dreadful to those few,
Who her resemble, and her steps pursue;
That death should licence have to range among
The fair, the wise, the virtuous, and the young!
Waller.

Heártsick. *adj.*

1. Pained in mind.

If we be *heart-sick*, or afflicted with an uncertain soul, then we are true desirers of relief and mercy.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

2. Mortally ill; hurt in the heart.

Good Romeo, hide thyself.—
Not I, unless the breath of *heart-sick* groans,
Mist-like, infold me from the search of eyes.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 3.

All maladies
Of ghastly spasm, or racking torture; qualms
Of *heart-sick* agony.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 482.

Heártsease. *s.*

1. Native and cultivated plant so called, Viola tricolor; pansy.

Hearts-ease is a sort of violet that blows all summer, and often in winter; it sows itself.—*Mortimer.*

2. Toy or ornament formerly so called.

He gave me a *hearts-ease* of silk for a new year's gift.—*Queen Katharine Howard, Burnet, History of the Reformation*, iii. *Rec.* iii. 72.

Heártsore. *s.* That which pains the mind.

Wherever he that godly knight may find,
His only *heart-sore* and his only foe.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Heártsore. *adj.* Violent with pain of heart.

Penitential groans,
With nightly tears and daily *heart-sore* sighs.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 1.

Heártstrings. *s.* Tendons or nerves supposed to brace and sustain the heart.

He was by Jove deprived
Of life himself, and *heart-strings* of an eagle rived.
Spenser.

That grates my *heart-strings*: what should discontent him!
Except he thinks I live too long.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.

If thou thinkest thou shalt perish, I cannot blame thee to be sad till thy *heart-strings* crack.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Heártstruck. *adj.*

1. Driven to the heart; infixed for ever in the mind.

Who is with him?—
None but the fool who labours to out-jest
His *heart-struck* injuries.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 1.

2. Shocked with fear or dismay.

He added not, for Adam, at the news
Heart-struck, with chilling gripe of sorrow stood,
That all his senses bound!
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 263.

Heártwhole. *adj.*

1. With the affections yet unfixed.
   Cupid hath clapt him o' the shoulder; but I'll warrant him *heart-whole.—Shakespear, As you like it*, iv. 1.
   You have not seen me yet, and therefore I am confident you are *heart-whole.—Dryden.*
2. With the vitals yet unimpaired.

Heártstrike. *v. a.* Affect at heart. *Rare; barbarous.*
They seek *to heart-strike* us,
That are spectators, with their misery.
B. Jonson, Translation from Horace.

Heárty. *adj.*

1. Sincere; undissembled; warm; zealous.
   Ointment and perfume rejoice the heart: so doth the sweetness of a man's friend by *hearty* counsel, [in the margin, the counsel of the soul].—*Proverbs*, xxvii. 9.
   They did not bring that *hearty* inclination to peace, which they hoped they would have done.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
   But the kind hosts their entertainment grace
   With *hearty* welcome and an open face;
   In all they did you might discern with ease
   A willing mind, and a desire to please. *Dryden.*
   Every man may pretend to any employment, provided he has been loud and frequent in declaring himself *hearty* for the government.—*Swift.*
2. Vigorous; strong.
   Whose laughs are *hearty*, though his jests are coarse,
   And loves you best of all things—but his horse.
   Pope, Epistles to Miss Blount, ep. ii.
3. Strong; hard; durable.
   Oak, and the like true *hearty* timber, being strong in all positions, may be better trusted in cross and transverse work.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Hearty-hale. *adj.* Good for the heart.
Vein-healing verven, and head-purging dill,
Sound savory, and basil *hearty-hale.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Heat. *s.* [A.S. *heat, hæt.*]

1. Hotness; degree of hotness (in which case it is used in the *plural*).
   The sword which is made fiery doth not only cut by reason of the sharpness which simply it hath, but also burns by means of that *heat* which it hath from fire.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
   The *heats* smiths take of their iron are a blood-red *heat*, a white flame *heat*, and a sparkling or welding *heat.—Moxon.*
2. Force whereby hotness is produced; caloric.
   Heat is a very brisk agitation of the insensible parts of the object, which produces in us that sensation from whence we denominate the object hot; so what in our sensation is *heat*, in the object is nothing but motion.—*Locke.*
   The word *heat* is used to signify the sensation we have when we are near the fire, as well as the cause of that sensation, which is in the fire itself; and thence we conclude, that there is a sort of *heat* in the fire resembling our own sensation: whereas in the fire there is nothing but little particles of matter, of such particular shapes as are fitted to impress such motions on our flesh as excite the sense of *heat.—Watts.*
3. Hot weather.
   After they came down into the valley, and found the intolerable *heats* there, and knew no means of lighter apparel, they were forced to go naked.—*Bacon.*
   Mark well the flow'ring almonds in the wood;
   The glebe will answer to the sylvan reign;
   Great *heats* will follow, and large crops of grain.
   Dryden, Translation of the Georgics.
   The pope would not comply with the proposal, as fearing the *heats* might advance too far before they had finished their work, and produce a pestilence among the people.—*Addison.*
4. One violent action unintermitted.
   The continual agitations of the spirits must needs be a weakening of any constitution, especially in age; and many causes are required for refreshment betwixt the *heats.—Dryden.*
5. Course at a race, between each of which courses there is an intermission.
   Feign'd zeal, you saw, set out the speedier pace;
   But the last *heat*, plain dealing, won the race.
   Dryden.
   I'll strike my fortune with him at a *heat*,
   And give him not the leisure to forget. *Id.*
   They the turn'd lines on golden anvils beat,
   Which look as if they struck them at a *heat*. *Tate.*
   As for 'Manfred,' the two first acts are the best: the third so so; but I was blown with the first and second *heats.—Byron, Letter to Murray.*
6. Pimples in the face; flush.
   It has raised animosities in their hearts, and *heats* in their faces, and broke out in their ribbons.—*Addison.*
7. Agitation of sudden or violent passion; vehemence of action.
   They seeing what forces were in the city with them, issued against the tyrant while they were in this *heat*, before practices might be used to dissever them.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
   It might have pleased in the *heat* and hurry of his rage, but must have displeased in cool sedate reflection.—*South, Sermons.*
   One playing at hazard, drew a huge heap of gold; but, in the *heat* of play, never observed a sharper, who swept it into his hat.—*Swift.*

Heat. *v. a.*

1. Make hot.
   a. So as to burn.
   Nebuchadnezzar . . . commanded that they should *heat* the furnace one seven times more than it was wont to be *heated.—Daniel*, iii. 19.
   b. So as to cause fever or feverishness.
   Thou art going to lord Timon's feast.—
   Ay, to see meat fill knaves, and wine *heat* fools.
   Shakespear, Timon of Athens, i. 1.
   c. So as to glow with passion or desire.
   A noble emulation *heats* your breast,
   And your own fame now robs you of your rest.
   Dryden.
   When he was well *heated*, the younger champion could not stand before him; and we find the elder contended not for the gift, but for the honour.—*Id.*
2. Cause heat by means other than the application of fire; as by fermenting and similar processes.
   Hops lying undried *heats* them, and changes their colour.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Past part. *heat.*
As a herdess in a summer's day,
Heat with the glorious sun's all-purging ray,
In the calm evening leaving her fair flock.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals.
And fury ever boils more high and strong,
Heat with ambition, than revenge of wrong.
B. Jonson, Sejanus.

Heáter. *s.* One who, or that which, heats: (specially applied to an iron made hot, and put into a box-iron, to smooth and plait linen, keep water for tea or coffee warm, and the like domestic uses).

Heátful. *adj.* Full of heat; hot.
Their loves that by frequent intercourses were *heatful* and alive between them, by discontinuance only drop into decay, and shrink away to nothing. —*Felltham, Resolves.* (Ord MS.)
The wild fen-goose keeps warm her eggs,
With her broad feet, under her *heatful* legs.
Sylvester, Translation of Du Bartas, p. 450: 1621.

Heath. *s.* [A.S. *heth*; German, *heide.*]

1. Native plant so called, of the genus Erica; ling.
   In Kent they cut up the *heath* in May, burn it, and spread the ashes.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*
2. Place overgrown with heath.
   Say, from whence
   You owe this strange intelligence? or why
   Upon this blasted *heath*, you stop our way
   With such prophetick greeting?
   Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 3.
   Health and long life have been found rather on the peak of Derbyshire, and the *heaths* of Staffordshire, than fertile soils.—*Sir W. Temple.*
3. Place covered with shrubs of whatever kind.
   Some woods of oranges, and *heaths* of rosemary, will smell a great way into the sea.—*Bacon.*

Heáthcock. *s.* Black grouse.
Cornwall hath quail, rail, partridge, pheasant, *heathcock*, and powte.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Heáthen. *s.* [A.S. *hæden.*]

1. Gentiles.
   Deliver us from the *heathen*, that we may give thanks to thy holy name.—1 *Chronicles*, xvi. 35.
2. Pagans.
   If the opinions of others, whom we think well of, be a ground of assent, men have reason to be *heathens* in Japan, mahometans in Turkey, papists in Spain, and protestants in England.—*Locke.*
   In a paper of morality, I consider how I may recommend the particular virtues I treat of, by the precepts or examples of the ancient *heathens.—Addison.*

Heáthen. *adj.* Gentile; pagan.
It was impossible for a *heathen* author to relate these things, because, if he had believed them, he would no longer have been a heathen.—*Addison.*

Heáthenish. *adj.*

1. Belonging to the Gentiles.
   When the apostles of our Lord and Saviour were ordained to alter the laws of *heathenish* religion, chosen they were, St. Paul excepted; the rest unschooled altogether, and unlettered men.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
   Their ceremonies [of the Moriscoes] and their very games were strictly prohibited. They were to indulge in no amusements which had been practised by their fathers; neither were they to wear such clothes as they had been accustomed to. Their women were to go unveiled: and as bathing was a *heathenish* custom, all public baths were to be destroyed, and even all baths in private houses.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. i.
2. Wild; savage; rapacious; cruel.
   The Moors did tread under their *heathenish* feet whatever little they found yet there standing.—*Spenser.*
   That execrable Cromwell made a *heathenish* or rather inhuman edict against the episcopal clergy, that they should neither preach, pray in publick, baptize, marry, bury, nor teach school.—*South, Sermons.*

Heáthenishly. *adv.* In a heathenish manner.
We shall find that they have dealt . . . *heathenishly*, that is to say, profanely.—*World of Wonders*, p. 111: 16 8.

Heáthenishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Heathenish; profane state or character, like that of the heathens.
The obscenity, ribaldry, amorousness, *heathenishness*, and profaneness of most play-books.—*Prynne, Histriomastix*, p. 913.

Heáthenism. *s.* Gentilism; paganism.
It signifies the acknowledgement of the true God, in opposition to *heathenism.—Hammond.*
Adams asked him what stuff that was he repeated? To which he answered, they were some lines he had gotten by heart out of a play.—'Ay, there is nothing but *heathenism* to be learned from plays,' reply'd he—'I never heard of any plays fit for a Christian to read, but Cato and the Conscious Lovers; and I must own in the latter there are some things almost solemn enough for a sermon.'—*Fielding, The Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*
The towns were more immediately under the direct influence of the government, which at that time had embraced Christianity. From this casual coincidence, the word Paganus carried with it, and began more and more steadily to suggest, the idea of a worshipper of the ancient divinities; until at length it suggested that idea so forcibly, that people who did not desire to suggest the idea avoided using the word. But when Paganus had come to connote *heathenism*, the very unimportant circumstance, with reference to that fact, of the place of residence, was soon disregarded in the employment of the word. As there was seldom any occasion for making separate assertions respecting *heathens* who lived in the country, there was no need for a separate word to denote them; and pagan came not only to mean *heathen*, but to mean that exclusively.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, b. iv. ch. v. § 2.

Heáthenize. *v. a.* Render heathen.
The continuance of these unscriptural terms, without an exact application of them in sermons and catechisms, *heathenizes* all the common people, nay, and great numbers of not unlearned persons.—*Account of Mr. Firmin's Religion*, p. 63: 1698.

Heather-bell. *s.* In Scotch this is a common word. In the ordinary English, however, it prevails in the abbreviated and catachrestic form *harebell.* This has nothing to do with *hares*, but is simply *ha'er-bell*, with the elision of the *th* or *d* (*heder* and *hedder* being other forms) between the two vowels, a process which in the Danish language is almost universal; *sadel, fader*, &c., being sounded *sa'el, fa'er*, &c. The derivation of the word being ascertained, the doubt as to its true application is removed. Two well-known plants are called *harebells.* To go no farther than the last edition of Sowerby's 'British Wildflowers,' we find the following entries:

'1. Campanula rotundifolia, blue-bell, *hair*-bell.
'2. Hyacinthus non-scriptus, wild-hyacinth, *hare*-bell.'

It is to the former of these plants that the name most properly applies (the distinction between the *hair* and *hare* being either imaginary or artificial), both in respect to its resemblance to a bell (for it belongs to the

genus Campanula, or *bell*-flower), and its growth on heath.

Heáthpout. *s.* Heathcock.

Not *heath-pout*, or the rarer bird
Which Phasis or Ionia yields,
More pleasing morsels would afford
Than the fat olives of my fields. *Dryden.*

Heáthy. *adj.* Abounding in, or consisting of, heath.

This sort of land they order the same way with the *heathy* land.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Heáting. *part. adj.* Causing heat.

The Marœotic wine was white, and sweet and thin, and very little *heating* or intoxicating.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. xi.

Heátless. *adj.* Destitute of heat.

Embraces
Like the cold stubborn bark, hoary and *heatless*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Mad Lover.

Where Mars is seen his ruddy rays to throw
Thro' *heatless* skies, that round him seem to glow.
Hughes, Ecstacy, st. viii.

Heave. *v. a.* old preterite *hove*; past part. *hoven*; *heaved* now common. [A.S. *heafan.*]

1. Raise; lift.

So daunted, when the giant saw the knight,
His heavy hand he *heaved* up on high,
And him to dust thought to have batter'd quite.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

He dy'd in fight;
Fought next my person, as in consort fought,
Save when he *heav'd* his shield in my defence,
And on his naked side receiv'd my wound. *Dryden.*

2. Cause to swell.

The groans of ghosts, that cleave the earth with pain,
And *heave* it up: they pant and stick half way.
Dryden.

3. Force up from the breast.

Made she no verbal quest?—
Yes, once or twice she *heav'd* the name of father
Pantingly forth, as if it prest her heart.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 3.

The wretched animal *heav'd* forth such groans,
That their discharge did stretch his leathern coat
Almost to bursting. *Id., As you like it*, ii. 1.

4. Exalt; elevate.

Poor shadow, painted queen;
One *heav'd* on high, to be hurl'd down below.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 4.

5. Puff; elate.

The Scots, *heav'd* up into high hope of victory, took the English for foolish birds fallen into their net, forsook their hill, and marched into the plain. —*Sir J. Hayward, Life and Raigne of King Edward VI.*

Heave. *v. n.*

1. Pant; breathe with pain.

He *heaves* for breath, which, from his lungs supply'd,
And fetch'd from far, distends his lab'ring side.
Dryden.

2. Labour.

The church of England had struggled and *heaved* at a reformation ever since Wickliff's days.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

3. Rise with pain; swell and fall.

Thou hast made my curdled blood run back,
My heart *heave* up, my hair to rise in bristles.
Dryden.

Frequent for breath his panting bosom *heaves*.
Prior.

The *heaving* tide
In widen'd circles beats on either side. *Gay, Trivia.*

Heave. *s.*

1. Lift; exertion or effort upwards.

None could guess whether the next *heave* of the earthquake would settle them on the first foundation, or swallow them.—*Dryden.*

2. Rising of the breast.

There's matter in these sighs; these profound *heaves*
You must translate; 'tis fit we understand them.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iv. 1.

3. Struggle to rise.

But after many strains and *heaves*,
He got up to his saddle eaves. *Butler, Hudibras.*

Used *adjectivally*: (with *offering*). Offering among the Jews.

Ye shall offer up a cake of the first of your dough for an *heave offering*, as ye do the *heave offering* of the threshing floor.—*Numbers*, xv. 20.

Heáven. *s.* [A.S. *heofon.*]

1. Regions above; expanse of the sky.

The words are taken more properly for the air and ether than for the *heavens*.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

With shouts *heaven* high, the friendly band
Applaud. *Dryden.*

2. Habitation of God, good angels, and pure souls departed.

It is a knell
That summons thee to *heaven* or to hell.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 1.

3. Supreme power; sovereign of heaven.

Now *Heaven* help him!
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 7.

The prophets were taught to know the will of God, and thereby instruct the people, and enabled to prophesy, as a testimony of their being sent by *Heaven*. —*Sir W. Temple.*

4. Celestial beings.

Take physick, pomp;
Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel,
That thou may'st shake the superflux to them,
And show the *heavens* more just.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 4.

They can judge as fitly of his worth,
As I can of those mysteries which *heaven*
Will not have earth to know. *Id., Coriolanus*, iv. 2.

Heavens! what a spring was in his arm, to throw!
How high he held his shield, and rose at every blow.
Dryden.

5. Elevation; sublimity.

O, for a muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest *heaven* of invention.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. chorus.

Heaven-born. *adj.* Descended from the celestial regions; native of heaven.

It was the winter wild,
While the *heaven-born* child
All meanly wrapt in the rude manger lies.
Milton, Ode on the Nativity, 29.

Depressing the high and *heaven-born* spirit of man far beneath the condition wherein either God created him, or sin hath sunk him.—*Id., Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, introd.

If once a fever fires his sulphurous blood,
In ev'ry fit he feels the hand of God,
And *heaven-born* flame.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

Oh *heaven-born* sisters! source of art!
Who charm the sense, or mend the heart;
Who lead fair virtue's train along,
Moral truth, and mystick song!
Pope, Choruses to the Tragedy of Brutus.

Heaven-bred. *adj.* Produced or cultivated in heaven.

Much is the force of *heaven-bred* poesy.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 2.

Heaven-built. *adj.* Built by the agency of gods.

His arms had wrought the destin'd fall
Of sacred Troy, and raz'd her *heav'n-built* wall.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, i. 3.

Heaven-loved. *adj.* Beloved of Heaven.

But oh! why didst thou not stay here below
To bless us with thy *heaven-lov'd* innocence.
Milton, On the Death of a Fair Infant, 64.

Such was this *heaven-lov'd* isle,
Than Lesbos fairer, and the Cretan shore.
Sir W. Jones, Ode.

Heávenize. *v. a.* Invest with the character of heaven, or of a heavenly being. *Rare.*

O my soul, if thou be once soundly *heavenized* in thy thoughts and affections, it shall be otherwise with thee: then thou shalt be ever, like this firmament, most happily restless.—*Bishop Hall, Soliloquies*, § 80.

Heávenliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Heavenly; supreme excellence.

Goddess of women, sith your *heavenliness*
Hath now vouchsaf'd itself to represent
To our dim eyes. *Sir J. Davies, Orchestra.*

Heávenly. *adj.*

1. Resembling heaven; supremely excellent.

As the love of heaven makes one *heavenly*, the love of virtue virtuous, so doth the love of the world make one become worldly.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Not Maro's muse, who sung the mighty man;
Not Pindar's *heavenly* lyre, nor Horace when a swan. *Dryden.*

2. Celestial; inhabiting heaven.

Adoring first the genius of the place,
Then earth, the mother of the *heavenly* race.
Dryden.

Heávenward. *adj.* Towards heaven.

I prostrate lay,
By various doubts impell'd, or to obey,
Or to object; at length, my mournful look
Heavenward erect, determin'd, thus I spoke.
Prior, Solomon, b. iii.

Heávily. *adv.* In a heavy manner.

1. With great ponderousness.

And took off their chariot-wheels, that they drave them *heavily*.—*Exodus*, xiv. 25.

2. Grievously; afflictively.

Upon the ancient hast thou very *heavily* laid thy yoke.—*Isaiah*, xlvii. 6.

Ease must be impracticable to the envious: they lie under a double misfortune; common calamities and common blessings fall *heavily* upon them.—*Collier.*

3. Sorrowfully; with grief.

I bowed down *heavily*, as one that mourneth for his mother.—*Psalms*, xxxv. 14.

This O'Neil took very *heavily*, because his condition in the army was less pleasant to him.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Heáviness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Heavy.

1. Ponderousness; quality of being heavy; weight.

The subject is concerning the *heaviness* of several bodies, or the proportion that is required betwixt any weight and the power which may move it.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magic.*

2. Dejection of mind; depression of spirit.

We are, at the hearing of some, more inclined unto sorrow and *heaviness*; of some more mollified, and softened in mind.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. Inaptitude to motion or thought; sluggishness; torpidness; dulness of spirit languidness; languor.

Our strength is all gone into *heaviness*,
That makes the weight.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 13.

He would not violate that sweet recess,
And found besides a welcome *heaviness*,
Which seiz'd his eyes. *Dryden.*

What means this *heaviness* that hangs upon me?
This lethargy that creeps through all my senses?
Addison, Cato, v. 1.

4. Deepness or richness of soil.

As Alexandria exported many commodities, so it received some, which, by reason of the fatness and *heaviness* of the ground, Egypt did not produce; such as metals, wood, and pitch.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Heáving. *verbal abs.*

1. Pant; motion of the heart.

'Tis such as you, . . .
That creep like shadows by him, and do sigh
At each his needless *heavings*; such as you
Nourish the cause of his awaking.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

2. Swell.

Of all objects that I have ever seen, there is none which affects my imagination so much as the sea or ocean. I cannot see the *heavings* of this prodigious bulk of waters, even in a calm, without a very pleasing astonishment.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 489.

Heávy. *adj.* [A.S. *heafig.*]

1. Weighty; ponderous; tending strongly to the centre; contrary to light.

Mersennus tells us, that a little child, with an engine of an hundred double pulleys, might move this earth, though it were much *heavier* than it is.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magic.*

2. Sorrowful; dejected; depressed.

He taketh with him Peter and James and John, and began to be sore amazed, and to be very *heavy*; and saith unto them, My soul is exceeding sorrowful unto death.—*Mark*, xiv. 33.

3. Grievous; oppressive; afflictive.

Menelaus . . . bare an *heavy* hand over the citizens, having a malicious mind.—2 *Maccabees*, v. 23.

Pray for this good man, and for his issue,
Whose *heavy* hand hath bow'd you to the grave.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 2.

Chartres, at Sir Robert's levee,
Tells with a sneer the tidings *heavy*.
Swift, On the Death of Dr. Swift.

4. Wanting alacrity; wanting briskness of appearance.

My *heavy* eyes, you say, confess
A heart to love and grief inclin'd. *Prior.*

5. Wanting spirit or rapidity of sentiment; unanimated.

A work was to be done, a *heavy* writer to be encouraged, and accordingly many thousand copies were bespoke.—*Swift.*

6. Wanting activity; indolent; lazy.

Fair, tall, his limbs with due proportion join'd;
But of a *heavy*, dull, degenerate mind.
Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia.

7. Drowsy; dull; torpid.

Peter and they that were with him were *heavy* with sleep.—*Luke*, ix. 32.

8. Stupid; foolish.

I would not be accounted so base minded, or *heavy* headed, that I will confess that any of them is for valour, power, or fortune better than myself.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

9. Burthensome; troublesome; tedious.

I put into thy hands what has been the diversion

of some of my idle and *heavy* hours.—*Locke, Epistle to the Reader.*

When alone, your time will not lie *heavy* upon your hands for want of some trifling amusement.—*Swift.*

10. Loaded; encumbered; burthened.

Hearing that there were forces coming against him, and not willing that they should find his men *heavy* and laden with booty, he returned unto Scotland.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

11. Not easily digested; not light to the stomach.

Such preparations as retain the oil or fat, are most *heavy* to the stomach, which makes baked meat hard of digestion.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

12. Thick; cloudy; dark.

It is a *heavy* night. *Shakespear, Othello*, v. 1.

Heávy. *adv.* Heavily. Common in composition.

a. As the *first element.*

Your carriages were *heavy* loaden; they are a burden to the weary beast.—*Isaiah*, xlvi. 1.

Come unto me, all ye that labour and are *heavy* laden, and I will give you rest.—*Matthew*, xi. 28.

But let thy spiders, that suck up thy venom,
And *heavy* gaited toads lie in their way.
Shakespear, Richard II. iii. 2.

This *heavy* headed revel, East and West,
Makes us traduc'd, and tax'd of other nations.
Id., Hamlet, i. 4.

Another whose more *heavy* hearted saint
Delights in nought but notes of rueful plaint.
Bishop Hall, Satires, i. 5.

We are dull soldiers,
Gross *heavy* headed fellows.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Mad Lover.

b. As the *second*: (as in *top-heavy*).

Hébdomad. *s.* [Lat. *hebdomas, hebdomadis.*] Week; space of seven days.

Computing by the medical month, the first *hebdomad* or septenary consists of six days, seventeen hours and a half.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Those of creation being concluded within the first *hebdomade.—Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. ii.

Hebdómadal. *adj.* [Gr. ἑβδομάς, from ἑπτὰ = seven.] Weekly.

As for *hebdomadal* periods, or weeks, in regard of their sabbaths, they were observed by the Hebrews. —*Sir T. Browne.*

They had their original of later time than this *hebdomadal* account.—*Selden, On Drayton's Polyolbion*, song 11.

Hebdomátical. *adj.* Weekly.

Far from the conceit of deambulatory, *hebdomatical*, or peradventure, ephemeral, office.—*Bishop Morton, Episcopacy Asserted*, p. 142.

Hében. *s.* Ebony: (used *adjectivally*).

A gentle youth, his dearely loved squire,
His speare of *heben* wood behind him bare.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 7. 37.

Hébetate. *v. a.* [Lat. *hebetatus*, pass. part. of *hebeto*; *hebes* = dull.] Stupify.

The eye, especially if *hebetated*, might cause the same perception.—*Harvey, On Consumptions.*

Beef may confer a robustness on the limbs of my son, but will *hebetate* and clog his intellectuals.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Hébete. *adj.* Dull; stupid.

Examine and try the commonalty in almost every place, and you must observe how *hebete* and dull they are, how strangely unacquainted with what they profess to believe.—*Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 325.

Hébetude. *s.* Dulness; obtuseness; bluntness.

The pestilent seminaries, according to their grossness or subtilty, activity or *hebetude*, cause more or less truculent plagues.—*Harvey, On the Plague.*

Hébraism. *s.* Hebrew idiom.

Milton has infused a great many Latinisms, as well as Græcisms, and sometimes *Hebraisms*, into the language of his poem.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Hébraist. *s.* Person skilled in Hebrew.

Hebrícian. *s.* Same as Hebraist. *Rare.*

The words are more properly taken for the air or ether than the heavens, as the best *Hebricians* understand them.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

The nature of the Hebrew verse, as the meanest *Hebrician* knoweth, consists of uneven feet.—*Peacham.*

Hécatomb. *s.* [Gr. ἑκατόμβη; ἑκατὸν = hundred.] Sacrifice of an hundred cattle.

In rich men's homes
I bid kill some beasts, but no *hecatombs*;
None starve, none surfeit so. *Donne.*

One of these three is a whole *hecatomb*,
And therefore only one of them shall die. *Dryden.*

Her triumphant sons in war succeed,
And slaughter'd *hecatombs* around 'em bleed.
Addison.

Héckle, also **Háckle** and **Hátchell.** *s.* Instrument for preparing flax.

By the operation of *heckling* a threefold object is proposed: 1. The parting of the filaments into their finest fibres; 2. The separation of the short fibres which are unfit for spinning; 3. The equable and parallel arrangement of the long filaments. The instrument of accomplishing these objects is a comb-fashioned tool called the *heckle* or *hackle*; a surface studded more or less thickly with metal points called *heckle* teeth, over which the flax is drawn in such a way that the above three required operations may be properly accomplished. . . . Whenever one half of the strake of flax is *heckled* it is turned round to *heckle* the other half.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Héckle. *v. a.* Prepare flax by Heckling.

His teeth are very industrious in their calling; and his chops, like a Bridewell, perpetually *hatcheling.—Butler, Remains*, ii. 462.

(For another example, see under Heckle, *s.*)

Héckling. *verbal abs.* Act or process of preparing flax by the Heckle. See Heckle, *s.*

The asbestos, mentioned by Kircher in his description of China, put into water, moulders like clay, and is a fibrous small excrescence, like hairs growing upon the stones; and for the *hatchelling*, spinning, and weaving it, he refers to his 'Mundus subterraneus.'—*Woodward.*

Héctic. *adj.* [Gr. ἕξις = having; bearing; constitution.]

1. Habitual; constitutional.

A *hectick* fever hath got hold
Of the whole substance, not to be control'd.
Donne.

The word *hectic* is joined only to that kind of fever which is slow and continual; and, ending in a consumption, is the contrary to those fevers which arise from a plethora, or too great fulness from obstruction. It is attended with too lax a state of the excretory passages, and generally those of the skin; whereby so much runs off as leaves not resistance enough in the contractile vessels to keep them sufficiently distended, so that they vibrate oftener, agitate the fluids the more, and keep them thin and hot.—*Quincy.*

2. Troubled with a morbid heat.

A corrosive to one already in a *hectick* condition. —*Howell, Letters*, ii. 63.

The busy brain of a lean and *hectick* chymist.—*Sterne, Sermons*, i.

Perchance she died in youth: it may be, bow'd
With woes far heavier than the ponderous tomb
That weigh'd upon her gentle dust, a cloud
Might gather o'er her beauty, and a gloom
In her dark eye, prophetic of the doom
Heaven gives its favourites—early death; yet shed
A sunset charm around her, and illume
With *hectic* light, the Hesperus of the dead,
Of her consuming cheek the autumnal leaf-like red.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 102.

Héctic. *s.* Hectic fever.

Like the *hectick* in my blood he rages,
And thou must cure me. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, iv. 3.

By wasting *hecticks* of his flesh bereft.
Sandys, Job, p. 48.

Héctical. *adj.* Same as Hectic, the latter being the *commoner* word.

That silence which I will not call a symptom of sickness, but a sickness itself. However, I will keep it from being *hectical.—Sir H. Wotton, Remains, To Sir E. Bacon.*

Héctically. *adv.* In a hectic manner.

He was for some time *hectically* feverish.—*Johnson, Life of Ascham.*

Héctor. *s.* [Greek and Latin. Proper name of the eldest son of Priam, the hero of the Trojans, to whom the character of an overbearing blusterer was attributed, and by whom some boastful expressions are certainly used in the Iliad, but not to the extent suggested by the present use of the word. It is in later works that the full justification of the term must be sought.] Blustering, turbulent fellow.

Those usurping *hectors*, who pretend to honour without religion, think the charge of a lye a blot not to be washed out but by blood.—*South.*

We'll take one cooling cup of nectar,
And drink to this celestial *hector*. *Prior.*

Héctor. *v. a.* Threaten or bully after the fashion of a hector.

They reckon they must part with honour together with their opinion, if they suffer themselves to be *hectored* out of it.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

The weak low spirit fortune makes her slave;
But she's a drudge, when *hector'd* by the brave.
Dryden.

An honest man, when he came home at night, found another fellow domineering in his family, *hectoring* his servants, and calling for supper.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Héctor. *v. n.* Play the bully; bluster.

They have attacked me, some with piteous moans and outcries, others grinning and only shewing their teeth, others ranting and *hectoring*, others scolding and reviling.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Don Carlos made her chief director,
That she might o'er the servants *hector*. *Swift.*

Héctoring. *verbal abs.* Acting as an hector.

Hence it follows of necessity that vast numbers of our people are compelled to seek their livelihood by begging, robbing, stealing, cheating, pumping, flattering, suborning, forswearing, forging, lying, fawning, *hectoring*, voting, scribbling, star-gazing, poisoning, whoring, canting, libelling, freethinking, and the like occupations.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels* pt. iv. ch. vi. (Ord MS.)

One would think the *hectoring*, the storming, the sullen, and all the different species of the angry, should be cured.—*Spectator.*

Several personages . . . have been admitted into the parlour and enlarged the opportunity of *hectoring* and condescension for their betters, being content this evening to vary their enjoyment by taking their spirits-and-water where they could themselves *hector* and condescend in company that called for beer.—*Silas Marner*, ch. v.

Héctorism. *s.* Character of a hector.

A desperate principle of *Hectorism*, which, if it take root in men's hearts, will turn the whole of mankind into a wilderness of savage beasts.—*Christian Religion's Appeal*, p. 15. (Ord MS.)

Héctorly. *adj.* Blustering; insolent; outrageous.

Those, who seek glory from evil things, (who glory in their shame,) from presumptuous transgression of God's law, *hectorly* profaneness, and debauchery, from outrageous violence, from overreaching craft, are not only vainglorious, but impudent.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. iii. serm. 31.

Hedge. *s.* [A.S. *hegge.*] Fence made round grounds with bushes, or trees planted and trimmed so as to spread into a fence.

The gardens unfold variety of colours to the eye every morning, and the *hedges'* breath is beyond all perfume.—*Pope.*

Common as either an *adjective*, or as the *first element* of a *compound*, denoting mean, vile, of the lowest class; perhaps from a *hedge*, or *hedge-born man*, a man without any known place of birth.

There are five in the first shew: the pedant, the braggart, the *hedge-priest*, the fool, and the boy.—*Shakespear, Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

The clergy do much better than a little *hedge*, contemptible, illiterate vicar can be presumed to do. —*Swift.*

A person, who, by his style and literature, seems to have been the corrector of a *hedge-press* in Little Britain, proceeded gradually to an author.—*Id.*

Hedge. *v. a.*

1. Enclose with, or as with, a hedge; fence.

Hedge thy possession about with thorns.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxviii. 24.

There's such divinity doth *hedge* a king,
That treason can but peep to what it would.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iv. 5.

Those alleys must be *hedged* at both ends, to keep out the wind.—*Bacon.*

With *in.*

England, *hedg'd in* with the main,
That water-walled bulwark, still secure
And confident from foreign purposes.
Shakespear, King John, ii. 2.

It must not be paid and exported in ready money: so says our law; but that is a law to *hedge in* the cuckow, and serves for no purpose: for if we export not goods, for which our merchants have money due to them, how can it be paid by bills of exchange?—*Locke.*

With *up.* Obstruct.

I will *hedge up* thy way with thorns.—*Hosea*, ii. 6.

2. Confounded with *edge.* Force into a place already full.

When I was hasty, thou delay'dst me longer:
I pr'ythee, let me *hedge* one moment more
Into thy promise: for thy life preserv'd. *Dryden.*

When you are sent on an errand, be sure to *hedge* in some business of your own.—*Swift, Advice to Servants, Directions to the Footman.*

3. Manage to make certain bets safe by setting others against them so as to neutralize the loss.

Ten to one I lose my match with Lord Chokejade by not riding myself, and I shall have no opportunity to *hedge* my bets neither.—*Colman the elder, The Jealous Wife*, ii. 1.

Hedge. *v. n.* Shift; hide the head.

I myself sometimes, hiding mine honour in my necessity, am fain to shuffle, to *hedge*, and to lurch.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

Hedge-born. *adj.* Having no known birth; meanly born.

He then, that is not furnish'd in this sort,
Doth but usurp the sacred name of knight,
And should, if I were worthy to be judge,
Be quite degraded, like a *hedge-born* swain,
That doth presume to boast of gentle blood.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 1.

Hedge-creeper. *s.* Native bird so called of the genus Sylvia.

No marvel, therefore, if not long after there ensued a collision of opposite parts and much scuffling between the abettors of antichristian servitude and evangelicall liberty; whom this *hedge-creeper* dare terme incontinent Grecians, schismatikes, hereticks; his pen is no slander.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of Married Clergy*, b. iii. (Ord MS.)

Hedge-note. *s.* Word of contempt for low writing.

When they began to be somewhat better bred, they left these *hedge-notes* for another sort of poem, which was also full of pleasant raillery.—*Dryden.*

Hedge-pig. *s.* ? Hedgehog.

Thrice the brinded cat hath mew'd,
Thrice and once the *hedge-pig* whin'd.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.

Hedge-sparrow. *s.* Native bird so called, of the genus Accentor; more akin (notwithstanding its name) to the Linnets than the true Sparrow. The name *Hedge-Accentor* has been suggested in modern works of authority; but as the only other member of the genus (Accentor Alpinus) is a very rare British bird, it is probable that the popular, though inaccurate name, will hold its ground.

The *hedge-sparrow* fed the cuckoo so long,
That it had its head bit off by its young.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 4.

Hedge-writer. *s.* See Hedge.

There are two things wherewith this author is peculiarly angry; first at the licentious way of the scum of mankind treating the greatest peers in the nation; secondly, that these *hedge-writers* (a phrase I unwillingly lend him, because it cost me some pains to invent) seldom speak a word against any of the late ministry, but they presently fall to compliment my lord treasurer and others in great places.—*Swift, Remarks on a Letter to the Seven Lords*, vol. iv. p. 245. (Ord MS.)

Hédgeboot. *s.* Wood used for repairing a hedge.

It has been agreed that if a man cuts trees for houseboot, *hedgeboot*, cartboot, ploughboot, and fireboot, tithes shall not be paid for them.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.* (Ord MS.)

Hédgehog. *s.*

1. Native quadruped so called of the genus Erinaceus.

Like *hedge-hogs*, which
Lie tumbling in my barefoot way, and mount
Their pricks at my foot-fall.
Shakespear, Tempest, iii. 2.

Few have belief to swallow, or hope enough to experience, the collyrium of Albertus; that is, to make one see in the dark: yet thus much, according unto his receipt, will the right eye of an *hedgehog*, boiled in oil, and preserved in a brazen vessel, effect.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The *hedge-hog* hath his backside and flanks thick set with strong and sharp prickles; and besides, . . . can contract himself into a globular figure, and so withdraw his whole underpart, head, belly, and legs, within his thicket of prickles.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

2. Term of reproach.

Did'st thou not kill this king?—I grant ye.—
Dost grant me, *hedge-hog?*
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 2.

Hédgehyssop. *s.* Plant so called.

Hedge-hyssop is a purging medicine, and a very rough one: externally it is said to be a vulnerary.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Hédger. *s.* One who makes hedges.

What time the labour'd ox
In his loose traces from the furrow came,
And the swink'd *hedger* at his supper sat.
Milton, Comus, 291.

He would be laughed at, that should go about to make a fine dancer out of a country *hedger* at past fifty.—*Locke.*

Hédgerow. *s.* Series of trees or bushes planted for enclosures.

Sometime walking not unseen
By *hedgerow* elms, on hillocks green.
Milton, L'Allegro, 57.

The fields in the northern side are divided by *hedgerows* of myrtle.—*Bishop Berkeley, Letter to Pope.*

Hédging. *verbal abs.* Manœuvring with a a bet.

Now this stake is drawn, my lord may be for *hedging* off, mayhap. Ecod! I'll go to Jack Speed's, secure Nabob, and be out of town in an hour.—*Colman the elder, The Jealous Wife*, v. 3.

Hedging-bill. *s.* Cutting hook used in making hedges.

Comes master Dametas with a *hedging-bill* in his hand, chafing and swearing.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Heed. *v. a.* [A.S. *hedan.*] Mind; regard; take notice of; attend.

With pleasure Argus the musician *heeds*;
But wonders much at those new vocal reeds.
Dryden.

He will no more have clear ideas of all the operations of his mind, than he will have all the particular ideas of any landscape or clock, who will not turn his eyes to it, and with attention *heed* all the parts of it.—*Locke.*

Heed. *v. n.* Mind; consider.

Thoughtless she leaves amid the dusty way
Her eggs, to ripen in the genial ray;
Nor *heeds*, that some fell beast, who thirsts for blood,
Or the rude foot, may crush the future brood.
Warton, Paraphrase of Job, ch. xxxix.

Heed. *s.*

1. Care; attention.

With wanton *heed* and giddy cunning,
The melting voice through mazes running.
Milton, L'Allegro, 141.

Take *heed* that, in their tender years, ideas, that have no natural cohesion, come not to be united in their heads.—*Locke.*

Thou must take *heed*, my Portius;
The world has all its eyes on Cato's son.
Addison, Cato.

2. Caution; fearful attention; suspicious watch.

Either wise bearing or ignorant carriage is caught as men catch diseases, one of another; therefore, let men take *heed* of their company.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* v. 1.

3. Seriousness; staidness.

He did unseal them; and the first he view'd,
He did it with a serious mind; a *heed*
Was in his countenance.
Shakespear, King Henry VIII. iii. 2.

Heédful. *adj.*

1. Watchful; cautious; suspicious.

Give him *heedful* note;
For I mine eyes will rivet to his face;
And, after, we will both our judgements join,
In censure of his seeming.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 2.

2. Attentive; careful; observing: (with *of*).

Thou *heedful of* advice, secure proceed;
My praise the precept is, be thine the deed. *Pope.*

Heédfully. *adv.* In a heedful manner; attentively; carefully; cautiously.

That worthy divine did not *heedfully* observe the great difference betwixt these instanced degrees.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, D. 4. C. 5.

Heédiness. *s.* Atttribute suggested by Heedy; caution; vigilance. *Rare.*

And evermore that craven cowherd knight
Was at his backe with heartlesse *heedinesse*,
Wayting if he unwares him murther might.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 6, 26.

Heédless. *adj.* Negligent; inattentive; careless; thoughtless; regardless; unobserving.

The *heedless* lover does not know
Whose eyes they are that wound him so. *Waller.*

Heedless of verse, and hopeless of the crown,
Scarce half a wit, and more than half a clown.
Dryden.

Some ideas, which have more than once offered themselves to the senses, have yet been little taken notice of; the mind being either *heedless*, as in children, or otherwise employed, as in men.—*Locke.*

Heédlessly. *adv.* In a heedless manner; carelessly; negligently; inattentively.

Post not *heedlessly* on unto the non ultra of folly, or precipice of perdition.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, i. 30.

Our women run on so *heedlessly* in the fashion, that though it is the interest of some to hide as much of their faces as possible, yet because a leading toast appeared with a backward head-dress, the rest shall follow the mode, without observing that the author of the fashion assumed it because it could become no one but herself.—*Tatler*, no. 212.

Heédlessness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Heedless; carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence; inattention.

In the little harms they suffer from knocks and falls, they should not be pitied, but bid do so again; which is a better way to cure their *heedlessness*.—*Locke.*

Heédy. *adj.* Heedful. *Rare.*

In the midst of this supposed safetie, the watch-tower is not unfurnished with *heedie* eyes.—*Bishop Hall, Jehu with Jehoram.* (Ord MS.)

Heel. *s.* [A.S. *hel, hele.*]

1. Part of the foot that protuberates behind.

If the luxated bone be distorted backward, it lieth over the *heel* bone.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

2. Whole foot of animals.

He calls to mind his strength, and then his speed,
His winged *heels*, and then his armed head;
With these t'avoid, with that his fate to meet;
But fear prevails, and bids him trust his feet.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

Pegasus appeared hanging off the side of a rock, with a fountain running from his *heel*.—*Addison.*

3. Anything shaped like a heel.

At the other side is a kind of *heel* or knob, to break clots with.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

4. Feet, as employed in flight.

Nothing is commoner, in times of danger, than for men to leave their masters to bears and tygers, and shew them a fair pair of *heels* for't.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

5. Back part of a stocking; whence the phrase *to be out at heels*, to be worn out.

A good man's fortune may grow *out at heels*.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 2.

Be at the heels of any one. Pursue closely; follow hard.

Sir, when comes your book forth?—
Upon the *heels* of my presentment.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, i. 1.

But is there no sequel *at the heels* of this
Mother's admiration? *Id., Hamlet*, iii. 2.

The Spaniards fled on towards the North to seek their fortunes, being still chased by the English navy *at their heels*, until they were fain to give them over for want of powder.—*Bacon.*

Want! worldly want! that hungry meagre fiend,
Is *at my heels*, and chases me in view.
Otway, Venice Preserved, i. 1.

Have the heels of. Outrun: (as, 'My horse *had the heels of* him').

Lay by the heels. Fetter; shackle; put in gyves.

If the king blame me for't, I'll *lay* ye all
By th' heels, and suddenly; and on your heads
Clap round fines for neglect.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. v. 3.

One half of man, his mind,
Is, sui juris, unconfin'd,
And cannot be *laid by the heels*. *Butler, Hudibras.*

I began to smoke that they were a parcel of mummers; and wondered that none of the Middlesex justices took care to *lay* some of them *by the heels*.—*Addison.*

Heel. *v. n.* Dance.

I cannot sing,
Nor *heel* the high lavolt, nor sweeten talk.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 4.

Heel-piece. *s.* Piece fixed on the hinder part of the shoe, to supply what is worn away.

Heel-piece. *v. a.* Put a piece of leather on a shoe-heel.

Some blamed Mrs. Bull for new *heel-piecing* her shoes.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Heéltaps. *s.* Wine left in glass that according to the rules of drink should have been emptied. *Slang.*

Heft. *s.* Heaving; effort.

May be in the cup
A spider steep'd, and one may drink; depart,
And yet partake no venom; for his knowledge
Is not infected: but if one present
Th' abhorrent ingredient to his eye, make known
How he hath drunk, he cracks his gorge, his sides
With violent *hefts*. *Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, ii. 1.

Heft. *s.* Haft.

His oily side devours both blade and *heft*.
Waller

It affords a greater *heft* and purchase.—*Windham, Speech against Reformers of Parliament*: 1809.

Hegemónic. *adj.* [Gr. ἡγέμων, -ονος = leader; ἡγημονικός.] Having the nature or cha-

racter of, relating to, a leader; ruling; predominant.

All maniacks have a predominant idea, which masters every other, and is *hegemonick* in most of their propositions.—*Johnstone, On Madness*, p. 2.

Hegemónical. *adj.* Same as Hegemonic.

The most principelike and *hegemonical* part of his soul, which ought to rule over all, is now become servile and a slave unto all.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 120: 1622.

Hégemony. *s.* [Gr. ἡγημονία = leadership. First applied in the politics of Republican Greece to the contest between the two chief commonwealths of Athens and Sparta for the preponderating or exclusive influence over the minor states. At present the contest between Austria and Prussia for a similar preponderance in Germany best illustrates the word.] Leadership of one state over another: (its application being to political bodies rather than to individual persons).

The professed object of Prussia is the *hegemony* of Northern Germany, rather than the actual sovereignty over the smaller kingdoms and principalities.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, Nationalities of Europe.*

Hegíra. *s.* [Arabic.] See extract.

Hegira [is] a term in chronology, signifying the epocha, or account of time, used by the Arabians and Turks, who begin their computation from the day that Mahomet was forced to make his escape from the city of Mecca, which happened on Friday, July 16, A.D. 622, under the reign of the emperor Heracleus.—*Harris.*

Heífer. *s.* [A.S. *heafre.*] Cow.

A *heifer* will put up her nose, and snuff in the air, against rain.—*Bacon.*

For her the flocks refuse their verdant food:
Nor thirsty *heifers* seek the gliding flood. *Pope.*

Heigh-ho. *interj.* Expression of slight languor and uneasiness.

Heigh-ho! an't be not four by the day, I'll be hang'd. *Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 1.

I would I had a wife, saith he; *ha-ho* for an husband, cries she!—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 569.

In the following extract as a voice of exultation.

We'll toss off our ale till we cannot stand,
And *heigh-ho* for the honour of old England.
Dryden.

Height. *s.* [the *e* of the ordinary spelling is out of place; the *gh* sufficiently indicating the diphthongal sound of the *i*.]

1. Elevation; altitude; definite space measured upwards.

Abroad I'll study thee,
As he removes far off, that great *heights* takes.
Donne.

There is in Ticinium a church that is in length one hundred feet, in breadth twenty, and in *height* near fifty.—*Bacon.*

An amphitheatre appear'd,
Rais'd in degrees, to sixty paces rear'd;
That when a man was plac'd in one degree,
Height was allow'd for him above to see.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 444.

An amphitheatre's amazing *height*
Here fills the eye with terror and delight. *Addison.*

2. Degree of latitude.

Guinea lieth to the North sea, in the same *height* as Peru to the South.—*Abbot, Description of the World.*

3. Summit; ascent; towering eminence; high place.

From Alpine *heights* the father first descends;
His daughter's husband in the plain attends.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

4. Elevation of rank; station of dignity; great degree of excellence.

Ten kings had from the Norman conqu'ror reign'd,
When England to her greatest *height* attain'd,
Of pow'r, dominion, glory, wealth, and state.
Daniel.

Every man of learning need not enter into their difficulties, nor climb the *heights* to which some others have arrived.—*Watts.*

5. Utmost degree; full completion.

That to the *highth* of this great argument,
I may assert Eternal providence.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 24.

Despair is the *height* of madness.—*Sherlock.*

6. State of excellence; advance towards perfection.

Social duties are carried to greater *heights*, and enforced with stronger motives, by the principles of our religion.—*Addison.*

Heíghten. *v. a.*

1. Make high; raise; elevate.

Being so *heighten'd*,
He water'd his new plants with dews of flattery,
Seducing so my friends; and, to this end,
He bow'd his nature. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, v. 5.

Highten'd in their thoughts beyond
All doubt of victory. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 629.

2. Improve; meliorate.

By the infusion of three drops out of one of his phials, he converted it into a most beautiful pale Burgundy. Two more of the same kind *heightened* it into a perfect Languedoc. — *Addison, Tatler*, no. 131.

3. Aggravate.

Foreign states used their endeavours to *heighten* our confusions, and plunge us into all the evils of a civil war.—*Addison.*

Heíghtening. *verbal abs.* Making high; exaltation; addition in the way of intensity to any quality.

As in a room, contrived for state, the height of the roof should bear a proportion to the area; so in the *heightenings* of poetry, the strength and vehemence of figures should be suited to the occasion.—*Dryden.*

Heínous. *adj.* [Fr. *haineux*; *haine* = hate.] Atrocious; wicked in a high degree.

To abrogate or innovate the gospel of Christ, if men or angels should attempt, it were most *heinous* and accursed sacrilege. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

This is the man should do the bloody deed:
The image of a wicked *heinous* fault
Lives in his eye. *Shakespear, King John*, iv. 2.

As it is a most *heinous*, so it is a most dangerous impiety to despise him that can destroy us.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Heínously. *adv.* In a heinous manner; atrociously; wickedly.

If the act be so *heinously* flagitious, and redounding to so high dishonour of God.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, addenda.

Heínousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Heinous; atrociousness; wickedness.

He who can treat offences, provoking God, as jests and trifles, must have little sense of the *heinousness* of them.—*Rogers.*

Heir. *s.* [N.Fr. *heire*; Lat. *hæres.*]

1. One who is inheritor of anything after the present possessor.

That I'll give my voice on Richard's side,
To bar my master's *heirs* in true descent,
God knows, I will not do it.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 2.

Being *heirs* together of the grace of life.—1 *Peter*, iii. 7.

Sunk is the hero, and his glory lost,
And I his *heir* in misery alone. *Pope.*

The *heirs* to titles and large estates have a weakness in their eyes, and a tenderness in their constitutions.—*Swift.*

2. One newly inheriting an estate.

The young extravagant *heir* had got a new steward, and was resolved to look into his estate.—*Swift.*

Heir. *v. a.* Inherit. Inherit *commoner.*

His sons in blooming youth were snatch'd by fate;
One only daughter *heir'd* the royal state.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 78.

Heírdom. *s.* State or possessions of an heir.

Or if, O shame! in hired harlot's bed
Thy wealthy *heirdom* thou hast buried;
Then, Pontice, little boots thee to discourse
Of a long line of golden ancestours.
Bishop Hall, Satires, iv. 3.

Heíress. *s.* Female heir.

An *heiress* she, while yet alive;
All that was hers to him did give. *Waller.*

Æneas, though he married the *heiress* of the crown, yet claimed no title to it during the life of his father-in-law.—*Dryden.*

Heírless. *adj.* Destitute of, deprived of, or wanting, an heir.

I still think of
The wrong I did myself; which was so much,
That *heirless* it hath made my kingdom.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, v. 1.

Heírloom. *s.* [A.S. *gelóma* = goods.] Movable, chattel, or article of furniture, bequeathed on condition that it descend by inheritance, and therefore inseparable from the freehold.

Those principles of obedience and patience, which our Saviour left to his apostles, and they like *heirlooms* to their successors. — *Proceedings against Garnet, &c.*, T y. 3: 1616.

Achilles' sceptre was of wood,
Transmitted to the hero's line;
Thence through a long descent of kings
Came an *heirloom*, as Homer sings. *Swift.*

Heírship. *s.* State, rank, character, or privileges of an heir.

A layman appoints an heir or an executor in his will, to build an hospital within a year, under pain of being deprived of his *heirship.—Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Hele. *v. a.* [A.S. *hélan.*] Hide; conceal. *Obsolete, provincial.*

Else would the waters overflow the lands,
And fire devour the air, and *hell* them quight.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 10, 35

Heliacal. *adj.* [Gr. ἥλιος = sun.] Emerging from the lustre of the sun, or falling into it.

Had they ascribed the heat of the season to this star, they would not have computed from its *heliacal* ascent.—*Sir T. Browne.*

The exact light and magnitude of the stars; their *heliacal*, acronical, matutine, and vespertine motions. —*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 227.

The soothsayer who followed, carrying a clock and a palm-branch, the emblem of the year, could repeat the four astrological books, one on the moon's phases, one on the fixed stars, and two on their *heliacal* risings.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt.*

Heliacally. *adv.* In a heliacal manner.

From the rising of this star, not cosmically, that is, with the sun, but *heliacally*, that is, its emersion from the rays of the sun, the ancients computed their canicular days.—*Sir T. Browne.*

He is tempestuous in the summer, when he rises *heliacally*; and rainy in the winter, when he rises achronically.—*Dryden.*

The beginning of the reign of Antoninus Pius was remarkable as being the end of the Sothic period of one thousand four hundred and sixty years; the memorable new-year's day of the calendar had come round to the place in the natural year from which it first began to move in the reign of Menophres or Thothmosis III.; it had come round to the day when the dogstar rose *heliacally*. If the years had been counted from the beginning of this great year, there could have been no doubt when it came to an end, as from the want of a leap-year the new-year's day must have been always moving one day in four years; but no satisfactory reckoning of the years had been kept, as to the end of the period. —*Sharpe, History of Egypt.*

Hélical. *adj.* Spiral; with many circumvolutions.

The screw is a kind of wedge, multiplied or continued by a *helical* revolution about a cylinder, receiving its motion not from any stroke, but from a vectis at one end of it.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

Another trait which has to be noticed under this head, is the spiral, or rather the *helical*, arrangement of parts.—*H. Spencer, Principles of Biology*, ch. xii. § 241.

Heliocéntric. *adj.* Having the sun as a centre.

The *heliocentrick* place of a planet is said to be such as it would appear to us from the sun, if our eye were fixed in its centre.—*Harris.*

We by no means find, even in those practical discoverers to whom, in reality, the revolution in science, and consequently in the philosophy of science, was due, this prompt and vigorous recognition of the supreme authority of observation as a ground of belief; this bold estimate of the probable worthlessness of traditional knowledge; and this plain assertion of the reality of theory founded upon experience. Among such discoverers, Copernicus must ever hold a most distinguished place. The *heliocentric* theory of the universe, established by him with vast labour and deep knowledge, was, for the succeeding century, the field of discipline and exertion of all the most active and speculative minds. Men, during that time, proved their freedom of thought, their hopeful spirit, and their comprehensive view, by adopting, inculcating, and following out the philosophy which this theory suggested. But in the first promulgation of the theory, in the works of Copernicus himself, we find a far more cautious and reserved temper. He does not, indeed, give up the reality of his theory, but he expresses himself so as to avoid shocking those who might (as some afterwards did) think it safe to speak of it as an hypothesis rather than a truth.—*Whewell, On the Philosophy of Discovery.*

See also Geocentric; the two words being opposed to one another.

Héliotrope. *s.* [Gr. ἥλιος = sun + τρέπω = turn, τρόπη = turning.]

1. Plant that turns towards the sun; but more particularly the turnsol or sunflower.

'Tis an observation of flatterers, that they are like the *heliotrope*; they open only towards the sun, but shut and contract themselves at night and in cloudy weather.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

The roses, the mignonette, the *heliotropes*, all combined their fragrance to refresh the air, and, although from its proximity to the high-way, Hull's servant had to brush the plants as he did his coat every morning, to get rid of the dust, it was what the most fastidious critic must have pronounced a delightful little place. — *Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney.*

2. Precious stone, of a green colour, streaked with red veins.

They sell . . . agats, turquoises, *heliotropes*, cornelians.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Year's Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 44.

Hélispherical. *adj.* [Gr. ἕλιξ = coil + σφαῖρα = sphere. Helicospheric the fuller and more correct form.] Having the character of a helix.

The *helispherical* line is the rhomb line in navigation, and is so called because on the globe it winds round the pole spirally, and still comes nearer and nearer to it, but cannot terminate in it.—*Harris.*

They are *helispherical* lines, as they call them, that is, partly circular, and partly helical or spiral. —*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 285: 1650.

Hélix. *s.* [Gr. ἕλιξ = coil, spiral; ἑλίσσω = roll.] Spire, or part of a spiral line; circumvolution; coil.

Find the true inclination of the screw, together with the quantity of water which every *helix* does contain.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

Hell. *s.* [A.S. *hel*, place of punishment after death, as the Greek Ἅδης, and the Latin *Tartara*. In Norse, *Hela* is the goddess thereof; i.e. the analogue of the Greek, Περσεφόνη, the Latin *Proserpina*.]

1. Place of the devil and wicked souls.

For it is a knell
That summons thee to heaven, or to *hell*.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 1.

If a man were a porter of *hell* gates, he should have old turning the key.—*Ibid.*

He descended into *hell*.—*Book of Common Prayer, Apostles' Creed.*

2. Temporal death.

The sorrows of *hell* compassed me about; the snares of death prevented me.—*Psalms*, xviii. 5.

3. Place at a running play, to which those who are caught are carried.

Then couples three be straight allotted there;
They of both ends the middle two do fly;
The two that in mid-place, *hell* called were,
Must strive with waiting foot, and watching eye,
To catch of them, and them to *hell* to bear,
That they, as well as they, *hell* may supply.
Sir P. Sidney.

4. Place into which the tailor throws his shreds.

This trusty squire, he had, as well
As the bold Trojan knight, seen *hell*;
Not with a counterfeited pass
Of golden bough, but true gold lace.
Butler, Hudibras.

In Covent-garden did a taylor dwell,
Who might deserve a place in his own *hell*.
King, Cookery.

5. Formerly, a dungeon in a prison.

In Wood-street's hole, or Poultry's *hell*.
The Counter-Rat: 1658.

6. Infernal powers.

Much danger first, much toil did he sustain,
While Saul and *hell* crost his strong fate in vain.
Cowley, Davideis.

7. Gaming-house.

Don Juan, our young diplomatic sinner,
Pursued his path, and drove past some hotels,
St. James' Palace, and St. James' *hells*.
'*Hells*,' gaming-houses. What their number may now be in this life I know not. Before I was of age I knew them pretty accurately, both 'gold' and 'silver.' I was once nearly called out by an acquaintance, because when he asked me where I thought his soul would be found hereafter, I answered, 'In Silver *Hell*.'—*Byron, Don Juan*, xi. 20, and note.

At midnight, he had lost forty-eight thousand pounds. Affairs now began to be serious. . . . On they played, and the Duke lost more. . . . Another morning came, and there they sat, ankle deep in cards. No attempt at breakfast now — no affectation of making a toilet, or airing the room. The atmosphere was hot, to be sure, but it well became such a *hell*. There they sat, in total, in positive forgetfulness of everything but the hot game they were hunting down.—*Disraeli, The Young Duke*, b. iv. ch. viii.

Hell-broth. *s.* Composition boiled up for infernal purposes.

Adder's fork and blind-worm's sting,
Lizard's leg and owlet's wing;
For a charm of pow'rful trouble,
Like a *hell-broth* boil and bubble.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.

Hell-cat. *s.* Witch; hag.

The whorson old *hel-cat* would have given me the brayne of a cat once—I had her make sawce with't. —*Middleton, The Witch.*

'A woman told me this night that she knew why I came to your house—that I was in her power.' 'Vat voman?' '*A hell-cat*, who hates me as she does the devil.' '*A hell-cat* would not hate de divil,' slowly observed the Jew. 'Well, perhaps not; but she will ruin me if she can.'—*Marryat, Snarleyyow*, vol ii. ch. 1.

Hell-hag. *s.* Hag of hell.

A corroding disease it [envy] is; an *hel-hag* that feeds upon its own marrow, bones, and strongest parts.—*Bishop Richardson, On the Old Testament*, p. 281.

Hell-hound. *s.*

1. Dog of hell; agent of hell.

From forth the kennel of thy womb hath crept
A *hell-hound* that doth hunt us all to death.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 4.

I call'd
My *hell-hounds* to lick up the draff, and filth,
Which man's polluting sin with taint had shed
On what was pure. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 629.

Now the *hell-hounds* with superior speed
Had reach'd the dame, and, fast'ning on her side,
The ground with issuing streams of purple dy'd.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, 142.

Against your Protestant brethren: to lay waste their country, to desolate their dwellings, and extirpate their race and name with these horrible *hell-hounds* of savage war—*hell-hounds*, I say, of savage war. Spain armed herself with bloodhounds to extirpate the wretched natives of America, and we improve on the inhuman example of even Spanish cruelty: we turn loose these savage *hell-hounds* against our brethren and countrymen in America, of the same language, laws, liberties, and religion, endeared to us by every tie that should sanctify humanity. My lords, this awful subject, so important to our honour, our constitution, and our religion, demands the most solemn and effectual inquiry; and I again call upon your lordships, and the united powers of the state, to examine it thoroughly and decisively, and to stamp upon it an indelible stigma of the public abhorrence.—*Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Lord Chatham.*

2. Profligate person.

Gods keep me from these *hell-hounds*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Philaster.

Hell-kite. *s.* Kite of infernal breed.

Did you say all? What all? Oh *hell-kite!* all?
What all my pretty chickens, and their dam,
At one fell swoop? *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iv. 3.

Héllebore. *s.* [Lat. *helleborus*.] Christmas flower.

And melancholy cures by sovereign *hellebore*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song 13.

Hélleborine. *s.* Native orchidaceous plant so called, of the genera Cephalanthera and Epipactis.

The Cephalanthera glandiflora, or *helleborine*.—*Darwin, Impregnation of Orchids.*

Hélleborism. *s.* Medicinal preparation of hellebore.

In vain should the physician attempt, with all his medicines and *helleborisms*, the cure of those that are sick of love, or any the like passions.—*Ferrand, Love Melancholy*, p. 169; 1640.

Héllenism. *s.* Greek idiom.

Virgil is full of the Greek forms of speech, which the criticks call *hellenisms*.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 285.

Héllenist. *s.*

1. Grecianizing Jew.

That the thing was done by the Jews, I deny not; but by those, I mean the *Hellenists*.—*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 88.

Uncanonical pieces that had been annexed to it by the *Hellenists*.—*Cosin, Canon of Scripture*, p. 50.

2. Any one skilled in the Greek language.

Another thing observable of *s* with its affinis *l*: when they come alone, without the implication of other consonants, they are of an easy and graceful pronunciation. Homer seems to have loved them.—But if all this do not satisfy the critical *Hellenist*, then I must add, &c.—*Dalgarno, Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor*, p. 126.

Hellenístic. *adj.* Relating to the language used among the Jews of the parts wherein the Greek was spoken concurrently with the native language, e.g. Syria, Asia Minor, and Egypt.

The *Hellenistic* Greek of these writers was that of the Macedonian of Alexander's army, rather than of the Ionians, Dorians, or Æolians.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt.*

Hellenístical. *adj.* Same as Hellenistic.

The importance of the *hellenistical* dialect, into which he had made the exactest search.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond*, § 1.

Heinsius and some other scrupulous criticks reckon this an *hellenistical* form of speech.—*Blackwall, Sacred Classicks*, ii. 157.

Héllenize. *v. n.* Use the Greek language.

To *hellenize* is to speak Greek, and to have skill in the Greek learning.—*Hammond, Paraphrase and Annotations on the New Testament, Acts*, vi. 1.

Héllier. *s.* Slater; tiler; i. e. coverer (of houses).

He that covereth the house with tile or slate, commonly called a *hellier*.—*Archbishop Usher, Answer to the Jesuit Malone*, p. 219.

In the West, he that covers a house with slates is called a *heler* or *hellier*.—*Ray.*

Héllish. *adj.* Sent from hell; belonging to hell; having the qualities of hell; infernal; wicked; detestable.

O thou celestial or infernal spirit of love, or what other heavenly or *hellish* title thou list to have, for effects of both I find in myself, have compassion of me.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

No benefits shall ever allay that diabolical rancour that ferments in some *hellish* breasts, but that it will foam out at its foul mouth in slander.—*South, Sermons.*

Héllishly. *adv.* In a hellish manner; infernally; wickedly; detestably.

That wicked plot [the gunpowder treason] was contrived and managed with the greatest sworn secresy, made *hellishly* sacred and firm by solemn oaths.—*Bishop Barlow, Remains*, p. 390.

Héllward. *adv.* In the direction of, towards hell.

Be next thy care the sable sheep to place
Full o'er the pit, and *hellward* turn their face.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, x. 628.

Hélly. *adj.* Having the qualities of hell. *Rare.*

Such blasphemies they bray out of their *helly* hearts.—*Anderson, Exposition*, fol. 48, b.: 1573.

Free Helicon and franke Parnassus' hilles,
Are *hellie* haunts, and ranke pernicious illes.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 455.

Helm. *s.* [from A.S. *helm*.]

1. Covering for the head in war; helmet; morion; head-piece.

France spreads his banners in our noiseless land;
With plumed *helm* the slay'r begins his threats.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 2.

Mnestheus lays hard load upon his *helm*.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

2. Part of a coat of arms that bears the crest.

More might be added of *helms*, crests, mantles, and supporters.—*Camden, Remains.*

3. Upper part of the retort.

The vulgar chymists themselves pretend to be able, by repeated cohobations, and other fit operations, to make the distilled parts of a concrete bring its own caput mortuum over the *helm*.—*Boyle.*

Helm. *s.*

1. Steerage; upper part of the rudder.

They did not leave the *helm* in storms;
And such they are make happy states. *B. Jonson.*

More in prosperity is reason tost
Than ships in storms, their *helms* and anchors lost.
Sir J. Denham, Of Prudence.

Fair occasion shews the springing gale,
And int'rest guides the *helm*, and honour swells the sail. *Prior.*

2. Station of government.

I may be wrong in the means, but that is no objection against the design: let those at the *helm* contrive it better.—*Swift.*

3. In the following line it is difficult to determine whether *steersman* or *defender* is intended: I think *steersman*.

You slander
The *helms* o' th' state, who care for you like fathers,
When you curse them as enemies.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 1.

Helm. *v. a.* Guide; conduct.

The very stream of his life, and the business he hath *helmed*, must, upon a warranted need, give him a better proclamation.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

Hélmed. *adj.* Furnished with a helm.

The *helmed* cherubim
Are seen in glittering ranks with wings display'd.
Milton, Ode on the Nativity, 112.

Hélmet. *s.* Helm; headpiece; armour for the head.

I saw him down; thrice up again, and fighting;
From *helmet* to the spur all bleeding o'er.
Shakespear, Henry V.

Seven darts are thrown at once, and some rebound
From his bright shield, some on his *helmet* sound.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 455.

Hélmeted. *adj.* Wearing a helmet.

Oh! no knees, none, widow;
Unto the *helmeted* Bellona use them,
And pray for me your soldier.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.

Helminthólogist. *s.* Investigator, or student, in helminthology.

Few parts of either England or Scotland have been surveyed by the eye of the *helminthologist*.—*Fleming, Philosophical Zoology*, ii. 416. (Ord MS.)

Helminthólogy. *s.* [Gr. ἕλμινς, ἕλμινθος = worm, specially intestinal + λογος = word, principle.] Investigation of the nature and classification of intestinal worms.

Helminthology may be considered to have been founded by Rudolph.—*Mason Good, Practice of Medicine.*

Hélmsman. *s.* Man at the helm; steersman.

The ice it split with a thunder fit;
The *helmsman* steered them through.
Coleridge, The Ancient Mariner.

Hélmwind. *s.* Kind of wind so called. See extract.

In these mountains [of Westmoreland], towards the north-east part of the county, is a very remarkable phenomenon, such as we have not found any account of elsewhere in the kingdom, except only about Ingleton, and other places bordering upon the mountains of Ingleborrow, Pendle, and Penigent, in the confines of the counties of York and Lancaster. It is called a *helmwind*. A rolling cloud, sometimes for three or four days together, hovers over the mountain tops, the sky being clear in other parts. When this cloud appears, the country people say, the *helm* is up: which is an Anglo-Saxon word signifying properly a covering for the head. This helm is not dispersed or blown away by the wind, but continues in its station, although a violent roaring hurricane comes tumbling down the mountain, ready to tear up all before it. Then on a sudden ensues a profound calm. And then again alternately the tempest; which seldom extends into the country above a mile or two from the bottom of the mountain.—*Burn and Nicholson, History of Westmoreland and Cumberland*, i. 7.

Hélot. *s.* [?Native of *Helos*, a district of Laconia, of which, when conquered by Lacedæmon, the inhabitants were made slaves.] Lacedemonian slave.

Nor was it lawful for any Spartan to improve this lot to the best, by living upon it; for they were strictly prohibited all occupations, even that of agriculture; and their hinds or *helots* paid them only an annual quantity of corn, wine, and other fruits —*Bishop Wren, Monarchy Asserted*, p. 140.

Ay! 'Build him a dwelling!' let each give his mite!
Till, like Babel, the new royal dome hath arisen!
Let thy beggars and *helots* their pittance unite—
And a palace bestow for a poor-house and prison!
Byron, Occasional Pieces.

Hélotry. *s.* Body of Helots, or Helotlike bondsmen.

'How is it,' said I, 'that every thing which is connected with manufactures presents such features of unqualified deformity? From the largest of Mammon's temples down to the poorest hovel in which his *helotry* are stalled, these edifices have all one character. Time will not mellow them; nature will neither clothe nor conceal them; and they will remain always as offensive to the eye as to the mind.'—*Southey, Colloquies on Society.*

The *helotry* of Mammon are not, in our day, so easily enforced to content themselves as the peasantry of that happy period, as Mr. Southey considers it, which elapsed between the fall of the feudal and the rise of the commercial tyranny.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Southey's Colloquies on Society.*

Help. *v. a.* [A.S. *helpan.*] The old preterite *holp*; old past participle *holpen*, now nearly obsolete.

1. Assist; support; aid.

Make haste to *help* me, O Lord my salvation.—*Psalms*, xxxviii. 22.

They that dwelt round about them, and *helped* them in all things with silver and gold.—1 *Esdras*, ii. 9.

2. It has, in familiar language, the particle *out*, which seems to have meant, originally, *out of* a difficulty.

This he conceives not hard to bring about,
If all of you should join to *help* him *out*. *Dryden.*

The god of learning and of light,
Would want a god himself to *help* him *out*. *Swift.*

3. Raise by *help*: (with *up*).

Woe to him that is alone when he falleth; for he hath not another to *help* him *up*.—*Ecclesiastes*, iv. 10.

4. Enable to surmount: (with *over*).

Wherever they are at a stand, *help* them presently *over* the difficulty without any rebuke.—*Locke.*

5. Remove by help: (with *off*).

Having never learned any laudable manual art, they have recourse to those foolish or ill ways in use to *help off* their time.—*Locke.*

6. Free from pain or vexation.

Help and ease them, but by no means bemoan them.—*Locke.*

7. Cure; heal: (with *of*). *Obsolete.*

Love doth to her eyes repair,
To *help* him *of* his blindness.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 2, song.

8. Promote the cure of disease.

The true calamus *helps* coughs.—*Gerarde, Herball.*

9. Remedy; change for the better.

Cease to lament for that thou canst not *help*;
And study *help* for that which thou lament'st.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

10. Prevent; hinder.

She, betwixt her modesty and pride,
Her wishes, which she could not *help*, would hide.
Dryden.

It is reckoned ill manners for men to quarrel upon difference in opinion, because that is a thing which no man can *help* in himself.—*Swift.*

11. Forbear; avoid.

He cannot *help* believing, that such things he saw and heard.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

I cannot *help* remarking the resemblance betwixt him and our author in qualities, fame, and fortune. —*Pope.*

12. Promote; forward.

And they *helped* forward the affliction.—*Zechariah*, i. 15.

If you make the earth narrower at the bottom than at the top, in fashion of a sugar-loaf reversed, it will *help* the experiment.—*Bacon.*

Help to. Supply with; furnish with; (*specially*) present at table.

Whom they would *help to* a kingdom, those reign; and whom again they would, they displace.—1 *Maccabees*, viii. 13.

The man that is now with Tiresias can *help* him *to* his oxen again.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

In plenty starving, tantaliz'd in state,
And complaisantly *helped to* all I hate;
Treated, caress'd, and tir'd, I take my leave.
Pope, Moral Essays, ep. iv. 163.

Help. *v. n.*

1. Contribute assistance.

Sir, how comes it that you
Have *help* to make this rescue?
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

Discreet followers and servants *help* much to reputation.—*Bacon.*

Danby's matchless impudence
Help'd to support the knave. *Dryden.*

A generous present *helps* to persuade as well as an agreeable person.—*Garth.*

2. Bring a supply: (with *out*).

Some, wanting the talent to write, made it their care that the actors should *help out* where the muses failed.—*Rymer.*

Help. *s.*

1. Assistance; aid; support; succour.

Muleasses, despairing to recover the city, hardly escaped his enemies' hands by the good *help* of his uncle.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

He may be beholden to experience and acquired notions, where he thinks he has not the least *help* from them.—*Locke.*

2. That which gives help.

Virtue is a friend and an *help* to nature; but it is vice and luxury that destroy it, and the diseases of intemperance are the natural product of the sins of intemperance.—*South, Sermons.*

Another *help* St. Paul himself affords us towards the attaining the true meaning contained in his epistles.—*Locke.*

3. That which forwards or promotes.

Coral is in use as an *help* to the teeth of children. —*Bacon.*

Hélper. *s.*

1. Assistant; auxiliary; aider; one who helps or assists.

There was not any shut up, nor any left, nor any *helper* for Israel.—2 *Kings*, xiv. 26.

2. One who administers remedy.

Compassion, the mother of tears, is not always a mere idle spectator, but an *helper* oftentimes of evils. —*Dr. H. More.*

3. One who supplies with anything wanted: (with *to*).

Heaven
Hath brought me up to be your daughter's dower,
As it hath fated her to be my motive
And *helper to* a husband.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, iv. 4.

4. Supernumerary servant.

I live in the corner of a vast unfurnished house: my family consists of a steward, a groom, a *helper* in the stable, a footman, and an old maid.—*Swift, Letter to Pope.*

Hélpful. *adj.*

1. Useful; that which gives assistance.

Let's fight with gentle words,
Till time lends friends, and friends their *helpful* swords. *Shakespear, Richard II.* iii. 3.

He orders all the succours which they bring;
The *helpful* and the good about him run,
And form an army. *Dryden.*

2. Wholesome; salutary.

A skilful chymist can as well, by separation of visible elements, draw *helpful* medicines out of poison, as poison out of the most healthful herbs.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Hélpfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Helpful; assistance; usefulness.

God ordained it [marriage] in love and *helpful ness* to be indissoluble.—*Milton, Tetrachordon.*

Hélpless. *adj.*

1. Wanting help.

One dire shot
Close by the board the prince's main-mast bore;
All three now *helpless* by each other lie. *Dryden.*

Let our enemies rage and persecute the poor and the *helpless*; but let it be our glory to be pure and peaceable.—*Rogers.*

How shall I then your *helpless* fame defend?
'Twill then be infamy to seem your friend. *Pope.*

2. Irremediable; admitting no help.

Such *helpless* harms it's better hidden keep,
Than rip up grief, where it may not avail. *Spenser.*

3. Unsupplied; void: (with *of*). *Rare; probably a Latinism for* Inops.

Naked he lies, and ready to expire,
Helpless of all that human wants require. *Dryden.*

Hélplessly. *adv.* In a helpless manner; without ability; without succour.

If he thus be *helplessly* distract,
'Tis requisite his office be resign'd.
Kyd, Spanish Tragedy.

Hélplessness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Helpless; want of ability; want of succour.

It was an objection constantly urged by the ancient Epicureans, that man could not be the creature of a benevolent being, as he was formed in a state so helpless and infirm: Montaigne took it and urged it also. They never considered or perceived that this very infirmity and *helplessness* were the cause and cement of society.—*J. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope.*

Hélpmate. *s.* Assistant.

I was now provided with a *helpmate*.—*Defoe, Robinson Crusoe.*

Helter-skelter. *adv.* In a hurry; without order; tumultuously.

Sir John, I am thy Pistol, and thy friend;
And *helter-skelter* have I rode to England,
And tidings do I bring.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. v. 3.

He had no sooner turned his back, but they were at it *helter-skelter*, throwing books at one another's heads.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

All dominion ended with the day, and males and females met *helter-skelter*.—*Spectator*, no. 276.

Helve. *s.* [A.S. *helf.*] Handle of an axe.

His hand fetcheth a stroke with the axe to cut down the tree, and the head slippeth from the *helve*. —*Deuteronomy*, xix. 5.

Hem. Interjection so called.

I would try if I could cry *hem* and have him.
Shakespear, As you like it, i. 3.

Hem. *v. n.* Utter a noise by violent expulsion of the breath.

She speaks much of her father; says, she hears
There's tricks in the world; and *hems*, and beats her heart. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, iv. 5.

He loves to clear his pipes in good air, and is not a little pleased with any one who takes notice of the strength which he still exerts in his morning *hems*. —*Addison.*

Hem. *s.* [A.S.] Edge of a garment doubled and sewed to keep the threads from spreading.

Rollers must be made of even cloth, white and gentle, without *hem*, seam, or thread hanging by.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Hem. *v. a.*

1. Close the edge of cloth by a hem or double border sewed together.

The contexture of this speech will perhaps be the less subject to ravel out, if I *hem* it with the speech of our learned and pious annotator.—*Spenser, On Prodigies*, p. 202.

2. Border; edge.

Along the shore of silver streaming Thames,
Whose rushy bank, the which his river *hems*.
Spenser.

All the skirt about
Was *hemm'd* with golden fringe. *Id., Faerie Queen.*

3. Enclose; environ; confine; shut: (perhaps always with a particle, as *in, about, round*).

So of either side, stretching itself in a narrow length, was it *hemmed in* by woody hills, as if indeed nature had meant therein to make a place for beholders.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Why, Neptune, hast thou made us stand alone,
Divided from the world for this, say they;
Hemm'd in to be a spoil to tyranny,
Leaving affliction hence no way to fly? *Daniel.*

I hurry me in haste away,
And find his honour in a poand,
Hemm'd by a triple circle *round*,
Chequer'd with ribbons, blue and green. *Pope.*

Hematémesis. *s.* [Gr. αἷμα, -ατος = blood + ἔμεσις = vomiting.] Vomiting of blood.

The blood may proceed from the mucous surface of the stomach, which is most commonly the case; and from the surface of the duodenum, or of the œsophagus. It may proceed, also, from the rupture of an aneurismal tumour which has poured its blood either directly or mediately into the stomach; and it may be simulated by the blood passing from the posterior nares or throat, or from the respiratory organs, into the stomach, and being afterwards vomited. *Hæmatemesis* is attended with almost every grade of vascular action, from the lowest state of sub-action, to the most acute action; but more frequently the vascular system is deficient of vital tone, and this condition is extended, more or less, to all the soft solids of the frame. In a very great number of cases, also, we observe a state either of general cachexia, or of congestion and morbid function, or morbid structure, of more than one of the abdominal viscera.... *Hæmatemesis* is, more commonly than is generally stated by authors, a mode of termination, or a consequence, of inflammation, or of inflammatory irritation and congestion of the internal tunics of the stomach and duodenum, when it presents signs of sthenic action, or is preceded by cardialgia, acute pain, tenderness, distention, and a sense of heat in the region of this organ, or when it occurs in young plethoric subjects, and is caused by ingurgitation, by acrid matters received into the stomach, by the use of inebriating fluids, and by the suppression of accustomed discharges. In this inflammatory form of the disease, the blood thrown from the stomach is seldom in large quantity at one time, although frequently ejected, and is of less deep colour than in some other varieties; and that taken by venesection is usually cupped and buffed. The pathology of the disease will be further illustrated by the following observations on the subject, and in which I shall notice—first, the primary and less complicated state of *hæmatemesis*; secondly, the supplemental, succedaneous, or vicarious forms of this disease; thirdly, *hæmatemesis* from disease of the viscera connected with the stomach; fourthly, hæmorrhage from certain organic lesions of the stomach, or of its vessels, and from complications with other diseases; and lastly, that rarer form of *hæmatemesis*, which, from the colour of the ejected fluid, has been called the morbus niger.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Hémicrania. *s.* [Gr. ἡμι = half, κρανίον = skull.] See Megrim, for which it is the medical term; also the word out of which the popular name is a corruption.

Hémicycle. *s.* [Gr. ἡμι = half + κύκλος = circle.] Half circle.

Upon the right hand of her, but with some little descent, in a *hemicycle*, was seated Eyschia, or Quiet, the first handmaid of Peace.—*B. Jonson, Part of the King's Entertainment.*

Hémiplegia. *s.* [Gr. ἡμι = half + root of πλήσσω = strike, seize.] Palsy that seizes one side at a time. See Paralysis.

Hémiptera. *s.* In *Entomology*. See Hymenoptera.

Hémisphere. *s.* [Gr. ἡμισφαίριον.]

1. Half of a globe when it is supposed to be cut through its centre in the plane of one of its greatest circles.

That place is earth, the seat of man; that light
His day, which else, as the other *hemisphere*,
Night would invade.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 724.

The sun is more powerful in the northern *hemisphere*, and in the apogeum; for therein his motion is slower.—*Sir T. Browne.*

In open prospect nothing bounds our eye,
Until the earth seems join'd unto the sky;
So in this *hemisphere* our utmost view
Is only bounded by our king and you. *Dryden.*

2. In *Anatomy*. Side of the convoluted part of the brain.

Influenced by the inapplicability of the term '*hemispheres*' to parts which are more commonly spheres or spheroids, and to avoid misconception by those who attach to the word 'cerebrum' the idea of the whole brain minus 'cerebellum' and 'medulla oblongata,' or who may restrict the term 'cerebral *hemispheres*' to the super-imposed masses of the lateral ventricles in higher vertebrata, I shall apply the term 'prosencephalon' to the constant division of the brain in question, and prosencephalic lobes or prosencephala to its commonly distinct moieties. It is unfortunate for the student of anatomy that, in his introduction to the science by the human structure, he should become acquainted with these parts of the brain under the name of '*hemispheres*,' as if they were two halves of an essentially spherical whole or single organ.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. viii. note.

Hemisphéric. *adj.* Half round; containing half a globe.

A pyrites, placed in the cavity of another of an *hemispherick* figure, in much the same manner as an acorn in its cup.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Hemisphérical. *adj.* Same as Hemispheric.

The thin film of water swells above the surface of the water it swims on, and commonly constitutes *hemispherical* bodies with it.—*Boyle.*

Hémistich. *s.* [Gr. ἡμι + στίξ, στίχος = rank, row, order.] Half a verse.

He broke off in the *hemistick*, or midst of the verse; but, seized as it were with a divine fury, he made up the latter part of the *hemistick*.—*Dryden, Translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting.*

The method of writing parallel *hemisticks* in opposite columns... may sometimes have caused a transposition of whole lines.—*Archbishop Newcome, Essay on a Translation of the Bible*, p. 248.

Hemístichal. *adj.* Denoting, consisting in, constituted by a hemistich.

The reader will observe the constant return of the *hemistichal* point, which I have been careful to preserve; ... as I suspect, that it shews how these poems were sung to the harp by the minstrels.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, addition to vol. i.

The *hemistichal* division is not exhibited to the eye in the printed page.—*Bishop Horsley, Translation of Hosea*, p. 43.

Hémlock. *s.* [A.S. *hemleac*.] Native umbelliferous and poisonous plant so called; Conium maculatum.

The leaves are cut into many minute segments: the petals of the flower are bifid, heart-shaped, and unequal: the flower is succeeded by two short channelled seeds. One sort is sometimes used in medicine, though it is noxious; but the *hemlock* of the ancients, which was such deadly poison, is generally supposed different.—*Miller.*

We cannot with certainty affirm, that no man can be nourished by wood or stones, or that all men will be poisoned by *hemlock*.—*Locke.*

Hemóptysis. *s.* [Gr. πτύσις = spitting; πτύω = spit.] Spitting of blood.

Having fulfilled the first intention, the arrest of the *hæmoptysis*, attention should immediately afterwards be directed to the removal of any blood that may have been collected in the bronchi, and of whatever inflammatory irritation connected with it, either coetaneously or consecutively, that may exist.... With this intention, also, as well as to prevent the return of the hæmorrhage, the assiduous adoption of external irritants, and the internal use of the balsams or terebinthinates will prove most serviceable. At the same time, the digestive and excreting functions ought to receive due attention.... The inhalation of watery or medicated vapours has been recommended in *hæmoptysis*, and lately employed by both rational and empirical practioners. The practice requires much caution; but I think it will be found often of service if discrimination as well as perseverance be observed in respect to it. Towards the decline, or in the slighter forms of *hæmoptysis*, the more astringent substances may be used in this way, care being taken that they neither occasion irritation or tightness in the thorax, nor excite cough.... The regimen during and after *hæmoptysis* is a most important part of the treatment. The ancients advised cooling beverages and diet. They allowed acid wine, and acerb or acid fruits. The pomegranate was much and deservedly praised by them, on account of its cooling and astringent operation. Glutinous and mucilaginous articles of diet were also recommended.... The remarkable effects observed by Dr. Archibald Smith in persons subject to *hæmoptysis* on their residing in elevated, dry, and temperate situations on the Andes, should suggest the adoption of residences in similar localities.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Hémorrhage. *s.* [Gr. αἷμα = blood + root of ῥήγνυμι = break.] Violent flux of blood.

Twenty days' fasting will not diminish its quantity so much as one great *hemorrhage*.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Sources of *hæmorrhage* may take place from the heart, the arteries, the capillaries, or veins, in consequence of disease or of external injury. It may proceed from the capillaries without very obvious lesion, excepting an almost inappreciable dilatation of them. All parts of the body may become the seats of *hæmorrhage*, excepting those which are extremely dense, as the bones, cartilages, ligaments, tendons, &c.; yet it most frequently proceeds from the minute vessels distributed in mucous or serous membranes or in the parenchyma of organs.... In a great majority of instances, *hæmorrhage* is merely a symptom, contingent upon a variety of affections, the primary ailment being chiefly important to the physician. If we enter into an analysis of the pathological relations of *hæmorrhage*, we shall find that, in comparatively few cases, are they strictly primary or idiopathic; and that they may be referred to four general heads; namely—1st. To the states of organic nervous power or vital action;—2nd. To the state of structure which the *hæmorrhage* takes place;—3rd. To the state of the circulating organs and vessels;—4th. To the conditions of the blood;—and, 5th. To any two or more of these conjoined.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Hemórrhagic. *s.* Consisting of, constituted by, a hemorrhage.

The frequency of hæmorrhages, especially their more active states, is greater in the sanguineous, the irritable, or the sanguineo-bilious temperaments, in plethoric constitutions, and in the scrofulous diathesis. They are more common and abundant towards the completion of youth, than at any other period; and they are comparatively rare in infancy and in old age. Females are more subject to them than males. There may be said to be a *hæmorrhagic* diathesis; inasmuch as hæmorrhages are more common in the offspring of parents who have experienced attacks than in others, and as they are often observed in several children or members of the same family.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Hémorrhagy. *s.* Same as Hemorrhage.

Great *hæmorrhagy* succeeds the separation. *Ray.*

Hémorrhoids. *s.* [Gr. αἱμορρόϊς.] In *Medicine*. Piles.

I got the *hemorrhoids*.—*Swift.*

Hémorrhoidal. *adj.* Belonging to the veins in the fundament.

Besides, there are hemorrhages from the nose and *hemorrhoidal* veins, and fluxes of rheum.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Embost upon the field, a battle stood
Of leeches, spouting *hemorrhoidal* blood. *Garth.*

Hemp. *s.* [A.S. *hæmp*; Lat. *cannabis*.] Plant so called of the genus Cannabis.

It hath digitated leaves opposite to one another: the flowers have no visible petals; it is male and female in different plants. Its bark is useful for cordage and cloth.—*Miller.*

Let gallows gape for dog; let man go free,
And let not *hemp* his windpipe suffocate.
Shakespear, Henry V. iii. 6.

Hemp and flax are commodities that deserve encouragement, both for their usefulness and profit.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Used *adjectively*.

The common *hemp* agrimony is found wild by ditches and sides of rivers.—*Miller.*

Hémpen. *adj.* Made of hemp.

In foul reproach of knighthood's fair degree
About his neck a *hempen* rope he wears.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

I twitch'd his dangling garter from his knee;
He wist not when the *hempen* string I drew.
Gay, The Shepherd's Week, Thursday.

Hémpweed. *s.* Native plant so called; called also hemp agrimony; Eupatorium cannabinum.

The *hempweed* or hemp agrimony, a common plant enough, was curiously recognised some time ago by some bushmen from South Africa, who happened to be in Guernsey, as the material from which they obtained an intoxicating substance for smoking.—*Austed, The Channel Islands*, p. 178.

Hémpy. *adj.* Resembling hemp.

'Twixt the rind and the tree there is a cotton, or *hempy* kind of moss.—*Howell, Letters*, ii. 53.

Hen. *s.*

1. Female of a house-cock.

Dame Partlet was the sovereign of his heart....
Nor chick, nor *hen*, was known to disobey.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 68.

2. Female of any land-fowl.

The peacock, pheasant, and goldfinch cocks have glorious colours; the *hens* have not.—*Bacon.*

Whilst the *hen* bird is covering her [illegible]

generally takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough within her hearing, and by that means diverts her with his songs during the whole time of her sitting.—*Addison.*

Hénbane. *s.* Native poisonous and medicinal plant so called; Hyoscyamus niger.

That to which old Socrates was curs'd,
Or *henbane* juice, to swell 'em till they burst.
Dryden.

Henbane [is] very often found growing upon the sides of banks and old dunghills. This is a very poisonous plant.—*Miller.*

Hénbit. *s.* Native plant so called of the genus Galeopsis.

In a scarcity in Silicia a rumour was spread of its raining millet-seed: but it was found to be only the seeds of the ivy-leaved speedwell, or small *henbit.*—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

ence. *adv.* [A.S. *hennes*, from the same root as *he, her, here*, &c., the *s* being (probably) the *s* in *hi-s, father-s*, &c., i.e. the *s* of the genitive or possessive case. Spelt with *ce* in order to ensure the *s* being sounded, since *hens* would, probably, be pronounced *henz.*]

1. From this place to another.

Discharge my follow'rs; let them *hence* away,
From Richard's night to Bolingbroke's fair day.
Shakespear, Richard II. iii. 2.

The Almighty hath not built
Here for his envy; will not drive us *hence.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 259.

A sullen prudence drew thee *hence*
From noise, fraud, and impertinence.
Lord Roscommon.

2. Away; to a distance; word of command.

Be not found here; *hence* with your little ones.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 2.

Hence with denial vain, and coy excuse.
Milton, Lycidas, 18.

3. At a distance; in other places.

Why should I then be false, since it is true
That I must die here, and live *hence* by truth?
Shakespear, King John, v. 4.

All members of our cause, both here and *hence*,
That are insinewed to this action.
Id., Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

4. Applied to time; the future.

Make less thy body, *hence*, and more thy grace.
Shakespear, King Henry IV. Part II. v. 5.

He who can reason well to-day about one sort of matters, cannot at all reason to-day about others, though perhaps a year *hence* he may.—*Locke.*

Let not posterity a thousand years *hence* look for truth in the voluminous annals of pedants.—*Arbuthnot.*

5. For this reason; in consequence of this; from this cause; from this ground.

Hence perhaps it is, that Solomon calls the fear of the Lord the beginning of wisdom.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

By too strong a projectile motion the aliment tends to putrefaction; *hence* may be deduced the force of exercise in helping digestion.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

6. From this source; from this original; from this store.

My Flora was my sun; for as
One sun, so but one Flora was:
All other faces borrow'd *hence*
Their light and grace, as stars do thence.
Sir J. Suckling.

7 *From hence* is an exceptionable expression, which crept into use even among good authors, as the original force of the word *hence* was gradually forgotten.

An ancient author prophesy'd *from hence*,
Behold on Latian shores a foreign prince!
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 103.

Used as a *verb*, meaning send *hence*, or off; dispatch to a distance. *Rare.*

Go, brawling cur! thy hungry maw go fill
On yon foul flock, belonging not to me;
With that his dog he *henc'd*, his flock he curst.
Sir P. Sidney.

Hénceforth. *adv.* From this time forward.

Thanes and kinsmen,
Henceforth be earls. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 7.

Taste this, and be *henceforth* among the gods,
Thyself a goddess. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 76.

If we treat gallant soldiers in this sort,
Who then *henceforth* to our defence will come?
Dryden.

Hencefórward. *adv.* From this time to futurity.

Pardon, I beseech you;
Henceforward I am ever rul'd by you.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 2.

The royal academy will admit *henceforward* only such who are endued with good qualities.—*Dryden.*

Hénchboy. *s.* Page.

Then in full power our sovereign prelate swayed,
By kings, and all the rabble world obeyed;
Here humble monarch at his feet kneeled down,
And begged the alms, and charity of a crown;
There, when in solemn state he pleased to ride,
Poor sceptred slaves ran *henchboys* by his side;
None, though in thought, his grandeur durst blaspheme,
Nor in their very sleep a treason dream.
Oldham, Satires upon the Jesuits.

Hénchman. *s.* [*haunch* + *man.*] Attendant at the side of any one; follower; page.

Why should Titania cross her Oberon?
I do but beg a little changeling boy,
To be my *henchman.*
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.

Three *henchmen* were for every knight assign'd,
All in rich livery clad, and of a kind. *Dryden.*

Hend. *v. a.* Same as Hent.

1. Seize; lay hold on.

With that the sergeants *hent* the young man stout,
And bound him likewise in a worthless chain.
Fairfax.

2. Crowd; surround.

The generous and gravest citizens
Have *hent* the gates, and very near upon
The duke is entering.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iv. 6.

Hendecasýllable. *s.* [Gr. ἕνδεκα + σύλλαβος.] Metrical line consisting of eleven syllables.

A living author, that must be nameless, has written the following *hendecasyllables*:
O dulcis puer, O venuste Marce, &c.
J. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope.

Hendíadys. *s.* [Gr. ἓν = one + διὰ = two = δύο = two, couple.] Rhetorical figure, when two noun substantives are used instead of a substantive and adjective; *e. g.* the *strength of Hercules* (βίη Ἡρακλείη), instead of *the strong Hercules*, or *Hercules the strong.* Scarcely a naturalized word, the Greek being the language wherein the figure is commonest, and the word being rather Greek than English. Even in Greek, ἓν διὰ δυοῖν = one through two, is the commoner term.

Héndriver. *s.* Kind of hawk; hen-harrier.

The *hen-driver* I forbear to name.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Hénharrier. *s.* [*harrier*, i.e. harasser or enemy of hens (poultry). 'Nearly synonymous with Hen-driver; also with the rarer term *Hen-harm'.*] Hawk so called of the genus Circus.

The marsh-*harrier* (Circus æruginosus). . . . is distinguished from the true buzzards by the more elongated and slender form of their bodies, their lengthened, taper, and naked legs, the still greater softness of their plumage, and by the circular disk of short feathers which surround the face. . . . The decided difference in colour between the males and females of the true *harriers* when adult is a subject now so generally understood as to require to be noticed here only as a prominent illustration of one of the laws which appear to influence the assumption and changes of plumage in birds. . . . In the present instance, the old male, from his almost uniform ash-grey colour as seen in the figure, is called provincially the dove hawk, and blue hawk, and by the more general name of the *hen-harrier.* The female, called a ringtail, is brown.—*Yarrell, British Birds, Marsh and Hen Harrier.*

Hénhearted. *adj.* Dastardly; cowardly; like a hen.

One puling *hen-hearted* rogue is sometimes the ruin of a set.—*Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 119.

Hénpecked. *adj.* Governed by the wife.

A stepdame too I have, a cursed she,
Who rules my *hen-peck'd* sire, and orders me.
Dryden, Translation of the Eclogues, iii. 48.

The neighbours reported that he was *hen-peck'd*, which was impossible, by such a mild-spirited woman as his wife.—*Arbuthnot.*

Hénroost. *s.* Place where the poultry roost.

Many a poor devil stands to a whipping-post for the pilfering of a silver spoon, or the robbing of a *hen-roost.*—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Her house is frequented by a company of rogues, whom she encourageth to rob his *hen-roosts.*—*Swift.*

If a man prosecutes gipsies with severity, his *hen-roost* is sure to pay for it.—*Addison.*

They oft have sally'd out to pillage
The *hen-roosts* of some peaceful village.
Tickell, Imitation of the Prophecy of Nereus

Hénsfoot. *s.* Native plant so called (though with doubtful propriety); Caucalis daucoides.

Hens-foot [is] a mere translation of [the] Latin *pes pulli*, a name that Stapel . . . says was given it from the resemblance of its leaves to a hen's claw, an observation which he must have made on a bad picture.—*Dr. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants.*

Hent. *v. a.* [A.S. *hentan.*] Take; overtake; seize; fetch.

Jog on, jog on, the foot-path way,
And merrily *hent* the stile-a.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 2, song.

Hep. *s.* Same as Hip.

In hard winters there is observed great plenty of *heps* and haws, which preserve the small birds from starving.—*Bacon.*

Hepátic. *adj.* [Gr. ἧπαρ, ἥπατος = liver.] Belonging to the liver.

If the evacuated blood be florid, it is stomach blood; if red and copious, it's *hepatick.*—*Harvey, Discourse on Consumptions.*

The cystick gall is thick, and intensely bitter; the *hepatick* gall is more fluid, and not so bitter.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

The molecular movements and changes in the organs of vegetative life constitute a more uninterrmitting source of caloric. The blood which returns from the extensive seat of such operations afforded by the mucous intestinal tract is warmer than before it enters that tract: the blood of the *hepatic* vein after its passage through the portal circulation, and its work in the liver, shows a more marked rise of temperature. Urine in mammals, before its escape, is hotter than blood; and the rich supply of nerves to the adrenals may relate to the calorific functions of the kidneys.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Héptachord. *s.* [Gr. ἑπτὰ = seven + χόρδη = chord.] Anciently, a musical instrument of seven strings; as, the lyre; and also a poetical composition played or sung on seven different notes or sounds.

This instrument seems to merit a particular description here, not only from its great antiquity, but from its form; for by having been furnished with a neck, though it had but two strings it was capable of producing from them a number of notes; for instance if these two strings were tuned fourths to each other, they would furnish that series of sounds which the ancients called a *heptachord*, consisting of two conjunct tetrachords.—*Burney, History of Music, Ægyptian Music.*

Héptagon. *s.* [Gr. ἑπτὰ = seven + γωνία = angle.] Figure with seven sides or angles.

Three pentagons are too little, and three *heptagons* too much.—*Ray.* (Rich.)

Heptágonal. *adj.* Having seven angles or sides.

In a circle describe a *heptagonal* and equilateral figure, from whose every side shall fall equilateral triangles.—*Selden, Drayton's Polyolbion*, song 11. (Rich.)

Heptámerede. *s.* [Gr. ἑπτὰ = seven + μέρος = part.] That which divides into seven parts. *Rare.*

The *heptamerede* of M. Sauveur could express an interval so small as the seventh part of what is called a comma, the smallest interval that is admitted in modern musick.—*A. Smith, On the Imitative Arts.*

Heptarchic. *adj.* Denoting a sevenfold government.

The Saxons practised this mode of division for fixing the several extents of their *heptarchic* empire.—*T. Warton, History of the Parish of Kiddington*, p. 69.

Héptarchist. *s.* He who rules one of the divisions of a sevenfold government.

In 752, the Saxon *heptarchists*, Cuthred and Ethelbald, fought a desperate battle at Beorgford, or Burford.—*T. Warton, History of the Parish of Kiddington*, p. 48.

Héptarchy. *s.* [Gr. ἑπτὰ = seven + ἀρχη = government.] Sevenfold government.

In the Saxon *heptarchy* I find little noted of arms, albeit the Germans, of whom they descended, used shields.—*Camden.*

England began not to be a people, when Alfred reduced it into a monarchy; for the materials thereof were extant before, namely, under the *heptarchy.*—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

The next returning planetary hour
Of Mars, who shar'd the *heptarchy* of power,
His steps bold Arcite to the temple bent.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 290.

Her. See He.

Hérald. *s.* [N.Fr. *herault.*]

1. Officer whose business it is to register genealogies, adjust ensigns armorial, regulate funerals, and anciently to carry messages between princes, and proclaim war and peace.

May none, whose scatter'd names honour my book,
For strict degrees of rank or title look;
'Tis 'gainst the manners of an epigram,
And I a poet here, no *herald* am. *B. Jonson.*

Embassador of peace, if peace you chuse;
Or *herald* of a war, if you refuse. *Dryden.*

2. Precursor; forerunner; harbinger.

It is the part of men to fear and tremble,
When the most mighty gods, by tokens, send
Such dreadful *heralds* to astonish us.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

It was the lark, the *herald* of the morn.
Id., Romeo and Juliet, iii. 5.

3. Proclaimer; publisher.

After my death I wish no other *herald,*
No other speaker of my living actions,
But such an honest chronicler as Griffith.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iv. 2.

Hérald. *v. a.* Introduce as by an herald.

We are sent
To give thee from our royal master thanks,
To *herald* thee into his sight, not pay thee.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 3.

Heráldic. *adj.* Denoting genealogy; relating to heraldry.

The figures of herself and sir Thomas Pope, both kneeling in their *heraldic* surcoats of arms.—*T. Warton, Life of Sir T. Pope,* p. 199.

Nature directs the thistle to honour the rose above all other flowers, exclusive of the *heraldic* meaning.—*Id., History of English Poetry,* ii. 263.

Héraldry. *s.*

1. Art or office of a herald.

I am writing of *heraldry.*—*Peacham.*

Grant her, besides, of noble blood that ran
In ancient veins, ere *heraldry* began. *Dryden.*

2. Registry of genealogies.

'Twas no false *heraldry,* when madness drew
Her pedigree from those who too much knew.
Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning.

3. Blazonry.

Metals may blazon common beauties; she
Makes pearls and planets humble *heraldry.*
Cleaveland.

And has poetry no end, no eternal and immutable principles? Is poetry, like *heraldry,* mere matter of arbitrary regulation? The heralds tell us that certain scutcheons and bearings denote certain conditions, and that to put colours on colours, or metals on metals, is false blazonry. If all this were reversed, if every coat of arms in Europe were new fashioned, if it were decreed that or should never be placed but on argent, or argent but on or, that illegitimacy should be denoted by a lozenge, and widowhood by a bend, the new science would be just as good as the old science, because both the new and the old would be good for nothing. The mummery of Porteullis and Rouge Dragon, as it has no other value than that which caprice has assigned to it, may well submit to any laws which caprice may impose on it. But it is not so with that great imitative art, to the power of which all ages, the rudest and the most enlightened, bear witness.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Life of Lord Byron.*

Héraldship. *s.* Office, condition, or rank of an herald.

Being by name president of ways, and by his office of *heraldship* peacemaker, as an old stamp titles him [Mercury].—*Selden, Notes on Drayton's Polyolbion.* song 3.

Herb. *s.* [Lat. *herba.*] Plant of comparatively small and soft growth as compared with trees and shrubs.

Unhappy, from whom still conceal'd does lie
Of *herbs* and roots the harmless luxury. *Cowley.*

If the leaves are of chief use to us, then we call them *herbs*; as sage and mint.—*Watts, Logick.*

Herbs are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have nothing woody in them; as grass and hemlock.—*Locke.*

Herbáceous. *adj.*

1. Belonging to, having the nature of, herbs.

Ginger is the root of neither tree nor trunk; but an *herbaceous* plant, resembling the water-flower-de-luce.—*Sir T. Browne.*

2. Feeding on vegetables; perhaps not properly.

Their teeth are fitted to their food; the rapacious to catching, holding, and tearing their prey; the *herbaceous* to gathering and comminution of vegetables.—*Derham.*

Hérbage. *s.* Herbs collectively; grass; pasture.

Rocks lie cover'd with eternal snow;
Thin *herbage* in the plains, and fruitless fields.
Dryden.

At the time the deluge came, the earth was loaded with *herbage,* and thronged with animals.—*Woodward.*

Hérbal. *s.* Book containing the names and description of plants.

We leave the description of plants to *herbals,* and other like books of natural history.—*Bacon.*

As for the medicinal uses of plants, the large *herbals* are ample testimonies thereof.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

Hérbal. *adj.* Pertaining to herbs.

The *herbal* savour gave his sense delight.
Quarles, History of Jonah, i. 3: 1620.

The least of *herbal* plants, [mustard-seed].—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies,* p. 28.

Hérbalist. *s.* Man skilled in herbs.

What every *herbalist* almost, and physician, hath written.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy,* p. 551.

Other plants, and trees, and herbs, and flowers, should constantly partake of the like decay... which our best physicians and *herbalists* have not yet found to be so.—*Hakewill, Apology,* p. 145.

Herbalists have distinguished them, naming that the male whose leaves are lighter, and fruit rounder.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Hérbar. *s.* ? Collection of flowers.

The roof hereof was arched overhead,
And deck'd with flowers and *herbars* daintily.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Hérbarism. *s.* Business or study of the herbarist.

This strange kinde of mallowe is holden amongst the best writers to be a kinde of marsh mallowe; some excellent in *Herbarisme* have set it down for Lida Theophrasti.—*Gerarde, Herball,* 783. (Ord MS.)

Hérbarist. *s.* One skilled in herbs.

Herbarists have exercised a commendable curiosity in subdividing plants of the same denomination.—*Boyle.*

He was too much swayed by the opinions then current among *herbarists,* that different colours or multiplicity of leaves in the flower were sufficient to constitute a specifick difference.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

As to the fuci, their seed hath been discovered and shewed me first by an ingenious *herbarist.*—*Derham.*

Herbárium. *s.* See Hortus siccus.

Hérbarizing. *verbal abs.* Going about to gather medicinal herbs.

The apothecaries' company very seldom miss coming to Hampstead every spring, and here have their *herbarizing* feast; and I have heard them often say, that they have found a greater variety of curious and useful plants near and about Hampstead than in any other place.—*Soame, Analysis of Hampstead Water,* p. 27: 1734.

Hérbary. *s.* Garden of herbs. *Rare.*

An *herbary* for furnishing domestick medicines, always made a part of our ancient gardens.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry,* ii. 231.

Hérbelet. *s.* Small herb. *Rare.*

These *herbelets,* which we upon you strow.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

Hérber. *s.* Arbour. *Rare.*

Til of fortune they entered the *herbere,*
With trees shadowed fro the sun shene,
Ful of floures and of hearbs grene,
Wonder wholesome of sight and aire.
Lydgate, The Story of Thebes, pt. iii. (Rich.)

Hérbless. *adj.* Having no herbs.

His slumbers short, his bed the *herbless* ground.
Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel, pt. ii.

Near some rugged *herbless* rock,
Where no shepherd keeps his flock.
J. Warton, Ode to Solitude.

Herborizátion. *s.* Appearance of plants in fossils.

Mr. Daubenton gives an account of three different kinds of *herborizations.* The first, amongst which are those found on agats, are owing to parts of real plants.... The second sort are owing to the stone containing particles of iron, which are so disposed as to present ramifications, &c.—*Maty, Account of History of Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris.*

Hérborough. *s.* Harbour; lodgings.

The German lord, when he went out of Newgate into the cart, took order to have his arms set up in his last *herborough.*—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Hérby. *adj.* Having the nature of herbs.

No substance but earth, and the procedures of earth, as tile and stone, yieldeth any moss or *herby* substance.—*Bacon.*

Hercúlean. *adj.*

1. One of extraordinary strength like that of Hercules.

But what's the end of thy *Herculean* labours?
B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

So rose the Danite strong,
Herculean Samson, from the harlot lap
Of Philistean Dalilah.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1065.

2. Befitting Hercules; large; massy.

He is about to repeat the blow with an huge, *herculean* club.—*Drummond, Travels,* p. 51.

Herd. *s.* [A.S.; also *heord.*]

1. Drove of horned cattle.

To make a sweet savour unto the Lord, of the *herd,* or of the flock.—*Numbers,* xv. 3.

There find a *herd* of heifers wandering o'er
The neighbouring hill, and drive them to the shore.
Addison.

[*Herd.* A troop of cattle or the person who takes care of them, in both of which senses *herde* was used in Old German, Frisian, &c. (Killian); German, *hirt,* a herdsman, used in composition, as *herd* in English, *shepherd, cowherd,* &c. *Hirten,* to herd cattle. Probably the *herd* of cattle is named from the act of *herding,* and not vice versâ. Old Norse, *hirdir,* keep, guard; *hirdingi,* a shepherd; *hiörd.* a herd of cattle. French, *harde, hourde,* a herd of deer (Cotgrave). The name of a herd of cattle is common taken from the act of driving, and that again from a representation of the cries used in setting on a dog which performs by far the greater part of shepherd's work. We speak in English of a *drove* of cattle, from *drive,* as Greek ἀγέλη, a herd, from ἄγω, to drive. Magyar, *haitani,* to drive, signifies also to pasture cattle, and thence *háitsar,* a shepherd.... On the other hand, a plausible explanation may be found in the point of view which regards the penning of the flock as the most important part of the shepherd's care, while the fencing most generally resorted to for the purpose would be that composed of hurdles or wattled branches. The office of the shepherd then naturally be named from German *hürde,* a hurdle or wattled fence, *schafhurde,* a sheep-fold. *Schafe in die hürden thun,* to fold sheep. At a much later period of history we find wattled work employed as a defence in the siege of cities, and the root *hurd* is again connected with the ideas of care and safety.

Et quæ reddebant tutos *hurditia* muros.
Willelmus Brito in Ducange.

Hurdare, to defend with wattle work, and even, it appears, to guard in general.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

2. Company of men in contempt or detestation.

The impartial gods, who from the mounted heavens
View us their mortal *herd,* behold who err,
And in their time chastise.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.

Survey the world, and where one Cato shines,
Count a degenerate *herd* of Catilines. *Dryden*

I do not remember where ever God delivered his oracles by the multitude, or nature truths by the *herd.*—*Locke.*

Every man has remarked the indirect methods made use of in the pursuit of wealth, in pursuit for the most part prompted by pride: for to what end is an ample fortune generally coveted? Not that the possessor may have it in his power to relieve distress, or recompense virtue; but that he may distinguish himself from the *herd* of mankind, by expensive vices, foreign luxuries, and a pompous equipage.—*Johnson, Sermons,* no. 6, p. 112. (Ord MS.)

3. Herdsman.

From thence into the open fields he fled,
Whereas the *herds* were keeping of their neat.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 9, 4.

Ne was there *herd,* ne was there shepherd's swayne,
But her did honour. *Ibid.* vi. 9, 10.

Herd. *v. n.*

1. Run in herds or companies.

Weak women should, in danger, *herd* like deer.
Dryden.

It is the nature of indigency, like common danger, to endear men to one another, and make them *herd* together, like fellow-sailors in a storm.—*Norris.*

2. Associate; become one of any number or party.

I'll *herd* among his friends, and seem
One of the number. *Addison, Cato.*

Run to towns, to *herd* with knaves and fools,
And undistinguish'd pass among the crowd.
Walsh.

Herd. *v. a.* Throw or put into a herd.

The rest,
However great we are, honest and valiant,
Are *herded* with the vulgar.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

The most in fields like *herded* beasts lie down.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.

Hérdess. *s.* Shepherdess.

As a *herdesse* in a summer's day,
Heat with the glorious sun's all purging ray.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals.

Hérdgroom. *s.* Keeper of herds.

But who shall judge the wager won or lost?—
That shall yonder *herdgroom,* and none other.

Hérdman. *s.* One employed in tending herds: formerly an owner of herds.

The words of Amos, who was among the *herdmen* of Tekoa.—*Amos*, i. 1.

Hérdsman. *s.* Same as Herdman.

A *herdsman* rich, of much account was he,
In whom no evil did reign, or good appear.
Sir P. Sidney.

And you, enchantment,
Worthy enough a *herdsman*, if e'er thou
These rural latches to his entrance open, . . .
I will devise a death as cruel for thee
As thou art tender to't.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

Scarce themselves know how to hold
A sheephook, or have learn'd aught else the least
That to the faithful *herdsman's* art belongs.
Milton, Lycidas, 119.

There oft the Indian *herdsman*, shunning heat,
Shelters in cool, and tends his pasturing herds
At loop-holes cut through thickest shade.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1108.

So stands a Thracian *herdsman* with his spear
Fix'd in the gap, and hopes the hunted bear.
Dryden.

The *herdsmen* round
The cheerful fire, provoke his health in goblets crown'd.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics.

When their *herdsmen* could not agree, they parted by consent.—*Locke.*

Here. *adv.*

1. In this place.

I, upon my frontiers *here*,
Keep residence. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 998.

Here Nature first begins
Her farthest verge. *Ibid.* ii. 1037.

How wretched does Prometheus' state appear,
While he his second misery suffers *here!* *Cowley.*

To-day is ours, we have it *here*. *Id.*

Used *adjectivally*.

Before thy *here* approach,
Old Siward, with ten thousand warlike men,
All ready at a point, was setting forth.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

2. In the present state.

Thus shall you be happy *here*, and more happy hereafter.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

3. It is used in making an offer or attempt.

Then *here's* for earnest:
'Tis finish'd. *Dryden.*

4. In drinking a health.

Here's to thee, Dick. *Cowley.*

However, friend, *here's* to the king, one cries;
To him who was the king, the friend replies. *Prior.*

5. It is often opposed to *there*; in one place, distinguished from another.

We are come to see thee fight, to see thee feigne, to see thee traverse, to see thee *here*, to see thee *there*.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 3.

Then this, then that man's aid, they crave, implore;
Post *here* for help, seek *there* their followers.
Daniel.

I would have in the heath some thickets made only of sweet-briar and honey-suckle, and some wild vine amongst; and the ground set with violets; for these are sweet, and prosper in the shade; and these to be in the heath *here* and *there*, not in order. —*Bacon.*

The devil might perhaps, by inward suggestions, have drawn in *here* and *there* a single proselyte.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Your city, after the dreadful fire, was rebuilt, not presently, by raising continued streets; but at first *here* a house, and *there* a house, to which others by degrees were joined.—*Bishop Sprat, Sermons.*

He that rides post through a country may be able to give some loose description of *here* a mountain and *there* a plain, *here* a morass and *there* a river, woodland in one part, and savanas in another.—*Locke.*

6. Used *substantivally*. Place; condition.

Bid them farewell, Cordelia, though unkind;
Thou losest *here*, a better where to find.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.

Neither here nor there. Out of place; irrelevant.

Good night: mine eyes do itch;
Doth that bode weeping?—'Tis *neither here nor there*.
Shakespear, Othello, iv. 3.

Héreabout. *adv.* About this place.

For all this same, I'll hide me *hereabout*;
His looks I fear, and his intent I doubt.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, v. 3.

Héreabouts. *adv.* About this place.

I saw *hereabouts* nothing remarkable except Augustus's bridge.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Hereáfter. *adv.*

1. In time to come; in futurity.

How worthy he is, I will leave to appear *hereafter*, rather than story him in his own hearing.—*Shakespear, Cymbeline*, i. 5.

The grandchild, with twelve sons increas'd, departs
From Canaan, to a land *hereafter* call'd
Egypt. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 155.

Hereafter he from war shall come,
And bring his Trojans peace. *Dryden.*

2. In a future state.

You shall be happy here, and more happy *hereafter*.—*Bacon.*

Used *substantivally*.

'Tis the divinity that stirs within us;
'Tis heaven itself that points out an *hereafter*,
And intimates eternity to man. *Addison, Cato*, v. 1.

He supersedes every little prospect of gain and advantage which offers itself here, if he does not find it consistent with his views of an *hereafter*.—*Id., Spectator*, no. 225.

The mind that is habituated to the lively sense of an *hereafter*, can hope for what is the most terrifying to the generality of mankind, and rejoice in what is the most afflicting.—*Tatler*, no. 156.

I still shall wait
Some new *hereafter*, and a future state. *Prior.*

Hereát. *adv.* At this.

One man coming to the tribune, to receive his donative, with a garland in his hand, the tribune, offended *hereat*, demanded what this singularity could mean?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Herebý. *adv.* By this.

In what estate the fathers rested, which were dead before, it is not *hereby* either one way or other determined.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Hereby the Moors are not excluded by beauty, there being in this description no consideration of colours.—*Sir T. Browne.*

The acquisition of truth is of infinite concernment: *hereby* we become acquainted with the nature of things.—*Watts.*

Heredípety. *s.* [Lat. *heres, heredis* = heir; *peto* = seek.] Legacy-hunting.

The prodigality of the offerings to the church and to the clergy, those more especially by bequest, is so immoderate, that a law is necessary to restrain the profuseness on one hand, and the avidity on the other, a law which the statesman Ambrose and the Monk Jerome approve, as demanded by the abuses of the times. 'Priests of idols, mimes, charioteers, harlots may receive bequests; it is interdicted, and wisely interdicted, only to ecclesiastics and monks.' The Church may already seem to have taken the place of the Emperor as universal legatee. As men before bought by this posthumous adulation the favour of Cæsar, so would they now that of God. *Heredipety*, or legacy-hunting, is inveighed against, in the clergy especially, as by the older Satirists.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b i. ch. xi.

Heréditable. *adj* Capable of being possessed as inheritance.

Adam being neither a monarch, nor his imaginary monarchy *hereditable*, the power which is now in the world is not that which was Adam's.—*Locke.*

Héreditament. *s.* Inheritance, or hereditary estate.

Hereditament, says Sir Edward Coke, includes not only lands and tenements, but whatsoever may be inherited, be it corporeal or incorporeal, real, personal, or mixed.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England.*

Heréditarily. *adv.* In a hereditary manner; after the manner of an inheritance; by inheritance.

In this kingdom such were *hereditarily* honoured with it.—*Selden, Notes on Drayton's Polyolbion*, song 11.

Titular respects, which those who are really and *hereditarily* possessed of, can wield without any such taint or suspicion of transportedness.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 420.

Here is another, who thinks one of the greatest glories of his father was to have distinguished and loved you, and who loves you *hereditarily*.—*Pope, Letter to Swift.*

Heréditary. *adj.* Possessed or claimed by right of inheritance; descending by inheritance.

To thee and thine, *hereditary* for ever,
Remain this ample third of our fair kingdom
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.

Thus while the mute creation downward bend
Their sight, and to their earthly mother tend,
Man looks aloft, and with erected eyes
Beholds his own *hereditary* skies.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid.

He [Lycurgus] possessed an ample *hereditary* fortune; but he lived, like Phocion, with Spartan simplicity.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. lvi.

Herédity. *s.* [Lat. *heres* = heir, and, in a secondary sense, descendant generally.] Hereditary transmission.

Already, in the last two chapters, the law of hereditary transmission has been tacitly assumed. . . . Understood in its entirety, the law is, that each plant or animal produces others of like kind with itself . . . That wheat produces wheat—that existing oxen have descended from ancestral oxen—that every unfolding organism eventually takes the form of the class, order, genus, and species from which it sprang; is a fact which, by force of repetition, has acquired in our minds almost the aspect of a necessity. It is in this, however, that *Heredity* is principally displayed: the phenomena commonly referred to it being quite subordinate manifestations. And, as thus understood, *Heredity* is universal. . . . While, however, the general truth that organisms of a given type uniformly descend from organisms of the same type, is so well established by infinite illustrations as to have assumed the character of an axiom; it is not universally admitted that non-typical peculiarities are inherited. . . . Some naturalists seem to entertain a vague belief, that the law of *Heredity* applies only to main characters of structure, and not to details; or, at any rate, that though it applies to such details as constitute differences of species, it does not apply to smaller details. The circumstance that the tendency to repetition is in a slight degree qualified by the tendency to variation (which, as we shall hereafter see, is but an indirect result of the tendency to repetition), leads some to doubt whether *Heredity* is unlimited. A careful weighing of the evidence, however, and a due allowance for the influences by which the minuter manifestations of *Heredity* are obscured, will remove the grounds for this scepticism.—*H. Spenser, Induction of Biology.*

Herein. *adv.* In this.

How highly soever it may please them with words of truth to extol sermons, they shall not *herein* offend us.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Since truths absolutely necessary to salvation are so clearly revealed that we cannot err in them, unless we be notoriously wanting to ourselves, *herein* the fault of the judgement is resolved into a precedent default in the will.—*South, Sermons.*

Hereintó. *adv.* Into this.

Because the point about which we strive is the quality of our laws, our first entrance *hereinto* cannot better be made than with consideration of the nature of law in general.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Hereóf. *adv.* From this; of this.

Hereof comes it that Prince Harry is valiant.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 3.

Hereón. *adv.* Upon this.

If we should strictly insist *hereon*, the possibility might fall into question—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Hereoút. *adv.* Out of this place.

A bird all white, well feather'd on each wing,
Hereout up to the throne of God did fly. *Spenser.*

Héremite. *s.* Eremite; hermit.

Heremites, and other votaries, professing only devotion.—*Bishop Hall, Select Thoughts*, § 85.

Heremítical. *adj.* Relating to, connected with, having the character of, suited for, a hermit.

You describe so well your *heremitical* state of life, that none of the ancient anchorites could go beyond you for a cave in a rock.—*Pope.*

Héresiarch. *s.* Head or founder of a heresy.

The Pope declared him not only an heretick, but an *heresiarch*.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

The reformation of the Church, in its head and in all its members, was among the avowed objects, it was the special function, of the Council [of Constance]; the maintenance of the unity of the Church against formidable *heresiarchs*; the suppression of heresies, which had ceased to be those of rebellious sects, had become those of rebellious nations. In Constance would be seen of the monarchs of Christendom perhaps one only, but he the greatest, the Emperor. . . . There might be three Pontiffs, each of whom had worn, each boasted himself the rightful wearer of the Papal tiara. There would certainly be the whole College of Cardinals; the most famous and learned churchmen from every kingdom of the West; even those dreaded *heresiarchs*, the heirs and successors of the English Wycliffe, who had nearly severed the kingdom of Bohemia from Latin Christendom.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, bk. xiii. ch. viii.

Héresiarchy. *s.* [Gr. ἀρχή = rule, government.] Principal heresy.

The book itself [the Alcoran] consists of *heresiarchies* against our blessed Saviour.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 323.

Héresy. *s.* [Gr. αἵρεσις = choice, originally in a good, or indifferent, sense.] Opinion of private men different from that of the catholic and orthodox church.

Heresy prevaileth only by a counterfeit shew of reason, whereby notwithstanding it becometh invincible, unless it be convicted of fraud by manifest remonstrance clearly true, and unable to be withstood.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

As for speculative *heresies*, they work mightily upon men's wits; yet do not produce great alterations in states.—*Bacon.*

Upon this occasion, I cannot but take notice that of all the *heresies* in politics profusely scattered by the partisans of the late administration, none ever displeased me more, or seemed to have more dangerous consequences to monarchy, than that pernicious talent, so much affected, of discovering a contempt for birth, family, and ancient nobility.—*Swift, Examiner*, no. 41. (Ord. MS.)

Héretic. *s.*

1. One who propagates his private opinion in opposition to the catholic church.

These things would be prevented, if no known *heretick* or schismatick be suffered to go into those countries.—*Bacon.*

No *hereticks* desire to spread
Their wild opinions like these Epicures.
Sir J. Davies.

When a Papist uses the word *hereticks*, he generally means Protestants; when a Protestant uses the word, he means any person wilfully and contentiously obstinate in fundamental errours.—*Watts, Logick.*

2. It is or has been used ludicrously for any one whose opinion is erroneous.

I rather will suspect the sun with cold
Than thee with wantonness; thy honour stands,
In him that was of late an *heretick*,
As firm as faith.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.

Herétical. *adj.* Containing heresy.

How exclude they us from being any part of the church of Christ under the colour of heresy, when they cannot but grant it possible, even for him to be, as touching his own personal persuasion, *heretical*, who in their opinion not only is of the church, but holdeth the chiefest place of authority over the same?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Constantinople was in an uproar, upon an ignorant jealousy that those words had some *heretical* meaning.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Piety.*

Heretofóre. *adv.* Formerly; anciently.

I have long desired to know you *heretofore*, with honouring your virtue, though I love not your person.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

So near is the connection between the civil state and religious, that *heretofore* you will find the government and the priesthood united in the same person.—*South, Sermons.*

We now can form no more
Long schemes of life, as *heretofore*. *Swift.*

Hereunto. *adv.* This.

They which rightly consider after what sort the heart of man *hereunto* is framed, must of necessity acknowledge, that whoso assenteth to the words of eternal life, doth it in regard of his authority whose words they are.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Agreeable *hereunto* might not be amiss to make children often to tell a story of any thing they know.—*Locke.*

Hereupón. *adv.* Upon this.

The melancholy silence that follows *hereupon*.... raises in the spectators a grief that is inexpressible. —*Tatler*, no. 133.

Herewíth. *adv.* With this.

You, fair sir, be not *herewith* dismaid,
But constant keep the way in which ye stand.
Spenser.

Herewith the castle of Hame was suddenly surprised by the Scots.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Herewithál. *adj.* Herewith.

When the salubrity of the earth and the air was impaired, and *herewithal* the excellency of the vegetable diet, men indulged themselves in all the kinds of excess.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra*, p. 185. (Ord MS.)

Thereby professing that *herewithal* he owed, and offered up himself body and soul, unto God.—*Ibid.* b. iv. (Ord MS.)

Hériot. *s.* [A.S. *heregeata* = warlike implement, habiliment, or chattel; from *here* = army, and *geatwe* = apparatus.] Fine paid to the lord at the death of a landholder, sometimes the best thing in the landholder's possession; usually, a beast.

This he detains from the ivy; for he should be the true possessory lord thereof, but the olive dispenseth with his conscience to pass it over with a compliment and an *heriot* every year.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

Though thou consume but to renew,
Yet love, as lord, doth claim a *heriot* due.
Cleaveland.

I took him up as your *heriot*, with intention to have made the best of him, and then have brought the whole produce of him in a purse to you.—*Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

Hériotable. *adj.* Subject, or liable, to the demand of an heriot.

The tenants are chiefly customary and *heriotable* —*Burn, History of Cumberland and Westmoreland*, i. 174.

Héritable. *adj.* Capable to inherit whatever may be inherited.

By the canon law this son shall be legitimate and *heritable*, according to the laws of England —*Sir M. Hale, Common Law.*

Héritage. *s.*

1. Inheritance; estate devolved by succession; estate in general.

Let us our father's *heritage* divide.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.

To cause to inherit the desolate *heritages*.—*Isaiah*, xlix. 8.

He considers that his proper home and *heritage* is in another world, and therefore regards the events of this with the indifference of a guest that tarries but a day.—*Rogers.*

2. People of God.

O Lord, save thy people, and bless thine *heritage*. —*Book of Common Prayer, Te Deum.*

Hermaphrodéity. *s.* Being in the state of an hermaphrodite.

Some do believe *hermaphrodeity*,
That both do act and suffer. *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

Hermáphrodite. *s.* [Gr. and Lat. *hermaphroditus*, from *Hermes* = Mercury (a god) and *Aphrodite* = Venus (a goddess), being supposed to be of two sexes.] Animal apparently uniting two sexes; in reality, one in which the sexual character is equivocal; simulating in a male, female, in a female, male organs.

Man and wife make but one right
Canonical *hermaphrodite*. *Cleaveland.*

Monstrosity could not incapacitate from marriage, witness *hermaphrodites*.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Hermaphrodític. *adj.* Partaking of both sexes.

Look on me, and with all thine eyes,
Male, female, yea *hermaphroditick* eyes.
B. Jonson, Staple of News.

Hermaphrodítical. *adj.* Partaking of both sexes.

[These ladies] cry down, or up, what they like or dislike in a brain of fashion, with most masculine, or rather *hermaphroditical*, authority.—*B. Jonson, Epicene.*

There may be equivocal seeds and *hermaphroditical* principles, that contain the radicality of different forms.—*Sir T. Browne.*

There is another kind of occasional dress in use among the ladies; I mean the riding habit, which some have not injudiciously styled the *hermaphroditical*, by reason of its masculine and feminine composition.—*Guardian*, no. 149.

Hermaphrodítically. *adv.* After the manner of both sexes.

Unite not the vices of both sexes in one; be not monstrous in iniquity, nor *hermaphroditically* vicious.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, i. 31.

Hermeneútical. *adj.* Relating to, constituted by, Hermeneutics.

The following is a list of *Hermeneutical* Treatises from the Revelation to the present time.—*Davidson, Sacred Hermeneutics*, ch. xv.

Hermeneútics. *s. pl.* [Gr. ἑρμηνεύω = interpret.] System, or principles, of interpretation.

The meaning of all language, written or spoken, is developed by the application of general laws, usually termed *Hermeneutics*. These principles, in their relation to scripture, are styled Sacred *Hermeneutics*; and their application to particular instances has received the name Exegesis.—*Davidson, Sacred Hermeneutics*, ch. i.

Hermétic. *adj.* [from *Hermes* (*Trismegistus*) the name of a reputed Egyptian philosopher, to whom was attributed a profound knowledge of the mysteries of nature, especially those of a chemical kind.] Having the character of chemistry, alchemy, or magic.

Their seals, their characters, *hermetick* rings,
Their gem of riches, and bright stone that brings
Invisibility. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

Hermétical. *adj.* Same as Hermetic.

An *hermetical* seal, or to seal any thing hermetically, is to heat the neck of a glass till it is just ready to melt, and then with a pair of hot pincers to twist it close together.—*Quincy.*

The tube was closed at one end with diachylon, instead of an *hermetical* seal.—*Boyle.*

Hermétically. *adv.* According to the hermetical art: (its special application being to the corking, sealing, or closing of vessels, so as to make them air-tight).

He suffered those things to putrefy in *hermetically* sealed glasses, and vessels close covered with paper; and not only so, but in vessels covered with fine lawn, so as to admit the air and keep out the insects: no living thing was ever produced there.—*Bentley.*

Hérmit. *s.* [Gr. ἐρημίτης.]

1. Solitary; anchoret; one who retires from society to contemplation and devotion.

You lay this command upon me, to give you my poor advice for your carriage in so eminent a place: I humbly return you mine opinion, such as an *hermit* rather than a courtier can render.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

He had been duke of Savoy, and after a very glorious reign, took on him the habit of a *hermit*, and retired into this solitary spot.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

2. Beadsman; one bound to pray for another.

For those of old,
And the late dignities heap'd up to them,
We rest your *hermits*. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 6.

Used *adjectivally*.

As in the embryo of the *hermit*-crab, the two sides are alike; and as the embryo may be taken to represent the type from which the *hermit*-crab has been derived; we have in this case evidence that a symmetrically-bilateral form has been moulded into an unsymmetrically-bilateral form, by the action of unsymmetrically-bilateral conditions.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Biology*, ch. xiv. § 259.

Hérmitage. *s.* Cell or habitation of a hermit.

By that painful way they pass
Forth to an hill, that was both steep and high;
On top whereof a sacred chapel was,
And eke a little *hermitage* thereby.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Go with speed
To some forlorn and naked *hermitage*,
Remote from all the pleasures of the world.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, v. 2.

And may at last my weary age
Find out the peaceful *hermitage*,
The hairy gown and mossy cell,
Where I may sit and rightly spell
Of every star that heaven doth shew,
And every herb that sips the dew.
Milton, Il Penseroso, 167.

About two leagues from Fribourg we went to see a *hermitage*: it lies in the prettiest solitude imaginable, among woods and rocks.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Hérmitage. *s.* [from a vineyard so called.] French wine (a Burgundy) so called.

By the infusion of three drops out of one of his phials, he converted it into a most beautiful pale Burgundy. Two more of the same kind heightened it into a perfect Languedoc; from thence it passed into a florid *Hermitage*.—*Addison, Tatler*, no. 131.

Hérmitary. *s.* Religious cell annexed to some abbey; hermitage. *Rare.*

Chapels, monasteries, *hermitaries*, nunneries, and other religious houses.—*Howell, Letters*, ii. 77.

Hérmitess. *s.* Female hermit; woman retired to devotion. *Rare.*

The violet is truly the *hermitess* of flowers, affecting woods and forests.—*Partheneia Sacra*, p. 38: 1633.

Hermítical. *adj.* Suitable to a hermit.

You would have me resolve the *hermitical* and austere character into a timid, gloomy, and phlegmatic one.—*Coventry, Philemon*, conv. 1.

Hérmodactyl. *s.* [Gr. Ἑρμῆς = Mercury, the deity so called + δάκτυλος = finger.] See extract.

Hermodactyl is a root of a determinate and regular figure, and represents the common figure of a heart cut in two, from half an inch to an inch in length. This drug was first brought into medicinal use by the Arabians, and comes from Egypt and Syria, where the people use them while fresh, as a vomit or purge; and have a way of roasting them for food, which they eat in order to make themselves fat. The dried roots are a gentle purge, now little used.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Hern. *s.* See Heron.

Hérnia. *s.* [Lat.] In *Surgery*. Rupture.

A *hernia* would certainly succeed. — *Wiseman, Surgery.*

Héro. *s.* [Lat. *heros*; Gr. ἥρως.] Man eminent for bravery.

I sing of *heroes* and of kings,
In mighty numbers mighty things. *Cowley.*

These are thy honours, not that here thy bust
Is mix'd with *heroes*, or with kings thy dust.
P.

Héroess. *s.* Female hero. *Rare*; Heroine being the usual word.

In which were held, by sad decease,
Heroes and *heroesses*. *Chapman.*

Heróic. *adj.*

1. Productive of heroes.

Bolingbroke
From John of Gaunt doth bring his pedigree,
Being but the fourth of that *heroick* line.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 5.

2. Noble; suitable to an hero; brave; magnanimous; intrepid; enterprising; illustrious.

Not that which justly gives *heroick* name
To person or to poem.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 40.

Verse makes *heroick* virtue live,
But you can life to verses give. *Waller.*

He was buried, Diodorus says, with *heroic* honours: but it does not appear that in this respect he was distinguished from the other citizens who had fallen in the war, and were afterwards interred with the usual pomp in the same ground which contained the sepulchres of the ancient heroes.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. lvi.

If there was any thing to disturb the complacency with which Phocion contemplated this calm and orderly state of affairs, it was perhaps the petulance of Demades, who, like a satyr by the side of a *heroic* person, would be committing some extravagance, or making some roguish speech, which tended to destroy the illusion of his graver friend's administration.—*Ibid.* ch. lvii.

3. Reciting the acts of heroes.

Methinks *heroick* poesy, till now,
Like some fantastick fairy land did show. *Cowley.*

I have chosen the most *heroick* subject which any poet could desire: I have taken upon me to describe the motives, the beginning, progress and successes of a most just and necessary war.—*Dryden.*

An *heroick* poem is the greatest work which the soul of man is capable to perform: the design of it is to form the mind to *heroick* virtue by example. —*Id.*

4. Applied to certain metres, i.e. those most used in heroic poetry.

The measure is English *heroick* verse without rime, as that of Homer in Greek, and of Virgil in Latin.—*Milton, Introduction to Paradise Lost.*

Heróic. *s.* Heroic verse, which consists, in our poetry, of ten feet.

The Latin hexameter has more feet than the English *heroick*.—*Dryden.*

Heróical. *adj.* Befitting an hero; noble; illustrious; heroic.

Musidorus was famous over all Asia for his *heroical* enterprizes.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Though you have courage in an *heroical* degree,
I ascribe it to you as your second attribute.—*Dryden.*

Heróically. *adv.* In an heroic manner; after the way of an hero; suitably to an hero.

Not *heroically* in killing his tyrannical cousin.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Free from all meaning, whether good or bad;
And, in one word, *heroically* mad.
Dryden, Absalom and Achithophel, ii. 416.

The Jacobites ... not very consistently represented him at once as a poor uneducated artisan who was ignorant of the nature and tendency of the act for which he suffered, and as a martyr who had *heroically* laid down his life for the banished King and the persecuted Church.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

Heróicly. *adv.* Suitably to a hero: (Heroically *commoner*).

Samson hath quit himself
Like Samson, and *heroickly* hath finish'd
A life heroick. *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 1709

Heróicness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Heroic: (Heroism *commoner*).

I cannot but value the other much before it, if we regard the nobleness and *heroickness* of the nature and mind from whence they both proceed.—*Sir Kenelm Digby, Observations upon Religious Meditation.* (Ord MS.)

Heroicómic. *adj.* Consisting of a mixture of dignity and levity: (specially applied to compositions which are related to the epic (or heroic poem), in respect to their form and style, whilst in respect to their subject matter they are light, low, or ludicrous).

The Rape of the Lock, now before us, is the fourth, and most excellent of the *heroicomic* poems. —*J. Warton, Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope.*

Heroicómical. *adj.* Same as Heroicomic.

He offended Pope, by adopting the machinery of his sylphs, in an *heroicomical* poem.—*J. Warton, Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope.*

Héroine. Female hero.

But inborn worth, that fortune can controul,
New-strung, and stiffer bent her softer soul;
The *heroine* assum'd the woman's place,
Confirm'd her mind, and fortify'd her face.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 374.

Then shall the British stage
More noble characters expose to view,
And draw her finish'd *heroines* from you. *Addison.*

Héroism. *s.* Qualities or character of an hero.

If the Odyssey be less noble than the Iliad, it is more instructive: the Iliad abounds with more *heroism*, this with more morality.—*Broome, Notes to the Odyssey.*

Héron. *s.* [A.S. *hragra.*] Native bird so called of the genus Ardea, especially Ardea cinerea.

So lords, with sport of stag and *heron* full,
Sometimes we see small birds from nests do pull.
Sir P. Sidney.

The *heron*, when she soareth high, sheweth winds. —*Bacon.*

Commonly pronounced, and often spelt, *hern.*

The tow'ring hawk let future poets sing,
Who terror bears upon his soaring wing;
Let them on high the frighted *hern* survey,
And lofty numbers paint their airy fray. *Gay.*

Héronry. *s.* [generally pronounced *hernry.*] Place where herons breed.

They carry their load to a large *heronry* above three miles.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Héronsbill. *s.* [generally pronounced *hernsbill.*] Native plant so called of the genus Erodium.

Héronshaw. *s.* [N.Fr. *heronceau*; generally, when its import is understood, pronounced as spelt, i.e. *not* after the manner of Heron (sounded *Hern*); but, as may be seen in the extracts, often subject to the same alteration as its congeners. Of this we have an exaggerated catachresis in the expression 'not know a *hawk* from a *handsaw*,' wherein neither the *hands* nor *saws* are involved, the meanings being *hawk* and *heron*, as stated by Warburton in extract.] Heron.

As when a cast of faulcons make their flight
At an *herneshaw*, that lies aloft on wing,
The whyles they strike at him with heedlesse might
The warie foule his bill doth backward wring.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 7, 9.

Like a tame *hernsew.*—*B. Jonson, Staple of News.*

'I know a hawk from a *handsaw*.' (Shakspeare's Hamlet.) This was a common proverbial speech. The Oxford editor alters it to 'I know a hawk from a *hernshaw*;' as if the other had been a corruption of the players; whereas the poet found the proverb thus corrupted in the mouth of the people: so that the critick's alteration only serves to shew us the original of the expression.—*Warburton.*

Héroologist. *s.* Biographer of heroes.

Bale also mentions his comedy (Edward the 6th) called the Whore of Babylon, which Holland the *heroologist*, who perhaps had never seen it, and knew not whether it was a play or a ballad, in verse or prose, pronounces to be a most elegant performance.—*J. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 195. (Ord MS.)

Héroship. *s.* Character of a hero.

[He,] his three years of *heroship* expir'd,
Returns indignant to the slighted plow.
Cowper, Task, b. iv.

Hérpes. *s.* [Latin and Greek.] Skin disease so called.

Herpes [is] a cutaneous inflammation of two kinds: miliaris, or pustularis, which is like millet-seed upon the skin; and exedens, which is more corrosive and penetrating, so as to form little ulcers. —*Quincy.*

A farther progress towards acrimony maketh a *herpes*; and, if the access of acrimony be very great, it maketh an *herpes* exedens.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Herpetic eruptions consist in an eruption of vesicles, in distinct irregular clusters, upon inflamed bases which extend somewhat beyond the margin of each cluster; attended by tingling, concreting into lamellar scabs, and not contagious. It is an inflammatory affection, chiefly of the vascular rete of the skin, causing the effusion of a thin fluid, which elevates the cuticle into groups of small vesicles. This affection occurs generally in circumscribed patches, the skin retaining its natural aspect in the intervals; passes through a regular course of increase, maturation, and decline; and terminates usually in from ten to fifteen days, but is sometimes prolonged to twenty-one days. It is frequently preceded by constitutional disorder, and is sometimes critical of other diseases. The vesicles are filled at first with a colourless and clear fluid, which gradually becomes milky and opaque, and ultimately concretes into thin scabs; but occasionally a discharge of it takes place, and ulcerations follow. Tingling or pricking pains sometimes attend the eruption. In some cases, as the crusts fall off in one part, fresh vesicles arise in the vicinity, and the eruption thus creeps over a large portion of the surface and its duration is thereby prolonged. There are several species of this disease.... This species of *herpes* is generally preceded by disorder of the digestive organs, and by slight febrile disturbance. It usually assumes an acute form, terminating within three weeks, but it sometimes becomes chronic.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Hérring. *s.* [A.S. *hærenc.*] Sea-fish so called of the genus Clupea.

The coast is plentifully stored with round fish, pilchard, *herring*, mackrel, and cod.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Buy my *herring* fresh. *Swift.*

Hers. [from Her, itself an oblique case.] See He, It, Mine, and She.

Herself. *pron.*

1. Female individual, as distinguished from others.

The jealous o'erworn widow and *herself*,
Since that our brother dubb'd them gentlewomen,
Are mighty gossips in this monarchy.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 1.

2. Being in her own power; mistress of her own thoughts.

The more she looks, the more her fears increase
At nearer sight, and she's *herself* the less. *Dryden.*

3. Oblique case of the reciprocal pronoun.

The daughter of Pharaoh came down to wash *herself.*—*Exodus*, ii. 5.

Her wise ladies answered her, yea, she returned answer to *herself.*—*Judges*, v. 29.

Héry. *v. a.* [A.S. *herian.*] Hallow; regard as holy.

Thenot, now nis the time of merrymake,
Nor Pan to *hery*, nor with Love to play;
Sike mirth in May is meetest for to make,
Or summer shade, under the cocked hay.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

But were thy years green, as now bene mine,—
Then wouldst thou learn to carol of love,
And *hery* with hymns thy lass's glove. *Ibid.*

Hésitancy. *s.* Dubiousness; uncertainty; suspense.

The reason of my *hesitancy* about the air is, that I forgot to try whether that liquor, which shot into crystals, exposed to the air, would not have done the like in a vessel accurately stopped.—*Boyle.*

Some of them reasoned without doubt or *hesitancy*, and lived and died in such a manner as to shew that they believed their own reasonings.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Hésitant. *adj.* Pausing; wanting volubility of speech.

He was a man of no quick utterance, but often *hesitant*; but spake with great reason.—*Baxter, Life and Times*, pt. iii. p. 47.

Hésitate. *v. n.* [Lat. *hæsitatus*, pass. part. of *hæsito.*] Be doubtful; delay; pause; make difficulty.

A spirit of revenge makes him curse the Grecians in the seventh book, when they *hesitate* to accept Hector's challenge.—*Pope.*

Hésitate. *v. a.* Indicate by hesitation; express in a hesitating manner.

Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike,
Just hint a fault, and *hesitate* dislike;
Alike reserv'd to blame or to commend,
A tim'rous foe, and a suspicious friend.
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

Hesitátion. *s.*

1. Doubt; uncertainty; difficulty made.

I cannot foresee the difficulties and *hesitations* of every one: they will be more or fewer, according to the capacity of each peruser.—*Woodward.*

2. Intermission of speech; want of volubility.

Many clergymen write in so diminutive a manner, with such frequent blots and interlineations, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual *hesitations.*—*Swift.*

Hest. *s.* Behest, of which it is the older and simpler form.

The sacred things and holy *heastes* foretaught.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Thou wast a spirit too delicate
To act her earthly and abhorr'd commands,
Refusing her grand *hests*. *Shakespear, Tempest*, i. 2.

Hestern. *adj.* [Lat. *hesternus.*] Belonging to yesterday.

So if a chronicler should misreport exploytes that were enterprised but *hestern-day*.—*Holinshed, History of Ireland*, ii. 5: col. 2. (Nares, by H. & W.)

Héterarchy. *s.* [Gr. ἕτερος = another + ἀρχή = command.] Government of an alien.

It is a joy to think we have a king of our own; our own blood; our own religion; . . . otherwise, next to anarchy, is *hetarchy*; neither do we find much difference betwixt having no head at all, and having another man's head on our shoulders.—*Bishop Hall, Sermons, Christ and Cæsar.*

Héterocércal. *adj.* See Homocercal.

Héteroclite. *s.* [Gr. ἕτερος = another, different, deviating, abnormal, irregular; κλίσις = bending, inflection; κλίτικος = bending, inflectional.]

1. See extract.

Such nouns as vary from the common forms of declension, by any redundancy, defect, or otherwise, are called *heteroclites*.—*Clarke.*

2. Any thing or person deviating from the common rule.

Heteroclites, which no new hospital can hold, no physick help.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, To the reader.

There are strange *heteroclites* in religion now-a-days.—*Howell, Letters*, iv. 35.

Here only riddles be,
And *heteroclites* in physiognomy.
Cleaveland, Poems, p. 32.

Héteroclite. *adj.*

1. Denoting nouns varying from the common forms of declension.

The *heteroclite* nouns of the Latin should not be touched in the first learning of the rudiments of the tongue.—*Watts.*

2. Deviating from common rules; singular.

Upon a general view of his poetry, we shall find him, as in his other performances, an uncommon, surprising, *heteroclite* genius.—*Earl of Orrery, Remarks on the Life and Writings of Dr. Swift*, p. 120.

It is impossible for a man of sense to guard against the mortification that may be given him by fools, or *heteroclite* characters, because he cannot foresee them.—*Shenstone.*

Heteroclítical. *adj.* Deviating from the common rule.

In the mention of sins *heteroclitical*, and such as want either name or precedent, there is oft times a sin, even in their histories.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Heteróclitous. *adj.* Varying from grammatical declension.

Parrot-like, repeating *heteroclitous* nouns and verbs.—*Sir W. Petty, Advice to Hartlib*, p. 23: 1648.

Héterodox. *adj.* [Gr. δόξα = opinion.] Deviating from the established opinion: (as opposed to orthodox).

Partiality may be observed in some to vulgar, in others to *heterodox* tenets.—*Locke.*

Héterodox. *s.* Peculiar opinion. *Rare.*

Not only a simple *heterodox*, but a very hard paradox it will seem, and of great absurdity, if we say attraction is unjustly appropriated unto the loadstone.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Héterodoxal. *adj.* Heterodox. *Rare.*

This new piece of philosophy comes to usher in the new year, dropped from the brain of the subtilest spirits of France, and the great personage, the duke of Espernon, though *heterodoxal* and cross-grained to the old philosophers.—*Howell*, b. iv. 15. (Ord MS.)

Héterodoxy. *s.* Quality of being heterodox.

Pelagianism and Socinianism, with several other *heterodoxies* cognate to, and dependant upon them.—*South, Dedication of his Sermon to the University of Oxford.*

Heterodoxies, false doctrines, yea and heresies may be propagated by prayer as well as preaching.—*Bishop Bull, Works*, ii. 562.

(See also under Doxy.)

Héterogene. *adj.* [Gr. γένος = kind.] Differing in kind; dissimilar. *Rare.*

An old French hood,
And other pieces, *heterogene* enough.
B. Jonson, New Inn.

All the guests are so meer *heterogene*,
And strangers, no man knows another.
Id., Magnetick Lady.

Heterogéneal. *adj.* Differing. *Rare.*

Let the body adjacent and ambient be not commaterial, but merely *heterogeneal* towards the body that is to be preserved: such are quicksilver and white amber to herbs and flies.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Whatsoever next presents itself, his heavy conceit seizeth upon, and goeth along with, however *heterogeneal* to his matter in hand.—*Donne, Character of a Dunce.*

The light, whose rays are all alike refrangible, I call simple, homogeneal, and similar; and that whose rays are some more refrangible than others, I call compound, *heterogeneal*, and dissimilar.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

Heterogenéity. *s.* Opposition of nature; contrariety of dissimilitude of qualities.

Guaiacum, burnt with an open fire in a chimney, is sequestered into ashes and soot; whereas the same wood, distilled in a retort, does yield far other *heterogeneities*, and is resolved into oil, spirit, vinegar, water, and charcoal.—*Boyle.*

Finally, when we remember how rapidly analogous modifications of function and structure arise in the superficial tissues of individual plants, the general inference can scarcely be resisted. When we meet with so striking a case as that of the Begonia-leaf, a fragment of which stuck in the ground produces roots from its under surface and leaves from its upper surface . . . the presumption becomes extremely strong that the *heterogeneities* of surface which we have considered, result, as alleged, directly or indirectly, from *heterogeneities* in the incident forces.—*Herbert Spencer.*

Heterogéneous. *adj.* Opposite or dissimilar in nature; which cannot be arranged one under another.

That which may be added to, or subtracted from, a right-lined angle, is homogeneous to it: because *heterogeneous* quantities are not capable of addition or subduction.—*Wallis, Correction of Hobbes*, § 4.

I have observed such *heterogeneous* bodies, which I found included in the mass of this sandstone.—*Woodward.*

Heterogéneously. *adv.* In a heterogeneous manner.

I never yet heard of any one, whose eyes were so *heterogeneously* organized, or so strangely morbid, that they would not bear the effect of darkness.—*Knight, On Taste.* (Ord MS.)

Heterogéneousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Heterogeneous.

Dissimilitude of style, and *heterogeneousness* of sentiment, may sufficiently show that a work does not really belong to a reputed author.—*Johnson, Edition of Shakespear, Observations on Henry VI. Part III.* (Ord MS.)

Heteropáthic. *adj.* [Gr. πάθος = suffering.] Regulating by a different action, force, or law.

Again, laws which were themselves generated in the second mode, may generate others in the first. Though there be laws which, like those of chemistry and physiology, owe their existence to a breach of the principle of composition of causes, it does not follow that these peculiar, or, as they might be termed, *heteropathic* laws, are not capable of composition with one another. The causes which by one combination have had their laws altered, may carry their new laws with them unaltered into their ulterior combinations. And hence there is no reason to despair of ultimately raising chemistry and physiology to the condition of deductive sciences; for though it is impossible to deduce all chemical and physiological truths from the laws or properties of simple substances or elementary agents, they may possibly be deducible from laws which commence when these elementary agents are brought together into some moderate number of not very complex combinations.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, b. iii. ch. vi. § 2.

Heteróptics. *s.* [see Optics.] Peculiar or wrong view.

This irregularity in vision, together with such enormities as tipping the wink, the circumspective roll, the side-peep through the hood or fan, must be put in the class of *heteroptics*, as all wrong notions of religion are ranked under the general name of heterodox.—*Spectator*, no. 250. (Ord MS.)

Heteróscian. *adj.* [Gr. σκιά = shade.] Having the shadow only one way.

The noon-shadows are *heteroscian*.
Gregory, Posthuma, p. 300: 1650.

Hétman. *s.* [Turkish; whence introduced into the Russian, as 'the *hetman* of the Kosaks.'] Captain; head man.

Among the rest, Mazeppa made
His pillow in an old oak's shade—
Himself as rough, and scarce less old,
The Ukraine's *hetman*, calm and bold.
Byron, Mazeppa.

Héviour. *s.* [?] See extract.

This word does not occur in the dictionaries; but it means a male fallow-deer gelded, which is so called upon the same footing as a stone-horse in French is called *cheval-entier*. . . . Many, through ignorance of the etymon, [*half*,] will call it *havior*, which is very absurd, and puts me in mind of a worthy gentleman, who told me he once wanted to send half of one of these cut bucks as a present, but when he came to write about it, could not spell the proper term, and could get no information about it; and as he did not care to give it wrong, he at last omitted sending it.—*Pegge, Anonymiana, or Ten Centuries of Observations*, iv. 42.

Hew. *v. a.* past part. *hewn* or *hewed*. [A.S. *heawan*.]

1. Cut by blows with an edged instrument; hack.

Upon the joint the lucky steel did light,
And made such way that *hew'd* it quite in twain.
Spenser.

One Vane was so grievously *hewn*, that many thousands have died of less than half his hurts, whereof he was cured.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

2. Chop; cut.

He from deep wells with engines water drew,
And us'd his noble hands the wood to *hew*.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 587.

3. Cut, as with an axe: (with the particles *down*, when it signifies to fell; *up*, to excavate from below; *off*, to separate).

He that depends
Upon your favours, swims with fins of lead,
And *hews down* oaks with rushes.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 1.

Yet shall the axe of justice *hew* him *down*,
And level with the root his lofty crown. *Sandys.*

We'll force the gate where Marcus keeps his guard,
And *hew down* all that would oppose our passage.
Addison, Cato.

4. Form or shape with an axe: (with *out*).

Thou hast *hewed* thee *out* a sepulchre here, as he that *hewed* him *out* a sepulchre on high.—*Isaiah*, xxii. 16.

This river rises in the very heart of the Alps, and has a long valley that seems *hewn out* on purpose to give its waters a passage amidst so many rocks.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

5. Form laboriously.

The gate was adamant; eternal frame;
Which, *hew'd* by Mars himself, from Indian quarries came,
The labour of a god.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 554.

I now pass my days, not studious nor idle, rather polishing old works than *hewing out* new.—*Pope, Letter to Swift.*

Hew. *s.* Destruction by cutting down.

Then to the rest his wrathfull hand he bends;
Of whom he makes such havoc and such *hew*,
That swarms of damned soules to hell he sends.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 8, 49.

Héwer. *s.* One who hews; one whose employment is to cut wood or stone.

From the *hewer* of thy wood unto the drawer of thy water.—*Deuteronomy*, xxix. 11.

And Solomon had fourscore thousand *hewers* in the mountains.—1 *Kings*, v. 15.

That is, *hewers* of stone; for timber was hewed by Hiram's servants in Lebanon.—*Bishop Patrick.*

Héxagon. *s.* [Gr. ἕξ = six, γωνία = angle.] Figure of six sides or angles.

The space about any point may be filled up with . . . three *hexagons*.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.* (Rich.)

Hexágonal. *adj.* Having six sides or corners.

The regular figures of cubes, as the *hexagonal* of crystal.—*Glanville.* (Rich.)

Many of them shoot into regular figures; as crystal and bastard diamonds into *hexagonal*.—*Ray.*

Hexágony. *s.* Figure of six angles. *Rare.*

When I read in St. Ambrose of *hexagonies*, or sexangular cellars of bees, did I therefore conclude that they were mathematicians?—*Archbishop Bramhall, Against Hobbes.*

Hexámeter. *s.* [Gr. μέτρον = metre.] Verse of six feet.

The Latin *uexameter* has more feet than the English heroick.—*Dryden.*

Mr. Chiswick was inflexible. He thought the years which had already been wasted on *hexameters* and pentameters quite sufficient.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Warren Hastings.*

Hexámeter. *adj.* Having six metrical feet.

Like Ovid's Fasti, in *hexameter* and pentameter verse.—*J. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope.*

Hexámetric. *adj.* Consisting of hexameters.

That Ovid among the Latin poets was Milton's favourite, appears not only from his elegiac but his *hexametric* poetry.—*T. Warton, Preface to Milton's Smaller Poems.*

Hexamétrical. *adj.* Hexametric.

I have already cited his version of Naogeorgus's *hexametrical* poem.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 458.

Hexángular. *adj.* Having six corners.
Hexangular sprigs or shoots of crystal.—*Woodward.*

Héxapod. *s.* [Gr. *πούς, πόδος* = foot.] Animal with six feet: (in the extract treated as a Greek word). See Insect.
I take those to have been the *hexapodes*, from which the greater sort of beetles come: for that sort of *hexapods* are eaten in America.—*Ray.*

Hexástich. *s.* [Gr. *στίξ, στίχος* = row, rank.] Poem of six lines.
His request to Diana is an *hexastick*.—*Selden, On Drayton's Polyolbion*, song 1.
That famous *hexastick* which Sannazarius made.—*Howell, Letters*, i. i. 36.
The following *hexastic* on a similar subject, is of the same rude period.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, i. 30.

Hey. *interj.* Expression of joy, or mutual exhortation.
Shadwell from the town retires,
To bless the wood with peaceful lyrick:
Then *hey* for praise and panegyrick. *Prior.*

Héyday. *interj.* Expression of frolic and exultation, and sometimes of wonder.
'Twas a strange riddle of a lady,
Not love, if any lov'd her, *heyday!*
Butler, Hudibras.

Héyday. *s.* Frolick; wildness.
At your age
The *heyday* in the blood is tame, it's humble,
And waits upon the judgement.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 4.

Héydeguy. *s.* [?] Dance so called.
Friendly Faeries, met with many Graces,
And lightfoot Nymphs, can chase the ling'ring night
With *heydeguyes* and trinly trodden traces.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, June.
Our banquet done, we had our musick by,
And then, you know, the youth must needs go dance,
First, galliards; then, larousse: and *heidegy.*
Breton, Works of a Young Wit: 1577.
The nimble Cambrian rills
Dance *hy-day-gies* amongst the hills.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song 5, arg.
There is much probability that *hay* as a dance was only an abbreviation of this [*heyde-guy*], though a very early one.—*Nares, Wright and Halliwell.*

Hiátion. *s.* Act of gaping.
Men observing the continual *hiation*, or holding open of the cameleon's mouth, conceive the intention thereof to receive the aliment of air; but this is also occasioned by the greatness of the lungs.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Hiátus. *s.* [Lat. *hiatus* = gaping, from *hio* = gape.]
1. Aperture; gaping breach.
Those *hiatuses* are at the bottom of the sea, whereby the abyss below opens into and communicates with it.—*Woodward.*
2. Opening of the mouth by the succession of an initial to a final vowel.
The *hiatus* should be avoided with more care in poetry than in oratory; and I would try to prevent it, unless where the cutting off is more prejudicial to the sound than the *hiatus* itself.—*Pope.*

Hibérnal. *adj.* [Lat. *hibernus* = wintry.] Belonging to the winter.
This star should rather manifest its warming power in the winter, when it remains conjoined with the sun in its *hibernal* conversion.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Hibérnate. *v. n.* Pass the winter in a state of torpidity.

Hibernation. *s.*
1. Condition of an animal that hibernates.
There is a certain growth of warm-blooded animals [wherein] the temperature of their bodies ... may be brought down nearly to freezing point ... and yet the vital properties be retained. ... This state is called *hybernation*. In the marmot, and animals which, like it, *hybernate* completely, the temperature of the body and the general vital activity are proportionally depressed ... the condition of a *hybernating* mammal closely resembles that of a cold-blooded animal.—*Carpenter, Principles of Physiology*, § 94.
2. Going into winter quarters.
The next day ... the vizier [marched] to Diarbechir, for his *hybernation*.—*Continuation of Knolles History of the Turks*, p. 1462. (Ord MS.)

Hibernating. *part. adj.* Having the nature of that which hibernates. See Hibernation.

Hibérnicism. *s.* [Lat. *Hibernicus.*] Mode of speech peculiar to natives of Ireland.
Perhaps there cannot be anywhere found a more striking instance of this species of nonsense, ludicrously styled *Hibernicism*, than we meet with e.—*Scott, Critical Essays*, p. 14. (Ord MS.)

Hicciusdoctius. *s.* Cant word for a juggler; one who plays fast and loose.
An old dull sot, who told the clock
For many years at Bridewell dock,
At Westminster and Hicks's-hall,
And *hiccius doctius* play'd in all;
Where, in all governments and times,
H' had been both friend and foe to crimes.
Butler, Hudibras.

Hiccup. *s.* Sudden cough so called; singultus.
So by an abbey's skeleton of late
I heard an echo supererogate
Through imperfection, and the voice restore,
As if she had the *hiccough* o'er and o'er. *Cleaveland.*
Sneezing cureth the *hiccough*, and is profitable unto women in hard labour.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
If the stomach be hurt, singultus or *hiccough* follows.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Hiccup. *v. n.* Sob with a convulsed stomach.
Quoth he, to bid me not to love,
Is to forbid my pulse to move,
My beard to grow, my ears to prick up,
Or, when I'm in a fit to *hickup. Butler, Hudibras.*
The column order'd on the assault scarce pass'd
Beyond the Russian batteries a few toises,
When up the bristling Moslem rose at last,
Answering the Christian thunders with like voices;
Then one vast fire, air, earth, and stream embraced,
Which rock'd as 'twere beneath the mighty noises;
While the whole rampart blazed like Etna, when
The restless Titan *hiccups* in his den.
Byron, Don Juan, viii. 7.
Vomiting and *hiccup* are also occasionally present, particularly if the diaphragmatic pleura is implicated.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Hickory. *s.* [?] Wood so called.
A couple of gaudy parrot's feathers were stuck through the division of the nostrils; there was a blue stone set in the chin; her ear-rings consisted of two pieces of *hickory*, of the size and shape of drumsticks; her arms and legs were adorned with bracelets of wampum; her breast glittered with numerous strings of glass beads; she wore a curious pouch, or pocket, of woven grass, elegantly painted with various colours; about her neck was hung the fresh scalp of a Mohawk warrior, whom her deceased lover had lately slain in battle; and, finally, she was anointed from head to foot with bear's grease, which sent forth a most agreeable odour.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphry Clinker.*

Hickwall, or **Hickway.** *s.* [?] Woodpecker.
'Tis this same herb your *hickways*, alias woodpeckers, use.—*Ozell, Translation of Rabelais*, iv. 63. (Nares by H. & W.)

Hiddenly. *adv.* In an hidden manner.
These things have I *hiddenly* spoke, and yet not so secretly, but that they might very well take notice of it.—*Culverwell, The Schisme*, 6.
In some maps you shall find the miles thus *hiddenly* set down, as in that of Artois in Ortetices, and elsewhere.—*Gregorie, Posthuma*, 816. (Ord MS.)

Hidálgo. *s.* [Spanish.] One of noble birth.
Of all the miseries which he had endured, this was the greatest; that he, an *hidalgo*, a gentleman of Spain, should live to become a servant.—*Terry, Voyage to East Indies*, p. 169: 1655.

Hide. *v. a.* preterite *hid*; past part. *hid* or *hidden.* [A.S. *hydan.*] Conceal; withhold or withdraw from sight or knowledge.
Avaunt, and quit my sight; let the earth *hide* thee! *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iii. 4.
Thus the sire of gods and men below:
What I have *hidden*, hope not thou to know.
Dryden.
The crafty being makes a much longer voyage than Ulysses, puts in practice many more wiles, and *hides* himself under a greater variety of shapes.—*Addison.*
Hell trembles at the sight, and *hides* its head
In utmost darkness, while on earth each heart
Is fill'd with peace. *Rowe, Royal Convert.*

Hide. *v. n.* Lie hid; be concealed.
Our bolder talents in full view display'd:
Your virtues open fairest in the shade:
Bred to disguise, in publick 'tis you *hide*,
Where none distinguish 'twixt your shame and pride,
Weakness or delicacy. *Pope, Moral Essays*, ep. ii. 201.

Hide and seek. Play in which some hide themselves, and another seeks them.
The boys and girls would venture to come and play at *hide and seek* in my hair.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

Hoopers' hide. See Hooper.

Hide. *s.* [A.S. *hyde.*]
1. Skin of any animal, either raw or dressed.
The trembling weapon past
Through nine bull *hides*, each under other plac'd
On his broad shield. *Dryden.*
Pisistratus was first to grasp their hands,
And spread soft *hides* upon the yellow sands.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iii. 47.
2. Of a human being. *Rhetorical and contemptuous.*
Oh, tyger's heart, wrapt in a woman's *hide*!
How could'st thou drain the life-blood of the child?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. i. 4.
His mantle, now his *hide*, with rugged hairs
Cleaves to his back; a famish'd face he bears.
Dryden.

Hide. *s.* [Low Lat. *hida.*] Measure of land.
One of the first things was a more particular inquisition than had been before of every *hide* of land within the precincts of his conquest, and how they were holden.—*Sir H. Wotton.*
When the realm was first divided into *hides*, a *hide* contained 100 acres, that is, 120 according to English measure. The just value of a *hide*, that might fit the whole kingdom, never appears from Domesday, and was ever of an uncertain quantity.—*Kelham, On Domesday Book.*

Hídebound. *adj.* See extract.
1. Morbidly tight in the skin.
A horse is said to be *hidebound* when his skin sticks so hard to his ribs and back, that you cannot with your hand pull up or loosen the one from the other. It sometimes comes by poverty and bad keeping; at other times from over-riding, or a surfeit.—*Farrier's Dictionary.*
2. In *Horticulture.* Being in the state in which the bark will not give way to the growth; barkbound.
A root of a tree may be *hidebound*, but it will not keep open without somewhat put into it.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
Like stinted *hidebound* trees, that just have got
Sufficient sap at once to bear and rot. *Swift.*
3. Harsh; untractable.
To blot or alter what precisely accords not with the *hidebound* humour, which he calls his judgement.—*Milton, Areopagitica.*
And still the harsher and *hidebounder*
The damsels prove, become the fonder.
Butler, Hudibras.
In detestation of the former, whom they observe to be often absurd and unreasonable, but always *hidebound* and fantastical.—*Goodman, Winter Evening Conference*, pt. i.
4. Niggardly; penurious; parsimonious.
He hath wealth; yet he will scarce use it, though to purchase his own health; but starves his poor *hidebound* carcass, and impoverisheth his body to enrich his purse.—*Stafford, Niobe*, pt. i. p. 91: 1611.
Hath my purse been *hidebound* to my hungry brother?—*Quarles, Judgement and Mercy, The Swearer.*
Cares and sleepless nights tormented with continual lashings a *hidebound* miser.—*Situation of Paradise, &c.*, p. 73: 1683.

Hídeous. *adj.* [Fr. *hideux.*]
1. Horrible; dreadful; shocking; formidable.
If he could have turned himself to as many forms as Proteus, every form should have been made *hideous.*—*Sir P. Sidney.*
Her eyes grew stiffen'd, and with sulphur burn;
Her *hideous* looks and hellish form return;
Her curling snakes with hissings fill the place,
And open all the furies of her face.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 624.
'Tis forced through the hiatuses at the bottom of the sea with such vehemence, that it puts the sea into the most horrible disorder, making it rage and roar with a most *hideous* and amazing noise.—*Woodward.*
2. It is used by Spenser in a sense not now retained; detestable.
O *hideous* hunger of dominion. *Spenser.*

Hídeously. *adv.* In a hideous manner; horribly; dreadfully; in a manner that shocks.
I arm myself
To welcome the condition of the time;
Which cannot look more *hideously* on me,
Than I have drawn it in my fantasy.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. v. 2.
This, in the present application, is *hideously* profane; but the sense is intelligible.—*Collier, Defence.*

Hídeousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Hideous.
Go antickly, and shew outward *hideousness.*
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, v. 1.
She presented in her trusty glass
The faithful copy of my *hideousness.*
Beaumont, Psyche, p. 79: 1651.

Híding. *verbal abs.* Concealment; act of withholding from sight.
There was the *hiding* of his power.—*Habbakuk*, iii. 4.
'I never gave any directions about the flowerpots,' said Young. Then the whole council broke forth, 'How dare you say so? We all remember it.' Still the knave stood up erect, and exclaimed, with an impudence which Oates might have envied, 'This *hiding* is all a trick got up between the Bishop and Blackhead. The Bishop has taken Blackhead off; and they are both trying to stifle the plot.'

This was too much. There was a smile and a lifting up of hands all round the board.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xviii.

Hiding. *s.* [from *hide* = skin.] Beating. *Colloquial.*

Hiding-place. *s.* Place of concealment.

A fox, hard run, begged of a countryman to help him to some *hiding-place*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Had they now known the world, and the *hiding-places* that are therein, they would have gone into the dens and rocks of the mountains.—*Shuckford, On the Creation*, p. 204.

When it appeared that . . . the popular enthusiasm excited by that danger had subsided, when the lenity of the government had permitted some conspirators to leave their prisons and had encouraged others to venture out of their *hidingplaces*, the faction which had been prostrated and stunned began to give signs of returning animation.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xvi.

The Colonna Cardinals had not yet been permitted to resume their place in the Conclave. The elder, James Colonna, had lived in seclusion, if not in concealment, at Perugia. He came forth from his *hiding-place*; he summoned his nephew, who had found an asylum at Padua, to his aid.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xii. ch. i.

Hie. *v. n.* [A.S. *higan.*]

1. Hasten; go in haste.

When they had mark'd the changed skies,
They wist their hour was spent; then each to rest him *hies*. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

My will is even this,
That presently you *hie* you home to bed.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 2.

Some to the shores do fly,
Some to the woods, or whither fear advis'd;
But running from, all to destruction *hie*. *Daniel.*

The snake no sooner hiss'd,
But virtue heard it, and away she *hy'd*. *Crashaw.*

Thither, full fraught with mischievous revenge,
Accurs'd, and in a cursed hour, he *hies*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 1054.

Thus he advis'd me, On yon aged tree
Hang up thy lute, and *hie* thee to the sea. *Waller.*

The youth, returning to his mistress, *hies*. *Dryden.*

Hie thee hence, and boast at home
That never shall enquirer come
To break my iron sleep again
Till Lok hath burst his tenfold chain.
Gray, The Descent of Odin.

2. It was anciently used *with* or *without* the *reciprocal pronoun*. It is now almost *obsolete* in all its uses.

Auster spy'd him;
Cruel Auster thither *hy'd* him. *Crashaw.*

Hiemal. *adj.* [Lat. *hiemalis*, from *hiems* = winter.] Belonging to winter: (as, 'the *hiemal* solstice').

Besides vernal, estival, and autumnal made of flowers, the ancients had also *hyemal* garlands.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 92.

Astronomers have divided the whole face of heaven into four colures; the vernal, estival, autumnal, *hyemal*.—*Moxon, Astronomical Playing Cards*, p. 10.

Hiemátion. *s.* Shelter from the cold of winter.

Where we set them [exotic plants] in for *hyemation*.—*Evelyn.*

Hierarch. *s.* [Gr. ἱεράρχης, from ἱερὸς = holy, and ἀρχὴ = rule.]

1. Chief of a sacred order.

Angels, by imperial summons call'd,
Forthwith from all the ends of heaven appear'd,
Under their *hierarchs* in orders bright.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 585.

2. Chief of any establishment.

The politick learning of accommodating *hierarchs*, or statesmen.—*Coventry, Philemon*, conv. 3.

Hierárchal. *adj.* Belonging to sacred government.

The great *hierarchal* standard was to move.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 701.

Hierárchical. *adj.* Belonging to sacred or ecclesiastical government.

This epistle [of St. Paul to Titus] is one of the three, not unfitly styled the *hierarchical* epistles, 'de statu ecclesiastico compositæ,' as Tertullian speaks; being so many rescripts apostolical to Timothy, and Titus; (the one, desired by St. Paul to stay at Ephesus, primate of Asia; the other, left in Crete, metropolitan of that and the neighbour islands;) directing them, how they ought to behave themselves in the house of God, &c.—*Archbishop Sancroft, Sermons*, p. 1.

Bishop Hall was the defendor of our *hierarchical* establishment. — *T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iv. 2.

The history of Latin Christianity may be traced in its more favoured saints, first martyrs, then bishops, then fathers, Jerome, Augustin, Gregory then monks (the type St. Benedict). As the Church grew in wealth, kings or nobles, magnificent donors, were the saints; as it grew in power, rose *hierarchical* saints, like Becket. St. Louis was the saint of the Crusades and chivalry; St. Thomas Aquinas and Bonaventura of Scholasticism.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. ii.

Hierarchism. *s.* Hierarchal character.

After a few centuries the more dominant *hierarchism* of the West is manifest in the oppugnancy between Greek and Latin Church architecture.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. vii.

Hierarchy. *s.*

1. Sacred government; rank or subordination of holy beings.

Out of the *hierarchies* of angels sheen,
The gentle Gabriel call'd he from the rest.
Fairfax.

He rounds the air, and breaks the hymnick notes
In birds, heaven's choristers, organick throats;
Which, if they did not die, might seem to be
A tenth rank in the heavenly *hierarchy*. *Donne.*

Jehovah, from the summit of the sky,
Environ'd with his winged *hierarchy*,
The world survey'd. *Sandys.*

These the supreme king
Exalted to such power, and gave to rule,
Each in his *hierarchy*, the orders bright.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 735.

The blessedest of mortal wights, now questionless the highest saint in the celestial *hierarchy*, began to be so importuned, that a great part of the divine liturgy was addressed solely to her.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

He addressed all the sovereigns of Christendom; he urged them to a league of all temporal kings to oppose this oppressive league of the pope and the *hierarchy*.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. x. ch. iii.

2. Ecclesiastical establishment.

The presbytery had more sympathy with the discipline of Scotland than the *hierarchy* of England. —*Bacon.*

While the whole Levitical *hierarchy* continued, it was part of the ministerial office to flay the sacrifices.—*South, Sermons.*

Consider what I have written, from regard for the church established under the *hierarchy* of bishops. —*Swift.*

Hieratic. *adj.* In *Egyptology.* Abbreviated or approximately cursive form of the hieroglyphic mode of writing.

The prophet or teacher who walked last, carrying in his arms the great waterpot, was the president of the temple, and learned in the ten books, called *hieratic*, relating to the laws, the gods, the management of the temples, and the revenue.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, xiv.

Hieroglyph. *s.* [Gr. ἱερὸς = sacred; γλύφω = carve.] Emblem.

He gave her a kind expression, by a quaint device sent unto her in a rich jewel, fashioned much after the manner of the trivial *hieroglyphs* used in France, called 'Rebus de Picardy.'—*Sir G. Buck, History of Richard III.*, p. 115: 1646.

Herodotus, holding the very same *hieroglyph*, speaks much plainer.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 3.

No brute can endure the taste of strong liquor, and consequently it is against all the rules of *hieroglyph* to assign any animals as patrons of punch.—*Swift.*

Hieroglýphic. *adj.* Having the character, constituted by, consisting in, a hieroglyphic or series of hieroglyphics; emblematical; expressive of some meaning beyond what immediately appears.

The Egyptian serpent figures time,
And, stripp'd, returns into his prime;
If my affection thou would'st win,
First cast thy *hieroglyphick* skin. *Cleaveland.*

Hieroglýphical. *adj.* Hieroglyphic.

In this place stands a stately *hieroglyphical* obelisk of Theban marble.—*Sandys, Travels.*

The original of the conceit was probably *hieroglyphical*, which after became mythological, and, by a process of tradition, stole into a total verity, which was but partly true in its morality.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Hieroglýphically. *adv.* In a hieroglypnical manner; after the manner of a hieroglyph; emblematically.

Others have spoken emblematically and *hieroglyphically*, as the Egyptians, and the phœnix was the hieroglyphick of the sun.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Hieroglýphics. *s.* generally *pl.* In *Egyptology.* Egyptian character, in the way of writing or carving letters, signs, or symbols of letters, syllables, and words; old Egyptian writing.

A temple of Serapis, which had lately been built at Canassus, was dedicated to the god in the name of the Emperor Commodus; and there some of the grosser superstitions of the polytheists fled before the spread of Christianity and Platonism in Alexandria. The sculptures on the beautiful temples of Contra-Latopolis were also finished in this reign and the emperor's names and titles were carved on the walls in *hieroglyphics* with those of the Ptolemies, under whom the temple itself had been built Commodus may perhaps not have been the last emperor whose names and praises were carved in *hieroglyphics*; but all the great buildings in the Thebaid, which add such value to the early history of Egypt, had ceased before his reign. Other buildings of a less lasting form were no doubt being built, such as the Greek temples at Antinoopolis and Ptolemais which have long since been swept away; but the Egyptian priests, with their gigantic undertakings, their noble plan of working for after ages rather than for themselves, were nearly ruined, and we find no ancient building now standing in Egypt that was raised after the time of the Antonines.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt.*

Hieroglyphize. *v. a.* Reduce to hieroglyphics.

More admirable is that which they attest was found in Mexico . . . where they *hieroglyphized* both their thoughts, histories, and inventions to posterity.—*Evelyn, Sculptura.* (Rich.)

Hierográmmatic. *adj.* [Gr. γράμμα, -ατος (adjective γραμματικὸς) = writing.] Expressive of holy writing.

Clement adds to epistolick [writing] the *hierogrammatick*, which was alphabetick; but, being confined to the use of the priests, was not so well known.—*Astle, Origin and Progress of Writing*, ch. iii.

Hierográmmatist. *s.* [Gr. ἱερογραμματεύς.] Writer of hieroglyphics.

There were two sorts of languages and characters among the Egyptians; one common, and used by all, constituted for their trade and commerce with mankind, and which was that tongue or idiom called the Coptic or Pharonic; and the other used only by priests, prophets, *hierogrammatists*, or holy writers, and the like persons in sacerdotal orders.—*Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 291.

Hierográphic. *adj.* Hieroglyphic, except (etymologically) so far as carving differs from writing.

Apuleius describes the sacred book or ritual of the Egyptians as partly written in symbolic, and partly in these *hierographic* characters of arbitrary institution.—*Astle, Origin and Progress of Writing*, ch. iii.

Hierográphical. *adj.* Same as Hierographic.

These [characters] were properly what the ancients call *hierographical*.—*Astle, Origin and Progress of Writing.*

Hierophant. *s.* [Gr. ἱεροφάντης.] One who teaches rules of religion; priest.

Herein the wantonness of poets, and the crafts of their heathenish priests and *hierophants*, abundantly gratified the fancies of the people.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

To come at the truth of his character, he was severely interrogated by the priest or *hierophant*.—*Warburton, Divine Legation of Moses*, ii. § 4.

Upon the established religions of Europe the East had renewed her encroachments, and was pouring forth a family of rites which in various ways attracted the attention of the luxurious, the political, the ignorant, the restless, and the remorseful. Armenian, Chaldee, Egyptian, Jew, Syrian, Phrygian, as the case might be, was the designation of the new *hierophant*; and magic, superstition, barbarism, jugglery, were the names given to his rite by the world.—*J. H. Newman, Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine.*

Higgle. *v. n.* [see Huckster.] Chaffer; be penurious in a bargain.

In good offices and due retributions we may not be pinching and niggardly: it argues an ignoble mind, where we have wronged, to *higgle* and dodge in the amends.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Base thou art!
To *higgle* thus for a few blows,
To gain thy knight an op'lent spouse.
Butler, Hudibras.

Higgledy-piggledy. *adv.* Confusedly; chance medley. *Colloquial.*

Higgler. *s.* Hawker; cadger.

The Temple itself was profaned into a den of thieves, a rendezvous of *higlers* and drovers.—*South, Sermons*, iii. 311.

Thoresby, who was in the habit of travelling between Leeds and the capital, has recorded, in his Diary, such a series of perils and disasters as might suffice for a journey to the Frozen Ocean or to the Desert of Sahara. On one occasion he learned that the floods were out between Ware and London, that passengers had to swim for their lives

higgler had perished in the attempt to cross.—*Macaulay, History of England*, vol. i. ch. iii.

Higgling. *verbal abs.* Chaffering.

Why all this *higgling* with thy friend about such a paltry sum? Does this become the generosity of the noble and rich John Bull?—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

High. *adj.* [A.S. *heáh.*]

1. Long upwards; rising above from the surface, or from the centre: (opposed to *deep* or long *downward*).

Their Andes, or mountains, were far *higher* than those with us; whereby the remnants of the generation of men were, in such a particular deluge, saved.—*Bacon.*

The *higher* parts of the earth being continually spending, and the lower continually gaining, they must of necessity at length come to an equality.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

2. Elevated in place; raised aloft: (opposed to *low*).

They that stand *high* have many blasts to shake them,
And, if they fall, they dash themselves to pieces.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 3.

O mortals! blind in fate, who never know
To bear *high* fortune, or endure the low. *Dryden.*

High o'er their heads a mould'ring rock is plac'd,
That promises a fall, and shakes at ev'ry blast.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, vi. 816.

Reason elevates our thoughts as *high* as the stars, and leads us through the vast spaces of this mighty fabrick; yet it comes far short of the real extent of even corporeal being.—*Locke.*

3. Exalted in nature.

The *highest* faculty of the soul.—*Baxter.*

4. Elevated in rank or condition: (as, *high* priest; *high* sheriff; *high* steward; *high* bailiff; *high* constable).

Herod on his birth-day made a supper to his lords, *high* captains, and chief estates of Galilee.—*Mark*, vi. 21.

5. Exalted in sentiment.

Solomon . . . aim'd not beyond
Higher design than to enjoy his state.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 202.

6. Difficult; abstruse.

They meet to hear, and answer such *high* things.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

7. Boastful; ostentatious.

His forces, after all the *high* discourses, amounted really but to eighteen hundred foot.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

8. Arrogant; proud; lofty.

Him that hath an *high* look, and a proud heart, I will not suffer.—*Psalms*, ci. 5.

The governour made himself merry with his *high* and threatening language, and sent him word he would neither give nor receive quarter.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

9. Severe; oppressive.

When there appeareth on either side an *high* hand, violent prosecution, cunning advantages taken, and combination, then is the virtue of a judge seen.—*Bacon.*

10. Noble; illustrious.

Trust me I am exceeding weary.—I had thought, weariness durst not have attacked so *high* blood.—It doth me, though it discolours the complexion of my greatness to acknowledge it.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 2.

11. Strong; powerful.

The children of Israel went out with an *high* hand.—*Exodus*, xiv. 8.

Thou hast a mighty arm; strong is Thy hand, and *high* is Thy right hand.—*Psalms*, lxxxix. 13.

With an *high* arm brought He them out.—*Acts*, xiii. 17.

12. Violent; tempestuous; loud: (applied to the *wind*).

More ships in calms on a deceitful coast,
Or unseen rocks, than in *high* storms are lost.
Sir J. Denham, On Prudence.

Spiders cannot weave their nets in a *high* wind.—*Duppa.*

At length the winds are rais'd, the storm blows *high*;
Be it your care, my friends, to keep it up
In its full fury. *Addison, Cato.*

13. Tumultuous; turbulent; ungovernable.

Nor only tears
Rain'd at their eyes, but high winds worse within
Began to rise; *high* passions, anger, hate,
Mistrust, suspicion, discord; and shook sore
Their inward state of mind.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 121.

Can heavenly minds such *high* resentment show,
Or exercise their spight in human woe?
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 17.

She had from her infancy discovered so imperious a temper, usually called a *high* spirit.—*Tatler*, no. 231.

14. Full; complete (applied to *time*); now used only in cursory speech.

High time now gan it wax for Una fair,
To think of those her captive parents dear.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Sweet warriour, when shall I have peace with you?
High time it is this war now ended were. *Id.*

It was *high* time to do so; for it was now certain that forces were already upon their march towards the West.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

It was *high* time for the lords to look about them.—*Ibid.*

15. Raised to any great degree: (as, *high* pleasure; *high* luxury; a *high* performance; a *high* colour).

For Solomon, he liv'd at ease, and full
Of honour, wealth, *high* fare.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 201.

High sauces and spices are fetched from the Indies.—*Baker.*

16. Advancing in latitude from the line.

They are forced to take their course either *high* to the North, or low to the South.—*Abbot, Description of the World.*

17. At the most perfect state; in the meridian: (as, 'By the sun it is *high* noon,' whence probably the foregoing expression, *high* time).

It is yet *high* day, neither is it time that the cattle should be gathered.—*Genesis*, xxix. 7.

18. Far advanced into antiquity.

The nominal observation of the several days of the week, is very *high*, and as old as the ancient Egyptians, who named the same according to the seven planets.—*Sir T. Browne.*

19. Dear; exorbitant in price.

If they must be good at so *high* a rate, they may be safe at a cheaper.—*South, Sermons.*

20. Capital; great, opposed to *little*: (as, *high* treason, in opposition to *petty*).

That sabbath day was an *high* day.—*John*, xix. 31.

What hath this day deserved? what hath it done,
That it in golden letters should be set,
Among the *high* tides, in the kalendar?
Shakespear, King John, iii. 1.

21. Loud; full.

There let the pealing organ blow,
To the full-voic'd quire below,
In service *high*, and anthems clear.
Milton, Il Penseroso, 161.

22. Zealous in the cause of others: (as, 'He was *high* in the praise of him;' 'He was a *high* man for the king').

23. With *church*. See extracts.

A term applied, some time after the revolution, to the church; which was raised by the dissenters, in order to break the church party, by dividing the members into *high* and low; and the opinion raised, that the *high* joined with the papists, inclined the low to fall in with the dissenters.—*Swift, Examiner*, no. 43.

The terms *high* church, and low church, as commonly used, do not so much denote a principle, as they distinguish a party. They are like words of battle, that have nothing to do with their original signification, but are only given out to keep a body of men together, and to let them know friends from enemies.—*Addison, Tatler*, no. 220.

He is said, by the author of the Biographia, to have declared himself of the party who had the honourable distinction of *high* churchmen.—*Johnson, Life of Yalden.*

High. *adv.*

1. Aloft.

Now shaves with level wing the deep, then soars
Up to the fiery concave, towering *high*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 634.

2. Profoundly; with great degrees of knowledge.

Others apart sat on a hill retir'd
In thoughts more elevate, and reason'd *high*
Of providence, foreknowledge, will, and fate.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 557.

3. Luxuriously.

He that eats *high* and drinks deep, that in his sleep he may procure pollution, is guilty of that uncleanness, as well as of that excess, which S. Paul intimates in those words, Make not provision for the flesh to fulfill the lusts thereof.—*Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium*, ii. 489. (Ord MS.)

On high.

a. Above; aloft.

The windows from *on high* are open.—*Isaiah*, xxiv. 18.

The day-spring from *on high* hath visited us.—*Luke*, i. 78.

When he ascended up *on high*, he led captivity captive.—*Ephesians*, iv. 8.

b. Aloud.

Fiercely that straunger forward came, and nigh
Approaching, with bold words and bitter threat
Bad that same boaster, as he mote *on high*,
To leave to him that lady.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 8, 16.

Highblown. *adj.* Swelled much with wind; much inflated.

I have ventur'd,
Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders,
These many summers on a sea of glory;
But far beyond my depth: my *high-blown* pride
At length broke under me, and now has left me,
Weary, and old with service, to the mercy
Of a rude stream, that must for ever hide me.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

Highborn. *adj.* Of noble extraction.

Cast round your eyes
Upon the *high-born* beauties of the court;
There chuse some worthy partner of your heart.
Rowe.

Highcoloured. *adj.* Having a deep or glaring colour.

A fever in a rancid oily blood produces a scorbutick fever with *high-coloured* urine, and spots in the skin.—*Floyer.*

Highday. *s.* Fine; befitting an holiday; feast-day; day for ceremonies: (as, '*high-days* and holidays').

Used *adjectivally*.

Thou spend'st such *high-day* wit in praising him.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, ii. 9.

Highfed. *adj.* Pampered.

A favourite mule, *high-fed*, and in the pride of flesh and mettle, would still be bragging of his family.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Highflier. *s.* One who carries his opinions to extravagance.

She openly professeth herself to be a *high-flier*; and it is not improbable she may also be a Papist at heart.—*Swift.*

(See also under Highlow.)

Highflown. *adj.*

1. Elevated; proud.

This stiff-neck'd pride, nor art nor force can bend,
Nor *high-flown* hopes to Reason's lure descend.
Sir J. Denham, Of Prudence.

2. Turgid; extravagant.

This fable is a *high-flown* hyperbole upon the miseries of marriage.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Highflying. *adj.* Extravagant in claims or opinions.

Clip the wings
Of their *high-flying* arbitrary kings.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 161.

Highgoing. *adj.* Going or moving at a great rate.

How can she brook the rough *high-going* sea,
Over whose foamy back our ship, well-rigg'd
With hope and strong assurance, must transport us?
Massinger, Renegado.

Highgrown. *adj.* Having the crop grown to considerable height.

Search every acre in the *high-grown* field.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 4.

Highheeled. *adj.* Having the heel of the shoe much raised.

By these embroider'd *high-heel'd* shoes,
She shall be caught as in a noose. *Swift.*

Highhung. *adj.* Hung aloft.

By the *high-hung* taper's light,
I could discern his cheeks were glowing red.
Dryden.

Highland. *s.* Mountainous region.

The wondering moon
Beholds her brother's steeds beneath her own;
The *highlands* smok'd, cleft by the piercing rays.
Addison.

Ladies in the *highlands* of Scotland use this discipline to their children in the midst of winter, and find that cold water does them no harm.—*Locke.*

Used *adjectivally*: (as, '*Highland* clan').

Highlander. *s.* Inhabitant of a highland district.

His cabinet council of *highlanders*. *Addison.*

Highlandish. *adj.* Denoting a mountainous country.

The country round is altogether so *highlandish*, that sometimes, when I waked from my little reveries, I really thought myself at home.—*Drummond, Travels*, p. 10.

Highlow. *s.* Shoe, or half-boot, so called.

'There will be no holding Rigby,' said Taper; 'I'm afraid he will be looking for something very high.' 'The higher the better,' rejoined Tadpole,

'and then he will not interfere with us. I like your *high-fliers*: it is your plodders I detest, wearing old hats and *high-lows*, speaking in committee, and thinking they are men of business: d—n them!'—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, b. vi. ch. iii.

Highly. *adv.* In a high manner.

1. In a great degree.

Whatever expedients can allay those heats, which break us into different factions, cannot but be useful to the publick, and *highly* tend to its safety.—*Addison.*

It cannot but be *highly* requisite for us to enliven our faith, by dwelling often on the same considerations.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. Proudly; arrogantly; ambitiously.

What thou would'st *highly*
That thou wouldst holily; wouldst not play false,
And yet wouldst wrongly win.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 5.

3. With esteem; with estimation.

For I say, through the grace given me, to every man that is among you, not to think of himself more *highly* than he ought to think.—*Romans*, xii. 3.

Highmen. *s. pl.* Dice falsified so as to throw the higher numbers, as opposed to *low-men*, which threw the lower ones.

Then, play thou for a pound or for a pin,
High-men or *low-men* still are foisted in.
Harrington, Epigrams, i. 79.
(Nares by H. & W.)

Highmettled. *adj.* Proud or ardent of spirit.

He fails not in these to keep a stiff rein on a *high-mettled* Pegasus; and takes care not to surfeit here, as he had done on other heads, by an erroneous abundance.—*Garth.*

Highminded. *adj.* Proud; arrogant.

My breast I'll burst with straining of my courage,
But I will chastise this *high-minded* strumpet.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 5.

Because of unbelief they were broken off, and thou standest by faith: be not *highminded*, but fear.—*Romans*, xi. 20.

Highmost. *adj.* Highest; topmost.

Now is the sun upon the *highmost* hill
Of this day's journey.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 5.

Highness. *s.* Attribute suggested by High.

1. Elevation above the surface; altitude; loftiness.

The battle of Flodden Field was fought at Bramstun, near Flodden Hill, being a part of the Cheviot, a mountain that exceedeth all the mountains in the North of England for *highness*.—*Drayton, Notes to Howard's Epistle to Geraldine.* (Ord MS.)

Somewhere about Staffordshire is the highest ground in England, and the place as many do think of greatest longevity; which, that it is due to the *highness* of the land, is visible from the inspection of any map of England.—*Southwell Birch, History of the Royal Society.* (Ord MS.)

2. Title of princes, anciently of kings.

Most royal majesty,
I crave no more than hath your *highness* offered.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.

How long in vain had nature striv'd to frame
A perfect princess, ere her *highness* came? *Waller.*

Beauty and greatness are eminently joined in your royal *highness*.—*Dryden.*

3. Dignity of nature; supremacy.

Destruction from God was a terrour to me, and by reason of his *highness* I could not endure.—*Job*, xxxi. 23.

4. Excellence; value.

The park, for a cheerful rising ground, for groves and browsings for the deer, for rivulets of water, may compare with any for its *highness* in the whole land.—*Howell, Familiar Letters*, i. ii. 8.

Hight. *v. a.* [A.S. *hatan*, pret. *hêht*, *het*; a form like did, wherein the sign of the perfect is the *first h*, the word being reduplicate.]

1. Bear a name. (compare the Latin *cluo*.)

The city of the great king *hight* it well,
Wherein eternal peace and happiness doth dwell.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Amongst the rest a good old woman was,
Hight Mother Hubberd.
Id., Mother Hubberd's Tale.

Within this homestead liv'd, without a peer
For crowing loud, the noble Chanticleer,
So *hight* her cock.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 39.

Right well mine eyes arede the myster wight,
On parchment scraps yfed, and Wormius *hight*.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 187.

2. Entrust; aim.

The gates stood open wide,
Yet charge of them was to a porter *hight*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 4, 6.

But the sad steele seiz'd not where it was *hight*
Upon the childe, but somewhat short did fall.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 11, 8.

Highwater. *s.* [generally two words.] Utmost flow of the tide; tide at its greatest height.

They have a way of draining lands that lie below the *high-water*, and are something above the low-water mark.—*Mortimer.*

Highway. *s.*

1. Great road; public path.

So few there be
That chuse the narrow path or seek the right:
All keep the broad *highway*, and take delight
With many rather for to go astray.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Two inscriptions give a great light to the histories of Appius, who made the *highway*, and of Fabius the dictator.—*Addison.*

Entering on a broad *highway*,
Where power and titles scatter'd lay,
He strove to pick up all he found. *Swift.*

As the Romans always elevated their publick roads above the circumjacent country, by a causeway of stone, or else by earth thrown up, such roads came to be called by the name, which they have retained, of the *highway*.—*Blakeway, History of Shrewsbury.*

2. Figuratively, a train of action with apparent consequence.

I could mention more trades we have lost, and are in the *highway* to lose.—*Child, On Trade.*

Highwayman. *s.* Robber that plunders on the public roads.

'Tis like the friendship of pickpockets and *highwaymen*, that observe strict justice among themselves.—*Bentley.*

A remedy like that of giving my money to an *highwayman*, before he attempts to take it by force, to prevent the sin of a robbery.—*Swift.*

Highwrought. *adj.*

1. Agitated to the utmost.

It is a *high-wrought* flood;
I cannot, 'twixt the heaven and the main,
Descry a sail. *Shakespear, Othello*, ii. 1.

2. Accurately finished; nobly laboured.

Thou triumph'st, victor of the *high-wrought* day,
And the pleas'd dame, soft smiling, lead'st away.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 186.

Higre. *s.* See extract.

[*Higre, Eager, Aker.*—The commotion occasionally made in certain rivers by the meeting of the tide and current is known by the foregoing names. *Akyr* of the sea flowynge, impetus maris. (Promptorium Parvulorum.) Taylor the water poet describes the phenomenon on the coast of Lincolnshire,

'—the flood runs there with such great force,
That I imagine it outruns a horse;
And with a head some four foot high that rores,
It on the sodaine swells and beats the shores;—
It hath lesse mercy than beare, wolfe, or tyger,
And in those countries it is called the *hyger*.'
(Taylor in Nares.)

Any sudden inundation of the sea is called an *egor*, at Howden in Yorkshire. (Kennet in Halliwell.) The essential meaning seems a swelling of the waters apparently arising from some internal cause.

'Wel know they the remue (French *remuer*, to stir) if it aryse,
An *aker* it is clept, I understonde,
Whose myght there may no shippe or wynd wyt stonde.
This remue in th' occian of propre kynde,
Wytoute wynde hath his commotioun.
(MS. in Way.)

The term is obviously identical with Bavarian *hidl*, *higl*, applied to a rising of the underground water level which has the effect of flooding cellars and low grounds in the neighbourhood of rivers by soakage from beneath. When this occurs they say that *the Hidl rises*, giving the name of *Hidl-waters* to the floods so produced. (Schmeller.) The only character in common to this phenomenon and the English *higre*, is that both consist in a spontaneous swelling or rising of the water, without the action of river floods in the one case or of wind in the other. It is probable then that the origin may be preserved in North Frisian *hieen*, to rise or swell as water, to raise or make higher (Bendsen), although in the Frisian verb the final *g* is lost, which appears in English *high* and *higre*, and in Dutch *hoog*, high.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Hilárity. *s.* [Lat. *hilaritas*, from *hilaris* = merry.] Merriment; gaiety.

Cheer up the countenance, expel austerity, bring in *hilarity*.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 294.

Averroes restrained his *hilarity*, and made no more thereof than Seneca commendeth, and was allowable in Cato; that is, a sober incalescence and regulated estuation from wine.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Hílary. [Lat. *Hilarius*.] Name of a saint so called; hence the word is a *proper* rather than a *common* term: moreover, being used only in combination with the word *Term*, its construction is *adjectival*, or rather, it is a part of a combination rather than a separate word. *Hilary* term (*terminus sancti Hilarii*) begins on January 23.

Hílding. *s.* [A.S.]

1. Sorry, paltry, cowardly fellow.

If your lordship find him not a *hilding*, hold me no more in your respect.—*Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, iii. 6.

A base slave,
A *hilding* for a livery, a squire's cloth.
Id., Cymbeline, ii. 3.

2. Applied to a female.

Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen wench;
Helen and Hero, *hildings* and harlots.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 4.

This idle toy, this *hilding* scorns my power,
And sets us all at nought. *Rowe, Jane Shore.*

3. Used *adjectivally*.

He was some *hilding* fellow, that had stolen
The horse he rode on.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. i. 1.

Hill. *s.* [A.S.] Elevation of ground less than a mountain.

My sheep are thoughts, which I both guide and serve;
Their pasture is fair *hills* of fruitless love.
Sir P. Sidney.

Jerusalem is seated on two *hills*,
Of height unlike, and turned side to side.
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso.

Hill. *v. a.* Raise as, convert into, a hill; accumulate.

When hoord on hoord, when heap on heap he *hilleth*,
What doeth he else but build himself his ruine?
Sylvester, Du Bartas, 605—2. (Ord MS.)

Those mountains
Hill'd with snow. *Carew, Poems*, p. 145.

Ye shall enquyre yf there be ony house in the warde, that is *hylled* with ony other thyng than tyle, or slat, or lede, for peryl of fire.—*Arnold, Chronicle*, sign. F. 5 b.

Hílling. *verbal abs.* Covering; accumulation.

Cease then, all you that aim at the *hilling* up of fatal gold, and employ your hours in a more noble traffick.—*Hewit, Sermons*, p. 41.

Hillock. *s.* Little hill.

Yet weigh this, alas! great is not great to the greater: what, judge you, doth a *hillock* show by the lofty Olympus?—*Sir P. Sidney.*

This mountain, and a few neighbouring *hillocks* that lie scattered about the bottom of it, is the whole circuit of these dominions.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Hílly. *adj.*

1. Consisting of hills.

Towards the *hilly* corners of Druina remain yet her very Aborigines, thrust amongst an assembly of mountains.—*Howell.*

Climbing to a *hilly* steep,
He views his herds in vales afar. *Dryden.*

Lo! how the Norick plains
Rise *hilly*, with large piles of slaughter'd knights.
J. Philips.

Hilly countries afford the most entertaining prospects, though a man would chuse to travel through a plain one.—*Addison.*

2. Like a hill; lofty.

Better to have liv'd
Poor and obscure, and never seal'd the top
Of *hilly* empire, than to die with fear
To be thrown headlong down almost as soon
As we have reach'd it.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Prophetess.

Hilt. *s.* [A.S.] Handle of anything, particularly of a sword.

Now sits expectation in the air,
And hides a sword from *hilt* unto the point,
With crowns imperial; crowns, and coronets.
Shakespear, Henry V. ii. chorus.

Take thou the *hilt*,
And when my face is cover'd, as 'tis now,
Guide thou the sword. *Id., Julius Cæsar*, v. 3.

Him. See He and Self.

Hin. *s.* [Hebrew.] Jewish measure so called, containing about ten pints.

With the one lamb a tenth deal of flour, mingled with the fourth part of an *hin* of beaten oil.—*Exodus*, xxix. 40.

Hinch-pinch, or **Hinchy-pinchy.** *s.* Game so called.

Your puffe, your cross-puffe, your expuffe, your inpuffe upon the face of a tender infant . . . are fitting complements for *hynch-pynch* and laugh not, coal under a candlestick, friar Rush, and twopenny hoe.—*Declaration of Popish Imposture*: 1603. (Nares by H. & W.)

Hind. *adj.* See Hindmost.

Bringing its tail to its head, it bends its back so far till its head comes to touch its *hind* part, and so with its armour gathers itself into a ball.—*Ray.*

The stag
Hears his own feet, and thinks they sound like more,
And fears his *hind* legs will o'ertake his fore.
Pope.

Hind. *s.* [A.S. *hinde.*] Female of red deer.

How he slew, with glancing dart amiss,
A gentle *hind*, the which the lovely boy
Did love as life. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Canst thou mark when the *hinds* do calve?—*Job*, xxix. 1.

Nor Hercules more lands or labours knew,
Not though the brazen-footed *hind* he slew.
Dryden.

Hind. *s.* [A.S. *hine*, *hina*, from *higne*; *hige*, *hiwa.*] Labouring man attached to a household.

A couple of Ford's knaves, his *hinds* were called forth by their mistress, to carry me in the name of foul clothes, to Datchet-lane.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

The Dutch, who came like greedy *hinds* before,
To reap the harvest their ripe ears did yield,
Now look like those, when rolling thunders roar,
And sheets of lightning blast the standing field.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cxii.

He said, and cloth'd himself in coarse array,
A labouring *hind* in shew.
Id., Palamon and Arcite, i. 572.

When Prince George of Denmark visited the stately mansion of Petworth in wet weather, he was six hours in going nine miles: and it was necessary that a body of sturdy *hinds* should be on each side of his coach, in order to prop it.—*Macaulay, History of England*, vol. i. ch. iii.

Hindberry. *s.* [A.S. *hindberian*; German, *himbeere.*] Raspberry.

Adelung suggests the derivation of *hindberry* from the Latin Idæus, by a change that is quite consistent with analogy, viz. prefixing an *h* to the initial vowel, and an *n* before *d.*—*Dr. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants.*

Hinder. *v. a.* [A.S. *hindrian.*] Obstruct; stop; let; impede.

Hinder me not, seeing the Lord hath prospered my way: send me away that I may go to my master.—*Genesis*, xxiv. 56.

The whole world shined with clear light, and none were *hindered* in their labour.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, xvii. 20.

If the alms were *hindered* only by entreaty, the hinderer is not tied to restitution, because entreaty took not liberty away from the giver.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

Solitude damps thought and wit; too much company dissipates and *hinders* it from fixing.—*Sir W. Temple.*

What *hinders* younger brothers, being fathers of families, from having the same right?—*Locke.*

Hinder. *v. n.* Raise hindrances; cause impediment.

This objection *hinders* not but that the heroick action of some commander, enterprised for the Christian cause, and executed happily, may be written.—*Dryden.*

Hinder. *adj.* See Hindmost.

Bears, fighting with any man, stand upon their *hinder* feet, and so this did, being ready to give me a shrewd embracement.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

As the *hinder* feet of the horse stuck to the mountain, while the body reared up in the air, the poet with great difficulty kept himself from sliding off his back.—*Addison.*

The hare was no sooner on shore, than it seated itself on its *hinder* legs, and listened to the sound of the pursuers.—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

Hinderance. *s.* Impediment; let; stop; obstruction.

False opinions, touching the will of God to have things done, are wont to bring forth mighty and violent practices against the *hinderances* of them, and those practices new opinions more pernicious than the first; yea most extremely sometimes opposite to the first.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

There must be in every Christian church the same, except mere impossibility of so having it be the *hinderance.*—*Ibid.*

What *hinderance* have they been to the knowledge of what is well done?—*Dryden.*

Have we not plighted each our holy oath,
That one should be the common good of both;
One soul should both inspire, and neither prove
His fellow's *hind'rance* in pursuit of love?
Id., Palamon and Arcite, i. 201.

He must conquer all these difficulties, and remove all these *hinderances* out of the way that leads to justice.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Hinderer. *s.* One who, or that which, hinders or obstructs.

A coadjutor commonly proves an *hinderer*; and by his envious clashing, doth often dig his partner's grave.—*Fuller, Holy State*, p. 273.

Brakes, great *hinderers* of all plowing, grow.
May.

Hindering. *part. adj.* Obstructive.

You minimus of *hindering* knot-grass made.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.

Hinderling. *s.* Paltry, worthless, degenerate animal.

From this root [*hind*] comes the Anglo-Saxon hinderling, properly one who comes far behind his ancestors, 'familiæ suæ opprobrium.' In Legibus Edw. Confess. c. 35, 'Occidentales Saxonici habent in proverbio summi despectus *hinderling*, i. e. omni honestate dejecta et recedens imago;' the scandal of his family.—*Collander, Two Ancient Scottish Poems*, p. 56.

Hindermost. *adj.* Hindmost; last; in the rear.

He put the handmaids and their children foremost, and Leah and her children after, and Rachel and Joseph *hindermost.*—*Genesis*, xxxiii. 2.

Hindhead. *s.* Back part of the head.

He said, then rais'd the stick and laid it hard
On the bald *hind-head* of the routed bard.
Battle of the Bards, p. 13.

Hindheal. *s.* [A.S. *hind-hele.*] Plant so called, of the genus Chenopodium (Botys).

Hind-hele, from its curving the hind [is] probably the same as Elaphoscum, which deer were supposed to eat when stung with serpents.—*Dr. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants.*

Hindmost. *adj.* Last; lag; that which comes in the rear.

He met thee by the way, and smote the *hindmost* of thee, even all that were feeble behind thee.—*Deuteronomy*, xxv. 18.

Like to an enter'd tide, they all rush by,
And leave you *hindmost.*
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.

Let him retire, betwixt two ages cast,
The first of this, and *hindmost* of the last,
A losing gamester. *Dryden.*

'The race by vigour, not by vaunts is won;
So take the *hindmost*, hell!'—he said, and run.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 59.

Hinge. *s.* [from root of *hang.*]

1. Joints upon which a gate or door turns.

Then from the *hinge* their strokes the gates divorce,
And where the way they cannot find, they force.
Sir J. Denham, Destruction of Troy.

2. Cardinal points of the world, East, West, North, and South.

Nor slept the winds
Within their stony caves, but rush'd abroad
From the four *hinges* of the world.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 413.

If when the moon is in the *hinge* at East,
The birth breaks forward from its native rest;
Full eighty years, if you two years abate,
This station gives.
Creech, Translation of Manilius.

3. Governing rule or principle.

The other *hinge* of punishment might turn upon a law, whereby all men, who did not marry by the age of five and twenty, should pay the third part of their revenue.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Be off the hinges. Be in a state of irregularity and disorder.

The man's spirit is out of order and *off the hinges*; and till that be put into its right frame, he will be perpetually disquieted.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Methinks we stand on ruins, Nature shakes
About us, and this universal frame
So loose, that it but wants another push
To leap *from off its hinges.* *Dryden.*

Hinge. *v. a.*

1. Furnish with hinges.
2. Bend as an hinge.

Be thou a flatterer now, and *hinge* thy knee;
And let his very breath, whom thou'lt observe,
Blow off thy cap.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

Hinge. *v. n.* Turn as upon a hinge; hang: (as, 'The settlement of the matter *hinges* upon this point').

Cicero and Cato might have bandied opposite analogies for ever: it rested with each of them to prove by just induction, or at least to render probable, that the case resembled the one set of analogous cases and not the other, in the circumstances on which the disputed question reall*y hinged.*—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, p. 361.

Hinny. *v. n.* [Lat. *hinnio.*] Neigh.

He neigheth and *hinnieth*; all is but *hinnying* sophistry.—*B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair.*

Hint. *v. a.* [Danish, *ymte* = whisper.] Suggest by a slight mention or remote allusion; mention imperfectly.

For examples out of other histories to *hint* a few of them.—*South, Sermons*, i. 289.

Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike,
Just *hint* a fault, and hesitate dislike.
Pope, Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot.

Hint at. Allude to; touch slightly upon.

Speaking of Augustus's actions, he still remembers that agriculture ought to be some way *hinted at* throughout the whole poem.—*Addison.*

Hint. *s.*

1. Faint notice given to the mind; remote allusion; distant insinuation.

Let him strictly observe the first stirrings and intimations, the first *hints* and whispers of good and evil that pass in his heart.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Suggestion; intimation.

Upon this *hint* I spake;
She lov'd me for the dangers I had pass'd.
Shakespear, Othello, i. 3.

Actions are so full of circumstances, that, as men observe some parts more than others, they take different *hints*, and put different interpretations on them.—*Addison.*

Hip. *s.* [A.S. *hipe*; Dutch, *heupe*; German, *hüfte.*]

1. Joint of the thigh.

How now, which of your *hips* has the most profound sciatica?—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, i. 2.

Hippocrates affirmeth of the Scythians, that, using continual riding, they were generally molested with sciatica, or *hip* gout.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

2. Haunch; flesh of the thigh.

So shepherds use
To set the same mark on the *hip*
Both of their sound and rotten sheep.
Butler, Hudibras

Against a stump his tusk the monster grinds,
And ranch'd his *hip* with one continu'd wound.
Dryden.

Have on the hip. Have an advantage over another.

If this poor brach of Venice, whom I trash
For his quick hunting, stand the putting on,
I'll *have* our Michael Cassio *on the hip.*
Shakespear, Othello, ii. 1.

Hip and thigh.

He smote them *hip and thigh* with a great slaughter.—*Judges*, xv. 8.

Samson *hip and thigh*, pell-mell, haply with his leg and foot only, slew the Philistines with a great slaughter.—*Bishop Richardson, On the Old Testament*, p. 66.

Hip. *s.* In *Architecture.* See extract.

Hip, croupe, French [is] the external angle formed by the meeting of two sloping sides or skirts of a roof, which have their wall-plates running in different directions, . . . the pieces of timber in these angles are called *hip-rafters*, and the tiles with which they are covered are called *hip-tiles*. . . . *Hip-knob* [is] a pinnacle, or some other similar ornament, placed on the top of the *hips* of a roof, or on the point of a gable.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Hip. *s.* [A.S. *heopa*, *hiop*; Danish, *hybe.*] Fruit of the briar or the dogrose.

Eating *hips* and drinking watery foam.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.

Hip. *v. a.* Sprain or shoot the hip.

His horse was *hipp'd.*
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

Hip. *interj.* Exclamation, or calling to one.

Hip-hop. Cant word formed by the reduplication of *hop.*

Your different tastes divide our poet's cares;
One foot the sock, t'other the buskin wears:
Thus while he strives to please, he's forc'd to do't
Like Volscius, *hip-hop* in a single boot. *Congreve.*

Hipped. *adj.* Melancholy.

Or to some coffee-house I stray
For news, the manna of a day;
And from the *hipp'd* discourses gather,
That politicks go by the weather.
Green, Spleen, 168.

Hippish. *adj.* [corruption of *hypochondriac.*] Somewhat hypochondriac.

I fancy you are a little *hippish*; and I hope you fright yourself without any reason.—*Graves, Spiritual Quixote*, b. ix. ch. xii.

They went to the Ridotto ('tis a place
To which I mean to go myself to-morrow,
Just to divert my thoughts a little space,
Because I'm rather *hippish*, and may borrow

Some spirits, guessing at what kind of face
May lurk beneath each mask; and as my sorrow
Slackens its pace sometimes, I'll make, or find,
Something shall leave it half an hour behind.
Byron, Beppo, lxiv.

Hippocamp. *s.* [Gr. ἱππόκαμπος.] Sea-horse; fish so called.

Jove's bright lamps
Guiding from rocks her chariot's *hippocamps*.
Sir T. Browne.

Hippocentaur. *s.* [Gr. ἱπποκένταυρος.] Fabulous monster, half horse and half man.

How are poetical fictions, how are *hippocentaurs* and chimeras to be imaged, which are things quite out of nature, and whereof we can have no notion? —*Dryden.*

Hippocrass. *s.* [Fr. *hypocras*; from Lat. *vinum Hippocratis* = wine of Hippocrates, the famous Greek physician so called.] Medicated wine so called.

Sack and the well-spic'd *hippocras*, the wine,
Wassail the bowl, with ancient ribbons fine. *King.*

Hippodame. *s.* ? Hippopotamus.

Infernal hags, centaurs, fiends, *hippodames*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 9, 50.

That his swift charet might have passage wyde,
Which foure great *hippodames* did draw, in temewise tyde. *Ibid.*, iii. 11, 40.

Hippodrome. *s.* [Gr. ἵππος = horse + δρόμος = course.] Course for chariot and horse races, or exercises.

Within the *hippodrome* many of the cavalry used to ride.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Greater Asia*, p. 162.

Stukely supposes these two banks to have formed the ground for a British *hippodrome*, or horse-race. —*T. Warton, History of the Parish of Kiddington*, p. 70.

Travellers still trace the walls of the baths, a theatre, and a *hippodrome*, while the wide space covered by ruins and the number of Corinthian columns prove the magnificence and taste of the founder.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, xiii.

Hippogriff. *s.* [Gr. ἵππος + γρύψ; Fr. *hippogriffe*.] Winged horse; being imagined by Ariosto.

He caught him up, and without wing
Of *hippogriff* bore through the air sublime.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 541.

A centaur, *hippogryph*, and a flying dragon, are things that were never seen.—*Fleetwood, Essay on Miracles*, p. 185.

In truth, much of Bacon's life was passed in a visionary world, amidst things as strange as any that are described in the Arabian Tales, . . . amidst buildings more sumptuous than the palace of Aladdin, fountains more wonderful than the golden water of Parizade, conveyances more rapid than the *hippogryph* of Ruggiero, arms more formidable than the lance of Astolfo, remedies more efficacious than the balsam of Fierabras. Yet in his magnificent day-dreams there was nothing wild, nothing but what sober reason sanctioned.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Lord Bacon.*

Wo the day when they mounted thee, a peaceable pedestrian, on that wild *hippogryff* of a democracy; which, spurning the firm earth, nay lashing at the very stars, no yet known Astolpho could have ridden!—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. i. b. iv. ch. iv.

God is as much a general term to the Christian or the Jew as to the Polytheist; and dragon, *hippogriff*, chimera, mermaid, ghost, are as much so as if real objects existed, corresponding to those names.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, b. i. ch. vii. § 1.

Hippopótamus. *s.* [Gr. ἵππος = horse + πόταμος = river.] Animal so called.

The same river Nilus bringeth forth another beast called *hippotamus*, i. e. a river horse. — *Holland, Translation of Pliny*, b. viii. ch. xxv. (Rich.)

Linnæus, though professing to give the synonyms of his predecessors, has been frequently careless and unjust towards Gesner; his mention of several quadrupeds (the only part of the latter's work at which I have looked) having been unnoticed in the Systema Naturæ. We do not find, however, that Gesner had made very considerable additions to the number of species known to the ancients; and it cannot be reckoned a proof of his acuteness in zoology, that he placed the *hippopotamus* among aquatic animals, and the bat among birds.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, viii. 25.

Hípshot. *adj.*

1. Sprained or dislocated in the hip.

Why do you go nodding and waggling so like a fool, as if you were *hip-shot*? says the goose to the gosling.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Lame; awkward.

The field this *hip-shot* grammarian cannot set into right frame of construction, neither here in the similitude, nor in the following reddition thereof.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

Hípwort. *s.* Native plant so called; Cotyledon umbilicus.

Hipwort, from the resemblance of the leaf to the Acetabulum or hip-socket, whence its former name of Herba coxendicum, or herb of the hips.—*Dr. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants.*

Hire. *v. a.* [A.S. *hyran*.]

1. Procure anything for temporary use at a certain price; engage anyone to temporary service for wages.

They . . . weigh silver in the balance, and *hire* a goldsmith, and he maketh it a god.—*Isaiah*, xlvi. 6.

I cannot strike at wretched kerns, whose arms
Are *hir'd* to bear their staves.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 7.

His sordid avarice rakes
In excrements, and *hires* the jakes.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

2. Bribe.

Thymœtes first, 'tis doubtful whether *hir'd*,
Or so the Trojan destiny requir'd,
Mov'd that the ramparts might be broken down.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 42.

3. Let; set for a time at a certain price.

They that were full, *hired* out themselves for bread; and they that were hungry, ceased. — 1 *Samuel*, ii. 5.

Hire. *s.* Reward or recompence paid for the use of anything; wages paid for service.

Great thanks and goodly meed to that good sire,
He, thence departing, gave for his pains' *hire*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Though little was their *hire*, and light their gain,
Yet somewhat to their share he threw. *Dryden.*

All arts and artists Theseus could command,
Who sold for *hire*, or wrought for better fame.
Id., Palamon and Arcite, ii. 453.

He served probably for nothing but his *hire*: yet he displayed as much zeal in his commission, as if he had been instigated by private enmity.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. lvi.

Híreless. *adj.* Destitute, deprived of, wanting hire; not rewarded; not recompensed; not expecting hire.

Your misbelief my *hireless* value scorns.
Sir W. Davenant, Gondibert, i. 3.

Poetry,
Oh *hireless* science and of all alone
The liberal; meanly the rest each state
In pension treats; but this depends on none.
Ibid., ii. 5.

Híreling. *s.*

1. One who serves for wages.

The *hireling* longs to see the shades descend,
That with the tedious day his toil might end,
And he his pay receive.
Sandys, Paraphrase of the Book of Job.

In the framing of Hiero's ship there were three hundred carpenters employed for a year, besides many other *hirelings* for carriages.—*Wilkins, Dædalus.*

2. Mercenary; prostitute (the present use being generally in a bad or disparaging sense).

Now she shades thy evening walk with bays,
No *hireling* she, no prostitute to praise. *Pope.*

Used *adjectivally*.

Then trumpets, torches, and a tedious crew
Of *hireling* mourners for his funeral due. *Dryden.*

The mercenary aid on which you rely irritates to an incurable resentment the minds of your enemies, whom you overrun with the sordid sons of rapine and of plunder, devoting them and their possessions to the rapacity of *hireling* cruelty!—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen during the Reign of George III., Lord Chatham.*

Hirsúte. *adj.* [Lat. *hirsutus*.]

1. Rough; rugged; shaggy.

There are bulbous, fibrous, and *hirsute* roots: the *hirsute* is a middle sort, between the bulbous and fibrous; that besides the putting forth sap upwards and downwards, putteth forth in round.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

An *hirsute* beggar's brat, that lately fed on scraps. —*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, to the reader.

Their bodies, that are affected with this universal melancholy, are most part black;—*hirsute* they are and lean.—*Ibid.*, p. 201.

2. Of coarse manners; of rough behaviour.

He looked elderly, and was cynical and *hirsute* in his behaviour.—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 109.

Hirsúteness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Hirsute; hairiness.

Leanness, *hirsuteness*, broad veins, much hair on the brows, &c., shew melancholy.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 58.

His. See He.

Híspid. *adj.* [Lat. *hispidus*.] Rough.

John of the wilderness? the hairy child?
The *hispid* Thisbite? or what Satyr wild?
More, Verse prefixed to Hall's Poems, 1646.

Hiss. *v. n.*

1. Utter a noise like that of a serpent and some other animals.

And in the height of this bath, when I was more than half stew'd in grease, like a Dutch dish, to be thrown into the Thames, and cool'd, glowing hot, in that surge, like a horse-shoe; think of that,—*hissing* hot,—think of that, master Brook. — *Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

The merchants shall *hiss* at thee.—*Ezekiel*, xxvii. 36.

See the furies arise:
See the snakes that they rear,
How they *hiss* in their hair.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast.

Against the steed he threw
His forceful spear, which, *hissing* as it flew,
Pierc'd through the yielding planks.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, ii. 64.

2. Express disapprobation by so doing; condemn at a public exhibition.

Men shall pursue with merited disgrace;
Hiss, clap their hands, and from his country chase.
Sandys, Paraphrase of the Book of Job.

Hiss. *v. a.* Condemn by hissing; explode.

Every one will *hiss* him out to his disgrace.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxii. 1.

Thy mother plays, and I
Play too; but so disgrac'd a part, whose issue
Will *hiss* me to my grave.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

What's the newest grief?—
That of an hour's age doth *hiss* the speaker,
Each minute teems a new one. *Id., Macbeth*, iv. 3.

She would so shamefully fail in the last act, that instead of a plaudite, she would deserve to be *hissed* off the stage.—*Dr. H. More.*

I have seen many successions of men, who have shot themselves into the world, some bolting out upon the stage with vast applause, and others *hissed* off, and quitting it with disgrace.—*Dryden.*

Will you venture your all upon a cause, which would be *hissed* out of all the courts as ridiculous? —*Collier, On Duelling.*

'Is it true?' 'Quite true; not the slightest doubt. Saw him myself. Not at all *hissed*; certainly not hooted. Perhaps a little *hissed*. One fellow really cheered him. Saw him myself.' — *Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, b. i. ch. v.

Hiss. *s.*

1. Sound of a serpent, and of some other animals.

He would have spoke,
But *hiss* for *hiss* return'd with forked tongue
To forked tongue. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 517.

2. Censure; expression of contempt used in theatres.

He heard
On all sides, from innumerable tongues,
A dismal universal *hiss*, the sound
Of publick scorn! *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 506.

Fierce champion Fortitude, that knows no fears
Of *hisses*, blows, or want, or loss of ears.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 47.

Híssing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who, or that which, hisses.

1. Noise of a serpent, and of some other animals.

Being scared with beasts that passed by, and *hissing* of serpents, they died for fear.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, xvii. 9.

2. Object of hisses or disgrace.

To make their land desolate, and a perpetual *hissing*; every one that passeth thereby shall be astonished, and wag his head.—*Jeremiah*, xviii. 16.

Hist. *interj.* [*whist*.] Silence.

Hist, hist, says another that stood by, away, doctor; for here's a whole pack of dismals coming.—*Swift.*

Histólogy. *s.* [Gr. ἱστον = spindle, tissue + λόγος = word, principle.] In *Anatomy*. Doctrine of the tissues in animal and vegetable organisms.

Histology [is a] term for the doctrine or science of the minute or ultimate structure and composition of the different structures of organized bodies.—*Mayne, Expository Lexicon of Terms ancient and modern of General Medical Science.*

Histológical. *adj.* Relating to histology.

In the development of the skull of osseous fishes it is found, however, that, whilst the central or basilar, the neurapophysial, and the parapophysial elements of the cranial vertebræ are developed out of a pre-existing cartilaginous basis, the modified spinous elements, with the exception of that of the occipital vertebra, are formed by the deposition of the calcareous salts in the epicranial membrane and Dr. Reichert, apparently not remembering that the cartilaginous, or intermediate *histological*

change between the primitive membranous and ultimate osseous stage has been as little recognised in the developement of the epicranial bones of man, would reject the parietal and frontal bones from the system of the endo-skeleton.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. vi.

In the hydra, where complete transposition of functions is possible, the *histological* differentiation that has been established, is extremely slight, or even inappreciable.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology.*

In the *histological* development of the higher plants we find confirmation.—*Ibid.*

The change from the outside of the lips to their inside, introduces us to a new series of interesting and instructive facts, joining on to those with which the last chapter closed. They concern the differentiations of those coats of the alimentary canal, which, as we have seen, are physiologically outer, though physically inner. These coats are greatly modified at different parts; and their modifications vary greatly in different animals. In the lower types, where they compose a simple tube, running from end to end of the body, they are almost uniform in their *histological* characters; but on ascending from these types, we find them presenting an increasing variety of minute structures between their two ends. The argument will be adequately enforced if we limit ourselves to the leading modifications they display in some of the higher animals.—*Ibid.*

Histórian. *s.* Writer of history.

What thanks sufficient, or what recompence
Equal, have I to render thee, divine
Historian! *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 5.

Our country, which has produced writers of the first figure in every other kind of work, has been very barren in good *historians.—Addison.*

Not added years on years my task would close,
The long *historian* of my country's woes. *Pope.*

Históric. *adj.*

1. Containing or giving an account of facts and events.

Here rising bold, the patriot's honest face;
There warriors frowning in *historick* brass. *Pope.*

2. Suitable or pertaining to history or narrative.

With equal justice and *historick* care,
Their laws, their toils, their arms with his compare.
Prior.

It likewise may be thought, that the public events which have been thus unfavourably represented are capable of being read in a very different sense; of teaching, namely, this *historic* lesson, that the two forces of religion and nationality were then so intimately blended together, that the range of the variations between the Roman and the reformed systems, large as it was, was not able to sever them.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. vii.

Históric. *adj.* Historic.

Because the beginning seemeth abrupt, it needs that you know the occasion of these several adventures; for the method of a poet *historical* is not such as of an historiographer.—*Spenser.*

In an *historical* relation we use terms that are most proper and best known.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Históricallу. *adv.* In the manner of history; by way of narration.

The gospels, which are weekly read, do all *historically* declare something which our Lord Jesus Christ himself either spoke, did, or suffered in his own person.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Histórier. *s.* Historian. *Rare.*

Huntingdoniensis, doctor Poynet's *historier*, reporteth of priests' marriages.—*Martin, On the Marriage of Priests*, M. ii.: 1554.

Historiétte. *s.* [Fr.] Little history.

Nobody had a chance against him; he answered all your questions before you asked them; contradicted everybody with the intrepidity of a Rigby; annihilated your anecdotes by *historiettes* infinitely more piquant; and if anybody chanced to make a joke which he could not excel, declared immediately it was a Joe Miller.—*B. Disraeli the younger, Coningsby.*

Históгify. *v. a.* Relate, record in history; reduce to a history.

O muse, *historify*,
Her praise, whose praise to learn your skill hath framed me. *Sir P. Sidney.*

The third age they term historicon; that is, such wherein matters have been more truly *historified*, and therefore may be believed.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Though in some points of doctrine, and perhaps of discipline, I am diffident of lending a perfect assent to that church which you have so worthily *historified*, yet may the ill time never come to me, when with a chilled heart or a portion of irreverent sentiment, I shall enter her beautiful and time-hallowed edifices.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, The Tombs in the Abbey.*

Historiógrapher. *s.* [Gr. γράφω = write.] Writer of history.

The method of a poet historical is not such as of an *historiographer.—Spenser.*

What poor ideas must strangers conceive of persons famous among us, should they form their notions of them from the writings of those our *historiographers?—Addison.*

I put the journals into a strong box, after the manner of the *historiographers* of some eastern monarchs.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Inspire my spirit, Spirit of Defoe. . . .
In such a place
Who could expose thy face,
Historiographer of deathless Crusoe!
Lamb, Pindaric Ode to the Treadmill.

Far, far exceeding the bonhommie of Macheath, the Duke could not resist remembering, that had it been his fortune to have lived in the land in which his *historiographer* will soon be wandering, in short, to have been a pacha instead of a peer, he might have married all three.—*B. Disraeli the younger, The Young Duke.*

He now, having determined to apply himself vigorously to the discharge of the duties which belonged to him as *historiographer* of France, came to see the great events which it was his office to record.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xix.

Historize. *v. a.* Treat as history.

That rare and renowned knight (Rawleigh), whose fame shall contend in longevity with this island itself, yea, with that great world which he *historiseth* so gallantly.—*Howell*, b. ii. 63. (Ord MS.)

Historize. *v. n.* Think, muse, or write, as an historian; invest one's self with, or affect, the character of an historian.

While Druyd-like, conversing thus with trees,
Under their blooming shade I *historize.*
Howell, Vocall Forrest. (Ord MS.)

Hístory. *s.* [Gr. ἱστορία; Lat. *historia*; Fr. *histoire.*]

1. Narration of events and facts delivered with dignity.

Justly Cæsar scorns the poet's lays;
It is to *history* he trusts for praise. *Pope.*

2. Narration; relation.

What histories of toil could I declare?
But still long-weary'd nature wants repair. *Pope.*

3. The knowledge of facts and events.

History, so far as it relates to the affairs of the Bible, is necessary to divines.—*Watts.*

Used *adjectivally.*

His works resemble a large *history* piece, where even the less important figures have some convenient place.—*Pope.*

Histriónic. *adj.* [Lat. *histrionicus*, from *histrio* = player, actor.] Befitting the stage; suitable to a player; becoming a buffoon; theatrical.

In consequence of his love and his knowledge of the *histrionic* art, he taught the choristers over which he presided to act plays.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 285.

We smile, perforce, when *histrionic* scenes
Ape the swoln dialogue of kings and queens,
When 'Chrononhotonthologos must die,'
And Arthur struts in mimic majesty.
Byron, Hints from Horace.

Histriónical. *adj.* Histrionic: (this latter being the *commoner* term).

A *histrionical* contempt
Of what a man fears most.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady.

Histrionical gestures, representing unto us Apollo's solemnities in his temple at Delos.—*Peter Smart, Sermon at Durham*, p. 24: 1628.

Though the world be *histrionical*, and most men live ironically, yet be thou what thou singly art, and personate only thyself.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, iii. 20.

Such naked and forlorn Quakers act a part much more cunning, false, and *histrionical*, than those that least affect such pitiful simplicities.—*Bishop Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 164.

Histriónically. *adv.* In a histrionic manner.

He [the Christian] is so deeply sensible of the real evil that is in sin itself, that he cannot be contented to have it only *histrionically* triumphed over.—*Cudworth, Sermons*, p. 79. (Ord MS.)

Hístrionism. *s.* Theatrical or feigned representation. *Rare.*

When personations shall cease, and *histrionism* of happiness be over; when reality shall rule.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, iii. 24.

Hit. *v. a.* [Swedish, *hitta.*]

1. Strike; touch with a blow.

When I first saw her I was presently stricken; and I, like a foolish child, that when any thing *hits* him will strike himself again upon it, would needs look again, as though I would persuade mine eyes that they were deceived.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

His conscience shall *hit* him in the teeth, and tell him his sin and folly.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Touch the mark, as opposed to *miss.*

Is he a god that ever flies the light?
Or naked he, disguis'd in all untruth?
If he be blind, how *hitteth* he so right?
Sir P. Sidney.

So hard it is to tremble, and not to err, and to *hit* the mark with a shaking hand.—*South, Sermons.*

Were I but twenty-one,
Your father's image is so *hit* in you,
His very air, that I should call you brother,
As I did him. *Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, v. 1.

Search every comment that your care can find,
Some here, some there, may *hit* the poet's mind.
Roscommon.

Birds learning tunes, and their endeavours to *hit* the notes right, put it past doubt that they have perception, and retain ideas, and use them for patterns.—*Locke.*

Here's an opportunity to shew how great a bungler my author is in *hitting* features.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

3. Suit; be conformable to.

Hail, divinest melancholy!
Whose saintly visage is too bright
To *hit* the sense of human sight.
Milton, Il Penseroso, 12.

4. Strike; catch by the right bait; touch properly.

There you *hit* him: St. Dominick loves charity exceedingly; that argument never fails with him.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

Hit off. Strike out; fix or determine luckily.

What prince soever can *hit off* this great secret need know no more either for his own safety, or that of the people he governs.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Hit out. Perform by good luck.

Having the sound of ancient poets ringing in his ears, he mought needs in singing *hit out* some of their tunes.—*Spenser.*

Hit. *v. n.*

1. Clash; collide.

If bodies be extension alone, how can they move and *hit* one against another; or what can make distinct surfaces in an uniform extension?—*Locke.*

Bones, teeth, and shells being sustained in the water with metallick corpuscles, and the said corpuscles meeting with and *hitting* upon those bodies, become conjoined with them.—*Woodward.*

2. Chance luckily; succeed by accident; not to miss.

Oft expectation fails, and most oft there
Where most it promises; and oft it *hits*
Where hope is coldest, and despair most sits.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, ii. 1.

3. Succeed, as opposed to *miscarry.*

The experiment of binding of thoughts would be diversified, and you are to note whether it *hits* for the most part.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

But thou bring'st valour too and wit,
Two things that seldom fail to *hit.*
Butler, Hudibras.

This may *hit*, 'tis more than barely possible.
Dryden.

All human race would fain be wits,
And millions miss for one that *hits.*
Swift, On Poetry.

4. Light on.

There is a kind of conveying of effectual and imprinting passages amongst compliments, which is of singular use, if a man can *hit* upon it.—*Bacon.*

There's but a true and a false prediction in any telling of fortune; and a man that never *hits* on the right side, cannot be called a bad guesser, but must miss out of design.—*Bentley.*

5. Agree; suit.

Pray you, let us *hit* together.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.

The number so exactly *hits.—Waterland, Scripture Vindicated*, iii. 6.

Hit. *s.*

1. Stroke.

The king hath laid, that in a dozen passes between you and him, he shall not exceed you three *hits.—Shakespear, Hamlet*, v. 2.

So he the famed Cilician fencer praised,
And at each *hit* with wonder seemed amazed.
Dryden.

2. Chance; fortuitous event.

If the rule we judge by be uncertain, it is odds but we shall judge wrong; and if we should judge right, yet it is not properly skill, but chance; not a true judgement, but a lucky *hit.—South, Sermons.*

But with more lucky *hit* than those
That use to make the stars depose.
Butler, Hudibras.

3. Lucky chance.

Have all his ventures fail'd? What, not one *hit?*
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

These *hits* of words a true poet often finds, without seeking.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

If at first he minds his *hits*,
And drinks champaigne among the wits,
Five deep he toasts the tow'ring lasses. *Prior.*

What! This may prove a good *hit*—but such a vulgar family.—*O'Keefe, Fontainebleau*, ii. 3.

If the quality of being natural without being obvious is a pretty correct description of felicitous expression, or what is called fine writing, it is a yet more accurate representation of fine passages, or felicitous *hits* in speaking.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Lord Chatham.*

Suppose that the observer makes the luckiest *hit* which could be given by any conceivable combination of chances.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, vi. vii. § 4.

Hitch. *v. n.*

1. Become entangled or hooked together.

But if this will not do, we are told, that there was an infinite innumerable company of little bodies, called atoms, from all eternity, flying and roving about in a void space, which at length *hitched* together and united; by which union and connection they grew at length into this beautiful, curious, and most exact structure of the universe. A conceit fitter for Bedlam than a school, or an academy.—*South, Sermons*, iii. 90.

2. Be caught; fall into; be hooked in.

Whoe'er offends, at some unlucky time
Slides into verse, or *hitches* in a rhyme.
Pope, Imitation of Horace, b. ii. sat. i.

Have you not tried in some instances to palm off a yesterday's pun upon a gentleman, and has it answered? Not but it was new to his hearing, but it did not seem to come new from you. It did not *hitch* in. It was like picking up at a village alehouse a two-days'-old newspaper. You have not seen it before, but you resent the stale thing as an affront.—*Lamb, Last Essays of Elia, Distant Correspondents.*

And then to *hitch* Latimer and Servetus together! To be sure, there was a stake and a fire in each case, but where the rest of the resemblance is I cannot see.—*Coleridge, Table Talk.*

In the act of separation the crab has sometimes been seen to throw itself on its back, working the branchiæ with unusual force, and making the utmost effort to disengage the internal processes. It escapes at the fissure where the tail is connected with the carapace. Sometimes the crab *hitches* one of its claws into some crack or fissure, and from this point of resistance gains more power in emerging and withdrawing itself from between the carapace and tail.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. xiv.

Hitch. *v. a.* Catch or hook up.

Here Short *hitched* up the waistband of his second pair of trousers, turned short round, and was going below, when Snarleyyow smelt at his heels.—*Marryat, Snarleyyow*, vol. i. ch. iii.

Hitch. *s.* Catch; anything that holds; impediment: (as, 'There is a *hitch* in the business;' 'The man has a *hitch* in his gait').

I am credibly informed, that there is still a considerable *hitch* or hobble in your enunciation; and that when you speak fast, you speak unintelligibly. —*Lord Chesterfield.*

I never felt more awkwardly in my life. It was a question whether I had better or not recur to any thing that had passed; we had been friends—we were friends. There had been a sort of a *hitch*—a hiatus, but the fight had set that to rights, and I had been wounded, which was as much as a man of honour could expect, and my friend had not wounded me, which made the affair of reconciliation easier.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. iii. ch. i.

Hitchcock. *s.* Bungler.

Among whom this *hitchcock* missed his rapier.—*Jests of George Peel.* (Nares by H. & W.)

Hither. *adv.* [A.S. *hiðer.*]

1. To this place from some other, as opposed to Thither.

Cæsar, tempted with the fame
Of this sweet island, never conquered,
And envying the Britons blazed name,
O hideous hunger of dominion, *hither* came.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

2. To this end; to this design; to this topic of argument.

Hereupon dependeth whatsoever difference there is between the states of saints in glory; *hither* we refer whatsoever belongeth unto the highest perfection of man, by way of service towards God.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Hither. *adj.* Nearer; towards this part.

After these,
But on the *hither* side, a different sort,
From the high neighbouring hills descended.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 573.

An eternal duration may be shorter or longer upon the *hither* end, namely, that extreme wherein it is finite.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Hither and thither. In different direction; backwards and forwards; here and there.

Victorie is like a travellour, and goeth *hither and thither*, not resting long in a place; and although it be for most part both gotten and kept by courage and discretion, yet oftentimes, when you have most carefully and politiquely disposed of all things, the fortune and chance of warre have therein a great sway.—*Knolles, History of the Turks*, 377, B. (Ord MS.)

Hithermost. *adj.* Nearest on this side.

That which is eternal can be extended to a greater extent at the *hithermost* extreme.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Hitherto. *adv.*

1. To this time; yet.

Hitherto I have only told the reader what ought not to be the subject of a picture or of a poem.—*Dryden.*

2. In any time till now.

More ample spirit than *hitherto* was wont,
Here needs me, whiles the famous ancestries
Of my most dreadful sovereign I recount.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

3. At every time till now.

In this we are not their adversaries, though they in the other *hitherto* have been ours.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

He could not have failed to add the opposition of ill spirits to the good: this alone has *hitherto* been the practice of the moderns—*Dryden.*

To correct them, is a work that has *hitherto* been assumed by the least qualified hands.—*Swift.*

Hitherward. *adv.* This way; towards this place.

Some parcels of their power are forth already,
And only *hitherward.*
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 2.

Hitherwards. *adv.* Same as preceding.

The king himself in person hath set forth,
Or *hitherwards* intended speedily.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iv. 1.

Hive. *s.* [A.S. *hyfe, hiwe, hige* = family, house.]

1. Habitation or artificial receptacle of bees.

So bees with smoke, and doves with noisome stench,
Are from their *hives* and houses driv'n away.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 5.

So wandering bees would perish in the air,
Did not a sound, proportion'd to their ear,
Appease their rage, invite them to the *hive.*
Waller.

Bees have each of them a hole in their *hives*: their honey is their own, and every bee minds her own concerns.—*Addison.*

2. Bees occupying the same.

The commons, like an angry *hive* of bees
That want their leader, scatter up and down.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.

3. Company.

What modern masons call a lodge, was by antiquity called a *hive* of free masons; and therefore, when a dissension happens, the going off is to this day called swarming.—*Swift.*

Hive. *v. a.*

1. Put into hives; harbour.

Mr. Addison of Oxford has been troublesome to me: after his bees, my latter swarm is scarcely worth *hiving.*—*Dryden.*

When bees are fully settled, and the cluster at the biggest, *hive* them.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Contain, as in hives; receive, as to an habitation.

Ambitious now to take excise
Of a more fragrant paradise,
He at Fuscara's sleeve arriv'd,
Where all delicious sweets are *hiv'd.* *Cleaveland.*

Hive. *v. n.* Take shelter together; reside collectively.

He sleeps by day
More than the wild cat, drones *hive* not with me,
Therefore I part with him.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 5.

In summer we wander in a paradisiacal scene, among groves and gardens; but at this season we get into warmer houses, and *hive* together in cities. —*Pope, Letters.*

Hiver. *s.* One who puts bees in hives.

Let the *hiver* drink a cup of good beer, and wash his hands and face therewith.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Hives. *s. pl.* Cutaneous eruption; skin disease so called.

The eruption in this disease consists of vesicles scattered over the body: they are mostly smooth and transparent, lentil-shaped, or irregularly circular, flattened at the top; the fluid, at first pellucid, then whitish, afterwards straw-coloured; and this kind is called the chicken-pox. Sometimes the vesicles are pointed and the fluid clear throughout the disease; and this is termed the swine-pox. In other cases, the vesicles are very large and globular, and the fluid, at first whey-coloured, is afterwards yellow; this form is denominated the *hives.* —*Hooper, Medical Dictionary*, in voce *Varicella*

Hizz. *v. n.* Same as Hiss.

To have a thousand with red burning spits
Come *hizzing* in upon them.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 6.

Hízzing. *s.* Same as Hissing.

Lest, by the sun the organs parch'd and spill'd,
The dismal ghost uncertain *hizzings* yield.
May, Translation of Lucan, b. vi.

Ho. *interj.* Call, or exclamation to give notice of approach, or anything else; command to stop; cease; give over; enough.

The duke of Norfolke was not fullie set forward, when the king cast down his warder, and the heralds cried *ho, ho.—Holinshed.*

Behold, the kinsman of whom Boaz spake came by; unto whom he said, *Ho*, such a one, turn aside, sit down here.—*Ruth*, iv. 1.

Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters.—*Isaiah*, lv. 1.

Ho, ho, come forth and flee from the land of the north.—*Zechariah*, ii. 6.

Ho, swain, what shepherd owns these ragged sheep?
Dryden, Translation of the Eclogues, iii. 1.

Ho. *s.* Stop; bound; limit.

Formerly the word was common in this country. Mr. Malone says, it is yet common in Ireland: as, there is no *ho* with him, i.e. he knows no bounds, he never has enough, he is intemperate. 'Out of all *ho*.' Immodice.—*Littleton, Dictionary*: 1715.

Heer was no *ho* in devout drinkyng.—*Langham's Letters of Queen Elizabeth's Entertainment at Killingworth*: 1575.

He once loved the fair maid of Fresingfield out of all *ho.—Greene, Friar Bacon.*

Hoa. *interj.* Sudden exclamation to give notice of approach or anything else.

Here dwells my father Jew: *hoa*, who's within?
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 6.

When I cried *hoa!*
Like boys unto a muss, kings would start forth,
And cry, Your will.
Id., Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.

Hoáming. *adj.* ? Swelling; surging.

What a sea comes in!
It is a *hoaming* sea. We shall have foul weather.
Dryden, Tempest. (Rich.)

Hoar. *adj.* [A.S. *har.*]

1. White.

The *hoare* waters from his frigot ran,
And the light bubbles daunced all along.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 12, 10.

A people,
Whom Ireland sent from loughs and forrests *hore.*
Fairfax.

2. Gray with age.

It govern'd was, and guided evermore
Through wisdom of a matron grave and *hoar.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Let not his *hoar* head go down to the grave in peace.—1 *Kings*, ii. 6.

Now swarms the populace, a countless throng;
Youth and *hoar* age, and man drives man along.
Pope.

3. Mouldy; musty.

Guyon finds Mammon in a delve
Sunning his threasure *hore.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 7, argument.

A hare, sir, in a lenten pie, that is something stale and *hoar.—Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 4.

Hoar. *s.* Antiquity; hoariness.

His grants are engrafted on the publick law of Europe, covered with the awful *hoar* of innumerable ages.—*Burke.*

Hoar. *v. a.* Make hoary. *Rare.*

Man himself, when age, like frost, has *hoar'd* his hairs, and all his fires are out, can unstirred play with her flames and ray.—*Fellthan*, p. 36. (Ord MS.)

Hoar. *v. n.* Become mouldy or musty.

A hare that is hoar,
Is too much for a score,
When it *hoars* ere it be spent.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 4, song.

Hoar-frost. *s.* Congelations of dew in frosty mornings on the grass.

When the dew was gone up, behold upon the face of the wilderness there lay a small round thing, as small as the *hoar-frost* on the ground.—*Exodus*, xvi. 14.

In Farenheit's thermometer, at thirty-two degrees, the water in the air begins to freeze, which is *hoar-frost.—Arbuthnot.*

Hoard. *s.* [A.S. *hord.*] Store laid up in secret; hidden stock; treasure.

I have a venturous fairy, that *shall* seek
The squirrel's *hoard*, and fetch thee thence new nuts.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iv. 1.

They might have even starved, had it not been for this providential reserve, this *hoard*, that was stowed in the strata underneath, and now seasonably disclosed.—*Woodward.*

Hoard. *v. a.* Lay in hoards; husband privily; store secretly.

You *hoard* not health for your own private use,
But on the public spend the rich produce. *Dryden.*

You will be unsuccessful, if you give out of a great man, who is remarkable for his frugality for the publick, that he squanders away the nation's money; but you may safely relate that he *hoards* it. —*Arbuthnot, Art of Political Lying.*

A superfluous abundance tempts us to forget God, when it is *hoarded* in our treasures, or considered as a safe, independent provision laid up for many years.—*Rogers.*

With *up.*

I have just occasion to complain of them, who because they understand Chaucer, would *hoard* him *up* as misers do their grandam gold, only to look on it themselves, and hinder others from making use of it.—*Dryden.*

The base wretch who *hoards up* all he can,
Is prais'd, and call'd a careful thrifty man. *Id.*

Hoard. *v. n.* Practice hoarding.

He fear'd not once himself to be in need,
Nor car'd to *hoard* for those whom he did breed.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Hoárder. *s.* One who, that which, hoards.

The *horders* of provision were constrained to open their garners, and the prices of grain abated.—*Sir H. Wotton, Panegyric to King Charles I.*

Since commodities will be raised, this alteration will be an advantage to nobody but *hoarders* of money.—*Locke.*

Hoárding. *verbal abs.* Act of one who hoards, especially applied to the habit of secreting money, or treasure: (as opposed to that of putting in a bank, out at interest, or investing).

So great was the difficulty that the practice of *hoarding* was common.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xix.

Hoáred. *part. adj.* Mouldy; musty.

All the bread of their provision was dry and *hoared*, [in the present version, *mouldy.*]—*Joshua*, ix. 5, *Matthew's, Cranmer's, and the Bishops' Translation.*

Hoáriness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Hoary.

1. State of being whitish, or of the colour of old men's hair.

He grows a wolf, his *hoariness* remains,
And the same rage in other members reigns.
Dryden.

2. Mouldiness.

Hoariness, or vinewdness, such as is on bread or meat long kept; or mouldiness from moisture or lack of cleansing.—*Barret, Alvearie.*

Hoarse. *adj.* [A.S. *hás.*] Having the voice rough, as with a cold; having a rough sound.

Come, sit, sit, and a song ... clap into't roundly, without hawking or spitting, or saying we are *hoarse.* —*Shakespear, As you like it*, v. 3.

The raven himself is *hoarse*,
That croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan
Under my battlements. *Id., Macbeth*, i. 5.

He sped his steps along the *hoarse* resounding shore. *Dryden,*
Translation of the First Book of the Iliad.

Hoársely. *adv.* In a hoarse manner; with a rough harsh sound.

Hard at my feet ran down a crystal spring,
Which did the cumbrous pebbles *hoarsely* chide
For standing in the way.
More, Cupid's Conflict: 1647.

The hounds at nearer distance *hoarsely* bay'd;
The hunter close pursu'd the visionary maid.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria.

Hoárseness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Hoarse.

I had a voice in heav'n ere sulph'rous steams
Had damp'd it to a *hoarseness.*
Dryden, King Arthur.

The want of it in the wind-pipe occasions *hoarseness* in the gullet, and difficulty of swallowing.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Hoáry. *adj.* [A.S. *hár.*] White; whitish.

One would think the deep to be *hoary.*—*Job*, xli. 32.

Thus she rested on her arm reclin'd,
The *hoary* willows waving with the wind. *Addison.*

With age.

A comely palmer clad in black attire,
Of ripest years, and hairs all *hoary* grey.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Solyman, marvelling at the courage and majesty of the *hoary* old prince in his so great extremity, dismissed him, and sent him again into the city.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Has then my *hoary* head deserv'd no better?
Rowe.

Then in full age, and *hoary* holiness,
Retire, great preacher, to thy promis'd bliss.
Prior, Solomon.

With frost.

The seasons alter; *hoary* headed frosts
Fall in the fresh lap of the crimson rose.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.

With mould.

There was brought out of the city into the camp very coarse, *hoary*, moulded bread.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Hoax. *v. a.* [A.S. *hucse* = cheat.] Take in, or deceive any one, by a hoax.

M. was *hoaxing* you, surely, about my engraving: 'tis a little sixpenny thing, too like by half, in which the draughtsman has done his best to avoid flattery. —*Lamb, Letter to Barton.*

Hoax. *s.* Imposition; deception.

Thelwall was introduced by them to Lamb, and was welcomed to his circle, in the true catholicism of its spirit, although its master cared nothing for the Roman virtue which Thelwall devotedly cherished, and which Horne Tooke kept in uncertain vibration between a rebellion and a *hoax.*—*Talfourd, Memoir of Lamb.*

He ... would have been scared by so silly a *hoax.* —*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.

Hobbard-de-hoy. *s.* [?] Stripling; lad of an equivocal age; neither man nor boy.

Man's age divided here ye have
By prenticeships from birth to grave.
The first seven years bring up as a childe:
The next to learning, for waxing too wilde:
The next keepe under Sir *Hobbard-de-hoy*:
The next a man, no longer a boy, &c.
Tusser, Four Hundred Points of good Husbandry, p. 57: 1580.

Why! he's a mere *hobbledehoy*, neither a man nor a boy.—*Swift, Polite Conversation.* (Ord MS.)

The only males that are in such families are too insignificant to excite jealousy or spite: they are either the babes and sucklings of the present, or the *hobberdehoys* of the last, year; and what the status of a *hobberdehoy* is, all know and have felt.—*Boner, Forest Creatures, The Wild Boar.*

Hóbble. *v. n.*

1. Walk lamely or awkwardly upon one leg more than the other; hitch; walk with unequal and encumbered steps.

The friar was *hobbling* the same way too.
Dryden.

When I was *hobbling* over the style, after Frederick, there—and thought the dog might be shivered to atoms—I made a determination in my own mind, if he survived, that he, and your daughter —what's your name, young lady? — *Colman the younger, The Poor Gentleman*, v. 3.

You can run, I see.—Why, after a thousand pounds I can *hobble* a bit.—Can you? Then *hobble* to Lucern, in Switzerland, and obtain proof of their union; he denies being married.—*Morton, Secrets worth knowing*, i. 1.

Nothing could escape her little twinkling blood-shot eyes or her acute ear; she could scarcely *hobble* fifty yards, but she kept no servant to assist her, for, like her son, she was avaricious in the extreme. —*Marryat, Snarleyyow*, vol. i. ch. xiv.

2. Move roughly or unevenly. Feet being ascribed to verses, whatever is done with feet is likewise ascribed to them.

While you Pindarick truths rehearse,
She *hobbles* in alternate verse.
Prior, Alma, canto i.

Hóbble. *s.*

1. Uneven awkward gait.

One of his heels is higher than the other, which gives him a *hobble* in his gait.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

2. Difficulty: (as, 'He has got into a *hobble*'). *Colloquial.*

Hóbbler. *s.* [N.Fr. *hobeler.*] Kind of horse-soldier.

For twenty *hobblers* armed, Irishmen so called, because they served on hobbies, he paid six-pence a-piece per diem.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Hóbbling. *part. adj.* Halting; limping.

Some persons continued a kind of *hobbling* march on the broken arches, but fell through.—*Addison.*

Those ancient Romans ... had a custom of reproaching each other in a sort of extempore poetry, or rather tunable *hobbling* verse.—*Dryden, Origin and Progress of Satire.*

Yet whether right or wrong the ancient rules,
It will not do to call our fathers fools!
Though you and I, who eruditely know
To separate the elegant and low,
Can also, when a *hobbling* line appears,
Detect with fingers, in default of ears.
Byron, Hints from Horace.

Hóbbling. *verbal abs.* Act of one who hobbles.

Was he ever able to walk without leading-strings, without being discovered by his *hobbling?*—*Swift.*

Hóbby. *s.* [from Fr. *hobereau.*] Species of falcon so called.

They have such a hovering possession of the Valtoline, as an *hobby* hath over a lark.—*Bacon.*

The people will chop like trouts at an artificial fly and dare like larks under the awe of a painted *hobby.*—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Larks lie dar'd to shun the *hobby's* flight.
Dryden.

Hóbby. *s.* [from N.Fr. *hobin*; Low German, *hoppe.*]

1. Horse.

Hobblers armed, Irishmen so called, because they served on *hobbies.*—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

2. Stick on which boys get astride and ride.

As young children, who are ty'd in
Go-carts, to keep their steps from sliding,
When members knit, and legs grow stronger,
Make use of such machine no longer;
But leap pro libitu, and scout
On horse call'd *hobby*, or without. *Prior.*

3. Favourite object or pursuit of a person.

Of quite another stamp was the then accountant, John Tipp. He neither pretended to high blood, nor, in good truth, cared one fig about the matter. He 'thought an accountant the greatest character in the world, and himself the greatest accountant in it.' Yet John was not without his *hobby.* The fiddle relieved his vacant hours.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, The South-Sea House.*

Every man has his *hobby*, and usually pays dear for it; so did Mynheer Krause.—*Marryat, Snarleyyow.*

Hóbby-horse. *s.*

1. Stick on which boys get astride and ride.

Those grave contenders about opinionative trifles look like aged Socrates upon his boy's *hobbyhorse.*—*Glanville.*

2. Character in the May-games.

The *hobby-horse* was represented by a man equipped with as much pasteboard as was sufficient to form the head and hinder parts of a horse, the quadrupedal defects being concealed by a long mantle or foot-cloth that nearly touched the ground. The performer on this occasion exerted all his skill in burlesque horsemanship.—*Douce.*

But see the *hobby-horse* is forgot:
Fool! it must be your lot,
To supply his want with faces
And some other buffoon graces.
B. Jonson, Masque at Althorpe.

The word politician is not usual to his maw, and thereupon he plays the most notorious *hobby-horse*, jesting and frisking in the luxury of his nonsense.—*Milton, Colasterion.*

3. Stupid or foolish person.

I have studied eight or nine wise words to speak to you, which these *hobby-horses* must not hear.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 2.

4. Favourite object or pursuit of a person.

What the last age denominated follies, or *hobby-horses*, we style collections: Uncle Toby's library would have required no apology among the hunters of old ballads, and churchwardens' bills of our day! —*Ferriar, Illustrations of Sterne*, ch. v.

Hobgóblin. *s.* [? goblin with *hobby's* or horse's head.] Fairy; vulgarly, a frightful one.

You are that shrewd and knavish sprite,
Call'd Robin Goodfellow: ...
Those that *Hobgoblin* call you, and sweet Puck,
You do their work.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 1.

Fairies, black, gray, green, and white,
Attend your office and your quality:
Crier *Hobgoblin*, make the fairy o-yes.
Id., Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.

Hóbnail. *s.* [? nail used in shoeing a hobby or little horse.]

1. Nail with a thick strong head.

Steel, if thou turn thine edge, I beseech Jove on my knees thou may'st be turned into *hobnails.*—*Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II.* iv. 10.

2. Clownish person, in contempt.

No antick *hobnail* at a morris, but is more handsomely facetious.—*Milton, Colasterion.*

Hóbnailed. *adj.* Set with hobnails.

Would'st thou, friend, who hast two legs alone,

Would'st thou, to run the gantlet, these expose
To a whole company of *hobnail'd* shoes?
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

Hóbnob. Same as Habnab.

His incensement at this moment is so implacable, that satisfaction can be none but by pangs of death, and sepulchre; *hobnob*, is his word; give't or take't. —*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

Hóbthurst. *s.* [*Hob of the hurst.*] Hobgoblin; clown.

Both can easily pardon the mistake of this rude writer, nor are at all surprised at it as a novelty, that any ignorant rural *hobthurst* should call the spirit of nature (a thing so much beyond his capacity to judge of) a prodigious hobgoblin.—*Annotations on Glanville, &c.*, p. 91: 1682.

Hock. *s.* [A.S. *hok*; *ho* = heel.] Joint between the knee and the fetlock.

[*Hock*, the joint of a horse's leg from the knee to the fetlock; *hough* the back of the knee.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Hock. *s.* [short for *Hockheimer*, adjective of *Hockheim*, the name of a place on the Rhine so called.] Wine from Hockheim.

Wine becomes sharp, as *hock*, like vitriolick acidity.—*Floyer.*

Hóckamore. *s.* [corruption of *Hockheimer.*] Same as Hock.

Restor'd the fainting high and mighty,
With brandy, wine, and aqua vitæ;
And made 'em stoutly overcome
With bachrach, *hockamore*, and mum.
Butler, Hudibras.

If cyder royal should become unpleasant, and as unfit to bottle as old *hockamore*, mix one hogshead of that and one of tart new cyder together. —*Mortimer.*

Hóckey, or Háwkey. *s.* [?] Game so called.

Hoackey is brought
Home with hallowin.
Poor Robin's Almanack: 1676.

A name for harvest-home, used in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire, according to Pegge; and certainly in other places. *Hockey* cake is that which is distributed to the people at harvest-home. The *hockey* cart is that which brings the last corn and the children rejoicing with boughs in their hands, with which the horses are also attired. —*Salmon, Survey, Hertfordshire*, from *Brand's Popular Antiquities.*

In the town of Cambridge, and centre of our University, such curious remains of ancient customs may be noticed, in different seasons of the year, which pass without observation. The custom of blowing horns on the first of May (old stile) is derived from a festival in honour of Diana. At the *hawkie*, as it is called, I have seen a clown dressed in woman's clothes, having his face painted, his head decorated with ears of corn, and bearing about him other symbols of Ceres, carried in a waggon, with great pomp and loud shouts through the streets, the horses being covered with white sheets; and when I enquired the meaning of the ceremony, was answered by the people that they were drawing the harvest-queen.—*Dr. Clarke, Travels.*

It [a game played in Little Tibet] was a kind of *hockey* on horseback.—*Vigne, Travels in Cashmere and Little Tibet.*

Hocus-pocus.

1. Word used by jugglers.

I will speak of one man more excelling in that craft than others, that went about in king James his time, and long since, who called himself 'the king's majesty's most excellent *hocus pocus*;' and so was he called, because that, at the playing of every trick he used to say, '*hocus pocus*, tontus, talontus, vade celeriter jubeo,' a darke composure of words to blinde the eyes of beholders.—*Ady's Candle in the Dark, Treatise of Witches, &c.*, p. 29.

Do they think this pen can juggle? I would we had *hokos pokos* for 'em then, your people; or Travitano Tudesko.—Who's that, boy?—Another juggler with a long name.—*B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady.*

Dancing-wenches, *hocus pocuses*, and other antics past my remembrance.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 154.

2. Juggle; cheat; words formerly used by conjurors in practising their tricks.

Right and wrong
Could never hold it out so long,
And, like blind fortune, with a sleight
Convey men's interest and right
From Stiles's pocket into Nokes's,
As easily as *hocus pocus*. *Butler, Hudibras*, iii. 3.

If thou hast any *hocus pocus* tricks to play, why can'st not do them here?—*Addison, Drummer.*

Hócus, or Hocus-pocus. *v. a.* Cheat. *Vulgar.*

One of the greatest pieces of legerdemain, with which these jugglers *hocus* the vulgar and incautelous of the present age.—*Nalson.*

Used as a *verbal abstract.*

This gift of *hocus pocussing*, and of disguising matters, is surprising.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Hod. *s.* [?] Kind of trough, supported by a handle, in which a labourer carries mortar to the masons.

A fork and a hook to be tampering in clay,
A lath, hammer, trowel, a *hod* or a tray.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Hódden. *adj.* and *s.* [?] Coarse kind of cloth so called.

While see! so long as it is but drest in *hodden* or russet; and Revolution, less frequent than War, has not yet got its Laws of Revolution, but the *hodden* or russet individuals are Uncustomary—O shrieking beloved brother blockheads of mankind, let us close those wide mouths of ours; let us cease shrieking, and begin considering.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. iii. b. i. ch. 6.

Hoddy-doddy. *s.* A word of contempt denoting an awkward, foolish, or ridiculous person.

Cob's wife, and you,
That make your husband such a *hoddy-doddy.*
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.

He has more goodness in his little finger, than you have in your whole body:
My master is a personable man, and not a spindle-shank'd *hoddy-doddy.*
Swift, Cookmaid's Letter to Dr. Sheridan.

Hoddy-peak. *s.* [Dutch, *hoddebek*, *hobbelbek.*] Stammerer; dolt; ninny.

What ye brain-sick fools, ye *hoddy-peaks*, ye doddy-powles.—*Latimer.*

Hodge-podge. *s.* [Fr. *hochepot.*] Medley of ingredients boiled together.

They have made our English tongue a gallimaufrey, or *hodge-podge* of all other speeches.—*Epistle Prefatory to Spenser's Shepherd's Calendar.*

As for mercury water and other poisons, they might be fit for tarts, which is a kind of *hodgepot.*—*Bacon, Speech against the Countess of Somerset.*

It produces excellent corn, whereof the Turks make their trachana and bouhourt, a certain *hodgepodge* of sundry ingredients.—*Sandys, Travels.*

Hódiern. *adj.* Constituted by, consisting of, to-day; existing.

I know that this is contrary to the common opinion not only of the schools, but even of divers *hodiern* mathematicians. — *Boyle, Works*, vol iii. p. 754. (Rich.)

Hódmandod. *s.* Snail.

Those that cast their shell are the lobster, the crab, the crawfish, and the *hodmandod* or dodman. —*Bacon.*

Hoe. *s.* [Fr. *houe.*] Instrument to cut up the earth, of which the blade is at right angles with the handle.

They should be thinned with a *hoe.*—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Hoe. *v. a.* Cut or dig with a hoe.

They must be continually kept with weeding and *hoeing.*—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Hóful. *adj.* [A.S. *hogu*, *hog*, *hoh* = mind, thought.] Prudent; careful. *Rare.*

S. Gregory, ever *hoful* of his doings and behaviour, directed especial letters unto him.—*Stapleton, Fortress of the Faith*, fol. 97. b.: 1565.

Hófully. *adv.* In a hoful manner. *Rare.*

Women serving God *hofully* and chastely.—*Stapleton, Fortress of the Faith*, fol. 119. b.

Hog. *s.* [from Welsh *hwch.*] General name of swine.

This will raise the price of *hogs*, if we grow all to be pork-eaters.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, iii. 5.

The *hog*, that ploughs not, nor obeys thy call,
Lives on the labours of this Lord of all.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 41.

Bring hogs to a fine market. Fail of one's design.

You have brought your *hogs to a fine market.*—*Spectator.*

Hog. *v. a.* Cut the hair short, like the bristles of a hog: (especially the mane of a horse).

Hóg-deér. *s.* [two words.] See extract.

The axine group contains but three species . . . Among the British sportsmen and residents in India, these animals are called *hog-deer*; they are most usually found in the heavy grass jungles in the lower provinces, and to the northward in the Jaw and Surput jungles, along the banks of the rivers; they feed in preference on the silky grass used for making twine. They are extremely indolent in their habits, feeding at night, and passing most of the day in sleep. To this we may probably trace the repugnance of the *hog-deer* to remain in districts much frequented by the wild peacocks, whose loud and discordant voice must frequently disturb them.—*Swainson, Natural History and Classification of Quadrupeds*, § 298.

Hógcote. *s.* House for hogs; hogsty.

Out of a small *hogcote* sixty or eighty load of dung hath been raised.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Hóggerel. *s.* [N.Fr. *hogetz.*] Hog.

And to the temples first they haste and seek,
By sacrifice with *hogrels* (bidentes) of two years,
Chosen as ought to Ceres.
Surrey, Translation of the Æneid, iv. (Rich.)

Hóggins. *s.* [?] See extract.

[*Hoggins*, sand sifted from the gravel to be laid on roads.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of the English Language.*]

Hóggish. *adj.* Having the qualities of hog; brutish; greedy; selfish.

Suspicion Miso had, for the *hoggish* shrewdness of her brain, and Mopsa, for a very unlikely envy.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Those devils, so talked of and feared, are none else but *hoggish* jailors.—*Overbury, Characteristis of a Prison.*

Hóggishly. *adv.* In a hoggish manner, greedily; selfishly.

They are all *hoggishly* drunk.—*Gascoigne, Diet for Droonkardes*: 1576.

Hogh. *s.* [A.S. *hog*, *hou.*] Hill; rising ground; cliff. *Obsolete.*

That well can witness yet unto this day,
The western *hogh*, besprinkl'd with the gore
Of mighty Goëmot. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Hógherd. *s.* A keeper of hogs.

No lusty neatherd thither drove his kine,
Nor boorish *hog-herd* fed his rooting swine.
Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, b. ii. song 1: 1616.

The terms *hogherd* and cowkeeper are not to be used in our poetry; but there are no finer words in the Greek.—*Broome, Notes on the Odyssey.*

Hógling. *s.* Young or little hog.

So do our *hoglings* sink forthwith.
Drant, Translation of Horace. (Rich.)

Hógo. *s.* [Fr. *haut* = high + *gout* = taste.] High flavour; strong scent.

Belshazzar's sumptuous feast was heightened by the *hogo* of his delicious meats and drinks.—*Dr. Griffith, Fear of God and the King*, p. 76: 1660.

Hógshead. *s.* [Dutch, *ochshood*; Swedish, *oxhufvud.*]

1. Measure of liquids containing sixty-three gallons.

Varro tells, that every jugerum of vines yielded six hundred urns of wine: according to this proportion, one acre should yield fifty-five *hogsheads*, and a little more.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Any large barrel.

Blow strongly with a pair of bellows into a *hogshead*, putting into it before that which you would have preserved; and in the instant that you withdraw the bellows, stop the hole.—*Bacon.*

They slung up one of their largest *hogsheads*: I drank it off; for it did not hold half a pint.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

Hógshearing. *s.* A ludicrous term, denoting much ado about nothing.

Why do I hold you thus long in these his noisome exhalations, and hideous cry of *hogshearing*, where, as we used to say in England, we have a great deal of noise, and no wool.—*Dean Martin, Letters*, p. 95: 1662.

Hógsty. *s.* The place in which swine are shut to be fed.

The families of farmers live in filth and nastiness, without a shoe or stocking to their feet, or a house so convenient as an English *hogsty.*—*Swift.*

Upon which he laid violent hands on Adams, and dragged him into the *hogsty*, which was, indeed, but two steps from his parlour window.—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

Hógwash. *s.* Draff which is given to swine.

Your butler purloins your liquor, and the brewer sells you *hogwash.*—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Hóiden. *s.* Rude, ill-taught country girl.

All those [women] we saw, were the ugliest awkward *hoydens* in nature.—*Swinburne, Travels in Spain*, letter 44.

One is a Mrs. Annerly (a relation to the present disputants), she is daughter to my Lord Tyrone; such another slatternly ignorant *hoyden* I never saw, and the worst of it is she is very good-humoured, but will be familiar. Her husband is very like the Duke of Bedford, and well enough.—*Life and Correspondence of Mrs. Delany*, edited by *Lady Llanover*, vol. ii. p. 323.

Hóiden. *adj.* Rustick; inelegant; untaught.

They throw their persons, with a *hoiden* air,
Across the room, and toss into the chair.
Young

Give us nature wild,
Delighted with a *hoyden* soul,
Which truth and innocence controul.
Green, The Spleen, 250.

Hoíden. *v. n.* Act as a hoiden; romp.

Some of them would get a scratch; but we always discovered, upon examining, that they had been *hoidening* with the young apprentices.—*Swift.*

Hoise. *v. a.* [Fr. *hausser.*] Older form of Hoist.

Join you with me;
We'll quickly *hoise* duke Humphrey from his seat.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. i. 1.

Hoise sail, and fly;
And in thy flight aloud on Cratis cry.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.

Auria had *hoised* sail, and was on his way toward the bay of Naupactus.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

They committed themselves unto the sea, and loosed the rudder bands, and *hoised* up the mainsail to the wind, and made toward shore.—*Acts*, xxvii. 40.

That man which prizeth virtue for itself, and cannot endure to *hoise* and strike his sails, as the divers natures of calms and storms require, must cut his sails of mean length and breadth, and content himself with a slow and sure navigation.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Hoist. *v. a.* Raise; lift.

What haste she made to *hoist* her purple sails!
And to appear magnificent in flight,
Drew half our strength away.
Dryden, All for Love.

Seize him, take, *hoist* him up, break off his hold,
And toss him headlong from the temple's wall.
Southern.

What made Absalom kick at all the kindnesses of his father, but because his ambition would needs be fingering the sceptre, and *hoisting* him into his father's throne?—*South, Sermons.*

Hoist. *s.* Raising; lifting; lift.

He is upon his second *hoist* into the cart.—*Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 286.

Hoísting. *s.* See extract.

Confession was bribed out of some by offers of indulgence, wrung from others by the dread of torture, by actual torture,—torture, with the various ways of which our hearts must be shocked, that we may judge more fairly on their effects. These were among the forms of procedure by torture in those times, without doubt mercilessly employed in the dungeons which confined the Templars. The criminal was stripped, his hands tied behind him; the cord which lashed his hands hung upon a pulley at some height above. At the sign of the judge he was hauled up with a frightful wrench, and then violently let fall to the ground. This was called in the common phrase, *hoisting*. It was the most usual, perhaps the mildest form of torture.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xii. ch. i.

Hoit. *v. n.* [Norse, *hauta.*] Leap; caper.

He lives at home, and sings, and *hoits*, and revels, among his drunken companions.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Knight of the Burning Pestle.*

Hoíting. *part. adj.* Over-lively.

He that . . . could do
The vaulter's somersalts; or us'd to woo
With *hoiting* gambols. *Donne, Poems*, p. 310.

Hoity-toity. Interjection expressive of check to over liveliness and exuberance of spirit.

Hoity-toity! what have I to do with dreams?
Congreve, Love for Love.

Used *substantivally.*

The *hoity-toity*,
Whisking, frisking. *Bickerstaff, Love in a Village.*

My mother you must know, was a fine lady, all upon the *hoity-toities*, and so, good for nothing.—*O'Keefe, Fontainebleau*, iii. 3.

Hold. *v. a.* preterite *held*; past part. *held* or *holden.* [A.S. *healdan.*]

1. Grasp in the hand; gripe; clutch; keep; retain; gripe fast: (as opposed to *let go*). Applied to *immaterial* as well as to *material* objects.

Too late it was for satyr to be told
Or ever hope recover her again;
In vain he seeks, that having, cannot *hold.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Thou hast there them that *hold* the doctrine of Balaam.—*Revelations*, ii. 14.

2. Consider; regard; think of; judge with regard to praise or blame.

I as a stranger to my heart and me
Hold thee from this for ever.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.

I *hold* him but a fool, that will endanger
His body for a girl that loves him not.
Id., Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 4.

One amongst the fair'st of Greece,
That *holds* his honour higher than his ease.
Id., Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

This makes thee, blessed peace, so light to *hold*,
Like summer's flies that fear not winter's cold.
Fairfax.

Hold such in reputation.—*Philippians*, ii. 29.

He would make us amends, and spend some time with us, if we *held* his company and conference agreeable.—*Bacon.*

As Chaucer is the father of English poetry, so I *hold* him in the same degree of veneration as the Grecians *held* Homer, or the Romans Virgil.—*Dryden.*

Ye Latian dames, if any here
Hold your unhappy queen Amata dear.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, vii. 559.

3. Receive, and keep in a vessel; keep, as opposed to spill, lose, or waste.

Broken cisterns that can *hold* no water.—*Jeremiah*, ii. 13.

She tempers dulcet creams, nor these to *hold*
Wants her fit vessels pure.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 347.

4. Keep; hinder from escape.

For this infernal pit shall never *hold*
Celestial spirits in bondage.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 657.

5. Keep from spoil or loss; defend.

With what arms
We mean to *hold* what anciently we claim
Of empire. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 722.

Man should better *hold* his place
By wisdom. *Ibid.* xi. 636.

6. Contain as a measure: (as, a hogshead *holds* sixty-three gallons).

7. Have any station; possess; have in subordination.

The castle *holden* by a garrison of Germans, he commanded to be besieged.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

He was willing to yield himself unto Solyman as his vassal, and of him to *hold* his seigniority for a yearly tribute.—*Ibid.*

The star, that bids the shepherd fold,
Now the top of heaven doth *hold.*
Milton, Comus, 93.

The terms too hard by which I was to *hold*
The good. *Id., Paradise Lost*, x. 751.

Observe the youth who first appears in sight,
And *holds* the nearest station to the light. *Dryden.*

8. Suspend; stop (this sense depends mainly on the noun that follows).

Men in the midst of their own blood, and so furiously assailed, *held* their hands, contrary to the laws of nature and necessity.—*Bacon.*

We cannot *hold* mortality's strong hand.
Shakespear, King John, iv. 2.

Fell, banning hag! inchantress, *hold* thy tongue.
Id., Henry VI. Part I. v. 3.

Unless thou find occasion, *hold* thy tongue;
Thyself or others, careless talk may wrong.
Sir J. Denham, Of Justice.

Hold your laughter, then divert your fellow servants.—*Swift, Advice to Servants, Directions to the Footman.*

9. Fix to any condition; keep; save.

His gracious promise, which you might,
As cause had call'd you up, have *held* him to.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 3.

Stay but a little; for my cloud of dignity
Is *held* from falling with so weak a wind,
That it will quickly drop: my day is dim.
Id., Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

10. Confine to a certain state; detain; keep in confinement or subjection; retain; continue; practice with continuance; not to intermit.

The Most High shewed then signs for them, and *held* still the flood, till they were passed over.—2 *Esdras*, xiii. 44.

Whom God hath raised up, having loosed the pains of death: because it was not possible that he should be *holden* of it.—*Acts*, ii. 24.

These reasons mov'd her star-like husband's heart;
But still he *held* his purpose to depart. *Dryden.*

Night
And chaos, ancestors of nature, *hold*
Eternal anarchy. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 894.

Seed-time and harvest, heat and hoary frost,
Shall *hold* their course. *Ibid.* xi. 899.

11. Solemnize; celebrate.

He *held* a feast in his house, like the feast of a king.—1 *Samuel*, xxv. 36.

The queen this day here *holds* her parliament,
But little thinks we shall be of her council.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. i. 1.

12. Conserve; not infringe.

Her husband heard it, and *held* his peace.—*Numbers*, xxx. 7.

She said, and *held* her peace: Æneas went
Sad from the cave, and full of discontent,
Unknowing whom the sacred sibyl meant.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 234.

13. Manage; handle intellectually.

Some in their discourse desire rather commendation of wit, in being able to *hold* all arguments, than of judgment in discerning what is true.—*Bacon.*

14. Maintain.

Whereupon they also made engines against their engines, and *held* them battle a long season.—1 *Maccabees*, vi. 52.

15. Prosecute; continue.

He came to the land's end, where he *holding* his course towards the West, did at length peaceably pass through the straits.—*Abbot.*

Hold a wager.

I'd *hold a wager* there will be a match between her and Dick Dolt.—*Swift, Polite Conversation*, dialogue 1.

I dare *hold a wager*, that the Duke of Marlborough in all his campaigns, was never known to lose his luggage.—*Id., Letter to Bolingbroke*, May 1719, vol. xvi. 206. (Ord MS.)

Hold forth. Offer; exhibit; propose.

Christianity came into the world with the greatest simplicity of thought and language, as well as life and manners, *holding forth* nothing but piety, charity, and humility, with the belief of the Messiah and of his kingdom.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Observe the connection of ideas in the propositions, which books *hold forth* and pretend to teach as truths.—*Locke.*

How joyful and pleasant a thing is it to have a light *held* us *forth* from heaven to direct our steps!—*Cheyne.*

Hold in. Restrain; govern by the bridle; restrain generally.

These men's hastiness the warier sort of you doth not commend; ye wish they had *held* themselves longer *in*, and not so dangerously flown abroad.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

I have lately sold my nag, and honestly told his greatest fault, which is, that he became such a lover of liberty, that I could scarce *hold* him *in*.—*Swift.*

Hold off. Keep at a distance.

The object of sight doth strike upon the pupil of the eye directly, without any interception; whereas the cave of the ear doth *hold off* the sound a little from the organ.—*Bacon.*

I am the better acquainted with you for absence, as men are with themselves for affliction: absence does but *hold off* a friend, to make one see him truly.—*Pope, Letter to Swift.*

Hold on. Continue; protract; push forward.

They took Barbarossa, *holding on* his course to Africk, who brought great fear upon the country.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

If the obedience challenged were indeed due, then did our brethren both begin the quarrel and *hold* it *on*.—*Bishop Sanderson.*

Hold one's own. Keep one's ground.

Longport in the West. It is a prosperous seaport now, and *holds its own* in its own trade; but a hundred years ago it was the port on the West coast of England.—*Sala, Dutch Paintings, The Ship-Chandler.*

Hold out.

a. Extend; stretch forth.

The king *held out* to Esther the golden sceptre that was in his hand.—*Esther*, v. 2.

Fortune *holds out* these to you as rewards.
B. Jonson.

b. Continue to do or suffer.

He cannot long *hold out* these pangs,
Th' incessant care and labour of his mind.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

Hold up.

a. Raise aloft.

I should remember him: does he not *hold up* his head, as it were, and strut in his gait?—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 4.

b. Sustain; support by influence or contrivance.

There is no man at once either excellently good or extremely evil, but grows either as he *holds* himself *up* in virtue, or lets himself slide to viciousness.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The time misorder'd doth in common sense,
Crowd us, and crush us to this monstrous form,
To *hold* our safety *up*.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 2.

And so success of mischief shall be born,
And heir from heir shall *hold* his quarrel *up*.
Ibid.

It followeth, that all which they do in this sort proceedeth originally from some such agent as knoweth, appointeth, *holdeth up*, and actually frameth the same.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Then do not strike him dead with a denial,
But *hold* him *up* in life, and cheer his soul
With the faint glimmering of a doubtful hope.
Addison, Cato.

c. Keep from falling; materially.

We have often made one considerably thick piece of marble take and *hold up* another, having purposely caused their flat surfaces to be carefully ground and polished.—*Boyle.*

Hold. *v. n.*

1. Stand; be right or valid; hold good.

To say that simply an argument, taken from man's authority, doth *hold* no way, neither affirmatively nor negatively, is hard.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The lasting of plants is most in those that are largest of body; as oak, elm, and chesnut, and this *holdeth* in trees; but in herbs it is often contrary.—*Bacon.*

Where outward force constrains, the sentence *holds*;
But who constrains me?
Milton, Samson Agonistes, xiii. 69.

The drift of this figure *holds* good in all the parts of the creation.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

It *holds* in all operative principles whatsoever, but especially in such as relate to morality; in which not to proceed, is certainly to go backward.—*South, Sermons.*

The proverb *holds*, that to be wise and love,
Is hardly granted to the gods above.
Dryden, Fables.

Our author offers no reason; and when any body does, we shall see whether it will *hold* or no.—*Locke.*

This seems to *hold* in most cases.—*Addison.*

In words, as fashions, the same rule will *hold*;
Alike fantastick, if too new or old.
Pope, Essay on Criticism.

2. Continue unbroken or unsubdued.

Our force by land
Hath nobly *held*; our sever'd navy too
Hath knit again.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.

3. Last; endure.

Never any man was yet so old,
But hop'd his life one winter more might *hold.*
Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age.

4. Continue without variation.

Myself, and all th' angelic host, that stand
In sight of God enthroned, our happy state
Hold, as you yours, while our obedience *holds.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 535.

He did not *hold* in this mind long.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

5. Refrain.

His dauntless heart would fain have *held*
From weeping, but his eyes rebell'd. *Dryden.*

6. Stand up for; adhere.

Through envy of the devil came death into the world: and they that do *hold* of his side do find it.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, ii. 24.

They must, if they *hold* to their principles, agree that things had their production always as now they have.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Numbers *hold*,
With the fair freckled king and beard of gold:
So vigorous are his eyes, such rays they cast,
So prominent his eagle's beak is plac'd.
Id., Palamon and Arcite, iii. 474.

7. Be dependent on.

The other two were great princes, though *holding* of him; men both of giant-like hugeness and force.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The mother, if the house *holds* of the lady, had rather, yea, and will, have her son cunning and bold.—*Ascham.*

The great barons had not only great numbers of knights, but even petty barons *holding* under them.—*Sir W. Temple.*

My crown is absolute and *holds* of none. *Dryden.*

8. Derive right.

'Tis true, from force the noblest title springs;
I therefore *hold* from that which first made kings.
Dryden.

9. Maintain an opinion.

Men *hold* and profess without ever having examined.—*Locke.*

Hold forth. Harangue; speak in public; set forth publicly.

A petty conjurer, telling fortunes, *held forth* in the market-place.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Hold in.

a. Restrain one's self.

I am full of the fury of the Lord: I am weary with *holding in.*—*Jeremiah*, vi. 11.

b. Continue in luck.

A duke, playing at hazard, *held in* a great many hands together.—*Swift.*

Hold off. Keep at a distance without closing with offers.

These are interests important enough, and yet we must be wooed to consider them; nay, that does not prevail neither, but with a perverse coyness we *hold off.*—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Piety.*

Hold on.

a. Continue; not to be interrupted.

The trade *held on* for many years after the bishops became Protestants; and some of their names are still remembered with infamy on account of enriching their families by such sacrilegious alienations.—*Swift.*

b. Proceed.

He *held on*, however, till he was upon the very point of breaking.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Hold out.

a. Last; endure.

As there are mountebanks for the natural body, so are there mountebanks for the politick body; men that perhaps have been lucky in two or three experiments, but want the grounds of science, and therefore cannot *hold out.*—*Bacon.*

By an extremely exact regimen a consumptive person may *hold out* for years, if the symptoms are not violent.—*Arbuthnot.*

b. Not yield; not be subdued.

The great master went with his company to a place where the Spaniards, sore charged by Achimetes, had much ado to *hold out.*—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

I would cry now, my eyes grow womanish;
But yet my heart *holds out.*
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

You think it strange a person, obsequious to those he loves, should *hold out* so long against importunity.—*Boyle.*

Hold together.

a. Be joined.

Those old Gothic castles, made at several times, *hold together* only, as it were, by rags and patches.—*Dryden.*

b. Remain in union.

Even outlaws and robbers, who break with all the world besides, must keep faith amongst themselves, or else they cannot *hold together.*—*Locke.*

Hold up.

a. Support himself.

All the wise sayings which philosophers could muster up, have helped only to support some few stout and obstinate minds, which, without the assistance of philosophy, could have *held up* pretty well of themselves.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

b. Not be foul weather.

Though nice and dark the point appear,
Quoth Ralph, it may *hold up* and clear.
Butler, Hudibras.

c. Continue the same speed.

When two start into the world together, the success of the first seems to press upon the reputation of the latter; for why could not he *hold up?*—*Collier, Of Envy.*

Hold with. Adhere to; co-operate with.

There is none that *holdeth with* me in these things but Michael your prince.—*Daniel*, x. 21.

Hold has the appearance of an interjection; but is really an imperative mood. Forbear; stop; be still.

Hold, ho! lieutenant—sir—Montano! Gentlemen,
Have you forgot all sense of place and duty?
The general speaks to you—*hold, hold*, for shame!
Shakespear, Othello, ii. 3.

Hold, hold! are all thy empty wishes such!
A good old woman would have said as much.
Dryden.

Hold. *s.*

1. Act of seizing; gripe; grasp; seizure.

Those bards delivered no certain truth of any thing; neither is there any certain *hold* to be taken of any antiquity which is received by tradition.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

The wits of the multitude are such, that many things they cannot lay *hold* on at once.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

This is to give him liberty and power:
Rather thou should'st lay *hold* upon him, send him
To deserv'd death, and a just punishment.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

The devil himself, when let loose upon Job, could not transport that patient good man beyond his temper, or make him quit his *hold.*—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

He seiz'd the shining bough with griping *hold*,
And rent away with ease the ling'ring gold.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 303.

The hand is divided into four fingers bending forwards, and one opposite to them bending backwards, and of greater strength than any of them singly, which we call the thumb, to join with them severally or united, whereby it is fitted to lay *hold* of objects of any size or quantity.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Yet then, from all my grief, O Lord,
Thy mercy set me free,
Whilst in the confidence of prayer,
My soul took *hold* on thee. *Addison.*

2. Something to be held; support.

If a man be upon an high place, without rails or good *hold*, he is ready to fall.—*Bacon.*

3. Power of keeping.

On your vigour now,
My *hold* of this new kingdom all depends.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 405.

4. Catch; power of seizing.

The law hath yet another *hold* on you.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

5. Prison; place of custody.

They laid him in *hold*, because it was not declared what was to be done with him.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

They laid hands on them, and put them in *hold* unto the next day.—*Acts*, iv. 3.

King Richard, he is in the mighty *hold*
Of Bolingbroke. *Shakespear, Richard II.* iii. 4.

6. Power; influence operating on the mind.

Rural recreations abroad, and books at home, are the innocent pleasures of a man who is early wise; and gives fortune no more *hold* of him than of necessity he must.—*Dryden.*

Let it consist with an unbeliever's interest and safety to wrong you, and then it will be impossible you can have any *hold* upon him, because there is nothing left to give him a check, or to put in the balance against his profit.—*Swift.*

7. In *Navigation.* See extract.

Now a sea into the *hold* was got,
Wave upon wave another sea had wrought.
Dryc

[Accident has in English appropriated *hold* to the side, *hull* to the outside aspect of the body.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

8. Fortress; defended place.

It was his policy to leave no *hold* behind him; but make all plain and waste.—*Spenser.*

There separated themselves unto David, into the *hold* to the wilderness, men of might.—1 *Chronicles*, xii. 8.

He shall destroy thy strong *holds.*—*Jeremiah*, xlviii. 18.

Hóldable. *adj.* Capable of being held: (Tenable [see Holder] commoner).

A fortress *holdable* and impregnable against the greatest assaults of his enemies.—*Drummond, Epistles*, ep. 20. (Ord MS.)

Hóldback. *s.* Hindrance; opposition.

I doubt not but you will be as forward to go, as any man to have you. The only *holdback* is the affection, and passionate love, that we bear to our wealth.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 565.

Hólder. *s.*

1. One who holds or gripes anything in his hand.

[She] struggling still with those,
That 'gainst her rising pain their utmost strength oppose,
Starts, tosses, tumbles, strikes, turns, touses, spurns, and sprawls,
Casting with furious limbs her *holders* to the walls.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song 7.

The makers and *holders* of plows are wedded to their own particular way.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. One who holds land under another; occupier; tenant: (as this last word is derived from Latin *teneo* = hold, the two terms translate one another).

In times past holdings were so plentiful, and *holders* so scarce, as well was the landlord who could not get one to be his tenant.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

3. Possessor of anything: (as, 'A *holder* of stock,' as opposed to seller).

Holderfórth. *s.* [*two words* rather than a compound.] Haranguer; one who speaks in public.

Whence some tub *holdersforth* have made
In powdering-tubs the richest trade.
Butler, Hudibras.

He was confirmed in this opinion upon seeing the *holderforth.*—*Addison.*

Hóldfast. *s.* Anything which takes hold; catch; hook; support; hold.

His *holdfast* was gone; his footing lost.—*Bishop Montagu, Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 18.

The several teeth are furnished with *holdfasts* suitable to the stress that they are put to.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

The broad tesselated teeth of the myliobates have their attached surface longitudinally grooved to afford them better *hold-fast*, and the sides of the contiguous teeth are articulated together by serrated or finely undulating sutures, a structure unique in dental organisation.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. ix.

Hólding. *s.*

1. Tenure; farm.

Holdings were so plentiful, and holders so scarce, as well was the landlord who could not get one to be his tenant.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Whether flax and tillage do not naturally multiply hands, and divide land into small *holdings*, and well improved?—*Bishop Berkeley, Querist*, § 98.

2. Hold; influence.

Every thing would be drawn from its *holdings* in the country to the personal favour and inclination of the prince.—*Burke, Thoughts on the present Discontents*: 1770.

3. Burden or chorus of a song. *Obsolete.*

The *holding* every man shall bear, as loud
As his strong sides can volley.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 7.

The undersong or *holding* whereof is, It is merrie in hall where beards wag all.—*The Serving Man's Comfort*: 1598.

Hólding. *part. adj.* Tenacious.

We see, by the peeling of onions, what a *holding* substance the skin is.—*Bacon.*

Hólding. *verbal abs.*

1. Tenure, land, or house rented: (as, 'The tenantry were turned out of their *holdings*').

2. Resistance: (with *out*).

As to the *holding out* against so many alterations of state, it sometimes proceeds from principles.—*Collier, On Pride.*

le. *s.* [A.S. *hol.*]

Perforation; interstitial vacuity; cave: as the last, applicable to the habitations of several animals, as the fox, badger, &c.).

The earth had not a *hole* to hide this deed.
Shakespear, King John, iv. 3.

Look upon linen that has small *holes* in it: those *holes* appear black, men are often deceived in taking *holes* for spots of ink; and painters, to represent *holes*, make use of black.—*Boyle.*

2. Contemptuous expression for a mean habitation, or place.

When Alexander first beheld the face
Of the great cynick, thus he did lament:
How much more happy thou, that art content
To live within this little *hole*, than I
Who after empire, that vain quarry, fly. *Dryden.*

Hole and corner = clandestine: (as, 'A *hole and corner* meeting').

Take down a hole. Same as take down a Peg (q.v.), the latter being the *commoner* expression.

He has taken his thoughts a *hole* lower.—*Lyly, Endymion.*

Hole. *v. n.* Go into a hole.

I have you in a purse-net,
Good master Picklock, with your worming brain,
And wriggling engine head of maintenance,
Which I shall see you *hole* with very shortly:
A fine round head, when those two lugs are off,
To trundle through a pillory.
B. Jonson, Staple of News.

Hólidam. *s.* Same as Halidom.

By my *holidam* here comes Katharine.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, v. 2.

Now on my faith, and *holy-dom*, we are
Beholden to your worship.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.

Hóliday. *s.*

1. Day of some ecclesiastical festival.

The histories, which were writ before the reformation, do frequently speak of transactions happening upon such a *holy-day*, or about such a time, without mentioning the month; relating one thing to be done at Lammas-tide, and another about Martlemas, &c. so that were these names quite left out of the calendar, we might be at a loss to know when several of these transactions happened.—*Wheatly, On the Common Prayer.*

2. Anniversary feast.

This victory was so welcome unto the Persians, that in memorial thereof they kept that day as one of their solemn *holydays* for many years after.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Rome's *holidays* you tell, as if a guest
With the old Romans you were wont to feast.
Waller.

3. Day of gaiety and joy.

My approach has made a little *holy-day*,
And every face was dress'd in smiles to meet me.
Rowe, Jane Shore.

4. Day of rest from ordinary occupation.

Suppose you had a mind to persuade Mr. Maittaire to give you a *holy-day?* would you bluntly say to him, Give me a *holy-day?*—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Hóliday. *adj.*

1. Befitting a holiday; gay; cheerful.

Headbands, *holyday* clothes, and veils, glasses, and scarfs.—*Knight, Trial of Truth*, fol. 7: 1580.

What, have I 'scaped love-letters in the *holyday* time of my beauty, and am I now a subject for them?—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

2. Occurring seldom.

Courage is but a *holyday* kind of virtue, to be seldom exercised.—*Dryden.*

ily. *adv.*

...sly; with sanctity.

Thou would'st be great,
Art not without ambition; but without
The illness should attend it: what thou would'st highly,
That would'st thou *holily.*
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 5.

2. Inviolably; without breach.

Friendship, a rare thing in princes, more rare between princes, that so *holily* was observed to the last of those two excellent men.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Hóliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Holy.

1. Sanctity; piety; religious goodness; state of being hallowed; dedication to religion.

Religion is rent by discords, and the *holiness* of the professors is decayed, and full of scandal.—*Bacon.*

Then in full age, and hoary *holiness*,
Retire, great teacher, to thy promis'd bliss. *Prior.*

We see piety and *holiness* ridiculed as morose singularities.—*Rogers.*

2. Title of the pope.

I here appeal unto the pope,
To bring my whole cause 'fore his *holiness.*
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 4.

His *holiness* has told some English gentlemen, that those of our nation should have the privileges.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Hólla. *interj.* Word used in calling to anyone at a distance.

Holla! stand there. *Shakespear, Othello*, i. 2.

Hólla. *v. n.* Cry out loudly.

But I will find him when he lies asleep,
And in his ear I'll *holla*, Mortimer!
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. i. 3.

What *halloing* and what stir is this to-day?
Id., Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 4.

Hólla. *s.*

1. Shout.

List! list! I hear
Some far off *hallow* break the silent air.
Milton, Comus, 480.

He's here with a whoop, and gone with a *holla.*
Duke of Buckingham, Rehearsal.

2. Word of command to a horse to stop.

What recketh he his rider's angry stir,
His flattering *holla*, or his Stand I say?
Shakespear, Venus and Adonis.

But I must give my muse the *hola* here.
Cotton, Wonders of the Peak.

Hólland. *s.* Linen, originally, made in Holland.

Some for the pride of Turkish courts design'd
For folded turbans finest *holland* bear.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cevi.

Hóllands. *s.* See extract.

Gin or Geneva, from *genièvre* (juniper), is a kind of ardent spirit manufactured in *Holland*, and hence called *Hollands* gin in this country to distinguish it from British gin. . . . For the . . . details of the manufacture of genuine *Hollands*, I am indebted to Robert More, Esq., formerly of Underwood, distiller.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Hóllihock. *s.* [A.S. *hoc* = mallow; the first element being *holy*, the plant being introduced from the Holy Land.] Garden plant so called; rose mallow.

Even with this garland made of *hollyhocks*,
I cross thy brows from every shepherd's kiss:
Heigh ho! how glad I am to touch thy locks
My frolic heart even now a freeman is.
R. Greene, Poems.

Holyocks far exceed poppies for their durableness, and are very ornamental.—*Mortimer.*

Hóllirose. *s.* Plant so called, of the genus Helianthemum; cistus; rock-rose.

Why, *holly-rose*, dost thou of slender frame,
And without scent, assume a rose's name?
Tate, Cowley.

Hóllow. *adj.* [A.S. *hol*; German, *hohl.*]

1. Excavated; having a void space within, as opposed to *solid.*

It is fortune's use
To let the wretched man outlive his wealth,
To view with *hollow* eye and wrinkled brow
An age of poverty. *Shakespear, Merchant of Venice.*

Some search for *hollow* trees, and fell the woods.
Dryden.

2. Noisy, like sound reverberated from a cavity.

The southern wind,
Now by his *hollow* whistling in the leaves,
Foretels a tempest.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. v. 1.

Thence issued such a blast and *hollow* roar,
As threaten'd from the hinge to heave the door.
Dryden.

3. Not faithful; not sound; not what one appears.

Who in want a *hollow* friend doth try,
Directly seasons him his enemy.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 2.

Hollow church papists are like the roots of nettles, which themselves sting not; but bear all the stinging leaves.—*Bacon.*

He seem'd
For dignity compos'd, and high exploit;
But all was false and *hollow.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 110.

Used *adverbially*, as in the colloquial expressions 'He carried it *hollow*' = he gained the prize without difficulty; 'He was beaten *hollow*' = was beaten without a chance of success, without effort on the part of the winner, or beyond a doubt.

Hóllow. *s.*

1. Cavity; concavity.

I've heard myself proclaim'd,
And by the happy *hollow* of a tree
Escap'd the hunt. *Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 3.

I suppose there is some vault or *hollow*, or isle, behind the wall, and some passage to it.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Against the horse's side his spear
He throws, which trembles with enclosed fear;
Whilst from the *hollows* of his womb proceed
Groans not his own.
Sir J. Denham, The Destruction of Troy.

Himself, as in the *hollow* of his hand,
Holding, obedient to his high command,
The deep abyss. *Prior, Solomon.*

2. Cavern; den; hole.

Forests grew
Upon the barren *hollows*, high o'ershading
The haunts of savage beasts. *Prior.*

3. Pit.

A fine genius for gardening thought of forming such an unsightly *hollow* into so uncommon and agreeable a scene.—*Addison.*

4. Any opening or vacuity.

He touched the *hollow* of his thigh.—*Genesis*, xxii. 25.

5. Passage; canal.

The little springs and rills are conveyed through little channels into the main *hollow* of the aqueduct.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Hóllow. *v. a.* Make hollow; excavate.

Trees rudely *hollow'd* did the waves sustain,
Ere ships in triumph plow'd the watry plain.
Dryden.

Multitudes were employed in the sinking of wells, and the *hollowing* of trees.—*Spectator.*

Hóllow. *v. n.* Shout; hoot.

This unseen judge will wait, and in your ear
Will *hollow* rebel, tyrant, murderer. *Dryden.*

I pass for a disaffected person and a murderer, because I do not hoot and *hollow*, and make a noise.—*Addison.*

He with his hounds comes *hollowing* from the stable,
Makes love with nods, and knees beneath a table.
Pope, Epistles to Miss Blount, ep. ii.

Hollow-eyed. *adj.* Having the eyes sunk in the head.

Death *hollow-eyed*,
With bones shyderyd,
With his worme-eaten maw,
And his gastly jaw. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 257.

A needy, *hollow-ey'd*, sharp-looking wretch.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

Hollow-hearted. *adj.* Dishonest; insincere; differing in practice from profession.

What could be expected from him but knotty and crooked *hollow-hearted* dealings?—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

The *hollow-hearted*, disaffected,
And close malignants are detected.
Butler, Hudibras.

Hollow-wort, or **Hólewort.** *s.* Native plant so called, Corydalis claviculata.

Hollow-wort, or *hole-wort*, from its hollow root.—*Dr. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants.*

Hóllowly. *adv.* In a hollow manner; unfaithfully; insincerely; dishonestly.

O earth, bear witness,
And crown what I profess with kind event,
If I speak true; if *hollowly*, invert
What best is boded me, to mischief!
Shakespear, Tempest, iii. 1.

Hóllowness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Hollow.

1. Cavity; state of being hollow.

If you throw a stone or a dart, they give no sound; no more do bullets, except they happen to be a little hollowed in the casting, which *hollowness* penneth the air.—*Bacon.*

I have seen earth taken up by a strong wind, so that there remained great empty *hollowness* in the place.—*Hakewill.*

The river ... is drawn into little *hollownesses*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons.*

Earth's *hollownesses*, which the world's lungs are,
Have no more wind than the upper vault of air.
Donne, Poems, p. 144.

2. Deceit; insincerity; treachery.

Thy youngest daughter does not love thee least;
Nor are those empty hearted, whose low sound
Reverbs no *hollowness*. *Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 1.

People, young and raw, and soft natured, think it an easy thing to gain love, and reckon their own friendship a sure price of any man's: but when experience shall have shewn them the hardness of most hearts, the *hollowness* of others, and the baseness and ingratitude of almost all, they will then find that a friend is the gift of God, and that he only who made hearts can unite them.—*South, Sermons.*

Hólly. *s.* [A.S. *holegn, holen.*] Native evergreen so called, Ilex aquifolium.

The leaves [of the *holly*] are set about the edges with long, sharp, stiff prickles: the berries are small, round, and generally of a red colour, containing four triangular striated seeds in each. Of this tree there are several species; some variegated in the leaves, some with yellow berries, and some with white.—*Miller.*

Fairest blossoms drop with every blast;
But the brown beauty will like *hollies* last.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Wednesday.

Holly or *holm*, on the eastern border called *hollen*, ... [is] a word derived from Latin *Ulex*, which, in the middle ages, was confused with *Ilex*, the *holm oak* of the ancients, whence the adjective *uligna*, and, with the prefixed aspirate *huligna* and *holegn*. The form *holly* will have been the more readily adopted, from the branches of this shrub being used for *olive* branches, and strewed before the image of Jesus in certain solemnities of the Church that represented His entrance into Jerusalem. Thus in Googe's Naogeorgus—

'He's e'en the same that, long agone,
While in the strete he roade,
The people mette, and *olive* boughs
So thicke before him stroade.'
Dr. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants.

Holm. *s.* [A.S.] River island; islet; low land by the side of a river. The exact meaning varies with the district, as may be seen from the numerous geographical names, especially in Scandinavia (Holmestrand, &c.), in which it enters as an element of a compound. Land, however, by the side of, or surrounded by, water, is generally, perhaps always, intended.

A little higher up the river was a *holm*, which divided it into two branches.—*Vaillant, Travels*, iii. 295.

Holm. *s.* [A.S. *holen* = holly.] Tree so called, of the genus Quercus; *holm-oak* (the word being generally used *adjectivally* or as the *first element* of a *compound*) being the common term.

Under what tree did'st thou take them companying together? who answered, under a *holm* tree. —*History of Susannah*, 58.

The carver *holme*, the maple seldom inward sound.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Hólocaust. *s.* [Gr. ὅλος = whole, and καυστός, from καίω = burn.] Burnt sacrifice; sacrifice of which the whole was consumed by fire, and nothing retained by the offerer.

Isaac carried the wood for the sacrifice, which being an *holocaust*, or burnt offering, to be consumed unto ashes, we cannot well conceive a burthen for a boy.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Let the eye behold no *evil* thing, and it is made a sacrifice; let the tongue speak no filthy word, and it becomes an oblation; let the hand do no unlawful action, and you render it a *holocaust*.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Eumenes cut a piece from every part of the victim, and by this he made it an *holocaust*, or an entire sacrifice.—*Broome.*

Hólograph. *adj.* [Gr. ὅλος = whole, and γραφή = writing; γράφω = write.] Written as a whole applied to letters of which the contents, as well as the signature, are in the handwriting of a single person, as opposed to letters of which the signature only is writing.

A *holograph* letter by a man of quality is a true treasure.—*Lamb, Letter to Coleridge.*

Hólograph. *s.* Holograph letter.

I have got your *holograph*.—*Lamb, Letter to Manning*

Hólster. *s.* [A.S. *heolster.*] Case for a horseman's pistol.

In's rusty *holsters* put what meat
Into his hose he could not get. *Butler, Hudibras.*

He would have been as ready as any of his Protestant neighbours to gird on his sword, and to put pistols in his *holsters*, for the defence of his native land against an invasion of French or Irish Papists. —*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. viii.

During many months the ground was strewn with skulls and bones of men and horses, and with fragments of hats and shoes, saddles and *holsters*.—*Ibid.* ch. xx.

Holt. *s.* [A.S.]

1. Wood; grove; forest.

The wilde forest, the clothed *holtes* with green.
Lord Surrey, Songs, &c., p. 10.

A grove, *holt*, or wood of such trees.—*Mede, Works*, p. 65: 1677.

2. In the following extracts the previous editions give *hill* as the meaning. That the authors may have meant this is probable, the authority of the editor being added. As many woods are on hills, and many hills are wooded, the interpretation may be true. It is, however, more probable that the true meaning of the word has been misunderstood.

O'er *holt* and heath
We went, through deserts waste, and forests wild.
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso, viii. 12.

Underneath the *holtes* so hoar.
Old Poem cited by *Percy, Reliques of Ancient Poetry*, v. 1, Gloss.

He, whose rustick muse
O'er heath and craggy *holt* her wing display'd.
Dyer.

Hóly. *adj.* [A.S. *hálig.*]

1. Good; pious; religious.

See where his grace stands 'tween two clergymen!
And see a book of prayer in his hand,
True ornaments to know a *holy* man.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 7.

2. Hallowed; consecrated to divine use.

Bare was his hoary head; one *holy* hand
Held forth his laurel crown, and one his sceptre.
Dryden.

3. Pure; immaculate.

Common sense could tell them, that the good God could not be pleased with any thing cruel; nor the most *holy* God with any thing filthy and unclean.—*South, Sermons.*

4. Sacred.

An evil soul producing *holy* witness,
Is like a villain with a smiling cheek.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

He has deserv'd it, were it carbuncled
Like *holy* Phœbus' car.
Id., Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 8.

Hólyone. *s.*

1. One of the appellations of the Supreme Being, by way of emphasis; applied also to God the Son.

I am the Lord, your *Holy-One*, the Creator of Israel, your King.—*Isaiah*, xliii. 15.

I know thee who thou art, the *Holy-One* of God. —*Luke*, iv. 34.

Nor from the *Holy-One* of heaven
Refrained his tongue blasphemous.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 359.

2. One separated to the service of God.

And of Levi he said, Let thy Thummim and thy Urim be with thy *holy-one*.—*Deuteronomy*, xxxiii. 8.

Hómage. *s.* [N.Fr. *hommage*; Low Lat. *homagium, homo* = man.]

1. Service paid and fealty professed to a sovereign or superior lord, wherein he who renders it professes himself the *man* of his superior.

Call my sovereign yours,
And do him *homage* as obedient subjects.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 2.

The chiefs, in a solemn manner, did their *homages* and made their oaths of fidelity to the earl marshal. —*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

2. Obeisance; respect paid by external action.

The gods' great mother, when her heavenly race
Do *homage* to her. *Sir J. Denham.*

A tuft of daisies on a flowery lay
They saw, and thitherward they bent their way:
To this both knights and dames their *homage* made,
And due obeisance to the daisy paid.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 360.

Hómageable. *adj.* Subject to homage. *Rare.*

Of them two, he of Holland, being *homageable* to none, ... was the more potent.—*Howell, Letters*, i. 2, 15.

For which he is *homageable* to the crown of France.—*Ibid.* i. 6, 12.

Hómager. *s.* One who holds by homage to a superior lord.

Thou blushest, Antony; and that blood of thine
Is Cæsar's *homager*.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 1.

His subjects, traytors, are received by the duke of Bretagne, his *homager*.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Hómbre. *s.* Same as Ombre.

It was there that Egalité Orleans roasted partridges on the night when he and the Marquis of Steyne won a hundred thousand from a great personage at *hombre*.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair*, ch. xlvii.

Home. *s.* [A.S. *hám.*]

1. One's own house; one's private dwelling.

I'm now from *home*, and out of that provision
Which shall be needful for your entertainment.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii.

Something like *home* that is not *home* is to be desired; it is found in the house of a friend.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Home is the sacred refuge of our life,
Secur'd from all approaches but a wife. *Drydez.*

Those who have *homes*, when *home* they do repair,
To a last lodging call their wand'ring friends. *Id.*

2. One's own country.

With honour to his *home* let Theseus ride,
With love to friend.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 11.

They who pass through a foreign country towards their native *home*, do not usually give up themselves to the pleasures of the place.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

3. Place of constant residence.

Flandria, by plenty made the *home* of war,
Shall weep her crime, and bow to Charles restor'd.
Prior, Ode to the Queen: 1706.

Used *adjectivally*.

a. Domestic, produced at home, or in the same country.

Let the exportation of *home* commodities be more in value than the importation of foreign.—*Bacon.*

b. Implying force and efficacy.

Poison may be false;
The *home* thrust of a friendly sword is sure.
Dryden.

I am sorry to give him such *home* thrusts; for he lays himself so open, and uses so little art to avoid them, that I must either do nothing, or expose his weakness.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Used *adverbially*.

a. To one's own habitation.

One of Adam's children in the mountains lights on a glittering substance; *home* he carries it to Adam, who finds it to be hard, to have a bright yellow colour, and exceeding great weight.—*Locke.*

b. To one's own country.

Men in distant regions roam,
To bring politer manners *home*. *Gay, Fables*, xiv.

c. Close to one's own breast or affairs.

He that encourages treason lays the foundation of a doctrine, that will come *home* to himself.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

This is a consideration that comes *home* to our interest.—*Addison.*

These considerations, proposed in general terms, you will, by particular application, bring *home* to your own concern.—*Archbishop Wake, Preparation for Death.*

d. To the point designed; to the utmost; closely; fully.

Ære meo me lacessis; thou givest me scoff for scoff, or, as we saie, thou payest me *home*.—*Elyot*: 1559.

Crafty enough either to hide his faults, or never to shew them, but when they might pay *home*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Accuse him *home* and *home*.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iv. 3.

Men of age object too much, adventure too little, and seldom drive business *home* to the full period; but content themselves with a mediocrity of success. —*Bacon.*

That cometh up *home* to the business, and taketh off the objection clearly.—*Bishop Sanderson.*

Break through the thick array
Of his throng'd legions, and charge *home* upon him.
Addison.

He makes choice of some piece of morality; and, in order to press this *home*, he makes less use of reasoning.—*Broome.*

I can only refer the reader to the authors themselves, who speak very *home* to the point.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Hómeborn. *adj.*

1. Native; natural.

Though to be thus elemented, arm
These creatures from *homeborn* intrinsick harm.
Donne.

2. Domestic; not foreign.

Num'rous bards
With *homeborn* lyes, or tales from foreign lands.
Pope.

Hómebred. *adj.*
1. Native; natural.
God hath taken care to anticipate every man, to draw him early into his church, before other competitors, *homebred* lusts, or vicious customs of the world, should be able to pretend to him.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*
2. Not polished by travel; plain; rude; artless; uncultivated.
Only to me two *homebred* youths belong. *Dryden.*
3. Domestic; not foreign.
But if of danger, which hereby doth dwell,
And *homebred* evil, ye desire to hear,
I can you tydings tell. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*
This once happy land,
By *homebred* fury rent, long groan'd.
J. Philips, Cyder, b. ii.

Hómebrewed. *adj.* Brewed at home, applied to beer and ale, as opposed to brewers' drink.
I drink the virgin lymph, pure and crystalline as it gushes from the rock, or the sparkling beverage *home-brewed* from malt of my own making: or I indulge with cider, which my own orchard affords.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphry Clinker.*

Hómefelt. *adj.* Inward; private.
Yet they in pleasing slumber lull'd the sense,
And in sweet madness robb'd it of itself;
But such a sacred and *homefelt* delight,
Such sober certainty of waking bliss,
I never heard till now. *Milton, Comus*, 260.
Happy next him, who to these shades retires,
Whom nature charms, and whom the muse inspires,
Whom humbler joys of *homefelt* quiet please,
Successive study, exercise, and ease.
Pope, Windsor Forest.

Hómekeeping. *adj.* Staying at home.
Homekeeping youth have ever homely wits.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 1.

Hómeliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Homely; plainness; rudeness; coarseness. Originally, management; care of home.
Coarse tapestry may, afar off, show well; which when it comes to be close viewed, discovers an *homeliness* in texture and faults enough, both in shapes and colours.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 51.
Homer has opened a great field of raillery to men of more delicacy than greatness of genius, by the *homeliness* of some of his sentiments.—*Addison.*
With regard to the style, I have considered perspicuity not only, as it always must be, the first point, but as one of such paramount importance in such a subject, as to justify the neglect of all others. Prolixity of explanation,—*homeliness* in illustration,—and baldness of expression, I have regarded as blemishes not worth thinking of, when any thing was to be gained in respect of clearness.—*Archbishop Whately, Logic*, pref.

Hómelin. *s.* [?] Fish of the genus Raia (Raia maculata).
In the oviparous *homelyn* the lobes of the large rudimental glands are reniform.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, xii.
The smooth-skinned spotted ray, called Raia lævis and *homelyn*, so long ago as the time of Merrett, and one of the most common species along the line of our southern coasts, has not been so well distinguished or so clearly defined by some authors as its obvious characters admit and require.—*Yarrell, British Fishes.*

Hómeling. *s.* Native. *Rare.*
So that within a whyle they began to molest the *homelings* (for so I find the word indigena to be Englished in an old book that I have, wherein advena is translated also a *homeling*).—*Holinshed.* (Rich.)
Now there were two legions in garrison for the defence of the city, to wit, Prima Flavia and Prima Parthica, besides many *homelings* and natural inhabitants.—*Holland, Translation of Ammianus Marcellinus.* (Rich.)

Hómely. *adj.* Plain (in its euphemistic meaning of ill-looking); coarse; rude.
Each place handsome without curiosity, and *homely* without loathsomeness.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
It is for *homely* features to keep home;
They had their name thence. *Milton, Comus*, 748.
It is observed by some, that there is none so *homely* but loves a looking-glass.—*South, Sermons.*
Their *homely* fare dispatch'd, the hungry band
Invade their trenchers next.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 155.
Now Strephon daily entertains
His Chloe in the *homeliest* strains. *Swift.*

Hómely. *adv.* In a homely manner.
It is a bashful child; *homely* brought up,
In a rude hostelry. *B. Jonson, New Inn.*
Thus like the god his father, *homely* drest,
He strid into the hall a horrid guest. *Dryden.*

Hómemade. *adj.* [the *m* double.] Made at home; not manufactured in foreign parts.
A tax laid on your native product, and *home-made* commodities, makes them yield less to the first seller.—*Locke.*

Homeópathy. *s.* [Gr. ὅμοιος = like + πάθος = suffering, ailment.] System of medical treatment founded upon the doctrine that the medicine which when given to a person in health will produce certain morbid symptoms, will, when given a person suffering from those symptoms in the ordinary course of disease, cure them; the remedy in disease being *like* the cause of disease in health.
Mesmerism, *homœopathy*, and phrenology, have now been before the world a sufficient time to be fairly and fully examined by competent judges; and as they have not stood the test of impartial scientific investigation, and therefore have not established themselves in professional opinion, they may be safely, on this ground alone, set down under the head of mock sciences.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. iii.

Hómer. *s.* [Hebrew.] Jewish measure of about three pints.
An *homer* of barley-seed shall be valued at fifty shekels of silver.—*Leviticus*, xxvii. 16.

Hómesick. *adj.* Pining for home; an approximate translation of the *maladie du pays*: (as, '*homesick* schoolboy.')

Hómespeaking. *s.* Forcible and efficacious speech.
Our Saviour, who had all gifts in him, was Lord to express his indoctrinating power in what sort him best seemed; sometimes by a mild and familiar discourse; sometimes with plain and impartial *homespeaking.—Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

Hómespun. *adj.*
1. Spun or wrought at home; not made by regular manufacturers.
They sometimes put on, when they go ashore, long, sleeveless coats of *homespun* cotton.—*Sandys, Travels.*
Instead of *homespun* coifs, were seen
Good pinners, edg'd with colberteen.
Swift, Baucis and Philemon.
2. Not made in foreign countries.
He appeared in a suit of English broad cloth, very plain, but rich: every thing he wore was substantial, honest, *homespun* ware.—*Addison.*
3. Plain; coarse; rude; homely; inelegant.
We say, in our *homespun* English proverb, He killed two birds with one stone.—*Dryden.*
Our *homespun* authors must forsake the field,
And Shakspeare to the soft Scarlatti yield.
Addison.

Hómespun. *s.* Coarse, inelegant, rude, untaught, rustic man. *Obsolete.*
What hempen *homespuns* have we swaggering here,
So near the cradle of the fairy queen?
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 1.

Hómestall. *s.* Place of the house; including sometimes a small portion of land adjoining the house.
Through every *homestall* and through every yard
(His midnight walks) panting, forlorn he flies.
Somerville, The Chase, b. iii.

Hómestead. *s.* Homestall; farm building about a house.
I do not see thee led into the market-place, or any other part of the city, or thy *homestead* of Nazareth, but into the vast wilderness.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations, Christ tempted.*
Both house and *homestead* into seas are borne,
And rocks are from their old foundations torn.
Dryden.
But the large public thing we had to remark is this: That the twentieth of September 1792 was a raw morning covered with mist; that from three in the morning, Sainte-Menehould, and those villages and *homesteads* we know of old, were stirred by the rumble of artillery-wagons, by the clatter of hoofs and many-footed tramp of men: all manner of military, patriot and Prussian, taking up positions, on the heights of La Lune and other heights; shifting and shoving,—seemingly in some dread chess-game; which may the Heavens turn to good!—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. iii. b. i. ch. vii.

Hómeward. *adv.* Towards home; towards the native place; towards the place of residence.
Then Urania *homeward* did arise,
Leaving in pain their well-fed hungry eyes.
Sir P. Sidney.
Look *homeward*, angel, now, and melt with ruth;
And O ye dolphins, waft the hapless youth!
Milton, Lycidas, 163.
Like a long team of snowy swans on high,
Which clap their wings, and cleave the liquid sky,
Which *homeward* from their wat'ry pastures borne,
They sing, and Asia's lakes their notes return.
Dryden.

Hómewards. *adv.* Homeward.
What now remains,
But that once more we tempt the wat'ry plains,
And, wand'ring *homewards*, seek our safety hence?
Dryden.

Homicídal. *adj.* Murderous; bloody.
The troop forth issuing from the dark recess,
With *homicidal* rage the king oppress. *Pope.*

Hómicide. *s.* [from Lat. *homicidium* = slaughter of a man.]
1. Murder; man killing.
The apostles command to abstain from blood: construe this according to the law of nature, and it will seem, that *homicide* only is forbidden.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
2. Destruction: (in the following lines it is not *proper*).
What wonder is't that black detraction thrives!
The *homicide* of names is less than lives. *Dryden.*

Hómicide. *s.* [from *homicida* = slaughterer of a man.] Murderer; manslayer.
I'd undertake the death of all the world,
So might I live one hour in your sweet bosom.—
If I thought that, I tell thee, *homicide*,
These nails should rend that beauty from my cheeks.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 2.
Hector comes, the *homicide*, to wield
His conq'ring arms, with corps to strew the field.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 354.

Homilétical. *adj.* Social; conversible.
His life was holy, and when he had leisure for retirement, severe: his virtues active chiefly, and *homiletical*; not those lazy sullen ones of the cloyster.—*Bishop Atterbury, Character of Luther.*

Hómilist. *s.* One who preaches to a congregation.
To this good *homilist* I have ever been stubborn.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Scornful Lady.
The plainest Christian *homilist*, speaking as the oracles of God.—*Bishop Hurd, Works*, vol. viii. p. 124.

Hómily. *s.* [Gr. ὁμιλία = intercourse, company, intercommunication.] Discourse read to a congregation.
Homilies were a third kind of readings usual in former times; a most commendable institution, as well then to supply the casual, as now the necessary defect of sermons.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
What tedious *homily* of love have you wearied your parishioners withal, and never cried, Have patience, good people.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iii. 2.
If we survey the *homilies* of the ancient church, we shall discern that, upon festival days, the subject of the *homily* was constantly the business of the day.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

Hómocércal. *adj.* [Gr. ὁμὸς = like, equal + κέρκος = tail.] Having an equal tail. In *Icthyology*, applied to fishes like the herring, and the majority of existing fish, in which the upper and lower portions of the tail are equal; its opposite being *heterocercal*, (ἕτερος = another, different), applying to fishes like the sturgeon, wherein the lower division is overlapped by the upper.
The *heterocercal* confirmation is found in all fishes at an early point of their development, giving place to the *homocercal* in the osseous fishes, in proportion as their other peculiarities manifest themselves.—*Carpenter, Principles of Physiology*, § 322 *a.*

Hómogene. *adj.* Same as Homogeneous.
Know you the sapor pontick? sapor styptic? or is it the *homogene* or heterogene.—*B. Jonson, Alchemist*, ii. 5.

Homogéneal. *adj.* Same as Homogeneous. *Rare.*
The means of reduction, by the fire, is but by congregation of *homogeneal* parts.—*Bacon.*
The light, whose rays are all alike refrangible, I call simple, *homogeneal*, and similar; and that whose rays are some more refrangible than others, I call compound, heterogeneal, and dissimilar.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

Homogenéity. *s.* Participation of the same principles or nature; similitude of kind.
The mixtures acquire a greater degree of fluidity and similarity or *homogeneity* of parts.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*
Upon this supposition of only different diameters,

it is impossible to account for the *homogeneity* or similarity of the secerned liquors.—*Cheyne.*

Homogéneous. *adj.* [Gr. ὁμογενής, from ὁμοῦ = together, conjoined, in a like manner + γένος = kind.] Having identity, similarity, or uniformity of nature, or kind: (opposed to *heterogeneous*).

Ice is a similary body, and *homogeneous* concretion, whose material is properly water.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

An *homogeneous* mass of one kind is easily distinguishable from any other; gold from iron, sulphur from alum, and so of the rest.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

This theory is at least a *homogeneous* and consistent theory.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas,* ii. 58: ed. 1858.

Homógeny. *s.* Joint nature.

By the driving back of the principal spirits, which preserve the consistence of the body, their government is dissolved, and every part returneth to his nature or *homogeny.*—*Bacon.*

Homólogous. *adj.* Having, or constituting, a homology.

Comparing the *homologous* or corresponding members on both sides.—*Bishop Berkeley, Analyst,* § 29.

Hómologue. *s.* Equivalent in the way of homology.

The roof of the mouth is extended posteriorly by three cartilaginous plates: one single and extending backwards, from the posterior interspace of the palatines; this seems to be the *homologue* of the two median cartilages, called 'palatal' by Dr. Henle, on the roof of the broader mouth of the Narcine.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy,* lect. vi.

Homólogy. *s.* [Gr. λόγος = word, principle.] In *Comparative Anatomy* to the correspondence or equivalence of certain organs, animal or vegetable, to others resembling them in development and relation to the rest of the organism, though not in detail; parts so corresponding being homologous, or the homologues, to one another.

Terms must be constructed so as to be fitted to enunciate general propositions, and terms which imply theoretical views are admissible for this purpose. And hence it happens that the history of terms in any science which has gone through several speculative stages, is really the history of the generalizations and theories which have had currency among the cultivators of the science. This appears in comparative anatomy from what we have been saying. The recent progress of that science is involved in the rise and currency of the terms which have been used by the anatomists whose synonyms Mr. Owen has to discuss; and the reasons for selecting among these, or inventing others, include those truths and generalizations which are the important recent steps of the science. The terms which are given by Mr. Owen in his table to denote the bones of the head are good terms, if they are good terms, because their adoption and use is the only complete way of expressing the truths of *homology*; namely, of that special *homology*, according to which all vertebrate skeletons are referred to the human skeleton as their type, and have their parts designated accordingly. But further: there is another kind of *homology* which Mr. Owen calls general *homology*, according to which the primary type of a vertebrate animal is merely a series of vertebræ; and all limbs and other appendages are only developements of the parts of one or another of the vertebræ. And in order to express this view, and in proportion as the doctrine has become current amongst anatomists, the parts of vertebræ have been described by terms of a degree of generality which admit of such an interpretation. And here, also, Mr. Owen has proposed a terminology for the parts of the vertebræ, which seems to convey more systematically and comprehensively than those of preceding writers the truths to which they have been tending. . . . Besides these doctrines of special *homology* by which the bones of all vertebrates are referred to their corresponding bones in the human skeleton, and of general *homology*, by which the bones are referred to the parts of vertebræ which they represent, Mr. Owen treats of serial *homology*, the recognition of the same elements throughout the series of segments of the same skeleton; as when we shew in what manner the arms correspond to the legs.—*Whewell, Novum Organon Renovatum.*

Only the gradual transmutation of the similarly insignificant 'os mystaceum' in the osseous fishes to its higher form and functions in the Salmonoid and Salamandroid species, could have made the *homology* of this separate bone appreciable in the sturgeon.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy,* lect. vi.

We find, when nature reduces the organs of sight to such minute specks as can give but a feeble idea of the presence of light, sufficient, perhaps, to warn the Amblyopsis to retreat to the darker recesses of its subterranean abode, that the optic lobes are not reduced in the same proportion, but retain a form and size, which, as compared with their homologues in other animals, are sufficiently remarkable to suggest a function over and above that of receiving the impressions of visual spectra, and forming the ideas consequent thereon. The anatomical condition of the prosencephalon, and its *homology* with the hemispheres of the bird's brain experimented on by M. Flourens, would lead to the belief that it was in this division of the fish's brain that impressions become sensations, and that here was the seat of distinct and tenable ideas.—*Ibid.* lect. viii.

Hómonym. *s.* [Gr. ὄνομα = name.] In *Philology*, homonyms are words which with a difference of meaning are indentical in sound. See Synonym.

Homónymous. *adj.* Equivocal; having a common name for several things, but having a different definition of each.

It is a rule in art, that words which are *homonymous*, of various and ambiguous significations, ought ever in the first place to be distinguished.—*Archbishop Bramhall, Against Hobbes,* p. 19.

As words signifying the same thing are called synonymous, so equivocal words, or those which signify several things, are called *homonymous*, or ambiguous; and when persons use such ambiguous words, with a design to deceive, it is called equivocation.—*Watts, Logick.*

Homónymously. *adv.* In an homonymous manner.

It follows that one word may be, not *homonymously*, but truly and essentially common to many particulars, past, present, and future; so that, however these particulars may be infinite, and even fleeting, yet language notwithstanding may be definite and steady.—*Harris, Hermes,* b. iii. ch. iii. (Ord MS.)

Homónymy. *s.* Equivocation; ambiguity.

Heralds new mould men's names—taking from them, adding to them, melting out all the liquid letters, torturing mutes to make them speak, and making vowels dumb,—to bring it to a fallacious *homonomy* at the last, that their names may be the same with those noble houses they pretend to.—*Fuller.*

The devil eartheth himself in an *homonomy*, as a fox in the ground; if he be stopped at one hole, he will get out at another.—*Id., Holy War,* p. 272.

Homópathy. *s.* [Gr. πάθος = suffering.] Similarity of feeling.

That philosopher (Ptolemus) here further insists upon internal sensations also, and that συμπαθεια and ὁμοπάθεια, that sympathy or *homopathy*, which is in all animals, to the same purpose; it being one and the same thing in them, which perceives pain in the most distant extremities of the body, as in the sole of the foot, and in the crown of the head. —*Cudworth, Intellectual System.* (Ord MS.)

Homóptera. *s.* In *Entomology.* See Hymenoptera.

Homótony. *s.* [Gr. root of τείνω = stretch.] Keeping to the same tone; monotonous.

Thomson has often fallen into the *homotony* of the couplet. — *Langhorne, Effusions of Friendship.* (Ord MS.)

Hone. *s.* See Honewort.

Hone. *s.* [A.S. *hæn*; Norse, *hein.*] Whetstone.

A *hone* and a parer, to pare away grass.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

These snakes they made stiff chaugelings
Of all the folks they hist on;
They turned barbers into *hones,*
And masons into free-stone.
Ballad of St. George for England.

Hone. *v. n.* [N.Fr. *hoigner.*] Lament. *Rare.*

His heart is still with her, to talk of her, admiring, and commending her, lamenting, *honing*, wishing himself anything for her sake.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy,* p. 533.

Hónest. *adj.* [Lat. *honestus*; N.Fr. *honeste.*]

1. Upright; true; sincere.

What art thou?—
A very *honest* hearted fellow, and as poor as the king.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 4.

An *honest* physician leaves his patient, when he can contribute no further to his health.—*Sir W. Temple.*

The way to relieve ourselves from those sophisms, is an *honest* and diligent enquiry into the real nature and causes of things.—*Watts, Logick.*

2. Chaste.

We'll leave a proof by that which we will do,
Wives may be merry, and yet *honest* too.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 2.

3. Just; righteous; giving to every man his due.

Tate will subscribe, but fix no certain day;
He's *honest*, and as wit comes in, will pay. *Tate.*

4. Creditable; honourable.

No manner of art that was *honest.*—*Sir T. Elyot, Governour,* fol. 49, b.

Let ours also learn to maintain good works for necessary uses [in the margin, profess *honest* trades]. —*Titus,* iii. 14.

5. Well-looking; jolly; open. *Latinism.*

Bacchus ever fair and young; . . .
Flush'd with a purple grace,
He shews his *honest* face.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast.

Honest fellow. Ironical expression, as *good-fellow* is sometimes used; denoting a jovial companion.

I was five hours with three merry, and two *honest fellows.* The former sang catches; and the latter even died with laughing at the noise they made.—Says one of the *honest fellows*, Let us drink about. We did so from seven of the clock until eleven!—*Tatler,* no. 45.

When we say in English, He is an *honest* man, our meaning is, that he is a knave.—*Gerarde, Herball.* (Ord MS.)

Hónest. *v. a.* [Lat. *honesto.*] Adorn; grace; credit.

He also did *honest* and honour the same with his presence.—*Archbishop Sandys, Sermons,* fol. 139.

You have very much *honested* my lodging with your presence.—*B. Jonson, Epiccœne.*

Honestátion. *s.* [Lat. *honestatio, -onis.*] Adornment; grace.

Many courtiers have brought out with them much of this precious metal of human prudence and sagacity, by which virtuous qualities and *honestations* they have been more happy than others in their applications to move the minds of men.—*W. Montague, Devout Essays,* pt. i. p. 118: 1648.

Hónestly. *adv.* In an honest manner.

It doth make me tremble,
There should those spirits yet breathe, that when they cannot
Live *honestly*, would rather perish basely.
B. Jonson.

For some time past all proposals from private persons to advance the publick service, however *honestly* and innocently designed, have been called flying in the king's face.—*Swift.*

Hónesty. *s.*

1. Justice; truth; virtue; purity.

Thou shalt not have thy husband's lands.—
Why, then mine *honesty* shall be my dower.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 2.

Goodness, as that which makes men prefer their duty and their promise before their passions or their interest, and is properly the object of trust, in our language goes rather by the name of *honesty*; though what we call an honest man, the Romans called a good man; and *honesty* in their language, as well as in French, rather signifies a composition of those qualities which generally acquire honour and esteem. —*Sir W. Temple.*

2. Honour; credit.

For the *honesty* of your shooting.—*Ascham, Toxophilus,* b. i.

You looked some time to have had *honesty*, pleasures, and commodities.—*Bishop Ridley, Farewell to his Friends.*

3. Frankness; liberality.

A noble gentleman 'tis, if he would not keep so good a house.—Every man has his fault, and *honesty* is his.—*Shakespear, Timon of Athens,* iii. 1.

Hónewort. *s.* Native plant so called, Trinia glaberrima. See extract.

I tooke the description of this herbe the year 1620, but observed it long before, not knowing the name of it. . . . At length about the yere 1623 I saw Mistris Ursula Leigh . . . gather it in the wheat ershes about Mapledurham, who told me it was called *honewort*, . . . and that her Mistris Charitie Leigh, late of Brading in the Isle of Wight, deceased, taught her to use . . . for a swelling which she had on her left cheeke, which for many yeeres would once a yere at least arise there, and swell with great heat, rednesse, and itching, until by the use of this herbe it was perfectly cured. . . . This swelling her mother called by the name of a *hone*, but asking whether such tumours were in the said isle usually called *hones*, she could not tell, by reason she was brought from Brading aforesaid young, and being above twelve yeeres old when shee used this medicine.—*Gerarde, Herball,* p. 1018: 1633.

Hóney. *s.* [A.S. *hunig.*]

1. Sweet liquid, secreted by bees, so called

Of *honey*, the first and finest kind is virgin *honey*, not very firm, and of a fragrant smell: it is the first produce of the swarm, obtained by draining the combs without pressing. The second is often almost solid, procured by pressure: and the worst is the common yellow *honey*, extracted by heating the combs, and then pressing them. In the flower plants, by certain glands near the basis in the petals is secreted a sweet juice, which the bee, by means its proboscis, or trunk, sucks up and discharg

again from the stomach through the mouth into the comb. The *honey* deposited in the comb is destined for the young offspring; but in hard seasons the bees are reduced to the necessity of feeding on it themselves.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

2. Sweetness; lusciousness.

The king hath found
Matter against him, that for ever mars
The *honey* of his language.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

3. Sweet; sweetness; name of tenderness.

Honey, you shall be well desir'd in Cyprus;
I've found great love amongst them. Oh, my sweet,
I prattle out of fashion, and I dote.
Shakespear, Othello, ii. 1.

Used *adjectivally*.

Why, *honey* bird, I bought him on purpose for thee.—*Dryden.*

Touching his education and first fostering, some affirm, that he was fed by *honey* bees.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Hóney. *v. n.* Talk fondly.

Nay, but to live
In the rank sweat of an incestuous bed,
Stew'd in corruption, *honeying* and making love
Over the nasty sty. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, iii. 4.

Hóneybag. *s.* See extract.

The *honey-bag* is the stomach, which bees always fill to satisfy, and to spare, vomiting up the greater part of the honey to be kept against winter.—*Grew, Museum.*

Hóneycomb. *s.* Cells of wax in which the bee stores her honey.

All these a milk-white *honey-comb* surround,
Which in the midst the country banquet crown'd.
Dryden.

Hóneycombed. *adj.* Spoken of a piece of ordnance flawed with little cavities by being ill cast.

A mariner having discharged his gun, which was *honey-combed*, and loading it suddenly again, the powder took fire.—*Wiseman.*

Hóneydew. *s.* Vegetable secretion, of a sweet taste, which collects on the stalks and leaves of the hop and other plants.

There is a *honey-dew* which hangs upon their leaves, and breeds insects.—*Mortimer.*

How *honey-dews* embalm the fragrant morn,
And the fair oak with luscious sweets adorn. *Garth.*

Hóneyflower. *s.* Plant so called.

It hath a perennial root, and the appearance of a shrub. This plant [*honey-flower*] produces large spikes of chocolate-coloured flowers in May, in each of which is contained a large quantity of black sweet liquor, from whence it is supposed to derive its name.—*Miller.*

Hóneymonth. *s.* Honeymoon, this latter being the *commoner* term.

Sometimes the parties fly asunder even in the midst of courtship, and sometimes grow cool in the very *honey-month.*—*Tatler*, no. 192.

Hóneymoon. *s.* First month after marriage, when there is nothing but tenderness and pleasure.

And now their *honey-moon*, that late was clear,
Doth pale, obscure, and tenebrous appear.
Cornucopia: 1612.

A man should keep his finery for the latter season of marriage, and not begin to dress till the *honey-moon* is over.—*Addison.*

Hóneymouthed. *adj.* Flattering; using honeyed words.

He must be told on't, and he shall: the office
Becomes a woman best; I'll take't upon me:
If I prove *honey-mouthed*, let my tongue blister.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, ii. 2.

Hóneyrore. *s.* [Lat. *ros, roris* = dew.] Honeydew. *Rare, barbarous.*

He on a sudden felt love's *honeyrore*
Soak in. *Vicars, Virgil*: 1632.

Hóneystalk. *s.* [?] Clover.

With words more sweet, and yet more dangerous,
Than baits to fish, or *honey-stalks* to sheep.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, iv. 4.

Hóneystone. *s.* [? German direct, *honigstein*, which it translates.] Mineral so called, yielding 'mellic' (related to honey) acid, being a mellate of alumina.

The *honeystone*, like amber, belongs to the geological formation of lignites. It has, hitherto, been found clearly in only one locality, at Artern in Thuringia.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Hóneysuckle. *s.*

Native climbing and flowering tree of the genus Lonicera; woodbine.

Bi ner steal into the pleached bower
Where *honey-suckles*, ripen'd by the sun,
Forbid the sun to enter; like to favourites,
Made proud by princes, that advance their pride
Against the power that bred it.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 1.

2. Flower or blossom of the woodbine.

Woodbine that beareth the *honeysuckle.—Barret, Alvearie*: 1580.

A *honey-suckle*,
The amorous woodbine's offspring.
Sicily and Naples, or The Fatal Union: 1640.

Then melfoil beat, and *honeysuckles* pound;
With these alluring savours strew the ground.
Dryden.

Hóneytongued. *adj.* Using soft speech.

This is the flower that smiles on every one,
To show his teeth as white as whales bone;
And consciences, that will not die in debt,
Pay him the due of *honey-tongu'd* Boyet.—
A blister on his sweet tongue, with my heart!
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, v. 2.

Hónied. *adj.*

1. Covered with honey.

The bee with *honied* thigh,
That at her flowery work doth sing.
Milton, Il Penseroso, 142.

2. Sweet; luscious.

When he speaks,
The air, a charter'd libertine, is still;
And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,
To steal his sweet and *honied* sentences.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 1.

The Grecian sophists, as Plutarch tells us, by their singing tones, and *honied* words, and effeminate phrases and accents, did very often transport their auditors into a kind of bacchical enthusiasm.—*Scott, Works*, ii. 129.

Hónorarium. *s.* [Lat.] Fee.

Hónorary. *s.* English form of the preceding.

The fee, or *honorary*, which the scholar pays to the master naturally constituted a revenue of this kind.—*A. Smith, Wealth of Nations.* (Ord MS.)

Hónorary. *adj.*

1. Done or made in honour of anything; indicative of honour.

There was probably some distinction made among the Romans between such *honorary* arches erected to emperors, and those that were raised to them on the account of a victory, which are properly triumphal arches.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

This monument is only *honorary*; for the ashes of the emperor lie elsewhere.—*Ibid.*

2. Conferring honour without gain; gratuitous; unpaid: (as opposed to *salaried*).

The Romans abounded with little *honorary* rewards, that without conferring wealth and riches, gave only place and distinction to the person who received them.—*Addison.*

3. In *Academical* language. An honorary degree is a degree conferred in a privileged manner on the strength of royal or noble birth.

Hónour. *s.* [Fr. *honneur*; Lat. *honor.*]

1. Dignity; high rank.

I will promote thee unto very great *honour.—Numbers*, xxii. 17.

2. Reputation; fame.

A man is an ill husband of his *honour*, that entereth into any action, the failing wherein may disgrace him more than the carrying of it through can honour him.—*Bacon.*

3. Title applied to the holders of certain offices: (as the Master of the Rolls, who is addressed as *Your honour*).

Return unto thy lord,
Bid him not fear the separated councils:
His *honour* and myself are at the one;
And at the other is my good friend Catesby.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 2.

4. Nobleness of mind; scorn of meanness; magnanimity.

Now shall I see thy love; what motive may
Be stronger with thee than the name of wife?—
That which upholdeth him, that thee upholds,
His *honour*. Oh, thine *honour*, Lewis; thine *honour*. *Shakespear, King John*, iii. 1.

If by *honour* is meant any thing distinct from conscience, 'tis no more than a regard to the censure and esteem of the world.—*Rogers.*

5. Reverence; due veneration.

This is a duty in the fifth commandment, required towards our prince and our parent under the name of *honour*; a respect, which, in the notion of it, implies a mixture of love and fear, and, in the object, equally supposes goodness and power.—*Rogers.*

6. Chastity.

She dwells so securely on the excellency of her *honour*, that the folly of my soul dares not present itself: she is too bright to be looked against.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

7. Dignity of mien.

Two of far nobler shape, erect and tall,
Godlike erect! with native *honour* clad,
In naked majesty, seem'd lords of all.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 288.

8. Glory; boast.

A late eminent person, the *honour* of his profession for integrity and learning.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

9. Public mark of respect.

He saw his friends, who, whelm'd beneath the waves,
Their funeral *honours* claim'd, and ask'd their quiet graves. *Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.*

Such discourses, on such mournful occasions as these, were instituted not so much in *honour* of the dead, as for the use of the living.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Numbers engage their lives and labours, some to heap together a little dirt that shall bury them in the end; others to gain an *honour*, that at best can be celebrated but by an inconsiderable part of the world, and is envied and calumniated by more than 'tis truly given.—*Archbishop Wake, Preparation for Death.*

10. Privileges of rank or birth.

Henry the seventh, truly pitying
My father's loss, like a most royal prince,
Restored to me my *honours*; and, from ruins,
Made my name once more noble.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 1.

Then here a slave, or if you will a lord,
To do the *honours*, and to give the word. *Pope.*

11. Ornament; decoration. *Latinism.*

The sire then shook the *honours* of his head,
And from his brows damps of oblivion shed.
Dryden.

12. Seigniory; lordship.

Being his majesty's steward of his majesty's *honour* and manor of Woodstock.—*Lord Clarendon, Life, Continuation*, iii. 949.

Do honour. Treat with respect.

They took thee for their mother,
And every day *do honour* to thy grave.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iii. 3.

His Grace of Canterbury,
Who holds his state at door, 'mongst pursuivants,
Pages, and footboys.—Ha! 'tis he, indeed!
Is this the *honour* they *do* one another?
Id., Henry VIII. v. 2.

Hónour. *v. a.*

1. Reverence; regard with veneration; dignify.

He was called our father, and was continually *honoured* of all men, as the next person unto the king.—*Esther*, xvi. 11: (apocrypha).

The poor man is *honoured* for his skill, and the rich man is *honoured* for his riches.—*Ecclesiasticus*, x. 30.

How lov'd, how *honour'd* once, avails thee not.
Pope, Elegy to the Memory of an Unfortunate Lady.

2. Glorify.

I will harden Pharaoh's heart, that he shall follow after them; and I will be *honoured* upon Pharaoh, and upon all his host; that the Egyptians may know that I am the Lord.—*Exodus*, xiv. 4.

Hónourable. *adj.* [Fr. *honorable.*]

1. Illustrious; noble.

Who hath taken this counsel against Tyre, the crowning city, whose merchants are princes, whose traffickers are the *honourable* of the earth?—*Isaiah*, xxiii. 8.

2. Great; magnanimous; generous.

Sir, I'll tell you,
Since I am charg'd in honour, and by him
That I think *honourable.*
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

3. Conferring honour.

Think'st thou it *honourable* for a noble man
Still to remember wrongs?
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 3.

Then warlike kings, who for their country fought,
And *honourable* wounds from battle brought.
Dryden.

Many of those persons, who put this *honourable* task on me, were more able to perform it themselves.—*Id.*

4. Accompanied with tokens of honour.

Sith this wretched woman overcome
Of anguish, rather than of crime, hath been,
Preserve her cause to her eternal doom;
And in the mean, vouchsafe her *honourable* tomb.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

5. Not to be disgraced.

Here's a Bohemian Tartar tarries the coming down of thy fat woman: let her descend; my chambers are *honourable.—Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 5.

6. Free from taint; free from reproach.

As he was *honourable* in all his acts, so in this, that he took Joppe for an haven.—1 *Maccabees*, xiv. 5.

Methinks I could not die any where so contented

as in the king's company, his cause being just, and his quarrel *honourable*.—*Shakespear, Henry V.* iv. 1.

7. Honest; without intention of deceit.

The earl sent again to know if they would entertain their pardon, in case he should come in person, and assure it: they answered, they did conceive him to be so *honourable*, that from himself they would most thankfully embrace it.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

If that thy bent of love be *honourable*,
Thy purpose marriage, send me word to-morrow.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 2.

Hónourableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Honourable; eminence; magnificence; generosity; dignity; honesty.

My next place, of the *honourableness* of marriage amongst all, he smooths over with a pretended concession.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy*, p. 108.

Peter, moved with the patriarch's persuasions, the equity and *honourableness* of the cause, . . . took the whole business upon him.—*Fuller, Holy War*, p. 11.

To spread the fame of the Gospel in the world; to make it appear lovely in the eyes of all beholders; and to allure them to submit to the *honourableness*, the gentleness, the easiness of its yoke.—*Bishop Sprat, History of the Royal Society*, p. 366.

Hónourably. *adv.* In an honourable manner.

1. With tokens of honour.

The rev'rend abbot,
With all his convent, *honourably* receiv'd him.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iv. 2.

2. Magnanimously; generously.

After some six weeks, which the king did *honourably* interpose, to give space to his brother's intercession, he was arraigned of high treason, and condemned.—*Bacon.*

3. Reputably; with exemption from reproach.

'Tis just, ye gods! and what I well deserve:
Why did I not more *honourably* starve? *Dryden.*

Hónourer. *s.* One who honours.

I must not omit Mr. Gay, whose zeal in your concern is worthy a friend and *honourer*.—*Pope.*

First, for what concerns our own church: he was a sincere *honourer* and approver of it.—*Ward, Life of Dr. Henry More*, p. 165.

Hónourless. *adj.* Wanting, destitute or deprived of, honour; not honoured.

That religion which renders void the first precept of my text, by taking away the 'fear of God,' will always be for introducing a form of government which renders void the second; by taking away all 'honour from the king.' And so, reciprocally, will an *honourless* king promote the worship of a fearless God.—*Bishop Warburton, Sermons*, xiv.

Hood. *s.* [A.S. *had*, generally as the *second* element of a *compound*, as also it is in English.] Quality; character; condition.

Thou ken'st little good,
So vainly to advaunce thy heedlesse *hood*.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, February.

Hood. *s.* [A.S. *hod.*]

1. Upper covering of a woman's head.

The glasses, and the fine linen, and the *hoods*, and the veils.—*Isaiah*, iii. 23.

In velvet, white as snow, the troop was gown'd;
Their *hoods* and sleeves the same.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf.

2. Anything drawn upon the head and wrapping round it.

All *hoods* make not monks.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 1.

He undertook so to muffle up himself in his *hood*, that none should discern him.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

The lacerna came, from being a military habit, to be a common dress: it had a *hood*, which could be separated from and joined to it.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

3. Covering put over the hawk's eyes when he is not to fly.

4. Ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate, to mark his degree.

Such ministers as are graduates shall wear upon their surplices such *hoods* as are agreeable to their degrees.—*Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical*, 58.

Hood. *v. a.*

1. Dress in a hood.

To converse veiled and *hooded*, and sing like a devout nun.—*Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor*, p. 316: 1674.

The cobbler apron'd, and the parson gown'd,
The friar *hooded*, and the monarch crown'd.
Pope, Essay on Man, ep. iv. 197.

2. Disguise as in a hood.

But *hooded* with the shew of outward love,
Beguiling my simplicitie of mind,
He in the end a deadly foe did prove.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 648.

3. Blind as with a hood.

While grace is saying, I'll *hood* mine eyes
Thus with my hat, and sigh, and say, Amen.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 2.

4. Cover.

An hollow crystal pyramid he takes,
In firmamental waters dipt above;
Of it a broad extinguisher he makes,
And *hoods* the flames that to their quarry strove.
Dryden.

5. Put the covering on the head of a hawk.

Hoóded. *part. adj.* Shielded, or covered, with a hood.

See him laugh'd at! See him baffled!
As a *hooded* hawk, or owl
With light blinded, when the fowl
With their armies flock about her,
Some to beat, and some to flout her.
Sir R. Fanshawe, Translation of Guarini's Pastor Fido.

Hoodman-blind. *s.* Blindman's buff.

What devil was't,
That thus hath cozen'd you at *hoodman blind?*
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 4.

Hoódwink. *v. a.*

1. Blind with something bound over the eyes.

They willingly *hoodwinking* themselves from seeing his faults, he often abused the virtue of courage to defend his foul vice of injustice.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Prejudice so dexterously *hoodwinks* men's minds as to keep them in the dark, with a belief that they are more in the light.—*Locke.*

2. Cover; hide.

Be patient, for the prize I'll bring thee to
Shall *hoodwink* this mischance.
Shakespear, Tempest, iv. 1.

3. Deceive; impose upon.

She delighted in infamy, which often she had used to her husband's shame, filling all men's ears, but his, with reproach; while he, *hoodwinked* with kindness, least of all men knew who struck him.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Hoof. *s.* [A.S. *hófe.*] Hard horny substance on the feet of graminivorous animals.

With the *hoofs* of his horses shall he tread down all thy streets.—*Ezekiel*, xxvi. 11.

The bull and ram know the use of their horns as well as the horse of his *hoofs*.—*Dr. H. More.*

Plural *hooves.*

The gravell at the bottome of the river being raised and removed by the heavy *hooves* of the cattel, was driven down the river to a place where by great good hap there was also a foord, and there gathered together in a heape, had in such sort raised the depth of the channel, that it made as it were a shift for their commodious passage.—*Knolles, History of the Turks*, 935. (Ord MS.)

Hoof. *v. n.* Walk; move by leisurely steps; go on foot.

To *hoof* it o'er as many weary miles, . . .
As e'er the bravest antler of the woods.
Ethwald, from *Notes to Sir W. Scott's Lady of the Lake.*

Hoófbound. *adj.* See extract.

A horse is said to be *hoof-bound* when he has a pain in the fore-feet, occasioned by the dryness and contraction or narrowness of the horn of the quarters, which straitens the quarters of the heels, and oftentimes makes the horse lame. A *hoof-bound* horse has a narrow heel, the sides of which come too near one another, insomuch that the flesh is kept too tight, and has not its natural extent.—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

Hoófed. *adj.* With hoofs.

Among quadrupeds, the roe-deer is the swiftest; of all the *hoofed* the horse is the most beautiful; of all the clawed, the lion is the strongest.—*Grew.*

Hook. *s.* [A.S. *hóce, hóc.*]

1. Anything bent so as to catch hold.

This falling not, for that they had not far enough undermined it, they assayed with great *hooks* and strong ropes to have pulled it down.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

2. Curvated wire on which the bait is hung for fishes.

Like unto golden *hooks*,
That from the foolish fish their baits do hide.
Spenser.

3. Snare; trap.

A shop of all the qualities that man
Loves woman for, besides that *hook* of wiving,
Fairness, which strikes the eye.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, v. 5.

4. Broad-bladed plain-edged sickle for reaping; the true sickle being narrow-bladed, and slightly serrated at the edges.

Pease are commonly reaped with a *hook* at the end of a long stick.—*Mortimer.*

5. Any instrument to cut or lop with.

Not that I'd lop the beauties from his book,
Like slashing Bentley with his desperate *hook*.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. 1.

Off the hooks. In disorder.

My doublet looks,
Like him that wears it, quite *off* o' *the hooks*.
Cleaveland.

She was horribly bold, meddling, and expensive, easily put *off the hooks*, and monstrous hard to be pleased again.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

While Sheridan is *off the hooks*,
And friend Delany at his books. *Swift.*

Hook or crook. One way or other; by any expedient; by any means direct.

For all your bragges, *hookes* and *crookes*, you have such a fall, as you shall never be able to stande upright again.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Answer to Bishop Gardiner*, fol. 341.

That which her size had scrap't by *hooke* and *crooke*. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, v. 2, 27.

Master of almost two millions yearly, what by *hook* or *crook*.—*Milton, Eiconoclastes*, ch. xi.

Which he by *hook or crook* had gather'd,
And for his own inventions feather'd.
Butler, Hudibras.

He would bring him by *hook or crook* into his quarrel.—*Dryden.*

The phrase is very ancient in our language, although ascribed to the names of two learned judges, in the time of Charles the First, *Hooke* and *Crooke*; implying, that a difficult cause was to be gotten either by *Hooke* or *Crooke*. See observations on Spenser by Warton, who says that the phrase occurs in Skelton; and that the form was not then invented as a proverb, but applied as a pun.—*Todd.*

Hook. *v. a.*

1. Catch with a hook.

The huge jack he had caught was served up for the first dish: upon our sitting down to it, he gave us a long account how he had *hooked* it, played with it, foiled it, and at length drew it out upon the bank.—*Addison.*

2. Entrap; ensnare.

3. Draw as with a hook.

But she
I can *hook* to me. *Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, ii. 3.

4. Draw by force or artifice.

There are many branches of the natural law no way reducible to the two tables, unless *hooked* in by tedious consequences.—*Norris.*

Hook. *v. n.* Bend; have a curvature.

Her bill *hooks*, and bends downwards.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 383.

Hoókah. *s.* [Indian.] Pipe for tobacco, with long flexible tube, so called.

The colonel plays a good knife and fork at tiffin, and resumes those weapons with great success at dinner. He smokes his *hookah* after both meals, and puffs away as quietly while his wife scolds him, as he did under the fire of the French at Waterloo.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair*, ch. xliii.

Hoóked. *adj.*

1. Bent; curvated.

Gryps signifies eagle or vulture; from whence the epithet *grypus*, for an *hooked* or aquiline nose.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Now thou threaten'st, with unjust decree,
To seize the prize which I so dearly bought:
Mean match to thine; for still above the rest,
Thy *hook'd* rapacious hands usurp the best.
Dryden.

Caterpillars have claws and feet: the claws are *hooked*, to take the better hold in climbing from twig to twig, and hanging on the backsides of leaves.—*Grew.*

2. Furnished with hooks, or any instrument to cut with.

The *hooked* chariot stood,
Unstain'd with hostile blood.
Milton, Ode on the Nativity.

Hoókheal. *s.* [see extract.] Native plant so called; slough-heal; self-heal; Prunella vulgaris.

Hookheal, from its being supposed, on the doctrine of signatures to heal wounds from a bill-hook, which its corolla was thought to resemble.—*Dr. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants.*

Hoóknose. *s.* Curved nose, sometimes, though not necessarily always, catachrestic for *hawk-nose.*

Mr. Barton was immediately accosted by a person well stricken in years, tall, and raw-boned, with a *hook-nose*, and an arch leer, that indicated, at least, as much cunning as sagacity.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphry Clinker.*

Hoóknosed. *adj.* Having the aquiline rising in the middle. See Hooknose.

I may justly say with the *hook-nosed* fellow of Rome there, Cæsar, I came, saw, and
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv.

Hoop. *s.* [A.S. *hóp.*]

1. Anything circular by which something else is bound, particularly casks or barrels.

Thou shalt prove a shelter to thy friends,
A *hoop* of gold to bind thy brothers in,
That the united vessel of their blood
Shall never leak.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

To view so lewd a town, and to refrain,
What *hoops* of iron could my spleen contain?
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

And learned Athens to our art must stoop,
Could she behold us tumbling through a *hoop*.
Pope.

2. Whalebone with which women extend their petticoats; farthingale.

At coming in you saw her stoop,
The entry brush'd against her *hoop*. *Swift.*

All that *hoops* are good for is to clean dirty shoes, and to keep fellows at distance. — *Richardson, Clarissa.*

My new maid promises very well, and she has a sprightliness without pertness that pleases me well, and wears no *hoop*—so much for domestics.—*Life and Correspondence of Mrs. Delany*, edited by *Lady Llanover.*

3. Anything circular.

I have seen at Rome an antique statue of Time, with a wheel or *hoop* of marble in his hand.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Cock-a-hoop. Improper for Cock-a-whoop. See Cock.

Hoop. *v. a.*

1. Bind or enclose with hoops.

The casks for his majesty's shipping were *hooped* as a wine-cask, or *hooped* with iron.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

I could never make a cask to be *hooped*. I had a small runlet or two, as I observed before; but I could never arrive to the capacity of making one by them, though I spent many weeks about it: I could neither put in the heads, nor join the staves so true to one another as to make them hold water; so I gave that also over.—*Defoe, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*

2. Encircle; clasp; surround.

I *hoop* the firmament, and make
This my embrace the zodiack. *Cleaveland.*

That shelly guard, which *hoops* in the eye, and hides the greater part of it, might occasion his mistake.—*Grew.*

Hoóper. *s.* One who hoops tubs; cooper.

Every tinker, tailour, *hooper*, hostler, cardmaker, and horsekeeper, might as they did compare in learning, and all other offices, above a doctour of divinity.—*Martin, Marriage of Priestes*, Ll. ii. b: 1554.

Hoóper. *s.* Wild swan; whistling swan; elk; Cycnus ferus.

The *hooper*, so called on account of the peculiar note uttered by this bird, is a winter visitor of the British islands.—*Yarrell, British Birds.*

Hoopers'-hide. *s.* Explained in Nares as another term for the game more usually called blind-man's buff. Evidence, however, in support of this view is wanting. The etymology which the editor suggests is 'Whoopers! hide!' i. e. 'Let those who cry *whoop* conceal themselves;' which makes it more probable that Hide-and-seek is the game intended.

But Robin, finding him silly,
Most friendly took him aside,
The while that his wife with Willy
Was playing at *hoopers' hide*.
The Winchester Wedding. (Nares by H. & W.)

Hooping-cough. *s.* [*whooping*, from the character of the cough. The spelling with *h*, with which the pronunciation agrees, though by no means exclusively adopted, is prevalent.] Disease so called, in medical Latin Pertussis.

Numerous and various opinions have been held respecting the pathology of *hooping-cough*, of which, however, we can but give a short summary. Thus it has been imputed to the presence of a subtile and irritating vapour, or an infectious morbific principle acting directly on the respiratory organs and stomach;—to gastric disorder and saburra; the lungs being affected sympathetically;—to a nervous irritation, sui generis, giving rise to a peculiar kind of catarrh, attended with convulsive action of the glottis and diaphragm;—to spasmodic irritation of the stomach primarily, and of the lungs and diaphragm symptomatically;—to inflammatory irritation of the stomach, extended to the bronchi, &c.;—to irritation of the pneumogastric nerves extended to the diaphragm and stomach, giving rise to forcible expiratory efforts and vomiting respectively; the latter relaxing, and being antagonistic to, the spasmodic state of the respiratory organs; to irritation of the phrenic nerve and a morbid state of the diaphragm, extended to the rest of the organs of respiration, and to the stomach;—to exalted irritability of the lungs, as well as of the diaphragm and stomach; or to a peculiar atmospheric miasm affecting chiefly the intercostal, pneumogastric, and recurrent nerves;—to a spasmodic state of the larynx and diaphragm superadded to a common cough;—to a specific catarrhal inflammation seated in the trachea and bronchi, accompanied with spasm of the trachea and glottis;—to an inflammatory state of the bronchi, being a variety of bronchitis, or to a state which should be regarded as a variety of pulmonary catarrh; whilst many have imputed the disorder to inflammatory irritation of the brain, or of its membranes, or of both; or to cerebral irritation consequent upon inflammation of the bronchi, the characteristic hoop occurring when the cerebral irritation has commenced. From my researches into the pathology and treatment of *hooping-cough*, previously to 1825, I was led to consider the medulla oblongata or its membranes very early implicated in this disease. — *Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Hoópoo. *s.* [Lat. *upupa*; Gr. ἔποψ.] Bird so called of the genus Epops.

'Vannellus' (the lapwing) is a new-made name of the French 'vanneau;' which bird, by a great mistake, hath been generally taken to be the *upupa* of the ancients, which is now by all acknowledged to be the *hoopoo.—Ray, Dictionarium Trilingue*, p. 22.

The follicles to which is due the peculiar odour of certain birds, as e. g. the *hoopoe*, Muscovy duck, black vulture, &c., are probably somewhat diffused on parts of the integument.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Hoot. *v. n.*

1. Shout in contempt.

A number of country folks happened to pass thereby, who hollowed and *hooted* after me as at the arrantest coward.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Matrons and girls shall *hoot* at thee no more.
Dryden.

2. Cry as an owl.

Some keep back
The clamorous owl, that nightly *hoots* and wonders
At our quaint sports.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 3.

Hoot. *v. a.* Drive with noise and shouts.

We lov'd him; but, like beasts,
Our coward nobles gave way to your clusters,
Who did *hoot* him out o' th' city.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 6.

The owl of Rome, whom boys and girls will *hoot!*
That were I set up for that wooden god
That keeps our gardens, could not fright the crows,
Or the least bird, from muting on my head.
B. Jonson.

Partridge and his clan may *hoot* me for a cheat and impostor, if I fail in any particular of moment.—*Swift.*

Francis [St.] concealed himself in a cave, where he lay hid for a month in solitary prayer. He returned to Assisi, looking so wild and haggard that the rabble *hooted* him as he passed and pelted him with mire and stones.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ix. ch. x.

Crisp had committed a great error; but he had escaped with a very slight penance. His play had not been *hooted* from the boards. It had, on the contrary, been better received than many very estimable performances have been, than Johnson's Irene, for example, or Goldsmith's Goodnatured Man.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Diary and Letters of Madame d'Arblay.*

Hoot. *s.* Clamour; shout; noise.

Its assertion would be entertained with the *hoot* of the rabble.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Hoóting. *verbal abs.* Shouting.

Hou hou hou, *hootings* or whoopings; voices wherewith swine are scared, or infamous old women disgraced.—*Cotgrave.*

With *hooting* and shouting we pierce through the sky,
And Echo turns huntress, and doubles the cry.
Dryden.

They were received by a great multitude with such *hooting* and execration that they thought it advisable to retire with all speed.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ix.

Hop. *v. n.* [A.S. *hoppan.*]

1. Dance.

What good doth all that dauncing of young women holding upon men's armes, that they may *hop* the higher?—*Northbrooke, Treatise against Dauncing*, p. 132.

2. Jump; skip lightly.

Go, *hop* me over every kennel home;
For you shall *hop* without my custom, sir.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

Your Ben and Fletcher, in their first young flight,
Did no Volpone, nor no Arbaces write;
But *hopp'd* about, and short excursions made
From bough to bough, as if they were afraid.
Dryden.

I am highly delighted to see the jay or the thrush *hopping* about my walks.—*Spectator.*

3. Leap on one leg.

Men with heads like dogs, and others with one huge foot alone, whereupon they did *hop* from place to place.—*Abbot.*

I always beat him at three jumps; but he could *hop* upon one leg further than I.—*Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield.*

4. Walk lamely, or with one leg less nimble or strong than the other; limp; halt.

The limping smith observ'd the sadden'd feast,
And *hopping* here and there, himself a jest,
Put in his word. *Dryden,*
Translation of the First Book of the Iliad.

5. Move; play.

Softly feel
Her feeble pulse, to prove if any drop
Of living blood yet in her veins did *hop*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Hop. *s.* Dance; jump; light leap; spring on one leg.

When my wings are on, I can go above a hundred yards at a *hop*, step, and jump.—*Addison.*

Hop. *s.* [A.S. *hoppa.*] Native plant, used to give bitterness to beer and ale, so called, of the genus Humulus: (often used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* of a *compound*).

If *hop* yard or orchard ye mind for to have,
For *hop* poles and crotches in lopping to save.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Hop. *v. a.* Impregnate with hops.

Brew in October, and *hop* it for long keeping.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

To increase the milk, diminished by flesh-meat, take malt-drink not much *hopped.—Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Hópbine. *s.* Stem of the hop: (in the extract incorrectly *-bind*).

It is made felony without benefit of clergy, maliciously to cut any *hop-binds* growing in a plantation of hops.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

Hope. *s.* [A.S. *hopa.*]

1. Expectation of some good; expectation indulged with pleasure.

Hope is that pleasure in the mind which every one finds in himself, upon the thought of a profitable future enjoyment of a thing, which is apt to delight him.—*Locke.*

There is *hope* of a tree, if cut down, that it will sprout again.—*Job*, xiv. 7.

Sweet *hope!* kind cheat! fair fallacy! by thee
We are not where or what we be;
But what and where we would be: thus art thou
Our absent presence, and our future now. *Crashaw.*

Young men look rather to the past age than the present, and therefore the future may have some *hopes* of them.—*Swift.*

2. Confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of any person.

It is good, being put to death by men, to look for *hope* from God, to be raised up again by him.—2 *Maccabees*, vii. 14.

Blessed is he who is not fallen from his *hope* in the Lord.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xiv. 2.

3. That which gives hope; that on which the expectations are fixed, as an agent by which something desired may be effected.

I might see from far some forty truncheoneers draw to her succour, which were the *hope* of the Strand, where she was quartered.—*Shakespear, Henry VIII.* v. 3.

4. Object of hope.

Thy mother felt more than a mother's pain,
And yet brought forth less than a mother's *hope*;
To wit, an indigested deform'd lump.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. v. 6.

She was his care, his *hope*, and his delight,
Most in his thought, and ever in his sight.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo.

Hope, as in Forlorn Hope. [from German *haufen* = mass of men.] See Forlorn.

Hope. *v. n.* [A.S. *hopian.*]

1. Be in expectation of some good.

Hope for good success, according to the efficacy of the causes and the instrument; and let the husbandman *hope* for a good harvest.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

My muse, by storms long tost,
Is thrown upon your hospitable coast;
And finds more favour by her ill success
Than she could *hope* for by her happiness. *Dryden.*

2. Place confidence in another.

He shall strengthen your heart, all ye that *hope* in the Lord.—*Psalms*, xxxi. 24.

Hope. *v. a.* Expect with desire.

Faith is the substance of things *hoped* for, the evidence of things not seen.—*Hebrews*, xi. 1.

So stands the Thracian herdsman with his spear
Full in the gap, and *hopes* the hunted bear.
Dryden.

Hópeful. *adj.*

1. Promising; likely to obtain success; likely to come to maturity; likely to gratify desire, or answer expectation.

You serve a great and gracious master, and there is a most *hopeful* young prince whom you must not desert.—*Bacon.*

They take up a book in their declining years, and grow very *hopeful* scholars by that time they are threescore.—*Addison.*

2. Full of hope; full of expectation of success.

Men of their own natural inclination *hopeful* and strongly conceited, whatsoever they took in hand.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

I was *hopeful* the success of your first attempts would encourage you to make trial also of more nice and difficult experiments.—*Boyle.*

Still must the wrong'd Telemachus sustain,
If, *hopeful* of your aid, he hopes in vain.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey.

Hópefully. *adv.* In a hopeful manner.

1. In such a manner as to raise hope; in a promising way.

They were ready to renew the war, and to prosecute it *hopefully*, to the reduction or suppression of the Irish.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

2. With hope; without despair.

From your promising and generous endeavours we may *hopefully* expect a considerable enlargement of the history of nature.—*Glanville.*

Hópefulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Hopeful; promise of good; likelihood to succeed.

Set down beforehand certain signatures of *hopefulness*, or characters, whereby may be timely described what the child will prove in probability.—*Sir H. Wotton, On Education.*

Hópeless. *adj.*

1. Wanting hope; being without pleasing expectation; despairing.

Are they indifferent, being used as signs of immoderate and *hopeless* lamentation for the dead?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Hopeless of ransom, and condemn'd to lie
In durance, doom'd a ling'ring death to die.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 161.

2. Giving no hope; promising nothing pleasing.

The *hopeless* word of never to return,
Breathe I against thee upon pain of life.
Shakespear, Richard II. i. 3.

Hópelessly. *adv.* In a hopeless manner.

Is your last hope past to mollify Morecraft's heart about your mortgage?—*Hopelessly* past.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Scornful Lady.*

Scarcely any thing in history is more melancholy than that late and solitary gleam, lighting up the close of a life which had dawned so splendidly, and which had so early become *hopelessly* troubled and gloomy.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxii.

Various faces will look up at you week by week, *hopelessly* blank of all interest or intelligence.—*Recreations of a Country Parson*, ch. i.

Hóper. *s.* One who hopes.

I except all *hopers*, who turn the scale, because the strong expectation of a good certain salary will outweigh the loss by bad rents.—*Swift.*

Hópingly. *adv.* With hope.

One sign of despair is the peremptory contempt of the condition which is the ground of hope; the going on not only in terrours and amazement of conscience, but also boldly, *hopingly*, and confidently in wilful habits of sin.—*Hammond.*

Hóplite. *s.* [Gr. ὁπλίτης, from ὅπλον = arm, weapon.] Heavy-armed soldier.

Without the latter he could not do his duty as an *hoplite* in the ranks for the defence of his country; without the former he could not escape danger to his fortune or honour, and humiliation in the eyes of his friends, if called before a Dikastery; nor could he lend assistance to any of those friends who might be placed under the like necessity.—*Grote, History of Greece*, pt. ii. ch. lxvii.

Hópper. *s.* One who hops.

I conceive, a female *hopper*, or dancer, was called a *hoppester*.—*Tyrwhitt, Notes on Chaucer.*

Hópper. *s.* [?] Box or open frame of wood into which the corn is put to be ground, or let out, in a mill, for grinding.

The salt of the lake Asphaltites shooteth into perfect cubes. Sometimes they are pyramidal and plain, like the *hopper* of a mill.—*Grew.*

Granivorous birds have the mechanism of a mill: their maw is the *hopper* which holds and softens the grain, letting it drop by degrees into the stomach.—*Arbuthnot, on the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Just at the *hopper* will I stand,
In my whole life I never saw grist ground,
And mark the clack how justly it will sound.
Betterton.

Hópping. *verbal abs.* Meeting of persons intending to dance.

Their daunces were spiritual, religious, and godly, not after our *hoppings*, and leapings, and interminglings, men with women.—*Northbrooke, Treatise against Dauncing*, p. 118.

In the north of England, . . . meetings are still kept up under the name of *hoppings*.—*Brand, Popular Antiquities*, ii. 428.

Hópscotch. *s.* Game so called.

Hóral. *adj.* [Lat. *hora* = hour.] Relating to the hour.

Howe'er reduced and plain,
The watch would still a watch remain;
But if the *horal* orbit ceases,
The whole stands still, or breaks to pieces.
Prior, Alma.

Hórary. *adj.*

1. Relating to an hour.

I'll draw a figure that shall tell you
What you perhaps forgot befell you,
By way of *horary* inspection,
Which some account our worst erection.
Butler, Hudibras.

In his answer to an *horary* question, as what hour of the night to set a fox-trap, he has discussed, under the character of Reynard, the manner of surprising all sharpers.—*Tatler.*

2. Continuing for an hour.

When, from a basket of summer-fruit, God by Amos foretold the destruction of his people, thereby was declared the propinquity of their desolation, and that their tranquillity was of no longer duration than those *horary* or soon decaying fruits of summer.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Hording. *s.* See Hurdle.

Horde. *s.* [Mongolian, *orda.*] Clan; migratory crew of people.

Such were the *hords* among the Goths, the clans in Scotland, and septs in Ireland.—*Sir W. Temple, Introduction to the History of England.*

Hórehound. *s.* [see extract.] Native plant so called, aromatic and medicinal, of the order Labiatæ, so called, of the genus Marrubium.

Hoarhound has its leaves and flower-cup covered very thick with a white hoariness: it is famous for the relief it gives in moist asthmas, of which a thick and viscous matter is the cause; but it is now little used.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Pale *horehound*, which he holds of most especial use. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, song 13.

Horehound, from A.S. *hara-hune*, from *hara*, a hare, and *hune*, an unmeaning word, now replaced with hound. In one MS. the reading is *hara-hunig*, *hare-honey*. The name may, perhaps, be a corruption of Latin *urinaria*, the plant having been regarded as of great efficacy in cases of strangury and dysuria.—*Dr. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants.*

Horízon. *s.* [Gr. ὁρίζων, that which terminates, from ὅρος = a boundary.] Line that terminates the view.

The *horizon* is distinguished into sensible and real: the sensible *horizon* is the circular line which limits the view; the real is that which would bound it, if it could take in the hemisphere.—*Todd.*

With the accent on the *first syllable*, incorrectly if we look at the quantity of the *-i-*, which is long; but in conformity with *théatre*, *sénator*, and most other words in the same condition.

When the morning sun shall raise his car
Above the border of this *horizon*,
We'll forward towards Warwick and his mates.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iv. 7.

She began to cast with herself from what coast this blazing star should first appear, and at what time it must be upon the *horizon* of Ireland.—*Bacon.*

Soon the sun arose with beams so bright,
That all the *horizon* laugh'd to see the joyous sight.
Dryden.

When the sea is worked up in a tempest, so that the *horizon* on every side is nothing but foaming billows and floating mountains, it is impossible to describe the agreeable horrour that rises from such a prospect.—*Addison.*

Next morning, therefore, by what time the sun
With glitt'ring rayes had gilt the *horizon*.
Sylvester, Du Bartas, 418. (Ord MS.)

When once the sun has come near enough to the zenith, and remains above the *horizon* long enough to give more warmth during one diurnal rotation than the counteracting cause, the earth's radiation, can carry off, the mere continuance of the cause would progressively increase the effect, even if the sun came no nearer and the days grew no longer; but in addition to this, a change takes place in the accidents of the cause, its series of diurnal positions tending to increase the quantity of the effect.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, iii. xv. § 2.

Horizóntal. *adj.*

1. Near the horizon.

As when the sun, new risen,
Looks through the *horizontal* misty air,
Shorn of his beams; or from behind the moon,
In dim eclipse, disastrous twilight sheds
On half the nations.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 594.

2. Parallel to the horizon; on a level.

An obelisk erected, and golden figures placed *horizontal* about it, was brought out of Egypt by Augustus.—*Sir T. Browne.*

The problem is reduced to this; what perpendicular height is necessary to place several ranks of rowers in a plane inclined to a *horizontal* line in a given angle?—*Arbuthnot, Tables of Ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Horizóntally. *adv.* In a direction parallel to the horizon.

As it will not sink into the bottom, so will it neither float above, like lighter bodies; but, being near in weight, lie superficially, or almost *horizontally* unto it.—*Sir T. Browne.*

The ambient ether is too liquid and empty to impel them *horizontally* with that prodigious celerity.—*Bentley, Sermons*, vii.

Horn. *s.* [A.S.]

1. Hard bodies which grow on the heads of some graminivorous quadrupeds, and serve them for weapons.

No beast that hath *horns* hath upper teeth.—*Bacon.*

2. An instrument of wind-music first made of horns.

The squire gan nigher to approach,
And wind his *horn* under the castle-wall,
That with the noise it shook as it would fall.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

There's a post come from my master, with his *horn* full of good news.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, v. 1.

The goddess . . . to her crooked *horn*,
Such as was then by Latian shepherds borne,
Adds all her breath: the rocks and woods around,
And mountains, tremble at th' infernal sound.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 715.

3. Extremity of the waxing or waning moon, as mentioned by poets.

She blest the bed, such fruitfulness convey'd,
That ere ten moons had sharpen'd either *horn*,
To crown their bliss, a lovely boy was born.
Dryden.

4. The feelers of a snail: (whence the proverb, 'To pull in the horns,' to repress one's ardour).

Love's feeling is more soft and sensible,
Than are the tender *horns* of cockled snails.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, iv. 3.

Aufidius,
Hearing of our Marcius's banishment,
Thrust forth his *horns* again into the world,
Which were inshell'd when Marcius stood for Rome,
And durst not once peep out. *Id., Coriolanus*, iv. 6.

5. Drinking-cup.

They attended the banquet, and served the heroes with *horns* of mead and ale.—*Mason, Notes on Gray's Poems.*

6. Winding stream.

With sevenfold *horns* mysterious Nile
Surrounds the skirts of Egypt's fruitful soil.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 409.

7. Antler of a cuckold.

If I have *horns* to make one mad, let the proverb go with me, I'll be horn-mad.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

Merchants, venturing through the main,
Slight pirates, rocks, and *horns* for gain.
Butler, Hudibras.

Horn mad. Perhaps mad as a cuckold.

I am glad he went not in himself: if he had, he would have been *horn-mad*.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 4.

Horn-mad, some of them, to let others lie with their wives, and wink at it.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, to the reader.

Horn. *v. a.* Invest with horns.

I not repent me of my late disguise.—
If you can *horn* him, sir, you need not.
B. Jonson, Volpone.

Horn with horn; horn under horn. This is a combination applied to that kind of common-right whereby cows and oxen w[illegible]

turned out on commons extending over or lying within the boundaries of more than one parish.

The commoning of *horn with horn* was properly when the inhabitants of several parishes let their common herds run upon the same open spacious common, that lay within the bounds of several parishes; and therefore that there might be no dispute upon the right of tithes, the bishop ordains that the cows should pay all profit to the minister of the parish where the owner lived.—*Tomlin, Law Dictionary, Granger.*

Horn-shavings. *s. pl.* Scrapings or raspings of the horns of deer; hartshorn.

What had she then?—Only a fit o' the mother: They burnt old shoes, goose-feathers, assa-fœtida, A few *horn-shavings*, with a bone or two, And she is well again. *B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady.*

Horn-silver. *s.* In *Mineralogy.* Chloride of silver.

Hornsilver is rare in the European mines; but it occurs in great quantity in the district of Zacaticas, Fresnillo, and Catarce in Mexico.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Hórnbeam. *s.* Native tree so called.

Betulus, or the *hornebeam* tree, grows great and very like unto the elme, or hazel tree, having a great body; the wood or timber whereof is better for arrows or shafts, pullies for mills, and such like devises, than elm or wich hazel: for in time it waxeth so hard that the toughnesse and hardnesse of it may be rather compared to horn than unto wood, and therefore it was called *hornbeam* or hardbeam. —*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 1479: 1633.

The *hornbeam* is indigenous to a great part of England, and abounds in Essex, Kent, Norfolk, &c.; it is also common in parts of Wales, in Lancaster, and in the north midland counties; or it does not, however, extend to the northernmost counties; nor do we think it truly indigenous to Scotland; although Sir W. Hooker includes it in his Flora Scotica. . . . It is also a native of Ireland.—*Selby, British Forest Trees.*

Hornbeam, or *hornbeech*, apparently from Latin 'ornus,' with the usual prefix of an aspirate, the tree having by the older botanists been classed under that genus.—*Dr. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants.*

Hórnbill. *s.* Bird so called, of the genus Buceros.

The epiderm is in some places continued as a simple layer over the corium, following its wrinkles and folds, as around the naked necks of some vultures. It is moulded upon the bony mandibles to form the beak, and in some birds adheres to osseous protuberances on the cranium, where it forms a species of horn; and it is remarkable that these instances occur chiefly in those orders of birds, the Cursores and Rasores, which are most analogous to the ruminantia among quadrupeds: the cassowary and helmeted curassow are examples. The *hornbills* are, however, instances in the volitorial, and the kamichi in the grallatorial order.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, ch. xxii.

Hórnblende. *s.* [German direct, *blende.*] Mineral so called. See extract.

Hornblende is also a mineral abundantly distributed in several igneous and altered rocks. It is characterised by its dark green or velvet black colour, its peculiar form of crystallisation, and its shining lustre. It is opaque and tough, but yields pretty easily to the knife. It contains a considerable portion of iron (the blacker varieties especially) combined with silica, alumina, lime and magnesia. It has a distinct cleavage and a coarse uneven fracture, and yields a peculiar smell when breathed upon. Augite is another name for the same mineral, distinguished from *hornblende* by its higher lustre, greater hardness, and conchoidal fracture, and is more frequently found in volcanic rocks of comparatively modern date, than in the oldest igneous and altered rocks.—*Ansted, Geology, Introductory, Descriptive, and Practical*, vol. ii. p. 178.

Hornblende rock, united with quartz, is called hornstone.—*Ibid.* 185.

Hórnbook. *s.* First book of children covered with horn to keep it unsoiled; primer.

He teaches boys the *hornbook*.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, v. 1.

Nothing has been considered of this kind out of the ordinary road of the *hornbook* and primer.—*Locke.*

To master John the English maid
A *hornbook* gives of ginger-bread;
And that the child may learn the better,
As he can name, he eats the letter. *Prior, Alma.*

Hórned. *adj.*

1. Furnished with horns.

As when two rams, stirr'd with ambitious pride,
Fight for the rule of the rich fleeced flock,
Their *horned* fronts so fierce on either side
Do meet, that, with the terrour of the shock,
Astonished both stand senseless as a block.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Thither all the *horned* host resorts,
To graze the ranker mead.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

2. Shaped like a horn or crescent; resembling horns; crooked.

The *horned* moon three courses did expire.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 6, 43.

A steep cloud-kissing rock, whose *horned* crown
With proud imperial looke beholds the main.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 650.

Thou king of *horned* floods, whose plenteous urn
Suffices fatness to the fruitful corn. *Dryden.*

Hórnedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Horned; appearance resembling a horn.

The *hornedness* of the new moon is still faintly considered by the vulgar as an omen with regard to the weather. They say, on that occasion, the new moon looks sharp.—*Brand, Popular Antiquities.*

Hórnel. *s.* [? see, for a suggestion, extract.] Native fish so called, Ammodytes Tobianus, closely akin to the common Sandlance.

Both species of ammodytes are included by Professor Nilsson among the fishes of Scandinavia; both species also occur in the Forth. Dr. Neill, in his account of the fishes of that locality, says, the Edinburgh fishermen call the large ones *hornels*—probably an abbreviation of *horneels*—in reference to the greater length of body . . . and the hornlike elongation of the lower jaw; by means of which they are enabled to bury themselves in the wet sands of the sea-shore.—*Yarrell, British Fishes.*

Hórner. *s.* One who works in horn, and sells horn.

The skin of a bull's forehead is the part of the hide made use of by *horners*, whereupon they shave their horns.—*Grew.*

Hórnet. *s.* [A.S. *hyrnette.*] Very large, strong, stinging fly, which makes its nest in hollow trees.

Silence, in times of suff'ring, is the best;
'Tis dangerous to disturb a *hornet's* nest. *Dryden.*

Hornets do mischief to trees by breeding in them. —*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Hórnfoot. *adj.* [translation of Lat. *cornipes.*] Hoofed.

Mad frantick man, that did not inly quake!
With *hornfoot* horses, and brass wheels, Jove's storms to emulate. *Hakewill, Apology.*

Hórnify. *v. a.* Invest with horns, *Ludicrous.*

I proceed now to the second kind of theft, which I kept in store for women; I mean that whereby they *hornifie* their husbands.—*World of Wonders*, p. 99: 1608.

This versifying my wife has *hornified* me.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Four Plays in One.

Hórning. *s.* [A.S. *hornung.*] Appearance of the moon increasing.

It [the hegira of Mahomet] fell out upon Friday the 16th of July, and 622 of the incarnation, beginning (as their years are lunar) from the new moon of that time, but which they account not as others from the conjunction itself, but from the *horning*, which is the cause why they set up in their steeples a crescent.—*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 168: 1650.

Hórnish. *adj.* Somewhat resembling horn; hard. *Rare.*

Temperance, as if it were of a *hornish* composure, is too hard for the flesh, by keeping under the body with fastings and watchings, till it bring it in obedience.—*Sir M. Sandys, Essays*, p. 21: 1634.

Hórnless. *adj.* Destitute, deprived of, or wanting horns.

Creatures, whom our common mother nature with admirable wisdom hath created toothless and *hornless*, he converteth into ravenous wolves and untamed bulls.—*Translation of Boccalini*, p. 17: 1626.

Hórnpipe. *s.*

1. Dance so called.

There many a *hornpipe* he tun'd to his Phyllis.
Sir W. Raleigh.

Let all the quicksilver i' the mine
Run to the feet veins, and refine
Your firkhum jerkum to a dance
Shall fetch the fiddlers out of France,
To wonder at the *hornpipes* here
Of Nottingham and Derbyshire. *B. Jonson.*

Florinda danced the Derbyshire *hornpipe* in the presence of several friends.—*Tatler.*

The master then rose and begged to propose a toast. No sooner had he uttered these words, than the whole room rang with applause, the wine-glasses danced *hornpipes* upon the table to the music of the forks and spoons, and the noise was tremendous.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. ii. ch. ii.

2. Wind-instrument; kind of pipe.

On the right hand of the *hornpipe* sat a Welsh harp. . . . Bass-viol and kit; trumpet and Welsh harp; hunting horn and *hornpipe*.—*Tatler*, no. 157.

Hórnstone. *s.* Name of three minerals resembling horn in their structure.

Hornstone occurs under three modifications; splintery *hornstone*, conchoidal *hornstone*, and *woodstone*. . . . The *hornstone* which occurs in secondary limestone is called 'chert' by the English miners. It is valuable for forming the grinding blocks of flint mills in the pottery manufactures.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Hórnthumb. *s.* Pickpocket: (applied by the Elizabethan writers to that class because one of the modes of stealing was to detach a pocket or the like from the person of the individual who was robbed by means of a knife. As this cut down upon the thumb, a protection, in shape of a cap or plate of horn was required). *Obsolete.*

I mean a child of the *horn-thumb*, a babe of the booty, boy, a cut-purse.—*B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair.* (Nares by H. & W.)

With the *elements* separated.

But, cosin, because to that office ye may not come,
Frequent your exercises—a *horne* on your *thumbe*,
A quick eye, Carabises.

We also give for our arms three whetstones in gules, with no difference, and upon our crest a left hand with a *horne* upon the *thumbe*, and a knife in the hand.—*W. Bulleyn, Moral Dialogues.* (Nares by H. & W.)

Hórnwork. *s.* [? A.S. *hurn* = corner.] Angular fortification in front of the polygon.

View with care the real fortifications of some strong place, and you will get a clearer idea of bastions, half-moons, *horn-works*, &c., than all the masters in the world could give you upon paper.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Hórny. *adj.*

1. Made of, resembling, having the nature of, horn; hard as horn; callous.

He thought he by the brook of Cherith stood,
And saw the ravens with their *horny* beaks
Food to Elijah bringing even and morn.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 266.

As the serum of the blood is resolvable by a small heat, a greater heat coagulates it so as to turn it *horny*, like parchment; but when it is thoroughly putrified, it will no longer concrete.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

The pineal gland was encompassed with a kind of *horny* substance.—*Addison.*

The *horny* or pellucid coat of the eye doth not lie in the same superficies with the white of the eye, but riseth up above its convexity, and is of an hyperbolical figure.—*Ray.*

2. Consisting of horns.

He leads the staring infant through the hall;
Points out the *horny* spoils that graced the wall;
Tells how this stag through three whole counties fled,
What rivers swam, where bay'd, and where he bled.
Gay, Birth of the Squire.

Hórologe. *s.* Instrument that tells the hour; clock; watch; hourglass.

He'll watch the *horologe* a double set,
If drink rock not his cradle.
Shakespear, Othello, ii. 2.

The cock, the country *horologe*, that rings
The chearful warning to the sun's awake,
Missing the dawning, scantles in his wings,
And to his roost doth sadly him betake.
Drayton, Moses, b. ii.

Horologiográphic. *adj.* [Gr. γράφω = write, describe.] Pertaining to the art of dialling.

The gnomonick projection is also called the *horologiographick* projection, because it is the foundation of dialling.—*Chambers.*

Horólogist. *s.* Clockmaker.

The name of Mr. B. L. Vulliamy is one well known as connected with the highest eminence in his profession as an *horologist*.—*Lord Ellesmere, Address, &c.*, 54.

Horólogy. *s.* [Gr. λόγος = word, principle.] Clock.

Before the days of Jerome there were *horologies*, that measured the hours not only by drops of water in glasses, called clepsydra, but also by sand in glasses, called clepsammia.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Horómetry. *s.* [Gr. μέτρον = measure.] Art of measuring hours.

It is no easy wonder how the *horometry* of antiquity discovered not this artifice.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Hóroscope. *s.* [Gr. ὡροσκοπία, from ὥρη = hour + σκοπέω = see, spy, observe, view.] Configuration of the planets at the hour of birth; star of a nativity.

A proportion of the *horoscope* unto the seventh house, or opposite signs every seventh year, oppresseth living creatures.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Him born beneath a boding *horoscope*,
His sire, the blear-ey'd Vulcan of a shop,
From Mars his forge sent to Minerva's school.
Dryden.

The Greek names this the *horoscope*,
This governs life, and this marks out our parts,
Our humours, manners, qualities, and arts.
Creech, Translation of Manilius.

They understood the planets and the zodiack by instinct, and fell to drawing schemes of their own *horoscopes* in the same dust they sprung out of.—*Bentley.*

On one is a complete *horoscope* containing the places of the sun, moon, and every planet, noted down on the zodiac in degrees and minutes of a degree; and with these particulars the mathematician undertook to foretell marriage, fortune, and death of the person who had been born at the instant when the heavenly bodies were so situated.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. xiii.

Hóroscopy. *s.* Calculation of nativities.

It would have posed old Erra Pater to have found out any given day in the year to erect a scheme upon—good days, bad days, were so shuffled together, to the confounding of all sober *horoscopy*.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, Rejoicings upon the New Year's Coming of Age.*

Hórrent. *adj.* [Lat. *horrens, -entis*, pres. part. of *horreo* = grow rough, shiver.] Pointed outwards; bristled with points. *Rhetorical.*

Him a globe
Of fiery seraphim encircled round
With bright imblazonry and *horrent* arms.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 511.

The cruel winds have hurl'd upon the coast
Some helpless bark; while sacred pity melts
The general eye, or terror's icy hand
Smites their distorted limbs and *horrent* hair.
Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, b. ii.

Hórrible. *adj.* [Lat. *horribilis*; Fr. *horrible*—see Horrent.] Dreadful; terrible; shocking; hideous; enormous.

No colour affecteth the eye much with displeasure: there be sights that are *horrible*, because they excite the memory of things that are odious or fearful.—*Bacon.*

Eternal happiness and eternal misery, meeting with a persuasion that the soul is immortal, are, of all others, the first the most desirable, and the latter the most *horrible* to human apprehension.—*South, Sermons.*

Hórribleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Horrible; dreadfulness; hideousness; terribleness; fearfulness.

The *horribleness* of sin, the terrour of God's indignation.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Defence of the Sacrament*, fol. 7: 1550.

The *horribleness* of a crime committed.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, iv. 10.

Hórribly. *adv.* In a horrible manner.

1. Dreadfully; hideously.

What hideous noise was that!
Horribly loud. *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 1509.

2. To a dreadful degree.

The contagion of these ill precedents, both in civility and virtue, *horribly* infects children.—*Locke.*

Hórrid. *adj.* [Lat. *horridus.*]

1. Hideous; dreadful; shocking.

Give colour to my pale cheek with thy blood,
That we the *horrider* may seem to those
Which chance to find us.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

Not in the legions
Of *horrid* hell can come a devil more damn'd,
In evils to top Macbeth. *Id., Macbeth*, iv. 3.

Horrour on them fell,
And *horrid* sympathy.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 540.

2. Shocking; offensive; unpleasing.

Already I your tears survey,
Already hear the *horrid* things they say.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iv.

3. Rough; rugged.

Horrid with fern, and intricate with thorn,
Few paths of human feet or tracks of beasts were worn. *Dryden.*

Hórridly. *adv.* In a horrid manner; terrifically; shockingly.

Making night hideous! and we fools of nature,
So *horridly* to shake our disposition,
With thoughts beyond the reaches of our souls.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 4.

Hórridness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Horrid; hideousness; enormity.

A bloody designer suborns his instrument to take away such a man's life, and the confessor represents the *horridness* of the fact, and brings him to repentance.—*Hammond.*

The looks of beauty she knew how to wear,
And make her *horridness* appear so sweet,
That she the wisest and most piercing eyes
Had often blinded by her fallacies.
Beaumont, Psyche, p. 281: 1651.

There needs no comment to set forth the *horridness* of these assertions.—*Bishop Hall, Corruption of the Church of Rome.*

Horrific. *adj.* Causing horror.

His jaws *horrifick*, arm'd with three-fold fate,
Here dwells the direful shark. *Thomson.*

Hórrify. *v. a.* Strike with horror.

I was *horrified* at the notion.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney.*

Hórripilátion. *s.* [*horreo* = shiver + *pilus* = hair.] Setting, or standing, of the hair on end.

Read these without *horripilation* if you can.—*Lamb, Letter to Manning.*

Hórror. *s.* [Lat. *horror*; Fr. *horreur.*]

1. Terror mixed with detestation; passion compounded of fear and hate, both strong.

Over them sad *horrour*, with grim hue,
Did always soar, beating his iron wings.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Deep *horrour* seizes ev'ry human breast;
Their pride is humbled, and their fear confest.
Dryden.

2. Dreadful thoughts.

I have supt full with *horrours*;
Direness, familiar to my slaught'rous thoughts,
Cannot once start me. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 5.

3. Gloom; dreariness.

Their way
Lies through the perplex'd paths of this drear wood,
The nodding *horrour* of whose shady brows
Threats the forlorn and wandering passenger.
Milton, Comus, 36.

Black Melancholy sits, and round her throws
A death-like silence, and a dread repose.
Her gloomy presence saddens all the scene,
Shades every flower, and darkens every green;
Deepens the murmur of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner *horrour* on the woods.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

4. In *Medicine.* Shivering; shuddering.

All objects of the senses, which are very offensive, do cause the spirits to retire; and upon their flight, the parts are in some degree destitute, and so there is induced in them a trepidation and *horrour*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Horse. *s.* [A.S. *hors.*]

1. Animal so called.

A *horse!* a *horse!* my kingdom for a *horse!*
Shakespear, Richard III. v. 4.

2. Constellation so called.

Thy face, bright Centaur, autumn's heats retain,
The softer season suiting to the man;
Whilst winter's shivering Goat afflicts the *Horse*;
With frost, and makes him an uneasy course.
Creech, Translation of Manilius.

3. Plural, or collective, in sense.

I did hear
The galloping of *horse*: who was't came by?
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.

The armies were appointed, consisting of twenty-five thousand *horse* and foot, for the repulsing of the enemy at their landing.—*Bacon, Considerations on a War with Spain.*

If they had known that all the king's *horse* were quartered behind them, their foot might very well have marched away with their *horse*.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

The Arcadian *horse*
With ill success engage the Latin force.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 504.

4. Something on which anything is supported: (as, a *horse* to dry linen on).

5. Wooden machine which soldiers ride by way of punishment: (sometimes called a *timber-mare*).

As fine as a horse. Tawdrily or gaudily dressed.

It being the custom in this month (May) for the passengers to give the waggoner at every inn a ribbon to adorn his team, she soon discovered the origin of the proverb, *as fine as a horse*; for, before they got to the end of their journey, the poor beasts were almost blinded by the tawdry, party-coloured flowing honours of their heads.—*Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xxiv. p. 354: 1754.

Take horse. Set out to ride.

I *took horse* to the lake of Constance, which is formed by the entry of the Rhine.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

In *Composition.* As a prefix, it signifies something large or coarse.

Horse. *v. a.*

1. Mount upon, furnish with, a horse

He came out with all his clowns, *horsed* upon such cart-jades, and so furnished, as I thought with myself if that were thrift, I wisht none of my friends ever to thrive.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

After a great fight there came to the camp of Gonsalvo, the great captain, a gentleman proudly *horsed* and armed: Diego de Mendoza asked the great captain, Who's this? Who answered, It is St. Elmo, who never appears but after the storm.—*Bacon, Apophthegms.*

2. Carry on the back.

That treat of the discomfiting of keepers *horsing* the deer on his own back, and making off with equal resolution and success.—*Butler, Characters.*

3. Ride anything.

Stalls, bulks, windo[illegible]s
Are smother'd, leads are fill'd, and ridges *hors'd*
With variable complexions; all agreeing
In earnestness to see him.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 1.

4. Cover a mare.

If you let him out to *horse* more mares than your own, you must feed him well.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Horse. *v. n.* Get on horseback.

Lapping himself up handsomely in his long cloak, he went to *horse*; and rode as women use: then mounted the barber likewise on his mule.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, iii. 13.

Horse-cúcumber. *s.* See extract.

The *horsecucumber* is the large green cucumber, and the best for the table, green out of the ga den.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Hórse-laugh. *s.* Loud violent rude laugh.

A *horselaugh*, if you please, at honesty;
A joke on Jekyl.
Pope, Epilogue to the Satires, dialogue i.

Horse-play. *s.* Coarse, rough, rugged play.

He is too much given to *horseplay* in his raillery, and comes to battle like a dictator from the plough.—*Dryden.*

Hórseback. *s.* Riding posture; state of being on a horse.

I've seen the French,
And they can well on *horseback*.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iv. 7.

If your ramble was on *horseback*, I am glad of it, on account of your health.—*Swift, Letter to Gay.*

Hórsebean. *s.* Small bean usually given to horses.

Only the small *horsebean* is propagated by the plough.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Hórseblock. *s.* See extract.

Horse-block is a square frame of strong boards, used by excavators to elevate the ends of their wheeling planks.—*Gwilt, Encyclopædia of Architecture, Glossary.*

Hórseboy. *s.* Boy employed in dressing horses; stable-boy.

Some *horseboys*, being awake, discovered them by the fire in their matches.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Hórsebreaker. *s.* One whose employment it is to tame horses to the saddle.

Under Sagittarius are born chariot-racers, *horsebreakers*, and tamers of wild beasts.—*Creech.*

Horsechéstnut. *s.* Tree so called.

It [*horsechestnut*] hath digitated or fingered leaves: the flowers, which consist of five leaves, are of an anomalous figure, opening with two lips: there are male and female upon the same spike: the female flowers are succeeded by nuts, which grow in green prickly husks. Their whole year's shoot is commonly performed in three weeks' time, after which it does no more than increase in bulk, and become firm; and all the latter part of the summer is occupied informing and strengthening the buds for the next year's shoots.—*Miller.*

It is the generally received opinion that the *horsechestnut* tree is a native of the mountainous parts of Asia, and that its introduction into Europe took place about the middle of the sixteenth century; Clusius informs us that at Vienna, in 1558, there was a plant of this species that had been brought there twelve years before, and our countryman Gerard in 1579, the first of our writers who mentions it, speaks of it . . . as a rare foreign tree. . . . Mr. Boyle, however, in his illustrations, says he never met with the common *horse-chestnut* in the mountainous parts of Northern India, though there the pavia or Indian chestnut is abundant.—*Selby, British Forest Trees.*

Horsechestnut, said to be so called from its fruit being used in Turkey, the country from which we received it, as food for horses that are broken or touched in the wind. . . . In this country horses will not eat them, and the name was perhaps, in reality, given to those nuts to express coarseness.—*Dr. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants.*

Hórsecourser. *s.* [N.Fr. *couracier* = broker.] Dealer in horses.

A Florentine bought a horse for so many crowns, upon condition to pay half down: the *horsecourser*

comes to him next morning for the remainder.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

A servant to a *horsecourser* was thrown off his horse.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

He that lights upon a horse in this place [Smithfield] from an old *horse-courser*, sound both in wind and limb, may light of a honest wife in the stews.—*D. Lupton, Harleian Miscellanie*, ix. p. 317. (Nares by H. & W.)

Their provender by diverse *horse-coursers* that live by the sale of horse, doe feed them with sodden rie or beanemeal sod, pampering them up that they may be the fairer to the eie, yet it is not good food to labour with.—*B. Googe, On Husbandry*, b. iii. 120. (Nares by H. & W.)

Hórsedrench. *s.* Physic for a horse.

The most soveraign prescription in Galen ... of no better report than a *horsedrench.* — *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

Hórseflower. *s.* Native plant so called.

Melampyrum is called of some Triticum vaccinium; in English, cow-wheat and *horse-floure.* — *Gerarde, Herball*, p. 91: 1633.

Hórsefly. *s.* See extract.

Dipterous insects more particular injurious to animals are the whole family of the breeze or whane flies (Tabaridæ), bot and gadflies (Ostridæ), and *horse-flies* (Hippoboscidæ). ... The *horse-flies* cause much distress to horses in the vicinity of the New Forest, and handfuls may sometimes be taken off the groins and other parts not well covered with hair.—*Loudon, Encyclopædia of Gardening*, pt. ii. b. iv.: 1658.

Hórsefoot. *s.* Plant so called.

This plant (which the moderne writers haue referred to the Cacalia of the antients, and to the kindes of colt's foot) I haue thought good to name in English *horse-foot*, for that the leaues exceed colt's foot in bignesse, yet are like them in shape; and of this plant Clusius (whom I here chiefely follow) hath described two sorts ... both these grow in the Austrian and Stirian Alpes vnder the sides of woodes, among bushes and such shadowie places; but not in England that I haue yet heard of.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 815: 1633.

Tussilago, or fole-foot, hath many white and long creeping roots, somewhat *fat* ... when the stalke and seed is perished there appeare springing out of the earth many broad leaues, green aboue, and next the ground of a white hoarie or grayish colour, fashioned like a *horse-foot*, for which cause it was called fole-foot and *horse-foot.*—*Ibid.*, p. 812: 1633.

Hórseguards. *s. pl.* [*horse* and *guard.*] Regiments of horse of the King's Guard; as the Life-Guards were formerly called, and as now the Oxford Blues are.

Twelve gentlemen of the *horseguards* were impannelled, having unanimously chosen Mr. A. Truncheon, who is their right-hand man in the troop, for their foreman in the jury.—*Addison, Tatler*, no. 253.

Hórsehair. *s.* Hair of horses.

His glitt'ring helm, which terribly was grac'd
With waving *horsehair.* *Dryden.*

Used *adjectivally.*

Thus as he spoke, great Hector stretch'd his arms
To take his child; but back the infant shrank,
Crying, and sought his nurse's shelt'ring breast,
Scar'd by the brazen helm and *horse-hair* plume,
That nodded, fearful, on the warrior's crest.
Lord Derby, Translation of Homer.

Hórseheel. *s.* [A.S. *hors* = horse, and *helene* = Lat. *helenium*, the name of a plant.] Plant so called; Elicampane.

Hors-hele, horse-heal, or *horse-heel* ... by a double blunder ... has been corrupted into *horse-hele*, and the plant employed by apothecaries to heal horses of scabs, and sore heels. — *Dr. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants.*

Hórsekeeper. *s.* One employed to take care of horses; groom; formerly horseknave.

Your *horsekeeper* tells ye the surfeits of your horse.—*Dr. White, Sermon*, p. 50: 1615.

Hórseleech. *s.* Great leech that bites horses.

The *horseleech* hath two daughters, crying Give, give.—*Proverbs*, xxx. 15.

Let us to France; like *horseleeches*, my boys,
The very blood to suck.
Shakespear, Henry V. ii. 3.

Hórselitter. *s.*

1. Carriage hung upon poles between two horses, in which the person carried lies along.

He that before thought he might command the waves of the sea, was now cast on the ground, and carried in an *horselitter.*—2 *Maccabees*, ix. 8.

2. Litter for a horse; long dung.

Hórseload. *s.* As much as a horse can carry.

They have, like good sumpters, laid ye down their *horseload* of citations and fathers at your door.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government urged against Prelacy.*

Hórseloaf. *s.* See extract.

The next food [*horse-loaf*], which is somewhat stronger and better, is bread thus made: take two bushels of good clean beans and one bushel of wheat, and grind them together; then through a fine range bolt out the quantity of two pecks of pure meal, and bake it in two or three loaves by itself; and the rest sift through a meal-sieve; and so bake it in great loaves, and with the coarser bread feed your horse in his rest, and with the finer bread against the days of sore labour.—*G. Markham*, b. i. p. 52. (Nares by H. & W.)

Oh that I were in my oat-tub, with a *horse-loaf*, something to hearten me.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Night-walker*, v. 1. (Nares by H. & W.)

Her face was wan, a lean and writheled skin,
Her stature scant three *horse-loaves* did exceed.
Harrington, Translation of Ariosto, vii. 62. (Nares by H. & W.)

Lastly for horse-bread that three *horse-loaves* be sold by every baker for a pennie, xiiij. for xij. and every loaf to weigh the full weight.—*Walton, Country Justice*: 1620. (Nares by H. & W.)

Hórseman. *s.*

1. One skilled in riding.

A skilful *horseman*, and a huntsman bred.
Dryden.

2. One who serves in wars on horseback.

Encounters between *horsemen* on the one side, and foot on the other, are seldom with extremity of danger: because as *horsemen* can hardly break a battle on foot, so men on foot cannot possibly chase *horsemen.*—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Before night, however, the agitation had altogether subsided: but it was suddenly revived by a bold imposture. A *horseman* in the uniform of the Guards spurred through the City, announcing that the King had been killed.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.

3. Rider; man on horseback.

With descending show'rs of brimstone fir'd,
The wild Barbarian in the storm expir'd;
Wrapt in devouring flames the *horseman* rag'd,
And spurr'd the steel in equal flames engag'd.
Addison.

A *horseman's* coat shall hide
Thy taper shape, and comeliness of side.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

Hórsemanship. *s.* Art of riding; art of managing a horse.

He vaulted with such ease into his seat,
As if an angel dropt down from the clouds,
To turn and wind a fiery Pegasus,
And witch the world with noble *horsemanship.*
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iv. 1.

They please themselves in terms of hunting or *horsemanship.*—*Sir H. Wotton.*

His majesty, to shew his *horsemanship*, slaughtered two or three of his subjects.—*Addison.*

Then peers grew proud, in *horsemanship* t' excel;
Newmarket's glory rose, as Britain's fell.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. i.

Hórsemeat. *s.* Provender for horses.

Though green peas and beans be eaten sooner, yet the dry ones that are used for *horsemeat* are ripe last.—*Bacon.*

Hórsemint. *s.* Native plant of the genus Mentha; coarse kind of mint.

Of *horse-mint* or water-mint. This common *horse-mint* hath creeping roots like as the other mints, &c.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 683.

Hórsemuscle. *s.* Large muscle.

The great *horsemuscle*, with the fine shell, that breedeth in ponds, do not only gape and shut as the oysters do, but remove from one place to another.—*Bacon.*

Hórserace. *s.* Match of horses in running.

In *horseraces* men are curious that there be not the least weight upon the one horse more than upon the other.—*Bacon.*

Trajan, in the fifth year of his tribuneship, entertained the people with a *horserace.*—*Addison.*

Hórseradish. *s.* Esculent root so called.

Horseradish is increased by sprouts spreading from the old roots left in the ground, that are cut or broken off.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Hórserun. *s.* See extract.

Horse-run is a contrivance for ... drawing up loaded wheelbarrows of soil from the deep cuttings of foundations, canals, docks, &c., by the help of a horse, which goes backwards and forwards instead of round as in a horse-gin.—*Gwilt, Encyclopædia of Architecture, Glossary.*

Hórseshoe. *s.*

1. Plate of iron nailed to the feet of horses.

I was thrown into the Thames, and cool'd glowing hot in that surge, like a *horseshoe.*—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

2. Plant so called of the genus Hippocrepus; [Gr. ἵππος = horse + κρηπίς = sandal, shoe: so that the words translate one another].

Horse-shooe cometh up in certaine untilled and sunnie places of Italy and Languedoc. ... *Horse-shooe* is commonly called in Italian Sferro de Cavallo; you may name it Ferrum equinum; in English *horse-shoe.*—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 1236: 1633.

Hórsetail. *s.* Tail of a horse.

1. Turkish standard.

The Pope did not attempt to extinguish the passion for war in a people like the Bulgarians, even if he had any sense of its incongruity with the Gospel. They were to go to battle no longer under their old national ensign, the *horse-tail*, but under the banner of the Cross.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. v. ch. viii.

Their *horsetails* are plucked from the ground, and the sword
From its sheath; and they form, and but wait for the word.
Tartar and Spahi and Turcoman,
Strike your tents, and throng to the van.
Byron, Siege of Corinth.

2. Plant so called of the genus Equisetum.

Horse-taile is called in Greek ἱππουρις; Hippuris in Latin; ... in shops Cauda equina; ... in Low Dutch Peerstert; in Italian Coda di Cavallo; in Spanish, Coda de mula; in French, Queue de cheval and caqueue; in English *horse-tail* and shave-grass. —*Gerarde, Herball*: 1633.

Hórsetongue. *s.* See extract.

Horse-tongue sendeth forth round stalkes a span long; whereupon are set broad-long and sharp-pointed leaves, but not so prickly as are those of *kneeholm*, not unlike to leaves of the bay-tree, but lesser; greater than those of the *kneeholm*, out of the middle rib whereof cometh forth another leafe, sharpe-pointed also but small, and of the bignesse of the leaue of *kneeholm*, resembling a little tongue. ... *Horse-tongue* is called in Greek ἱππόγλωσσον; of the later herbarists, Bonifacia, Uvularia, Bislingua, Lingua, Pagaria, and Victoriola. ... This Hippoglossum Bonifacia is called in High Dutch Zapflinkraut; in Low Dutch Tongenbladt; in Spanish Lingua de canallo; in English *horse-tongue*, tongue-blade, double-tongue, and laurel of Alexandria.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 909: 1633.

Hórseway. *s.* Broad way by which horses may travel.

Know'st thou the way to Dover?—
Both stile and gate, *horseway* and footpath.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 1.

Hórsewhip. *s.* Whip to strike a horse with.

The jackass, with his hideous braying, put to flight the huntsman's courser; who, however, was wheeling round to reward Tugwell for his intelligence with the discipline of a *horsewhip.*—*Graves, Spiritual Quixote*, i. 5.

Hórsewhip. *v. a.* Flog or strike with a riding-whip.

I told him to consider himself *horse-whipped*, and he said he would make a point of doing so.—*Theodore Hook, Jack Brag.*

Hórtative. *s.* Exhortation; precept by which one incites or animates.

Generals commonly, in their *hortatives*, put men in mind of their wives and children.—*Bacon.*

An *hortative*, or spur, to correct sloth.—*Bacon, On Helps to the Intellectual Powers.*

Hórtatory. *adj.* Encouraging; animating; advising to anything: (used of precepts, not of persons; a *hortatory* speech, not a *hortatory* speaker).

This psalm is *hortatory*, stirring up to the praises of God.—*Udall, Sermons*, p. 1.

He much commended Law's Serious Call, which he said was the finest piece of *hortatory* theology in any language.—*Boswell, Life of Johnson.*

Horténsial. *adj.* [Lat. *hortensis*, from *hortus* = garden.] Fit for a garden.

Such as are sative and *hortensial.*—*Evelyn*, introduction, § 3.

Hórticulist. *s.* Horticulturist. *Rare.*

See what various crops
In quick succession, crown the garden'd fields
On Thames' prolifick bank. On culture's hand
Alone do these *horticulists* rely.
Or do they owe to London's rich manure
Those products which its crowded markets fill.
Dodsley, Agriculture, canto ii. (Rich.)

Horticúltural. *adj.* Relating to, connected with, consisting in Horticulture.

Russian gardening in respect to its *horticultural* productions.—*Loudon, Encyclopædia of Gardening*, § 473.

Hórticulture. *s.* [Lat. *hortus* = garden + *cultura* = culture.] Art of cultivating gardens.

Favourers of the more refined parts of *horticulture.*—*Evelyn.*

Already a reform of agriculture had been com-

menced. . . . Evelyn had, under the formal sanction of the Royal Society, given instruction to his countrymen in planting. Temple, in his intervals of leisure, had tried many experiments in *horticulture*, and had proved that many delicate fruits, the natives of more favoured climates, might, with the help of art, be grown on English ground.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iii.

Horticúlturist. *s.* One who is fond of, or skilful in, Horticulture.

Dodsley wrote horticulist, the common form is *horticulturist*.—*Rich.*

Hybrid plants are continually produced in gardens between proximate species, by a process well known to *horticulturists*.—*Prichard, Physical History of Man*, vol. i. p. 139.

Hórtulan. *adj.* [Lat. *hortulanus*.] Belonging to a garden.

This seventh edition of my *hortulan* kalendar is yours.—*Evelyn, Kalendar.*

Hortus siccus. *s.* [Lat. *hortus* = garden: *siccus* = dry.] Collection of specimens of plants dried and preserved; herbarium.

I ran from auction to auction, became a critick in shells and fossils, bought a *hortus siccus* of inestimable value, and purchased a secret art of preserving insects.—*Johnson, Idler*, no. 64.

Hórtyard. *s.* Same as Orchard.

The *hortyard* entering, [he] admires the fair
And pleasant fruits.
Sandys, Translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses, edit. 1638, p. 290.

Hosánna. *s.* [Hebrew.] Form of acclamation, of blessing, of wishing well; exclamation of praise to God. See extract.

Through the vast of heaven
It sounded, and the faithful armies rung
Hosanna to the Highest.
Milton. Paradise Lost, vi. 203.

The word *hosanna* is a contraction of Hebrew words, meaning 'Save, I beseech thee;' a form of acclamation which the Jews were wont to use in their feast of tabernacles, in which also they used to carry boughs in their hands, and to sing psalms, as it is in the second book of Maccabees, ch. x. ver. 7. Both these customs of boughs and hymns were usual among the Grecians, in any time of sacred festivity.—*Hammond, On St. Matthew*, xxi. 9.

Hose. *s.* Part of a machine for distributing water; in a fire engine, the leathern pipes.

To this pier, water of an excellent quality is conveyed by pipes; so that boats may come along-side, and by applying a *hose* to the cocks placed there for this purpose, fill the casks without the usual trouble and fatigue.—*White, Journal*, p. 16.

Hose. *s.* pl. *hosen*. [A.S. *hos, hosa*.]

1. Breeches.

These men were bound in their coats, *hosen*, hats, and other garments, and cast into the midst of the burning fiery furnace.—*Daniel*, iii. 21.

He cross-examin'd both our *hose*,
And p. nder'd all we had to lose.
Butler, Hudibras.

2. Stockings; covering for the legs.

He, being in love, could not see to garter his *hose*; and you, being in love, cannot see to put on your *hose*.—*Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 1.

Hósier. *s.* One who makes, manufactures, or deals in, stockings.

As arrant a cockney as any *hosier* in Cheapside.—*Swift.*

Hósiery. *s.* Hosier's ware.

There is a great variety of different frames in use for producing various kinds of *hosiery*. The first, which forms the foundation of the whole, is that for knitting plain *hosiery*, or the common stocking-frame.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Hóspice. *s.* Hostel. *Obsolete.*

But the pilgrimages of Anglo-Saxon kings, and a nameless number of the people, to Rome; the dues self-imposed to support a *hospice* there: the fierce zeal of Boniface for the papal claims, are all proofs of a filial sentiment to the august mother of the faith.—*C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England*, ch. ix.

Hóspitable. *adj.* [Fr. *hospitable*; Lat. *hospitalis*.] Giving entertainment to strangers; kind to strangers.

I'm your host:
With robbers' hands my *hospitable* favours
You should not ruffle thus.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 7.

Receive the ship-wreck'd on your friendly shore;
With *hospitable* rites relieve the poor.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 842.

Hóspitableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Hospitable; disposition to entertain strangers; kindness to strangers.

I have two ways to entertain my Saviour; in his members, and in himself. In his members, by charity and *hospitableness*; 'what I do to one of these little ones, I do to him:' in himself, by faith; 'if any man open, he will come in and sup with him.'—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

His [Abraham's] benignity to strangers, and *hospitableness*, is remarkable among all his deeds of goodness.—*Barrow, Works*, i. 428.

Hóspitably. *adv.* In a hospitable manner.

Ye thus *hospitably* live,
And strangers with good cheer receive. *Prior.*

The former liveth as piously and *hospitably* as the other.—*Swift.*

Hóspitage. *s.* Hospitality; the duty of a guest to his host. *Rare.*

That his ungentle host n'ote him appeach
Of vile ungentleness or *hospitage's* breach.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 10, 6.

Hóspital. *s.* [N.Fr. *hospital*; Lat. *hospitalis*.]

1. Place built for the reception of the sick, or support of the poor.

They who were so careful to bestow them in a college when they were young, would be so good as to provide for them in some *hospital* when they are old.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

I am about to build an *hospital*, which I will endow handsomely for twelve old husbandmen.—*Addison.*

2. Place for shelter or entertainment. *Obsolete.*

They spy'd a goodly castle plac'd
Foreby a river, in a pleasaunt dale;
Which choosing for that evening's *hospital*,
They thither march'd. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Hóspital. *adj.* [see also under Hospitaller.] Kind to strangers; hospitable. *Obsolete.*

I am to be a guest to this *hospital* maid a good while.—*Howell, Letters*, i. i. 34.

'Επίστροφος, sociable, *hospital*; a good housekeeper.—*Bogan, Homerus, 'Εβραίζων*, p. 234: 1658.

Hospitálity. *s.* [Fr. *hospitalité*.] Practice of entertaining strangers; liberality in receiving guests or visitors.

The Lacedemonians forbidding all access of strangers into their coasts, are, in that respect, deservedly blamed, as being enemies to that *hospitality* which, for common humanity sake, all the nations on earth should embrace.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

How has this spirit of faction broke all the laws of charity, neighbourhood, alliance, and *hospitality*?—*Swift.*

Hóspitaller. *s.* [L.Lat. *hospitularius*; Fr. *hospitalier*.] See second extract.

Gilbert, master of the *hospitallers*, chiefly stirred up the king to this war.—*Fuller, Church History*, p. 93.

Many of these devotees combined the profitable employment of traffic with the holier office of the palmer: and those who were thus enabled to, established a relationship with the lords of the neighbouring provinces, had it frequently in their power to befriend their less fortunate brethren. In the middle of the eleventh century, some merchants of Amalfi, a rich city of the kingdom of Naples, having in the course of their trading in Egypt ingratiated themselves with the caliph Monstaser Billah, who at that time held the holy city under his sway, obtained permission to establish a hospital within the limits of Jerusalem, for the use of poor and sick Latin pilgrims. In accordance with the order of the caliph, the Mahometan governor of the city assigned to these pious men a site close to the Holy Sepulchre, on which, as soon as possession could be obtained, they erected a chapel dedicated to the Virgin, giving it the name of St. Mary ad Latinos, to distinguish it from those churches where the service was performed according to the Greek, and from that time its sacred duties were carried on by Benedictine monks appointed for the purpose. At the same time, two hospitals, one for either sex, were erected in the vicinity of the chapel, for the reception of pilgrims; and eventually each of these hospitals had a separate chapel annexed to it: that for the men being dedicated to St. John the Almoner, and the one destined for the women to St. Mary Magdalene. Many pilgrims, who on their arrival from Europe had here experienced the kindness and hospitality so liberally extended to all wayfarers, abandoned the idea of returning to their native homes, and formed themselves into a band of charitable assistants, who, without any regular religious profession, devoted themselves to the service of the hospital, and the care of its sick inmates. All the chief cities of Italy, and the south of Europe generally, subscribed liberally for the support of this institution; the merchants of Amalfi, who were its original founders, becoming the stewards of their bounty; and as its beneficial influence became more widely known throughout Europe, from the favourable reports of grateful pilgrims on their return from these distant climes, the amount of their revenue, and consequently of their powers of usefulness, became greatly augmented. Such was the original establishment of the *hospitallers* of Jerusalem which may justly be considered as the cradle of the order of St. John, and from this pious fraternity of charitable devotees sprang a body of men who for centuries became the terror of the infidel and the bulwark of christendom in the east.—*W. Porter, Knights of Malta*, vol. i. ch. i. p. 13.

Hóspitate. *v. n.* [Lat. *hospitatus*, pret. part. of *hospitor*.] Reside under the roof of another. *Rare.*

That always chooses an empty shell, and this *hospitates* with the living animal in the same shell.—*Grew, Museum.*

Hospítious. *s.* Hospitable. *Rare.*

Ouse, having Ouleney past . . .
Through those rich fields doth run, till lastly, in her pride,
The shire's *hospitious* town she in her course divides.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song 22. (Ord MS.)

Host. *s.* [N.Fr. *hoste*; Lat. *hospes, hospitis*.]

1. One who gives entertainment to another.

Homer never entertained either guests or *hosts* with long speeches, till the mouth of hunger be stopped.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Landlord of an inn.

Time is like a fashionable *host*,
That slightly shakes his parting guest by the hand;
But with his arms outstretch'd, as he would fly,
Grasps in the comer.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.

Host. *s.* [from Lat. *hostis*.—see extract from Wedgwood.]

1. Army; numbers assembled for war.

The waters returned, and covered the chariots, and the horsemen, and all the *host* of Pharaoh.—*Exodus*, xiv. 28.

[In the troubled times following the breaking up of the Roman empire the first duty of the subject was to follow his lord into the field when required. The summons to the performance of this duty was expressed by the terms *bannire in hostem*, to order out against the enemy, or to order out on military service. 'Quicunque liber homo *in hostem bannitus fuerit* et venire contempserit plenum heribannum componat,' i.e. as it is explained, let him pay a fine of sixty shillings.—Edict of Charlemagne in Muratori, Dissertation 26. The term *hostis* then, which primarily signified the enemy against whom the expedition was to be made, was compendiously used for the military service itself, and is frequently taken as synonymous with *hostilis expeditio*, or *exercitalis expeditio*, being then used as a feminine noun. A supplication is addressed to Charlemagne, 'ne episcopi deinceps sicut hactenus vexentur *hostibus*' (i.e. with demands of military service), 'sed quando nos *in hostem* pergimus' (which may be translated either, when we march against the enemy, or when we proceed on military duty or join the ranks), 'ipsi propriis resideant in parochiis.' The same immunity is expressed in a charter of A.D. 965, 'nec ab hominibus ipsius ecclesiæ hostilis expeditio requiratur.'—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

2. Any great number.

Give to a gracious message
An *host* of tongues; but let ill tidings tell
Themselves when they be felt.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 5.

Host. *s.* [from Lat. *hostia*.]

1. Sacrifice.

Anon, said Isaac; Father, here I see
Knife, fire and fagot, ready instantly;
But where's your *hoste*? Oh! let us mount, my son,
Said Abram, God will soon provide us one.
Sylvester, Translation of Du Bartas, 161. (Ord MS.)

2. Sacrifice of the mass in the Romish church; consecrated wafer.

The Romanists will have Christ's whole body to be in ten thousand places together, and at once; namely, wheresoever their *host* is celebrated, and in every particle of that *host*.—*South, Sermons*, vii. 20.

Host. *v. a.* Give entertainment to another.

Malbecco will no strange knights *host*
For peevish jealousy.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 9, argument.

Such was that hag, unmeet to *host* such guests.
Ibid. iv. 8, 27.

Host. *v. n.* Receive entertainment; live, as at an inn.

Go, bear it to the Centaur, where we *host*;
And stay there, Dromio, till I come to thee.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, i. 2.

Hóstage. *s.* [N.Fr. *ostage*, from Lat. *obses, idis*.] One given in pledge for security of performance of conditions.

He that hath wife and children, hath given *hostages* to fortune; for they are impediments to great enterprizes, either of virtue or mischief.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Marriage.*

They who marry give *hostages* to the publick that they will not attempt the ruin or disturb the peace of it.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Hóstel. *s.* [N.Fr. *hostel.*] Inn; lodging-house.

Hospitium, one of the old *hostels* [or halls] at Oxford, which were very numerous before the foundation of the colleges.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, i. 425.

Hóstelry. *s.* Hostel.

It is a bashful child, homely brought up,
In a rude *hostelrie.* *B. Jonson, New Inn.*

Hóstess. *s.*

1. Female host; woman who gives entertainment.

Fair and noble *hostess,*
We are your guest to-night.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 6.

Be as kind an *hostess* as you have been to me, and you can never fail of another husband.—*Dryden.*

2. Woman who keeps a house of public entertainment.

Undistinguished civility is like a whore or a *hostess.*—*Sir W. Temple.*

Hóstess-ship. *s.* State, office, rank, or condition of an hostess.

It is my father's will I should take on me
The *hostess-ship* o' the day: you're welcome, sirs.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

Hóstie. *s.* Host in the sense of the consecrated wafer. *Scarcely English.*

Another priest, that lived in the court, gave him the pix with an *hostie* in it.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his own Time*: an. 1685.

The priest immediately withdrew the *hostie*, which is still preserved.—*Drummond, Travels*, p. 12.

Hóstile. *adj.* [Lat. *hostilis*; from *hostis* = enemy.] Adverse; opposite; suitable to an enemy.

He has now at last
Given *hostile* strokes, and that not in the presence
Of dreadful justice, but on the ministers
That do distribute it.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 3.

Fierce Juno's hate,
Added to *hostile* force, shall urge thy fate. *Dryden.*

Hóstilely. *adv.* [the sound of the *l* double; *hostile* + *ly* = like.] In a hostile manner.

I was speaking of the greatest human happiness *hostilely* attacked, and in danger of being lost.—*Warburton, Sermons*, vol. ii. appendix, p. 62. (Ord MS.)

Hóstility. *s.* [Fr. *hostilité.*] Practices of an open enemy; open war; opposition in war.

Neither by treason nor *hostility*
To seek to put me down, and reign thyself.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. i. 1.

Hostility being thus suspended with France, preparation was made for war against Scotland.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

We have shewed ourselves fair, nay, generous adversaries; and have carried on even our *hostilities* with humanity.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Hóstilize. *v. a.* Make or render hostile.

When England, Spain, Holland, and Russia, united with the powers already *hostilized* against an impious nation that had reduced robbery, murder, and profaneness to a cool and practical system, I thought there was the fairest prospect of their success.—*Seward, Letters*, iii. 376: 1794.

Hósting. *s.*

1. Assemblage of armed men; muster. *Obsolete.*

When the lord deputy hath raised any general *hostings*, the noblemen have claimed the leading of them.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Lords have had the leading of their own followers under them to the general *hostings.*—*Ibid.*

2. Hostile encounter.

Strange to us it seem'd
At first, that angel should with angel war,
And in fierce *hosting* meet.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 91.

Yet from his loins
New authors of dissension spring: from him
Two branches, that in *hosting* long contend
For sovereign sway. *J. Philips, Cyder*, b. ii.

Hóstler. *s.* One who has the care of horses at an inn.

The cause why they are now to be permitted is want of convenient inns for lodging travellers on horseback, and *hostlers* to tend their horses by the way.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Hóstless. *adj.* Inhospitable. *Rare.*

Who with Sir Satyrane, as earst ye red,
Forth ryding from Malbeccoes *hostless* nous,
Fay off aspyde a young man, the which fled
From an huge geaunt.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 11, 3.

Hóstry. *s.* Lodging-house; inn; place of reception, or entertainment.

In exchange-time one may hear seven or eight sorts of tongues spoken upon their burses, [in the Netherlands;] nor are the men only expert herein, but the women and maids also in their common *hostries.*—*Howell, Letters*, i. ii. 15: 1622.

These tabernacles of our bodies, which are the *hosteries* of our souls, and temples of the Holy Ghost.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 71.

Swift rivers are with sudden ice constrain'd,
And studded wheels are on its back sustain'd;
An *hostry* now for waggons, which before
Tall ships of burden on its bosom bore.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics.

Hot. *adj.* [A.S. *hæt.*]

1. Having the power to excite the sense of heat; contrary to cold.

The great breezes which the motion of the air in great circles, such as are under the girdle of the world, produceth, do refrigerate; and therefore, in those parts, noon is nothing so *hot* as about nine in the forenoon.—*Bacon.*

Hot and cold were in one body fixt;
And soft with hard, and light with heavy mixt.
Dryden.

Black substances do soonest of all others become *hot* in the sun's light, and burn; which effect may proceed partly from the multitude of refractions in a little room, and partly from easy commotion of so very small corpuscles.—*Sir I. Newton.*

2. Lustful; lewd.

What *hotter* hours,
Unregister'd in vulgar fame, you have
Luxuriously pick'd out.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.

3. Violent; furious; dangerous.

That of Carthagena, where the Spaniards had warning of our coming, was one of the *hottest* services, and most dangerous assaults, that hath been known.—*Bacon.*

He resolved to storm; but his soldiers declined that *hot* service, and plied it with artillery.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

To court the cry directs us, when we found
The assault so *hot*, as if 'twere only there.
Sir J. Denham, Destruction of Troy.

Our army
Is now in *hot* engagement with the Moors. *Dryden.*

4. Ardent; vehement; precipitate.

Come, come, Lord Mortimer, you are as slow,
As *hot* Lord Percy is on fire to go.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 1.

Nature to youth *hot* rashness doth dispense,
But with cold prudence age doth recompense.
Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age, pt. i.

Achilles is impatient, *hot*, revengeful; Æneas, patient, considerate, and careful of his people.—*Dryden.*

5. Eager; keen in desire.

It is no wonder that men, either perplexed in the necessary affairs of life, or *hot* in the pursuit of pleasures, should not seriously examine their tenets.—*Locke.*

She has, quoth Ralph, a jointure,
Which makes him have so *hot* a mind t' her.
Butler, Hudibras.

6. It is applied likewise to the desire, or sense raising the desire, or action excited: (as, 'A *hot* pursuit').

Nor law, nor checks of conscience will we hear,
When in *hot* scent of gain and full career. *Dryden.*

7. Pungent.

Hótbed. *s.*

1. Bed of earth made hot by the fermentation of dung.

The bed we call a *hotbed* is this: there was taken horsedung, old and well rotted; this was laid upon a bank half a foot high, and supported round about with planks, and upon the top was cast sifted earth two fingers deep.—*Bacon.*

Preserve the *hotbed* as much as possible from rain.—*Evelyn.*

2. *Figuratively.* Place favourable for the growth or development of anything.

Edinburgh is a *hot-bed* of genius. I have had the good fortune to be made acquainted with many authors of the first distinction; such as the two Humes, Robertson, Smith, Wallace, Blair, Ferguson, Wilkie, &c. and I have found them all as agreeable in conversation as they are instructive and entertaining in their writings. These acquaintances I owe to the friendship of Dr. Carlyle, who wants nothing but inclination to figure with the rest upon paper.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphry Clinker.*

Used *adjectivally.*

This I perceive, that when a sect grows old,
Converts are few, and the converted cold:
First comes the *hot-bed* heat, and while it glows,
The plants spring up, and each with vigour grows;
Then comes the cooler day,—and though awhile
The verdure prospers and the blossoms smile,
Yet poor the fruit, and form'd by long delay,
Nor will the profits for the culture pay;
The skilful gardener then no longer stops,
But turns to other beds for bearing crops.
Crabbe, The Borough, Religious Sects.

Hotblóoded. *adj.* Having a fiery temper; lustful.

Those who intrust a petulant, *hot-blooded*, ill-informed lad with power, are more to blame than he for the mischief which he may do with it. How could it be expected of a lively page, raised by a wild freak of fortune to the first influence in the empire, that he should have bestowed any serious thought on the principles which ought to guide judicial decisions?—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Lord Bacon.*

Now the *hot-blooded* gods assist me! remember, Jove thou wast a bull for thy Europa.—*Id., Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

Hotbraíned. *adj.* Violent; vehement; furious.

You shall find 'em either *hotbrain'd* youth,
Or needy bankrupts. *Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

Hótchpotch. *s.* [?]

1. Mingled hash; mixture; confused mass.

Such patching maketh Littleton's *hotchpot* of our tongue, and, in effect, brings the same rather to a Babellish confusion than any one entire language.—*Camden, Remains.*

A mixture of many disagreeing colours is ever unpleasant to the eye, and a mixture or *hotchpotch* of many tastes is unpleasant to the taste.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Nor limbs, nor bones, nor carcass would remain;
But a mash'd heap, a *hotchpotch* of the slain.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

2. In *Law.* See extract.

A daughter which hath had given unto her any lands in frank-marriage, claiming to be coheir after her father's death to other lands with some sisters, is constrained to suffer that part of land given her before her father's death, to be put in *hotchpot*, that is, to be mingled together with the lands whereof her father died seized, so that an equal division may be made of the whole.—*Bullokar*: 1656.

Hotcóckles. *s.* [Fr. *hautes coquilles.*] Play in which one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him.

He laughs and kicks like Chrysophus when he saw an ass eat a fig; and sits upon *hot-cockles* till it be blazed abroad, and, withal, intreats his neighbours to make bonefires for his good hap, and causeth all the bells of the parish to ring forth the peale of his own fame.—*Optick Glass of Humors*: 1639. (Nares by H. & W.)

The chytindra is certainly not our *hotcockles*; for that was by pinching, not by striking.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

As at *hotcockles* once I laid me down,
And felt the weighty hand of many a clown,
Buxoma gave a gentle tap, and I
Quick rose, and read soft mischief in her eye.
Gay, The Shepherd's Week, Monday.

Hotél. *s.* [French.] Inn (generally implying one of a superior kind).

Hotheáded. *adj.* Vehement; violent; passionate.

One would not make the same person zealous for a standing army and publick liberty, nor a *hot-headed*, crackbrained coxcomb forward for a scheme of moderation.—*Arbuthnot.*

By this declaration, she made her own peace with Jerry; but the *hot-headed* boy is more than ever incensed against Wilson.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphry Clinker.*

A few *hotheaded* men wished to bring in a bill, which should at once annul all the statutes passed by the Long Parliament, and should restore the Star Chamber and the High Commission; but the reaction, violent as it was, did not proceed quite to this length.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ii.

Hóthouse. *s.*

1. Place to sweat in; bagnio: (with which word it agrees in having the secondary bad sense of brothel).

Now she professes a *hothouse*, which is a very ill house too.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, ii. 1.

Where lately harbour'd many a famous whore,
A purging bill, now fix'd upon the door,
Tells you it is a *hothouse*; so it may,
And still be a whorehouse: they are synonyma.
B. Jonson.

2. Place enclosed, and covered, and kept hot, for rearing tender plants, and ripening fruits.

Hótly. *adv.* In a hot manner.

1. With heat; not coldly.

The shadow had forsook them,
And Titan, tired in the mid-day heat,
With burning eye did *hotly* overlook them.
Shakespear, Venus and Adonis.

2. Violently; vehemently.

The stag was in the end so *hotly* pursued, that he was driven to make courage of despair.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

I do contest
As *hotly* and as nobly with thy love,
As ever in ambitious strength I did
Contend against thy valour.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 5.

3. Lustfully.

Voracious birds, that *hotly* bill and breed,
And largely drink, because on salt they feed.
Dryden.

Hotmoúthed. *adj.* Headstrong; ungovernable.

I fear my people's faith,
That *hotmouth'd* beast that bears against the curb;
Hard to be broken. *Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

Hótness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Hot.

God is the good of goodness, as heate is the heate of *hotness.*—*Trewness of Christian Religion.* (Ord MS.)

Hótpress. *v. a.* Place sheets of paper between heated plates of metal, in order to give smoothness and a glaze to them.

While Southey's epics cram the creaking shelves,
And Little's lyrics shine in *hot-pressed* twelves.
Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

Hótpressing. *part. adj.* Act of one who hotpresses.

Hotpressing, in printing, [is] a mode of giving a glossy appearance to books. The printed sheets are placed between glazed or milled boards to a thickness together of about five inches, and laid on two cold iron plates at the bottom of a hydraulic or screw-press, then a cold plate, a hot plate, another cold plate, a further supply of sheets between glazed boards, and so on till the press is full. The press is then pumped up, or screwed down with a powerful lever, and left for a short time.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Hótshot. *s.*

1. ? Slang term for some sort of soldier.

When those inferior princes' houses are guarded by hungry inferior halberdiers, and reverend rusty bill-men, with a brace or two of *hot-shots*; so that their palaces are more like prisons than the free and noble courts of commanding potentates.—*Ibid.* (Nares by H. & W.)

2. ? Stimulant; provocative.

In the rearward comes Captain Crab, Lieutenant Lobster, (whose catching claws always put me in mind of a sergeant,) the blushing prawne, the well-armed oyster, the scollop, the wilke, the mussell, cockle, and the periwinkle; these are *hot-shots,* venereal provocators, fishy in substance, and fleshy in operation.—*Taylor the Water-poet, Works*: 1630. (Nares by H. & W.)

Hótspur. *s.*

1 Violent, passionate, precipitate and heady person.

My nephew's trespass may be well forgot;
It hath the excuse of youth and heat of blood,
A hairbrain'd *hotspur* govern'd by a spleen.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. v. 2.

Wars are begun by hairbrained dissolute captains, parasitical fawners, unquiet *hotspurs,* and restless innovators.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy.*

2. Kind of pea so called.

Of such peas as are planted or sown in gardens, the *hotspur* is the speediest of any in growth.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Used *adjectivally.*

The *hotspurre* youth so scorning to be crost.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 1, 25.

I long to see these *hotspur* senses at it; they say, they have gallant preparations.—*Brewer, Comedy of Lingua,* ii. 1.

Hotspur Julius on his mettled horse.
Fanshawe, Poems, p. 279: 1676.

Hótspurred. *adj.* Vehement; rash; heady.

To draw Mars like a young Hippolytus, with an effeminate countenance, or Venus like that *hotspurred* Harpalice in Virgil, this proceedeth from a senseless judgement.—*Peacham.*

Hough. *s.* Hock (as of a horse).

Blood shall be from the sword unto the belly, and dung of men unto the camel's *hough.*—2 *Esdras,* xiii. 36.

Resting upon their *houghes* or hammes.—*Holland, Translation of Ammianus Marcellinus,* p. 298. (Rich.)

Had the calves of their legs or *hough*-strings cut.—*Ibid.,* p. 129. (Rich.)

Hough. *v. a.* Hamstring; disable by cutting the sinews of the ham.

Thou shalt *hough* their horses.—*Joshua,* xi. 6.

Hough. *v. a.* Same as Hawk (bring up phlegm). *Rare.*

Neither could we *hough* or spit from us; much less could we sneeze or cough.—*Grew.*

Hound. *s.* [A.S. *hund.*] Variety of dog so called; dog in general.

Hounds and greyhounds, mongrels, spaniels, curs,
Are cleped all by the name of dogs.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 1.

The kind spaniel and the faithful *hound,*
Likest that fox in shape and species found,
Pursues the noted path and covets home. *Prior.*

The harrier is a smaller breed of *hound,* used exclusively, as its name imports, for hunting the hare.—*Bell, British Quadrupeds.*

Hound. *v. a.*

1. Set on the chase.

God is said to harden the heart permissively, but not operatively or affectively; as he who only lets loose a greyhound out of the slip, is said to *hound* him at the hare.—*Bishop Bramhall.*

2. Hunt; pursue.

If the wolves had been *hounded* by tigers, they should have worried them.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Hoúndsberry. *s.* Same as Houndstree.

Hoúndstongue. *s.* Native plant so called, of the genus Cynoglossum.

Hounds-tongue is called in Greeke κυνόγλωσσον; in Latine, Lingua canis: of Pliny cynoglossus; and he sheweth two kinds thereof; in English, houndsposse or dogs-tongue, but rather hounds-posse, for in the world there is not anything that smelleth like unto dogs-posse, as this plant does.—*Gerarde, Herball,* p. 804: 1633.

Hoúndstree. *s.* Dogwood.

This . . . is called in . . . French cornellier, sauvage; in English *hounds-tree, hounds-berry,* dogsberry, prick-timber; in the North country they call it gaten-tree or gater-tree.—*Gerarde, Herball,* p. 507: 1633.

Hour. *s.* [Fr. *heure*; Lat. *hora.*]

1. Twenty-fourth part of a natural day; space of sixty minutes.

See the minutes how they run:
How many makes the *hour* full compleat,
How many *hours* bring about the day,
How many days will finish up the year,
How many years a mortal man may live.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 5.

2. Particular time.

Vexation almost stops my breath,
That sunder'd friends greet in the *hour* of death.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 3.

When we can intreat an *hour* to serve,
We'll spend it in some words upon that business
If you would grant the time. *Id., Macbeth,* ii. 1.

The conscious wretch must all his acts reveal,
(Loth to confess, unable to conceal),
From the first moment of his vital breath,
To his last *hour* of unrepenting death.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 767.

3. Time as marked by the clock.

Time and the *hour* runs through the roughest day. *Shakespear, Macbeth,* i. 3.

Our neighbour let her floor to a genteel man, who kept good *hours.*—*Tatler.*

They are as loud any *hour* of the morning, as our own countrymen at midnight.—*Addison.*

4. *Plural.* Stated times of devotion in the Romish church; canonical hours.

None end is there of their babling praiers, their . . . songes, *houres,* bells, ymages, &c.—*Bale, Discourse on the Revelations,* pt. i.: 1550.

The hermite, which his life here led
In streight observaunce of religious vow
Was wont his *howres* and holy things to bed.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 5, 35.

Hoúrglass. *s.*

1. Glass filled with sand, which, running through a narrow hole, marks the time.

Next morning, known to be a morning better by the *hourglass* than by the day's clearness.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Shake not his *hourglass,* when his hasty sand
Is ebbing to the last. *Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

2. Space of time.

We, within the *hourglass* of two months, have won one town, and overthrown great forces in the field.—*Bacon.*

Hoúrhand. *s.* That which performs the office of a hand in pointing out the hour of the day.

We have no perception of the motion of the index or *hourhand* of a clock: and yet this perception, so many times repeated, becomes real perception, with respect to the minute hand.—*A. Baxter, Enquiry into the Nature of the human Soul,* ii. 303.

Houri. *s.* [Arabic.] Mahometan nymph of paradise.

Suspend thy passage to the seats of bliss,
Nor wish for *houries* in Irene's arms.
Johnson, Irene.

Hoúrly. *adj.* Happening or done every hour; frequent; often repeated.

Alcyone
Computes how many nights he had been gone,
Observes the waning moon with *hourly* view,
Numbers her age, and wishes for a new. *Dryden.*

We must live in *hourly* expectation of having those troops recalled, which they now leave with us.—*Swift.*

Hoúrly. *adv.* Every hour; frequently.

She deserves a lord,
That twenty such rude boys might tend upon,
And call her *hourly* mistress.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, iii. 2.

Our estate may not endure
Hazard so near us, as doth *hourly* grow
Out of his lunes. *Id., Hamlet,* iii. 3.

They with ceaseless cry
Surround me, as thou saw'st; *hourly* conceiv'd
And *hourly* born, with sorrow infinite
To me! *Milton, Paradise Lost,* ii. 795.

Great was their strife, which *hourly* was renew'd,
Till each with mortal hate his rival view'd.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 2.

Hoúrplate. *s.* Plate on which the hours pointed by the hand of a clock are inscribed; dial.

If eyes could not view the hand, and the characters of the *hourplate,* and thereby at a distance see what o'clock it was, their owner could not be much benefited by that acuteness.—*Locke.*

House. *s.* [A.S. *hus.*]

1. Place wherein a man lives; place of human abode.

Houses are built to live in, not to look on; therefore let use be preferred before uniformity, except where both may be had.—*Bacon.*

In a *house* the doors are moveable, and the rooms square; yet the *house* is neither moveable nor square.—*Watts.*

2. Any place of abode.

The bees with smoke, the doves with noisome stench,
Are from their hives and *houses* driven away.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 5.

3. Place in which religious or studious persons live in common; monastery; college.

Theodosius arrived at a religious *house* in the city where now Constantia resided.—*Addison.*

4. Manner of living; table.

He kept a miserable *house,* but the blame was laid wholly upon Madame.—*Swift.*

5. Station of a planet in the heavens, astrologically considered.

Pure spiritual substances we cannot converse with, therefore have need of means of communication, which some make to be the celestial *houses*: those who are for the celestial *houses* worship the planets, as the habitations of intellectual substances that animate them.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

6. Family of ancestors; descendants; kindred; race.

The red rose and the white are on his face,
The fatal colours of our striving *houses.*
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 5.

An ignominious ransom and free pardon,
Are of two *houses*; lawful mercy sure
Is nothing kin to foul redemption.
Id., Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

By delaying my last fine, upon your grace's accession to the patrimonies of your *house,* I may seem to have made a forfeiture.—*Dryden.*

A poet is not born in every race;
Two of a *house* few ages can afford,
One to perform, another to record. *Id., Fables.*

7. Household; family dwelling in the house.

A devout man, and one that feared God with all his *house.*—*Acts,* x. 2.

They two together ruleth the *house.* The *house* I call here, the man, the woman, their children, their servants.—*Sir T. Smith, Commonwealth of England,* ch. ii.

With *the.*

a. House of Commons or *House* of Lords.

The inquiry was so extensive that the *Houses* rose before it had been completed. It was continued in the following session.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Lord Clive.*

b. Theatre.

A hopeful end indeed to such a blest beginning.
Besides, a singer in a comic set.—
Excuse me, ma'am; I know the etiquette.—
What if we leave it to *the house*?—
The house! Agreed.
Goldsmith, Epilogue to She Stoops to Conquer.

House. *v. a.*

1. Harbour; admit to residence.

Palladius wished him to *house* all the Helots.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Upon the North-sea a valley *houseth* a gentleman, who hath worn out his former name.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Slander lives upon succession,
For ever *housed* where it gets possession.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, iii. 1.

Mere cottagers are but *housed* beggars.—*Bacon.*

Oh, can your counsel his despair defer,
Who now is *housed* in his sepulchre? *Sandys.*

We find them *housing* themselves in dens.—*South.*

In expectation of such times as these,
A chapel *hous'd* them, truly call'd of ease. *Dryden.*

2. Shelter; keep under a roof.

As we *house* hot-country plants to save them, so we may *house* our own to forward them.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

House your choicest carnations, or rather set them under a pent-house, to preserve them in extremity of weather.—*Evelyn.*

Wit in northern climates will not blow,
Except, like orange trees, 'tis *hous'd* from snow.
Dryden.

3. Drive to shelter.

E'en now we *hous'd* him in the abbey here.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

House. *v. n.*

1. Take shelter; keep abode; reside.

We suffer it to *house* there half a day.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.

Graze where you will, you shall not *house* with me.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 5.

Summers three times eight, save one,
She had told; alas! too soon,
After so short a time of breath,
To *house* with darkness and with death.
Milton, Epitaph on the Marchioness of Winchester.

But ask not to what doctors I apply;
Sworn to no master, to no sect am I:
As drives the storm at any door I knock,
And *house* with Montaigne now, and now with Locke.
Pope, Imitation of Horace, b. i. ep. i. 23.

2. Have an astrological station in the heavens.

In fear of this, observe the starry signs
Where Saturn *houses*, and where Hermes joins.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 459.

I *housing* in the lion's hateful sign,
Bought senates and deserting troops are mine.
Id., Palamon and Arcite, iii. 410.

Hoúsebote. *s.* See extract.

Housebote . . . signifies estovers or an allowance of necessary timber out of the lord's wood for the repairing and support of a house or tenement. And this belongs of common right to any lessee for years or for life; but if he take more than is needful, he may be punished for an action of waste.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Hoúsebreaker. *s.* Burglar; one who makes his way into houses to steal.

All *housebreakers* and sharpers had thief written in their foreheads.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Hoúsebreaking. *s.* Burglary.

When he hears of a rogue to be tried for robbing or *housebreaking*, he will send the whole paper to the government.—*Swift.*

Hoúsedog. *s.* Mastiff kept to guard the house.

A very good *housedog*, but a dangerous cur to strangers, had a bell about his neck.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

You see the goodness of the master even in the old *housedog*.—*Addison.*

Used *metaphorically*.

'Don't you remember, Miss Briggs, how you peeped in at the door, and saw old Sir Pitt on his knees to me?' Miss Briggs, our old friend, blushed very much at this reminiscence; and was glad when Lord Steyne ordered her to go down stairs and make him a cup of tea. Briggs was the *house-dog* whom Rebecca had provided as guardian of her innocence and reputation.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair.*

Household. *s.*

1. Family living together.

Two *households*, both alike in dignity,
In fair Verona, where we lay our scene,
From ancient grudge break to new mutiny.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, prologue.

A little kingdom is a great *household*, and a great *household* a little kingdom.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

Of God observ'd
The one just man alive, by his command,
Shall build a wondrous ark, as thou beheld'st,
To save himself and *household* from amidst
A world devote to universal wreck.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 817.

He has always taken to himself, amongst the sons of men, a peculiar *household* of his love, which at all times he has cherished as a father, and governed as a master: this is the proper *household* of faith; in the first ages of the world, 'twas sometimes literally no more than a single *household*, or some few families.—*Bishop Sprat.*

Great crimes must be with greater crimes repaid,
And second funerals on the former laid;
Let the whole *household* in one ruin fall,
And may Diana's curse o'ertake us all.
Dryden, Fables.

Learning's little *household* did embark,
With her world's fruitful system in her sacred ark.
Swift.

In his own church he keeps a seat,
Says grace before and after meat;
And calls, without affecting airs,
His *household* twice a-day to prayers. *Id.*

2. Family life; domestic management.

An inventory, thus importing
The several parcels of his plate, his treasure,
Rich stuffs, and ornaments of *household*.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

3. Used *adjectivally*. Domestic; belonging to the family.

Cornelius called two of his *household* servants.—*Acts*, x. 7.

For nothing lovelier can be found
In woman, than to study *household* good;
And good works in her husband to promote.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 232.

It would be endless to enumerate the oaths among the men, among the women the neglect of *household* affairs.—*Swift.*

In this country we have fewer varieties of bread, and these differ chiefly in their degrees of purity. Our white or fine bread is made of the purest flour, our wheaten bread of flour with a mixture of the finest bran; and our *household* bread, of the whole substance of the grain without the separation either of the fine flour or coarse bran.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines; Bread.*

4. With *the*. Royal domestic establishment.

Wharton, still retaining his place of Comptroller of *the Household*, obtained the lucrative office of Chief Justice in Eyre, South of Trent; and his brother, Godwin Wharton, was made a Lord of the Admiralty.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

Hoúseholder. *s.* Master of a family.

A certain *householder* planted a vineyard.—*Matthew*, xxi. 33.

Hoúseholdstuff. *s.* Furniture of a house; utensils convenient for a family.

In this war that he maketh, he still flieth from his foe, and lurketh in the thick woods, waiting for advantages: his cloke is his bed, yea and his *household stuff*.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

A great part of the building was consumed with much costly *householdstuff*.—*Bacon.*

The woman had her jest for her *householdstuff*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Hoúsekeeper. *s.*

1. Householder; master of a family.

To be said an honest man and a good *housekeeper*, goes as fairly as to say a graceful man and a great scholar.—*Shakespear, Twelfth-Night*, iv. 2.

If I may credit *housekeepers* and substantial tradesmen, all sorts of provisions and commodities are risen excessively.—*Locke.*

2. One who lives in plenty; one who exercises hospitality.

The people are apter to applaud *housekeepers* than house-raisers.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

3. One who lives much at home.

How do you both? You are manifest *housekeepers*. What are you sewing here?—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, i. 3.

4. Woman servant who has care of a family, and superintends the other maid servants.

Merry folks, who want by chance
A pair to make a country-dance,
Call the old *housekeeper*, and get her
To fill a place for want of better.—*Swift.*

5. Housedog. *Obsolete.*

The *housekeeper*, the hunter.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 1.

Hoúsekeeping. *adj.* Domestic; useful to a family.

His house, for pleasant prospect, large scope, and other *housekeeping* commodities, challengeth the pre-eminence.—*Carew.*

Hoúsekeeping. *s.* Hospitality; liberal and plentiful table.

I hear your grace hath sworn out *housekeeping*.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, ii. 1.

His table was one of the last that gave us an example of the old *housekeeping* of an English nobleman: an abundance reigned, which shewed the master's hospitality.—*Prior.*

Hoúsel. *s.* [A.S. *husl*, the fuller form being, as in Mœsogothic, *hunsl*.] Holy eucharist. *Obsolete.*

He died within viii dais after without *howsell* or shrift, they say.—*Bale, Acts of English Votaries*, pt. i. fol. 60, b.: 1550.

Hoúsel. *v. a.* Give or receive the eucharist. Our old lexicography defines it specially, 'to minister the communion to one that lieth on his death-bed.' *Obsolete.*

A priest, a priest, says Aldingar,
While I am a man alive,
A priest, a priest, says Aldingar,
Me for to *houzel* and shrive.
Bishop Percy, Reliques of Ancient Poetry, Old Ballad of Sir Aldingar.

To shrive, *housell*, and anointe the sycke; to say dirige and masse, and burye the dead.—*Confutation of Nicholas Shaxton*, sign. G. iii.: 1546.

The cardinal said mass, and gave the pax; then the king and queen descending were both *housled* with one host parted between them at the high altar.—*Sir G. Buck, History of Richard III.* p. 26.

Hoúseling, or **Hoúsling.** *part. adj.* See extract from Todd.

His owne two hands the holy knots did knitt,
That none but death for ever can divide;
His owne two hands, for such a turn most fitt,
The *housling* fire did kindle and provide,
And holy water thereon sprinckled wide;
At which the bushy teade a groome did light,
And sacred lamp in secret chamber hide.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 12, 37.

Houseling [means] sacramental, alluding to the marriages of antiquity, as Upton long since observed; which were solemnized 'sacramento ignis et aquæ;' 'the *housling* fire,' i.e. sacramental fire, or fire used in that sacrament of marriage.—*Todd.*

Hoúseleek. *s.* Native plant so called, Sempervivum tectorum.

The acerbs supply their quantity of cruder acids; as juices of apples, grapes, the sorrels, and *houseleek*.—*Floyer.*

Here and there, at scattered intervals, you might see the cottages peeping from the trees around them; or mark the smoke that rose from their roofs—roofs green with mosses and *house-leek*—in graceful and spiral curls against the clear soft air.—*Sir E. B. Lytton, Eugene Aram*, b. i. ch. ii.

Hoúseless. *adj.* Wanting abode; wanting habitation.

Poor naked wretches,
How shall your *houseless* heads and unfed sides,
Your loop'd and window'd raggedness, defend you?
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 4.

This hungry, *houseless*, suffering, dying Jesus, fed many thousands with five loaves and two fishes.—*West.*

Hoúsemaid. *s.* Maid employed to keep the house clean.

The *housemaid* may put out the candle against the looking-glass.—*Swift.*

Hoúsepigeon. *s.* Tame pigeon; inmate of a dovecote.

If Semiramis be a wood-pigeon in Greece, it may perchance have been an *house-pigeon* in the country of Ashur.—*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 236: 1650.

Hoúseraiser. *s.* One addicted to building.

The earl I account the more liberal, and the duke the more magnificent; for I do not remember that my lord of Essex in all his life-time did build or adorn any house; the queen perchance spending his time, and himself his means; or otherwise inclining to popular ways; for we know the people are apter to applaud housekeepers than *houseraisers*.—*Sir H. Wotton, Parallel.*

Hoúseroom. *s.* Free space.

Houseroom, that costs him nothing, he bestows;
Yet still we scribble on, though still we lose. *Dryden.*

Hoúsewarming. *s.* Feast or merry-making upon going into a new house.

A *housewarming* of this kind they call [in Cumberland] a clay-daubing.—*Anderson.*

Hoúsewife. *s.*

1. Mistress of a family.

You will think it unfit for a good *housewife* to stir in or to busy herself about her housewifery.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

I have room enough, but the kind and hearty *housewife* is dead.—*Pope, Letter to Swift.*

2. Female economist.

Fitting is a mantle for a bad man, and surely for a bad *housewife* it is no less convenient; for some of them, that be wandering women, it is half a wardrobe.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Let us sit and mock the good *housewife*, Fortune, from her wheel, that her gifts may henceforth be disposed equally.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, i. 2.

Farmers in degree,
He a good husband, a good *housewife* she. *Dryden.*
Early *housewives* leave the bed,
When living embers on the hearth are spread. *Id.*

The fairest among the daughters of Britain shew themselves good stateswomen as well as good *housewifes*.—*Addison*.

3. One skilled in female business.

He was bred up under the tuition of a tender mother, till she made him as good an *housewife* as herself: he could preserve apricocks, and make jellies.—*Addison*.

Hoúsewife. *s.* See Hussif.

Many women . . . think it (and no doubt it is) a more rational way of spending their time in knotting, or making an *housewife*, than in starting difficulties and quirks to puzzle the minds of mankind. *Shelton, Deism Revealed*, dialogue viii.

Hoúsewifely. *adj.* Skilled in the acts becoming a housewife.

When she had learned what food was most agreeable to him, she set herself instantly to prepare it for him, with all the *housewifely* skill of those simpler ages.—*Delany, Life of David*, iii. 66.

No, no, she has no beauty, but her youth; no attraction, but her modesty; wholesome, homely, and *housewifely*, that's all.—*Wycherly, The Country Wife*.

And now I wish, that if there be any over-wise woman of the town, who like me, would marry a fool, for fortune, liberty, or title; first, that her husband may love play, and be a cully to all the town, but her, and suffer none but fortune to be mistress of his purse; then if for liberty, that he may send her into the country, under the conduct of some *housewifely* mother-in-law; and if for title, may the world give 'em none but that of cuckold.—*Ibid.*

Hoúsewifery. *s.*

1. Domestic or female business; management becoming the mistress of a family.

You will think it unfit for a good housewife to stir in, or to busy herself about, her *housewifery*.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

He ordain'd a lady for his prise,
Generally praiseful; fair and young, and skill'd in *housewiferies*.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.

Little butter was exported abroad, and that discredited by the *housewifery* of the Irish in making it up.—*Sir W. Temple.*

2. Female economy.

Learn good works for necessary uses; for St. Paul expresses the obligation of Christian women to good *housewifery*, and charitable provisions for their family and neighbourhood.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Hoúsewright. *s.* Builder.

Some, farriers; some, locksmiths; . . . some, *housewrights*; some, shipwrights; and some, the joiners of smaller works.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 193: 1662.

Hoúsing. *s.*

1. Quantity of inhabited building.

London is supplied with people to increase its inhabitants, according to the increase of *housing*.—*Graunt, Observations on the Bills of Mortality.*

Their lodging was in Allsaints' parish, in the backside *housing* called Amsterdam.—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 242.

2. Any habitation.

All ants keep their own way in their *housing*, journeys, provisions.—*Bishop Hall, Select Thoughts*, § 8.

Hoúsing. *s.* Same as Houss. Cloth originally used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles as ornamental.

Thus fix'd, content he taps his barrel,
Exhorts his neighbours not to quarrel; . . .
Rides a sleek mare with purple *housing*,
To share the monthly club's carousing.
T. Warton, Progress of Discontent.

Houss. *s.* [Fr. *housseau*, or *housse*.] Covering of cloth originally used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles as ornamental; housings.

Six lions' hides, with thongs together fast,
His upper part defended to his waist;
And where man ended, the continu'd vest,
Spread on his back, the *houss* and trappings of a beast. *Dryden.*

Hove. *v. n.* [Welsh, *hofio, hovio* = hang over.] Hover about; halt; loiter; stay; remain. *Rare.*

He walked through Holborne,
Three hours after the sunne was downe;
And walked up towards saynte Gyles in the felde:
He *hoved* styll, and there beheld,
But there he could not spede of his preye.
Hycke Scorner.

He far away espide
A couple, seeming well to be his twaine,
Which *hoved* close under a forest side,
As if they lay in wait, or els themselves did hide.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 10, 20.

Hóvel. *s.* [Prov. Fr. *hove* = hut.]

1. Shed open on the sides, and covered overhead.

So, likewise a *hovel* will serve for a roome,
To stacke on the pease, when harvest shall come.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Gracious my lord, hard by here is a *hovel*:
Some friendship will it lend you 'gainst the tempest;
Repose you there. *Shakespear, King Lear*, iii. 2.

If you make a *hovel*, thatched, over some quantity of ground, plank the ground over, and it will breed saltpetre.—*Bacon.*

Your hay it is mow'd, your corn it is reap'd,
Your barns will be full, and your *hovels* heap'd.
Dryden.

2. Mean habitation in general.

The men clamber up the acclivities, dragging their kine with them, where they feed them and milk them, and do all the dairy work in such sorry *hovels* and sheds as they build to inhabit in during the summer.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Hóvel. *v. a.* Shelter in, or as in, a hovel.

And wast thou fain, poor father,
To *hovel* thee with swine and rogues forlorn,
In short and musty straw?
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 7.

Hóven. *s.* See extract.

Hoven, a disease common to cattle on eating too greedily of green clover. It consists in the paunch of the creature being swelled to a very great degree, which after, if not prevented, puts an end to the creature's life.—*Complete Farmer.* (Ord MS.)

Hóver. *v. n.*

1. Hang in the air over head, without flying off one way or other.

Ah, my poor princes! ah, my tender babes!
If yet your gentle souls fly in the air,
And be not fix'd in doom perpetual,
Hover about me with your airy wings,
And hear your mother's lamentation.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 4.

Great flights of birds are *hovering* about the bridge, and settling upon it.—*Addison.*

Till as the earthly part decays and falls,
The captive breaks her prison's mould'ring walls;
Hovers a-while upon the sad remains,
Which now the pile, or sepulchre, contains,
And thence with liberty unbounded flies,
Impatient to regain her native skies.
Prior, Solomon, b. iii. 31.

Some less refin'd, beneath the moon's pale light
Hover, and catch the shooting stars by night,
Or suck the mists in grosser air below,
Or dip their pinions in the painted bow.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto ii.

2. Stand in suspense or expectation.

The landlord will no longer covenant with him; for that he daily looketh after change and alteration, and *hovereth* in expectation of new worlds.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

3. Wander about one place.

We see so warlike a prince at the head of so great an army, *hovering* on the borders of our confederates.—*Addison.*

The truth and certainty is seen, and the mind fully possesses itself of it; in the other, it only *hovers* about it.—*Locke.*

Hóver. *s.* Protection; shelter by hanging over. *Rare.*

The pond also breedeth crabs, eels, and shrimps; and in the beginning, oysters grew upon the boughs of trees, (an Indian miracle,) which were cast in thither to serve as a *hover* for the fish.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Hóvering. *part. adj.* Hang over.

A *hovering* mist came swimming o'er his sight,
And seal'd his eyes in everlasting night. *Dryden.*

Hóvering. *verbal abs.* Act, or state, of one who hovers.

A new play had just been acted, and the conversation, after a few preliminary *hoverings*, settled upon it.—*Sir E. B. Lytton, Pelham.*

How. *adv.* [A.S. *hu, hwu.* See Who.]

1. In what manner.

Mark'd you not,
How that the guilty kindred of the queen
Look'd pale, when they did hear of Clarence' death?
Shakespear, Richard III. ii. 1.

Prosecute the means of thy deliverance
By ransom, or *how* else.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 603.

'Tis much in our power *how* to live; but not at all when or *how* to die.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

It is pleasant to see *how* the small territories of this little republick are cultivated to the best advantage.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

2. To what degree.

How long wilt thou refuse to humble thyself before me?—*Exodus*, x. 3.

How much better is it to get wisdom than gold! and to get understanding rather to be chosen than silver!—*Proverbs*, xvi. 16.

How oft is the candle of the wicked put out! and *how* oft cometh their destruction upon them!—*Job*, xxi. 17.

O *how* love I thy law! it is my meditation all the day.—*Psalm* cxix. 97.

How many children's plaints, and mother's cries!
How many woful widows left to bow
To sad disgrace!
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

Consider into *how* many differing substances it may be analysed by the fire.—*Boyle.*

3. For what reason; from what cause.

How now, my love? Why is your cheek so pale?
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, i. 1.

How is it thou hast found it so quickly?—*Genesis*, xxvii. 10.

4. For what price.

How a score of ewes now?—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* iii. 2.

5. By what means.

Men would have the colours of birds' feathers, if they could tell *how*; or they will have gay skins instead of gay clothes.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

6. In what state.

For *how* shall I go up to my father?—*Genesis*, xliv. 34.

Whence am I forc'd, and whither am I borne?
How, and with what reproach shall I return?
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

7. It is used in a sense marking proportion or correspondence.

Behold, he put no trust in his servants; and his angels he charged with folly: *how* much less in them that dwell in houses of clay, whose foundation is in the dust?—*Job*, iv. 18.

A great division fell among the nobility, so much the more dangerous by *how* much the spirits were more active and high.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

By *how* much they would diminish the present extent of the sea, so much they would impair the fertility and fountains and rivers of the earth.—*Bentley.*

8. That.

Thick clouds put us in some hope of land, knowing *how* that part of the South-sea was utterly unknown, and might have islands or continents.—*Bacon.*

9. Used *interjectionally*.

How are the mighty fallen!—2 *Samuel*, i. 19.

How doth the city sit solitary as a widow!—*Lamentations*, i. 1.

10. Used *substantivally*.

We examine the *how* and the why of things.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

All came out about Lady Afy; and they made up for their long and previous ignorance, or, as they now boldly blustered, their long and considerate forbearance. Sheets given away gratis,—edition on Saturday night for the country, and woodcuts of the Pavilion Fête: the when, the *how*, and the wherefore. A. The summer-house, and Lady Aphrodite meeting the young Duke. B. The hedge behind which Sir Lucius Grafton was concealed. C. Kensington Gardens, and a cloudy morning; and so on.—*B. Disraeli the younger, The Young Duke*, b. iii. ch. xiii.

Howbéit. *adv.* Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; however.

Things so ordained are to be kept, *howbeit* not necessarily any longer than till there grow some urgent cause to ordain the contrary.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

There is a knowledge which God hath always revealed unto them in the works of nature; this they honour and esteem highly as profound wisdom, *howbeit* this wisdom saveth them not.—*Ibid.*

There was no army transmitted out of England, *howbeit* the English colonies in Ireland did win ground upon the Irish.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Hówdy. *s.* [?] Midwife. *Obsolete*, or *provincial.*

I once heard an etymon of *howdy* to the following effect: how d'ye; midwives being great gossipers! This is evidently of a piece with Swift's 'All eggs under the grate.'—*Brand, Popular Antiquities*, ii. 451.

Howdýe. [contracted from *how do ye*, and sometimes augmented to *how d'ye do*.] In what state is your health?

I now write no letters but of plain business, or plain *howd'ye's*, to those few I am forced to correspond with.—*Pope.*

The charge receiv'd, away run I,
And here, and there, and yonder fly,
With services, and *howd'yedoes*;
Then home return full fraught with news. *Dodsley.*

Howéver. *adv.*

1. In whatsoever manner; in whatsoever degree.

This ring he holds
In most rich choice; yet in his idle fire,

To buy his will, it would not seem too dea.,
Howe'er repented of.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, iii. 7.
Now I feel thy power
Within me clear, not only to discern
Things in their causes, but to trace the ways
Of highest agents, deem'd *however* wise.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 683.

At all events; happen what will; at least.
Our chief end is to be freed from all, if it may be, *however* from the greatest evils; and to enjoy, if it may be, all good, *however* the chiefest.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet.
In your excuse your love does little say;
You might *howe'er* have took a fairer way. *Dryden.*
Its views are bounded on all sides by several ranges of mountains, which are *however* at so great a distance, that they leave a wonderful variety of beautiful prospects.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*
Few turn their thoughts to examine how those diseases in a state are bred, that hasten its end, which would, *however*, be a very useful inquiry.—*Swift.*

Howitzer. *s.* [German direct, *haubitze.*] See extract.
Howitzers in artillery are a kind of mortars invented by the Germans about the year 1593 or 1594, which are mounted upon carriages like travelling gun-carriages, and have their trunnions placed nearly in the middle. The construction of *howitzers* is as various as that of mortars, excepting the chambers, which are all cylindric. They are all distinguished by the diameter of their bore.—*Rees, Encyclopædia.*

Howker. *s.* [German direct, *huker.*] Vessel so called, much used by the Dutch.
Howkers carry from fifty to two hundred ton; and with a small number of hands will go to the East Indies; they are commonly navigated with two masts, viz. a main-mast and a mizen-mast: they tack soon and short, will sail well, and lie near the wind, and live almost in any sea.—*Chambers.*

Howl. *v. n.* [Lat. *ululo.*]
1. Cry as a wolf or dog.
Methought a legion of foul fiends
Environ'd me, and *howled* in mine ears
Such hideous cries, that with the very noise
I trembling wak'd. *Shakespear, Richard III.* i. 4.
He found him in a desert land, and in the waste *howling* wilderness.—*Deuteronomy*, xxxii. 10.
Hard as his native rocks, cold as his sword,
Fierce as the wolves that *howl'd* around his birth
He hates the tyrant, and the suppliant scorns.
Smith.
2. Utter cries in distress.
Therefore will I *howl*, and cry out for all Moab.—*Jeremiah*, xlviii. 31.
I have words
That would be *howl'd* out in the desart air,
Where hearing should not catch them.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.
Peace, monster, peace! Go tell thy horrid tale
To savages, and *howl* it out in desarts! *A. Philips.*

Howl. *s.*
1. Cry of a wolf or dog.
Murther,
Alarm'd by his sentinel the wolf,
Whose *howl*'s his watch. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, ii. 1.
These and the like rumours are no more than the last *howls* of a dog dissected alive.—*Swift.*
2. Cry of a human being in horror.
She raves, she runs with a distracted pace,
And fills with horrid howls the publick place.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 526.

Howler. *s.* One who howls. In *Zoology.* Howling ape of the genus Mycetes.
In the platyrrhines the cranium is proportionally larger and the jaws less, as the species are smaller in size: they thus exemplify the immature characters of the larger species. The cranium is more globular, the occiput more protuberant, the foramen magnum more advanced in position, and with a more downward aspect, in the marmosets and ouistitis or ti-tis, than in the *howlers*. . . . In the red *howler* the superoccipital region is almost flat and vertical, at right angles with the parietal surface, from which it is separated by a well-defined ridge: the foramen magnum looks almost directly backward. . . . The chief feature of peculiarity in the skull of the *howler* is the extraordinary depth of the mandibular rami, especially of their angular and ascending portions. This development relates to the protection and support of the still more extraordinarily developed *hyoideal* and laryngeal apparatus —the organs of the loud and dissonant cries which have procured for these South American monkeys their common name.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Howlet. *s.* [Fr. *hulotte.*] Little owl.
Estriches, daunsyng apes, *howlettes*, meremaydes, and other odible monsters.—*Bale on the Revelations*: 1550.
Adder's fork, and blind worm's sting,
Lizard's leg, and *howlet's* wing.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.
Out, thou *houlet*,
Thou should'st ha' given her a madge-owl, and then
Th' hadst made a present o' thyself.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.

Howling. *part. adj.* Wild: (as, 'a *howling* wilderness').

Howling. *verbal abs.*
1. Cry of a wolf or dog.
As when a sort of wolves infest the night
With their wild *howlings* at fair Cynthia's light.
Waller.
2. The cry of one in distress.
The songs of the temple shall be *howlings* in that day.—*Amos*, viii. 3.
The damned use that word in hell,
Howlings attend it.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 3.
3. Any loud or horrid noise.
With hollow *howlings* they did chant
That hellish ode.
Dr. H. More, Poems, p. 327: 1647.
A peal of thunder immediately follows, with dreadful *howlings*.—*Dryden, King Arthur.*

Howso. *adv.* [for *howsoever.*] Although.
Let greatness go, so it go without thee:
And welcome come, *howso* unfortunate.
Daniel, Civil War, b. ii.

Howsoever. *adv.*
1. In what manner soever.
Berosus, who, after Moses, was one of the most ancient, *howsoever* he hath been since corrupted, doth in the substance of all agree.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*
2. Although.
The man doth fear God, *howsoever* it seems not in him.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 3.

Hox. *v. a* Hough; ham-string.
Thou art a coward,
Which *hoxes* honesty behind, restraining
From course required.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.
Lodronius perceived the old soldier's meaning, and with his sword *hoxed* his horse, saying aloud, This day, valiant soldiers, shall you have me both your general and fellow-soldier, fighting on foot as one of yourselves.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Hoy. *s.* [Dutch, *huy.*] Large boat sometimes with one deck.
He sent to Germany, strange aid to rear;
From whence eftsoons arrived here three *hoys*
Of Saxons, whom he for his safety employs.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
To define a barge and *hoy*, which are between a boat and a ship, is hard.—*Watts, Logick.*

Hoy. Interjection meaning stop, stay.
Away, nasty C. E. transformed by Circe! *Hoy!* back to her styes!—*Bishop Hall, Honour of the Married Clergy*, p. 164.
When one ship hails another, the words are, What ship? *hoy!* that is, stop, and tell the name of your ship.—*Pegge, Anecdotes of the English Language*, p. 16.

Húbbub. *s.* Tumult; riot
They heard a noyse of many bagpipes shrill,
And shrieking *hububs* them approaching nere,
Which all the forest did with horrour fill.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 10, 43.
An universal *hubbub* wild
Of stunning sounds, and voices all confus'd,
Borne through the hollow dark, assaults his ear
With loudest vehemence.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 951.
Wolves raise a *hubbub* at her,
And dogs howl when she shines in water.
Butler, Hudibras.
People pursued the business with all contempt of the government; and in the *hubbub* of the first day there appeared nobody of name or reckoning, but the actors were really of the dregs of the people.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
For six mortal hours it lasts, in this manner; the infinite *hubbub* unslackened.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. i. b. ii. ch. vi.
. . . the mighty and opulent Amsterdam, renowned throughout the world for its haven bristling with innumerable masts, its canals bordered by stately mansions, its gorgeous hall of state, walled, roofed, and floored with polished marble, its warehouses filled with the most costly productions of Ceylon and Surinam, and its Exchange resounding with the endless *hubbub* of all the languages spoken by civilised men.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ix.

Hubbub-boo. *s.* Hubbub.
Within this hour the *whoobub*
Will be all o'er the prison: I am then
Kissing the man they look for.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.
His followers and kin,
Who far and near came crowding in,
With *hubbub-boos*. *Irish Hudibras*: 1689.
Not the sweet harp that's claim'd by Jews,
Not that which to the far more ancient Welsh belongs,
Nor that which the wild Irish use,
Frightening e'en their own wolves with loud *hubbaboos*. *S. Wesley, Pindaric on a Hog.*

Húckaback. *s.* [?] Coarse linen with a raised surface (as that of towels) so called.
He bought a lot of damaged *huckaback* to cut into kitchen towels.—*G. Colman the younger, Heir-at-Law.*
Was your face ever sent for the housemaid to scrub?
Did you ever feel *huckaback* softened with sand?
Had you ever your nose towelled up to a snub?
Or your eyes knuckled out with the back of the hand. *T. Hood.*

Húcking. *part. adj.* Acting as a huckster.
A near, and hard, and *hucking* chapman shall never buy good flesh.—*Hales, Sermon at the end of his Remains*, p. 20: 1673.

Húckle. *s.* According to preceding editions, hip. See Hucklebone.
Theugh beaten down and wounded sore,
I' tho fiddle, and a leg that bore
One side of him, not that of bone,
But much its better, th' wooden one;
Straight—getting up on stump and *huckle*,
He with the foe began to buckle.
Butler, Hudibras, i. ii.

Húcklebone. *s.* [?] Hip-bone: ? last vertebræ of the sacrum. In *Anatomy.* Os coccygis.
Nay, and that were the worst, we would not greatly care,
For bursting of her *huckle-bone*, or breaking of her chair,
But greater, greater is her grief.
Gammer Gurton's Needle: 1551.

Húckster. *s.* [see extract from Wedgwood.]
1. One who sells goods by retail, or in small quantities; a pedlar.
There cannot be a more ignominious trade than the being *hucksters* to such vile merchandise.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*
God deliver the world from such guides, or rather such *hucksters* of souls, the very shame of religion.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 395.
Should thy shoe wrench aside, down, down you fall,
And overturn the scolding *huckster's* stall,
The scolding *huckster* shall not o'er thee moan,
But pence expect for nuts and pears o'erthrown.
Gay, Trivia, iii. 123.
There should be a confederacy of all servants, to drive those China *hucksters* from the doors.—*Swift.*
2. Usurer.
A merchant shall hardly keep himself from doing wrong, and an *huckster* shall not be freed from sin.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxvi. 29.
3. Trickish mean fellow.
Now the ape wanted his *huckster* man.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.
Some such desperate *huckster* should devise
To rowze thine hare's heart from her cowardice.
Bishop Hall, Satires, iv. 4.
[*Huckster.*—German, *hoke, hoker*, a retailer, regrater. . . . Dutch, *hoecker, hucker*, caupo, propola. (Kilian.) Bavarian, *hugker, hugkler, hugkner*; Swabian, *huker, hukler*, a petty dealer, *huckster*. The term has always implied a certain amount of obloquy, like engrosser or regrater, and signifies, like them, one who sells at second-hand at an advanced price. The Liber Albus of the City of London contains an ordinance enjoining the city officers that 'desormais . . . de nulle vitaille seront regratoures, ne *huksters* de cervoise.' 1. 46. It is essentially the same word with German *wucher*; Dutch, *woecker, oecker, hoecker*; Swabian, *höcker*; Old Norse, *okr*, interest, usury, properly increase, from the same source with Latin, *augere*; Gothic, *aukan*; Anglo-Saxon, *eacan*, to increase. The Old High German *wuocher* is applied to the increase of plants; *erde-wuocher*, the fruits of the earth. (Notker.) It is plain that *huckster* was understood as signifying an engrosser or enhancer of prices when it was translated in Latin *auxionarius, auxiatrix*. '*Aucionarii* mittunt servos per vicos ad decipiendum clericos *quibus vendunt nimis caré* cerasa, pruna, poma, pira, lactucas, nasturcia.' '*Aucionarii* dicuntur Gallice regratiers' (John de Garlandiâ and Glosses.) *Auxiatrix*, a *huckster*. (Nominale in Nat. Antiquities.)—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Húckster. *v. a.* Make a matter of bargain.
Some who had been called from shops and warehouses, without other merit, to sit in supreme counsils, (as their breeding was,) fell to *huckster* the commonwealth.—*Milton, History of England*, b. iii.

Húckster. *v. n.* Deal in petty bargains.
Despotism itself is obliged to truck and *huckster* The sultan gets such obedience as he can. He governs with a loose rein, that he may govern at all.—*Burke, Speech on Conciliation with America.*

Húcksterage. *s.* Dealing; business.
The ignoble *huckserage* of piddling tithes.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England.*

Húcksterer. *s.* Huckster.
Those *hucksterers* or moneyjobbers will be found

necessary, if this brass money is made current.—*Swift.*

Húddle. *v. a.*

1. Dress up close so as not to be discovered; mobble.

2. Put on carelessly in a hurry.
At twelve she rose with much ado;
Her clothes were *huddled* on by two.
Prior, Hans Carvel.
Now all in haste they *huddle* on
Their hoods, their cloaks, and get them gone.
Swift, Journal of a Modern Lady.

3. Cover up in haste.
Young, fair, and good! ah, why should young, and fair,
And good be *huddled* in untimely grave?
Edwards, Sonnets, 37.

4. Perform in a hurry.
I have given much application to this poem: this is not a play *huddled* up in haste.—*Dryden.*
When continu'd rain
The lab'ring husband in his house restrain,
Let him forecast his work with timely care,
Which else is *huddled* when the skies are fair.
Id., Translation of the Georgics, i. 350.
I *huddle* on my clothes and get dressed by one.—*Vanbrugh, The Relapse*, ii. 1.
The duke of Grafton gave a dinner to several of the principal men in the city to settle the loan. Mr. Townshend came in his night-gown, and after dinner, when the terms were settled, ... said the loan was full, *huddled* up his papers, got into a chair, and returned home, reserving for himself by this manœuvre, a large share in the loan.—*Letter of Sir George Colebrooke*, cited in *Walpole's Memoirs.*
Him they crush down, and *huddle* under-ground, in this impatient way.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. i. b. i. ch. iv.
It had been so from the beginning: 'They *huddle* up a peace with all everywhere,' says Tertullian, 'for it maketh no matter to them, although they hold different doctrines, so long as they conspire together in their siege against the one thing, Truth.'—*J. H. Newman, Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine*, ch. iv. § 2.

5. Throw together in confusion.
Our adversary, *huddling* several suppositions together, and that in doubtful and general terms, makes a medley and confusion.—*Locke.*
But here, thou say'st the miseries of life
Are *huddled* in a group.
Young, Night Thoughts, viii.

Húddle. *v. n.* Come in a crowd or hurry.
Glance an eye of pity on his losses,
That have of late so *huddled* on his back,
Enough to press a royal merchant down.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.
Their eyes are more imperfect than others; for they will run against things, and, *huddling* forwards, fall from high places.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Húddle. *s.* Crowd; tumult; confusion: (with the sense of obscurity).
That the Aristotelian philosophy is a *huddle* of words and terms insignificant, has been the censure of the wisest.—*Glanville.*
Nature doth nothing in a *huddle.*
Sir R. L'Estrange.
The understanding sees nothing distinctly in things remote, and in a *huddle.*—*Locke.*
Several merry answers were made to my question, which entertained us till bed-time, and filled my mind with a *huddle* of ideas.—*Addison.*

Húddler. *s.* One who huddles.
A confused *huddler* of things. — *Cotgrave and Sherwood.*

Húddling. *part. adj.* Confused.
—Brown answered after his blunt and *huddling* manner.—*Bacon.*

Hue. *s.* [A.S. *hiw, heaw.*] Colour; dye.
For never in that land
Face of fair lady she before did view,
Or that dread lyon's look her cast in deadly *hue.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
To add another *hue* unto the rainbow,
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess.
Shakespear, King John, iv. 2.
Flowers of all *hue*, and without thorn the rose.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 256.
To whom the angel, with a smile that glow'd
Celestial rosy red, love's proper *hue*,
Answer'd. *Ibid.*, viii. 618.
Your's is much of the camelion *hue*,
To change the die with a distant view. *Dryden.*

Hue (in *Hue and Cry*). *s.* [N.Fr. *huer* = hoot, shout.] Clamour; legal pursuit; alarm given to the country.
Hue and cry, villain, go! Assist me, knight, I am undone: fly, run, *hue and cry*! villain, I am undone.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 5.
Immediately comes a *hue and cry* after a gang of thieves, that had taken a purse upon the road.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

If you should hiss, he swears he'll hiss as high;
And, like a culprit, join the *hue and cry. Addison.*
The *hue and cry* went after Jack, to apprehend him dead or alive, wherever he could be found.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*
At every town he enters, he must change his liveries and name. Which ever way he flies, the *hue and cry* of the country pursues him. — *Junius, Letters*, let. 36.

Huff. *v. n.* [see extract from Wedgwood.] Bluster; storm; bounce; swell with indignation or pride.
Therefore the maids and Roman matrons all,
A shadowing veile before their face did weare;
Their heavenly hue did throw no man to thrall;
They were content with plaine and decent geare,
They *huft* it not with painted frisled heare.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 215.
This senseless arrogant conceit of theirs made them *huff* at the doctrine of repentance, as a thing below them.—*South, Sermons.*
When Peg received John's message, she *huffed* and stormed like the devil.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*
[The natural expression of displeasure, assuming the shape under different circumstances of anger, defiance, or contempt, is a whiff of breath through the nostrils, or protruded lips. Hence to sniff or snuff at, to treat with contempt; to take a thing in snuff, to receive it with displeasure.
'Sharp breaths of anger *puffed*
Her fairy nostrils out.' (Tennyson.)
To *huff*, which signifies in the first instance to blow, is commonly used in the sense of showing one's displeasure, giving one a sharp answer. The endeavour to represent the sound of a sniff or blurt of contempt or anger has given rise to several interjections, expressive of such feelings, pish, pshaw, tut, tush, Old English ptrot (scornful word—Promptorium Parvulorum), prut, French, trut (an interjection importing indignation, tush, tut, fy man—Cotgrave), German trotz.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Huff. *v. a.*

1. Swell; puff.
In many wild birds the diaphragm may easily be *huffed* up with air, and blown in at the windpipe.—*Grew.*
Excrescencies called emphysemata, like unto bladders, puffed up and *hooved* with wind.—*Holland, Translation of Pliny.* (Rich.)

2. Hector; treat with insolence and arrogance, or brutality.
The commissioner at Magdalen College said to Dr. Hough, You must not presume to *huff* us.—*Echard.*
A conceited thing—she need not be so easy neither—I am as handsome as she, I hope—here's my master—I'll try whether I am to be *huff'd* by her, or no.—*Cibber, The Careless Husband.*

Take huff. Take offence.
So I was christened Gilbert, and lost my legacy, Sir Charles having *taken huff* at my not being named after him.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. i. ch. i.

[*Huff, Hoove.*—To puff or blow, as *whiff*, or German, *hauchen*, to breathe or blow, from a representation of the sound. *To huff up*, to puff up, swell with wind.... Then, as an angry person puffs and blows, *a huff*, a fit of passion; *to take huff*, to take offence; *to give one a huff*, to speak like an angry man to one, to give him a rebuke. . . . To *huff* one at draughts is so called because the move is accompanied by blowing on the piece. Danish, *blase en brikke*, to blow on a piece, to *huff* at draughts; Polish, *chuch!* I huff you; *chuchac*, to blow.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Huff. *s.* Swell of sudden anger or arrogance.
Quoth Ralpho, honour's but a word
To swear by, only in a lord;
In others it is but a *huff*,
To vapour with instead of proof. *Butler, Hudibras.*
A Spaniard was wonderfully upon the *huff* about his extraction.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
No man goes about to ensnare or circumvent another in a passion, to lay trains, and give secret blows in a present *huff.*—*South, Sermons.*
Lewd shallow-brained *huffs* make Atheism and contempt of religion the sole badge and character of wit.—*Id.*

Huff-cap. *s.* Blusterer; bully.
As for you, colonel *huff-cap*, we shall try before a civil magistrate who's the greater plotter.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

Húffer. *s.* Same as Huff-cap.
Nor have I hazarded my art
To be expos'd i' th' end to suffer,
By such a braggadocio *huffer. Butler, Hudibras.*

Húffiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Huffy.
Their understandings being but creatural *huffiness* of mind, and an ambition of approving themselves the broachers and maintainers of strange paradoxes.—*Annotations on Glanville, &c.*, p. 248: 1682.

Húffing. *part. adj.* Blustering.
A *huffing*, shining, flatt'ring, cringing coward,
A cankerworm of peace, was raised above him.
Otway.
A thief and justice, fool and knave,
A *huffing* officer and slave. *Butler, Hudibras.*
Huffing to cowards, fawning to the brave,
To knaves a fool, to cred'lous fools a knave.
Roscommon.
Now what's his end? O charming glory, say!
What, a fifth act to crown his *huffing* play?
Dryden.
What a small pittance of reason and truth is mixed with those *huffing* opinions they are swelled with.—*Locke.*

Húffy. *adj.* Windy; unsubstantial.
The way of physiologizing by matter, forms and qualities, is a more *huffie* and phanciful thing than the other.—*Cudworth*, 53. (Ord MS.)

Hug. *v. a.*

1. Press close in an embrace.
He bewept my fortune,
And *hugg'd* me in his arms.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 4.
What would not he do now to *hug* the creature that had given him so admirable a serenade!—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
Ev'n in that urn their brother they confess,
And *hug* it in their arms, and to their bosom press.
Dryden.
Sheridan, when he concluded, contrived, with a knowledge of stage effect which *his* father might have envied, to sink back, as if exhausted, into the arms of Burke, who *hugged* him with the energy of generous admiration.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Warren Hastings.*

2. Hold fast.
Age makes us most fondly *hug* and retain the good things of life, when we have the least prospect of enjoying them.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

3. Fondle; treat with tenderness.
I, under fair pretence of friendly ends,
And well-plac'd words of glozing courtesy,
Baited with reasons not unplausible,
Wind me into the easy-hearted man,
And *hug* him into snares. *Milton, Comus*, 160.
We *hug* deformities, if they bear our names.
Glanville.
Admire yourself,
And, without rival, *hug* your darling book.
Roscommon.
Though they know that the flatterer knows the falsehood of his own flatteries, yet they love the impostor, and with both arms *hug* the abuse.—*South, Sermons.*
Mark with what joy he *hugs* the dear discovery.
Rowe.

Construction *reflective.* Applaud or congratulate one's self, on account of supposed advantage or superiority.
These shall be declared the rightful heirs of the kingdom, when the presumed sons of it, who *hugged themselves* as the only favourites of heaven, and warmed their hands by their own fantastick fires, who flew aloft, on the wings of imagination, and proudly looked down upon the modest and humble believer:... these, we have reason to think, shall then be cast out.—*Glanville, Sermons*, p. 315.
Not to mention the wonderful delight of libelling men in power, and *hugging yourself* in a corner with mighty satisfaction for what you have done.—*Swift, Examiner*, no. 26.
I enjoy, I *hug myself* in your torments, I exult in the terror with which you will hear of each new enterprise, each new daring, each new triumph of myself and my gallant comrades.—*Sir E. B. Lytton, Eugene Aram*, b. iii. ch. ii.

[The utterance induced by the shudder of cold is represented in different dialects by the interjections *ugh! u! uk! hu! schu! schuck!*... Another mode in which cold affects the frame is to make us crouch together, bringing the elbows to the side and crossing the arms upon the breast. Hence, English, *hug*, or *huggle*, to huddle, crouch in one's bed for cold. In the ordinary sense of the word the reference to cold is lost, and all that remains is the notion of pressing the arms upon the chest, pressing something closely to one's breast. From the same image are Dutch, *huck-schouderen*, to shrug the shoulders; *hucken*, to crouch; Swedish, *huka sig, sitta huka*; Danish, *sitte paa hug*, to squat on one's hams. The introduction of an *r* (always useful in the expression of shivering) gives English, *hurch*, to cuddle, *hurkle*, to shrug up the back. (Halliwell.) *To hurkle*, to crouch, draw the body together; *hurkle-backit*, as English, *huckle-backed*, crump-backed. (Jamieson). Dutch, *hurken*, as well as *hucken*, to crouch. (Kilian); Old Norse (with transposition of the *r*), *hruka*, crouching, shrugging;... English, *to ruck*, to squat on the hams. The same insertion of an *r* is seen in Scandinavian, *hurdle*, to crouch or bow together like a cat or a hedgehog, as compared with English *huddle*, or with Pl. Dutch, *huddern*, to shudder; or again, in English, *shrug*, from *schue'!* the interjection of cold, or in *croodle*, as well as *cuddle*, to crouch with cold.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Hug. *s.*

1. Close embrace.
   Why these close *hugs?* I owe my shame to him.
   Gay.
2. Particular gripe in wrestling, called a *Cornish hug.*
   Knock down, was the word in the civil wars, and we generally added to this skill the knowledge of the *Cornish hug*, as well as the grapple, to play with hand and foot.—*Tatler*, no. 173.

Huge. *adj.*

1. Vast; immense.
   Let the state of the people of God, when they were in the house of bondage, and their manner of serving God in a strange land, be compared with that which Canaan and Jerusalem did afford; and who seeth not what *huge* difference there was between them?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
   This space of earth is so *huge*, as that it equalleth in greatness, not only Asia, Europe, and Africa, but America.—*Abbot.*
2. Very great.
   Part, *huge* of bulk,
   Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,
   Tempest the ocean; there leviathan,
   Hugest of living creatures, in the deep
   Stretch'd like a promontory, sleeps or swims,
   And seems a moving land.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 410.
3. Great even to deformity or terribleness.
   Through forest *huge*, and long unravell'd heaths,
   With desolation brown, he wanders waste.
   Thomson.
4. Having any quality in a great or high degree.
   The patch is kind enough, but a *huge* feeder.
   Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 5.
   The mercy, and the pardon, and the *huge* moderation of that court.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 505.
   He received admonition always as *huge* kindness.
   —*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*

Húgely. *adv.* In a huge manner.

1. Immensely; enormously.
   Who cries out on pride,
   That can therein tax any private party?
   Doth it not flow as *hugely* as the sea?
   Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 7.
2. Greatly; very much.
   Some think it is enough, in all instances, if they pray *hugely* and fervently.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, p. 134: 1653.
   Their case is *hugely* suspicious, though they then repent and call for mercy.—*Id., Holy Dying*, § iv. ch. v.
   A thing so *hugely* pleasurable.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 479.
   It was *hugely* accidental, that Joash king of Israel, being commanded by the prophet to strike upon the ground (2 Kings, xiii.) should strike no oftener than just three times.—*South, Sermons*, i. 288.
   I am *hugely* bent to believe, that whenever you concern yourselves in our affairs, it is for our good.—*Swift.*

Húgeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Huge; enormous bulk; greatness.
   For though, in *hugenesse*, that blacke fleet of Spaine
   Did farre surpasse: yet was it farre more slow
   In nimble stirrage wafting to and fro.
   Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 820.
   My mistress exceeds in goodness the *hugeness* of your unworthy thinking.—*Shakespear, Cymbeline*, i. 5.

Húgeous. *adj.* Huge. *Rare.*
   Certeynely the most trewe and permanent glory procedeth of such monumentes as brynge some great and notable commoditie and profite to the lyfe of men, rather then of the *hugious* heapes of stones of the Pyramides of Egypt, wherein is nought else to see but the fonde and barbarous ostentation of superfluous riches.—*Eden, Translation of the Decades of Peter Martyr.* (Ord MS.)

Húggermugger. *s.* [Swedish, *i mjugg.*] Secresy; bye-place.
   The patrimony which a few
   Now hold in *huggermugger* in their hand,
   And all the rest do rob of goods and land.
   Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.
   We have done but greenly,
   In *huggermugger* to inter him.
   Shakespear, Hamlet, iv. 5.
   But if I can but find them out,
   Where e'er th' in *huggermugger* lurk,
   I'll make them rue their handy work.
   Butler, Hudibras.
   There's a distinction betwixt what's done openly and barefaced, and a thing that's done in *huggermugger*, under a seal of secrecy and concealment.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The *in* often, perhaps in conversation generally, omitted; in which case the word is of an adverb than a substantive.

Húggery. *s.* Flattery; fawning; making up to any one.
   If we are to believe the Courier, this species of *huggery* is likely to take place.—*Cobbet.*

Húgy. *adj.* Huge. *Rare*, or *rhetorical.*
   This *hugy* rock one finger's force apparently will move.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*
   The wide waste places, and the *hugie* plain.
   Sackville, Mirrour for Magistrates, induction.
   Scarce had he finish'd, when with speckled pride,
   A serpent from the tomb began to glide;
   His *hugy* bulk on seven high volumes roll'd,
   Blue was his breadth of back, but streak'd with scaly gold.
   Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 111.

Húisher. *s.* [Fr. *huisser.*] Usher.
   It makes *huishers* serviceable men.—*B. Jonson, Forest.*

Huke. *s.* [N.Fr. *hucque.*] Cloak; mantle.
   As we were thus in conference, there came one that seemed to be a messenger in a rich *huke.*—*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

Hulk. *s.* [see extract from Wedgwood.]

1. Vessel of heavy tonnage so called.
   The massy anchors wai'd,
   One English ship, two *hulks* of Holland, aid
   In such a pinch. *Mirrour for Magistrates*, p. 414.
   Having collected together above fourscore *hulkes.*—*Golding, Translation of Cæsar.* (Rich.)
2. Body of a ship.
   There's a whole merchant's venture of Bourdeaux stuff in him: you have not seen a *hulk* better stuffed in the hold.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 4.
   The custom of giving the colour of the sea to the *hulks*, sails, and mariners of their fly-boats, to keep them from being discovered, came from the Veneti.—*Arbuthnot.*
   They Argo's *hulk* will tax,
   And scrape her pitchy sides for wax. *Swift.*
   The sooty *hulk*
   Steer'd sluggish on. *Thomson.*
3. Anything bulky and unwieldly: (as, 'A *hulk* of a fellow').
   And Harry Monmouth's brawn, the *hulk* Sir John,
   Is prisoner to your son.
   Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. i. 1.
   The *hulck* of a tall Brabanter, behind whom I stood in the corner of a street, shadowed me from notice.—*Bishop Hall.*

[Italian, *olca, orca*, a great ship or hulk. French, *hourque, oulque*, a hulk or huge flie-boat. (Cotgrave.) Probably the word may originally mean a *tub*, a name we give in contempt to a clumsily-built ship. Norse, *holk*, a pail, jar, tub; Latin, *orca, urceus*, a jar; Languedoc, *dourc, dourco*, a jar; Flemish, *durk, urk*, the bilge of a ship, place where the foul water collects; Old English, *horrock*, the hold. 'O boy that fled to on of the Flemysh shippis and hid him in the *horrok*.' (Capgrave, 234.) In the same way Dutch, *buyse*, a herring-buss, from *buyse*, a deep and large drinking-vessel.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Hull. *v. a.* Peel off the hull or husk of any seed.
   The male will *hull* the seeds for his consort with his bill, and present them to her in this state.—*Latham, Synopsis*, i. 310.

Hull. *s.* [German, *hülle* = covering, veil.] Husk or integument of anything; outer covering.

Hull. *s.* Body of a ship; hulk.
   And as the build, so different is the fight:
   Their mounting shot is on our sails designed;
   Deep in their *hulls* our deadly bullets light,
   And through the yielding planks a passage find.
   Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, lx.
   So many arts hath the Divine wisdom put together, only for the *hull* and tackle of a thinking creature.—*Grew.*

Lie a hull, or *at hull.* Spoken of a ship, either in a dead calm or a storm, when she cannot carry all her sails; or her masts are taken down or gone, and she is left at the direction of the waves.
   We took in our sail, and *lay a hull*, tost sufficiently.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 398.
   Like a ship *at hull* and becalmed.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 655.

Hull. *v. n.* Float; drive to and fro upon the water without sails or rudder.
   They saw a sight full of piteous strangeness; a ship, or rather the carcase of the ship, or rather some few bones of the carcase, *hulling* there, part broken, part burned, and part drowned.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
   He look'd, and saw the ark *hull* on the flood.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 840.
   People walking down upon the shore saw somewhat come *hulling* toward them.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*

Húlver. *s.* Holly.
   Save *hulver* and thorn, thereof flail for to make.
   Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Hum. *interj.* Sound implying doubt and deliberation.
   Let not your ears despise the heaviest sound
   That ever yet they heard.—*Hum!* I guess at it.
   Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.
   See sir Robert . . . *hum!*
   And never laugh for all my life to come?
   Pope, Epilogue to the Satires, dialogue i. 27.

Hum. *v. n.*

1. Make the noise of bees.
   An airy nation flew,
   Thick as the *humming* bees that hunt the golden dew
   In summer's heat. *Dryden.*
2. Make an inarticulate and buzzing sound.
   I think he'll hear me: yet to bite his lip,
   And *hum* at good Cominius, much unhearts me.
   Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 1.
3. Make a confused noise, like that of bustling crowds at a distance.
   The city swarms intense: the publick haunt,
   Full of each theme and warm with mix'd discourse,
   Hums indistinct. *Thomson, Seasons, Winter.*
4. Pause in speaking, and supply the interval with an audible emission of breath.
   Having pump'd up all his wit,
   And *humm'd* upon it, thus he writ.
   Butler, Hudibras.
   I still acquiesc'd,
   And never *humm'd* and haw'd sedition,
   Nor snuffled treason. *Ibid.*
   The man lay *humming* and hawing a good while; but, in the end, he gave up himself to the physicians.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
5. Make a low dull noise; murmur.
   Humming rivers, by his cabin creeping,
   Rock soft his slumbering thoughts in quiet ease.
   P. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, ii. 17.
   Still *humming* on, their drowsy course they keep,
   And lash'd so long, like tops, are lash'd asleep.
   Pope.
6. Express applause: (approbation was commonly expressed in public assemblies by a hum, about a century ago).
   Here the spectators *hummed.*—Gentlemen, this *humming* is not at all becoming the gravity of this court.—*Trial of the Regicides*, fol. 49, b.: 1660.

Hum. *v. a.*

1. Applaud.
   The better sort among them will confess it a rare matter to hear a true edifying sermon in either of their great churches; and that such as are most *hummed* and applauded there, would be scarcely suffered the second hearing in a grave congregation of pious Christians.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*
2. Sing low; utter murmuringly or indistinctly.
   Hum half a tune. *Pope.*
   The wild wind *hums* the sullen song to-night.
   Rev. G. Butt, Ode: 1780.
3. Cause to hum or make a dull noise: (as, 'to *hum* a gig or top').
4. Impose upon a person.

Hum. *s.*

1. Noise of bees or insects.
   To black Hecat's summons.
   The shard-born beetle, with his drowsy *hums*,
   Hath rung night's yawning peal.
   Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 2.
   Nor undelightful is the ceaseless *hum*,
   To him who muses through the woods at noon.
   Thomson, Seasons, Summer.
2. Low confused noise, as of bustling crowds at a distance.
   From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night,
   The *hum* of either army stilly sounds.
   Shakespear, Henry V. iv. chorus.
   Tower'd cities please us then,
   And the busy *hum* of men,
   Where throngs of knights and barons bold
   In weeds of peace high triumphs hold.
   Milton, L'Allegro, 117.
   One theatre there is of vast resort,
   Which whilome of requests was call'd the court;
   But now the great exchange of news 'tis hight,
   And full of *hum* and buzz from noon till night.
   Dryden.
   Hark to the trump and the drum,
   And the mournful sound of the barbarous horn,
   And the flap of the banners, that flit as they're borne,
   And the neigh of the steed and the multitude's *hum*,
   And the clash, and the shout, they come! they come!
   Byron, Siege of Corinth.

3. Low dull noise.

Who sat the nearest, by the words o'ercome,
Slept fast; the distant nodded to the *hum*.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 401.

4. Pause with an inarticulate sound.

These shrugs, these *hums* and haws,
When you have said she's goodly, come between,
Ere you can say she's honest.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

Your excuses want some grains to make them current: *hum* and ha will not do the business.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

5. Expression of applause.

You hear a *hum* in the right place.—*Spectator.*

The friends of the government were greatly elated by the proceedings of this day. During the following week hopes were entertained that the parliament might be induced to vote a peace establishment of thirty thousand men. But these hopes were delusive. The *hum* with which William's speech had been received, and the hiss which had drowned the voice of Seymour, had been misunderstood.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

Hum. *s.* Hoax.

A landlord of Bath put upon me a queer *hum*.
Epigram, Oxford Sausage.

I dare say all this is *hum*, and that all will come back.—*Lamb, Letter to Manning.*

Hum. *s.* Strong spirituous liquor.

Shew
The taking of tobacco, with which the devil
Is so delighted:—and calls for *hum*.
You takers of strong waters and tobacco,
Mark this. *B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass.*

Húman. *adj.* [Lat. *humanus*; Fr. *humain*.]

1. Having the qualities of a man.

It will never be asked whether he be a gentleman born, but whether he be a *human* creature?—*Swift.*

2. Belonging to a man.

The king is but a man as I am: the violet smells to him as it doth to me; all his senses have but *human* conditions.—*Shakespear, Henry V.* iv. 1.

For man to tell how *human* life began
Is hard; for who himself beginning knew?
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 250.

Thee, serpent, subtil'st beast of all the field,
I knew; but not with *human* voice indu'd.
Ibid., ix. 560.

Intuitive knowledge needs no probation, nor can have any, this being the highest of all *human* certainty.—*Locke.*

It is no disparagement, therefore, to the science of *human* nature, that those of its general propositions which descend sufficiently into detail to serve as a foundation for predicting phenomena in the concrete, are for the most part only approximately true. . . . *Human* beings do not all feel and act alike in the same circumstances; but it is possible to determine what makes one person, in a given position, feel or act in one way, another in another; how any given mode of feeling and conduct, compatible with the general laws (physical and mental) of *human* nature, has been, or may be, formed. In other words, mankind have not one universal character, but there exist universal laws for the formation of character. And since it is by these laws, combined with the facts of each particular case, that the whole of the phenomena of *human* action and feeling are produced, it is on these that every rational attempt to construct the science of *human* nature in the concrete, and for practical purposes, must proceed.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic.*

Húmanate. *part. adj.* Invested with humanity.

Of your saying it followeth, that the bread is *humanate* or incarnate.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Answer to Bishop Gardiner*, p. 369.

Humáne. *adj.* [Fr. *humaine*.]

1. Kind; civil; benevolent, good-natured.

Love of others, if it be not spent upon a few, doth naturally spread itself towards many, and maketh men become *humane* and charitable.—*Bacon.*

Envy, malice, covetousness, and revenge are abolished: a new race of virtues and graces, more divine, more moral, more *humane*, are planted in their stead.—*Bishop Sprat.*

2. Literate. See Humanity in fourth sense.

These terms do properly signifie this gesture in Aristotle, Athenæus, Euripedes, Sophocles, and all *humane* authors.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*, p. 244. (Ord MS.)

He was well-skilled in all kinds of *humane* literature.—*Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses*, i. 310. (Ord MS.)

Humánely. *adv.* Kindly; with good-nature.

If they would yield us the superfluity, while it were wholesome, we might guess they relieved us *humanely*.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, i. 1.

Húmanist. *s.* Same as Humanitarian.

Physicians use commonly to intend some other art or practice, which they fancy more than their profession; for you shall have of them antiquaries, poets, *humanists*, statesmen, merchants, divines; and in every of these better seen than in their professions.—*Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, b. ii.

Of all sorts of men in the world, none repute themselves, or are reputed by others, wiser, than the profound *humanist* and cunning politician.—*Junius, Sin Stigmatized*, p. 603.

Humanitárian. *s.* One who supports the human nature of Christ.

He [Sebastian Benefeild] was so noted an *humanitarian*, disputant, and theologist, and so well read in the fathers and schoolmen, that he had scarce his equal in the university.—*A. Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses.* (Ord MS.)

Humánity. *s.*

1. Nature of man.

Look to thyself; reach not beyond *humanity*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

To preserve the Hebrew intire and uncorrupt, there hath been used the highest caution *humanity* could invent.—*Sir T. Browne.*

2. Humankind.

If he can untie those knots, he is able to teach all *humanity*, and will do well to oblige mankind by his informations.—*Glanville.*

3. Benevolence; tenderness.

All men ought to maintain peace, and the common offices of *humanity* and friendship in diversity of opinions.—*Locke.*

How few, like thee, enquire the wretched out,
And court the office of soft *humanity*?
Like thee reserve their raiment for the naked,
Reach out their bread to feed the crying orphan,
Or mix their pitying tears with those that weep?
Rowe.

4. Philology; grammatical studies. In Latin, *humaniores literæ*; in French, *les humanités*; with the definite article and plural: (an *academical* term).

If then we may spend some of yong yeares in studies of *humanity*; what better and more sweet study is there for a young man than poetrie?—*Harrington, Apology of Poetry.*

A man but young,
Yet old in judgement; theorick and practick
In all *humanity*. *Massinger, Fatal Dowry.*

The most eminent scholars which England produced both in philosophy and *humanity*.—*T. Warton.*

Humanizátion. *s.* Investing with the character of Humanity.

The Romans had some of those diversions and amusements, which, though they contribute to the dissipations of our time, do greatly promote the *humanization* of our manners.—*Priestley, Lectures on History*, ii. 288. (Ord MS.)

They [the negro slaves] ought to be forcibly reminded of the state in which their brethren in Africa still are, and taught to be thankful for the providence which has placed them within reach of the means of grace. I know no right except such as flows from righteousness; and as every Christian believes his righteousness to be imputed, so must his right be an imputed right too. It must flow out of a duty, and it is under that name that the process of *humanization* ought to begin and be conducted throughout.—*Coleridge, Table Talk.*

Húmanize. *v. a.* Make human; invest with the character (on the favourable side) of humanity; soften; make susceptible of tenderness or benevolence.

Here will I paint the characters of woe,—
And here my faithful tears in showers shall flow,
To *humanize* the flints whereon I tread.
Sir H. Wotton.

Was it the business of magick to *humanize* our natures with compassion, forgiveness, and all the instances of the most extensive charity?—*Addison.*

Húmanized. *part. adj.* Invested with the character of humanity.

What entertainment can possibly arise to an elegant and *humanized* mind, from seeing a noble beast struck to the heart by its merciless hunter, or one of our own weak species cruelly mangled by an animal of much superior strength?—*Melmoth, Cicero*, b. ii. lett. 5. (Ord MS.)

Húmanizing. *part. adj.* Investing with the character of humanity; softening.

Whatever is beneficent and *humanising* in the aims, tendencies, and proper objects of the state, it [the church] collects in itself as in a focus to radiate them back in a higher quality; or, to change the metaphor, it completes and strengthens the edifice of the state, without interference or commixture, in the mere act of laying and securing its own foundations.—*Coleridge, Church and State*, p. 134.

Cyril had himself too much of the hot Egyptian blood in his veins; and the bishop, instead of allaying this sanguinary propensity by the gentle and *humanising* influences of Christianity, was rarely the last to raise the banner of strife, never the first to lay it down, never laid it down until his enemies were prostrate at his feet.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ii. ch. iii.

Húmankind. *s.* Mankind.

Blest with a taste exact, yet unconfin'd;
A knowledge both of books and *humankind*. *Pope.*

Húmanly. *adv.* In a human manner.

1. After the notions of men; according to the power of men.

Thus the present happy prospect of our affairs, *humanly* speaking, may seem to promise.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. Kindly; with good-nature: (now written *humanely*).

Though learn'd, well bred; and though well bred, sincere;
Modestly bold, and *humanly* severe. *Pope.*

Húmbird. *s.* Humming bird.

All ages have conceived the wren the least of birds, yet our own plantations have shewed us one far less; that is, the *humbird*, not much exceeding a beetle.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Húmble. *adj.* [Lat. *humilis*; Fr. *humble*.]

1. Not proud; modest; not arrogant.

And mighty proud to *humble* weak does yield.
Spenser.

We should be as *humble* in our imperfections and sins as Christ was in the fulness of the spirit, great wisdom, and perfect life.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

But, if an *humble* husband may request,
Provide and order all things for the best.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, 515.

She should be *humble*, who would please;
And she must suffer, who can love. *Prior.*

2. Low; not high; not great.

The example of the heavenly lark,
Thy fellow-poet, Cowley, mark!
Above the skies let thy proud musick sound,
Thy *humble* nest build on the ground. *Cowley.*

Ah! prince, hadst thou but known the joys which dwell
With *humbler* fortunes, thou wouldst curse thy royalty! *Rowe.*

Húmble. *v. a.*

1. Make humble; make submissive; make to bow down with humility.

Humble yourselves under the mighty hand of God, that he may exalt you.—1 *Peter*, v. 6.

Let the sinner put away the evil of his doings, and *humble* himself by a speedy and sincere repentance: let him return to God, and then let him be assured that God will return to him.—*Rogers.*

2. Crush; break; subdue; mortify.

We are pleased, by some implicit kind of revenge, to see him taken down and *humbled* in his reputation, who had so far raised himself above us.—*Addison.*

Fortune not much of *humbling* me can boast;
Though double tax'd, how little have I lost! *Pope.*

3. Make to condescend.

This would not be to condescend to their capacities, when he *humbles* himself to speak to them, but to lose his design in speaking.—*Locke.*

4. Bring down from a height.

In process of time the highest mountains may be *humbled* into valleys; and again, the lowest valleys exalted into mountains.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

In some of the Pronouncing Dictionaries (perhaps in most of them) this word is given as one of the words beginning with *h* which are to be sounded as if the *h* was absent, i.e. as *umble*; and many speakers may be found who take some trouble to speak accordingly. The pronunciation is not only wrong, but (what in the eyes of many is worse) vulgar. The combination which gives rise to it is *umble-pie*. *To eat humble-pie* is a term for eating one's own words, or for being humiliated. *Thimble-pie* is a similar term, meaning, among schoolboys and children, a rap or tap on the head with a *thimble*. It means punishment, just as *humble-pie* means *humiliation*. The real *umble-pie* is a dish which few speakers who sound *humble* without the *h* would care to take their pronunciation from. It is a pie made of the *umbles* of a beast. The true *umbles* are the navel-string and placenta of such domestic animals as have them in sufficient bulk to make a pie of. With some latitude, it means a pie made of the parts akin t[o] it; i.e. it is giblet-pie, *mutatis mutandi*[s] cows, sheep, and pigs. It is, probab[ly] long time since such was a comm[on]

still less a genteel one. The pronunciation, however, which has grown out of it still exists as vulgar-genteel refinement.

Humble-bee. *s.* [two words.] Bee without a sting.

The honeybags steal from the *humblebees*,
And for night tapers crop their waxen thighs.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 1.

This puts us in mind once again of the *humblebees* and the tinderboxes.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Húmblecumdumble. *s.* Slang for humble servant.

Madam, your *humblecumdumble.*—*Swift, Polite Conversation.*

Húmbleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Humble.

It was answered by us all, in all possible *humbleness*; but yet with a countenance, that we knew that he spoke it but merrily.—*Bacon.*

A grain of glory, mixt with *humbleness*,
Cures both a fever and lethargickness.
Sir T. Herbert.

Húmbleplant. *s.* See extract.

The *humbleplant* is so called, because as soon as you touch it, it prostrates itself on the ground, and in a short time elevates itself again: it is raised in hotbeds.—*Mortimer.*

Húmbling. *verbal abs.* Humiliation; abatement of pride.

Yearly enjoin'd some say, to undergo
This annual *humbling* certain number'd days,
To dash their pride and joy for man seduc'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 575.

Húmbly. *adv.* In an humble manner; without pride; with humility; modestly; with timorous modesty.

In midst of dangers, fears, and death,
Thy goodness I'll adore;
And praise thee for thy mercies past,
And *humbly* hope for more. *Addison.*

Húmbug. *s.* [probably from the combination given in the extract from Ben Jonson. See Wedgwood.]

1. Plausible deceit.

There is a word very much in vogue with the people of taste and fashion, which though it has not even the 'penumbra' of a meaning, yet makes up the sum total of the wit, sense, and judgement of the aforesaid people of taste and fashion!—'This peace will prove a confounded *humbug* upon the nation.... These theatrical managers *humbug* the town damnably.... *Humbug* is neither an English word, nor a derivative from any other language. It is indeed a blackguard sound, made use of by most people of distinction! It is a fine make-weight in conversation, and some great men deceive themselves so egregiously as to think they mean something by it!—*Student*, vol. ii. p. 41: 1751.

As long as we have a man's body, we play our vanities upon it, surrounding it with *humbug* and ceremonies, laying it in state, and packing it up in gilt nails and velvet; and we finish our duty by placing over it a stone, written all over with lies.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair.*

2. Plausible deceiver.

And when he deplored with tears in his eyes almost, the little *humbug!* that his relationship prevented him from calling you out, ecod, I believed him.—*Id., The Newcomes*, vol. ii. p. 152: ed. 1861.

[A modern term. Perhaps for *humbuz*, from a passage in the Alchemist:—

'Sir, against one o'clock prepare yourself,
Till when you must be fasting; only take
Three drops of Vinegar in at your nose,
Two at your mouth, and one at either ear,
To sharpen your five senses, and cry *hum*
Thrice, and then *buz* as often.'
(B. Jonson, The Alchemist.)
—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Húmdrum. *adj.* Dull; dronish; stupid.

Shall we, quoth she, stand still *humdrum*,
And see stout Bruin all alone,
By numbers basely overthrown? *Butler, Hudibras.*

I was talking with an old *humdrum* fellow, and, before I had heard his story out, was called away by business.—*Addison, Whig Examiner*, no. 3.

Keeper! yon old dotard smoke,
Sweetly snoring in the cloak.
'Who is he?' 'Tis the *humdrum* Wynne,
Half encompassed by his kin.' *Swift.*

Huméctate. *v. a.* Wet; moisten.

The Nile and Niger do not only moisten and contemporate the air by their exhalations, but refresh and *humectate* the earth by their annual inundations.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Her rivers are divided into sluices, to *humectate* the bordering soil.—*Howel, Vocall Forrest.*

Huméctation. *s.* Act of wetting; moistening.

Plates of brass, applied to a blow, will keep it down from swelling: the cause is repercussion, without *humectation*, or entrance of anybody.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

That which is concreted by exsiccation, or expression of humidity, will be resolved by *humectation*, as earth and clay.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Húmecting. *part. adj.* [Lat. *humecto* = wet.] Wetting.

The medicaments are of a cool *humecting* quality, and not too much astringent.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Huméctive. *adj.* Having the power to wet or moisten.

These fountain-waters have an *humective* and vegetative virtue within them, to water and to make things prosper and grow up.—*Partheneia Sacra*, p. 218: 1633.

Huméctively. *adv.* In a humective manner.

By way of living *humectively*, or moistly, as by bathes of pure fresh waters, and other such like remedies, the radicall humour may be the longer conserved.—*Time's Store House*, 761-2. (Ord MS.)

Húmeral. *adj.* [Lat. *humeralis*, from *humerus* = shoulder.] Belonging to the shoulder.

The largest crooked needle should be used, with a ligature, in taking up the *humeral* arteries in amputation.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Humícubation. *s.* [Lat. *humi* = on the ground; *cubatio, -onis* = lying down.] Act of lying on the ground.

Fasting and sackcloth, and ashes and tears, and *humicubations* used to be companions of repentance. —*Bishop Bramhall.*

Húmid. *adj.* [Lat. *humidus.*] Moist; wet; watery.

Iris there, with *humid* bow,
Waters the odorous banks that blow
Flowers of more mingled hue,
Than her purpled scarf can shew.
Milton, Comus, 992.

The queen, recover'd, rears her *humid* eyes,
And first her husband on the poop espies. *Dryden.*

If they slip easily, and are of a fit size to be agitated by heat, and the heat is big enough to keep them in agitation, the body is fluid; and if it be apt to stick to things, it is *humid.*—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

Humídity. *s.* Moisture.

We'll use this unwholesome *humidity*, this gross watry pumpion.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

Young animals have more tender fibres, and more *humidity*, than old animals, which have their juices more exalted and relishing.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

[*Humidity*] is that quality which we call moisture, or the power of wetting other bodies. It differs very much from fluidity, depending altogether on the congruity of the component particles of any liquor to the pores or surfaces of such particular bodies as it is capable of adhering to. Thus quicksilver is not a moist liquor, in respect to our hands or clothes, and many other things it will not stick to; but it may be called so in reference to gold, tin, or lead, to whose surfaces it will presently adhere. And even water itself, that wets almost every thing, and is the great standard of *humidity*, is not capable of wetting every thing; for it stands and runs easily off in globular drops on the leaves of cabbages and many other plants; and it will not wet the feathers of ducks, swans, and other water-fowl.—*Quincy.*

Húmile. *v. a.* Humiliate or humble. *Rare.*

Davyd ought to *humyle* himselfe.—*Bishop Fisher*, p. 4.

Humíliate. *v. a.* Humble.

Humíliating. *part. adj.* Humbling.

Nature has been sparing of her gifts to this noble lord; but where birth and fortune are united, we expect the noble pride and independence of a man of spirit, not the servile *humiliating* complaisance of a courtier.—*Letters of Junius.*

I asked him (Johnson) if *humiliating* was a good word. He said he had seen it frequently used, but he did not know it to be legitimate English. He would not admit civilisation, but only civility.—*Boswell, Life of Johnson*, ætat. 63: 1772.

He exacted from the republic of Genoa the most *humiliating* submissions.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ii.

Humiliátion. *s.*

1. Descent from greatness; act of humility.

The former was an *humiliation* of Deity, the latter an *humiliation* of manhood; for which cause there followed upon the latter an exaltation of that which was humbled; for with power he created the world, but restored it by obedience.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Mortification; external expression of sin and unworthiness.

John fared poorly, according unto the apparel he wore, that is, of camel's hair; and the doctrine he preached was *humiliation* and repentance.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

3. Abatement of pride.

It may serve for a great lesson of *humiliation* to mankind, to behold the habits and passions of men trampling over interest, friendship, honour, and their own personal safety, as well as that of their country.—*Swift.*

At Essex House, he had to calm the rage of a young hero incensed by multiplied wrongs and *humiliations*, and then to pass to Whitehall for the purpose of soothing the peevishness of a sovereign, whose temper, never very gentle, had been rendered morbidly irritable by age, by declining health, and by the long habit of listening to flattery and exacting implicit obedience.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Lord Bacon.*

Humílity. *s.*

1. Freedom from pride; modesty; not arrogance.

When we make profession of our faith, we stand; when we acknowledge our sins, or seek unto God for favour, we fall down; because the gesture of constancy becometh us best in the one, in the other the behaviour of *humility.*—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The *humility* of the style gained them many friends.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

There are some that use
Humility to serve their pride, and seem
Humble upon their way, to be the prouder
At their journey's end. *Sir J. Denham, Sophy.*

It is an easy matter to extol *humility* in the midst of honours, or to begin a fast after dinner.—*South, Sermons.*

As high turrets, for their airy steep,
Require foundations in proportion deep;
And lofty cedars as far upwards shoot,
As to the nether heavens they drive the root;
So low did her secure foundation lye,
She was not humble, but *humility.* *Dryden.*

2. Act of submission

With these *humilities* they satisfied the young king, and by their bowing and bending avoided the present storm.—*Sir J. Davies.*

Húmming. *verbal abs.*

1. Noise of bees or flies.

The *humming* of bees is an unequal buzzing.—*Bacon.*

So weary bees in little cells repose;
But if night robbers lift the well-stored hive,
An *humming* through the waxen city grows.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cexxviii.

Hoarse *hummings* of unnumber'd flies.—*J. Warton, Ode to Evening.*

2. Inarticulate sound.

Upon my honour, sir, I heard a *humming*,
And that a strange one too, which did awake me.
Shakespear, Tempest, ii. 1.

3. Dull, unmeaning noise.

The musical accents of the Indians, to us, are but inarticulate *hummings*; as are ours to their otherwise tuned organs.—*Glanville.*

Húmming (as applied to *ale*). For the explanation of the previous edition see extract from Todd. The present editor is inclined to deduce it from *hummel* = hop; in which case it means well-hopped.

With *humming ale* encouraging his text.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale.

Rum, brandy, gin with choicest smack,
From Holland brought, Batavia's rack;
All these will nought avail,
To cheer a truly British heart,
And lively spirits to impart,
Like *humming* nappy *ale.*
Song ascribed (perhaps inaccurately) to Gay.

[Sprightly *ale*; probably from the spirituous liquor called *hum* which ale perhaps displaced; or from a mixture of *hum* with the malt liquor, as spirits are now sometimes mixed with it.—*Todd.*]

Humming-bird. *s.* Bird of the family Trochilidæ.

The northern and Nootka *humming-birds* are found in the northern continent of America.—*Sir W. Jardine, Naturalist's Library.*

Húmmock. *s.* [*hump.*] Little hill; rising ground.

Point Possession bore N.N.E. about three miles' distance, and some remarkable *hummocks* on the north.—*Hawkesworth, Voyages.*

Spreading bays, with smooth sand beaches, covered with many shells and fragments of shells, separate the hills and *hummocks* on the west side, but all these beaches are partly covered with angular rocks and with boulders, more or less rounded, these latter marking the progress of weathering, and measuring in some degree the rate of destruction of the granite above.—*Ansted, The Channel Islands.*

Húmmums. *s. pl.* [Persian, *hummum*; the accent being on the last syllable. In Eng-

lish it is on the first. The word, however, is so nearly limited to the well-known hotel in Covent-Garden so called, that it may be deemed a *proper* rather than a *common* name.] Sweating-places, or baths.

Artificial grots, having also *hummums* of stone paved with white marble.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 169.

The *hummums* (or sweating-places) are many [at Cazbyn in Persia].—*Ibid.*, p. 211.

Húmoral. *adj.*

1. Proceeding from the humours.

This sort of fever is comprehended under continued *humoral* fevers.—*Harvey, Discourse on Consumptions.*

2. In *Medicine*, it is specially applied to the doctrine which deduced all or the greater proportion of diseases from a degeneration of the fluid rather than the solid part of the body; Solidism being its opposite.

I have, therefore, assumed the general principles of Hoffmann. And, if I have rendered them more correct, and more extensive in their application, and, more particularly, if I have avoided introducing the many hypothetical doctrines of the *humoral* pathology which disfigured both his and all the other systems that have hitherto prevailed, I hope I shall be excused for attempting a system, which, upon, the whole, may appear new.—*Cullen, Works*, vol. i. p. 470.

Florentius Schuyl of Leyden sought to recommend the iatrochemical doctrines, by maintaining that they were to be found in the Hippocratic writings; nor was it difficult to give a chemical interpretation of the *humoral* pathology of the ancients. The Italian physicians also, for the most part, took this line, and attempted to show the agreement of the principles of the ancient school of medicine with the new chemical notions. This, indeed, is the usual manner in which the diffusion of new theoretical ideas becomes universal.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, vol. ii. p. 179: ed. 1858.

It was incumbent on Cullen, after having constructed a theory of disease by reasoning from the solids, to have constructed another theory by reasoning from the fluids; so that a co-ordination of the two theories might have raised a science of pathology, as complete as the then state of knowledge allowed. But to this, his mind was unequal. Able though he was, he lacked the grasp of intellect which characterized Adam Smith, and which made that great man perceive, that every deductive argument, which is founded on a suppression of premisses, must be compensated by a parallel argument, which takes those premisses into account. So little was Cullen aware of this, that, having built up that system of pathology which is known to medical writers as solidism, he never took the pains to accompany it by another system, which gave the first rank to the fluids. On the contrary, he believed that his plan was complete and exhaustive, and that what is termed *humoral* pathology was a fiction, which had too long usurped the place of truth.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. xx.

Humoral pathology is simply a requirement of common practical sense; and it has always held a place in medical science, although the limits of its domain have, no doubt, been variously circumscribed or interpreted at different times. Of late years, it has met with a new basis and support in morbid anatomy, which, in the inadequacy of its discoveries in the solids to account for disease and death, has been compelled to seek for an extension of its boundary through a direct examination of the blood itself.—*Translation of Rokitansky's Pathological Anatomy*, vol. i. p. 362: ed. 1854.

Húmorist. *s.*

1. One who conducts himself by his own fancy; one who gratifies his own humour.

By a wise and timous inquisition the peccant humours and *humorists* must be discovered and purged, or cut off: mercy, in such a case, in a king, is true cruelty.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

Many of the rest were as bad men as princes; *humorists* rather than of good humours.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, iii. 12.

Extraordinary men of arts, in all ages, are generally observed to be the greatest *humorists*: they are so full of the sweetness of their own conceptions, that they become morose when they are drawn from them.—*Bishop Sprat, History of the Royal Society*, p. 336.

The *humorist* keeps to himself much more than he wants, and gives his superfluities to purchase heaven.—*Addison.*

The notion of a *humorist* is one that is greatly pleased, or greatly displeased, with little things; his actions seldom directed by the reason and nature of things.—*Watts.*

2. One who has odd conceits; eccentric or crotchety person.

Do ye see a nice *humorist*, that will not dress a dish, nor lay a cloth, nor walk abroad on a Sunday, and yet make no conscience of cozening his neighbour on the workday?—*Bishop Hall, Sermons, The Hypocrite.*

3. One who studies or describes the humours of people; one whose writing or conversation is characterized by humour, as a kind of wit.

An infectious collection of base vices and fashions of men and women . . . will be of use only among *humorists* for jests and table-talk.—*Sir T. Bodley, Letter to Sir F. Bacon.*

These poor gentlemen endeavour to gain themselves the reputation of wits, and *humourists*, by such monstrous conceits as almost qualify them for Bedlam.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 35.

At last Michael tries to raise the devil, and the devil comes at his call. My devil was to be, like Goethe's, the universal *humorist*, who should make all things vain and nothing worth, by a perpetual collation of the great with the little in the presence of the infinite. I had many a trick for him to play, some better, I think, than any in the Faust. In the meantime, Michael is miserable; he has power, but no peace, and he every day more keenly feels the tyranny of hell surrounding him. In vain he seems to himself to assert the most absolute empire over the devil, by imposing the most extravagant tasks; one thing is as easy as another to the devil. 'What next, Michael?' is repeated every day with more imperious servility.—*Coleridge, Table Talk.*

Sir Willoughby, who remembered the *humourist* in all his departed glory, and still venerated him as a temple where the deity yet breathed, though the altar was overthrown, made to this extraordinary remonstrance no other reply than a long whiff, and a 'Well, Russelton, damme, but you're a queer fellow.'—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Pelham*, ch. xxiii.

Húmorous. *adj.*

1. Full of humour, in the sense of moisture; damp; dewy; humid. *Rare.*

The *humorous* fogs deprive us of his sight.
Drayton, Baron's Wars, canto i.

Every lofty top, which late the *humorous* night
Bespangled had with pearl.
Id., Polyolbion, song 13.

He hath hid himself, among those trees,
To be consorted with the *humorous* night.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 1.

2. Capricious; irregular; without any rule but the present whim.

I am known to be a *humourous* patrician; said to be something imperfect, in favouring the first complaint; hasty and tinder-like, upon too trivial motion.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

Thou fortune's champion, that do'st never fight
But when her *humorous* ladyship is by,
To teach thee safety. *Id., King John*, iii. 1.

He's *humorous* as winter, and as sudden
As flaws congealed in the spring of day.
Id., Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

O, you awake then: come away,
Times be short are made for play;
The *humorous* moon too will not stay:
What doth make you thus delay? *B. Jonson.*

Vast is his courage, boundless is his mind,
Rough as a storm, and *humorous* as the wind.
Dryden.

He that would learn to pass a just sentence on persons and things, must take heed of a fanciful temper of mind, and an *humorous* conduct in his affairs.—*Watts, Logick.*

3. Full of grotesque or odd images.

Some of the commentators tell us, that Marsya was a lawyer who had lost his cause; others that this passage alludes to the story of the satyr Marsyas, who contended with Apollo, which I think is more *humorous*.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

4. Pleasant; jocular.

Thy *humorous* vein, thy pleasing folly,
Lies all neglected, all forgot:
And pensive, wav'ring, melancholy,
Thou dread'st and hop'st thou know'st not what.
Prior.

Húmorously. *adv.* In a humorous manner.

1. Merrily; jocosely.

A cabinet of medals Juvenal calls very *humorously*, 'concisum argentum in titulos faciesque minutas.'—*Addison.*

It has been *humorously* said, that some have fished the very jakes for papers left there by men of wit.—*Swift.*

2. Capriciously; whimsically.

We resolve by halves, and unadvisedly; we resolve rashly, sillily, or *humorously*, upon no reasons that will hold.—*Calamy.*

Húmorousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Humorous.

It must be extreme *humourousness* to deny a Providence in them.—*Goodman, Winter Evening's Conference*, pt. iii.

Húmorsome. *adj.*

1. Peevish; petulant.

I am glad that, though you are incredulous, you are not *humoursome* too.—*Goodman, Winter Evening's Conference*, pt. iii.

[This] seems to me very *humoursome* and unreasonable.—*Blackwall, Sacred Classics*, i. 17.

2. Odd; humorous: (in this sense it is *less* used).

Our science cannot be much improved by masquerades, where the wit of both sexes is altogether taken up in continuing singular and *humorsome* disguises.—*Swift.*

Húmorsomely. *adv.* In a humorsome manner; peevishly; petulantly.

There is no time of the world, wherein there are not very plainly the points of divinity, and evidences of a Providence continually presiding over the world, if a man do not *humoursomely* despise them.—*Goodman, Winter Evening's Conference*, pt. iii.

Húmour. *s.* [Lat. *humor*; Fr. *humeur*.]

1. Moisture.

The aqueous *humour* of the eye will not freeze, which is very admirable, seeing it hath the perspicuity and fluidity of common water.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

2. Different kind of moisture in man's body, reckoned by the old physicians to be phlegm, blood, choler, and melancholy, which, as they predominated, were supposed to determine the temper of mind.

Believe not these suggestions, which proceed
From anguish of the mind and *humours* black,
That mingle with thy fancy.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 599.

3. Tendency to disease; morbid disposition.

He denied himself nothing that he had a mind to eat or drink, which gave him a body full of *humours*, and made his fits of the gout frequent and violent.—*Sir W. Temple.*

The child had a *humour* which was cured by the waters of Glastonbury.—*Fielding.*

4. General turn or temper of mind.

As there is no *humour* to which impudent poverty cannot make itself serviceable: so were there enow of those of desperate ambition, who would build their houses upon others' ruin.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

There came a young lord, led with the *humour* of youth, which ever thinks that good whose goodness he sees not.—*Id.*

King James, as he was a prince of great judgement, so he was a prince of a marvellous pleasant *humour*; as he was going through Lusen by Greenwich, he asked what town it was; they said Lusen. He asked, a good while after, What town is this we are now in? They said still it was Lusen; then, said the king, I will be king of Lusen.—*Bacon, Apophthegms.*

They, who were acquainted with him, know his *humour* to be such, that he would never constrain himself.—*Dryden.*

In cases where it is necessary to make examples, it is the *humour* of the multitude to forget the crime, and to remember the punishment.—*Addison.*

Good *humour* only teaches charms to last,
Still makes new conquests, and maintains the past.
Pope, Epistles to Miss Blount, ep. i.

5. Present disposition.

It is the curse of kings to be attended
By slaves, that take their *humours* for a warrant
To break into the bloody house of life.
Shakespear, King John, iv. 2.

Another thought her nobler *humour* fed.
Fairfax.

Their *humours* are not to be won,
But when they are imposed upon.
Butler, Hudibras.

But one submissive word which you let fall,
Will make him in good *humour* with us all.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad.

6. Grotesque imagery; jocularity; merriment.

In conversation *humour* is more than wit, easiness more than knowledge.—*Sir W. Temple.*

7. Petulance; peevishness.

Is my friend all perfection, all virtue and discretion? Has he not *humours* to be endured, as well kindnesses to be enjoyed?—*South, Sermons.*

8. Trick; practice.

I like not the *humour* of lying: he hath wronged me in some *humours*: I should have borne the humour'd letter to her.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

9. Caprice; whim; predominant inclination.

In private, men are more bold in their own *humours*; and in consort, men are more obnoxious to others' *humours*: therefore it is good to take both.—*Bacon.*

Madame D'Arblay has left us scarcely any thing but *humours*. Almost every one of her men and women has some one propensity developed to a morbid degree. In Cecilia, for example, Mr. Delvile never opens his lips without some allusion to his

own birth and station; or Mr. Briggs, without some allusion to the hoarding of money; or Mr. Hobson, without betraying the self-indulgence and self-importance of a purse-proud upstart; or Mr. Simkins, without uttering some sneaking remark for the purpose of currying favour with his customers; or Mr. Meadows, without expressing apathy and weariness of life; or Mr. Albany, without declaiming about the vices of the rich and the misery of the poor; or Mrs. Belfield, without some indelicate eulogy on her son; or Lady Margaret, without indicating jealousy of her husband. Morrice is all skipping, officious impertinence, Mr. Gosport all sarcasm, Lady Honoria all lively prattle, Miss Larolles all silly prattle, ... but we cannot deny that, in the rank to which she belonged, she had few equals, and scarcely any superior. The variety of *humours* which is to be found in her novels is immense; and though the talk of each person separately is monotonous, the general effect is not monotony, but a very lively and agreeable diversity.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Madame D'Arblay.*

Húmour. *v. a.*

1. Gratify; sooth by compliance.

If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would *humour* his men with the imputation of being near their master; if to his men, I would curry with master Shallow.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* v. 1.

If I were Brutus now, and he were Cassius,
He should not *humour* me. *Id., Julius Cæsar*, i. 2.

Obedience and subjection were never enjoined by God to *humour* the passions, lusts, and vanities of those who are commanded to obey our governours.—*Swift.*

You *humour* me, when I am sick;
Why not when I am splenetick?
Pope, Imitations of Horace, ep. vii.

Children are fond of something which strikes their fancy most, and sullen and regardless of everything else, if they are not *humoured* in that fancy.—*Watts, Logick.*

2. Fit; comply with.

To after age thou shalt be writ the man,
That with smooth air could'st *humour* best our tongue. *Milton, Sonnets*, xiii. 7.

'Tis my part to invent, and the musicians to *humour* that invention.—*Dryden, Preface to Albion and Albanius.*

We have too many instances of the readiness with which the natives of India have *humoured* the fancy of Europeans about their mythology to be much surprised that the Guræans should have adopted the fables of Dionysus, which they may have learnt from the questions of the invaders, and have dexterously turned to their own profit.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. liii.

This morbid state of mind may continue for some time,—particularly when *humoured* by friends,—without exciting much alarm, or leading them to adopt measures of restraint.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine, Insanity.*

Hump. *s.* [Dutch, *hompe* = lump, hunch.] Protuberance formed by a crooked back.

These defects were mended by matches; the eyes were opened in the next generation, and the *hump* fell.—*Tatler.*

Húmpback. *s.* Crooked back; high shoulders.

The chief of the family was born with an *humpback* and very high nose.—*Tatler.*

Hunch. *v. a.* [*hump.*]

1. Strike or punch with the fists.

A great troop of women, and their fellows at their heels, ever and anon *hunching* and justling one another.—*Sir R. L'Estrange, Translation of Quevedo*, p. 148.

Jack's friends began to *hunch* and push one another: Why don't you go and cut the poor fellow down?—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

2. Render hunchbacked.

Thy crooked mind within *hunch'd* out thy back,
And wander'd in thy limbs. *Dryden.*

Hunch. *s.* Thick piece of anything, such as bread, having the character of a lump rather than a slice.

Hunches of pudding and lumps of fat.—*Albert Smith, Mr. N——'s Failure.*

Hunchback. *s.* Humpback: (as, 'The *hunchback* of Notre Dame'; 'The *Hunchback*, by S. Knowles').

Húndred. *adj.* [A.S.] Number so called, 10×10.

Húndred. *s.* Company, body, or collection consisting of an hundred.

Very few will take this proposition, that God is pleased with the doing of what he himself commands, for an innate moral principle: whosoever does so, will have reason to think *hundreds* of propositions innate.—*Locke.*

Lands taken from the enemy, were divided into centuries or *hundreds*, and distributed amongst the soldiers.—*Arbuthnot.*

Húndred. *s.* [from L.Lat. *hundredum.*] Canton or division of a county, perhaps once containing a hundred divisions.

Imposts upon merchants do seldom good to the king's revenue; for that that he wins in the *hundred* he loseth in the shire.—*Bacon.*

For justice they had a bench under a tree, where Ket sat, and with him two of every *hundred* whence their companies had been raised; here complaints were exhibited.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Húndreder. *s.* [L.Lat. *hundredarius.*] One of the jury upon a controversy, dwelling in the hundred where the land lies; one that hath the jurisdiction of a hundred, and holdeth the hundred court; the bailiff of a hundred.

Some of the jury were obliged to be returned from the hundred in which such vill lay; and, if none were returned, the array might be challenged for defect of *hundreders.*—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England.*

Húndredth. *adj.* Ordinal of hundred.

Hungary-water. *s.* Distilled water prepared from rosemary flowers, so called from a queen of Hungary, for whose use it was first made.

The lawyer was enquiring into the circumstances of the robbery, when the coach stopt, and one of the ruffians, putting a pistol in, demanded their money of the passengers; who readily gave it them; and the lady, in her fright, delivered up a little silver bottle, of about a half-pint size, which the rogue clapping it to his mouth, and drinking her health, declared, held some of the best Nantes he had ever tasted; this the lady afterwards assured the company was the mistake of her maid, for that she had ordered her to fill the bottle with *Hungary-water.*—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

Húnger. *s.* [A.S.]

1. Desire of food; pain felt from fasting.

Therefore shalt thou serve thine enemies, which the Lord shall send against thee, in *hunger*, and in thirst.—*Deuteronomy*, xxviii. 48.

2. Any violent desire.

The immaterial felicities we expect, do naturally suggest the necessity of preparing our appetites and *hungers* for them, without which heaven can be no heaven to us.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Piety.*

For *hunger* of my gold I die. *Dryden.*

Húnger. *v. n.*

1. Feel the pain of hunger.

Now in the morning, as he returned into the city, he *hungered.*—*Matthew*, xxi. 18.

Widely they gape, and to the eye they roar,
As if they *hunger'd* for the food they bore. *Cowley.*

2. Desire with great eagerness; long.

Do'st thou so *hunger* for my empty chair,
That thou wilt needs invest thee with my honours
Before thy hour be ripe? O, foolish youth,
Thou seek'st the greatness that will overwhelm thee!
Stay but a little.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

I content me,
And from the sting of famine fear no harm,
Nor mind it, fed with better thoughts that feed
Me *hungering* more to do my father's will.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 256.

Húngerbit, and **Húngerbitten.** *adj.* Pained or weakened with hunger.

His strength shall be *hungerbitten.*—*Job*, xviii. 12.

Thyself
Bred up in poverty and straits at home;
Lost in a desart here, and *hungerbit.*
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 414.

Húngerer. *s.* One who hungers.

The thwarted *hungerer* for office takes up the miserable commonplaces of politics: and is the radical.—*Croly, Historical Sketches, Speeches, and Characters, The Church in Ireland.*

Húngering. *verbal abs.* Suffering from Hunger.

France has begun her long curriculum of *hungering*, instructive and productive beyond academic curriculums; which extends over some seven most strenuous years. As Jean Paul says of his own life, 'to a great height shall the business of *hungering* go.'—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. i. b. vi. ch. iv.

Húngerly. Hungry; in want of nourishment. (In the extracts the construction is *adverbial.*)

His beard
Grew thin and *hungerly*, and seem'd to ask
His sops as he was drinking.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

You have sav'd my longing, and I feed
Most *hungerly* on your sight.
Id., Timon of Athens, i. 1.

They are all but stomachs, and we all but food;
They eat us *hungerly*, and, when they're full,
They belch us. *Shakespear, Othello*, iii. 4.

Húngerstarve. *v. a.* Starve with hunger.

I will *hungerstarve* all the gods of the Gentyles.—*Trewness of the Christian Religion.* (Ord MS.)

Húngerstarved. *part. adj.* Starved with hunger; pinched by want of food.

Go, go, cheer up thy *hungerstarved* men.—*Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I.* i. 5.

By extortion and oppression, by unconscionable racking of rents and wresting from them excessive fines, [they] make them naked and *hunger-starved.*—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 522.

As to some holy house th' afflicted came,
The *hungerstarv'd*, the naked, and the lame,
Want and diseases, fled before her name. *Dryden.*

Húngred. *adj.* Pinched by want of food: (in the following extracts preceded by *an*, improperly, inasmuch as *an* (of which *a* is the shortened form) precedes the *verbal* in *-ing* ('he went *a hunting*,' i.e. *on hunting*) rather than the *participle* in *-ed.* See On.

And when he had fasted forty days and forty nights, he was afterwards an *hungred.*—*Matthew*, iv. 2

Odours do in a small degree nourish, and we see men an *hungred* love to smell hot bread.—*Bacon.*

Húngrily. *adv.* In a hungry manner; with keen appetite.

Thus much to the kind rural gods we owe,
Who pity'd suff'ring mortals long ago;
When on harsh acorns *hungrily* they fed,
And gave 'em nicer palates, better bread.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

Húngry. *adj.*

1. Feeling pain from want of food.

That face of his the *hungry* cannibals
Would not have touch'd, would not have stain'd with blood.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. i. 4.

By eating before he was *hungry*, and drinking before he was dry, he was sure never to eat or drink much at a time.—*Sir W. Temple.*

They that talk thus may say that a man is always *hungry*, but that he does not always feel it; whereas hunger consists in that very sensation.—*Locke.*

2. Not fat; not fruitful; not prolific; more disposed to draw from other substances than to impart to them.

Cassius has a lean and *hungry* look.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

The more fat water will bear soap best; for the *hungry* water doth kill its unctuous nature.—*Bacon.*

In rushy grounds springs are found at the first and second spit, and sometimes lower in a *hungry* gravel.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Hunks. *s.* [? *huckster.*] Miser; curmudgeon.

The old *hunks* was well served, to be tricked out of a whole hog for the securing of his puddings.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

She has a husband, a jealous, covetous, old *hunks.*—*Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

You may have a *hunks* or two now and then.—*Coleridge, Table Talk.*

Hunt. *v. a.* [A.S. *huntan.*]

1. Chase wild animals; chase; pursue.

Wilt thou *hunt* the prey for the lion, or fill the appetite of the young lions?—*Job*, xxxviii. 39.

2. Search.

All that is found in books is not rightly deduced from principles: such an examen every reader's mind is not forward to make, especially in those who have given themselves up to a party, and only *hunt* for what may favour and support the tenets of it.—*Locke.*

With *out.*

Not certainly affirming any thing, but by conferring of times and monuments, I do *hunt out* a probability.—*Spenser.*

3. Direct or manage hounds in the chase.

He *hunts* a pack of dogs better than any, and is famous for finding hares.—*Addison.*

4. Direct the hunt, or work the hunting, over a district: (as, 'He *hunts* the district').

Hunt. *v. n.* Follow the chase; pursue: (generally).

Esau went to the field to *hunt* for venison.—*Genesis*, xxvii. 5.

Hunt. *s.*

1. Pack of hounds.

The common *hunt*, though from their rage restrain'd
By sovereign pow'r, her company disdain'd,
Grinn'd as they pass'd.
Dryden, Hind and Panther.

2. Chase.

The *hunt* is up, the morn is bright and gray;
The fields are fragrant, and the woods are green.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, ii. 2.

3. Pursuit.

I've heard myself proclaim'd;
And by the happy hollow of a tree,
Escap'd the *hunt*. *Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 3.

Húnter. *s.* One who hunts.

a. Sportsman.

This was the arms or device of our old Roman *hunters*; a passage of Manilius lets us know the pagan *hunters* had Meleager for their patron.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

b. Dog.

Of dogs, the valu'd file
Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle,
The housekeeper, the *hunter*.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 1.

c. Horse: (as 'racer, *hunter*, hack, cart-horse').

Húnting. *verbal abs.*

1. Act, or practice, or habit of one who hunts.

When we grow up to men, we have another succession of sanguinary sports; in particular, *hunting*. I dare not attack a diversion, which has such authority and custom to support it.—*Guardian*, no. 61.

2. Search, or pursuit, in general.

Very much of kin to this is the *hunting* after arguments to make good one side of a question, and wholly to neglect and refuse those which favour the other side.—*Locke.*

Húntingseat. *s.* Temporary residence for the purpose of hunting.

Near it [is] a house built by one of the grand dukes for a *hunting-seat*, but now converted into an inn.—*Gray, Letters.*

Húntress. *s.* Female hunter.

And thou, thrice crowned queen of night, survey
With thy chaste eye, from thy pale sphere above,
Thy *huntress'* name, that my full life doth sway.
Shakespear, As you like it, iii. 2.

Homer represents Diana with her quiver at her shoulder; but at the same time he describes her as an *huntress.—Broome.*

Húntsman. *s.*

1. One who delights in the chase.

Like as a *huntsman*, after weary chase,
Seeing the game escape from him away,
Sits down to rest him. *Spenser, Sonnets.*

2. Person connected with a pack of hounds whose office it is, in conjunction with that of whipper-in, to manage the hounds during a run.

Apply this moral rather to the *huntsman*, that managed the chase, than to the master.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Húntsmanship. *s.* Condition, or practice, of a huntsman (in its first, or more general, sense).

At court your fellows every day
Give the art of rhiming, *huntsmanship*, or play.
Donne.

To betoken his *huntsmanship*, he holdeth in his hand the skin of a wild beast.—*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 228: 1650.

Húrden. *adj.* Made of Hurds. *Hodden* (as in *hodden* grey), which, whether Scotch or provincial, is sometimes used (rhetorically) by even prose writers in English, is a wrong form of this.

It is, when he is reaping, making hay, or when he is hedging in his *hurden* frock.—*Shenstone.*

Húrdle. *s.* [A.S. *hyrdel.*]

1. Fence, movable and temporary, sometimes wattled (in which case it is provincially called a *fleake*): sometimes made like a light gate (in which case it is provincially called a *tray*).

The sled, the tumbril, *hurdles* and the flail,
These all must be prepar'd.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics.

2. Crate on which criminals were dragged to execution.

Settle your fine joints 'gainst Thursday next,
Or I will drag thee on a *hurdle* thither.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 5.

The blacksmith was hanged, drawn, and quartered at Tyburn; taking pleasure upon the *hurdle*, to think that he should be famous in after times.—*Bacon.*

An established church was then, as a matter of course, a persecuting church. Edward persecuted Catholics. Mary persecuted Protestants. Elizabeth persecuted Catholics again. The father of those three sovereigns had enjoyed the pleasure of persecuting both sects at once, and had sent to death, on the same *hurdle*, the heretic who denied the real presence, and the traitor who denied the royal supremacy.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Burleigh and his Times.*

[*Hurdle, hoarding.*—Dutch *horde*, a hurdle, fence of branches or osiers; *horden-wandt*, a wicker wall. German *hürde*, a frame of rods, hurdle, grate; *hürdung*, a fence made with hurdles, formally identical with English *hoarding*, diverted by usage to signify a fencing of boards. French *hourdis*, wattle-work for walls, gave rise to Middle Latin *hurdicium*, a wicker defence in sieges.

'Et quæ reddebant tutos hurdicia muros.'

Old Norse *hurd*, a door, properly a wicker gate. The origin is Swiss *hurd*, a pole, French *hard*, *hart*, a wythe, *hardeau*, a little wythe. Hence Rouchi *hour*, *hourde*, a framework of poles to keep hay from the ground in a barn; *hourdache*, a mason's scaffold. —*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Húrdle. *v. a.* Cover, or close with hurdles.

The ground was dug in various places, as if for the purpose of further improvements, and here and there a sickly little tree was carefully *hurdled* round, and seemed pining its puny heart out at the confinement.—*Sir E. B. Lytton, Pelham*, ch. xii.

In *hurdled* cotes the flocks are penn'd.
Seward, Sonnets, &c., p. 173.

Hurds, or Hards. *s.* [A.S. *heordas*, *heordan.*] Coarse tow, whether consisting of flax or hemp.

From the superficiall part to the myddest which is the frute, it (the cocoa-nut) is involved and covered with many webs much lyke unto those *hyrdes* of towe which they use in Andalusia. Of this towe or webbe, the East Indians make a certeyne kynde of clothe of three or foure sortes, and cordes for the sayles of shippers.—*Eden, Translation of P. Martyr*, 193. (Ord MS.)

Hurdy-gurdy. *s.* [?] Musical instrument, combining the structure of a barrel organ and guitar, so called.

Whom have we here? a sightly swain and sturdy!
Hum! plays, I see, upon the *hurdy-gurdy*.
Kane O'Hara, Midas.

He plays the good old airs—such as the *hurdy-gurdy* players of Metzu and Jan Steen grind so piteously before cottage doors.—*G. A. Sala, Dutch Pictures, The Shadow of a young Dutch Painter.*

Hurl. *v. a.* [? *whirl.*] Throw with violence; drive impetuously.

If he thrust him of hatred, or *hurl* at him by laying of wait.—*Numbers*, xxxv. 20.

They were armed with bows, and could use both the right hand and the left in *hurling* stones and shooting arrows.—1 *Chronicles*, xii. 2.

Hurl ink and wit,
As madmen stones. *B. Jonson.*

Conjure him far to drive the Grecian train,
And *hurl'd* them headlong to their fleet and main.
Pope, Translation of the Iliad.

France therefore has done two things very completely: she has *hurled* back her Cimmerian invaders far over the marches; and likewise she has shattered her own internal social constitution, even to the minutest fibre of it, into wreck and dissolution.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. iii. b. ii. ch. i.

Hurl. *s.* Act of casting or throwing.

The gods with horror and amaze look'd down,
Beholding rocks from their firm basis torn,
Mountain on mountains thrown,
With threatening *hurl* that shook th' etherial firmament. *Congreve, Ode on taking Namur.*

Hurl. *v. a.* [? Fr. *hurler* = shriek.]

The glad merchant that does view
His ship far come from wat'ry wilderness,
He *hurls* out vows. *Spenser.*

Highly they rag'd against the Highest,
Hurling defiance toward the vault of heaven.
Milton, Paradise Lost, : 668.

Hurl. *s.* Tumult; riot; commotion.

After this *hurle* the king was faine to flee
Northward in post, for succour and reliefe!
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 548.

He in the same *hurl* murdering such as he thought would withstand his desire, was chosen king.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Húrler. *s.*

1. One who throws, or hurls.

The stone that strikes the wall
Sometimes bounds back on th' *hurler's* head.
Harrington, View of the Church, p. 48.

This cursing Shimei, a *hurler* of stones as well as a railer.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

2. One who plays at hurling.

The *hurlers* must hurl man to man, and not two set upon one man at once.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Húrling. *s.* Game so called; see extract.

Hurling taketh its denomination from throwing of the ball, and is of two sorts; to goals, and to the country: for *hurling* to goals there are fifteen or thirty players, more or less, chosen out on each side, who strip themselves, and then join hands in ranks, one against another: out of these ranks they match themselves by pairs, one embracing another, and so pass away: every of which couple are to watch one another during this play.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Húrlwind. *s.* [so also, *hurtleberry* = Whortleberry; *hoop* = whoop.] Whirlwind.

Like scatter'd down thy howling Eurus blown,
By rapid *hurlwinds* from his mansion thrown.
Sandys, Paraphrase of the Book of Job.

No sudden *hurlwinds* shall your bodies cast
On trembling earth. *Id., Christ's Passion*, p. 13.

Húrly. *s.* Tumult; commotion; bustle.

Winds take the ruffian billows by the top,
That with the *hurly* death itself awakes.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iii. 1.

Methinks, I see this *hurly* all on foot.
Id., King John, iii. 4.

Hurly-burly. *s.* Same as preceding.

All places were filled with tumult and *hurly-burly*, every man measured the danger by his own fear; and such a pitiful cry was in every place, as in cities presently to be besieged.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

When, I pray you, were these classical assemblies, and these seditious stirs and *hurliburlies* of Martinists?—*Sir G. Paul, Life of Archbishop Whitgift*, p. 63.

Hurly-burly. *adj.* Tumultuous.

Poor discontents,
Which gape and rub the elbow at the news
Of *hurlyburly* innovation.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. v. 1.

In the *hurlyburly* days of queen Elizabeth.—*Persecutio Undecima*, p. 11: 1648.

Hurráh. *interj.* Shout of joy, or triumph, or applause, or encouragement: at first, perhaps, the shout of soldiers at the onset.

An European warrior who rushes on a battery of cannon with a loud *hurrah*, will sometimes shriek under the surgeon's knife, and fall into an agony of despair at the sentence of death.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Warren Hastings.*

Húrricane. *s.* [Spanish, *huracan*, ? from *Carib.*] Violent tropical storm.

We believe a *herocane* was begun, a vast or unwonted tumour in the air.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 41.

A poet who had a great genius for tragedy, made every man and woman too in his plays stark raging mad: all was tempestuous and blustering; heaven and earth were coming together at every word; a mere *hurricane* from the beginning to the end.—*Dryden.*

So, where our wide Numidian wastes extend,
Sudden th' impetuous *hurricanes* descend,
Wheel through the air, in circling eddies play,
Tear up the sands, and sweep whole plains away.
Addison.

'Johnson,' observed Hogarth, 'like king David, says that all men are liars.' 'His incredulity,' says Mrs. Thrale, 'amounted almost to disease.' She tells us how he browbeat a gentleman, who gave him an account of a *hurricane* in the West Indies, and a poor quaker who related some strange circumstance about the red-hot balls fired at the siege of Gibraltar. 'It is not so. It cannot be true. Don't tell that story again. You cannot think how poor a figure you make in telling it.'—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

Hurrícáno. *s.* Older and less English form of Hurricane.

Blow winds and crack your cheeks;
You cataracts and *hurricanoes*, spout.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 2.

A storm or *hurricano*, though but the force of air, makes a strange havock where it comes.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

The winds are not only wild in a storm, but even stark mad in an *hurricano.—Fuller, Holy State*, p. 122.

Húrrier. *s.* One who hurries. *Hellenism.*

Mars, that horrid *hurrier* of men. *Chapman.*

Húrry. *v. a.* Hasten.

Your nobles will not hear you; but are gone
To offer service to your enemy;
And wild amazement *hurries* up and down
The little number of your doubtful friends.
Shakespear, King John, v. 1.

Impetuous lust *hurries* him on to satisfy it.—*South, Sermons.*

The multitude, in all countries, are patient to a certain point. Ill usage may rouse their indignation, and *hurry* them into excesses, but the original fault is in government.—*Letters of Junius*, let. i.

Húrry. *v. n.* Move on with precipitation.

Did you but know what joys your way attend,
You would not *hurry* to your journey's end.
Dryden.

Húrry. *s.* Tumult; precipitation; commotion.

Among all the horrible *hurries* in England, Ireland was then almost quiet.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

It might have pleased him in the present heat and *hurry* of his rage; but must have displeased him infinitely in the sedate reflection.—*South, Sermons.*

The pavement sounds with trampling feet,
And the mixt *hurry* barricades the street.
Gay, Trivia.

Hurry-skurry. *adv.* Confusedly; in a bustle; with noise and tumult.

Each hole and cupboard they explore,
Each creek and cranny of his chamber,
Run *hurry-skurry* round the floor,
And o'er the bed and tester clamber.
Gray, Long Story.

Used *substantivally.*

In the *hurry-skurry* of money-making, men-making, and machine-making, we had altogether outgrown, not the spirit, but the organisation of our institutions.—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, b. ii. ch. i.

Hurst. *s.* [A.S.] Small wood. At present a geographical rather than a common name, being pre-eminently common, as the *second element* of a *compound* (*Ewhurst, Hawkhurst*) in Kent, Surrey, and Bedfordshire. As a *prefix* it is less common, and often *adjectival* (*Hurst* Green). It sometimes stands *alone* (*Hurst* in Northamptonshire and elsewhere).

To her neighbouring chase the courteous forrest show'd
So just-conceived joy, that from each rising *hurst*,
Where many a goodlie oake had carefullie been nurst,
The Sylvans in their songs their mirthfull meeting tell. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, song 2.

Hurt. *v. a.* [A.S. *hyrtan.*]

1. Injure; harm; do mischief.

He that overcometh shall not be *hurt* of the second death.—*Revelation*, ii. 11.

2. Wound; pain by some bodily harm.

My heart is turn'd to stone: I strike it, and it *hurts* my hand.—*Shakespear, Othello*, iv. 1.

3. Damage; impair.

See thou *hurt* not the oil and the wine.—*Revelation*, vi. 6.

Hurt. *s.*

1. Harm; mischief.

I have slain a man to my wounding, and a young man to my *hurt*.—*Genesis*, iv. 23.

The *hurt* thereby is greater than the good.
Spenser.

2. Wound or bruise.

Carter adventured bravely, and received two great *hurts* in his body.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

3. Injury; wrong.

Why should damage grow to the *hurt* of the kings.—*Ezra*, iv. 22.

Húrtful. *adj.* Mischievous; pernicious.

Secret neglect of our duty is but only our own hurt: one man's contempt of the common prayer of the church of God may be most *hurtful* unto many.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The *hurtful* hazel in the vineyard shun,
Nor plant it to receive the setting sun.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 410.

Húrtle. *v. n.* [Fr. *heurter.*]

1. Dash in collision.

They drew out their swords, and *hurtled* together with violence.—*History of Prince Arthur*, pt. i. ch. xxviii.

2. Clash; rattle.

The noise of battle *hurtled* in the air.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 2.

Iron sleet of arrowy shower
Hurtles in the darken'd air. *Gray, Odes*, vii.

3. Move violently.

Suddein upriseth from her stately place
The roiall dame, and for her coche doth call:
All *hurtlen* forth.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 4, 16.

His approved skill to ward,
Or strike, or *hurtle* round in warlike gyre.
Ibid., ii. 5, 8.

Húrtle. *v. a.* Move with violence, or velocity; whirl round; brandish.

His harmfull club he gan to *hurtle* high,
And threaten battle to the faery knight.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Húrtless. *adj.* Innocent; harmless; innoxious; doing no harm.

Unto her home he oft would go,
Where bold and *hurtless* many a play he tries,
Her parents liking well it should be so;
For simple goodness shined in his eyes.
Sir P. Sidney.

[She] joy'd to make proof of her cruelty
On gentle dame, so *hurtless* and so true.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Shorter every gasp he takes,
And vain efforts and *hurtless* blows he makes.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Húrtlessly. *adv.* In a hurtless manner; without harm.

Your neighbours have found you so *hurtlessly* strong, that they thought it better to rest in your friendship than make new trial of your enmity.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Hurtling. *verbal abs.* Act of that which hurtles.

Kindness
Made him give battle to the lioness,
Who quickly fell before him; in which *hurtling*,
From miserable slumber I awak'd.
Shakespear, As you like it, iv. 3.

Húsband. *s.* [A.S. *husbonda.*]

1. Male member of a married pair; correlative to Wife.

Thy *husband* is thy lord, thy life, thy keeper,
Thy head, thy sovereign.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, v. 2.

2. Male of animals. *Latinism, vir gregis.*

Ev'n though a snowy ram thou shalt behold,
Prefer him not in haste, for *husband* to thy fold.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 594.

3. Manager; economist; one who knows and practises the methods of frugality and profit: (generally accompanied by some epithet implying *bad* or *good*). The verb commoner than the substantive.

Edward I. shewed himself a right *good husband*; owner of a lordship ill husbanded.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

I was considering the shortness of life, and what *ill husbands* we are of so tender a fortune.—*Collier, On Fame.*

I gave each of them a musket, with a firelock on it, and about eight charges of powder and ball, charging them to be very *good husbands* of both, and not to use either of them but on urgent occasions.—*De Foe, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*

4. Husbandman. *Obsolete.*

Husband's work is laborious and hard.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.

I heard a great *husband* say, that it was a common errour to think that chalk helpeth arable grounds.—*Bacon.*

But when cold weather and continued rain
The lab'ring *husband* in his house restrain,
Let him forecast his work.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 350.

Húsband. *v. a.*

1. Supply with a husband. *Obsolete.*

Think you I am no stronger than my sex,
Being so father'd and so *husbanded*?
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

If you shall prove
This ring was ever hers, you shall as easy
Prove that I *husbanded* her bed in Florence,
Where yet she never was.
Id., All's well that ends well, v. 3.

In my right,
By me invested, he compeers the best....
That were the most, if he should *husband* you.
Id., King Lear, v. 3.

2. Manage; economize.

It will be pastime passing excellent,
If it be *husbanded* with modesty.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, induct. sc. 1.

The French, wisely *husbanding* the possession of a victory, kept themselves within their trenches.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

If thou be master-gunner, spend not all
That thou can'st speak at once; but *husband* it,
And give men turns of speech. *Herbert.*

She [Greece] wanted an eye to see her new position and relations, and a hand to collect, *husband*, and employ her remaining resources.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. lvii.

If a sum was bestowed on the wretched adventurer, such as, properly *husbanded*, might have supplied him for six months, it was instantly spent in strange freaks of sensuality.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Croker's Edition of Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

3. Till; cultivate the ground with proper management. *Obsolete.* In a modern writer this sentence might certainly occur; but its meaning would *certainly* be economize, make the most of. It *may* be thus in the extract.

A farmer cannot *husband* his ground, if he sits at a great rent.—*Bacon.*

Húsbandable. *adj.* Fit for husbandry. *Rare.*

The Sueves (a people of Germany) had no land which they held in particular, or divided among them; neither were they permitted to tarry longer then a yeare in a place to till or make it *husbandable*.—*Time's Store-house*, p. 12. (Ord MS.)

Húsbandless. *adj.* Without an husband.

A widow, *husbandless*, subject to fears;
A woman naturally born to fears.
Shakespear, King John, iii. 1.

Húsbandly. *adj.* Frugal; thrifty. *Rare.*

Bare plots full of galls, if ye plow overthwart;
And compass it then, is a *husbandly* part.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Húsbandman. *s.* One who works in tillage.

This Davy serves you for good uses; he is your serving-man, and your *husbandman*.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* v. 3.

The mule being more swift in his labour than the ox, more ground was allowed to the mule by the *husbandman*.—*Broome.*

Húsbandry. *s.*

1. Tillage; manner of cultivating land.

He began with a wild method to run over all the art of *husbandry*, especially employing his tongue about well dunging of a field.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Ask'd if in *husbandry* he aught did know,
To plough, to plant, to reap, to sow.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.

Peace hath from France too long been chas'd;
And all her *husbandry* doth lie on heaps,
Corrupting in its own fertility.
Shakespear, Henry V. v. 2.

Used *metaphorically.*

Her plenteous womb
Expresseth his full tilth and *husbandry*.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, i. 5.

The seeds of virtue may, by the *husbandry* of Christian counsel, produce better fruit than the strength of self-nature.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

2. Thrift; frugality; parsimony.

There's *husbandry* in heaven;
The candles are all out. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, ii. 1.

You have already saved several millions to the publick, and that what we ask is too inconsiderable to break into any rules of the strictest good *husbandry*.—*Swift.*

3. Care of domestic affairs.

Lorenzo, I commit into your hands
The *husbandry* and manage of my house.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 4.

Hush. *interj.* Silence.

The king hath done you wrong; but *hush!* 'tis so.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, ii. 3.

There's something else to do; *hush* and be mute,
Or else our spell is marr'd. *Id., Tempest*, iv. 1.

Hush. *adj.* Still; silent; quiet.

As we often see, against some storm,
A silence in the heav'ns, the rack stand still,
The bold winds speechless, and the orb below
As *hush* as death. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, ii. 2.

Hush. *v. n.* Be silent.

This frown'd, that fawn'd, the third for shame did blush;
Another seemed envious or coy;
Another in her teeth did gnaw a rush;
But at these strangers' presence every one did *hush*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Hush. *v. a.* Silence; quiet; appease.

It was my breath that blew this tempest up,
Upon your stubborn usage of the pope;
But since you are a gentle convertite,
My tongue shall *hush* again this storm of war,
And make fair weather in your blust'ring land.
Shakespear, King John, v. 1.

When in a bed of straw we shrink together,
And the bleak winds shall whistle round our heads,
Wilt thou then talk thus to me? Wilt thou then
Hush my cares thus, and shelter me with love?
Otway, Venice Preserved, i. 1.

Her sire at length is kind,
Calms every storm, and *hushes* ev'ry wind;
Prepares his empire for his daughter's ease,
And for his hatching nephews smoothes the seas.
Dryden.

With the return of light the rain had ceased, and the storm was *hushed*: and the troops were immediately embarked.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. liii.

A king's life, and so much else that depends thereon, hangs trembling in the balance. Man after man mounts; the buzz *hushes* itself till he have spoken: death; banishment; imprisonment till the peace.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. iii. b. ii. ch. vii.

With *up.* Suppress in silence; forbid to be mentioned.

This matter is *hushed up*, and the servants are forbid to talk of it.—*Pope.*

Húshmoney. *s.* Bribe to hinder information; pay to secure silence or *hush up* a matter.

A dexterous steward, when his tricks are found,
Hushmoney sends to all the neighbours round;

His master, unsuspicious of his pranks,
Pays all the cost, and gives the villain thanks.
Swift.

I expect *hushmoney* to be regularly sent for every folly or vice any one commits in this whole town; and hope I may pretend to deserve it better than a chamber-maid or a valet de chambre.—*Tatler*, no. 26.

Husk. *s.* [Dutch, *hulsche*.] Outmost integument of fruits.

Most seeds in their growing, leave their *husk* or rind about the root.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Do not content yourselves with mere words, lest you feed upon *husks* instead of kernels.—*Watts.*

Húskiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Husky.

'I tell no lies,' said the butcher, with the same mild *huskiness* as before.—*Silas Marner*, ch. vi.

Húsky. *adj.* Abounding in, consisting of, husks.

Most have found
A *husky* harvest from the grudging ground.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 314.

Húsky. *adj.* [? connected with A.S. *hwost* = cough.] Hoarse.

Here the mouth of sad Melpomene
Is wholly bent to tragedy's discourse:—
Here means the wrathful muse, in seas of tears,
And loud laments, to tell a dismal tale;
A tale wherein she lately hath bestow'd
The *husky* humour of her bloody quill.
Tragedy of Soliman and Perseda: ed. 1599.

Proser was dead, and Sergeant Quirkit
Grew *husky*, and had left the circuit.
Anstey, Pleader's Guide.

Arundel Dacre returned to his cousin, and seating himself at the table, took up a book, and began reading it the wrong side upwards; then he threw down a ball of silk, then he cracked a netting needle, and then with a *husky* sort of voice, and a half blush, and altogether an air of infinite confusion, he said, 'This has been an odd affair, May, of the Duke of St. James and Sir Lucius Grafton?'—*B. Disraeli the younger, The Young Duke*, b. iii. ch. xv.

'Bed it was,' said the butcher, in his good-natured *husky* treble.—*Silas Marner*, ch. vi.

Hussár. *s.* [German; ? of Hungarian origin.] Soldier so called.

Two Hungarian miles from Friestat lies Banca; we being here upon the 18th of March: the *hussar*, who drove our chariot hither, after we had supped went out.—*Brown, Travels, &c.*, p. 56: 1685.

He made his breeches and his doublet of one continued piece of cloth, after the manner of the *hussars*.—*Spectator*, no. 576.

Hússif. *s.* Case, in the establishment of a sempstress, or female sewer, for cotton, worsted, needles, and the like. Often connected with Huswife, as if the name of some indispensable element in management or economy. *Perhaps*, connected with *gossip*-ium = cotton.

Hússy. *s.* [*huswife*.] Wench.

Get you in, *hussy*, go: now will I personate this hopeful young jade.—*Southern, Innocent Adultery.*

Why there, then—lookye there! Zounds, you shall have him; *hussy*, you shall have him.—*G. Colman the elder, The Jealous Wife*, iv. 2.

Hústing. *s.* generally *plural.* [A.S. *hustinge*.]

1. Council; court held.

From the sheriff's court in the city of London, a writ of errour lies to the court of *hustings* before the mayor, recorder, and sheriffs.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

2. Place of meeting to choose a member of parliament.

I stood on the *hustings* (except when I gave my thanks to those who favoured me with their votes) less like a candidate, than an unconcerned spectator of a publick meeting.—*Burke, Speech at Bristol.*

It was not pretended, they did not even pretend themselves, that there was any thing new in the doctrines which they preached from the *hustings*, and disseminated in every part of the kingdom. The discoveries had long since been made, and were gradually doing their work; encroaching upon old errors, and making proselytes in all directions. The reformers of our time swam with the stream: they aided what it would have been impossible long to resist.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, i. v.

Used *adjectivally*.

Gratitude to Lord Grey was the *hustings*-cry at the end of 1832.—*B. Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, b. ii. ch. i.

Hústle. *v. a.* [Low German, *hutselen*.] Crowd and press; mob.

In this convention, above all, no word he could speak would find favour; he says now, banishment; and in mute wrath quits the place for ever,—much *hustled* in the corridors.—*Carlyle, History of the French Revolution*, pt. iii. b. ii. ch. vii.

Did ever any grave senate, since the beginning of the world, treat a man as a criminal merely because he had been robbed, pelted, *hustled*, dragged through snow and mire, and threatened with death if he returned to the house which was his by law?—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xvi.

Húswife. *s.* Female manager of a house; female husband; economist; thrifty woman.

Good *huswife* provides, ere a sickness do come,
Of sundry good things in her house to have some.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Húswife. *v. a.* Manage with economy and frugality.

But *huswifing* the little Heaven had lent,
She duly paid a groat for quarter-rent;
And pinch'd her belly, with her daughters two,
To bring the year about with much ado.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 9.

Húswife. *s.* See Hussif.

Húswifely. *adj.* Thrifty; frugal; becoming a housewife.

Good *huswifely* physick.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

His [Tusser's] *huswifely* admonitions . . . are not particularly addressed to the farmer.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 307.

Húswifery. *s.* Management good or bad.

Good *huswifery* trieth
To rise with the cock;
Ill *huswifery* lieth
Till nine of the clock.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Thy good lady . . . therein reap'd
The just reward of her high *huswifry*;
To have her linen, plate, and all things nigh,
When she was far. *B. Jonson, Forest.*

Hut. *s.* [N.F. *hute*.]

1. Poor cottage.

Our wandering saints, in woeful state, . . .
To a small cottage came at last,
Where dwelt a good old honest yeoman,
Called in the neighbourhood Philemon,
Who kindly did these saints invite,
In his poor *hut* to pass the night.
Swift, Baucis and Philemon.

By a house, I mean a building with one story over another; by a *hut*, a dwelling with only one floor.—*Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland.* (Ord MS.)

2. Temporary building, more like a house than a tent, for soldiers: (as, 'to *hut* troops,' i.e. to lodge them in huts).

Hut. *v. a.* Place (soldiers) in huts.

They were obliged to *hut* their camp, and remain in the open fields till January.—*Smollett, History of England*, vol. iii. ch. vi.

Hutch. *s.* [A.S. *hwæcca*.] Coffer, chest, or case for storing articles of housekeeping; safe.

In their tabernacles, amperes, *hutches*; or as a mystery in their locked closets.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 255: 1616.

The best way to keep them, after they are threshed, is to dry them well, and keep them in *hutches*, or close casks.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Archbishop Chichelé gave a borrowing chest to the university of Oxford, which was called Chichelé's *hutch*.—*T. Warton, Notes on Milton's Comus.*

Hutch. *v. a.* Lay up in, or as in, a hutch, coffer, or chest; hoard.

In her own loins,
She *hutch'd* the all-worshipt ore, and precious gems.
Milton, Comus, 718.

Huzzá. *interj.* Exclamation, or shout, of admiration or applause.

Liberty, property, and old England for ever, huzza!—*Goldsmith, Essays*, xxiv.

Huzzá. *s.* Utterance of the shout Huzza.

The *huzzas* of the rabble are the same to a bear as they are to a prince.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The wholé armament was in the highest spirits. The rowers, flushed by success, and animated by the thought that they were going to fight under the eyes of the French and Irish troops who had been assembled for the purpose of subjugating England, pulled manfully and with loud *huzzas* towards the six huge wooden castles which lay close to Fort Lisset.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xviii.

Huzzá. *v. n.* Shout Huzza.

With that I *huzzaed*, and took a jump across the table.—*Tatler*, no. 45.

Huzzá. *v. a.* Receive with huzzas.

He was *huzzaed* into the court by several weavers and clothiers.—*Addison.*

Huzzáing. *verbal abs.* Shouting of Huzza.

From the Place Louis Quinze, where they alight, all the way to the Hôtel-de-Ville, it is one sea of tricolour cockades, of clear national muskets; one tempest of *huzzaings*, hand-clappings, aided by 'occasional rollings' of drum-music.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. i. b. v. ch. viii.

Hýacinth. *s.* [Gr. *ὑάκινθος*; Lat. *hyacinthus*.]

1. In *Botany.* Plant so called. The garden, or florists', hyacinth falls into numerous varieties and sub-varieties. The wild hyacinth, a native plant, is the Hyacinthus (Agraphis) nonscriptus. The Muscari racemosum is called, from its inflorescence, the Grape, and, from its smell, the Starch hyacinth.

The *hyacinth* hath a bulbous root: the leaves are long and narrow: the stalk is upright and naked, the flowers growing on the upper part in a spike: the flowers consist each of one leaf, are naked, tubulose, and cut into six divisions at the brim, which are reflexed: the ovary becomes a roundish fruit with three angles, which is divided into three cells, which are filled with roundish seeds.—*Miller.*

2. In *Mineralogy.* Gem so called; Jacinth.

The *hyacinth* is the same with the lapis lyncurius of the ancients. It is a less shewy gem than any of the other red ones. It is seldom smaller than a seed of hemp, or larger than a nutmeg. It is found of various degrees of deepness and paleness; but its colour is always a deadish red, with a considerable admixture of yellow; its most usual is that mixed red and yellow, which we know by the name of flame-colour.—*Sir J. Hill, On Fossils.*

Diamonds, sapphires, rubies, topazes, *hyacinths*, and chrysoberyls are reckoned the most valuable gems.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Gems.*

Hýacinthine. *adj.* Made of, constituted by, belonging to, resembling hyacinths.

[His] *hyacinthine* locks
Round from his parted forelock manly hung.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 301.

His curling locks like *hyacinthine* flowers.
Cowper, Translation of the Odyssey.

Hýades. *s. pl.* [Gr. *ὑάδες*; *ὕω* = rain.] Constellation so called, and connected by the ancients with rainy weather.

We may add that it is also usual to distinguish the Head of Medusa, near Perseus; the Pleiades upon the back, the *Hyades* upon the forehead, of the Bull. . . . In the description of the shield of Achilles the immortal poet speaks of the Pleiades, the *Hyades*, Orion, the Bear, or Chariot.—*Arago, Popular Astronomy*, translated by *Admiral F. W. H. Smyth* and *R. Grant*, b. viii.

Then first on seas the hollowed alder swam;
Then sailors quarter'd heaven, and found a name
For every fix'd and every wandering star;
The pleiads, *hyads*, and the northern car.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 207.

Hýaline. *adj.* [Gr. *ὑάλινος*, from *ὕαλος* = sea-green, also glass; Lat. *hyalus*.]

1. In *Medicine.* Transparent, clear, and slightly consistent (i.e. as a jelly). The older and more common use of the word is in the derivative form Hyaloid = *hyaline-like*, which is used both as an adjective and a substantive for the capsule of the vitreous humour of the eye. From this *hyaline*, a newer word (meaning 'like the contents of the *hyaloid*') seems to be derived, rather than from the original Greek.

Dr. Sankey's own examinations have only as yet extended to the capillaries, which he believes to be more or less diseased in every case of general paralysis. The most constant appearance is a tortuosity of these vessels, which may amount to a complex twisting, or little knots of varicose vessels of a very complicated kind. Another appearance is a sort of *hyaline* deposit, fitting more or less closely around the capillaries; but it must be observed that neither of the above morbid changes are confined to general paralysis.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

2. A rhetorical, or poetic, term for the colour of the sea or atmosphere. Used *substantivally*.

Another heaven
From heaven-gate not far, founded in view
On the clear *hyaline*, the glassy sea.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 617.

Hýaloid. *adj.* [Gr. *-ειδης* = like, having the

look, or appearance, (εἶδος) of anything.] See Hyaline.

Hýbrid. *s.* [Lat. from Greek, *hybrida.*] Cross-breed; mongrel; individual whose parents belong to either different species, or different varieties of the same species.

It is not to be wondered at that in wild nature *hybrid* varieties should be far from uncommon. . . . Saxifraga luteo purpurea of La Peyrouse and Saxifraga ambigua of De Candolle are only wild accidental *hybrids* between Saxifraga aretioides and calyciflora.—*Lindley.*

Angles, Jutes, Saxons, and Danes poured into our own country for centuries, but they only came in boat-loads; and, although comparatively numerous, must at all times have been much inferior in number to the native inhabitants. The probability, then, is that we are more Britons than Teutons by pedigree, although, believing ourselves purely the latter, we call ourselves Anglo-Saxons. At the best we are but *hybrids*, yet, probably, not the worse for that. Among the lower animals in the wild state, no *hybrids* are ever produced, and something similar to this, although from a very different cause, is found to be the case in the rude state of human society. There is here a repugnance, amounting, indeed, to hostility, which prevents it.—*J. Crawfurd, Classification of the Races of Man, Transactions of the Ethnological Society.*

Hýbrid. *adj.* Having the origin, or character, of a hybrid; belonging to the class of hybrids; bastard. Applied, in *Philology*, to words formed of elements from different languages; and, more generally still, to heterogeneous objects of any kind.

We should by all means deal with our separatists, and dissenters, as St. Paul did with those judaizing, *hybrid* Christians.—*South, Sermons*, v. 518.

In America, a matured republicanism quickly got rid of the *hybrid* method formerly adopted by the States of New England, and left every form of faith to its own resources.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church.*

The Jews speak the languages of the many races among whom they are settled, and no section of them speaks the language of the Pentateuch, or any modification of it. The Egyptians speak Arabic nearly to the loss of their original tongue. . . . A German tongue with an admixture of Latin, is now the language of the great majority of the people of Britain. . . . Assuredly we do not conclude from these facts that the ancient Egyptians were of the Arabian race, the aboriginal people of France and Spain of Italian, or those of Britain of the German. What we should infer, even if we did not know it to be historically true, is simply that the countries in question were long in the occupation of foreign invaders, who mixed their blood largely with that of the original inhabitants, resulting in the production of a *hybrid* population originating in races distinct, yet nearly allied.—*J. Crawfurd, Classification of the Races of Man, Transactions of Ethnological Society.*

Hýbridism. *s.* Character, state, or condition of a hybrid.

'Tigress' is properly formed; but 'shepherdess,' with the base of English and the affix of French origin, is a specimen of *hybridism.*—*Dr. R. G. Latham, English Language.*

Hybridity. *s.* Same as Hybridism.

These are all well-ascertained instances of *hybridity.*—*Prichard, Physical History of Man.*

Hybridizátion. *s.* Rendering hybrid.

The most eminent physiologists seem to be arriving at the opinion that the fertilization of the ovule, as it is termed, consists in the union of a part of the contents of a pollen-grain with certain matter contained in the ovule, and that the embryo originates from this mixed matter. The correctness of this opinion is rendered still more probable by the consideration of what takes place under the circumstances of *hybridisation* of species.—*Thwaites, Annals of Natural History*, i. n. s. 163.

Hýbridizing. *verbal abs.* Act of hybridization.

The best paper we possess on the practical value of the facts elicited by *hybridising* is . . . from the pen of the late Dean of Manchester.—*Lindley.*

We can prove the affirmative, and that is by the use of *hybridising* experiments.—*Dr. Herbert*, in *Journal of the Horticultural Society.*

Hýbridous. *adj.* Hybrid. *Rare.*

Why such different species should not only mingle together, but also generate an animal, and yet that that *hybridous* production should not again generate, is to me a mystery.—*Ray.*

Hyd- and **Hydro-.** This, as may be seen by the entries, is an import prefix. The Greek word, ὕδωρ = water, its genitive case being ὕδατος; a fact which shows that either the final ρ is no part of the root, or that it has been got rid of. The vowel, too, which precedes it is long, -ωρ. Now, the ordinary rule in compounds from the Greek and Latin, where the substantive is what is called *imparisyllabic* (i.e. when the oblique cases have a consonant which is wanting in the nominative), is that it is from the fuller form that the compound is developed. Hence, the derivatives from ὕδωρ, and the compounds connected with them, ought to begin, not with *hydro-*, but with *hydat-*. As Hydatid, however, is the only word so formed, the others are more accurately derived from the adjectival form, ὕδρος, or rather from the root of it.

Hydátid. *s.* [Gr. ὑδατίς, -ίδος, ὕδωρ, ὕδατος = water; Lat. *hydatis.* See Hydro-.] Entozoon (intestinal worm) so called.

All the water is contained in little bladders, adhering to the liver and peritoneum, known by the name of *hydatides.*—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

The simplest of all forms of these parasites is the *hydatid* or acephalocyst. This consists of a vesicle filled with fluid, and apparently possessing no further organization. A careful examining of the wall of this vessel, however, shows that, besides the enveloping cyst, it contains two or more coats, and that in the substance of the inner one are the rudiments of new cells in various stages of growth. These, as they advance in development, project more and more into the cavity of the parent cell, and at last become detached from its wall, and lie loosely within it; shortly before this separation, however, the young *hydatid* is seen to contain smaller cells, which increase in size along with it.—*Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, § 309, b.: ed. 1851.

Hydatids . . . are of no unfrequent occurrence in several of the internal organs of the body. They are called acephalocysts, headless bag. In size they vary from the bigness of a pea to that of a swan's egg. They look like, or rather they are, spherical membranous bladders filled with a thin colourless liquid which holds in solution a large quantity of common salt. . . . These *hydatid* tumours are more common in the liver than in any other single organ. . . . Minute in their origin, *hydatids* may enlarge and multiply till the tumour formed by them attains an enormous size, and at length destroys life by its bulk and pressure. . . . Of course, the direct consequences of the pressure will depend much upon the parts occupied by the *hydatids.* You may easily imagine what kind of symptoms are likely to ensue when they are lodged within the abdomen, within the less yielding thorax, within the unyielding skull.—*Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. lxxiv.

Hýdra. *s.* [Gr. ὕδρα; Lat. *hydra* = water-serpent; such being its meaning as a *common* term. As an English word, however, its origin is rather from Hydra, the *proper* name; the particular Hydra of the lake Lerne (the Lernæan Hydra) being a fabulous monster, snake or dragon, from which as fast as one head was cut off, another shot out afresh. The destruction of this monster was the second labour of Hercules.]

1. From the Lernæan Hydra: (generally connected with *head*, and suggesting the notion of a *many-headed* monster; often used *adjectivally*).

New rebellions raise
Their *hydra* heads, and the false North displays
Her broken league to imp her serpent wings.
Milton, Sonnets, xv. 6.

Subdue
The *hydra* of the many-headed hissing crew.
Dryden.

More formidable *hydra* stands within,
Whose jaws with iron teeth severely grin.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, vi. 778.

2. In *Zoology.* Polype so called. See extracts.

Of the *hydra* or fresh-water polype, two species are commonly known, the *hydra* virides or green polype, and *hydra* fusca, or brown polype. . . . The body of the *hydra* consists of a simple bag or sac which may be regarded as a stomach. . . . At the upper end . . . is a central opening which is commonly termed the mouth, and this is surrounded by a circle of tentacula or arms, usually from six to ten in number. . . . A striking proof of the simplicity of the structure of the *hydra* is the fact that it may be turned inside out like a glove; that which was before its external tegument becoming the lining of its stomach and vice versâ.—*Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, § 289.

The relations of the parts may be illustrated thus:—Cut off the finger of a leather glove that has a lining; and let the leather and the lining represent the ectoderm and endoderm of a *hydra.* Thrust the point of the glove-finger back into the cavity, until the introverted portion comes out beyond the open end. Cut off the projecting apex of the introverted portion level with the edges of the open end; and then unite the edges of the introverted portion and the outer portion. The arrangement of structures will then typify that which is common to all animals except the protozoa and the lower cœlenterata: the introverted part representing the alimentary canal; the outer part representing the body-wall; and the closed cavity between the two representing the peri-visceral sac. This, however, is not the whole parallelism. If in the glove-finger, representing in its original form the *hydra*, we suppose the leather standing for the ectoderm to be growing outwards, and the lining standing for the endoderm to be growing inwards, then if in the part that is introverted the same relations of growth are maintained, it is manifest that of its two layers the one which was outermost and is now innermost, will grow towards the open cavity which stands for the alimentary canal, while the other layer will grow towards the closed cavity standing for the peri-visceral sac. And these are the directions of growth actually found in the parts thus symbolized.—*Herbert Spencer.*

Hýdragogue. *adj.* [Gr. ὕδωρ = water + ἄγω = lead, bring out, induce.] Having a tendency to induce, or the property of inducing a flow or discharge of water: (specially applied in *Medicine* to a certain purgative medicine which not only brings away fecal matter, but brings along with it a great quantity of liquid matter).

Elaterium has a violent *hydragogue* action.—*Pereira, Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*

Hýdragogue. *s* Hydragogue medicine.

Hydragogues [are] such medicines as occasion the discharge of watery humours, which is generally the case of the stronger cathartics, because they shake most forcibly the bowels and their appendages.—*Quincy.*

Hýdrangea. *s.* Garden plant so called.

Hydrangeas may now be planted in pots.—*Abercrombie, Gardeners' Journal, April.*

Hydraúlic. *adj.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, and αὐλὸς = pipe, tube.] Connected with, relating, applied to Hydraulics.

We have employed a virtuoso to make an *hydraulick* engine in which a chymical liquor resembling blood, is driven through elastick channels.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

A pressure of five hundred tons may be obtained from a well-made *hydraulic* press with a ten-inch ram and a one-inch set of pumps.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Hydraúlical. *adj.* Same as Hydraulic.

Among the engines in which air is useful, pumps may be accounted and other *hydraulical* machines.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Hydraúlics. *s.* See Hydrodynamics.

Hydraulics . . . considers the motion of fluids . . . as distinguished from *hydrodynamics*, [it] is that science which treats of certain machines or engines in which fluids are principally concerned. . . . *Hydrostatics* explain the equilibrium of fluids, or the gravitation of fluids at rest; upon removing that equilibrium, motion ensues; and here *hydraulics* commence. *Hydraulics*, therefore, suppose *hydrostatics.*—*Encyclopædia Metropolitana.*

Galileo, in a treatise entitled Delle Cose che stanno nell' Acqua, lays down the principles of *hydrostatics* already established by Stevens, and among others what is called the *hydrostatical* paradox. Whether he was acquainted with Stevens' writings may be perhaps doubted; it does not appear that he mentions them. The more difficult science of *hydraulics* was entirely created by two disciples of Galileo, Castellio and Torricelli. It is one everywhere of high importance, and especially in Italy. The work of Castellio, Della Misura dell' Acque Corrente and a continuation, were published at Rome in 1628. His practical skill in *hydraulics*, displayed in carrying off the stagnant waters of the Arno, and in many other public works, seems to have exceeded his theoretical science. An error into which he fell, supposing the velocity of fluids to be as the height down which they had descended, led to false results. Torricelli proved that it was as the square root of the altitude.—*Hallam, History of the Literature of Europe during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. ii. ch. viii.

Hýdrocele. *s.* [Gr. ὑδροκήλη.] Dropsy of the testicle.

In the local variety of dropsy that is called *hydrocele*, the re-accumulation of liquid is sometimes prevented by exciting just so much inflammation of the membrane as may cause its opposite surfaces to adhere; whereby, the cavity itself being abolished

any return of the disease is rendered impossible.—*Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. xvi.

Hydrocephálic. *adj.* Relating to, connected with, constituted by, Hydrocephalus.

The children of such families often die in infancy or early youth; are frequently scrofulous, and are liable to *hydrocephalic* and convulsive diseases; and, if they grow up, are frail in body and imbecile in mind, or predisposed to mental disorder.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Hýdrocéphalus. *s.* [Gr. κεφαλή = head.] Dropsy in the head. See extracts.

A *hydrocephalus*, or dropsy of the head, is only incurable when the serum is extravasated into the ventricles of the brain.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

When the cerebral ventricles are distended with water, we express the diseased condition by the term *hydrocephalus*; when serous liquid collects in the pleuræ or in the pericardium, we say that the patient has *hydrothorax* or *hydropericardium*.—*Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. xvi.

Hýdrochlóric. *adj.* In *Chemistry.* Constituted by the combination of hydrogen and Chlorine. See Muriatic.

When heartburn is attended by rancid, septic, or insipid eructations, the mineral acids, as the nitric, the *hydrochloric*, and the aromatic sulphuric acids, given in simple camphor, or aromatic water, or in suitable tonic infusions, will be most serviceable.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

A concentrated aqueous solution of this [*hydrochloric*] acid has long been known under the names of spirit of salt and of marine or muriatic acid; but in its purer form of gas it was discovered in 1772 by Priestley.... One of the most striking properties of *hydrochloric* acid gas is its powerful attraction for water.—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry*, p. 273.

Hýdrocyánic. *s.* In *Chemistry.* Constituted by the combination of hydrogen and Cyanogen. See Prussic.

Cyanogen unites as a compound radical with oxygen, hydrogen, and most other non-metallic elements; and also with the metals; many of the latter compounds are similar to the haloid salts, but others ... possess a perfectly distinct character.... *Hydrocyanic* acid, prussic acid, discovered by Scheele (for a knowledge of its nature and chemical properties we are indebted to Gay-Lussac), is a constituent of the water distilled from the leaves and blossoms of several stone-fruits; ... its vapour, when inhaled, instantly acts as a most powerful poison.—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry*, pp. 724—736.

Hýdrodýnamics. *s.* [Gr. δύναμις = power; δυνάμικος = having, relating to, power.] That branch of general *Mechanics* which considers the equilibrium and motion of fluids.

The terms *hydrostatics* and *hydrodynamics* have corresponding significations to the *statics* and *dynamics* in the mechanics of solid bodies; viz. *hydrostatics* is that division of the science which treats of the equilibrium of fluids, and *hydrodynamics* that which relates to their forces and motion. It is, however, very usual to include the whole doctrine of fluids under the general term *hydrodynamics*, and to denote the divisions relative to their equilibrium and motion by the terms *hydrostatics* and *hydraulics*. *Hydrostatics* is that branch of *hydrodynamics* which relates to the equilibrium and pressure of fluids.... *Hydraulics* treats of the phenomena attending the motion of fluids.—*Encyclopædia Metropolitana.*

Hýdrogen. *s.* In *Chemistry.* Elementary substance so called; in combination with oxygen, a constituent of water (whence its name ὕδωρ + the root of γεννάω = beget, produce).

Hydrogen [was] first correctly described in 1766 by Cavendish, under the name of inflammable air. It had been previously confounded with other combustible gases, and was called phlogiston, with the notion that it is the matter of heat.... [It] is colourless, inodorous, tasteless; always gaseous when uncombined; a powerful refractor of light; the lightest body in nature, and hence the best material for filling balloons.—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry*, p. 187: 1847.

Men are not, when brought together, converted into another kind of substance, with different properties; as *hydrogen* and oxygen are different from water, or as *hydrogen*, oxygen, carbon, and azote, are different from nerves, muscles, and tendons. Human beings in society have no properties but those which are derived from, and may be resolved into, the laws of the nature of individual man.—*Ibid.*, b. vi. ch. vii. § 1.

Sir H. Davy, from finding that the flame of *hydrogen* gas was not communicated through a long slender tube, conjectured that a shorter but still slenderer tube would answer the same purpose; this led him to try the experiments, in which, by continually shortening the tube, and at the same time lessening its bore, he arrived at last at the wire-gauze of his safety-lamp.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, b. iv. ch. ii. § 4.

Hydrógrapher. *s.* One who employs himself in hydrography; one who investigates or illustrates the geography, or topography, of the sea.

It may be drawn from the writings of our *hydrographer*.—*Boyle.*

Hydrográphical. *adj.* Relating to maps or charts, which represent the sea-coast, rocks, islands, shoals, shallows, and the like.

Christopher Columbus, the first great discoverer of America, was a man that earned his living by making and selling *hydrographical* maps.—*Chambers.*

Hydrógraphy. *s.* [Gr. γράφω = write, describe.] Description of the watery (especially the marine and oceanic) parts of the terraqueous globe; system of survey of particular coasts and seas; maritime surveying.

For the reception of which waters he had prepared a channel; how deep, or how great a part of the earth is filled with them, I suppose is beyond this man's skill in philosophy or *hydrography* to determine.—*Bishop Croft, Animadversions on Dr. T. Burnet's Theory of the Earth*, p. 84.

Hýdromancy. *s.* [Gr. μαντεία = prophecy.] Prediction by water.

Divination was invented by the Persians: there are four kinds of divination; *hydromancy*, pyromancy, aeromancy, and geomancy.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

The origin of *hydromancy* is ascribed by Varro to the Persians, and Numa is said to have had recourse to it for instruction how he should settle the ceremonies of religion.—*Brande, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Hýdromel. *s.* [Gr. ὕδωρ + μέλι = honey.] Drink, or beverage, composed of honey and water.

Hydromel is a drink prepared of honey, being one of the most pleasant and universal drinks the northern part of Europe affords, as well as one of the most ancient.—*Mortimer.*

In fevers the aliments prescribed by Hippocrates were ptisans and cream of barley; *hydromel*, that is, honey and water, when there was no tendency to a delirium.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Hydrómeter. *s.* [Gr. μέτρον, *s.*; μετρέω, *v.*; measure.] Instrument to measure certain qualities of water (generally its specific gravity).

Hydrometer is an instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of liquids. Baumé's *hydrometer*, which is much used in France and other countries of the continent of Europe, when plunged in pure water of the specific gravity of 58° Fahrenheit, marks 0 upon its scale; in a solution containing fifteen per cent. of common salt and eighty-five of water by weight, it marks 15°, so that each degree is meant to indicate corresponding with one per cent. of that salt.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Hydrómetry. *s.* Measurement (of the specific gravity) of water.

In ... 1690 he [Dominico Guglielmini] was made professor of mathematics, and four years afterwards a new chair was created for him, under the title of that of *hydrometry*, which, from that period, was accounted deserving of being ranked among the cultivated sciences.—*Cresy, Encyclopædia of Civil Engineering*, p. 208: ed. 1856.

Hydropáthic. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, Hydropathy; (as, 'a *Hydropathic* establishment').

Hydrópathist. *s.* One who practises, one who puts faith in the practice of, Hydropathy.

(For example see extract under next entry.)

Hydrópathy. *s.* [Gr. πάθος = suffering.] Treatment of diseases by water.

He has tried both *hydropathy* and homœopathy ... has now settled into a confirmed *hydropathist*.—*Sala, Dutch Pictures.*

Hydrophóbia. *s.* [Gr. φόβος = fear.] Dread of water; specially applied to it in *Medicine* as a symptom in the disease caused by the bite of a mad dog.

Among those dismal symptoms that follow the bite of a mad dog, the *hydrophobia* or dread of water is the most remarkable.—*Quincy.*

The pathognomic signs [of *hydrophobia*] are,—cramps of the muscles of the pharynx and thorax; spasmodic action of the diaphragm; a great dread of fluids; a recurrence of paroxysms of phrensy on attempting to drink, or on exposure to a current of air; the flow of viscid saliva (*hydrophobic* slaver), delirium, exhaustion, and generally death. A person, we will suppose, is bitten by a rabid animal. After an uncertain interval, called the stage of incubation or the latent period, complaint is made of mental uneasiness, chilliness, languor, and lassitude; there is restlessness also, loss of appetite, and more or less headache. Sometimes a sensation of numbness, or even of great soreness, in the bitten part is experienced, but in any case the precursory symptoms are followed in two or three days by the confirmed stage of the disease. This commences generally with garrulity, peculiar sighings, nausea, and fever; to which succeed stiffness of the neck, difficulty of breathing and swallowing, a horror of liquids, an alarming sense of suffocation, and an excessive secretion of tenacious saliva causing frequent hawking and spitting. There now set in violent spasmodic convulsions of the whole body; the paroxysms being occasioned especially by the sight of liquids, or the sound of running water, or any attempt at drinking.... The stage of incubation in *hydrophobia* may be said to vary from thirty days to eighteen or twenty months; the duration perhaps depending upon the virulence and quantity of the poison, as well as upon the constitution and age of the party inoculated. The period appears to be shorter in very young persons than in those more advanced in years. Cases are recorded where the symptoms have set in as early as the eighth day; but others are known in which their appearance has been delayed for four, five, and seven years. In one instance related by Dr. Bardsley it is said that twelve years intervened between the bite and the first *hydrophobic* symptoms.—*Tanner, Practice of Medicine*, pt. i. iv.

Hýdrophóbic. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, Hydrophobia.

(For example see extract under preceding entry and Hyperesthesia).

Hýdrophoby. *s.* Hydrophobia, of which it is the more *vernacular* though *less common* form.

A letter from Dr. Lister to Mr. Aston, dated at York, March 26, 1683, was produced, containing an account of an *hydrophoby* in a man bitten by a mad dog.—*Birch, History of the Royal Society*, iv. 197.

Hydrópic. *adj.* Dropsical.

The world's whole sap is sunk:
The general balm th' *hydropick* earth hath drunk.
Donne.

Every lust is a kind of *hydropick* distemper, and the more we drink the more we shall thirst.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Hydropick wretches by degrees decay,
Growing the more, the more they waste away;
By their own ruins they augmented lye,
With thirst and heat amidst a deluge fry.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Hydrópic. *s.* Dropsical person.

One sort of remedy he uses in dropsies, the water of the *hydropicks*.—*Arbuthnot.*

Hydrópical. *adj.* Same as Hydropic.

Cantharides heat the watery parts of the body; as urine, and *hydropical* water.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Hydropical swellings, if they be pure, are pellucid.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Hýdropsy. *s.* Dropsy.

Soft-swoln and pale, here lay the *Hydropsy*,
Unwieldy man, with belly monstrous round.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence.

Hýdroscope. *s.* [Gr. σκοπέω = see, observe.] Instrument for measuring the dampness, or moisture, of the air, or a gas.

It seems to me if a statical *hydroscope* could be had, it would be very convenient in regard to its fitness, both to determine the degrees of the moisture or dryness of the air, and to transmit the observations made of them to other.—*Boyle*, vol. i. p. 788. (Rich.)

Hydrostátic. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, Hydrostatics.

This character of specific gravity may be applied by any person of common intelligence, with the aid of a small *hydrostatic* balance.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Gems.*

It is hardly to be expected that the above reasoning will, at first sight, produce conviction in the mind of the reader, except he have ... followed, with clear and steady apprehension, some of the trains of reasoning by which the pressures of fluids are determined; as, for instance, the explanation of what is called the *hydrostatic* paradox.—*Whewell.*

Hydrostátics. *s.* [Gr. στάτικος, στάσις = from

root of στάω = stand.] See Hydrodynamics.

His [Boyle's] incomparable treatises of the air and *hydrostatics*.—*Bentley, Sermons*, vii.

The lofty column of water issuing out of the trump of Fame, exceeded all our conceptions of the power of *hydrostaticks*.—*Swinburne, Travels through Spain*, let. 43.

The first discovery made in *hydrostatics* since the time of Archimedes is due to Stevinus. He found that the vertical pressure of fluids on a horizontal surface is as the product of the base of the vessel by its height, and showed the law of pressure even on the sides.—*Hallam, History of the Literature of Europe during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. ii. ch. viii. § 20.

Hydrostátical. *adj.* Same as Hydrostatic.

A human body forming in such a fluid, will never be reconcilable to this *hydrostatical* law: there will be always something lighter beneath, and something heavier above; because bone, the heaviest in specie, will be ever in the midst.—*Bentley.*

Hydrostátically. *adv.* According to hydrostatics.

The weight of all bodies around the earth is ever proportional to the quantity of their matter: as for instance, a pound weight, examined *hydrostatically*, ... doth always contain an equal quantity of solid mass.—*Bentley, Sermons*, vii.

Hydrostatícian. *s.* Investigator of hydrostatics.

It is known to *hydrostaticians* that, according to a theorem of Archimedes, the weight of a body belonging to that kind may be gathered from the weight of the water, that is equal in magnitude to that part of the body that is immersed in that liquor when the solid floats freely upon it.—*Boyle*, vol. vi. p. 482. (Rich.)

Hydrótic. *s.* Hydragogue, the latter being the *commoner* term; purger of water or phlegm.

He seems to have been the first who divided purges into *hydroticks* and purgers of bile.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Hýen. *s.* Hyena. *Rare, or a misprint.*

I will weep when you are disposed to be merry; I will laugh like a *hyen*, when you are inclined to sleep.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iv. 1.

Hyéna. *s.* [Gr. ὕαινα.] Animal so called.

A wonder more amazing would we find;
The *hyena* shews it, of a double kind:
Varying the sexes in alternate years,
In one begets, and in another bears.
Dryden, Fables.

The *hyena* was indeed well joined with the bever, as having also a bag in those parts, if thereby we understand the *hyena* odorata, or civet cat.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The keen *hyena*, fellest of the fell. *Thomson.*

Hýetográphical. *adj.* Connected with Hyetography.

Independent of anomalies, we observe that the amount of rain diminishes as we recede from the equator. This fact has led meteorologists to divide ... our globe into *hyetographical* regions.—*D. P. Thompson, Introduction to Meteorology*, § 159.

Hýetográphy. *s.* [Gr. ὑετὸς = rain + γράφω = describe.] Description of the phenomena and causes of rain-fall.

The rain-gauge ... one of the most important instruments in *hyetography*.—*D. P. Thomson, Introductim to Meteorology.*

Hygiéne. *s.* [Gr. ὑγεία = goddess of health, health.] See extract.

Hygienic remedies are [the] remedies derived from the department of *hygiene*. Under the absurd name of non-naturals the ancients included six things necessary to health; but which, by accident or abuse, often became the cause of disease, viz., Air, Aliment, Exercise, Excretions, Sleep, and Affections of the mind. These are now denominated *hygienic* agents.—*Pereira, Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, p. 60: ed. 1849.

Hygiénic. *adj.* Relating to, connected with, constituted by, consisting in, hygiene: (often opposed to Therapeutic).

(For example see preceding entry).

Hygiénical. *adj.* Same as Hygienic.

Things relating to the *hygienical* part of physic.—*Boyle*, vol. ii. p. 103. (Rich.)

Hygrólogy. *s.* [Gr. λόγος.] Doctrine of the phenomena and causes of the moisture of the atmosphere.

[On the sea] we approach the chief problems of *hygrology* in their least complicated form.—*Sir J. F. W. Herschel, Manual of Scientific Enquiry*, sect. ix.: Meteorology.

Hygrómeter. *s.* [Gr. ὑγρος = wet, moist, and μέτρον, *s.*, μετρέω, *v.* = measure.] Instrument to measure the degrees of moisture.

I have news from Paris ... that a friend of his has found out a very sensible *hygrometer*, which, besides marking the moistness of the air, will also be improved to wind up a pendulum: which, if it succeeds, will be a kind of perpetual motion.—*Boyle*, b. vi. 540. (Rich.)

A sponge, perhaps, might be a better *hygrometer* than the earth of the river.—*Arbuthnot, On the Effects of Air on human Bodies.*

A great many *hygrometers* have been invented; but they may all be referred to three principles. The construction of the first kind of *hygrometer* is founded upon the property of some substances of expanding in a humid atmosphere, owing to a deposition of moisture within them; and of parting with it again in a dry air, and in consequence contracting.... The second kind of *hygrometer* points out the opposite states of dryness and moisture by the rapidity of evaporation.... The third kind of *hygrometer* is on a principle entirely different from the foregoing.... It is desirable on some occasions not merely to know the hygrometric condition of air or gases, but to deprive them entirely of their vapour. —*Turner, Elements of Chemistry*, p. 49–51.

Hýgrométric. *adj.* Relating to, connected with, constituted by, Hygrometry.

It is true that from meteorologic causes, inanimate objects are daily, sometimes hourly, undergoing modifications of temperature, of bulk, of *hygrometric* and electric condition.—*Herbert Spencer, Data of Biology*, § 25.

If, as is manifest, the state of an organism is constantly affected by the state of its environment—if, as we know to be the fact, the changes of temperature, of composition, of *hygrometric* state, in the environment, as also those mechanical actions, and those variations of available nutriment which occur in it, are liable to stop the processes going on in the organism; and if, as is seen in the instances hourly afforded, the changes that take place in the organism have the effect of directly or indirectly counterbalancing these changes in the environment; then, it follows that the life of the organism will be short or long, low or high, according to the extent to which changes in the environment are met by corresponding changes in the organism.—*Ibid.* § 121.

Hygrómetry. *s.* Science and art of determining the atmospheric air or gases; measurement of moisture.

Hygrometer, or *hygroscope* [is] an instrument for measuring the degrees of moisture in the air. *Hygrometry* is the science of the measurement of the moisture of the air, with the principles on which *hygrometers* are constructed. *Hygroscopic* substances have their humidity always proportionable to the places they are in ... *hygrostatic*—belonging to the art of determining the specific weight of most bodies ... *hygrostatics* [is] the science of comparing degrees of moisture.—*Wilkes, Encyclopædia Londinensis.*

Hygroscope. *s.* [Gr. σκοπέω = see, view, spy, observe.] Instrument to show the moisture and dryness of the air, and to measure and estimate the quantity of either extreme.

(For example see under Hygrometry.)

Hygroscópic. *adj.* Having affinity to water.

Hygroscopic substances have their humidity always proportionable to the places they are in.—*Adams.*

Hygróstatic. *adj.* Connected by Hygrostatics.

Hygróstatics. *s.* Hygrology.

(For examples see Hygrometry).

Hylæosaúrus. *s.* [Gr. ὕλαιος = connected with, relating to, wood + σαῦρα = lizard.] In *Palæontology*. See extract; also Ichthyosaurus.

The *hylæosaurus* (or lizard of the Weald) appears to have been a land saurian of very large proportions (probably as much as fifteen feet in length), and covered with scales or dermal plates of moderate size and elliptical shape, which seem to have irregularly covered the skin.—*Ansted, Geology, Introductory, Practical, and Scientific.*

Hylárchical. *adj.* [Gr. ὕλη = wood; and, in a secondary sense, *matter*. In Portuguese *madeira* = wood or timber, is derived from the Latin *materia* = matter. In all the compounds, with the exception of the one which immediately follows (Hylæosaurus), and which is a newly coined word, this secondary meaning prevails, the words in which it occurs belonging to the domain of speculative philosophy.] Presiding over matter.

By this *hylarchical* principle, or plastick nature, so many of the vital motions of the body may be kept in play.—*Halliwell, Melampronæa*, p. 70: 1681.

Hýlozoic. *adj.* [Gr. ζωή = life.] Connected with, relating to, constituted by, the doctrine of Hylozoism.

The numen to which the *hylozoic* corporealist pays all his devotion is a certain blind she-god or goddess called Nature, or the life of matter.—*Cudworth, Intellectual System*, p. 106. (Rich.)

When they [Spinoza and his followers] speak of the intelligence and knowledge of God, they mean to attribute these powers to him in no other sense than the ancient *hylozoicks* attributed them to all matter; that is, that a stone, when it falls, has a sensation and consciousness; but that that consciousness is no cause at all, or power of acting. Which kind of intelligence, in any tolerable propriety of speech, is no intelligence at all. And consequently the arguments that proved the Supreme Cause to be properly an intelligent and active Being, do also undeniably prove that he is likewise indued with liberty and choice; which alone is the power of acting.—*Clarke, On the Attributes*, § 9.

Hylozóical. *adj.* Hylozoic.

There hath been already mentioned another form of Atheism called by us *hylozoical*. — *Cudworth, Intellectual System.* (Rich.)

Hylozóism. *s.* Doctrine by which life, or divine character, was attributed to matter, or the world. See Pantheism.

Hylozoism makes all body, as such, and therefore every smallest atom of it, to have life essentially belonging to it.—*Cudworth, Intellectual System*, p. 105. (Rich.)

Hylozóist. *s.* Supporter of Hylozoism.

And from thence afterward to descend also further to hylozoism ... we ought not to censure every *hylozoist*, professing to hold a deity and a rational soul immortal for a mere disguised atheist or a counterfeit histrionical theist. — *Cudworth, Intellectual System*, p. 106. (Rich.)

Hýmen. *s.* [Gr. ὑμήν = membrane.]

1. God of marriage.

He wore a garland of roses and myrtles on his head, and on his shoulders a robe like an imperial mantle, white and unspotted all over, excepting only that, where it was clasped at his breast, there were two golden turtle-doves that buttoned it by their bills, which were wrought in rubies. He was called by the name of *Hymen*.—*Tatler*, no. 120.

Hymen marched immediately after Love; and, seconding the good inclinations which he had inspired, joined the hands of both armies.—*Addison, Guardian*, no. 152.

2. Virginal membrane.

Hymenéal. *adj.* Connected with Hymen as the god of marriage.

Chorus *hymeneal*,
Or triumphal chant,
Matched with thine would be all
But an empty vaunt ...
A thing wherein we feel there is some hidden want
Shelley, Ode to a Skylark.

Hymenéal. *s.* [Gr. ὑμέναιος.] Marriage song.

For her the spouse prepares the bridal ring,
And her white virgins *hymeneals* sing. *Pope.*

Hymenéan. *s.* Same as Hymeneal.

Here in close recess,
With flowers, garlands, and sweet-smelling herbs,
Espoused Eve deck'd first her nuptial bed,
And heavenly choirs the *hymenæan* sung.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 708.

Hýmenóptera. *s.* [Gr. ὑμήν = membrane, and πτέρον = wing.] In *Entomology*. Name of a class of insect. See extract.

The insects which have four membranous wings simply veined, and crossing each other horizontally when at rest, form the order *Hymenoptera*: they undergo a complete metamorphosis, and include the most useful of insects, e.g. the bee.... The insects which have the anterior pair of wings in the condition of the hemelytra, form the order *Hemiptera*; but certain genera have the dense part of the anterior wings reduced to so small a strip, that they are scarcely distinguishable, except by size, from the posterior pair, and these insects constitute a section of the order termed *Homoptera*.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. xvi.

Hymn. *s.* [Gr. ὕμνος.] Encomiastic song, or song of adoration to some superior being.

As I earst, in praise of mine own dame,
So now in honour of thy mother dear,
An honourable *hymn* I eke should frame. *Spenser.*
Our solemn *hymns* to sullen dirges change;
Our bridal flowers serve for a buried corse.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 5.
When steel grows
Soft as the parasite's silk, let *hymns* be made
An overture for the wars. *Id., Coriolanus*, i. 9

There is an *hymn* sung; but the subject of it is always the praises of Adam, and Noah and Abraham, concluding ever with a thanksgiving for the nativity of our Saviour.—*Bacon.*

Farewel, you happy shades,
Where angels first should practise *hymns*, and string
Their tuneful harps, when they to Heav'n would sing. *Dryden.*

Hymn. *v. a.* Praise in song; worship with hymns.

Whose easier business were to serve their Lord
High up in heaven, with songs to *hymn* his throne. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 943.

Alexander came to a city called Nysa, which boasted of Dionysus as its founder, and, as evidence of the fact, showed the ivy and laurel which he had planted.... And near the city was the mountain which he had named Meros, or Meru, in memory of his marvellous birth. The Macedonians, it is said, made a pilgrimage to the mountain, wove themselves chaplets of the ivy that grew in the thickets on its sides, and joyfully *hymned* the heart-cheering Power.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. iii.

Hymn. *v. n.* Sing songs of adoration.

They touch'd their golden harps, and *hymning* prais'd
God and his works. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 958.

He had not left alive this patient saint,
This anvil of affronts, but sent him hence
To hold a peaceful branch of palm above,
And *hymn* it in the quire. *Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

Hýmnic. *adj.* Relating to hymns.

Where she (faire ladie) tuning her chaste layes
Of England's empresse to her *hymnicke* string. *Mirrour for Magistrates*, p. 773.

He rounds the air, and breaks the *hymnick* notes
In birds, heaven's choristers, organick throats. *Donne*

Hýmning. *verbal abs.* Song, or music, consisting of hymns; choir engaged on hymns.

Thus they in heaven above the starry sphere
Their happy hours in joy and *hymning* spent. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 416.

Hymnólogy. *s.* [Gr. λόγος = word, doctrine, principle.] System, collection, or arrangement, of hymns (specially church music).

That *hymnologie* which the primitive church used at the offering of bread and wine for the eucharist. —*Mede, Diatribe*, p. 56.

Even in the *hymnology* of the Latin church, her lyric poetry, it is remarkable, that, with the exception of the Te Deum, those hymns, which have struck, as it were, and cloven to the universal heart of Christendom, are mostly of a late period.... Much of it, no doubt, like the lyric verse of the Greeks, was twin-born with the music; it is inseparably wedded with the music; its cadence is musical rather than metrical. It suggests, as it were, the grave full tones of the chant, the sustained grandeur, the glorious burst, the tender fall, the mysterious dying away of the organ. It must be heard, not read. Decompose it into its elements, coldly examine its thoughts, its images, its words, its versification, and its magic is gone.... Its profound religiousness has a charm to foreign ears, wherever there is no stern or passionate resistance to its power. In fact, all *hymnology*, vernacular as well as Latin, is poetry only to predisposed or habituated ears.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. iv.

Hyoíd. *adj.* and *s.* [like ʏ, the form of the Greek letter Υ, u-psilon.] In *Anatomy.* Bone so called; in man, the bone between those of the lower jaw and the collar-bones, i.e. the bones of the throat chiefly supporting the root of the tongue.

In the *hyoid* bone, simple as its form is in man, there are no fewer than five centres of ossification, one for the body, one for each of the great cornua, and one for each of the lesser cornua.—*Carpenter, Principles of Physiology.*

Hyoídeal. *adj.* Connected with the hyoid bone.

(For example see under Howler.)

Hyoscýamus. *s.* [Lat. from Greek ὗς, ὑός = sow, swine, and κύαμος = bean.] Henbane; for which it is the medical term.

The treatment should consist mainly of attention to the digestive functions and state of the bowels; to the exhibition of quinine with camphor and *hyoscyamus*, the preparations of bark with the alkalies of mineral acids, or the preparations of iron; and to the external application of the terebinthinate epithem or embrocation already noticed. —*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Hyp-, Hypo-, and **Hyper-.** The first of these forms is merely an abbreviation of the second, which is used when the word which follows begins with a vowel. It is the Greek for *under*. *Hyper*, on the other hand, is the Greek for *over*. Word for word, they are the same as the Latin *sub* and *super*, to which the remarks here made may be extended. With all four the import, as the element of a compound, is of a twofold character. The word meaning *under* or *over* may be—

1. Purely and simply a Preposition or Adverb of place, as it is in such English words as *underground, overhead.* Or it may—

2. Denote degree, as in such English combinations as *under-done, over-done.*

Hypállage. *s.* [Gr. from root of ὑπαλλάσσω = leave under.] Figure by which words change their cases, tenses, or relations with each other.

Now these graces he requireth as carefully to be kept as providently gotten, admonishing that they forsake us not, speaking by an *hypallagy*, he gives us a caveat that we forsake not them and withall noteth how readie to bee gone from us.—*Claver, On Proverbs*, p. 33. (Ord MS.)

Hyperáspist. *s.* [Gr. ἀσπιστής = shield-bearer, ἀσπίς = shield.] Defender.

I appeal to any indifferent reader, whether C. M. be not by his *hyperaspist* forsaken in the plain field. —*Chillingworth, Works*, p. 26: ed. 1704.

The *hyperaspists* of the ancients bestrode their fellows fallen in battle, and covered them with their shields.—*Warburton, Note on Macbeth.*

Hypérbaton. *s.* [Gr.; root of βαίνω = go.] Figure in writing, when the words are transposed from the plain grammatical order.

If your meaning be with a violent *hyperbaton* to transpose the text.—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*

The words are at times so transposed as to create an *hyperbaton*.—*Durell, Critical Remarks on Job*, preface.

Hypérbola. *s.* [Gr.; root of βάλλω = throw; the Latin rather than the Greek form.] See extract.

[A *hyperbola*] in geometry [is] a section of a cone made by a plane, so that the axis of the section inclines to the opposite leg of the cone, which in the parabola is parallel to it, and in the ellipsis intersects it. The axis of the hyperbolical section will meet also with the opposite side of the cone, when produced above the vertex.—*Harris.*

Had the velocities of the several planets been greater or less than they are, or had their distances from the sun, or the quantity of the sun's matter, and consequently his attractive power been greater or less than they are now, with the same velocities, they would not have revolved in concentrick circles, but have moved in *hyperbolas* very eccentrick.—*Bentley.*

A conic section is the locus of a point, whose distances from a fixed point and a straight line, given in position, are to each other in a constant ratio, ... [the ratio] may be either a ratio of equality, or of lesser or greater inequality.... The *hyperbola* is the locus of a point, whose distance from the focus is always greater, in a given ratio, than its distance from the directrix.—*Encyclopædia Metropolitana, Conic Sections.*

Hýperbole. *s.* [see Hyperbola; the Greek rather than the Latin form.] Figure in rhetoric by which anything is increased or diminished beyond the exact truth: (as, 'He runs faster than lightning').

Terms unsquar'd,
Which, from the tongue of roaring Typhon dropt,
Would seem *hyperboles*. *Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida*, i. 3.

Taffata phrases, silken terms precise,
Three-pil'd *hyperboles*, spruce affectation,
Figures pedantical, these summer flies,
Have blown me full of maggot ostentation. *Id., Love's Labour's lost*, v. 2.

Hyperboles, so daring and so bold,
Disdaining bounds, are yet by rules controll'd!
Above the clouds, but yet within our sight,
They mount with truth, and make a tow'ring flight. *Granville.*

The common people understand raillery, or at least rhetorick, and will not take *hyperboles* in too literal a sense.—*Swift.*

The *hyperbole* of Juliet seemed to be verified with respect to them. 'Upon their brows shame was ashamed to sit.'—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Lord Bacon.*

Hýperbólic. *adj.* Belonging to the hyperbola; having the nature of a hyperbola.

Cancellated in the middle with squares, with triangles before, and behind with *hyperbolick* lines. —*Grew, Museum.*

Hýperbólical. *adj.* [from *hyperbola*.] Having the character of a hyperbola.

The horny or pellucid coat of the eye riseth up, as a hillock, above the convexity of the white of the eye, and is of an *hyperbolical* or parabolical figure. —*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Hýperbólical. *adj.* [from *hyperbole*.] Exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact.

An *hyperbolical* liar, a flatterer, a parasite.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*: to the reader.

Look upon vices and vicious objects with *hyperbolical* eyes, and rather enlarge their dimensions, that their unseen deformities may not escape thy sense.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, iii. 3.

It is parabolical, and probably *hyperbolical*, and therefore not to be taken in a strict sense.—*Boyle.*

'Perhaps,' says Salfi, 'with the exception of Ariosto, no one has been more a poet by nature than he [Marini], a praise, however, which may justly seem *hyperbolical* to those who recall their attention to the highest attributes of poetry.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. iii. ch. v. § 6.

Hypérbolism. *s.* Hyperbolical character.

Some particular expressions are found in it, which, with all the allowance that can be made for the *hyperbolism* of the oriental style, are not easily applicable to the parties, even in a royal marriage.— *Bishop Horsley, Sermons.* (Ord MS.)

Hypérbolist. *s.* One who hyperbolizes.

I cease to think the Psalmist an *hyperbolist* for comparing the transcendent sweetness of God's Word to that inferiour one of honey, which is like it in nothing more, than in that of both their suavities experience gives much advantageouser notions than descriptions can.—*Boyle, On the Style of Holy Scripture*, p. 253.

Hypérbolize. *v. n.* Speak or write with exaggeration or extenuation.

You have heard... how some of the ancientest fathers do speak, and how they *hyperbolize* sometimes, in some points, in their popular sermons.— *Bishop Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 260: 1625.

The Spanish traveller was so habituated to *hyperbolize*.—*Howell, Instructions for foreign Travel*, p. 178.

Which if but a rhetorical flourish, doth yet *hyperbolize* into blasphemy.—*Fuller, Holy War*, p. 244.

Hypérbolize. *v. a.* Exaggerate; mention in a hyperbolical manner; reduce to a hyperbole.

Vain people, *hyperbolizing* his fact,... he grew by their flattery into that madness of conceit,— *Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 203: 1622.

Hyperbórean. *adj.* [Lat. and Gr. *Boreas* = the north wind; God of the North Wind; a *proper* rather than a *common* name.] Northern.

Another propertie of an excellent language is the generalitie or large extent thereof; wherein no tongue within Christendome may compare with ours. For the Germane, of whom our fathers (the Saxons, Juites, and Angles,) are a part, have spred themselves, and their Teutonick tongue, (though in divers dialects, which time hath caused,) thorow all High and Low Germanie, their primarie habitation; but also in divers other countries, where their victorious hand, enlarging still their territories, hath seated them; as in Denmarke, Suedland, Lapland, Finland, Gotland, Norwey, England, and the East Part of Scotland, even from Barweeke to the Orcades, now the Isles of Orkney; which the very language, differing but little in dialect from the Northern or older English, doeth shew. And therefore the Highland or Westerne Scots, (which indeede are the right Scots, speaking the Scottish or Irish tongue,) doe call the Easterlings or Lawland-men (as the Welch doe us) Sassons or Saxons. Likewise in the other Northern Isles; as Groenland, Freesland, Iseland, &c. even to the *hyperborean* or frozen sea. Neither onely these Northerne parts, but the South countries also, whereseever they set their foote, have yeelded to their puissance: as France, subdued by their Franks and Normans; Africk, overrun by their Vandals; and Italie, by their Lombards, Gothes, and Vandals: though in these parts their language be mixt and much corrupted with the speeche of the conquered people, whom they suffered to remaine among them.—*Butler, English Grammar*, 1633.

The body moulded by the clime endures
The Equator heats and *hyperborean* frosts. *Armstrong.*

The *hyperborean* ice he wander'd o'er,
And solitary roam'd round Tanais' shore. *J. Warton, Translation from Virgil.*

The rough and full-mouthed pronunciation of the High-Germanic tongues... may be the natural produce of the bracing air of the South; the clearer and neater pronunciation of the Low-Germanic ones, that of the milder influences of the plain; the thinner and sharper sounds of the Scandinavian group, that of the more chilly and pinching *hyperborean* atmosphere in which they have grown up and been formed.—*Craik, History of the English Literature and the English Language*, vol. i. p. 6.

Hypercrític. *s.* Critic exact or captious beyond use or reason.

Those *hypercriticks* in English poetry differ from the opinion of the Greek and Latin judges, from the Italians and French, and from the general taste of all ages.—*Dryden.*

Hypercrítical. *adj.* Critical beyond necessity or use.

We are far from imposing those nice and *hypercritical* punctilios, which some astrologers oblige our gardeners to.—*Evelyn.*

Such *hypercritical* readers will consider my business was to make a body of refined sayings, only taking care to produce them in the most natural manner.—*Swift.*

Hyperdúlia. *s.* [Gr. δουλεία = slavery, service, servitude; δοῦλος = slave.] Superior kind of service, among the Romanists, to the Virgin Mary.

From whom our Romanists did first learn their *hyperdulia*, or transcendant kind of service, wherewith they worship the Virgin Mary.—*Archbishop Usher, Answer to the Jesuit Malone*, p. 356.

From all Romish dulia, and *hyperdulia*, Good Lord deliver us.—*Ibid.* p. 369.

Hýperduly. *s.* English form of the preceding.

Call you this devotion, as you please, whether duly or *hyperduly*.—*Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor*, p. 352.

Hýperesthésia. *s.* [Gr. αἴσθησις = sensation.] In *Physiology* and *Psychology*. Exalted sensation.

In these cases, such is the morbid peripheral acuteness of sensibility, that the minimum portion of cold wind, or even the faintest breath of air from the mouth, coming in contact with the cutaneous surface of the *hydrophobic* patient, has often induced a fearful paroxysm of spasmodic suffering. In cases of acute visceral inflammation involving some of the ganglia of the great sympathetic, the general sensibility has become keenly acute. In certain hysterical affections of women the sensation is often intensely manifested. To such a degree has this *hyperæsthesia* been observed, that patients have been known to scream violently when the skin has been only touched. The faintest whisper, suddenly opening the door, or rustle of a newspaper, have been known, in such states of the nervous system, to induce severe conditions of violent convulsive spasm.—*Dr. Forbes Winslow, Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind*, ch. xx.

Hypéricon. *s.* In *Botany*. Plant so called; St. John's wort.

Hypericon, called 'fuga dæmonum,' reckoned among sacred-magical plants, on account of the Druids using them.—*Stukeley, Palæographia Sacra*, p. 16.

Hypérmeter. *s.* [Gr. μέτρον = measure.] Excess, or instance of excess, over the standard required.

When a man rises beyond six foot, he is an *hypermeter*, and may be admitted into the tall club.—*Addison.*

Hyperphýsical. *adj.* Supernatural (which it translates; ὑπὲρ = super + φυσικὸς = natural).

These are *hyperphysical* opticks, and drawn from the heavens.—*Aubrey, Miscellany*, p. 147.

Hypersarcósis. *s.* Growth of fungous or proud flesh.

Where the *hypersarcosis* was great, I sprinkled it with precipitate, whereby I more speedily freed the ulcer of its putrefaction.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Hypértrophy. *v. a.* Overnourish.

Whatever form of unsoundness belong to the heart, the patient's own instinct is continually telling him that he must be still.... [The heart] is sooner *hypertrophied*, sooner attenuated, sooner dilated, and the disturbed blood-vessels sooner betake themselves to congestions, and effusions, and hemorrhages, and inflammations.—*Dr. G. H. Latham, Lectures on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine*, lect. xxxiv.

Hypértrophy. *s.* [Gr. τροφὴ = nutrition.] Excess of nutrition.

We now come to those affections of the heart which may be usefully classed together under the name of unsoundness from disorganisation. They consist in alterations of size and shape and bulk and capacity, and are the same which are commonly denoted by the terms *hypertrophy*, atrophy, dilatation, and contraction. And I shall continue to use the same terms.... *Hypertrophy* is a simple augmentation, and atrophy is a simple diminution of bulk and consistence in the heart's muscular substance. In *hypertrophy* its muscular substance is more red than natural, its carneæ columnæ are increased in thickness, and its proper fibrous texture is everywhere more strikingly manifest, while there is no interstitial deposition of matter new in its kind. In atrophy its muscular substance is less red than natural, its carneæ columnæ less developed, and its proper fibrous texture less distinguishable. But there is still the appearance of muscle, shrunk and withered as if from an insufficient supply of nourishment.... A few years ago pathological anatomy had come to regard two particular forms of disorganization as the natural opposites of each other, and was fond of using names chosen on purpose to mark their contrast. These names were eccentric *hypertrophy*, and concentric *hypertrophy*. —*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine*, lect. xxvii.

Hýphen. *s.* [Gr. ὑφέν.] Note of conjunction: (as, *vir-tue, ever-living*).

What a sight it is to see writers committed together by the ears for ceremonies, syllables, points, colons, commas, *hyphens*, and the like.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

(See also Preliminary Notices, &c.)

Hypnótic. *s.* [Gr. ὕπνος.] Medicine that induces sleep.

I need no better *hypnotick* to make me sleep.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici.

He writes, as an *hypnotick* for the spleen.
Young, Epistle to Pope.

Hýpocaust. *s.* [Gr. καυστὸς = burnt.] Subterraneous chamber, or stove, in which was a furnace that served to heat the baths of the Greeks and Romans; and in modern times applied to the place which keeps warm a stove or hothouse.

The apartments on the east side ... were probably warmed by the *hypocaust*.—*Lysons, Antiquities.*

Hypochóndres. *s.* often *plural.* [Gr. χόνδρος = cartilage.] Parts on each side of the body, in front, lying under the cartilages of the ribs.

The blood moving too slowly through the celiack and mesenterick arteries, produce various complaints in the lower bowels and *hypochondres*; from whence such persons are called hypochondriack.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Hypochóndria. *s.* Same as Hypochondriasis.

Will Hazard was cured of his *hypochondria* by three glasses.—*Tatler*, no. 231. (Ord MS.)

Moping here did *Hypochondria* sit,
Mother of spleen, in robes of various dye,
Who vexed was full oft with ugly fit,
And some her frantick deem'd, and some her deem'd a wit.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence.

Hypochóndria. *s. pl.* Greek form of Hypochondres.

In the description of symptoms we are often obliged to speak of particular portions of the abdomen; and it will be of future convenience to us if we make ourselves acquainted at starting with such a superficial map, marking out the topography of the belly.... Draw a horizontal line round the body touching the extremity of the ensiform cartilage.... Draw another such ... horizontally, touching the lower edge of the false rib; and a third touching the crest of each ilium. We have then three horizontal zones formed. These must be further subdivided by vertical lines; one on each side from the anterior spinous process of the ilium perpendicularly upwards. Each zone will be thus divided into three regions. The middle region of the upper zone is the epigastric region; on either side are the *hypochondria*. The middle region of the middle zone is the umbilical region; the iliac region, or the flanks, lie to the right and left of it. The *hypogastric* region is the middle region of the lowermost zone; and the inguinal regions are contiguous to it.—*Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. lxv.

Hypochóndriac. *adj.* Melancholy; disordered in the imagination; suffering from Hypochondriasis.

Such is the *hypochondriac*, melancholy complexion of us islanders, that we seem made of butter, every accident makes such a deep impression upon us.—*Bishop Berkeley, Letters, Life, &c.*, p. 182: 1746.

Hypochóndriac. *s.* One who is melancholy, or disordered in imagination; sufferer from Hypochondriasis.

How the humours of the body arrive at an ability thus to impregnate the mind with conceits wild and monstrous beyond the varieties of Africa, is an enquiry not pertinent here; but to question that so they can, is to speak ourselves strangers to all the stories of *hypochondriacks* [which] books and discourses abound withal.—*Spencer; On Vulgar Prophecies*, p. 98: 1665.

Socrates laid down his life in attestation of that most fundamental truth, the belief of one God; and yet he's not recorded either as fool or *hypochondriack*.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Sir Henry Holland has well observed that the *hypochondriac*, by fixing his consciousness with morbid intentness on different organs not merely creates disordered sensations in them but disordered actions.—*Dr. T. H. Tanner, Practice of Medicine*, p. 322.

Hypochondríacal. *adj.* Hypochondriac (*adj.*).

A streightness of breath, which I should be glad to know whether you observe in other *hypochondriacal* patients.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 366.

Cold sweats are many times mortal, and always suspected; as in great fears, and *hypochondriacal* passions, being a relaxation or forsaking of the spirits.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Hypochóndriacally. *adv.* In a hypochondriacal manner.

Feelings of uneasiness, or even pain, originate in the mind a suspicion of disease existing in particular parts of the body; it may be the lungs, stomach, heart, brain, liver, or kidneys. Slight irregularities, and functional disturbances, in the action of these organs being noticed, are at once suggestive to the mind, *hypochondriacally* disposed, of serious and fatal disease, progressing in the part to which the attention is conveyed.—*Dr. Forbes Winslow, Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind*, p. 265.

Hypochondríacism. *s.* Melancholy; disordered imagination: (Hypochondriasis *commoner*).

In *hypochondriacism* the insanity not being formed, there is for the most part a capacity for action.—*Johnstone, On Madness*, p. 25.

Hypochondríasis. *s.* Hypochondriac affection or passion.

Mental affections produce *hypochondriasis*, by creating a disorder in the stomach and intestines, and in the nervous system.—*Chrichton, On Mental Derangement*, p. 200.

Hypochondriasis [is] chronic indigestion, with languor, flatulency, dejection of mind, and fear arising from inadequate causes; general exaltation of sensibility; a rapid succession of morbid phenomena, simulating numerous diseases:—or otherwise a real, but variable state of suffering, exaggerated by the morbid sensibility and fears of the patient, with unsteadiness of purpose, and distressing anxiety respecting his complaints. *Hypochondriasis* has been very differently arranged by nosological writers. Vogel placed it among spasmodic diseases, and Cullen, much more correctly, in that order of nervous complaints which depend upon defective vital power.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Hypochóndry. *s.* One of the two regions called hypochondres.

If from the liver, there is usually a pain in the right *hypochondry*; if from the spleen, hardness and grief in the left *hypochondry*.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 200.

Envy swells the *hypochondries*, which, by drinking up the nourishment of the neighbouring parts, makes the whole body lean and meager.—*Scott, Christian Life*, pt. iii. ch. iii.

Hýpocist. *s.* [Gr. κίστος; Lat. *cistus*: plant so called, *gum-cistus*.] See extract. *Obsolete.*

Hypocist is an inspissated juice, considerably hard and heavy, of a fine shining black colour, when broken. The stem of the plant is thick and fleshy; and much thicker at the top than towards the bottom. The fruits contain a tough glutinous liquor, gathered before they are ripe: the juice is expressed, then formed into cakes.—*Sir J. Hill.*

Hypócrisy. *s.* Dissimulation with regard to the moral or religious character.

Laying aside all malice, and all guile, and *hypocrisies*—1 *Peter*, ii. 1.

Next stood *hypocrisy* with holy leer,
Soft smiling and demurely looking down;
But hid the dagger underneath the gown.
Dryden, Fables.

Hypocrisy is much more eligible than open infidelity and vice: it wears the livery of religion, and is cautious of giving scandal: nay, continued disguises are too great a constraint: men would leave off their vices, rather than undergo the toil of practising them in private.—*Swift.*

Hýpocrite. *s.* [Gr. ὑποκριτής.]

1. Dissembler in morality or religion.

He heartily prays some occasion may detain us longer: I dare swear he is no *hypocrite*, but prays from his heart.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 1.

A wise man hateth not the law; but he that is an *hypocrite* therein, is as a ship in a storm.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxxiii. 3.

Fair *hypocrite*, you seek to cheat in vain;
Your silence argues, you ask time to reign. *Dryden.*

The making religion necessary to interest might increase hypocrisy; but if one in twenty should be brought to true piety, and nineteen be only *hypocrites*, the advantage would still be great.—*Swift.*

2. Dissembler.

Ye honest men, beware,
Nor trust its smoothness; the third circling glass
Suffices virtue; but may *hypocrites*,
Who slily speak one thing, another think,
Hateful as hell, still pleas'd unwarn'd drink on,
And through intemp'rance grow awhile sincere.
J. Philips, Cyder, b. ii.

Hypocritely. *adv.* Hypocritically. *Rare.*

He is rehard'ned, like a stubborn boy,
That plies his lesson, *hypocritely* coy,
While in his hand his master shakes the rod;
But if he turns his back, doth flout and nod.
Sylvester, Du Bartas, 169. (Ord MS.)

Hypocritic. *adj.* Dissembling; insincere; appearing differently from the reality.

Let others screw their *hypocritick* face.—*Swift.*

Hypocritical. *adj.* Same as preceding.

Now you are confessing your enormities; I know it by that *hypocritical* down-cast look.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

Whatever virtues may appear in him, they will be esteemed an *hypocritical* imposture on the world; and in his retired pleasures, he will be presumed a libertine.—*Rogers.*

Hypocritically. *adv.* In a hypocritical manner; with either simulation or dissimulation; without sincerity; falsely.

Simeon and Levi spake not only falsely, but insidiously, nay *hypocritically*, abusing at once their proselytes and their religion.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Hypocritish. *adj.* Hypocritical. *Rare.*

We perceyve that Jesus read things in the *hypocritish* hearts of the pharisees.—*Trewness of Christian Religion.* (Ord MS.)

Hypogástric. *adj.* [Gr. γαστὴρ = belly.] Belonging to the lower belly.

The swelling we supposed to rise from an effusion of serum through all the *hypogastrick* arteries.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

(See also Hypochondria, *s. pl.*)

Hypogéne. *adj.* [Gr.; root of γέν-ος = race, kind; γεννάω = beget.] See extract.

All the rocks that have been described in the present chapter, together with others which I have now thought it necessary to allude to, are sometimes spoken of as one group, under the name *hypogene*, or Plutonic . . . *hypogene*, an expression introduced by Mr. Lyell, involves to a certain extent the reception of a theory which well deserves notice. . . . Mr. Lyell proposes to include under the one name *hypogene* all those unstratified rocks which offer no appearance of mechanical origin, together with those large classes of stratified rocks which do not contain at present any mark of organic remains, owing to changes which are assumed to have taken place in their intimate structure since their original deposition.—*Ansted, Geology, Introductory, Descriptive and Practical*, vol. ii. p. 186: ed. 1844.

Hypogéum. *s.* [Gr. γῆ = earth.] See extract.

Hypogeum [is] a name which the ancient architects gave to all the parts of a building that were under ground, as cellars and vaults.—*Harris.*

Hypóstasis. *s.* [Gr. ὑπόστασις = under + standing; element for element, it is the same as Sub-stance, Under-standing; but it is also a *theological* rather than a *metaphysical* term.] See extracts.

1. Personality: (a term used in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity).

The oneness of our Lord Jesus Christ, referring to the several *hypostases* in the one eternal, indivisible, divine nature, and the eternity of the Son's generation, and his co-eternity and consubstantiality with the Father, are assertions equivalent to those comprised in the ancient simple article.—*Hammond.*

What was precisely the notion which these Latin Fathers intended to convey, and how far it approached the classical signification of the word 'Persona,' it may not be easy to determine. But we must presume that they did not intend to employ it in what is, now, the ordinary sense of the word Person; both because 'Persona' never, I believe, bore that sense in pure Latinity, and also because it is evident that, in that sense, 'three *divine* Persons' would have been exactly equivalent to 'three Gods;' a meaning which the orthodox always disavowed. It is probable that they had nearly the same view with which the Greek theologians adopted the word *Hypostasis*; which seems calculated to express 'that which stands under (i. e. the Subject of) Attributes.' They meant, it may be presumed, to guard against the suspicion of teaching, on the one hand, that there are three Gods, or three Parts of the one God; or, on the other hand, that Father, Son, and Holy Ghost are no more than three Names, all of the same signification. . . . It is perhaps to be regretted that our Divines, in rendering the Latin 'Persona,' used the word Person, whose ordinary sense, in the present day at least, differs in a most important point from the theological sense, and yet is not so remote from it as to preclude all mistake and perplexity. If '*Hypostasis*,' or any other completely foreign term had been used instead, no idea at all would have been conveyed except that of the explanation given; and thus the danger at least of being misled by a word, would have been avoided. . . . It is worth observing, as a striking instance of the little reliance to be placed on etymology as a guide to the meaning of a word that '*Hypostasis*,' 'Substantia,' and 'Understanding,' so widely different in their sense, correspond in their etymology. — *Archbishop Whately, Elements of Logic*, appendix i., Ambiguous Terms, Person.

2. In *Medicine.* Sediment of urine.

Here's an *hypostasis* argues a very bad stomach.—*Nabbes, Microcosmus.*

Hypostátical. *adj.*

1. Constitutive; constituent as distinct ingredients.

Let our Carneades warn men not to subscribe to the grand doctrine of the chymists, touching their three *hypostatical* principles, till they have a little examined it.—*Boyle.*

2. Personal; distinctly personal.

Beside that grounded upon the *hypostatical* union; beside that glorious condition upon his resurrection; there was yet another and that more proper ascension.—*Bishop Pearson, On the Creed*, art. vi.

Hypostátically. *adv.* Personally.

That they should see all things and transactions, hear all prayers and orations, 'in speculo divinitatis,' is alike incredible; a thing which the humanity of Christ himself, though *hypostatically* united to the divinity, did not pretend to.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. ii.

Hypótenuse. *s.* [Gr. ὑποτείνουσα, second aorist participle of ὑποτείνω = stretch, γραμμὴ = line, a substantive of the feminine gender, being understood; hence the participle itself is feminine.] Line that subtends the right angle of a right-angled triangle.

The square of the *hypotenuse* in a right-angled triangle, is equal to the squares of the two other sides.—*Locke.*

Hypótheca. *s.* [Gr. θήκη = case, keeping-place; from root of τί-θη-μι = put.] See extract.

Hypotheca in the civil law was where the possession of the thing pledged remained with the debtor. —*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Hypothecárious. *adj.* Relating to, constituted by, a Hypotheca.

Though a real or *hypothecarious* action does not lie against a feudal estate, yet a personal action lies to compel the heir to satisfy and discharge all such incumbrances as the testator shall lay on such hereditary fief.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*, p. 337. (Ord MS.)

Hypóthecate. *v. a.* [Lat. *hypotheca.*] Pawn; give in pledge.

Whether they to whom this new pledge is *hypothecated* have redeemed their own . . . I leave it to those who recollect that memorable debate to determine.—*Burke, On a Regicide Peace.*

To *hypothecate* a ship is to pawn the same for necessaries; and a master may *hypothecate* either ship or goods for relief when in distress at sea; for he represents the traders as well as the owners; and in whose hands soever a ship or goods *hypothecated* come, they are liable.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

He had found the treasury empty and the pay of the navy in arrear. He had no power to *hypothecate* any part of the public revenue. Those who lent him money lent it on no security but his bare word. It was only by the patriotic liberality of the merchants of London that he was enabled to defray the ordinary charges of government till the meeting of the convention.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xii.

Hypothéque. *s.* Same as Hypotheca.

An execution cannot in civil causes proceed to a man's bed, wearing apparel, and other things of the like kind, necessary to his daily use; because these things do not pass under an *hypotheque*; nor are a man's wearing clothes taken away from him, though condemned to dye as a criminal; but when a debtor has no other goods to satisfy the judgment, his household goods and bed are liable to an execution; and only his wearing apparel on his back shall be left him.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*, p. 272. (Ord MS.)

Hypóthesis. *s.* [Gr. θέσις = placing, position.] System formed upon some principle not proved as a fact or phenomenon of itself, but assumed because it accounts, or is supposed to account, for certain results; provisional cause or force.

The mind casts and turns itself restlessly from one thing to another, till at length it brings all the ends of a long and various *hypothesis* together; sees how one part coheres with another, and so clears off all the appearing contrarieties that seemed to lie cross, and make the whole intelligible.—*South, Sermons.*

What imagin'd sovereignty
Lord of his new *hypothesis* he reigns:
He reigns: how long? till some usurper rise;
And he too, mighty thoughtful, mighty wise,
Studies new lines, and other circles feigns. *Prior.*

To this *hypothesis* of a double ether he was driven by his aversion to admit any vacuum in nature; the rotundity of the former corpuscles having been produced, as he fancied, by their continual circular motions, which had rubbed off their angles. This seems at present rather a clumsy *hypothesis*, but it is literally that which Descartes presented to the world.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. iii. ch. viii. § 34.

An *hypothesis* being a mere supposition, there are no other limits to *hypotheses* than those of the human imagination; we may, if we please, imagine, by way of accounting for an effect, some cause of a kind utterly unknown, and acting according to a law altogether fictitious. But as *hypotheses* of this sort would not have any of the plausibility belonging to those which ally themselves by analogy with known laws of nature, and besides would not supply the want which arbitrary *hypotheses* are generally invented to satisfy, by enabling the imagination to represent to itself an obscure phenomenon in a familiar light; there is probably no *hypothesis* in the history of science in which both the agent itself and the law of its operation were fictitious. Either the phenomenon assigned as the cause is real, but the law according to which *it* acts, merely supposed; or the cause is fictitious, but is supposed to produce its effects according to laws similar to those of some known class of phenomena. . . . *Hypotheses* of the second kind are such as the vortices of Descartes, which were fictitious, but were supposed to obey the known laws of rotatory motion; or the two rival *hypotheses* respecting the nature of light, the one ascribing the phenomena to a fluid emitted from all luminous bodies, the other (now more generally received) attributing them to vibratory motions among the particles of an ether pervading all space. —*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, iii. xiv. induct.

It appears, then, to be a condition of a genuinely scientific *hypothesis*, that it be not destined always to remain an *hypothesis*, but be of such a nature as to be either proved or disproved by that comparison with observed facts which is termed verification. This condition is fulfilled when the effect is already known to depend on the very cause supposed, and the *hypothesis* relates only to the precise mode of dependence; the law of the variation of the effect according to the variations in the quantity or in the relations of the cause. With these may be classed the *hypotheses* which do not make any supposition with regard to causation, but only with regard to the law of correspondence between facts which accompany each other in their variations, though there may be no relation of cause and effect between them. Such were the different false *hypotheses* which Kepler made respecting the law of the refraction of light. It was known that the direction of the line of refraction varied with every variation in the direction of the line of incidence, but it was not known how; that is, what changes of the one corresponded to the different changes of the other. In this case any law, different from the true one, must have led to false results.—*Ibid.*, iii. 16.

Hypothétical. *adj.* Including a supposition; conditionally.

Conditional or *hypothetical* propositions are those whose parts are united by the conditional particle 'if'; as, 'if' the sun be fixed, the earth must move. —*Watts.*

According to the foregoing remarks, *hypotheses* are invented to enable the Deductive Method to be earlier applied to phenomena. But in order to discover the cause of any phenomenon by the Deductive Method, the process must consist of three parts; induction, ratiocination, and verification. . . . Now, the *Hypothetical* Method suppresses the first of the three steps, the induction to ascertain the law; and contents itself with the other two operations, ratiocination and verification; the law, which is reasoned from, being assumed, instead of proved. This process may evidently be legitimate on one supposition, namely if the nature of the case be such that the final step, the verification, shall amount to, and fulfil the conditions of, a complete induction. We want to be assured that the law we have *hypothetically* assumed is a true one; and its leading deductively to true results will afford this assurance, provided the case be such that a false law cannot lead to a true result; provided no law, except the very one which we have assumed, can lead deductively to the same conclusion which that leads to. And this proviso is often realized. . . . Newton began by an assumption, that the force which at each instant deflects a planet from its rectilineal course, and makes it describe a curve round the sun, is a force tending directly towards the sun. He then proved that if this be so, the planet will describe, as we know by Kepler's first law that it does describe, equal areas in equal times; and lastly, he proved that if the force acted in any other direction whatever, the planet would not describe equal areas in

equal times. It being thus shown that no other hypothesis would accord with the facts, the assumption was proved; the *hypothesis* became an inductive truth. Not only did Newton ascertain by this *hypothetical* process the direction of the deflecting force; he proceeded in exactly the same manner to ascertain the law of variation of the quantity of that force.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, iii. xiv.

Hypothétically. *adv.* In a hypothetical manner; upon supposition; conditionally.

The only part liable to imputation is calling her a goddess; yet this is proposed with modesty and doubt, and *hypothetically*.—*Broome, Notes on Pope's Odyssey.*

Hýrax. *s.* In *Zoology.* See extract.

When we find the daman, an animal not much bigger than a hare, placed with the elephant and the hippopotamus, we involuntarily start.... The damans of North and South America, which, whether one or two species, constitute the genus *hyrax* in their anatomical peculiarities, are remarkably assimilated to the rhinoceros and tapir.... The Dutch colonists at the Cape call the South African, or Cape *hyrax*, klip-daassie or the rock badger.... Herman was the first to separate it generically under the name *hyrax* (ὕραξ, mouse of the Etolians), a far-fetched etymology, which was adopted by Schreber and Gmelin, though they kept the new genus in the order Rodentia. It is obvious, therefore, that the daman is one of those animals which is intermediate between two or more genera.... The *hyrax* found in Abyssinia... is considered by the Baron Cuvier as specifically the same.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

Hýson. *s.* [Chinese.] Kind of tea so called.

Dawkins, a dealer once, on burthened back
Bore his whole substance in a pedlar's pack;
To dames discreet, the duties yet unpaid,
His stores of lace and *hyson* he conveyed.
Crabbe, The Parish Register.

Hýssop. *s.* [Lat. *hyssopus.*] Plant so called.

It hath been a great dispute, whether the *hyssop* commonly known is the same which is mentioned in Scripture.—*Miller.*

The *hyssop* of Solomon cannot be well conceived to be our common *hyssop*; for that is not the least of vegetables observed to grow upon walls; but rather some kind of capillaries, which only grow upon walls and stony places.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Hystéria. *s.* [Gr. *ὑστερία*, from *ὑστέρα* = womb.] Nervous disorder, chiefly affecting females, so called.

Hysteria [is] a nervous disorder, often assuming the most varied forms, but commonly presenting a paroxysmal character; the attacks usually commencing with a flow of limpid urine, with uneasiness or irregular motions, and rumbling noises in the left iliac region, or the sensation of a ball rising upwards to the throat, frequently attended by a feeling of suffocation, and sometimes with convulsions; chiefly affecting females from the period of puberty to the decline of life, and principally those possessing great susceptibility of the nervous system and of mental emotion. Under this definition may be arranged all those disorders which, from their varied and changing forms, and their resemblance to many serious, and even to several dangerous or structural diseases, have puzzled and misled the inexperienced. The varieties, forms, and states of *hysterical* affection are so numerous, that the difficulty of describing and arranging them is very great.... The milder and more regular forms of *hysteria* present various modifications, depending chiefly upon the number of the circumstances or symptoms characterising them.... From either of these situations in the abdomen, a ball, the 'globus hystericus,' seems to move, with a rumbling noise, and with various convolutions, to the stomach, and thence to the throat or pharynx, where it remains for some time, and gives rise to a feeling of impending suffocation.... When *hysteria* assumes a truly convulsive form, spasmodic actions follow upon the feeling of suffocation, occasioned by the globus *hystericus*, as it reaches the throat.... Although hypochondriasis and *hysteria* are distinct diseases, yet they frequently approximate each other, or are even associated in females: indeed, most *hysterical* females may be said to be hypochondriacal, especially if *hysteria* has become habitual or confirmed. Dr. Cullen remarks, that the two diseases have some symptoms in common; but they are for the most part considerably different. Spasmodic disorder is rare in the one, but frequent unto a great degree in the other. Persons liable to *hysteria* are sometimes affected at the same time with dyspepsia: they are often, however, entirely free from it; but this never happens to those subject to hypochondriasis. These complaints occur mostly in different temperaments, ages, and sexes; a circumstance requiring no illustration.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Hystéric. *adj.* Connected with, related to, constituted by, hysteria, or hysterics.

In *hysterick* women the rarity of symptoms doth oft strike an astonishment into spectators.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

Parent of vapours, and of female wit,
Who gave th' *hysterick* or poetick fit. *Pope.*

This terrible scene made too violent an impression upon a woman in her condition, and threw her into a strong *hysterick* fit.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Assa fœtida sets out a perfume from Surat, and arrives a stink at London: in one place it is eat for sauce, and in the other cures *hysteric* fits.—*Tatler*, no. 310. (Rich.)

Hystéric. *s.* Fit of hysteria.

The under butler appeared, and Lord Chester began—'My head groom—Sir John Tyrrell is murdered—violent sprain in off leg—send lights with Mr. Pelham—poor gentleman—an express instantly to Dr. Physicon—Mr. Pelham will tell you all—Brown Bob—his throat cut from ear to ear—what shall be done?' and with this coherent and explanatory harangue, the marquis sank down in his chair in a sort of *hysteric*.—*Sir E. B. Lytton, Pelham*, ch. lxv.

Hystérical. *adj.* Same as Hysteric.

Many *hysterical* women are sensible of wind passing from the womb.—*Floyer, On the Humours.*

Hystérics. *s.* Hysterical fits.

It is also a consequence of that contrariety of passions to which it is subject, occasioned by the most dangerous and obstinate maladies; *hysterics*, epilepsies.—*Cogan, On the Passions*, pt. ii. ch. iii. (Rich.)

Hýsteron-próteron. *s.* [Gr. = last-first.] In *Rhetoric.* Cart before the horse.

How wild
A *hysteron-proteron*'s this, which Nature crosses,
And far above the top the bottom tosses.
Beaumont, Psyche, c. 1. s. 85. (Rich.)

Hysterótomy. *s.* [Gr. *τομή* = section, cutting.] In *Obstetrics.* Operation of cutting an unborn infant out of the womb; Cesarian operation.

This operation [the Cæsarian operation] is indeed the 'dernier ressort' of midwifery. Preferable as it is to the certain death of both parties, it is far more serious in its consequences than any other operation. It comes under the class of operations ... in which the life of the mother and child are necessarily more or less compromised. It is of very ancient date, being known to the Greeks, ... but, I believe, by them only employed after the death of the mother. From the circumstances of several remarkable personages having entered the world in this way, it was deemed fortunate to be so born.... Among the ancients, persons thus born were considered sacred to Apollo, to which Virgil alludes in the lines:

'Inde Lycam ferit, exsectum jam matre peremta,
Et tibi, Phœbe, sacrum.' (Æneid, x. 315.)

Thus Æsculapius was called the son of Apollo, because it is said he was brought into the world by *hysterotomy*.—*Dr. Churchill, Theory and Practice of Midwifery*, ch. xiv.

Hythe. *s.* [A.S.] Landing-place. In the present English, however, it is a *proper* rather than a *common* term, being chiefly found as the name, or part of the name, of a geographical locality, e.g. *Hythe*, Rother-*hithe*, Green-*hithe*, Lamb-*eth*. The spelling with *y*, rather than *i*, is Anglo-Saxon. Hurst, also, is sometimes spelt, *hyrst*. It is convenient, however, to limit the use of the letter *y*, when not final, as much as possible to words of Greek origin, so that it may mainly represent *ὑ* (*Upsilon, Ypsilon*). Hyson is the only other word which begins with *hy-* in the present edition, in which this is not the case.

I.

I

I. *s.* Name of the ninth letter in the English alphabet.

I. *pr.* [A.S. *ic.*]

1. Word by which the speaker denotes himself when speaking of himself as the subject of a proposition, and as a single individual.

The statement concerning *I* in the older and in many of the newer grammars, is that it is the nominative case of *me*; *me* being some oblique case of *I*. This doctrine is noticed only to be condemned. *I* and *me* are different words; connected, indeed, by their import, but no more *etymologically* related to one another than *good* and *better*, *husband* and *wife*, along with many others.

It is nearer the truth to say that *I* is one out of two personal pronouns denoting one speaker; or (changing the expression) one out of two pronouns of the first person: *m-* (*me*, *my*) being the other, and both being defective in their declension; *I* existing only as a nominative, and *m-* only as an oblique, case.

It is probable, however, that even this is scarcely the exact truth. It is probable that *I* is less, and that *m-* (*me*) is more, of a nominative than the English grammars, as they stand at present, admit. Thus—

Question. Who is this?—*Answer. Me.*

It is clear that if this be generally condemned (as it is) as bad English, *me* must be ignored as a nominative case—not so, however, if it can be defended: and of defence it certainly is capable.

Word for word, *I* is not only the German and Norse *ich*, *jeg*, *jag*, &c., but the Latin and Greek *ego* and ἐγώ, as well as the Slavonic, Lithuanic, and Sanskrit *asz*, and *ah-am*. Being this, it is also the Italian *io*, the Spanish *yo*, and the French *je*, derivatives of the Latin *ego*. Hence, it runs through the whole of the German, Slavonic, Lithuanic, Sanskrit, Latin, and Greek languages: in all of which it is only found in the nominative case; and in all of which the oblique cases are some form of *me*—*mec*, *meh*, *mihi*, ἐμοί, *moi*, &c. The generality of this rule should command our attention; inasmuch as the use of two wholly different words in the expression of the relation under notice is not so common a phenomenon as the study of the German languages and their congeners alone would lead us to expect. In fact, it is only in the philological class to which these tongues belong that such a word as *I* is to be found.

As a general rule, the pronoun of the first person is single. As a general rule, the single word by which it is represented coincides with *me* rather than *I*. Thirdly, in a surprising number of languages it is ac-

tually, if not the word *me* itself, some modification of the root that occurs. Thus in a language so comparatively distant from our own as the Fin, we find words so like *me*, as *minä* = *I*, *minun* = *my*, and *me* = we; whilst in a language so comparatively near as the Gaelic, though we find (as is expected) the root *m-*, we find it to the exclusion of either *I* or any equivalent term—e.g. *me* = *I*, and *me*, *mo* = *mine*, *da-mh* = *to me*.

Considering, then, not only the exceptional character of the term *I*, but the fact of the languages to which it belongs being the most advanced, or developed, in the world, it seems likely that the word is a new one, and that, as language proceeded, the notion of a pronoun of the first person (i.e. a name for the speaker, whoever it might be) instead of remaining simple and uncompounded, became divided by a separation of the speaker as the originator of an action or the agent to a verb (the *terminus a quo*), and the same person as an object towards which an action tended (the *terminus ad quem*), or as an object connected with some other (e.g. in the way of ownership, as '*My* hat'). To the expression of the first of these notions *I*, to the second *m-* was dedicated.

Nevertheless, if we suppose this to have been the case, it by no means follows that *I* should always be a nominative case, and that *me* should never be one. The latter word might retain some part of its old power, and the former might be used only as the *subject* of a proposition.

Now this is certain, that if 'It is *me*' be doubtful English, 'C'est *je*' is undoubtedly bad French; and if 'It is *I*' be the only correct form in English, 'C'est *moi*' is the only tolerable one in French. It is submitted then, as a point of general grammar, that it is more likely 'It is *me*' is right than that 'C'est *moi*' is wrong.

If we go further back, we find the same avoidance of *I* (ἐγώ, *ego*) in the predicate. Word for word translations of 'It is *I*,' which in Greek and Latin would be ἐστιν ἐγω and *est ego*, are non-existent; yet, in Latin, the combination of the copular verb with an oblique case of the first personal pronoun is common (*est mihi* = there is to me = I have); and that in a sense which was by no means without an adequate representation. In Greek the well-known words of our Saviour, when walking on the water to St. Peter, are ἐγώ εἰμι.

Be of good cheer, it is *I*; be not afraid.—*Matthew*, xiv. 27.

The mention of the nominative and accusative of the personal pronoun seems not inaptly to introduce a discussion of the well-known and much-controverted phrase 'It is *me*.' Now this is an expression which every one uses. Grammarians (of the smaller order) protest; schoolmasters (of the lower kind) prohibit and chastise; but English men, women, and children go on saying it, and will go on saying it as long as the English language is spoken. Here is a phenomenon worth accounting for. 'Not at all so,' say our censors; 'don't trouble yourself about it; it is a mere vulgarism. Leave it off yourself, and try to persuade every one else to leave it off.' But, my good censors, I cannot.—*Dr. Alford, A Plea for the Queen's English*, § 192.

Hence, it is probable that not only is *me* when used as a predicate justifiable, but that *I*, so placed, is of doubtful propriety. For further remarks see Me.

2. In *Metaphysics*. A translation into English of the German *Ich*. See Ego.

To a Transcendentalist Matter has an existence, but only as a Phenomenon; were We not there, neither would It be there; it is a mere Relation, or rather the result of a Relation between our living souls and the First Great Cause. . . . The tree is green and hard, not of its own natural virtue, but simply because my eye and hands are fashioned so as to discern such and such appearances under such and such conditions. . . . There is in fact, says Fichte, no tree there; but only a Manifestation of Power from something that is *not I*. The same is true of material Nature at large, of the whole visible Universe, with all its movements, figures, accidents, and qualities: all are impressions produced on Me by something Different from Me. This, we may suppose, may be the foundation of what Fichte means by his far-famed *Ich* and *Nicht-Ich* (*I* and *not-I*); words, which taking lodging (to use the Hudibrastic phrase) in certain 'heads that were to be let unfurnished,' occasioned a hollow echo, as of Laughter, from the empty Apartments; though the words are, in themselves, quite harmless, and may represent the basis of metaphysical Philosophy as fitly as any other words.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Novalis.*

I. The affirmative particle Aye, wrongly spelt.

Hath Romeo slain himself? Say thou but *I*,
And that bare vowel, I, shall poison more
Than the death-darting eye of cockatrice.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 2.

Did your letters pierce the queen?—
I, sir; she took 'em and read 'em in my presence,
And now and then an ample tear trill'd down.
Id., King Lear, iv. 3.

I, now the spheres are in their tunes again.
B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

Nothing but No and *I*, and *I* and No,
How falls it out so strangely, you reply?
I tell you, fair, I'll not be answered so,
With this affirming No, denying *I*.
I say, I love; you slightly answer *I*:
I say, you love; you peule me out a No:
I say, I die; you echo me with *I*:
Save me, I cry; you sigh me out a No.
Must woe and I have naught but No and *I*?
No I am I if I no more can have;
Answer no more, with silence make reply,
And let me take myself what I do crave;
Let No and *I*, with I and you be so;
Then answer No and *I*, and *I* and No.
Drayton. (Nares by H. & W.)

If then your *I* agreement wants,
I to your *I* must answer No;
Therefore leave off your spelling plea,
And let my *I* be *I* 'per se.'
Wit's Interpreter, p. 116. (Nares by H. & W.)

Iámbic. *adj.* Connected with, constituted by, the Iambus. The metrical system to which this term *properly* applies is that of the Greek and Latin, wherein the iambus consists of a long syllable preceded by a short one; its notation being ⏑ –. Thus far, then, the word is not only more Greek or Latin than English, but the thing which it denotes is Greek or Latin also. Nevertheless, it occurs in our own Prosody. Here, however, the foot or measure is determined by accent rather than quantity, and the *English* iambic is, not a *long* syllable preceded by a *short* one, but an *accented* syllable preceded by one *without an accent*. *Deos*, *bibunt*, λεγω, νοσους, are Latin and Greek iambics, their *quantitative* notation being ⏑ –, and their *accentual* (*a* denoting the accent, *x* the want of it) notation *xa*. The English iambics are words like *remórse*, *awáy*, &c., in which the accentual notation *xa* is the exact reverse of that of the classical languages. Hence, the parallelism between the quantitative iambics of the ancients and the accentual iambics of the moderns, which the name in the first instance has a tendency to suggest, is non-existent; or rather, the so-called modern iambics are to be opposed rather than compared to the ancient ones. The same applies to the English trochees, anapæsts, and dactyles. See also Iambus.

Aristotle observes, that the *iambick* verse in the Greek tongue was the most proper for tragedy; because, at the same time that it lifted up the discourse from prose, it was that which approached nearer to it than any other kind of verse.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 39.

Versification is the arrangement of a certain number of syllables according to certain laws. The feet of our verses are either *iambick*, as 'Alóft,' 'Creáte'; or *trochaick*, as 'Hóly,' 'Lófty.' Our *iambick* measure comprises verses of four syllables,

'Most good, most fair,
Or things as rare.'

—*Johnson, Grammar of the English Language.*

Iámbic. *s.* Iambic foot, or metre.

In thy felonious heart though venom lies,
It does but touch thy Irish pen, and dies;
Thy genius calls thee not to purchase fame
In keen *iambicks*, but mild anagram.
Dryden, Macflecnoe, 201.

The well-known lines of Adrian to Florus, and his reply,

'Ego nolo Florus esse,' &c.

are accentual trochaics, but not wholly so; for the last line,

'Scythicas pati pruinas,'

requires the word *pati* to be sounded as an *iambic*. . . . The break in the middle of the Alexandrine has nothing analogous to it in the trimeter *iambic*, but exactly corresponds to the invariable law of the pentameter. . . . We find two species of Latin verse; one metrical, which Prudentius, Fortunatus, and others aspired to write; the other rhythmical, somewhat licentious in the number of syllables, and wholly accentual in its pronunciation. . . . The *trochaic* or line in which the stress falls on the uneven syllables, commonly alternating by eight and seven, a very popular metre from its spirited flow, was adopted in military songs. . . . It was also common in religious chants. The line of eight syllables, or dimeter *iambic*, in which the cadence falls on the even places, was still more frequent in ecclesiastical verse. . . . The Alexandrine of twelve syllables seems to be the trimeter *iambic* of the ancients.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. i. ch. i. § 35, and notes.

Iámbus. *s.* [Gr. *ἰαμβος*.] In (Greek and Latin) *Prosody*. Dissyllabic foot so called, in which the first syllable is short, the second long. Metre constituted or characterised by such feet. From its early use (see extract) in satirical compositions, it often carries with it the notion of abuse or invective. Iambic (though *adjectival* in origin) is the *commoner* term. For its application in English see Iambic, *adj.*

The invention of the *iambus*, the rival of the elegy in antiquity and early popularity, was familiarly ascribed by the ancients, as was that of many other metrical forms, to Archilochus. . . . In the Margites, however, assigned . . to Homer *iambic* verses were interspersed with heroic hexameters. . . . The measure suggested itself instinctively, to primitive genius, in any attempt to impart to the poetical treatment of a subject, not so much dignity or solemnity, as emphatic pungency . . . smartness. This view, together with the remote mythical antiquity of the *iambic* measure, is supported in the tradition of the Homeric hymn to Ceres by what is probably the earliest extant vestige of the name, the title of the Eleusinian nymph *Iambe*, who contributes by her jibes and drolleries to dissipate the grief of the goddess for her lost daughter.—*Mure, Critical History of the Language and Literature of ancient Greece*, b. ii. ch. i. § 7.

Iátromathemátical. *adj.* Constituted, or adopted, by an iatromathematician.

(For example see next entry.)

Iátromáthematícian. *s.* [Gr. *ἰατρός* = physician.] Physician who relies chiefly on a mathematical physiology: generally as opposed to one (*iatro-chemist* or *chemiatric*) whose doctrines were chemical rather than mechanical.

A second school of medicine, which supersedes this, is called the *iatro-mathematical*. This seems to have arisen in Italy. Borelli's application of mechanical principles to the muscles has been mentioned above. These physicians sought to explain everything by statical and hydraulic laws; they were therefore led to study anatomy, since it was only by an accurate knowledge of all the parts that they could apply their mathematics. John Bernouilli even taught them to employ the differential calculus in explaining the bodily functions. But this school seems to have had the same leading defect as the chemiatric; it forgot the peculiarity of the laws of organisation and life, which often renders those of inert matter inapplicable. Pitcairn and Boerhaave were leaders of the *iatro-mathematicians*; and Mead was reckoned the last of its distinguished patrons.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. iv. ch. viii. § 3.

It is not necessary for us to dwell longer on this subject, or to point out the total insufficiency of the mere mechanical physiology. The iatrochemists had neglected the effect of the solids of the living frame; the *iatromathematicians* attended only to these. And even these were considered only as canals, as cords, as levers, as lifeless machines. These reasoners never looked for any powers of a higher order than the cohesion, the resistance, the gravity, the attraction, which operate in inert matter. If the chemical school assimilated the physician to a vintner or brewer, the mechanical physiologists made him an hydraulic engineer; and, in

act, several of the *iatromathematicians* were at the same time teachers of engineering and of medicine. —*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, ii. 186.

Ibex. *s.* [Lat.] Antelope so called.

The goats are not numerous in species; in Europe the *ibex* is the most celebrated.... The species seems to be confined to the highest mountains in Europe, the Alps, particularly the Rhœtian, and the Pyrenees with their loftiest branches.... In Savoy and Switzerland they are now rarer than in the Tyrol ... The Abyssinian *ibex* (Capra jaela) ... is numerous in the mountains of Abyssinia and Upper Egypt.... The Caucasian *ibex* (Capra Caucasica) is equal if not superior in strength and agility to the Alpine.... The Œgagrus (Capra Ægagrus) is distinguished from the former by the horns forming an acute angle to the front, with the ribs less broad, assuming an undulating edge, and the posterior part rounded.... In size and proportion it is nearly the same as the *ibex*. — *Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

The horns are large, ... robust, annulated, and bent back, as in the *ibex*, standing rather near the orbits, and rising vertically from the forehead; with the annuli most prominent towards the front, and reaching upwards to about two-thirds of their whole length.—*Swainson, Natural History and Classification of Quadrupeds*, § 261.

Ibis. *s.* [Lat.] Bird so called; Egyptian stork. See extracts.

A certain bird called *ibis*, about the banks of the Nile, first taught the Egyptians the way of administering clysters; for this bird has often been observed, by means of his crooked bill intromitted into the anus, to inject salt-water, as with a syringe, into its own bowels, and thereby to exonerate its paunch when too much obstructed.—*Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 232.

Besides these gods, the Egyptians worshipped a great number of beasts; as the ox, the dog, the wolf, the hawk, the crocodile, the *ibis*, the cat.... Among us, says Cicero, it is very common to see temples robbed, and statues carried off; but it was never known, that any person in Egypt ever abused a crocodile, an *ibis*, or cat; for its inhabitants would have suffered the most extreme torments, rather than be guilty of such sacrilege. It was death for any person to kill one of these animals voluntarily; and even a punishment was decreed against him who should have killed an *ibis*, or cat, with or without design.—*Translation of Rollin's Ancient History*, vol. i. b. i. pt. ii. ch. ii. § 1.

The appearance of the glossy *ibis* (*ibis* falcinellus) in this country, though not uncommon, is still accidental.—*Yarrell, British Birds.*

With the Latin *plural*.

Australasia is the only part of the world in which the *ibides* are not found.... It is only since the publication of Bruce's Travels that positive notions have been gained respecting the genus to which we should refer the bird which was so venerated by the Ancient Egyptians. ... Bruce found in Lower Ethiopia a bird was there named Abou hannès (Father John), and, on comparing it with the embalmed individuals and with the ancient descriptions, he recognized it to be the true black and white *ibis*,... the same as the Mengel or Aboumengel (Father of the Sickle) of the Arabs.... Another *ibis*, entirely black, was equally reverenced by the Egyptians and embalmed in a similar manner.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

Ice. *s.* [A.S. *is*. In all the allied languages the spelling is with *-s*. In English, however, *ise* would run the risk of being sounded *ize*. The present orthography (if so it may be called) here, as in *pence, whence*, and many other words, does much to disguise the etymology.]

1. Water or any other liquid made solid by cold.

This sensible warm motion to become
A kneaded clod, and the delighted spirit
To bathe in fiery floods, or to reside
In thrilling regions of thick-ribbed *ice*.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

The *ice* was here, the *ice* was there,
The *ice* was all around;
It screamed, and growled, and cracked and howled,
Like noises in a swound.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner.

Used *metaphorically*.

Thou art all *ice*, thy kindness freezes.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 2.

2. Viand so called, consisting, generally, of water or cream partially frozen and flavoured with fruits.

Break the ice. Make the first opening to any attempt.

If you *break the ice*, and do this feat,
Achieve the elder, set the younger free
For our access, whose hap shall be to have her
Will not so graceless be to be ingrate.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.

After he'd a while look'd wise,
At last *broke* silence and the *ice*. *Butler, Hudibras.*

I saw the identical object of my search—Daly himself. We were on opposite sides of the way. I saw him, and saw that he saw me. The moment was trying and critical;—would he *break the ice*—should I? Our eyes met, and the doubt seemed to be mutual—the inclination much the same. It is quite impossible to describe the sort of feeling by which we were both actuated. I saw he wished to cross over and speak; I wished (and thought he saw I did) to cross over and speak to him. I cannot explain the affair of the minute which followed, but, at the end of it, we had shaken hands, and were walking together.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. iii. ch. i.

Ice. *v. a.*

1. Cover with ice; turn to ice; cool by means of ice.

'Tis chrystal, friend, *ic'd* in the frozen sea.
P. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, v. 11.

2. In *Cookery* or *Confectionary*. Glaze with a coat (often of sugar) which resembles ice.

(For example see Icing.)

Used *figuratively*.

Noise and passion, and hardy confidence, *iced* over with some sanctimonious pretences, can engage the affections of the vulgar more than ingenuity and real moderation.—*Puller, Moderation of the Church of England*, preface: 1679.

Iceberg. *s.* [*berg* = hill, from Dutch or German direct.] Floating island of ice; drifted glacier.

One way in which the unnatural is often made to appear, for a time, natural, is, by giving a lively and striking description which is correct in its several parts, and unnatural only when these are combined into a whole; like a painter who should give an exact picture of an English country-house, of a grove of palm-trees, an elephant and an *iceberg*, all in the same landscape.—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, ch. ii. § 2.

The great glaciers generated in the valleys of Spitzbergen ... are almost all cut off at the beach. ... In Baffin's Bay, on the contrary, ... where there is no warmer under-current, the glaciers stretch out from the shore, and furnish repeated crops of mountainous masses of ice which float off into the ocean. The number and dimensions of these bergs is prodigious; ... other bergs have been occasionally met with ... as far south as lat. 4° and longitude 60° west.... The distance to which *ice bergs* float ... is ... very different.—*Sir C. Lyell, Principles of Geology*, b. i. ch. vii.

The *ice-berg* is the creation of many ages; originally a prodigious glacier reposing in the valley of some polar mountain, it has been loosened from its hold and tumbled in the ocean. Dreaded by the navigator, it floats a fantastic and majestic island.—*D. P. Thompson, Introduction to Meteorology*, § 236.

Icefield. *s.* Expanse of water either wholly frozen or blocked up with floating masses of ice.

Here they were becalmed in a large bay, with three apparent openings between the islands which formed it; but every where, as far as they could see, surrounded with ice. There was not a breath of air, the water was perfectly smooth, the ice covered with snow, low and even, except a few broken pieces near the edge; and the pools of water in the middle of the *ice-fields* just crusted over with young ice. On the next day the ice closed upon them, and no opening was to be seen any where, except a hole or lake, as it might be called, of about a mile and a half in circumference, where the ships lay fast with their ice anchors. They filled their casks from these *ice-fields*, which was very pure and soft.—*Southey, Life of Nelson*, ch. i.

Icehouse. *s.* House in which ice is stored, and kept solid.

Considering at how little expense an *icehouse* can be constructed, it is surprising that any respectable habitation in the country should not have one attached to it. The simplest and most scientific form is a double cone, that is two cones joined base to base; the one being of stone or brickwork, sunk under the ground, with its apex at the bottom, into which the ice is rammed; the other being a conical roof of carpentry covered with thatch and pointed at top. The entrance should be placed always on the north side. It should consist of a corridor or porch with double doors, and be screened from the sunbeams by a small shrubbery.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Icepail. *s.* Pail containing ice for cooling wine.

'This is as it should be,' said I, looking round at the well-filled table, and the sparkling spirits immersed in the *ice-pails*; 'a genuine friendly dinner.' —*Sir E. B. Lytton, Pelham*, ch. lxvii.

Ichneúmon. *s.* [Gr.]

1. Quadruped so called, of the genus Herpestes.

The crocodile ... is awed by none more than the *ichneumon*.—*Sir T. Herbert, Travels*, p. 364.

The *ichneumon* makes it the whole business of his life to break the eggs of the crocodile.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 126.

We proceed to the third subdivision of the Viverra, which includes the Mangoustes, the first of which is the celebrated *Ichneumon*. ... Brisson, Linnæus, Buffon, and all naturalists before Schreber, admitted but a single species of the Mangouste or *Ichneumon*, though Edwards had expressed a doubt concerning the identity of his Indian *Ichneumon* with that of Egypt.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

2. Insect so called of the genus Ichneumon: (often used *adjectivally* with *fly*).

The generation of the *ichneumon fly* is in the bodies of caterpillars, and other nymphæ of insects. —*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

If we have reason to complain of the number of caterpillars, and of their fatal ravages in the vegetable kingdom, we ought to congratulate ourselves on the existence of the *ichneumons*, which are their natural enemies. We know that the ancient naturalists designated under this denomination a little quadruped inhabiting the banks of the Nile, and which received divine honours from the Egyptians in consequence of the opinion that it destroyed the eggs of the crocodile, and even entered the mouth of that reptile, and, proceeding into its body, gnawed its entrails.... Thus the name of *ichneumon* has been well applied to the insects of which we are treating. ... The *ichneumons* of the entomologists both destroy the eggs ... and the caterpillars themselves, and the crysalids which contain them.— *Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

Ichnográphical. *adj.* Representing a certain plot of ground.

Perrault has assisted the text with a figure or *ichnographical* plot.—*Evelyn*, ii. i. 1.

Here you have the *ichnographical* plan of the temple of Janus.—*Drummond, Travels*, p. 116.

Ichnógraphy. *s.* [Gr. ἴχνος + γράφω.] Ground plot.

It will be more intelligible to have a draught of each front in a paper by itself, and also to have a draught of the ground-plot or *ichnography* of every story in a paper by itself.—*Moxon.*

Ichnólogy. *s.* [Gr. λόγος = word, doctrine, principle.] In *Geology*. Principles, and details, connected with the investigation of the footsteps, or tracks, of certain animals left as impressions on certain strata.

Our knowledge of the footsteps of recent animals, what may be called modern *ichnology*, is so limited that we cannot ... with any degree of certainty mark even the class of beings by which they have been made.—*Sir W. Jardine, Ichnology of Annandale*, p. 7: 1851.

Ichor. *s.* [Gr. ἰχώρ.] Thin watery humour like serum. See next entry.

Milk, drawn from some animals that feed only upon flesh, will be more apt to turn rancid and putrefy, acquiring first a saline taste, which is a sign of putrefaction, and then it will turn into an *ichor*. —*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Of course his perspiration was but *ichor*,
Or some such other spiritual liquor.
Byron, Vision of Judgement, s. 25.

Ichorous. *adj.* Serous; sanious; thin; undigested. In *Medicine*, *ichor* means nearly the same as sanies, i.e. a *thin* unhealthy discharge, as opposed to the *laudable* pus of healthy inflammatory action; in other words, the term is one of disparagement. In general language, it is rather laudatory than otherwise, denoting something *thinner* than blood, but thinner because subtler and more spiritual. The blood of the gods was *ichor*, and the first instance of the word is where it is applied by Homer to the blood of Venus when wounded by Diomed.

The lung-growth is imputed to a superficial sanious or *ichorous* exulceration. — *Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

The pus from an ulcer of the liver, growing thin and *ichorous*, corrodes the vessels.—*Arbuthnot, On Diet.*

Ichthyic. *adj.* [Gr. ἰχθύς = fish.] In *Zoology*. Having the character of a fish.

You may perhaps think that I have been biassed by the extrinsic interest of personal discovery, in dwelling so long upon the cranial structure of the lepidosiren; but I persuade myself that the actual value and intrinsic importance of this remarkable type of *ichthyic* organisation, will justify the time and attention we have been bestowing upon it. The

skeleton of the lepidosiren affords the right key to the complexities of those of the typical and better ossified fishes. I believe it to manifest, upon the whole, the highest grade which is attained in the class of fishes, in the direct progress to perfection, or, in what may be termed the vertebrate high road. —*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. iv.

In the lepidosiren the notochord, the parapophyses, the attachment of the scapulæ to the occiput, the branchiostegal covering of the permanent gills, the opercular bones, the presence of a spiral intestinal valve, the relative position of the anus, the extra-oral nasal sacs, the scaly integuments, the mucous tubes on the head, the 'lateral line,' in short, the totality of the organisation of the lepidosiren, exemplify its fundamental *ichthyic* nature.—*Ibid., Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Ichthyológical. *adj.* Relating to, connected with, Ichthyology.

The Royal Society not only receives all this nonsensical *ichthyological* farrago, but selects it for publication.—*Mathias, Pursuits of Literature.*

Ichthyólogist. *s.* Investigator of ichthyology.

Cuvier observes that [in] the History of Fishes [by Willoughby and Ray] . . . many species are described which will not be found in earlier *ichthyologists*, and that those of the Mediterranean especially are given with great precision. — *Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. iv. ch. viii. § 15.

Ichthyólogy. *s.* [Gr. λόγος = word, discourse, principle.] Investigation of the natural history and classification of fishes.

Some there are, as camels and sheep, which carry no name in *ichthyology*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Of the value of this principle of harmony, some idea may be formed from the circumstance, that on it Agassiz has based the whole of that celebrated classification, of which he is the sole author, and by which fossil *ichthyology* has for the first time assumed a precise and definite shape.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i. ch. xiv.

Ichthyosaúrus. *s.* [Gr. σαῦρα = lizard.] Extinct reptile, combining the characters of a fish with those of a lizard; Hylæosaurus, Plesiosaurus (= approximate lizard), and other similar compounds, are common in *Geology*.

Waters in which the *icthyosaurus* dived.—*Mantell, Wonders of Geology.*

Ichthyósis. *s.* [Gr.] In *Medicine*. Skin disease so called from the thickened cuticle resembling a fish's skin; fish-skin disease.

Ichthyosis consists of a morbid enlargement and elongation of the papillæ, and a thickening of the epidermis. Horny peduncles are thus formed, which spread so as to acquire broad irregular tops, and, undergoing partial exfoliation, sometimes resemble the scales of a fish. This affection is general or local, and hereditary or accidental. When it is hereditary, it either is congenital, or it does not appear until some months after birth. The local form is most frequently accidental, the more general affection is commonly congenital or hereditary.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Ichthyótomist. *s.* [Gr. root of τέμνω = cut; τομή = section.] One engaged in the dissection of fish.

The first spinal nerve [in fishes] rises usually by two roots, the dorsal one having a ganglion, rarely by non-ganglionic roots exclusively from the prepyramidal tracts: it usually emerges between the ex-occipital and the atlas, and divides into a small dorsal and a larger ventral branch: this communicates with the ventral branch of the next spinal nerve, and supplies the pectoral fin-muscles, the subcoradoideus, and the sterno-hyoideus; it is called hypoglossal nerve by some *ichthyotomists*.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. viii.

Ícicle. *s.* [*ice-ickle.*] Shoot of ice commonly hanging down from the upper part.

If distilled vinegar or aqua-fortis be poured into the powder of loadstone, the subsiding powder, dried, retains some magnetical virtue; but if the menstruum be evaporated to a consistence, and afterwards doth shoot into *icicles*, or crystals, the loadstone hath no power upon them.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

From locks uncomb'd and from the frozen beard,
Long *icicles* depend, and crackling sounds are heard.
Dryden.

Icing. *verbal abs.* Covering with ice; giving the character of ice to anything: (special application in *Cookery*).

The splendid *iceing* of an immense historick plum-cake was embossed with a delicious basso-relievo of the destruction of Troy.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 492.

To glaze or *ice* pastry. . . . The best mode of *icing* fruit-tarts . . . is to moisten the paste with cold water, to sift sugar thickly upon it. . . . When a whiter *icing* is preferred the pastry must be drawn from the oven when nearly baked and brushed with white of egg, . . . then well covered with sifted sugar. —*Eliza Acton, Modern Cookery*, ch. xvi.

Íckle. *s.* [A.S. *gicel.*] Probably, so closely connected with *ice* as to have the same meaning, whether simple or compound. It occurs as *jakle* in the North Frisian, and in the Icelandic as *jokul* = glacier, or snow-capped mountain ? *Hecla.*

Be she constant, be she fickle,
Be she fire, or be she *ickle*,
Still unhappy is his life
That is wedded to a wife.
Cotton, Joys of Marriage: 1689.

Ícon. *s.* [Gr. εἰκών.] Image, picture, or representation.

Boysardus, in his tract of divination, hath set forth the *icons* of these ten, yet added two others.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Some of our own nation, and many Netherlanders, whose names and *icons* are published, have deserved good commendation.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

Icónoclasm. *s.* Image-breaking.

The simplicity of the Alpine peasants was naturally averse to the wealth of the monastic establishments which began to arise among them; there might survive some vague tradition of the *iconoclasm* and holiness of Claudius of Turin, or of the later residence of Arnold of Brescia in Zurich.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ix. ch. viii.

Icónoclast. *s.* [Gr. εἰκονοκλάστης; κλάω = break.] Imagebreaker.

Pope Stephen IV., in 768 condemned this council in a synod of Italian bishops, who asserted the honour of images against the eastern *iconoclasts*.—*Young, On Idolatrous Corruptions*, ii. 275.

Constantine, unlike his brethren, was an ardent *iconoclast*.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iv. ch. viii.

Iconoclástic. *adj.* Breaking or destroying images.

I have sometimes reflected for what reason the Turks should appoint such marks [niches in their mosques] to direct their faces towards, in prayer. And if I may be allowed to conjecture, I believe they did it at first in testimony of their *iconoclastick* principle; and to express to them both the reality of the Divine presence there, and at the same time also its invisibility.—*Maundrell, Travels*, p. 15.

Most of those [statues] at York were destroyed, in the first emotions of *iconoclastic* zeal.—*Swinburne, Travels through Spain*, letter 44.

Yet this question, thus prematurely agitated by the *iconoclastic* emperors, and at this period of Christianity so fatally mistimed, is one of the most grave, and it should seem inevitable controversies, arising out of our religion.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iv. ch vii.

Icosahédron. *s.* [Gr. εἴκοσι = twenty + ἕδρα = seat, table.] Figure having twenty sides.

But we must not forget that this disposition to what Bacon calls anticipation was full of danger as well as of hope. It led Plato into error, as it led Kepler afterwards, and many others in all ages of scientific activity. It led Plato into error, for instance, when it led him to assert (in the 'Timæus') that the four elements, earth, air, fire and water, have, for the forms of their particles respectively, the cube, the *icosahedron*, the pyramid, and the octahedron.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas.*

Ictérical. *adj.* [Lat. *icterus* = jaundice, for which it is the medical term.] Connected with, constituted by, relating to the jaundice: (construction *substantival* in the extract).

In the jaundice the choler is wanting, and the *icterical* have a great sourness, and gripes, with windiness.—*Floyer.*

Icy. *adj.*

1. Covered with, made, consisting, having the nature of ice; cold; frosty.

Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,
The seasons difference; as the *icy* fang,
And churlish chiding of the winter's wind.
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 1.

He relates the excessive coldness of the water they met with in summer in that *icy* region, where they were forced to winter.—*Boyle.*

Tempt *icy* seas, where scarce the waters roll,
Where clearer flames grow round the frozen pole.
Pope.

2. Applied to immaterial objects; generally to temperament or disposition; cold.

Thou would'st have never learn'd
The *icy* precepts of respect.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

If thou do'st find him tractable to us,
Encourage him, and tell him all our reasons;
If he be leaden, *icy*, cold, unwilling,
Be thou so too. *Shakespear, Richard III.* iii. 1.

Ide. *s.* Native freshwater fish so called, akin to the Roach: Leuciscus (Cyprinus) idus.

According to Mr. Stewart, this species was taken at the mouth of the Nith by the late Dr. Walker . . . Block says this fish is distinguished by the bulky character of the body, and the anal fin having thirteen rays. It was first described by Gesner, and is found in Pomerania, Westphalia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Russia . . . Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson . . . caught a fine large specimen of the *ide*, whilst trolling for pike on a windy day in the Gota Elf . . . The fish weighed between four and five pounds.—*Yarrell, British Fishes.*

A careful analysis of the long olfactory nerve in the eel, the *ide*, or the roach, shows that it is a fasciculus of filaments distinct from their origin.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. viii.

Idéa. *s.* [Gr. ἰδέα; for remarks on the pronunciation see the last extracts of the entry.] Mental image.

Our Saviour himself, being to set down the perfect *idea* of that which we are to pray and wish for on earth, did not teach to pray or wish for more than only that here it might be with us, as with them it is in heaven.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

How good, how fair,
Answering his great *idea*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 556.

Whatsoever the mind perceives in itself, or is the immediate object of perception, thought, or understanding, that I call *idea*.—*Locke.*

But yet, after all this, there being men who persuade themselves that they have clear, positive, comprehensive *ideas* of infinity, it is fit they enjoy their privilege; and I should be very glad (with some others that I know, who acknowledge they have none such) to be better informed by their communication.—*Id.*

The form under which these things appear to the mind, or the result of our apprehension, is called an *idea*.—*Watts.*

I know of no *ideas* or notions that have a better claim to be accounted simple and original than those of space and time.—*Reid, Essays on the Powers of the Mind*, vol. i. p. 354.

The leading doctrine of Locke, as is well known, is the derivation of all our simple *ideas* from sensation and from reflection. The former present, comparatively, no great difficulty; but he is not very clear or consistent about the latter. He seems in general to limit the word to the various operations of our own minds in thinking, believing, willing, and so forth. This, as has been shown formerly, is taken from, or at least coincident with, the theory of Gassendi in his Syntagma Philosophicum. It is highly probable that Locke was acquainted with that work; if not immediately, yet through the account of the philosophy of Gassendi, published in English by Dr. Charleton, in 1663, which I have not seen, or through the excellent and copious abridgment of the Syntagma by Bernier. But he does not strictly confine his *ideas* of reflection to this class. Duration is certainly no mode of thinking; yet the *idea* of duration is reckoned by Locke among those with which we are furnished by reflection. The same may perhaps be said, though I do not know that he expresses himself with equal clearness as to his account of several other *ideas*, which cannot be deduced from external sensation, nor yet can be reckoned modifications or operations of the soul itself, such as number, power, existence. Most of the perplexity which has arisen on this subject . . . may be referred to the equivocal meaning of the word *idea*. The Cartesians understood by this whatever is the object of thought, including an *intellection* as well as an *imagination*. By an *intellection* they meant that which the mind conceives to exist, and to be the subject of knowledge, though it may be unimaginable and incomprehensible. . . . Arnauld, if he is the author of L'Art de Penser, mentions the *idea* of a chiliagon, or figure of 1000 sides, as an instance of the distinction between that which we imagine and that which we conceive or understand. Locke has employed the same instance to exemplify the difference between clear and obscure *ideas*. According to the former, we do not imagine a figure with 1000 sides at all; according to the latter, we form a confused image of it. We have an *idea* of such a figure, it is agreed by both; but in the sense of Arnauld, it is an *idea* of the understanding alone; in the sense of Locke, it is an *idea* of sensation, framed like other complex *ideas* by putting together those we have formerly received, though we may never have seen the precise figure.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. iv. ch. iii. §§ 107, 108, 109.

The metaphysical inquiry into the nature and composition of what have been called abstract *ideas*, or in other words, of the notions which answer in the mind to classes and to general names, belongs not to logic, but to a different science, and our purpose does not require that we should enter upon it here. We are only concerned with the universally

acknowledged fact, that such general notions or conceptions do exist. The mind can conceive a multitude of individual things as one assemblage or class; and general names do really suggest to us certain *ideas* or mental representations, otherwise we could not use the names with consciousness of a meaning. Whether the *idea* called up by a general name is composed of the various circumstances in which all the individuals denoted by the name agree, and of no others, (which is the doctrine of Locke, Brown, and the conceptualists); or whether it be the *idea* of some one of those individuals, clothed in its individualizing peculiarities, but with the accompanying knowledge that those peculiarities are not properties of the class, (which is the doctrine of Berkeley, Dugald Stewart, and the modern nominalists); or whether (as held by Mr. Mill) the *idea* of the class is that of a miscellaneous assemblage of individuals belonging to the class; or whether, finally, (what appears to be the truest opinion,) it be any one or any other of all these, according to the accidental circumstances of the case; certain it is, that some *idea* or mental conception is suggested by a general name, whenever we either hear it or employ it with consciousness of a meaning. And this, which we may call if we please a general *idea*, represents in our minds the whole class of things to which the name is applied.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, iv. ch. ii. § 1.

The current pronunciation makes the word either an actual dissyllable, or an approach to it, by the dropping or slurring over the final *a*. Yet the Greek was ἰδέα. In the following the form is trisyllabic:—

Happy you that may to the saint, your only *idea*,
Although simply attir'd, your manly affection utter.
Sir P. Sidney.

I did infer your lineaments,
Being the right *idea* of your father,
Both in your form and nobleness of mind.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 7.

Her sweet *idea* wander'd through his thoughts.
Fairfax.

If Chaucer, by the best *idea* wrought,
The fairest nymph before his eyes he set. *Dryden.*

This pronunciation is still common in verse, and not extinct, when persons affect purity of speech, in prose.

Hail, Sympathy! thy soft *ideas* bring.
Canning, New Morality, in *Anti-Jacobin.*

Idéal. *adj.* Mental; intellectual; not perceived by the senses.

There is a two-fold knowledge of material things; one real, when the thing, and the real impression thereof on our senses, is perceived; the other *ideal*, when the image or idea of a thing, absent in itself, is represented to and considered on the imagination. —*Cheyne, Philosophical Principles.*

Idéal. *s.* Ideal type or standard: (with *the*, *this*, *that*, or some similarly defining word).

I've seen much finer women, ripe and real,
Than all your beauties of the stone *ideal*,
Byron, Don Juan.

The *ideal* of morality has no more dangerous rival than the *ideal* of highest strength, of most powerful life; which also has been named (very falsely as it was there meant) the *ideal* of poetic greatness. It is the maximum of the savage; and has, in these times, gained, precisely among the greatest weaklings, very many proselytes. By this *ideal*, man becomes a beast-spirit, a mixture; whose brutal wit has, for weaklings, a brutal power of attraction.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Novalis* (from whom it is a translation).

Idéalism. *s.* System of metaphysical philosophy founded upon the doctrine that the objects of the external world are what they are, less on the strength of any material properties of their own, than through the action of the mind, in which they exist as ideas.

Now, without entering into the intricacies of German philosophy, we need here only advert to the character of *idealism*, on which it is everywhere founded, and which universally pervades it. In all German systems since the time of Kant, it is the fundamental principle to deny the existence of matter; or rather, we should say, to believe it in a radically different sense from that in which the Scotch philosopher strives to demonstrate it, and the English unphilosopher believes it without demonstration. To any of our readers, who has dipped never so slightly into metaphysical reading, this *idealism* will be no inconceivable thing. . . . The *idealist*, again, boasts that his philosophy is transcendental, that is 'ascending beyond the senses,' which, he asserts, all philosophy, properly so called, is, and by its nature, must be.—*Carlyle, Critical and Historical Essays, Novalis.*

Idéalist. *s.* Supporter of the doctrine of idealism.

On innumerable other points, we find the same discrepancy between the two schools. The *idealist*, for example, asserts that our notions of cause, of time, of personal identity, and of substance, are universal and necessary; that they are simple; and that, not being susceptible of analysis, they must be referred to the original constitution of the mind. On the other hand, the sensationalist, so far from recognizing the simplicity of these ideas, considers them to be extremely complex, and looks upon their universality and necessity as merely the result of a frequent and intimate association. This is the first important difference which is inevitably consequent on the adoption of different methods. The *idealist* is compelled to assert, that necessary truths and contingent truths have a different origin. The sensationalist is bound to affirm that they have the same origin. The further these two great schools advance, the more marked does their divergence become. They are at open war in every department of morals, of philosophy, and of art. The *idealists* say that all men have essentially the same notion of the good, the true, and the beautiful. The sensationalists affirm that there is no such standard. . . . I speak of *idealists* in opposition to sensationalists; though the word *idealist* is often used by metaphysicians in a very different sense.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i. ch. iii. and note.

Idéalize. *v. n.* Form ideas.

Others attributed it [religion] to meditation and wonder on the beauty and magnificence of nature, or the forebodings and expectations of futurity congenial to man, or their natural propensity to *idealize*.—*Maty, Account of Meiner's History of all Religions*: 1786.

Idéally. *adv.* As conceived as an idea.

A transmission is made materially from some parts, and *ideally* from every one.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Idéate. *v. a.* Fancy; form in idea. *Rare.*

Letters mingle souls;
For thus friends absent speak: this ease controuls
The tediousness of my life: but for these
I could *ideate* nothing which could please.
Donne to Sir H. Wotton, Poems, p. 146.

What good statesmen would they be, who should *ideate* or fancy such a commonwealth?—*Knott.*

Idéist. *s.* Idealist: (this latter being, at present, the *commoner* word).

If that be so, I must necessarily conclude, that the notionists and the *ideists* have their apprehensive faculties very differently turned.—*Locke.* (Ord MS.)

Idéntic. *s.* Same.

The beard's the *identick* beard you knew,
The same numerically true. *Butler, Hudibras.*

Idéntical. *adj.* Commoner form of Identic.

Their majus is *identical* with magis.
Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.

Those ridiculous *identical* propositions, that faith is faith, and rule is a rule, are first principles in this controversy of the rule of faith, without which nothing can be solidly concluded either about rule or faith.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons.*

If this pre-existent eternity is not compatible with a successive duration, as we clearly and distinctly perceive that it is not, then it remains, that some being, though infinitely above our finite comprehensions, must have had an *identical*, invariable continuance from all eternity, which being is no other than God.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

Idéntically. *adv.* In an identical manner.

In artificial things the introduction of a new form makes not the matter to be *identically* different from what it was.—*Ross, On Sir K. Digby.*

Identificátion. *s.* Determination of identity.

He may then be able, for ought we know to the contrary, to join the soul or spirit of man to himself. —Not so as to make but one person of both; such an *identification* I take to be impossible.—You may take it to be so; but I am sure you cannot prove it. —*Skelton, Deism Revealed*, dialogue vi.

I am not ready to admit the *identification* of the Romish faith with Gospel faith.—*Bishop Watson, Charge.*

Idéntify. *v. a.*

1. Prove, determine, or fix.

All indictments must set forth the christian name, surname, and addition of the state and degree, mystery, town, or place, and the county of the offender: and all this to *identify* his person.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

2. Make the same: (as, 'His cause is *identified* with mine').

All the divine perfections, being intrinsical unto and *identified* with the divine nature or essence.—*Barrow, Works*, i. 391.

Let us *identify*, let us incorporate ourselves with the people.—*Burke, Speech on Economical Reform*, p. 264. (Ord MS.)

This result, however, which establishes the practical doctrine, that the State is to be neutral in questions involving religious truth and error, startles many persons, both practical statesmen and speculative reasoners. . . . The abstinence of the State from *identifying* itself with one of the rival churches, appears to them in the light of a sinful neglect of religious duty—or even a profession of religious unbelief.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. ix. § 9.

Idéntity. *s.* Sameness.

There is a fallacy of equivocation from a society in name, inferring an *identity* in nature: by this fallacy was he deceived that drank aqua-fortis for strong water.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Certainly those actions first needs be regular, where there is an *identity* between the rule and the faculty.—*South, Sermons.*

Considering any thing as existing, at any determined time and place, we compare it with itself existing at another time, and thereon form the ideas of *identity* and diversity.—*Locke.*

By cutting off the sense at the end of every first line, which must always rhyme to the next following, is produced too frequent an *identity* in sound, and brings every couplet to the point of an epigram. —*Prior.*

Ideológical. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, constituted by the doctrine of ideas.

I would willingly have confined myself to those better understood expressions, and persevered to the end in the same abstinence which I have hitherto observed from *ideological* discussions; considering the mechanism of our thoughts to be a topic distinct from and irrelevant to the principles and rules by which the trustworthiness of the results of thinking is to be estimated. Since, however, a work of such high pretensions, and, it must also be said, of so much real merit, has rested the whole theory of induction upon such *ideological* considerations, it seems necessary for others who follow, to claim for themselves and their doctrines whatever position may properly belong to them on the same metaphysical ground. And this is the object of the succeeding chapter.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. iv. ch. i. § 4.

Ideólogy. *s.* [Gr. λόγος = word, doctrine, system, principle.] Mental philosophy; psychology.

Our neighbours, in the mean time, have made choice of the term *ideology* (a Greek compound involving the very word we have been attempting to discard) to express that department of knowledge which has been called the science of the human mind.—*D. Stewart, Philosophical Essays*, 3. (Rich.)

Ides. *s.* [Lat. *idus*.] A term anciently used among the Romans, and still retained in the Romish kalendar. It is the 13th day of each month, except in the months of March, May, July, and October, in which it is the 15th day, because in these four months it was six days before the nones, and in the others four.

A soothsayer bids you beware the *ides* of March. —*Shakespear, Julius Cæsar*, i. 2.

Idiocy. *s.* [Gr. ἰδιωτεία.] State of an Idiot.

I stand not upon their *idiocy* in thinking that horses did eat their bits.—*Bacon.*

Idiocy is characterized by the want of mental power being congenital. While mania or monomania and dementia form the 'dementia accidentalis,' *idiocy* forms the 'dementia naturalis' of lawyers. This intellectual deficiency is marked by a peculiar physiognomy, an absence of all expression, and a vague and unmeaning look, whereby an idiot may in general be clearly identified. In many cases of congenital deficiency, the mind is capable of receiving a few ideas, and of profiting to a certain extent by instruction. To this state the term *imbecility* is applied. It may be regarded as a minor degree of *idiocy*.—*Dr. A. S. Taylor, Medical Jurisprudence*, ch. lxv.

Idiom. *s.* [Gr. ἴδιωμα, -ατος; ἴδιος = private, peculiar.] Mode of speaking peculiar to a language or dialect; particular cast of a tongue; phrase; phraseology.

He did romanize our tongue, leaving the words translated as much Latin as he found them; wherein he followed their language, but did not comply with the *idiom* of ours.—*Dryden.*

Some that with care true eloquence shall teach,
And to just *idioms* fix our doubtful speech. *Prior.*

The great pest of speech is frequency of translation. No book was ever turned from one language into another, without imparting something of its native *idiom*; this is the most mischievous and comprehensive innovation; single words may enter by thousands, and the fabrick of the tongue continue the same, but new phraseology changes much at once; it alters not the single stones of the building, but the order of the columns.—*Johnson, Preface to Dictionary.*

The British, to speak plainly, has little or no resemblance to the English. Many of their terms may have gained admission among us; as from the vicinity and long intercourse we have had with that

people may necessarily be imagined; but their *idioms* and genius are as radically and essentially different as any two languages can possibly be.—*Drake, On the Origin of the English Language, Archæologia*, vol. v. p. 317.

The language of Sévigné and Hamilton is eminently colloquial; scarce a turn occurs in their writings which they would not have used in familiar society; but theirs was the colloquy of the gods, ours of men; their *idiom*, though still simple and French, had been refined in the saloons of Paris, ... while in our own contemporary writers, with little exception, there is what defaces the dialogue of our comedy, a tone not so much of provincialism, or even of what is called the language of the common people, as of one much worse, the dregs of vulgar ribaldry, which a gentleman must clear from his conversation before he can assert that name.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. iv. ch. vii. § 32.

Idiomátic. *adj.* Peculiar to a tongue; phraseological.

Since phrases used in conversation contract meanness by passing through the mouths of the vulgar, a poet should guard himself against *idiomatick* ways of speaking.—*Spectator.*

The characteristics of English writers in the first division of the [17th] century were not maintained in the second, though the change, as was natural, did not come on by very rapid steps. The pedantry of unauthorised Latinisms, the affectation of singular and not generally intelligible words from other sources, the love of quaint phrases, strange analogies, and ambitious efforts at antithesis, gave way by degrees; a greater ease of writing was what the public demanded, and what the writers after the Restoration sought to attain. They were more strictly *idiomatic* and English than their predecessors.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. iv. ch. vii. § 32.

Idiomátical. *adj.* Same as Idiomatic.

Milton mistakes the *idiomatical* use and meaning of 'munditiæ.'—*T. Warton, Notes on Milton's Smaller Poems.*

Idiopáthic. *adj.* In *Medicine.* Occurring as a separate and independent ailment, rather than as a symptom (συν = with + πτῶμα = falling, occurrence, or casualty) of, and sympathetically (σὺν = with + πάθος) with, anything else. Sympathetic being the term to which it is most specially opposed.

It has been customary with authors to call all these cases of tetanus, which are not brought on by wounds, symptomatic; they are no more so than those which are said to be *idiopathic.*—*Dr. Rush, On Tetanus.* (Ord MS.)

Idiópathy. *s.* [Gr. πάθος = suffering; root of πάσχω = suffer.] Peculiar sensibility.

Men are so full of their own fancies and *idiopathies*, that they scarce have the civility to interchange any words with a stranger.—*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul*, preface to pt. ii.

An elephant hath his *idiopathy*, and a man his, at the hearing of a pipe: a cat, and an eagle, at the sight of the sun.—*Ibid.* notes, p. 429.

Idiosýncrasy. *s.* [Gr. ἴδιος = private, peculiar + σὺν = with + κρᾶσις = mixture.] Peculiar temper or disposition of body not common to another.

Whether quails, from any *idiosyncracy* or peculiarity of constitution, do innocuously feed upon hellebore, or rather sometimes but medicinally use the same.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The understanding also hath its *idiosyncracies*, as well as other faculties.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Ídiot. *s.* [Gr. ἰδιώτης = private person; one who takes no part in public matters. Hence, one who is ill-informed, or destitute of intellectual sympathies; the import becoming more and more disparaging as the word grew older. In the 16th century it had a weaker meaning than at present. *Idiot*, neither fool ne wise; half innocent. *Promptorium Parvulorum.* — Wedgwood.] Fatuous person; one with a congenital deficiency of intellect; foolish, silly, weak person. For its medical and medico-legal import see second extract under Idiocy.

[Life is] a tale,
Told by an *idiot*, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 5.

What else doth he herein, than by a kind of circumlocution tell his humble suppliants that he holds them *idiots*, or base wretches, not able to get relief?—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

By idle boys and *idiots* vilify'd,
Who me and my calamities deride. *Sandys.*

Things not understood of them who are but *ideots*, and understand no other than their mother tongue. —*Knatchbull, Annotations on* 1 *Corinthians*, xiii. 13.

Many *idiots* will believe that they see what they only hear.—*Dennis.*

To Idiocy (sometimes spelt Idiotcy) there is sometimes given the sound of a *-t*, as if the notion of the idiotic character was conveyed by the affix *-cy*, and the *-t-* belonged to the word Idiot. The formation, however, is that of such words as Prophecy, which is *prophet-cy*, but from προφητεία.

Idiótic. *adj.* Having the character of an idiot.

The stupid succession persisted to the last, in maintaining that the sun, moon, and stars, were no bigger than they appeared to the eye; and other such *idiotic* stuff, against mathematical demonstration.—*Bentley, Phileutherus Lipsiensis*, § 49.

Idiótical. *adj.*

1. Same as Idiotic.
2. Idiomatic. *Rare; and faulty, as being both unnecessary and ambiguous.*

The language of the sublimest authors of Greece is, upon occasion, *idiotical* and vulgar.—*Blackwall, Sacred Classics*, i. 271.

Idiotism. *s.* [from *idiot.*]

1. Folly; natural imbecility of mind.

The wisdom of this world is *idiotism*;
Strength a weak reed. *Decker, Old Fortunatus.*

To come to the knowledge of his own stolidity, *idiotism*, and gullishness.—*Translation of Boccalini*, p. 97: 1626.

It matters not whether our good humour be construed by others into insensibility, or even *idiotism*; it is happiness to ourselves; and none but a fool would measure his satisfaction by what the world thinks of it.—*Goldsmith, Essays*, iii.

2. [Gr. ἰδιωτισμός.] Peculiarity of expression; mode of expression peculiar to a language; idiom.

That our last accurate translation of the English Bible hath woman in the margin, is a poore advantage; who seeth not that it is the manner of that exquisite edition to set all the *idiotismes* of either language, and divers readings, in the margin?—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy.*

Scholars sometimes in common speech, or writing, in their native language, give terminations and *idiotisms* suitable to their native language unto words newly invented.—*Sir M. Hale.*

We may have lost some of the *idiotism* of that language in which it was spoken.—*Dryden, Life of Plutarch.*

Ídiotize. *v. n.* Become as an idiot.

It looks as if the heads of the greatest men *idiotized*, when they meet together.—*Translation of Montesquieu's Persian Letters*, let. cix.

Ídle. *adj.* [A.S. *ydel, idel.*]

1. Lazy; averse from labour.

The tale of the bricks, which they did make heretofore, you shall lay upon them; you shall not diminish aught thereof; for they be idle.—*Exodus*, iv. 8.

2. Not engaged; affording leisure.

For often have you writ to her; and she in modesty,
Or else for want of *idle* time, could not again reply.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 1.

3. Unactive; not employed.

Why stand ye here all the day *idle*? They say unto him, Because no man hath hired us.—*Matthew*, xx. 6.

No war or battle's sound
Was heard the world around,
The *idle* spear and shield were high up hung.
Milton, Ode on the Nativity, 53.

Children generally hate to be *idle*; all the care then is, that their busy humour should be constantly employed in something of use to them.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

4. Useless; vain; ineffectual.

They astonish'd, all resistance lost,
All courage; down their *idle* weapons dropp'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 838.

And threatening France, plac'd like a painted Jove,
Held *idle* thunder in his lifted hand. *Dryden.*

Where was then
The power that guards the sacred lives of kings?
Why slept the lightning and the thunderbolts,
Or bent their *idle* rage on fields and trees,
When vengeance call'd 'em here?
Id., Spanish Friar.

5. Unfruitful; barren; not productive of good.

Of antres vast, and desarts *idle*,
It was my hint to speak. *Shakespear, Othello*, i. 3

The murmuring surge,
That on the unnumber'd *idle* pebbles chafes,
Cannot be heard so high.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.

A poor and *idle* sin. *B. Jonson, Sejanus.*

6. Trifling; of no importance: (as, 'An *idle* story').

Suffice it then, thou money god, quoth he,
That all thine *idle* offers I refuse;
All that I need I have: what needeth me
To covet more than I have cause to use?
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

This answer is both *idle* in reguard of us, and also repugnant to themselves.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

They are not, in our estimation, *idle* reproofs, when the authors of needless innovations are opposed with such negatives, as that of Leo: how are these new devices brought in, which our fathers never knew?—*Ibid.*

His friend smil'd scornful, and, with proud contempt,
Rejects as *idle* what his fellow dreamt.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 319.

An *idle* reason lessens the weight of the good ones you gave before.—*Swift.*

He wishes to recall the precious hours he has spent in trifles, and loitered away in *idle* unprofitable diversions.—*Rogers.*

Ídle. *v. n.*

1. Lose time in laziness and inactivity.

These did no hurt, were sober, but went *idling* about the grove with their hands in their pocketts, and telling the number of the trees there.—*Aubrey, Anecdotes*, ii. 429.

Yet free from this poetick madness,
Next page he says, in sober sadness,
That she and all her fellow-gods
Sit *idling* in their high abodes.
Prior, Alma, canto i.

2. Play lightly.

A lover may bestride the gossamers
That *idle* in the wanton summer air.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 6.

Ídle. *v. a.* Waste idly; consume unprofitably.

If you have but an hour, will you improve that hour instead of *idling* it away?—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Ídleheáded. *adj.*

1. Foolish; unreasonable.

These *idleheaded* seekers resorted thither.—*Carew.*

2. Delirious; infatuated.

Upon this loss she fell *idleheaded*, and to this very day stands near the place still.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Ídleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Idle.

1. Laziness; sloth; sluggishness; aversion from labour.

Nor is excess the only thing by which sin breaks men in their health, and the comfortable enjoyment of themselves; but many are also brought to a very ill and languishing habit of body by mere *idleness*, and *idleness* is both itself a great sin, and the cause of many more.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Absence of employment.

All which yet could not make us accuse her, though it made us pine away for spight, to lose any of our time in so troublesome an *idleness.*—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Nature being liberal to all without labour, necessity imposing no industry or travel, *idleness* bringeth forth no other fruits than vain thoughts and licentious pleasures.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

3. Omission of business.

Ten thousand harms, more than the ills I know,
My *idleness* doth hatch.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 2.

4. Unimportance; trivialness.

To the English court assemble now,
From every region, apes of *idleness.*
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

5. Inefficacy; uselessness; worthlessness.

Either to have it sterile with *idleness*, or manured with industry.—*Shakespear, Othello*, i. 3.

6. Unreasonableness; want of judgement; foolishness; madness.

There is no heat of affection but is joined with some *idleness* of brain.—*Bacon, Considerations on War with Spain.*

Ídlepated. *adj.* Idle-headed; stupid.

Let him be found never so *idlepated*, he is still a grave drunkard. — *Sir T. Overbury, Characters*, sign. O. 3.

Ídler. *s.* One who idles.

Many of these poor fishermen and *idlers*, that are commonly presented to his majesty's ships, are so ignorant in sea-service as that they know not the name of a rope.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Ídles. *s.* Fit of laziness: (*the* preceding, as it were the name of a disease like the

measles, and other complaints, the term for which has a *plural* form).

Hodie nullam lineam duxi: I have been sicke of the *idles* to-day.—*Withal.* (Nares by H. & W.)

Idlesby. *s.* Inactive or lazy person: (a coined word; Rudesby is a like formation).

I know not whether among those 'nihil agentes,' *idelsbys*, or 'malè agentes,' ill spenders of their time, I should place the newsmonger, and amorous trifler, that spendeth his forenoons on his glass and barber. —*Whitlock, Manners of the English*, p. 301.

Idlesse. *s.* Idleness. *Obsolete; rhetorical.*

Developing the mountains, leaves, and flowers,
And shining in the brawling brook, where-by,
Clear as its current, glide the sauntering hours
With a calm languor, which, though to the eye
Idlesse it seem, hath its morality.
If from society we learn to live,
'Tis solitude should teach us how to die;
It hath no flatterers; vanity can give
No hollow aid; alone—man with his God must strive.
Byron, Childe Harold, canto iv. st. xxxiii.

Idly. *adv.* In an idle manner.

1. Lazily; without employment.

A yong jentleman, or a yong maide, that liveth welthily and *idlely*.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

2. Foolishly; in a trifling manner.

To rave or speak *idlely* in sickness.—*Barret, Alvearie.*

He hath *idlely* gone about the bush a little.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy*, p. 161.

And modern Asgil, whose capricious thought
Is yet with stores of wilder notions fraught,
Too soon convinc'd, shall yield that fleeting breath,
Which play'd so *idly* with the darts of death.
Prior, Ode to the Memory of the Hon. Col. George Villiers.

3. Carelessly; without attention.

In a theatre, the eyes of men,
After a well-grac'd actor leaves the stage,
Are *idly* bent on him that enters next,
Thinking his prattle to be tedious.
Shakespear, Richard II. v. 2.

But shall we take the muse abroad
To drop her *idly* on the road?
And leave our subject in the middle,
As Butler did his bear and fiddle?
Prior, Alma, canto ii.

4. Ineffectually; vainly.

Let this and other allegations, suitable unto it, cease to bark any longer *idly* against the truth, the course and passage whereof it is not in them to hinder.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Idol. *s.* [Gr. εἴδωλον; Lat. *idolum.*]

1. Image worshipped as God.

Used *adjectivally.*

They did sacrifice upon the *idol* altar, which was upon the altar of God.—1 *Maccabees*, i. 59.

A nation from one faithful man to spring,
Him on this side Euphrates yet residing,
Bred up in *idol* worship.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 113.

The apostle is there arguing against the gnosticks who joined in the *idol* feasts, and whom he therefore accuses of participating of the *idol* god.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. Image.

Never did art so well with nature strive,
Nor ever *idol* seem'd so much alive;
So like the man, so golden to the sight;
So base within, so counterfeit and light.
Dryden, Medal, 6.

3. Ideal representation. *Obsolete.*

Men beholding so great excellence,
And rare perfection in mortality,
Do her adore with sacred reverence,
As th' *idol* of her maker's great magnificence. . . .
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

4. One loved or honoured to adoration.

He's honoured and lov'd by all;
The soldier's god, and people's *idol.*
Sir J. Denham, Sophy.

5. The idols of Bacon.

Of the splendid passages in the Novum Organum none are perhaps so remarkable as his celebrated division of fallacies, not such as the dialecticians had been accustomed to refute, depending upon equivocal words, or faulty disposition of premises, but lying far deeper in the natural or incidental prejudices of the mind itself. These are four in number: *idola* tribûs, to which, from certain common weaknesses of human nature, we are universally liable; *idola* specûs, which from peculiar dispositions and circumstances of individuals mislead them in different manners; *idola* fori, arising from the current usage of words, which represent things much otherwise than as they really are; and *idola* theatri, which false systems of philosophy and erroneous methods of reasoning have introduced. Hence, as the refracted ray gives us a false notion as to the place of the object whose image it transmits, so our own minds are a refracting medium to the objects of their own contemplation, and require all the aid of a well-directed philosophy either to rectify the perception, or to make allowances for its errors. These *idola*, εἴδωλα, images, illusions, fallacies, or, as Lord Bacon calls them in the Advancement of Learning, false appearances, have been in the market-place. But it seems better, unless we retain the Latin name, to employ one of the synonymous terms given above. For the use of *idol* in this sense is little warranted by the practice of the language, nor is it found in Bacon himself, but it has misled a host of writers, whoever might be the first that applied it, even among such as are conversant with the Novum Organum.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. iii. ch. iii. §§ 58, 59.

Idólater. *s.* [see Idolatry.]

1. One who pays divine honours to images; one who worships for God that which is not God.

The state of *idolaters* is two ways miserable: first, in that which they worship they find no succour; and secondly, at his hands, whom they ought to serve, there is no other thing to be looked for but the effects of most just displeasure, the withdrawing of grace, dereliction in this world, and in the world to come confusion.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

An astrologer may be no Christian; he may be an *idolater* or a pagan; but I would hardly think astrology to be compatible with rank atheism.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

2. Simply, an adorer; great admirer.

Jonson was an *idolater* of the ancients.—*Bishop Hurd.*

Idólator. *s.* Idolater.

The Jews were punished for their *idolatry* by *idolators*, and restored by *idolators*.—*Croly, Historical Sketches, Speeches, and Characters, England the Fortress of Christianity.*

Idólatrer. *s.* Idolater, of which it is the proper form. See Idolatry.

Idólatress. *s.* Female idolater.

They would not treat, unless he first acknowledged his father to be a tyrant, and his mother an *idolatress*.—*Howell, Letters*, iv. 43.

Whose heart, though large,
Beguil'd by fair *idolatresses*, fell
To idols foul. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 444.

Idolátrical. *adj.* Tending to, comprising, consisting of, idolatry. *Rare.*

We have in our church no publique worshipping of idols, no heathenish or *idolatrical* sacrifice.—*Bishop Hooper, Examination as to Apparel*, sign. xxx. 4.

This pretence would not only establish purgatory, but the worship of images, and the multitude of gods and *idolatrical* services, and very many superstitions.—*Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium*, vol. i. p. 554.

Idólatrize. *v. a.* Worship as an idol.

Apollo easily perceived, that Lipsius did manifestly *idolatrize* Tacitus.—*Translation of Boccalini*, p. 17: 1626.

Idólatrize. *v. n.* Behave, act, or comport one's self as an idolater; practise idolatry.

Lest when for answer unto him they come
The lustful people should *idolatrize.*
Drayton, Moses, 1609. (Ord MS.)

And as the Persians did *idolatrize*
Unto the sun.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 1.

Succeeding ages would *idolatrize*,
And as his numbers, so his reliques prize.
Valentine, On the Death of Donne.

Idólatrizing. *verbal abs.* Act, or practise, of an idolater.

How should either swearing, or blaspheming, or *idolatrizing*, be sin, if there were not a God, against whom they were committed?—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 41.

Idólatrous. *adj.* Tending to idolatry; comprising idolatry, or the worship of false gods.

Neither may the pictures of our Saviour, the apostles, and martyrs of the church, be drawn to an *idolatrous* use, or be set up in churches to be worshipped.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

Idólatrously. *adv.* In an idolatrous manner.

Not therefore whatsoever idolaters have either thought or done; but let whatsoever they have either thought or done *idolatrously*, be so far forth abhorred.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Idólatry. *s.* [Gr. εἴδωλον + λατρεία = service, λατρεύω = servo.] Hence, the full form of this compound should be Idolo-latry. The two *l*'s have been fused in one, or one has been omitted. In Idolater and Idolator the same has happened to the two *r*'s; viz., the *-r-* of λατρεύω, and the *-r* of endings *-er* and *-or*.] Worship of images; worship of anything as God which is not God.

Thou shalt be worshipp'd, kiss'd, lov'd and ador'd;
And, were there sense in his *idolatry*,
My substance should be statued in thy stead.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 4.

Idolatry is not only an accounting or worshipping that for God which is not God, but it is also a worshipping the true God in a way unsuitable to his nature; and particularly by the mediation of images and corporeal resemblances.—*South, Sermons.*

The kings were distinguished by judgements or blessings, according as they promoted *idolatry*, or the worship of the true God.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Idolish. *adj.* Devoted to, fitted for, ornamented with, idols. *Rare.*

They have stuffed their *idolish* temples with the wasteful pillage of your estates.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government urged against Prelacy*, b. ii.

Idolism. *s.* Idolatrous worship; defence of idolatrous worship.

How wilt thou reason with them, how refute
Their *idolisms*, traditions, paradoxes?
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 233.

Idolist. *s.* Worshipper of images. *Rhetorical.*

I to God have brought
Dishonour, obloquy, and op'd the mouths
Of *idolists* and atheists.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 451.

Idolize. *v. a.*

1. Worship idolatrously.

The reason Theodoret assigns for God's changing the diet of men from the fruits of the earth to the flesh of animals is, that, foreknowing they would *idolize* his creatures, he might aggravate the absurdity, and make it the more ridiculous to do so, by their consuming at their tables what they sacrificed to at their altars.—*Bibliotheca Biblica*, i. 246.

2. Love or reverence to adoration.

Those who are generous, humble, just and wise,
Who not their gold, nor themselves *idolize.*
Sir J. Denham.

Parties, with the greatest violation of Christian unity, denominate themselves, not from the grand author and finisher of our faith, but from the first broacher of their *idolized* opinions.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Idolizer. *s.* One who loves or reverences to adoration.

Overdoting *idolizers* of the faculty of free-will.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 281: 1660.

The *idolizers* of monarchy, with equal flattery, have attributed the same prerogative to temporal princes.—*Bishop Mannyngham, Two Discourses*, p. 132: 1681.

Though I be not such an *idolizer* of antiquity as Harris, yet they have great charms for me.—*Bishop Warburton, Letters to Hurd*, let. xxxviii.

Idolous. *adj.* Abounding in, given to, idols. *Obsolete.*

Was not this, thinke you, good wholsom counsel of this *idolous* byshop?—*Bale, Actes of Englysh Votaries*, pt. i. fol. 90. b.

Idóneous. *adj.* [Lat. *idoneus.*] Fit; proper; convenient; adequate.

You entangle, and so fix their saline part, by making them corrode some *idoneous* body.—*Boyle.*

An ecclesiastical benefice is sometimes void 'de jure & facto,' and then it ought to be conferred on an *idoneous* person.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Idyl. *s.* [Gr. εἰδύλλιον; Lat. *idyllium.*] Small, or short, descriptive poem: (generally *pastoral*).

Theocritus is his victim in the Dissertation on Pastoral Poetry; but Fontenelle gave the Sicilian his revenge; he wrote pastorals himself; and we have altogether forgotten, or, when we again look at, can very partially approve, the *idylls* of the Boulevards, while those Doric dactyls of Theocritus still linger like what Schiller has called soft music of yesterday, from our schoolboy reminiscences on our aged ears.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. iv. ch. vii. § 19.

If. *conj.* [A.S. *gif.*]

a. Supposing, provided, in case it be so.

Thou shalt be above only, and thou shalt not be beneath, *if* that thou hearken unto the commandment of the Lord thy God.—*Deuteronomy*, xxviii. 13.

If that rebellion
Came like itself, in base and abject routs;
I say, *if* damn'd commotion so appear'd
In his true, native, and most proper shape,
You, reverend father, and these noble lords,
Had not been here.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

b. Whether or no.

Uncertain *if* by augury, or chance;
But by this easy rise they all advance. *Dryden.*

She doubts *if* two and two make four:
It can't—it may be—and it must;
To which of these must Alma trust?
Nay, further yet they make her go,
In doubting *if* she doubts or no.
Prior, Alma, canto iii.

c. Allowing that; suppose it be granted that.

Such mechanical circumstances, *if* I may so call them, were not necessary to the experiments.—*Boyle.*

d. Though. *Rare.*

They themselves decreed
Their own revolt, not I; *if* I foreknew,
Foreknowledge had no influence on their fault.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 116.

Used *substantivally.*

Absolute approbation, without any cautions, qualifications, *ifs*, or ands.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

If they have done this deed, my noble lord—
If! talk'st thou to me of *ifs?* Thou art a traitor.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 4.

Ignáro. *s.* [Latin.] Contemptuous term of elder days for a blockhead.

It was intolerable insolence in such *ignaroes* to challenge this for popery, which they understood not.—*Bishop Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 296: 1625.

No man can be such an *ignaro*, as to imagine his sinews to be made of wire, or his body to be immured in brass.—*Hewyt, Sermons*, p. 96: 1658.

Ígneous. *adj.* [Lat. *igneus*, from *ignis* = fire.] Fiery; containing fire; emitting fire; having the nature of fire.

That the fire burns by heat, leaves us still ignorant of the immediate way of *igneous* solutions.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

His [Leibnitz's] hypothesis supposes the gradual cooling of the earth from *igneous* fusion.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. iv. ch. viii. § 33.

Ígnify. *v. a.* Form into fire.

The *ignified* part of matter was formed into the body of the sun.—*Stukely, Palæographia Sacra*, p. 20.

Ignípotent. *adj.* [Lat. *ignipotens: potens, -entis* = powerful, presiding over.] Presiding over fire.

Vulcan is call'd the power *ignipotent.*
Pope, Translation of Homer.

Ígnis fatuus. *s.* [Lat.; literally, *foolish, vain, misleading fire.*] Will with the wisp; Jack with the lanthorn.

An *ignis fatuus*, that bewitches
And leads men into pools and ditches,
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 509.

Scared and guided by the *ignis fatuus* of popular superstition.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 32.

Vapours arising from putrified waters are usually called *ignes fatui.*—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Ignítable. *adj.* Inflammable; capable of being set on fire.

Such bodies only strike fire which have sulphur or *ignitible* parts.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Ignite. *v. a.* Kindle; set on fire.

Take good firm chalk, *ignite* it in a crucible, and then powder it.—*Grew, Museum.*

The *ignited* particles hasten to dip themselves in the neighbouring stream.—*Sir H. Sheere*, in *Lord Halifax's Miscellanies*, p. 10.

Plato, in his Timæus, enumerating the *ignited* juices, names wine in the first place.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 212.

Ignite. *v. n.* Take fire.

A fuzee fell upon the hot sand and *ignited.*—*Richardson, Travels in Sahara.*

Ignited. *part. adj.* Kindled so as to take fire.

(For example see Incendiarism.)

Ignition. *s.* Act of kindling or setting on fire.

The laborant stirred the kindled nitre, that the *ignition* might be presently communicated.—*Boyle.*

Those black circular lines we see on dishes, and other turned vessels of wood, are the effects of *ignition*, by the pressure of an edged stick upon the vessel turned nimbly in the lathe.—*Ray.*

Ignívomous. *adj.* [Lat. *ignivomus*; *vomo* = vomit.] Vomiting fire.

Vulcanos and *ignivomous* mountains are some of the most terrible shocks of the globe.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Ignobílity. *s.* Want of magnanimity.

To locke up the gates of true knowledge, from them that affectuously seketh it to the glory of God, is a property belongynge only to the hypocrytysh Pharisees and false lawyers. A more signe of *ignobylytie* can not be sene, then to hyde such noble monumentes.—*Bale*, in *Leland's Newe Year's Gift.*

Pope Sixtus the fifth, who was a very poor man's son, and his father's house ill thatched, so that the sun came in many places, would sport with his *ignobility*, and say, 'That he was nato di casa illustre,' son of an illustrious house.—*Bacon, Apophthegms.* (Ord MS.)

Ignóble. *adj.* [Lat. *ignobilis*; Fr. *ignoble.*]

1. Mean of birth; not noble; not of illustrious race.

As when in tumults rise th' *ignoble* crowd,
Mad are their motions, and their tongues are loud.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 213.

2. Worthless; not deserving honour.

The noble isle doth want her proper limbs;
Her royal stock graft with *ignoble* plants.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 7

Ignóble. *v. a.* Make ignoble. *Rare.*

And lastly, the good entertenyment of the invincible navy; which was chased till the chasen were wearye, after infinite losse, without taking a cockboate, without fyring a shepecout, sayled on the mercyes of the winde and the discretion of their adventures, making a perambulation or pilgrimage about the northern seas, and *ignobling* manie shores and points of land by shipwreck, and soe returned home with skorne and dishonour, much greater than the terrour and expectation of their setting forth.—*Bacon, Discourse in Prayse of Queen Elizabeth.*

Ignóbleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Ignoble; meanness; want of dignity.

The *ignobleness* of their dispositions and breeding.—*Junius, Cure of Misprision*, 113. (Ord MS.)

Ignóbly. *adv.* In an ignoble manner; ignominiously; meanly; dishonourably; reproachfully; disgracefully.

To these, that sober race of men, whose lives
Religious titled them the sons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame
Ignobly! *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 621.

Ignomínious. *adj.* Mean; shameful; reproachful; dishonourable.

They with pale fear surpriz'd,
Fled *ignominious.* *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 394.

Cethegus, though a traitor to the state,
And tortur'd, 'scap'd this *ignominious* fate.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

They gave, and she transferr'd the curs'd advice,
That monarchs should their inward soul disguise,
Dissemble and command, be false and wise;
By *ignominious* arts for servile ends,
Should compliment their foes, and shun their friends. *Prior, Solomon*, b. ii.

Nor has this kingdom deserved to be sacrificed to one single rapacious, obscure, *ignominious* projector.—*Swift.*

Ignomíniously. *adv.* In an ignominious manner; meanly; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully; reproachfully.

It is some allay to the infamy of him who died *ignominiously* to be buried privately.—*South, Sermons.*

Ígnominy. *s.* [Lat. *ignominia.*] Disgrace; reproach; shame; infamy; meanness; dishonour.

Strength from truth divided, and from just,
Illaudable, nought merits but dispraise
And *ignominy.* *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 381.

Their generals have been received with honour after their defeat, yours with *ignominy* after conquest.—*Addison.*

Ígnomy. *s.* Abbreviation of Ignominy. *Barbarous.*

Thy *ignomy* sleep with thee in the grave!
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. v. 4.

Sprinkling the terms of honour wholly on the one part, and of hatred and *ignomy* on the other.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

They are paid in their own coin; they are with *ignomy* repaid reproach.—*Bishop Richardson, On the Old Testament*, p. 286.

Ignorámus. *s.* [Lat. first person plural, present tense, of *ignoro* = we know not.]

1. Word endorsed on a bill of indictment thrown out by a grand jury.

2. Foolish fellow; vain uninstructed pretender: (treated as if a Latin substantive in *us*).

If ever you find an *ignoramus* in place and power, and can have so little conscience and so much confidence as to tell him to his face that he has a wit and an understanding above all the world beside, ... I dare undertake, that, as fulsome a dose as you give him, he shall readily take it down, and admit the commendation, though he cannot believe the thing!—*South, Sermons*, ii. 335.

As if, forsooth, there could not be so much as a few houses fired, a few ships taken, or any other calamitous accident befall this little corner of the world, but that some apocalyptick *ignoramus* must presently find and pick it out of some abused, martyred prophecy of Ezekiel, Daniel, or the Revelation.—*Ibid.* v. 57.

Ígnorance. *s.*

1. Want of knowledge; illiterateness.

If all the clergy were as learned as themselves are that most complain of *ignorance* in others, yet our book of prayer might remain the same.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Ignorance is the curse of God,
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heav'n.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 7.

If we see right, we see our woes;
Then what avails it to have eyes?
From *ignorance* our comfort flows,
The only wretched are the wise. *Prior.*

2. Want of knowledge respecting some particular thing.

It is in every body's power to pretend *ignorance* of the law.—*Sherlock.*

Of future events, that Being, and no other, can have the same knowledge as of the past, who is acquainted with all the causes, remote or immediate, internal and external, on which each depends. But every one is accustomed to anticipate future events, in human affairs, as well as in the material world, in proportion to his knowledge of the several circumstances connected with each; however different in amount that knowledge may be, in reference to different occurrences. And in both cases alike, we always attribute the failure of any anticipation to our *ignorance* or mistake respecting some of the circumstances. When, e.g. we fully expect, from our supposed knowledge of some person's character, and of the circumstances he is placed in, that he will do something which, eventually, he does not do, we at once and without hesitation conclude that we were mistaken either as to his character, or as to his situation, or as to our acquaintance with human nature, generally.—*Whately, Logic, Appendix I., Ambiguous Terms*, xi.

3. Want of knowledge discovered by external effect.

Forgive us all our sins, negligences, and *ignorances.*—*Book of Common Prayer.*

Punish me not for my sins and *ignorances.*—*Tobit*, iii. 3.

Ignorant. *adj.*

1. Wanting knowledge; unlearned; uninstructed; unenlightened.

So foolish was I, and *ignorant*: I was as a beast before thee.—*Psalms*, lxiii. 22.

Thy letters have transported me beyond
This *ign'rant* present time, and I feel now
The future in the instant.
Shakespear, Macbeth. i. 5.

He that doth not know those things which are of use for him to know, is but an *ignorant* man, whatever he may know besides.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

2. Unknown; undiscovered. *Rhetorical.*

If you know aught which does behove my knowledge
Thereof to be inform'd, imprison't not
In *ignorant* concealment.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

3. Without knowledge of some particular: (with *of*).

Let not judges be so *ignorant of* their own right as to think there is not left to them, as a principal part of their office, a wise application of laws.—*Bacon, Essays.*

O visions ill foreseen! Better had I
Liv'd *ignorant of* future! so had borne
My part of evil only.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 763.

4. Unacquainted with: (with *of*).

Ignorant of guilt, I fear not shame. *Dryden.*

5. Ignorantly made or done.

His shipping,
Poor *ignorant* baubles, on our terrible seas
Like egg-shells mov'd.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iii. 1.

Ignorant. *s.* One untaught, unlettered, uninstructed.

Let this dross carry what price it will
With noble *ignorants.* *B. Jonson, Forest.*

Look into the private closets of their devout *ignorants*, what difference shall you find between the image and the suppliant?—*Bishop Hall, Quo vadis?*

Did I for this take pains to teach
Our zealous *ignorants* to preach?
Sir J. Denham, A Speech against Peace.

Ignorantly. *adv.* In an ignorant manner;

without knowledge; unskilfully; without information.

The greatest and most cruel foes we have,
Are those whom you would *ignorantly* save.
Dryden.

Ignóre. *v. a.* [Lat. *ignoro*; pres. part. *ignorans, -antis; ignorantia.*] Not know; be ignorant of.

I *ignored* not the stricter interpretation, given by modern criticks to divers texts by me alleged.—*Boyle.*

Philosophy would solidly be established, if men would *more* carefully distinguish those things that they know from those that they *ignore.*—*Id.*

Ignóte. *adj.* [Lat. *ignotus.*] Unknown. *Rare.*

A traveller passing through the confines of *ignote* countries.—*Sir M. Sandys, Essays*, p. 1.: 1634.

Shall such very *ignote* and contemptible pretenders be allowed a place among the most renowned of poetick writers? — *Phillips, Theatrum Poeticum*, pref.: 1675.

Iguána. *s.* Reptile so called.

In the *iguana* a single broad turbinal cartilage extends into the olfactory cavity from the outer side, terminating below in two tuberosities.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

In the flying lizard, and the *iguana*, the stomach is rather pyriform, but the shape varies with the state of the contents.—*Ibid.*

Iguánodon. *s.* [Gr. ὀδούς, -όντος = tooth.] Large extinct reptile so called, having teeth like those of the Iguana, i.e. serrated at the edges.

The *Iguanodon*, first discovered by Dr. Mantell, has left more of its remains in the Wealden strata of the south-eastern counties and Isle of Wight, than has any other genus of associated saurian.—*Lyell, Manual of Elementary Geology*, ch. xviii.

Ile. *s.* Improper form of Aisle.

Upward the columns shoot, the roofs ascend,
And arches widen, and long *iles* extend. *Pope.*

Ileus. *s.* [Latin.] In *Medicine.* Intussusception of the bowels; colic.

An *ileus*, commonly called the twisting of the guts, is really either a circumvolution, or insertion of one part of the gut within the other.—*Arbuthnot.*

Ilex. *s.* [Latin.] Holm, or evergreen, oak.

The *ilex*, or great scarlet oak, thrives well in England, is a hardy sort of tree, and easily raised of acorns. The Spaniards have a sort they call enzina; the wood of which, when old, is finely chambletted, as if it were painted.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

The palace of Lord Montfort was in the most distinguished quarter of the city, and situate in the midst of vast gardens full of walls of laurel, arches of *ilex*, and fountains of lions.—*B. Disraeli, Henrietta Temple*, ch. iv.

Plural, English; the Latin being *ilices.*

The *ilexes* in Bushey Park are of great age, and seem to be as hardy as any of the other trees.—*Jesse, Gleanings in Natural History.*

Íliac. *adj.* [Lat. *ilia* = bowels.] Relating to the lower bowels.

Those, who die of the *iliack* passion, have their bellies much swelled.—*Floyer, On the Humours.*

Ill. *adj.*

1. Bad in any respect; contrary to good, whether physical or moral; evil.

Neither is it *ill* air only that maketh an *ill* seat; but *ill* ways, *ill* markets, and *ill* neighbours.—*Bacon, Essays.*

2. Unsuitable; improper.

He was saying to himself, that he was a very *ill* man to go on in visiting and professing love to Flavia, when his heart was enthralled to another.—*Spectator*, no. 398.

3. Sick; disordered.

You wish me health in very happy season;
For I am on the sudden something *ill.*
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 2.

I have known two towns of the greatest consequence lost, by the governours falling *ill* in the time of the sieges.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Ill. *adv.*

1. Not well; not rightly in any respect.

Ill at ease, both she and all her train
The scorching sun had borne, and beating rain.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 407.

2. Not easily; with pain; with difficulty.

Thou desir'st
The punishment all on thyself! alas!
Bear thine own first, *ill* able to sustain
His full wrath, whose thou feel'st as yet least part,
And my displeasure bear'st so *ill.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 948.

Ill bears the sex a youthful lover's fate,
When just approaching to the nuptial state.
Dryden.

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

Near to an old *ill* favoured castle they meant to perform their unknightly errand.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The match had been so *ill* made for Plexirtus, that his *ill* led life would have tumbled to destruction, had there not come fifty to his defence.—*Id.*

You shall not find me, daughter,
After the slander of most step-mothers,
Ill ey'd unto you. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, i. 2.

Lead back thy Saxons to their ancient Elbe:
I would restore the fruitful Kent, the gift
Of Vortigern for Hengist's *ill* bought aid. *Dryden.*

Sparta has not to boast of such a woman;
Nor Troy to thank her, for her *ill* plac'd love. *Id.*

The fabled dragon never guarded more
The golden fleece, than he his *ill* got store.
Id., Translation of Juvenal.

Did you never taste delicious drink out of an *ill* looked vessel?—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Nor has he erred above once by *ill* judged superfluity.—*Garth, Translation from Ovid.*

Others *ill* fated are condemn'd to toil
Their tedious life. *Prior.*

We simple toasters take delight
To see our women's teeth look white;
And every saucy *ill* bred fellow
Sneers at a mouth profoundly yellow.
Id., Alma, canto ii.

The second daughter was a peevish, froward, *ill* conditioned creature as ever was.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

I see thy sister's tears,
Thy father's anguish, and thy brother's death,
In the pursuit of our *ill* fated loves. *Addison, Cato.*

Bid him employ his care for these my friends,
And make good use of his *ill* gotten power,
By shelt'ring men much better than himself. *Ibid.*

If a man had but an *ill* favoured nose, the deep thinkers would contrive to impute the cause to the prejudice of his education.—*Swift.*

They would not make bold, as every where they do, to destroy *ill* formed and mis-shaped productions.—*Locke.*

Ill. *s.* [A.S. *yfel.*]

1. Wickedness; depravity; contrariety to holiness.

Ill, to man's nature, as it stands perverted, hath a natural motion strongest in continuance.—*Bacon.*

Young men to imitate all *ills* are prone;
But are compelled to avarice alone:
For then in virtue's shape they follow vice.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

2. Misfortune; misery.

Who can all sense of others' *ills* escape,
Is but a brute at best in human shape.
Tate, Translation of Juvenal.

Though plung'd in *ills* and exercis'd in care,
Yet never let the noble mind despair;
When prest by dangers, and beset with foes,
The gods their timely succour interpose;
And when our virtue sinks, o'erwhelm'd with grief,
By unforeseen expedients bring relief. *A. Philips.*

Ill. *v. a.* Injure. *Rare.*

The sparrow with her angry bill,
Defends her brood from such as would them *ill.*
Sylvester, Du Bartas, 46. (Ord MS.)

Illábile. *adj.* [Lat. *labor* = slide, slip.] Incapable of slip or error. *Rare.*

Even infinite wisdom and power could not make a creature (for God cannot work contradictions) that was of its own nature, *illabile*, infallible, and impeccable.—*Cheyne, Discourses*, iv. (Ord MS.)

Illábility. *s.* Incapability of slip or error. *Rare.*

Before that secondary nature of eternal infallibility, *illability*, and impeccability could be brought about, on the most perfect of created intelligences, it must necessarily be, by confirmed habits, produced by repeated acts.—*Cheyne, Discourses.* (Ord MS.)

Illápse. *s.* [Lat. *illapsus*, preterite part. of *illabor*; *labor* = glide in.]

1. Immission or entrance of one thing into another.

What ravishing transports now
Seize on that intellect! how doth it glow
With fresh *illapses* of the purest light.
J. Hall, On the Death of Lord Hastings, Lacrymæ Musarum: 1650.

The prophetick *illapses* could never grace an impure soul.—*J. Spencer, On Vulgar Prophecies*, p. 40: 1665.

As a piece of iron red hot, by reason of the *illapse* of the fire into it, appears all over like fire; so the souls of the blessed, by the *illapse* of the divine essence into them, shall be all over divine.—*Norris.*

2. Casual coming; accession in the medical sense: (as, 'the *accession* of a fit of ague').

Life is oft preserved
By the bold swimmer in the swift *illapse*
Of accident disastrous.
Thomson, Seasons, Summer.

Passion's fierce *illapse*
Rouses the mind's whole fabrick.
Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, b. ii.

Illáqueate. *v. a.* [Lat. *illaqueatus*, pass. part. of *illaqueo* (*laqueus* = a snare; *illaqueatio, -onis*).] Entangle; entrap; ensnare.

I am *illaqueated*, but not truly captivated into your conclusion.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.*

They that take upon them to be the only absolvers from sin, are themselves held fast in the snares of eternal death; and do as necessarily *illaqueate* all others therein whom they proselyte to their religion.—*Id., Antidote against Idolatry*, pref.

Illaqueátion. *s.*

1. Act of snaring, or entangling; taking in a noose; hanging. *Rare.*

The word in Matthew doth not only signify suspension, or pendulous *illaqueation*, but also suffocation.—*Sir T. Browne.*

2. Ensnaring; entrapping. *Rare.*

They wholly gave themselves up to learn to wrangle, and arts of *illaqueation.*—*Evelyn, Letter to Bishop Nicholson.*

Illátion. *s.* [Lat. *illatio, -onis*; *illatus* = brought in.]

1. Inference; conclusion drawn from premises.

Which might be inferred by those that were rather apt to make evil than good *illations* of our proceeding.—*Bacon.*

Herein there seems to be a very erroneous *illation* from the indulgence of God unto Cain, concluding an immunity unto himself.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Illation so orders the intermediate ideas as to discover what connection there is in each link of the chain, whereby the extremes are held together.—*Locke.*

2. In a more limited sense, *illation* means an imperfect syllogism formed by conversion or inversion; in which there are only *two* terms, i.e. no middle term; as,

Some pagans were good men.
Some good men were pagans.

Íllative. *adj.* Relating to, denoting, illation or conclusion.

There is a great deal of difference between a mere *illative* necessity, which consists only in the logical consequence of one thing upon another, and between a causal necessity, which efficiently and antecedently determines and puts the faculty upon working.—*South, Sermons*, viii. 89.

In common discourse or writing, such causal particles as 'for,' and 'because,' manifest the act of reasoning as well as the *illative* particles 'then' and 'therefore.'—*Watts.*

Íllative. *s.* That which denotes illation or conclusion.

This [word] 'for' that leads the text in, is both a relative and an *illative*; referring to what he had said in the foregoing words; and inferring a necessary consequence of the one clause upon the other: 'Purge out the old leaven: "for" Christ our Passover is sacrificed for us.'—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 186.

Íllatively. *adv.* In an illative manner; by Illation, second sense.

Most commonly taken *illatively.*—*Bishop Richardson, On the Old Testament*, p. 434.

Illaúdable. *adj.* [Lat. *illaudabilis*, from *laus, laudis* = praise.] Unworthy of praise; blameable. *Latinism.*

Strength from truth divided and from just,
Illaudable, nought merits but dispraise.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 381.

You, my lord, have, I fear, been awed into a restraint of your genius in that point, by that ill-understood, (or otherwise) ill-grounded, and *illaudable* maxim of Mr. Pope.

'For fools admire, but men of sense approve.'
—*Delany, Observations on Lord Orrery*, p. 102.

Notwithstanding these various censures, I must own myself of opinion, both that the abolition of monastic institutions might have been conducted in a manner consonant to justice as well as policy, and that Henry's profuse alienation of the abbey lands, however *illaudable* in its motive, has proved upon the whole more beneficial to England than any other disposition would have turned out.—*Hallam, Constitutional History of England*, vol. i. ch. ii.

Illaúdably. *adv.* In an illaudable manner.

It is natural for all people to form, not *illaudably*, too favourable a judgement of their own country.—*Broome.*

Illécebrous. *adj.* [Lat. *illecebræ* = allurements.] Full of allurements.

Not the *illecebrous* delectations of Venus, but the valiant acts and noble affairs of princes.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 19.

The study is elegant, and the matter *illecebrous*, that is to say, swete to the reader.—*Ibid.* fol. 120, b.

Illégal. *adj.* [Lat. *legalis*, from *lex, legis* = law.] Contrary to law.

No patent can oblige the subject against law, unless an *illegal* patent passed in one kingdom can bind another, and not itself.—*Swift.*

Illegálity. *s.* Contrariety to law.

He wished them to consider what votes they had passed, of the *illegality* of all those commissions, and of the unjustifiableness of all the proceedings by virtue of them.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

After the restoration from the captivity, down to the days of our Saviour, the priests were notoriously generals, soldiers, judges, statesmen, and chief ministers of state; and even kings; without any reproof or mark of *illegality* taken notice of by our Saviour, or his Apostles, just as they might be teachers in the synagogue, and doctors of the law. But they enjoyed none of these posts in right of their priesthood; they were only allowed to them as to any other qualified Jew.—*Bishop Story, On the Priesthood*, p. 33.

Illégally. *adv.* In an illegal manner.

Matches *illegally* struck up, contrary to the pretended conditions.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, iv. 9.

Illégible. *adj.* [Lat. *legibilis*, from *lego* = read.] Incapable of being read.

The secretary poured the ink-box all over the writings, and so defaced them that they were made altogether *illegible.—Howell.*

Illegítimacy. *s.* Condition of one unlawfully begotten.

There was convincing evidence of *illegitimacy*, though access was possible.—*Taylor, Principles and Practice of Medical Jurisprudence*, ch. xliii.

Illegítimate. *adj.* [Lat. *legitimus* = lawful, legitimate.] Unlawfully begotten.

Grieve not at your state;
For all the world is *illegitimate.* *Cleaveland.*

Being *illegitimate*, I was deprived of that endearing tenderness and uncommon satisfaction, which a good man finds in the love and conversation of a parent.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Illegítimate. *v. a.* Render illegitimate; prove a person illegitimate.

The cardinal, his uncle, would first have *illegitimated* him.—*Sir H. Wotton to Sir E. Bacon, Remains*, p. 479.

Born with a legal claim to honour and to affluence, he was in two months *illegitimated* by the parliament.—*Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Savage.*

Illegitimátion. *s.*

1. State of one not begotten in wedlock.

Richard III. had a resolution, out of his hatred to both his brethren, to disable their issues, upon false and incompetent pretexts, the one of attainder, the other of *illegitimation.—Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

2. Want of genuineness.

Many such like pieces, which, neither in their sense nor idiom agreeable with the times they pretend to, do bear in their very fronts the apparent brands of *illegitimation.—Dean Martin, Letters*, p. 57: 1662.

Illésive. *adj.* [Lat. *læsus*, pass. part. of *lædo* = hurt.] Not injurious or hurtful; innoxious.

Their places of resort might be so fitted with instruments, as they might be like academies of instruction and proficiency, and these they might sweeten with the adding of *illesive* games.—*Felltham, Resolves*, 84. (Ord MS.)

Illéviable. *adj.* That cannot be levied or exacted.

He rectified the method of collecting his revenue, and removed obsolete and *illeviable* parts of charge. —*Sir M. Hale.*

Illíberal. *adj.* [Lat. *liberalis*, from *liber* = free.]

1. Not noble; not ingenuous.

'Tis certainly as easy to be a scholar as a gamester, or many other characters equally *illiberal* and low. —*Harris, Hermes*, b. iii. ch. v. (Ord MS.)

2. Mean, as unconnected with the *liberal* arts.

There is no art, neither liberal nor *illiberal*, but it cometh from God, and leadeth to God.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 172: 1622.

3. Not classic or scholarlike.

Whenever you write Latin, remember that every word or phrase which you make use of, but cannot find in Cæsar, Cicero, Livy, Horace, Virgil, and Ovid, is bad, *illiberal* Latin, though it may have been written by a Roman.—*Lord Chesterfield, Letters*, 164. (Ord MS.)

Illiberálity. *s.* Meanness of mind; parsimony; niggardliness; want of munificence.

The *illiberality* of parents, in allowance towards their children, is an harmful errour, and acquaints them with shifts.—*Bacon.*

Illícit. *adj.* [Lat. *licitus* = allowed.] Unlawful.

He was licentious, profane, corrupt, too proud to behave with common politeness, yet not too proud to pocket *illicit* gain.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iv.

Illíghten. *v. a.* Enlighten. *Barbarous.*

Corporeal light cannot be, because then it would not pierce the air, nor diaphanous bodies; and yet every day we see the air *illightened.—Sir W. Raleigh.*

To *illighten* every one that cometh into it, [the world].—*Gataker, God's Eye upon Israel*, preface: 1645.

Illíghtened. *part. adj.* Enlightened.

Illightened minds see a greater lustre in knowledge than in the fine gold.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, ch. xxxvii.

This tale comes to Chrysostome by a third person, not by the *illightened* saint himself.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 78: 1616.

Illímitable. *adj.* Incapable of being bounded or limited.

Although in adoration of idols, unto the subtiler heads, the worship perhaps might be symbolical; yet was the idolatry direct in the people, whose credulity is *illimitable*, and who may be made believe that any thing is God.—*Sir T. Browne.*

With what an awful world-revolving power,
Were first th' unwieldy planets launch'd along
The *illimitable* void! *Thomson, Seasons, Summer.*

Illimitátion. *s.* What admits of no certain determination. *Rare.*

The *illimitation* of age, and the miseries that attend it.—*Bishop Hall, Balm of Gilead, Of Old Age*, § 1.

Illímited. *part. pref.* Unbounded; interminable; unlimited.

They saw his power *illimited* and irresistible.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

In the former parts, the omnipotence of a Christian suffered no restraint; it was *illimited*, unconfined.—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 126.

Neither doth the use or exercise of this dominion depend upon any one, so as to receive any direction or regulation, or to render any account of the administration of it; as being *illimited*, absolute, and supreme; and so the fountain from whence all dominion in any other is derived.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. i.

Illímitedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Illimited; exemption from all bounds.

The absoluteness and *illimitedness* of his commission was generally much spoken of.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Illíteracy. *s.* Want of letters or learning.

As I believe that what I have mentioned gave rise to the opinion of Shakspeare's want of learning; so what has continued it down to us may have been the many blunders and *illiteracies* of the first publishers of his works.—*Pope, Preface to Shakspeare.*

The deplorable condition of indigence and *illiteracy.—T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, ii. 452.

Illíteral. *adj.* Not literal. *Rare.*

Descending under the earth, is a translation most of all unexact and *illiteral.—Dr. Dawson, Texts on the Logos*, p. 251: 1765.

Illíterate. *adj.*

1. Unlettered; untaught; unlearned; unenlightened by science: (applied to *persons*).

The duke was *illiterate*, yet had learned at court to supply his own defects, by the drawing unto him of the best instruments of experience.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

The *illiterate* writer, empirick like, applies
To minds diseas'd unsafe chance remedies:
The learn'd in schools, where knowledge first began,
Studies with care th' anatomy of man;
Sees virtue, vice, and passions in their cause,
And fame from science, not from fortune draws.
Dryden.

In the first ages of Christianity not only the learned and the wise, but the ignorant and *illiterate*, embraced torments and death.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

2. Unlearned; rude; barbarous: (applied to *things*).

There are in many places heresy, and blasphemy, and impertinency, and *illiterate* rudenesses.—*Jeremy Taylor, On Extempore Prayer.*

Illíterateness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Illiterate; want of learning; ignorance of science.

Many acquainted with chymistry but by report, have, from the *illiterateness* and impostures of those that pretend skill in it, entertained an ill opinion of the art.—*Boyle.*

There needs no other argument of the *illiterateness* of these people [the Spaniards], and indeed of the slender growth of Christian religion there, than the very canons which were established by the council held in Aranda, in the year 1473, whereof one was, That every priest should be bound to say mass at least three or four times every year; and another, That the chief benefices and dignities should not be conferred upon any who did not understand grammar, 'à ninguno que no sepa grammatica.'—*Clarendon Tracts.* (Ord MS.)

Illíterature. *s.* Want of learning.

The more usual causes of this deprivation are want of holy orders, *illiterature*, or inability for the discharge of that sacred function, and irreligion.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

They, who in their present *illiterature* were so prone to sedition, ... would be much more so if heated by bookish speculations.—*L. Addison, Description of Western Barbary*, preface: 1671.

If the historian intended hereby to arraign the abbots of *illiterature.—H. Warton, Specimen of Burnet's Errors*, p. 63.

Illnáture. *s.* Habitual malevolence; want of humanity.

Illnature inclines a man to those actions that thwart and sour and disturb conversation, and consists of a proneness to do ill turns, attended with a secret joy upon the sight of any mischief that befals another, and of an utter insensibility of any kindness done him.—*South, Sermons.*

Illnátured. *adj.*

1. Habitually malevolent; wanting kindness or good-will; mischievous; desirous of another's evil; unobliging.

These ill qualities denominate a person *illnatured*, they being such as make him grievous and uneasy to all whom he deals and associates himself with.—*South, Sermons.*

Stay, silly bird, th' *illnatur'd* task refuse;
Nor be the bearer of unwelcome news.
Addison, Translation from Ovid.

2. Intractable; not yielding to culture.

The fondly studious of increase,
Rich foreign mold on their *illnatur'd* land
Induce. *J. Philips, Cyder*, b. i.

Íllness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Ill.

1. Badness or inconvenience of any kind, natural or moral; wickedness.

Thou wouldst be great;
Art not without ambition; but without
The *illness* should attend it.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 5.

He that has his chains knocked off, and the prison-doors set open, is perfectly at liberty, though his preference be determined to stay, by the *illness* of the weather.—*Locke.*

2. Sickness; malady; disorder of health.

Since the account her majesty received of the insolent faction, during her late *illness* at Windsor, she hath been willing to see them deprived of power to do mischief.—*Swift.*

Illógical. *adj.*

1. Ignorant or negligent of the rules of logic, or reasoning.

One of the dissenters appeared to Dr. Sanderson so bold and *illogical* in the dispute, as forced him to say he had never met with a man of more pertinacious confidence and less abilities.—*I. Walton.*

2. Contrary to the rules of logic, or reason.

Reason cannot dispute and make an inference so utterly *illogical.—Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Íllstarred. *adj.* Influenced by evil stars with respect to fortune; unlucky.

O, *ill-starr'd* lovers! what avails it me
To have thy love? t'have mine, what boots it thee?
Fanshawe, Translation of Guarini's Pastor Fido.

Ill-starr'd birds, that listening, not admir'd.
Shenstone, Elegies, vi.

Ill-starred, though brave, did no vision foreboding
Tell you that Fate had forsaken your cause;
Say were you destined to die at Culloden?
Victory graced not your fate with applause.
Byron, Hours of Idleness.

Illúde. *v. a.* [see Illusion.] Deceive; mock; impose on; play upon; torment by some contemptuous artifice of mockery.

Sometimes athwart sometimes he strook him straight,
And falsed oft his blow, t' *illude* him with such bait.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

If the solitariness of these rocks do not *illude* me. —*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, iv. 1.

In vain we measure this amazing sphere,
And find and fix its centre there or here;
While its circumference, scorning to be brought
Ev'n into fancy'd space, *illudes* our vanquish'd thought. *Prior, Solomon*, b. i.

Illúme. *v. a.* [see Illumine.]

1. Enlighten; illuminate.
When you same star, that's westward from the pole
Had made his course, t' *illume* that part of heav'n,
Where now it burns. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, i. 1.
2. Brighten; adorn.
The mountain's brow,
Illum'd with fluid gold, his near approach
Betokens. *Thomson, Seasons, Summer.*

Illúminant. *s.* That which illuminates.
Speaking of light indefinitely, 'tis so far from arguing a divine nature in the bodies that are endowed with it, whether, as the planets, by participation from an external *illuminant*, or as the sun from an internal principle; that a burned stone, witness that of Bolonia, will afford, in proportion to its bulk, incomparably more borrowed light than one of the planets.—*Boyle, Free Enquiry*, p. 117. (Ord MS.)

Illúminate. *v. a.*

1. Enlighten; supply with light.
No painting can be seen in full perfection, but as all nature is *illuminated* by a single light.—*Sir H. Wotton.*
He made the stars,
And set them in the firmament of heaven,
To *illuminate* the earth and rule the night.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 348.
Reason our guide, what can she more reply
Than that the sun *illuminates* the sky;
Than that night rises from his absent ray,
And returning lustre kindles day?
Prior, Solomon, b. i.
2. Adorn with festal lamps or bonfires.
3. Enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace.
When he *illuminates* the mind with supernatural light, he does not extinguish that which is natural. —*Locke.*
4. Adorn with pictures or initial letters of various colours.
5. Illustrate.
My health is insufficient to amplify these remarks, and to *illuminate* the several pages with variety of examples.—*Watts.*

Illúminate. *adj.* Enlightened.
That famous and truly *illuminate* doctor, Francis Junius, the glory of Leyden.—*Bishop Hall, Epistles.*
A precise, pure, *illuminate* brother!
B. Jonson, Volpone.

Illúminate. *s.* One of the Illuminati.
These new *illuminates* have such cogging shifts with them.—*Watson, Quodlibets of State*, p. 44: 1602.
Not unlike the refined and quaint *illuminates* of our time.—*Loe, Blisse of Brightest Beauty*, p. 15: 1614.
Such *illuminates* are our classical brethren!—*Bishop Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 16: 1625.

Illúminated. *part. adj.* In *Bibliography.* Having letters with pictorial ornamentations, i.e. with the fourth sense of Illuminate.
With what eagerness would pictures, medals, and *illuminated* missals have been brought forth from the most mysterious cabinets for her amusement! —*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Diary and Letters of Madame D'Arblay.*

Used *substantivally.* Illuminates.
It has been maintained, or implied, that all existing denominations of Christianity are wrong, none representing it as taught by Christ and His apostles; that it died out of the world at its birth; . . . that it has existed indeed among men ever since, and exists at this day, but as a secret and hidden doctrine, which does but revive here and there under a supernatural influence in the hearts of individuals, and is manifested to the world only by glimpses or in gleams, according to the number or the station of the *illuminated*, and their connexion with the history of their times.—*H. Newman, Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine*, introd.

Illuminăti. *s.* [Lat. plural of *illuminatus*; Italian, *illuminato* = enlightened.] Persons pretending to special spiritual or intellectual illumination, several sects having, at different times and places, borne the name.
Another pestilent sect there was, not long since, of *illuminati* in Arragon, whose founders were a hypocritical crew of their priests; who, affecting in themselves and their followers a certain angelical purity, fell suddenly to the very counterpoint of detestifying bestiality.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

Illumination. *s.*

1. Act of supplying with light.
The *illuminators* of manuscripts borrowed their title from the *illumination* which a bright genius giveth to his work.—*Felton, Dissertation on Reading the Classicks.*
2. That which gives light.
The sun is but a body illightened, and an *illumination* created.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*
3. Festal lights hung out as a token of joy.
Flow'rs are strew'd, and lamps in order plac'd,
And windows with *illuminations* grac'd.
Dryden, Translation of Persius.
4. Infusion of intellectual light, knowledge, or grace.
Hymns and psalms are such kinds of prayer as are not conceived upon a sudden; but framed by meditation beforehand, or by prophetical *illumination* are inspired.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Illúminative. *adj.* Having the power to give light.
What makes itself and other things be seen, being accompanied by light, is called fire: what admits the *illuminative* action of fire, and is not seen, is called air.—*Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies.*

Illúminator. *s.*

1. One who gives light.
Chaucer, writing his poesies in English, is of some called the first *illuminator* of the English tongue.—*Verstegan, Restitution of Decayed Intelligence*, ch. vii.
2. In *Bibliography.* One who illuminates.
(For example see Illumination, 1.)

Illúmine. *v. a.*

1. Enlighten; supply with light.
His understanding was *illumined* with the beams of divine truth.—*Price, Prince Henry's Anniversary*, p. 12: 1613.
To confirm his words, outflew
Millions of flaming swords, drawn from the thighs
Of mighty cherubims: the sudden blaze
Far round *illumin'd* hell.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 663.
What in me is dark,
Illumine! what is low, raise and support!
Ibid. i. 22.
Nowhere was this species of reception more happily conducted than at the Duchess de G——t's. The rooms, though small, decorated with taste, brightly *illumined*; a handsome and gracious hostess, the Duke the very pearl of gentlemen, and sons and daughters worthy of such parents.—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby*, b. vi. ch. i.
2. Decorate; adorn.
To Cato, Virgil paid one honest line;
O let my country's friends *illumine* mine. *Pope.*

Illúsion. *s.* [Lat. *illusio, -onis*, from *illudo* = play with, mock; pass. part. *illusus*.] Mockery; false show; counterfeit appearance; error.
There wanted not some about him that would have persuaded him that all was but an *illusion*.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*
We must use some *illusion* to render a pastoral delightful; and this consists in exposing the best side only of a shepherd's life, and in concealing its miseries.—*Pope.*

Illúsive. *adj.* Deceiving by false show.
The heathen bards, who idle fables drest,
Illusive dreams in mystick forms exprest.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Illúsory. *adj.* Deceiving; fraudulent.
Subtility, in those who make profession to teach or defend truth, hath passed for a virtue; a virtue indeed, which, consisting for the most part in nothing but the fallacious and *illusory* use of obscure or deceitful terms, is only fit to make men more conceited in their ignorance.—*Locke.*

Illustrate. *v. a.*

1. Brighten with light.
Then let us borrow from the glorious sun
A little light to *illustrate* this act.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, i. 2, 7.
2. Brighten with honour.
Matter to me of glory! whom their hate
Illustrates, when they see all regal power
Given me to quell their pride.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 738.
3. Explain; clear; elucidate.
Authours take up popular conceits, and from tradition unjustifiable, or false, *illustrate* matters of undeniable truth.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Illustrátion. *s.* Explanation; elucidation; exposition: (it is seldom used in its original signification for material brightness).
Whoever looks about him will find many living *illustrations* of this emblem.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
Space and duration, being ideas that have something very abstruse and peculiar in their nature, the comparing them one with another may perhaps be of use for their *illustration*.—*Locke.*

Illustrative. *adj.* (in the extract *Illústrative.*) Having the quality of elucidating or clearing.
Purging and pruning with all industry,
What's dead or useless, less demonstrative,
What's dull or flaccid, nought *illustrative.*
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, i. 2, 41.

Illustrátor. *s.* One who illustrates, brightens, clears, or beautifies.
The right gracious *illustrator* of virtue.
Chapman, Sonnets at the end of his Translation of Homer.

Illústrious. *adj.*

1. Bright; shining.
Shaking his *illustrious* tresses.
Sandys, Translation from Ovid, b. ii.
His locks behind,
Illustrious on his shoulders fledge with wings,
Lay waving round. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 626.
2. Conspicuous; noble; eminent for excellence.
In other languages the most *illustrious* titles are derived from things sacred.—*South, Sermons.*

Illúxurious. *adj.* Not luxurious. *Rare.*
The widow Vanhomrigh and her two daughters quitted the *illuxurious* soil of their native country, for the more elegant pleasures of the English court. —*Earl of Orrery, Remarks on the Life and Writings of Dr. Swift.*

Ímage. *s.* [Fr. *image*; Lat. *imago*.]

1. Any corporeal representation, generally used of statues; statue; picture.
Whose is this *image* and superscription?—*Matthew*, xxii. 20.
The *image* of a deity may be a proper object for that which is but the *image* of a religion.—*South.*
Still must I be upbraided with your line:
But your late brother did not prize me less,
Because I could not boast of *images.* *Dryden.*
2. Idol; false god.
Manasseh set the carved *image* in God's house.—2 *Chronicles*, xxxiii. 7.
3. Copy; representation; likeness.
I have bewept a worthy husband's death,
And liv'd by looking on his *images*:
But now two mirrours of his princely semblance
Are crack'd in pieces by malignant death.
Shakespear, Richard III. ii. 2.
He made us to his *image* all agree:
That *image* is the soul, and that must be,
Or not the maker's *image*, or be free. *Dryden.*
4. Semblance; show; appearance.
This is the man should do the bloody deed:
The *image* of a wicked heinous fault
Lives in his eye: that close aspect of his
Does show the mood of a much troubled breast.
Shakespear, King John, iv. 2.
The face of things a frightful *image* bears,
And present death in various forms appears.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.
5. Idea; representation of anything to the mind; picture drawn in the fancy.
The *image* of the jest
I'll shew you here at large.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 6.
Outcasts of mortal race! can we conceive
Image of aught delightful, soft, or great? *Prior.*
When we speak of a figure of a thousand angles, we may have a clear idea of the number one thousand angles; but the *image*, or sensible idea, we cannot distinguish by fancy from the *image* of a figure that has nine hundred angles.—*Watts.*

Ímage. *v. a.* Copy by the fancy; imagine.
How are immaterial substances to be *imaged*, which are such things whereof we can have no notion?—*Dryden.*
Fate some future bard shall join
In sad similitude of griefs to mine,
Condemn'd whole years in absence to deplore,
And *image* charms he must behold no more. *Pope.*

Ímagery. *s.*

1. Sensible representations; pictures; statues.
Of marble stone was cut
An altar, carv'd with cunning *imagery.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
When in those oratories might you see
Rich carvings, portraitures, and *imagery*;
Where every figure to the life express'd
The godhead's power.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 465.
Your gift shall two large goblets be
Of silver, wrought with curious *imagery*,
And high emboss'd.
Id., Translation of the Æneid.
2. Representations in writing; such descrip-

tions as force the image of the thing described upon the mind.

I wish there may be in this poem any instance of good *imagery*.—*Dryden.*

3. Show; appearance.

Things of the world fill the imaginative part with beauties and fantastick *imagery*.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

What can thy *imagery* of sorrow mean?
Secluded from the world, and all its care,
Hast thou to grieve or joy, to hope or fear? *Prior.*

All the visionary beauties of the prospect, the paint and *imagery* that attracted our senses, fade and disappear.—*Rogers.*

4. Forms of the fancy; false ideas; imaginary phantasms.

It might be a mere dream which he saw; the *imagery* of a melancholick fancy, such as musing men mistake for a reality.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

5. Form; make.

They are our brethren, and pieces of the same *imagery* with ourselves.—*Feltham, Resolves*, ii. 53.

Imáginable. *adj.* Capable of being imagined.

It is not *imaginable* that men will be brought to obey what they cannot esteem.—*South, Sermons.*

Men, sunk into the greatest darkness *imaginable*, retain some sense and awe of a Deity.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Imáginant. *adj.* Imagining; forming ideas.

We will enquire what the force of imagination is, either upon the body *imaginant*, or upon another body.—*Bacon.*

Imáginant. *s.* One who imagines, exercises, practises, or sports with, the imagination.

Fascination is the power and act of imagination, more intensive upon other bodies than the body of the *imaginant*.—*Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, b. ii.

The air of common report, or the single testimony of some superstitious and melancholy *imaginant*.—*J. Spencer, Discourse concerning Prodigies*, p. 223: 1665.

Imáginary. *adj.* Fancied; visionary; existing only in the imagination.

Fortune is nothing else but a power *imaginary*, to which the successes of human actions and endeavours were for their variety ascribed.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Why wilt thou add to all the griefs I suffer
Imaginary ills and fancied tortures?
Addison, Cato.

Imagination. *s.*

1. Fancy; power of forming ideal pictures; power of representing things absent to one's self or others.

Imagination I understand to be the representation of an individual thought. *Imagination* is of three kinds: joined with belief of that which is to come; joined with memory of that which is past; and of things present, or as if they were present; for I comprehend in this *imagination* feigned and at pleasure, as if one should imagine such a man to be in the vestments of a pope, or to have wings.—*Bacon.*

Our simple apprehension of corporal objects, if present, is sense; if absent, *imagination*: when we would perceive a material object, our fancies present us with its idea.—*Glanville.*

2. Conception; image of the mind; idea.

Sometimes despair darkens all her *imaginations*: sometimes the active passion of love cheers and clears her invention.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Princes have but their titles for their glories,
An outward honour for an inward toil;
And, for unfelt *imaginations*,
They often feel a world of restless cares.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 4.

Better I were distract,
So should my thoughts be sever'd from my griefs;
And woes, by wrong *imaginations*, lose
The knowledge of themselves. *Id., King Lear*, iv. 6.

His *imaginations* were often as just as they were bold and strong.—*Dennis.*

3. Contrivance; scheme.

Thou hast seen all their vengeance, and all their *imaginations* against me.—*Lamentations*, iii. 60.

4. Unsolid or fanciful opinion.

We are apt to think that space, in itself, is actually boundless; to which *imagination*, the idea of space, of itself leads us.—*Locke.*

Imáginative. *adj.*

1. Having an active, full of, imagination.

Witches are *imaginative*, and believe oftimes they do that which they do not.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Characterized by imagination.

Lay fetters and restraints upon the *imaginative* and fantastick part, because our fancy is usually pleased with the entertainment of shadows and

gauds.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Living.*

The genius of Drayton is neither very *imaginative* nor very pathetic, but he is an agreeable and weighty writer, with an ardent if not a highly creative fancy.—*Craik, History of English Literature and the English Language*, vol. i. p. 536.

Imágine. *v. a.* Fancy; paint in the mind; devise; scheme; contrive.

They intended evil against thee, they *imagined* a mischievous device.—*Psalms*, xxi. 11.

Imáginer. *s.* One who imagines, who forms ideas.

The juggler took upon him to know that such an one should point in such a place of a garter that was held up; and still he did it, by first telling the *imaginer*, and after bidding the actor think.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Imágining. *verbal abs.* Act of one who imagines; fancy; imagination; thing imagined.

Present fears
Are less than horrible *imaginings*.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 3.

Among that large class of young persons whose reading is almost entirely confined to works of imagination, the popularity of Lord Byron was unbounded. . . Many of them practised at the glass in the hope of catching the curl of the upper lip, and the scowl of the brow, which appear in some of his portraits. A few discarded their neckcloths in imitation of their great leader. For some years the Minerva press sent forth no novel without a mysterious, unhappy, Lara-like peer. The number of hopeful undergraduates and medical students who became things of dark *imaginings*, on whom the freshness of the heart ceased to fall like dew, whose passions had consumed themselves to dust, and to whom the relief of tears was denied, passes all calculation.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Life of Lord Byron.*

But pamper not a hasty time,
Nor feed with crude *imaginings*
The herd, wild hearts and feeble wings,
That every sophister can lime. *Tennyson.*

Imagínous. *adj.* Imaginative. *Rare.*

Others that be awaked out of this *imaginous* sleepe, and doe now indeed truly repent and believe, finde many wants, much defectivenesse, in their repentance, their faith, their hope, their feare of God. —*Gataker, Just Man*, 235. (Ord MS.)

Imágo. *s.* [Lat.] In *Entomology*. Full-formed insect: (as opposed to Chrysalis and Larva).

The states through which insects pass are four: the egg, the larva, the pupa, and the *imago*.—*Kirby and Spence.* (Ord MS.)

The physiologist very well knows, that throughout the animal kingdom in general, the actions are dependent on the nervous structure. He knows that each reflex movement implies the agency of certain nerves and ganglia; that a development of complicated instincts, is accompanied by a complication of the nervous centres and their commissural connections; that in the same creature in different stages, as larva and *imago* for example, the instincts change as the nervous structure changes; and that as we advance to creatures of high intelligence, a vast increase in the size and complexity of the nervous system takes place.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology.*

Imbálm; Imbánk; Imbárgo; Imbárment; Imbárk; Imbárn; Imbáse; Imbástardize; Imbáthe; Imbáy. See Embalm, &c.

Imbecile. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *imbecillus*.] Weak in respect to mental power.

The *imbecile* old man did as he was told.—*Emilia Wyndham.*

Imbecile. *v. a.*

1. Weaken; render imbecile.

It is a sad calamity, that the fear of death should so *imbecill* man's courage and understanding.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Dying*, § 7. ch. iii.

2. ? (By confusion). Embezzle.

Of this kinde of affaires the wife is to bee imployed in is, the provident and faithfull keeping and preserving of provisions made and bought in by the man, that they be not *imbecilled* or made away, that no waste be made of them, that they bee not spoiled and mis-spent.—*Gataker, Marriage Duties*, p. 194. (Ord MS.)

Princes must in a special manner be guardians of pupils and widows, not suffering their persons to be oppressed, or their states *imbeciled*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Living.*

Imbecílitate. *v. a.* Weaken; render feeble, or imbecile.

The man, being skilful in natural magick, did use all the artifices his subtilty could devise to *imbecilitate* the earl.—*Arthur Wilson, History of James I.*

Imbecílity. *s.* Weakness; feebleness of mind or body. (For its relation to idiocy see Idiocy and Idiot.)

A weak and imperfect rule argueth *imbecility* and imperfection.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

No *imbecility* of means can prejudice the truth of the promise of God herein.—*Ibid.*

Imbéllic. *adj.* [Lat. *bellicus*, from *bellum* = war.] Not warlike. *Rare.*

The *imbellick* peasant, when he comes first to the field, shakes at the report of a musket.—*Junius, Sinne Stigmatized*, p. 423: 1639.

Imbétter; Imbézzle See Embetter, &c

Imbíbe. *v. a.* [Lat. *bibo* = drink.]

1. Drink in; draw in.

The torrent merciless imbibes,
Commissions, perquisites and bribes. *Swift.*

Illumin'd wide
The dewy-skirted clouds *imbibe* the sun.
Thomson, Seasons, Autumn.

2. Admit into the mind.

Those that have *imbibed* this errour have extended the influence of this belief to the whole gospel, which they will not allow to contain any thing but promises.—*Hammond.*

It is not easy for the mind to put off those confused notions and prejudices it has *imbibed* from custom.—*Locke.*

Conversation with foreigners enlarges our minds, and sets them free from many prejudices we are ready to *imbibe* concerning them.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

3. Drench; saturate; soak. *Rare.*

Metals, corroded with a little acid, turn into rust, which is an earth tasteless and indissolvable in water; and this earth, *imbibed* with more acid, becomes a metallick salt.—*Sir I. Newton.*

Imbíber. *s.* One who, that which, drinks, sucks in, or imbibes.

Salts are strong *imbibers* of sulphureous steams. —*Arbuthnot.*

Imbibition. *s.* Act of sucking or drinking in; of imbibing.

Most powders grow more coherent by mixture of water than of oil: the reason is the congruity of bodies, which maketh a perfecter *imbibition* and incorporation.—*Bacon.*

Heat and cold have a virtual transition, without communication of substance, but in moisture not; and to all madefaction there is required an *imbibition*.—*Id.*

A drop of oil, let fall upon a sheet of white paper, that part of it, which, by the *imbibition* of the liquor, acquires a greater continuity and some transparency, will appear much darker than the rest; many of the incident beams of light being now transmitted, that otherwise would be reflected. —*Boyle.*

Imbítter; Imbláze; Imbódy; Imboíl; Imbólden. See Embitter, &c.

Imbónity. *s.* [Lat. *bonitas*, from *bonus* = good; Fr. *bonté*.] Want of goodness. *Rare.*

All fears, griefs, suspicions, discontents, *imbonities, insuavities* are swallowed up and drowned in this Euripus, this Irish sea.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 215.

Imbórder; Imbósk; Imbósom; Imbów; Imbówer; Imbráce; Imbrángle. See Emborder, &c.

Imbreéd. *v. a.* Generate within. *Rare.*

These Jesuits endeavour by all means to *imbreed* that fierceness and obstinacie in their scholars.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion*, H. 3. b.

To be wise, that is, to search the truth, is a disposition *imbred* in every man.—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 288.

Imbricate. *v. a.* Lay as tiles.

The fans consisted of the trains of peacocks whose quills were set in a long stem so as to *imbricate* the plumes in the gradation of their natural growths. —*Beckford, Caliph Vathek.*

Imbricate. *adj.* [Lat. *imbrex* = tile.] Laid as tiles.

Two rows on each side of the belly consist of larger scales, ovate and *imbricate*.—*Russell, Account of Indian Serpents*, p. 7.

Imbricátion. *s.*

1. Concave indenture.

All is guarded with a well-made tegument, adorned with neat *imbrications*, and many other fineries.— *Derham.*

2. In *Botany*. Laid as tiles: (applied to the estivation, or arrangement of the leaves of the corolla, and the vernation, or arrangement, of the leaves of the calyx, of plants).

Imbróglio. *s.* [Italian.] Confusion intrigue.

It was appointed of Fate that, in this wide-weltering, strangely growing, monstrous stupendous *imbroglio* of Convention business, the grand first-parent of all the questions, controversies, measures and enterprises which were to be evolved there to the world's astonishment, should be this question of King Louis.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. iii. b. ii. ch. iii.

Imbrówn; Imbrúe; Imbrúte. See Embrown, &c.

Imbúe. *v. a.* [Lat. *imbuo*.] Tincture deeply; soak with, or as with, any liquor or dye.

Her face with blushing shamefac'dness *imbued*.
Sandys, Translation of Ovid, b. i.

I would render this creative intelligible to every rational man, however little versed in scholastick learning; among whom I expect it will have a fairer passage than among those that are deeply *imbued* with other principles.—*Sir K. Digby*.

Clothes which have once been thoroughly *imbued* with black, cannot well afterwards be dyed into a lighter colour.—*Boyle*.

Where the mineral matter is great, so as to take the eye, the body appears *imbued* and tinctured with the colour.—*Woodward*.

Imbúsy. See Embusy.

Imitabílity. *s.* Quality of being imitable.

According to the multifariousness of this *imitability*, so are the possibilities of being.—*Norris*.

Ímitable. *adj.*

1. Capable of being imitated; within reach of imitation.

The characters of men placed in lower stations of life, are more useful, as being *imitable* by greater numbers.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

2. Worthy to be imitated; deserving to be copied.

How could the most base men, and separate from all *imitable* qualities, attain to honour but by an observant slavish course.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

As acts of parliament are not regarded by most *imitable* writers, I account the relation of them improper for history.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

Ímitate. *v. a.*

1. Copy; endeavour to resemble.

We *imitate* and practise to make swifter motions than any out of your muskets.—*Bacon*.

Despise wealth, and *imitate* a god. *Cowley*.

I would caress some stable-man of note,
And *imitate* his language and his coat.
Bramston, Man of Taste.

2. Counterfeit.

For shame! what, *imitate* an ode! *Gay*.

Imitátion. *s.*

1. Act of copying; attempt to resemble; copy.

Since a true knowledge of nature gives us pleasure, a lively *imitation* of it, either in poetry or painting, must produce a much greater; for both these arts are not only true *imitations* of nature, but of the best nature.—*Dryden*.

2. Free or paraphrastic kind of translation.

In the way of *imitation*, the translator not only varies from the words and sense, but forsakes them as he sees occasion; and, taking only some general hints from the original, runs division on the ground-work.—*Dryden*.

Ímitative. *adj.*

1. Inclined to copy; aiming at resemblance.

A very numerous class of words, of which the *imitative* nature can hardly be mistaken, are those employed to represent in the first instance the noise made by the collision or fracture of bodies of a greater or less degree of hardness or resonance, then the collision or fracture itself, the instrument by which the noise is produced, the consequences of the action, or generally any phenomenon that may be vividly associated in our mind with the noise fundamentally represented by the word in question.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*, introd.

2. Formed after some original.

This temple, less in form, with equal grace,
Was *imitative* of the first in Thrace. *Dryden*.

Lady! if for the cold and cloudy clime
Where I was born, but where I would not die,
Of the great Poet-Sire of Italy
I dare to build the *imitative* rhyme,
Harsh Runic copy of the South's sublime,
Thou art the cause.
Byron, Sonnet, Dedication to the Prophecy of Dante.

Imitator. *s.* One who copies another; one who endeavours to resemble another.

Imitators are but a sc[illegible] kind of cattle, says the po[illegible]—*Dryden*.

Ímitatorship. *s.* Office or employment of an imitator.

My soul adores judicial scholarship;
But when to servile *imitatorship*
Some spruce Athenian pen is prentized,
'Tis worse than apish.
Marston, Scourge of Villany, iii. 9.

Immáculate. *adj.* [Lat. *macula* = spot, stain.] Spotless; pure; undefiled.

To keep this commandment *immaculate* and blameless, was to teach the gospel of Christ.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

The king, whom catholicks count a saint-like and *immaculate* prince, was taken away in the flower of his age.—*Bacon*.

Immálleable. *adj.* [Lat. *malleus* = hammer.] Not to be wrought upon; not to be impressed.

Oh the stiffness of a Romish zeal! how *immalleable* does it render their stony natures to the force of all humane impressions!—*Memoirs of Sir Edmondbury Godfrey*, p. 79: 1682.

Immanátion. *s.* [Lat. *mano* = flow; pass. part. *manatus*.] Flowing, or streaming, in of anything (actually or figuratively); influx (to which it is, etymologically, an approximate synonym; *fluo* = flow).

A quick *immanation* of continuous fantasies.—*Lamb, Letter to Coleridge*.

Immáne. *adj.* [Lat. *immanis*.] Vast; prodigiously great. *Obsolete*.

Immane Arcturus, weeping Pleiades,
Orion, who with storms plows up the seas.
Sandys, Paraphrase of the Book of Job, p. 15.

What *immane* difference is there between the twenty-fourth of February, and commencement of March?—*Evelyn*, b. i. ch. xvii. § 8.

Often coupled with *cruelty*; indeed, Cockeram's definition of the word is '*immane*, cruel, wild.'

Doth it not appertain to the just judgement of God to avenge such *immane cruelties*?—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 179: 1616.

Those *immane cruelties*, which divers have exercised upon men's dead bodies.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 207: 1622.

Immánely. *adv.* In an immane manner; monstrously; cruelly.

They have not done the same by the power of miracles and integrity of life, but only by dint of sword, which did so *immanely* and barbarously make havock of them, to the destruction of some millions.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 178.

A man of excessive strength, valiant, liberal, and fair of aspect, but *immanely* cruel.—*Milton, History of England*, b. i.

Ímmanency. *s.* Internal dwelling.

The *immanency* and inherency of this power in Jesus is evident in this, that he was able to communicate it to whom he pleased.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. ii.

Ímmanent. *adj.* [Lat. *im* = in + *manens, -entis*, pres. part. of *maneo* = wait, tarry, remain.] Intrinsic; inherent; internal.

Judging the infinite essence by our narrow selves, we ascribe intellections, volitions, and such like *immanent* actions, to that nature which hath nothing in common with us.—*Glanville*.

What he wills and intends once, he willed and intended from all eternity; it being grossly contrary to the very first notions we have of the infinite perfections of the Divine Nature to state or suppose any new *immanent* act in God.—*South, Sermons*.

Immánifest. *adj.* Not manifest; not plain. *Rare*.

A time not much unlike that which was before time, *immanifest* and unknown.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*.

Immánity. *s.* [see Immane.] Barbarity; savageness.

It was both impious and unnatural,
That such *immanity* and bloody strife
Should reign among professors of one faith.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. v. 1.

We shall be then most assured to taste of their fierce *immanities*.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 138.

A belluine kind of *immanity* never ranged so among men.—*Howell, Letters*, iii. 15.

The poet brings in his goddess blaming the rusticks for their *immanity*.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 333.

Immarcéssible. *adj.* [Lat. *marceo* and *marcesco* = wither, fade.] Unfading. *Rare*.

So minister discipline, that you forget not mercy; that when the Chief Shepherd shall come, you may receive the *immarcessible* crown of glory, through Jesus Christ our Lord.—*Form of Consecration of Bishops*: 1629.

This crown, which Thou hast laid up for me, is *immarcessible*.—*Bishop Hall, Meditations of the Love of Christ*, § 11.

They were inflamed with the desire of enlarging the kingdom of Christ here, and of obtaining that *immarcessible* crown hereafter.—*Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Seven Churches*, ch. iii.

Not for a garland of flowers, but for wreaths of *immarcessible* glory.—*Halliwell, Melampronœa*, p. 105.

If the prize which we expect in the race of our imperfect obedience be an *immarcessible* crown.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. ii.

Immarcéssibly. *adv.* In an immarcessible manner. *Rare*.

The honour that I now reach at, is no less than a crown, and that not fading and corruptible, as all the earthly diadems are, but *immarcescibly* eternall, a crown of righteousness, a crown of glory.—*Bishop Hall, Invisible World*, b. ii. 12. (Ord MS.)

Immártial. *adj.* Not martial or warlike. *Rare*.

My powers are unfit,
Myself *immartial*.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.

Immátchable. *adj.* Incapable of being matched; peerless. *Barbarous*.

Where learned More and Gardiner I met,
Men in those times *immatchable* for wit.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 530.

Immatérial. *adj.*

1. Incorporeal; distinct from matter; void of matter.

Angels are spirits *immaterial* and intellectual, the glorious inhabitants of those sacred palaces, where there is nothing but light and immortality; no shadow of matter for tears, discontentments, griefs, and uncomfortable passions to work upon; but all joy, tranquillity, and peace, even for ever and ever do dwell.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

As then the soul a substance hath alone,
Besides the body, in which she is confin'd;
So hath she not a body of her own,
But is a spirit and *immaterial* mind.
Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul.

2. Unimportant; without weight; impertinent.

It may not be *immaterial* to add, that the dramatic pieces above spoken of shared the same fate.—*Ruffhead, Life of Pope*, p. 21. (Ord MS.)

It may seem *immaterial* whether we shall not recollect each other hereafter.—*Cowper*. (Ord MS.)

Immatérialism. *s.*

1. Immateriality.

A noise like to wet fingers drawn on glass,
Which sets the teeth on edge; and a slight clatter
Like showers which on the midnight gusts will pass,
Sounding like very supernatural water,
Came over Juan's ear, which throbb'd, alas!
For *immaterialism's* a serious matter;
So that even those whose faith is the most great
In souls immortal, shun them tête-à-tête.
Byron, Don Juan, xvi. 114.

2. Doctrine by which the existence of matter is denied.

Immatérialist. *s.* See Materialist.

Immateriálity. *s.* Incorporeity; distinctness from body or matter.

There are sicknesses that walk in darkness, and there are exterminating angels that fly wrapt up in the curtains of *immateriality*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Funeral Sermon on the Countess of Carbery*.

Few perhaps at present, who believe in the *immateriality* of the human soul, would deny the same to an elephant.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. iv. ch. iii. § 116.

Immatérialize. *v. a.* Render immaterial; invest with the character of immateriality.

Immatérialized. *part. adj.* Distinct from matter; incorporeal.

Though assiduity in the most fixed cogitation be no trouble to *immaterialized* spirits, yet is it more than our embodied souls can bear without lassitude.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica*.

Immatériate. *adj.* Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; wanting body. *Rare*.

It is a virtue which may be called incorporeal and *immateriate*, whereof there be in nature but few.—*Bacon*.

Philo makes all *immateriate* beings to be created in this first day.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabalistica*, p. 144.

Immatúre. *adj.* [Lat. *immaturus*.]

1. Not ripe, actually or figuratively.

Immature or unripe hopes.—*Dr. Jackson, Works*, iii. 529.

2. Not perfect; not arrived at fulness or completion.

The land enterprize of Panama was an ill measured and *immature* counsel, grounded upon a false account, that the passages were no better fortified than Drake had left them.—*Bacon.*

This is your time for faction and debate,
For partial favour, and permitted hate:
Let now your *immature* dissension cease,
Sit quiet. *Dryden.*

3. Premature; hasty; early; come to pass before the natural time.

How were we affected here in England for prince Henry's *immature* death!—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 163.

We are pleased, and call not that death *immature*, if a man lives till seventy.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Living.*

Immatúrity. *s.* Unripeness; incompleteness; state short of completion.

In state, many things at first are crude and hard to digest, which time and deliberation can supple and concoct: but in religion, wherein is no *immaturity*, nothing out of season, it goes far otherwise. —*Milton, Reason of Church Government urged against Prelacy*, b. i.

I might reasonably expect a pardon from the ingenious for faults committed in an *immaturity* of age and judgement.—*Glanville.*

Immeabílity. *s.* [Lat. *immeabilis*; *meabilis*, from *meo* = flow, glide.] Want of power to pass. *Rare.*

From this phlegm proceed white cold tumours, viscidity, and consequently *immeability* of the juices.—*Arbuthnot.*

Immeásurable. *adj.* Immense; not to be measured; indefinitely extensive.

Churches reared up to an height *immeasurable*, and adorned with far more beauty in their restoration than their founders before had given them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Immeásured. *part. pref.* Unmeasured, this latter being the *commoner* word.

Geaunts, and such dreadful wights.
As far exceeded men in their *immeasur'd* mights.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 10, 8

Immechánical. *adj.* Not according to the laws of mechanics. *Rare.*

We have nothing to do to show any thing that is *immechanical*, or not according to the established laws of nature.—*Cheyne.*

Nothing will clear a head possessed with *immechanical* notions.—*Mead.*

Immédiacy. *s.* Condition of that in immediate or direct relation to something else: (opposed to *indirect* or *mediate*); hence, as explained by Johnson, with the remark that it is a harsh word, and, as he believes, peculiar to Shakespear, personal greatness; power of acting without dependence. See Mediatize.

He led our powers,
Bore the commission of my place and person,
The which *immediacy* may well stand up,
And call itself your brother.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3.

Immédiate. *adj.* [Lat. *medius* = middle; *medium* = intermediate agent or way.]

1. Being in such a state with respect to something else as that there is nothing between them; proximate; with nothing in the way of a medium intervening.

Moses mentions the *immediate* causes of the deluge, the rains and the waters; and St. Peter mentions the more remote and fundamental causes, that constitution of the heavens.—*Burnet.*

2 Not acting by second causes.

It is much to be ascribed to the *immediate* will of God, who giveth and taketh away beauty at his pleasure.—*Abbot.*

Had Hylas, as he should have done, taken the same ground, the dialogue would have run thus:—*Philonous.* Is material substance a senseless being, or a being endowed with sense and perception?—*Hylas.* I cannot say.—*Philonous.* How do you mean you cannot say?—*Hylas.* I mean that like you, 'I know nothing' of any qualities of bodies save those I *immediately* perceive through the senses; and I cannot *immediately* perceive through the senses whether material substance is senseless or not.—*Philonous.* But you do not doubt that it is senseless?—*Hylas.* Yes; in the same way that you doubt my external reality—doubt whether I am anything more than one of your ideas. Did we not, at the beginning, Philonous, distinguish between things known *immediately* and things known *mediately*?—*Philonous.* Yes.—*Hylas.* Did you not make me admit that sensations are the only sensible things; that is, the only things *immediately* perceived; and that I cannot know the causes of these sensations *immediately*, but can only know them *mediately* by reasoning?—*Philonous.* I did.—*Hylas.* And your whole argument is an attempt to show that these things which I know *mediately*—these things, whose existence I infer as the causes of my sensations, do not exist at all.—*Philonous.* True.—*Hylas.* How, then, can you put any trust in my reply, when I either say that matter is sensitive, or that it is not sensitive? The only sensitiveness that I can *immediately* perceive is my own.—*Philonous.* You know that I am sensitive.—*Hylas.* Yes, but how? I see you turn when spoken to, and shrink when burned; from such facts, joined with my personal experiences, I infer that you are sensitive as I am; and if you must have an answer to your question, I infer that matter is not sensitive, because it shows no such signs.—*Philonous.* Well.—*Hylas.* Well! do you not see that if you adopt this answer your whole reasoning is vitiated? You set out to disprove a certain portion of my *mediate* knowledge. To do this, you now ask from me another portion of my *mediate* knowledge, as you have already asked several, and will, I suppose, ask more. You are combining these many portions of *mediate* knowledge, and will draw from them a conclusion; and this conclusion—this piece of doubly *mediate* knowledge, you will, I suppose, offer to me in place of the *mediate* knowledge you would disprove. Certainly I shall reject it. I demand that every link in your argument shall consist of *immediate* knowledge. If but one of them is an inference, and not a thing '*immediately* perceived by sense,' I shall say that your conclusion has the same uncertainty with this that you combat, plus the uncertainty attendant on all argument. Nay, indeed, were every step in your demonstration a piece of *immediate* knowledge, I should argue that as the inference you drew was but *mediate* knowledge, it could have no greater warrant than the adverse one.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology.*

3. Instant; present with regard to time.

Immediate are my needs, and my relief
Must not be tost and turn'd to me in words,
But find supply *immediate*.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, ii. 1.

Death denounc'd that day,
Which he presumes already vain and void,
Because not yet inflicted, as he fear'd,
By some *immediate* stroke.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 49.

But she, howe'er, of victory sure,
Contemns the wreath too long delay'd;
And arm'd with more *immediate* power,
Calls cruel silence to her aid.
Prior, Ode to a Lady.

Immédiately. *adv.* In an immediate manner.

1. Without the intervention of any other cause or event.

God's acceptance of it, either *immediately* by himself, or mediately by the hands of the bishop, is that which vests the whole property of a thing in God.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Instantly; at the time present; without delay.

Her father hath commanded her to slip
Away with Slender, and with him at Eton
Immediately to marry.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 6.

Immédicable. *adj.* [Lat. *medicabilis* = capable of being cured.] Not to be healed; incurable.

For which *immedicable* blow,
Due to that time, me dooming heaven ordain'd,
Wherein confusion absolutely reign'd.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 522.

Wherein had concurred such abundance of malignant humours, that it might truly be said, it was *immedicable*.—*Translation of Boccalini*, p. 136: 1626.

My griefs not only pain me...
But finding no redress ferment and rage,
Nor less than wounds *immedicable*,
Rankle and fester, and gangrene
To black mortification.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 617.

Immelódious. *adj.* Not melodious; unmusical. *Rare.*

My lute be as thou wast, when thou didst grow
With thy green mother in some shady grove,
When *immelodious* winds but made thee move.
Drummond, Sonnet to his Lute.

Immemórial. *adj.* Past time of memory; so ancient that the beginning cannot be traced.

All the laws of this kingdom have some memorials in writing, yet all have not their original in writing; for some obtained their force by *immemorial* usage or custom.—*Sir M. Hale.*

By a long *immemorial* practice, and prescription of an aged thorough-paced hypocrisy, they come to believe that for a reality, which, at first practice of it, they themselves knew to be a cheat.—*South, Sermons.*

Imménse. *adj.* [Lat. *immensus* = unmeasured, and, in a secondary sense, vast.] Unlimited; unbounded; infinite.

O goodness infinite! goodness *immense!*
That all this good of evil shall produce!
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 469.

As infinite duration hath no relation unto motion and time, so infinite or *immense* essence hath no relation unto body; but is a thing distinct from all corporeal magnitude, which we mean when we speak of immensity, and of God as of an *immense* being.—*Grew*

Imménseness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Immense.

The *immenseness* of whose excellencies [is] too highly raised for us.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabalistica*, p. 43.

The *immenseness* of the victory, and the consequences that might have attended it.—*Lord Clarendon, Life*, ii. 512.

Imménsity. *s.* Unbounded greatness; infinity.

By the power we find in ourselves of repeating as often as we will, any idea of space, we get the idea of *immensity*.—*Locke.*

Imménsurable. *adj.* Not to be measured.

One God of *immensurable* majesty.—*Old Poem in Ashmole's Theatrum Chemicum*, p. 306: 1652.

Imménsurate. *adj.* Unmeasured.

It fell into an *immensurate* distance from it.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, pt. ii. p. 168: 1654.

Immérge. *v. a.* [Lat. *mergo* = dip.] Put under, or as under, water.

Their heads are gross, their souls are *immerged* in matter, and drowned in the moistures of an unwholesome cloud.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, p. 208: 1653.

Immérit. *s.* Want of desert: (preferred by Johnson to Demerit).

When I receive your lines, and find there expressions of a passion, reason and my own *immerit* tell me it must not be for me.—*Sir J. Suckling.*

Immérited. *adj.* Not deserved: (Unmerited *commoner*).

Those on whom I have in the plenteousest manner showered my bounty and *immerited* favour have darted on me.—*King Charles*, in the *Princely Pelican*, p. 279.

Immérítous. *adj.* Undeserving; of no value. *Rare.*

A frothy, *immeritous*, and undeserving discourse. —*Milton, Colasterion.*

Immérse. *v. a.* [Lat. *mersus*, pass. part. of *mergo* = sink, plunge.] Put under, or as under, water; sink or cover deep.

He stood
More than a mile *immers'd* within the wood;
At once the wind was laid.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, 88.

Applied (like *sink* and *sunk*) to the state of persons either in deep ignorance, or low servitude to the pleasures of sense.

It is a melancholy reflection, that our country, which, in times of popery, was called the nation of saints, should now have less appearance of religion in it than any other neighbouring state or kingdom; whether they be such as continue still *immersed* in the errors of the church of Rome, or such as are recovered out of them.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

It is impossible to have a lively hope in another life, and yet be deeply *immersed* in the enjoyments of this.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Immérse. *adj.* Buried; covered; sunk deep.

After long inquiry of things *immerse* in matter, I interpose some object which is immateriate, or less materiate; such as this of sounds, that the intellect may become not partial.—*Bacon.*

Immérsion. *s.*

1. Act of putting any body into a fluid below the surface; state of sinking below the surface of a fluid.

Achilles's mother is said to have dipped him, when he was a child, in the river Styx, which made him invulnerable all over, excepting that part which the mother held in her hand during this *immersion*.—*Addison, Guardian.*

2. State of being overwhelmed or sunk in any respect.

It was the Platonic doctrine, that humane soul or minds descended from above, and were sowed in generation, that they were stunned, stupified, and intoxicated by this descent and *immersion* into animal nature.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 313.

Immérsive. *adj.* Connected with, arising from, immersion. *Rare.*

When the sun's *immersive* heat doth so boil the water in the cloud, like unto the urine which a man maketh in a burning fever, it looketh red when it falleth.—*Swan, Speculum Mundi*, 143.

Immétho̍ded. *adj.* Not having method; without regularity. *Rare.*

Their sudden thoughts, *immethoded* discourses, and slovenly sermocinations.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 157: 1653.

Immethó̍dical. *adj.* Confused; without regularity; without method.

The unskilful and *immethodical* teaching of their pastor.—*Milton, Means to remove Hirelings out of the Church.*

M. Bayle compares the answering of an *immethodical* author to the hunting of a duck: when you have him full in your sight, he gives you the slip, and becomes invisible.—*Addison.*

Ímmigrant. *s.* [Lat. *migro* = change place, migrate.] One who, removing from one place to another, is named from the country wherein he settles rather than from which he leaves.

A host of *immigrants* followed.—*Lord Mountstuart Elphinstone, History of the Kingdom of Caubul.*

Ímmigrate. *v. n.* Enter or pass into; go to dwell in some place: (opposed to E-migrate).

They *immigrate* into the wishes they utter.—*Novels, &c.*, p. 67; 1668.

Immigrátion. *s.* Entering, or passing into, a place: (as opposed to E-migration).

Hitherto I have considered the Saracens either at their *immigration* into Spain about the ninth century, or at the time of the crusades, as the first authors of romantic fabling among the Europeans.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, vol. i. sign. C. 3. b.

Ímminence. *s.* Impending character of anything; thing imminent.

I do not speak of flight, of fear, of death;
But dare all *imminence*, that gods and men
Address their dangers in.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, v. 11.

Ímminent. *adj.* [Lat. *imminens, -entis.*] Impending; at hand; threatening.

What dangers at any time are *imminent*, what evils hang over our heads, God doth know, and not we.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Imminútion. *s.* [Lat. *imminutio, -onis; minuo* = lessen.] Diminution; decrease.

Without any addition, *imminution*, or alteration.—*Bishop Cosin, Canon of Scripture*, p. 14.

These revolutions are as exactly uniform as the earth's are, which could not be, were there any place for chance, and did not a Providence continually oversee and secure them from all alteration or *imminution*.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Immíscible. *adj.* [Lat. *misceo* = mix.] Incapable of mixture. *Rare.*

It is incredible . . . that this . . . is the result of such a chaos of *immiscible* and conflicting particles.—*Cudworth, Intellectual System.* (Ord MS.)

Immíssion. *s.* [Lat. *immissio, -onis; missus* = sent, pass. part. of *mitto* = send.] Act of sending in: (as opposed to E-mission).

To God must be ascribed these stirrings, these breakings; whether, by a just but efficacious permission, as sins; or by a just *immission*, as punishments.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 76.

Transient *immissions*, and representations of the ideas of things future to the imagination.—*South, Sermons*, iii. 416.

Immít. *v. a.* [see Immission.] Send in; inject.

But grant an entire efficacy to this balsamic liquor, [oil or juice of cedar,] thus clysterwise *immitted* into the intestines; yet . . . medicines this way exhibited to the dead immediately flow out again.—*Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 273: 1705.

Immítigable. *adj.* [Lat. *mitigo* = mitigate.] Incapable of being softened.

War was declared, and neither the Emperor nor the Pope now attempted to disguise their mutual *immitigable* hatred.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. x. ch. v.

Immíx. *v. a.* [Lat. *in* = in.] Mingle.

Salt nitrous humours, which are *immixed* with the mass of the blood.—*Ferrand, Love Melancholy*, p. 341: 1640.

Reason . . . *immixed* and contempered with the soul.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, ch. xvii.

Samson, with these *immix'd*, inevitably
Pull'd down the same destruction on himself.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1657.

Immíxable. *adj.* [Lat. *in* = un.] Impossible to be mingled. *Barbarous.*

Fill a glass sphere with such liquors as may be clear, of the same colour, and *immixable*.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magic.*

Immíxt. *adj.* [Lat. *in* = un.] Unmixed. *Barbarous.*

The most ancient and *immixt* people in the universe.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 377.

It doth steady stand, all-uniform,
Pure, pervious, *immixt*, innocuous, mild.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, i. 2, 22.

Immobílity. *s.* Incapability of being moved; want of, resistance to, motion.

The course of fluids through the vascular solids must in time harden the fibres and abolish many of the canals; from whence driness, weakness, *immobility*, and debility of the vital force.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Duration is best perceived when we are able to detain an idea for some time without change, as in watching the motion of a pendulum. And though it is impossible for the mind to continue in this state of *immobility* more, perhaps, than about a second or two, this is sufficient to give us the idea of duration as the necessary condition of existence.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. iv. ch. iii. § 118.

Immóderacy. *s.* Excess. *Rare.*

The strength of delight is in its seldomness or rarity, and sting in its saticty: mediocrity is its life, and *immoderacy* its confusion.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, ii. 1.

Immóderate. *adj.* Excessive; exceeding the due mean.

One means, very effectual for the preservation of health, is a quiet and cheerful mind, not afflicted with violent passions, or distracted with *immoderate* cares.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Immóderateness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Immoderate; want of moderation.

Doth Solomon speak this of honey's excess only, and not of *immoderateness* in general?—*Shelford, Learned Discourses*, p. 85.

Adversaries join together in reproaching us for this moderation; and, by their *immoderateness* in so doing, do also justify the moderation of our church.—*Fuller, Moderation of the Church of England*, p. 41.

Immoderátion. *s.* Want of moderation; excess.

Their sin proceeded from themselves; . . . and consists in the abuse of his fatherly indulgence by a wilful *immoderation* and excess.—*Hallilwell, Melampronæa*, p. 10.

There was an *immoderation* and fault in anger.—*Hammond, Practical Catechism*, ii. § 6.

It may very well suit with the *immoderations* of the times.—*Gregory, Notes on Scriptures*, ch. xxvi.

Immódest. *adj.*

1. Wanting shame; wanting delicacy or chastity.

She railed at herself, that she should be so *immodest* to write to one that she knew would flout her.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 3.

So dangerous a thing is an ignorant and indiscreet preacher, and a bold, *immodest* auditor.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabalistica*, p. 225.

2. Unchaste; impure.

Immodest deeds you hinder to be wrought;
But we proscribe the least *immodest* thought.
Dryden.

3. Obscene.

'Tis needful that the most *immodest* word
Be look'd upon, and learn'd; which, once attain'd,
Your highness knows, comes to no farther use
But to be known and hated.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

Immodest words admit of no defence,
For want of decency is want of sense.
Lord Roscommon.

Immódestly. *adv.* In an immodest manner.

He would have us live soberly; . . . not wantonly, not *immodestly*, not incontinently.—*Bishop Woolton, Christian Manuell*, sign. L. iii. b.: 1576.

This these Corinthian women (conceiting themselves, when they prayed or prophesied in the church, to be acting the part of she-priests, uttering oracles like the Pythiæ, or celebrating sacrifice as the Mænades or Bacchæ,) were so fond as to imitate; and accordingly cast off their veils, and discovered their faces *immodestly* in the congregation; and thereby (as the apostle speaks) dishonoured their heads.—*Mede, Diatribe*, p. 259.

Immódesty. *s.*

1. Want of delicacy; impudence.

I beseech your grace to assist us: or else the *immodesty* of his competitor will bear down this most honest and bashful creature.—*Lord Keeper Williams Cabala*, p. 94: 1624.

I am thereby led into an *immodesty* of proclaiming another work, which I have long devoted to the service of my country.—*Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 71.

2. Want of modesty; indecency.

It was a piece of *immodesty*.—*Pope.*

Ímmolate. *v. a.* [Lat. *immolatus*, pass. part. of *immolo* = sacrifice; *immolatio, -onis.*] Sacrifice; kill in sacrifice.

Their Gentile forefathers used to *immolate* their children to the old red dragon.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 158.

Immolátion. *s.*

1. Act of sacrificing.

In the picture of the *immolation* of Isaac, or Abraham sacrificing his son, Isaac is described as a little boy.—*Sir T. Browne.*

2. Sacrifice offered.

We make more barbarous *immolations* than the most savage heathens.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Immóment. *adj.* Trifling; of no importance or value. *Barbarous.*

I some lady-trifles have reserv'd,
Immoment toys, things of such dignity
As we greet modern friends withal.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

Immoméntous. *adj.* Unimportant. *Rare.*

Our newspapers cease to assert the Austrian defeat *immomentous*.—*Seward, Letters*, vi. 236.

Immóral. *adj.*

1. Uninfluenced by the laws of morality.

Whatever reason they [brutes] have, it is confined to themselves, and exercised only with regard to their own wants and desires, and this renders them *immoral* agents.—*Sherlock, Sermons*, ii. 130.

2. Vicious: (as, 'an *immoral* man,' 'an *immoral* life').

Immorálity. *s.*

1. Want of morality.

Such men are put into the commission of the peace who encourage the grossest *immoralities*, to whom all the bawds of the ward pay contribution.—*Swift.*

2. Particular act of an immoral character: (in which case the word may be *plural*).

Even then the alleged *immoralities* were put out of sight.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. x. ch. iii.

Immorátion. *s.* [Lat. *moror* = delay, abide.] Delay; pause. *Rare.*

A third effect which I shall observe of love is stay, and *immoration* of the mind upon the object loved.—*Bishop Reynolds, Of the Passions*, 602. (Ord MS.)

Immorígerous. *adj.* [Lat. *morigeror* = humour, manage.] Rude; uncivil; disobedient. *Rare.*

Such creatures as are *immorigerous*, we have found out expedients to reclaim.—*Stackhouse, History of the Bible*, i. 150.

Immorígerousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Immorigerous. *Rare.*

All degrees of delay are degrees of *immorigerousness* and unwillingness.—*Jeremy Taylor, Great Exemplar of Sanctity and holy Life*, pt. i.

Immórtal. *adj.* [Lat. *immortalis.*] Exempt from death; being never to die.

To the king eternal, *immortal*, invisible, the only wise God, be glory for ever.—1 *Timothy*, i. 17.

Immórtal. *s.* Divine being; god or goddess.

The Paphian queen,
With gored hand, and veil so rudely torn,
Like terror did among the *immortals* breed,
Taught by her wound that goddesses may bleed.
Waller.

Immórtalist. *s.* See extract.

This learning they had from the inhabitants by Ister, who were called *Immortalists*, because in the midst of all their dark notions of things, they saw this clearly, that virtuous and good men do not die, but their souls do go into blessed regions, &c.—*Jeremy Taylor, Funeral Sermons*, 392. (Ord MS.)

Immortálity. *s.* Exemption from death; life never to end.

This corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on *immortality*.—1 *Corinthians*, xv. 53.

He the *immortality* of souls proclaim'd,
Whom th' oracle of men the wisest nam'd.
Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age, pt. iv.

When we know cogitation is the prime attribute of a spirit, we infer its immateriality, and thence its *immortality*.—*Watts.*

Immórtalize. *v. a.*

1. Make immortal; perpetuate; exempt from death.

Christ is risen from the grave, having conquered death by dying; and is ascended into the pure and peaceable habitations of glory: Therefore all his members, who are united to Him in the inseparable bands of faith and love, shall feel the effects of his powerful life, in *immortalizing* their very bodies.—*Hallywell, Sacred Method of Saving Human Souls*, p. 103.

2. Exempt from oblivion.

Drive them from Orleans, and be *immortaliz'd*.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 2.

3. Keeps up; continues.

Revenge . . . by fresh returns of provocation brings in, what has in vain been attempted in nature, a kind of 'perpetual motion' in malice, and *immortalizes* quarrels and contentions.—*Norris, On the Beatitudes*, p. 185.

Immórtalize. *v. n.* Become immortal.

Muster not the want of issue among your greatest afflictions, as those do, that cry, Give me children, or else my name dies; the poorest way of *immortalizing* that can be, and as natural to a cobler as a prince.—*Osborne, Advice to a Son*, p. 70.

End all dispute, and fix the year precise,
When British bards begin to *immortalize*.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. i.

Immortificátion. *s.* Want of subjection, or mortification, of the passions and affections. *Rare.*

It mingles violence with industry, and fury with zeal, . . . and violence with desires, and *immortifications* in all the appetites and prosecutions of the soul.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, p. 134: 1653.

Immótive. *adj.* Motionless.

They are all laid in the stillness of an *immotive* calm.—*Felltham, Resolves*, 62. (Ord MS.)

Immóvabílity. *s.* Incapability of being moved.

He affects an *immovability* of purpose which he is far from possessing.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney.*

Immóvable. *adj.* Incapable of being moved.

We shall not question his removing the earth, when he finds an *immovable* base to place his engine upon.—*Sir T. Browne.*

How much happier is he, who, centring on himself, remains *immovable*, and smiles at the madness of the dance about him!—*Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

Immúnd. *adj.* [Lat. *immundus.*] Unclean. *Rare.*

Through their own nastiness and sluttishness, *immund*, and sordid manner of life, they suffer their air to putrefy, and themselves to be choaked up.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 81.

Immundícity. *s.* Uncleanness; impurity. *Rare.*

Nor is there any moral *immundicity* of a more dangerous insinuation, than this of wanton discourse.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, pt. i. p. 138: 1648.

Immúnity. *s.* [Fr. *immunité*; Lat. *immunitas.*]

1. Discharge from any obligation.

Of things harmless whatsoever there is, which the whole church doth observe, to argue for any man's *immunity* from observing the same, it were a point of most insolent madness.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Privilege; exemption from onerous duties.

Granting great *immunities* to the commons, they prevailed so far as to cause Palladius to be proclaimed successor.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Moreover Simon chose men and sent to king Demetrius, to the end he should give the land an *immunity*, because all that Tryphon did was to spoil.—*1 Maccabees*, xiii. 34.

3. Freedom.

Common apprehensions entertain the antidotal condition of Ireland, conceiving only in that land an *immunity* from venomous creatures.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

But this annex'd condition of the crown,
Immunity from errours, you disown. *Dryden.*

Immúre. *v. a.* [Lat. *murus* = wall.] Enclose, confine, shut up, imprison within, or as within, walls.

Pity, you ancient stones, these tender babes,
Whom envy hath *immur'd* within your walls!
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 1.

Can you believe that man's all-knowing mind
Can to a mortal body be confined?
Though a foul foolish prison her *immure*
On earth she, when escap'd, is wise and pure.
Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age, pt. iv.

Immúre. *s.* Wall; enclosure. *Rare.*

Their vow is made
To ransack Troy; within whose strong *immures*
The ravish'd Helen, Menelaus' queen,
With wanton Paris sleeps.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, prologue.

Immúsical. *adj.* Inharmonious; wanting proportion of sound: (Unmusical *commoner*).

All sounds are either musical, which are ever equal, or *immusical*, which are ever unequal, as the voice in speaking, and whisperings.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

We consider the *immusical* note of all swans we ever beheld or heard of.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Immutabílity. *s.* Exemption from, or incapability of, change; invariableness; unchangeableness.

To shew unto the heirs of promise the *immutability* of his counsel.—*Hebrews*, vi. 17.

The *immutability* of God they strive unto, by working after one and the same manner.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Immútable. *adj.* [the *in-* negative.] Unchangeable; invariable; unalterable.

That by two *immutable* things, in which it was impossible for God to lie, we might have a strong consolation.—*Hebrews*, vi. 18.

Thy threatenings, Lord, as thine, thou may'st revoke
But if *immutable* and fix'd they stand,
Continue still thyself to give the stroke,
And let not foreign foes oppress thy land.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cclxx.

Immútably. *adv.* [the *in-* negative.] In an immutable manner.

His love is like his essence, *immutably* eternal.—*Boyle.*

Immutátion. *s.* [the *in- not* negative.] Change; alteration.

Lo, what delightful *immutations*
On her soft flowing vest we contemplate.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, i. 1, 23.

Strong and violent hath been the *immutation* which sudden joy hath wrought in the body.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, ch. xxi.

Immúte. *v. a.* [the *in- not* negative.] Change; alter.

God can immediately *immute*, change, corrupt, destroy, or annihilate whatsoever pleaseth His divine majesty.—*Salkeld, Treatise of Angels*, p. 106: 1613.

Imp. *s.* [see extracts from Tooke and Todd.]

1. Graff, scion, or sucker.

Boughs, branches, twigs, yoong *imps*, sprayes, and buds.—*Newton, Herbal to the Bible*: 1587.

[Mr. Steevens needed not to have travelled to Wales, for that which he might have found at home. Our language has absolutely nothing from the Welsh. *Imp* is the past participle of the Saxon impan, to plant, to graft.—*Horne Tooke, Diversions of Purley*, ii. 311.]

[Without stopping to notice here the sweeping assertion as to the Welsh language, which will be considered in another part of this dictionary, I may add that the German *impfen*, is also to graft; and that the earliest usage of our word, is in the sense of the shoot of a tree.—*Todd.*]

2. Son; offspring; progeny; youth.

That most noble *imp*, the prince's grace, your most dear son.—*Lord Cromwell to King Henry VIII.*

And thou, most dreaded *imp* of highest Jove,
Fair Venus' son! *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

That faire city, wherein make abode
So many learned *imps*, that shoot abrode,
And with their braunches spred all Britany. *Ibid.*

The tender *imp* was weaned from the teat.
Fairfax.

Loath them as the most basely-begotten *imps*.
Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience.

Proving
A toward *imp*, I call'd him home.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.

3. Subaltern; puny devil.

In this our age, the church of England is vexed with two horrible *impes* and messengers of our enemie Sathan.—*Anderson, Exposition upon Benedictus*, fol. 28. b.: 1573.

Such we deny not to be the *imps* and limbs of Satan.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Imp. *v. a.* [see extracts from Tooke and Todd, under Imp, *s.*]

1. Plant; graft; adopt.

Nothing is more dangerous than to be *imped* in a wicked family; this relation too often draws in a share both of sinne and punishment.—*Bishop Hall, Jehu and Jehoram.* (Ord MS.)

2. Mend or improve as by a graft; splice: (applied in *Falconry* to the process of repairing the wing of a hawk when the quills are broken by means of an adventitious feather).

If then we shall shake off our slavish yoke,
Imp out our drooping country's broken wings.
Shakespear, Richard II. ii. 1.

This bird was hatched in the council of Lateran, fully plumed in the council of Trent, and now lately hath her feathers *imped* by the modern casuists.—*Bishop Hall, Old Religion*, ch. xiii. § 1.

New Rebellions raise
Their hydra heads, and the false North displays
Her broken league to *imp* their serpent-wings.
Milton, Sonnets, xv. 8.

Help, ye tart satyrists, to *imp* my rage
With all the scorpions that should whip this age.
Cleaveland.

With cord and canvas from rich Hamburgh sent,
His navy's molted wings he *imps* once more.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cxliii.

New creatures rise,
A moving mass at first, and short of thighs;
Till shooting out with legs, and *imp'd* with wings,
The grubs proceed to bees with pointed stings.
Id., Translation of the Georgics, iv. 437.

The Mercury of heaven with silver wings
Imp'd for the flight, to overtake his ghost
Southern.

Ímpacable. *adj.* [Lat. *pacabilis*, from *pax, pacis* = peace.] Not to be softened or appeased.

Freed from bands of *impacable* fate,
And power of death, they live for aye above.
Spenser, Ruins of Time.

Impáct. *v. a.* [Lat. *impactus*, from the root of *impingo*, from *in* + *pango* = frame, make, construct.] Drive close or hard.

They are angular; but of what particular figure is not easy to determine, because of their being *impacted* so thick and confusedly together.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Ímpact. *s.* Collision, with special reference to its result as a driving or moving power.

It was long thought, . . . (nor did Newton himself . . . contest the assumption, but eluded it by an arbitrary hypothesis,) that nothing (of a physical nature at least) could account for motion, except previous motion; the impulse or *impact* of some other body. It was very long before the scientific world could prevail upon itself to admit attraction and repulsion (i.e. spontaneous tendencies of particles to approach or recede from one another) as ultimate laws, no more requiring to be accounted for than impulse itself, if indeed the latter were not, in truth, resolvable into the former.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic.*

Impaint, Impaír, Impalement. See Empaint, &c.

Impalpábility. *s.* Character of that which is impalpable.

He [pope Gregory the Great] and Eutychius, the patriarch of Constantinople, had a curious dispute, whether the bodies of the righteous, after the resurrection, should be solid, or thinner than the air? Gregory was for the palpability, and Eutychius for the *impalpability*; and the dispute ended, as it is to be supposed, in a grievous quarrel.—*Jortin, Remarks on Ecclesiastical History*, vol. iii. p. 170: ed. 1805.

Impálpable. *adj.*

1. Not to be perceived by touch.

If beaten into an *impalpable* powder, when poured out, it will emulate a liquor, by reason that the smallness of the parts do make them easy to be put into motion.—*Boyle.*

2. Not coarse or gross.

His own religion from its simple and *impalpable* form was much less exposed to the ridicule of scenic exhibition.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 200.

Impánate. *adj.* [Lat. *panis* = bread.] Embodied in bread. *Rare.*

This speech meaneth not that the body of Christ is *impanate*.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Answer to Bishop Gardiner*, fol. 369.

Impánate. *v. a.* Embody with bread. *Rare.*

If the elements really contain such immense treasures, what need have we to look up to the natural body above? or what have we to do but to look down to those *impanated* riches, to the elements ennobled with all graces and virtues, and replenished with that very divinity which makes the humanity so considerable?—*Waterland, Charge on the Eucharist*, p. 64.

Impanátion. *s.* Supposed subsistence of the body of Christ with the species of bread in the Lord's supper. *Rare.*

Forasmuch as he is joined to the bread but sacramentally, there followeth no *impanation* thereof; no more than the Holy Ghost is inaquate, that is to say, made of water, being sacramentally joyn the water in baptisme.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Answer to Bishop Gardiner*, p. 368.

Some have imagined that our Lord's divinity becomes personally united with the elements as well as with his own natural body, having in the

two personal bodies. This conceit has sometimes gone under the name of 'assumption,' as it imports the Deity's assuming the elements into a personal union; and sometimes it has been called *impanation*, a name following the analogy of the word 'incarnation.'—*Waterland, Charge on the Eucharist*, p. 34.

Impánel. See Empanel.

Impáradise. *v. a.* [Italian, *imparadisare.*] Place as in Paradise; beatify: (Emparadise used by Donne).

Thus these two,
Imparadis'd in one another's arms,
The happier Eden, shall enjoy their fill
Of bliss on bliss. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 506.

Impáralleled. *part. pr.* Unparalleled. *Rare.*

That this dear price should be paid for a little wild mirth, or gross and corporal pleasure, is a thing of such *imparalleled* folly, that if there were not too many instances before us, it might seem incredible.—*Bishop Burnet, Life of Lord Rochester*, p. 168.

Impárdonable. *adj.* Unpardonable. *Rare.*

Not that it is in its nature *impardonable.—South, Sermons*, x. 323.

Imparisyllábic. *adj.* [Lat. *par* = equal; *syllaba* = syllable.] In *Grammar.* A term applied to certain inflections, and certain words having such inflections, wherein the number of syllables is increased; as Gr. σῶμα, σώματος; Lat. *lapis, lapidis*, opposed to νόσος, νόσου, *dominus, domini.* See Parisyllabic.

Impárity. *s.* [Lat. *paritas*, from *par* = equal.]

1. Inequality; disproportion.

Some bodies are hard, some soft: the hardness is caused chiefly by the jejuneness of the spirits, and their *imparity* with the tangible parts.—*Bacon.*

2. Oddness; indivisibility into equal parts.

What verity is there in that numeral conceit, in the lateral division of man, by even and odd; and so by parity or *imparity* of letters in men's names, to determine misfortunes on either side of their bodies?—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

3. Difference in degree either of rank or excellence.

He, who by the hand of his holy Apostle, founded this church of Crete in Titus, and his elders in a meet and decent *imparity* and subordination, would maintain his own ordinance amongst us also.—*Archbishop Sancroft, Sermons*, p. 54.

Impárk, Impárlance. See Empark, &c.

Impárt. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *imparter*; Lat. *impertio.*]

1. Communicate; grant as to a partaker.

I find thee knowing of thyself;
Expressing well the spirit within thee free,
My image, not *imparted* to the brute,
Whose fellowship therefore unmeet for thee
Good reason was thou freely shouldst dislike.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 441.

2. Grant; give.

High state and honours to others *impart*,
But give me your heart. *Dryden.*

3. Make known; show by words or tokens.

As in confession the revealing is for the ease of a man's heart, so secret men come to the knowledge of many things, while men rather discharge than *impart* their minds.—*Bacon.*

Impártial. *adj.* Free from partiality.

Success I hope, and fate I cannot fear:
Alive or dead, I shall deserve a name;
Jove is *impartial*, and to both the same.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 631.

Impártialist. *s.* One who affects impartiality.

I am professedly enough an *impartialist.—Boyle, Style of Holy Scriptures*, p. 76.

Impartiálity. *s.* Equitableness; justice; indifference.

A pious and well disposed will gives not only diligence, but also *impartiality* to the understanding in its search into religion, which is absolutely necessary to give success unto our enquiries into truth; it being scarce possible for that man to hit the mark, whose eye is still glancing upon something beside it.—*South, Sermons.*

Impártment. *s.* Communication of knowledge; disclosure. *Rare.*

It beckons you to go away with it,
As if it some *impartment* did desire
To you alone. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, i. 4.

Impássable. *adj.* Not to be passed; not admitting passage; impervious.

There are in America many high and *impassable* mountains, which are very rich.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Impassibility. *s.* Exemption from suffering; insusceptibility of injury from external things.

These bodies of ours shall come out of their graves with all their parts entirely as they now are; altered indeed, I confess, in quality, in agility, in glory and splendour, in *impassibility.—Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 22.

Two divinities might have pleaded their prerogative of *impassibility*, or at least not have been wounded by any mortal hand.—*Dryden, Æneid*, dedication.

Impássible. *adj.* Incapable of suffering; exempt from the agency of external causes; exempt from pain.

This most pure part of the soul, and (as Aristotle sayeth) divine, *impassible*, and incorruptible, is named in Latin, 'intellectus.'—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 201.

After Thy resurrection and knowledge of Thine *impassible* condition, it was not strange for them to talk of Thy kingdom.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations, The Crucifixion.*

Secure of death I should contemn thy dart,
Though naked, and *impassible* depart. *Dryden.*

Impássion, Impássionate, Impássioned. See Empassion, &c.

Impássive. *adj.* Exempt from the agency of external causes.

[She] told him what those empty phantoms were,
Forms without bodies, and *impassive* air.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 407.

Pale suns, unfelt at distance, roll away;
And on the *impassive* ice the lightnings play.
Pope.

Impáste. *v.* See Empaste.

Impátible. *adj.* Incapable of suffering.

Some have held that Jesus suffered, but Christ remained *impatible.—Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*, 44. (Ord MS.)

Impátience. *s.* Intolerance of delay, pain, opposition, or the like.

All the power of his wits has given way to his *impatience.—Shakespear, King Lear*, iii. 6.

The experiment I resolved to make was upon thought, and not rashness or *impatience.—Sir W. Temple.*

The longer I continued in this scene, the greater was my *impatience* of retiring from it.—*Bishop Hurd.*

Impátiency. *s.* Same as Impatience.

Physicians, being over-ruled by their patient's *impatiency*, are fain to try the best they can.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. i. p. 8. (Ord MS.)

Impátient. *adj.* [Lat. *patiens, -entis*; pres. part. of *patior* = suffer; preterite part. *passus*; *patientia.*]

1. Not able to endure; incapable to bear: (with *of*).

Fame, *impatient of* extremes, decays
Not more by envy than excess of praise.
Pope, Temple of Fame, 43.

2. Furious with pain; unable to bear pain.

The tortur'd savage turns around
And flings about his foam, *impatient* of the wound.
Dryden.

3. Vehemently agitated by some painful passion: (with *at*).

To be *impatient at* the death of a person, concerning whom it was certain he must die, is to mourn because thy friend was not born an angel.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Living.*

4. Hot; hasty.

The *impatient* man will not give himself time to be informed of the matter that lies before him.—*Addison, Spectator.*

5. Eager; ardently desirous; not able to endure delay: (with *for* before the thing desired).

The mighty Cæsar waits his vital hour,
Impatient for the world, and grasps his promis'd power. *Dryden.*

6. Not to be borne.

Ay me! deare lady, which the ymage art
Of ruefull pity and *impatient* smart.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 1, 44.

Impátient. *s.* One who is not able to bear pain; one who is violently agitated by passion.

I have heard and seen some ignorant *impatients*, when they have found themselves to smart with God's scourge, cast a sullen frown back upon him, with, cur me cædis?'—*Seasonable Sermons*, p. 39.

Impátronize, Impáwn. See Empatronize, &c.

Impeách. *v. a.* [Fr. *empêcher*: see also Empeach.]

1. Hinder; impede. *Obsolete.*

His sons did *impeach* his journey to the Holy Land, and vexed him all the days of his life.—*Sir J. Davies.*

If they will *impeach* the purposes of an army, which they have no reason to think themselves able to resist, they put themselves out of all expectation of mercy.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

A defluxion of my throat *impeached* my utterance.—*Howell.*

2. Accuse by public authority.

They were both *impeached* by a house of commons.—*Addison.*

Great dissensions were kindled between the nobles and commons on account of Coriolanus, whom the latter had *impeached.—Swift.*

3. Bring into question.

You do *impeach* your modesty too much,
To leave the city and commit yourself
Into the hands of one that loves you not.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.

It is one of the most curious things in the history of metaphysics, that Reid, after *impeaching* the method of Hume, follows the very same method himself.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. vi.

Impeách. *s.* Impeachment. *Rare.*

Why, what an intricate *impeach* is this!
If here you hous'd him, here he would have been;
If he were mad, he would not plead so coldly.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

Impeáchable. *adj.* Accusable; chargeable.

Had God omitted by positive laws to give religion to the world, the wisdom of his providence had been *impeachable.—Grew.*

Impeácher. *s.* One who impeaches.

Many of our fiercest *impeachers* would leave the delinquent to the merciful indulgence of a Saviour.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Impeáchment. *s.* Hindrance; impediment; obstruction.

Tell us what things, during your late continuance there, are most offensive, and the greatest *impeachment* to the good government thereof.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Neither is this accession of necessity any *impeachment* to Christian liberty, or ensnaring of men's consciences.—*Bishop Sanderson.*

Impeárl. See Empearl.

Impeccabílity. *s.* Exemption from sin; exemption from failure.

It doth cause an everlasting *impeccability.—Salkeld, Treatise of Angels*, p. 234: 1613.

Infallibility and *impeccability* are two of his attributes.—*Pope.*

The *impeccability* of the Bishop of Rome was not as yet an article of the Roman creed.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, ch. vi. b. iv.

Impéccable. *adj.* [Lat. *pecco* = sin.] Exempt from possibility of sin.

If we honour the man, must we hold his pen *impeccable?*—*Bishop Hall, Honour of the married Clergy*, p. 43.

Thou makest no man so acceptable, as that Thou makest him *impeccable.—Donne, Devotions*, p. 592.

That man pretends he never commits any act prohibited by the word of God, and then that were a rare charm to render him *impeccable*, or that is the means of consecrating every sin of his.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

God is infallible, *impeccable*, and absolutely perfect.—*Skelton, Deism Revealed*, dialogue iv.

Impéccancy. *s.* Freedom from actual sin.

Holy spirits dignified, from their purity and *impeccancy.—Waterhouse, Commentary on Fortescue*, p. 218.

Impéde. *v. a.* [Lat. *impedio*; pass. part. *impeditus.*] Hinder; obstruct.

All the forces are mustered to *impede* its passage. *Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

The way is open, and no stop to force
The stars' return, or to *impede* their course.
Creech, Translation of Manilius.

However, he might call upon them not to *impede* the descent of the Imperial troops from the Alps; those troops were not directed against their liberties, but came to maintain the liberties of the Church.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. x. ch. iv.

Impédible. *adj.* Capable of being impeded. *Rare.*

Every internal act is not in itself *impedible* by outward violence.—*Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium*, 1. (Ord MS.)

Impédiment. *s.* [Lat. *impedimentum.*]

1. Obstruction to passage; as, a stake, or sharp instrument, to retard the progress of an enemy.

The children of Israel had prepared for war, and had shut up the passages of the hill country, and had fortified all the tops of the high hills, and had laid *impediments* in the champaign countries.—*Judith*, v. 1.

2. Hindrance; obstruction; opposition.

The minds of beasts grudge not at their bodies' comfort, nor are their senses letted from enjoying their objects: we have the *impediments* of honour, and the torments of conscience.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The life is led most happily wherein all virtue is exercised without *impediment* or let.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Free from the *impediments* of light and noise,
Man, thus retir'd, his nobler thoughts employs.
Waller.

Impédiment. *v. a.* Obstruct; hinder. *Rare.*

Lest Themistocles, out of hatred to his person, should have withstood and *impedimented* a general good.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, ch. xv.

Impédimental. *adj.* Hindering; causing obstruction.

The *impedimental* stain which intercepts her fruitive love.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, pt. ii. p. 132: 1654.

Ímpedite. *v. a.* Retard; obstruct.

When diseases do not . . . *impedite* any faculty.—*Maynwaring, Preservation of Health*, p. 25: 1670.

Ímpedite. *adj.* Obstructed.

Whereas our constitution is weak, our souls apt to diminution and *impedite* faculties, our bodies to mutilation and imperfection, to blindness and crookedness, God hath in his infinite mercy provided for every condition rare suppletories of comfort and usefulness.—*Jeremy Taylor, Miracles of Divine Mercy.* (Ord MS.)

Impéditive. *adj.* Causing hindrance; having power to obstruct.

There are other cases concerning things unlawful by accident, in respect to the evil effect of the same; to wit, as they may be *impeditive* of good, or causative, or at the least (for we must use such words) occasionative of evil.—*Bishop Sanderson, On Promissory Oaths*, iii. § 11.

Impél. *v. a.* [Lat. *impello.*] Drive on towards a point; urge forward; press on.

So Myrrha's mind, *impell'd* on either side,
Takes ev'ry bent, but cannot long abide.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid.

A mightier pow'r the strong direction sends,
And sev'ral men *impels* to sev'ral ends.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 165.

Impéllent. *s.* Impulsive power; power that drives forward.

What do you mean by voluntary oaths?—Those that no other *impellent* but myself, or my own worldly gain or interest, extort from me.—*Hammond, Practical Catechism*, ii. § 8.

How such a variety of motions should be regularly managed, in such a wilderness of passages, by mere blind *impellents* and material conveyances, I have not the least conjecture.—*Glanville.*

Impéller. *s.* One that impels or urges forward.

As if he were the great *impeller* and inducer of men to sin.—*South, Sermons*, iv. 85.

Impénd. *v. n.* [Lat. *pendeo* = hang.] Hang over; be at hand; press nearly.

Impéndence. *s.* State of hanging over; near approach.

Good sometimes is not safe to be attempted, by reason of the *impendence* of a greater sensible evil.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Impéndency. *s.* Impendence.

The present *impendency* of God's judgements.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 492.

Impéndent. *adj.* Imminent; hanging over: pressing closely: (in an *ill* sense).

If the evil feared or *impendent* be a greater sensible evil than the good, it over-rules the appetite to aversation.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Dreadful in arms, on Landen's glorious plain
Place Ormond's duke: *impendent* in the air
Let his keen sabre, comet-like, appear. *Prior.*

Impénding. *part. adj.* Impendent.

It expresses our deep sorrow for our past sins, and our lively sense of God's *impending* wrath.—*Smalridge, Sermons.*

Impenetrabílity. *s.* Incapability of being penetrated.

All bodies, so far as experience reaches, are either hard or may be hardened; and we have no other evidence of universal *impenetrability*, besides a large experience, without an experimental exception.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Impénetrable. *adj.*

1. Not to be pierced; not to be entered by any external force.

Nothing almost escaped that he achieved not, were the thing never so difficile, or (as who saith) *impenetrable.*—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 73. b.

2. Impervious; not admitting entrance.

Deep into some thick covert would I run,
Impenetrable to the stars or sun. *Dryden.*

3. Not to be taught, informed, affected, or moved.

It is the most *impenetrable* cur
That ever kept with men.—Let him alone;
I'll follow him no more with bootless prayers.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 3.

Some will never believe a proposition in divinity, if any thing can be said against it: they will be credulous in all affairs of life, but *impenetrable* by a sermon of the gospel.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Impénitence. *s.* Obduracy; want of remorse for crimes; final disregard of God's threatenings or mercy.

Where one man ever comes to repent, a thousand end their days in final *impenitence.*—*South, Sermons.*

He will advance from one degree of wickedness and *impenitence* to another, till at last he becomes hardened without remorse.—*Rogers.*

Impénitency. *s.* Impenitence.

Before the revelation of the gospel the wickedness and *impenitency* of the heathens was a much more excusable thing, because they were in a great measure ignorant of the rewards of another life.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Impénitent. *adj.* Finally negligent of the duty of repentance; obdurate.

Our Lord in anger hath granted some *impenitent* men's requests; as, on the other side, the Apostle's suit he hath of favour and mercy not granted.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Impénitent. *s.* One who neglects the duty of repentance.

When the reward of penitents and punishment of *impenitents* is once assented to as true, 'tis impossible but the mind of man should wish for the one, and have dislikes to the other.—*Hammond.*

Impénnous. *adj.* [Lat. *impennis* = wingless; *penna* = wing.] Wanting wings. *Rare.*

It is generally received an earwig hath no wings, and is reckoned amongst *impennous* insects; but he that shall with a needle put aside the short and sheathy cases on their back, may draw forth two wings, larger than in many flies.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Impeóple. See Empeople.

Ímperate. *adj.* [Lat. *imperatus*, pass. part. of *impero* = command.] Done by order; with consciousness; by direction of the mind. *Rare.*

The elicit internal acts of any habit may be quick and vigorous, when the external *imperate* acts of the same habit utterly cease.—*South, Sermons.*

Those natural and involuntary actings are not done by deliberation, yet they are done by the energy of the soul and instrumentality of the spirits, as well as those *imperate* acts, wherein we see the empire of the soul.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Impérative. *adj.*

1. Commanding; expressive of command.

He therefore instead of using an *imperative* style, by downright commanding such and such things, chose rather in a more gentle and condescending way to insinuate what was his will and our duty.—*Norris, On the Beatitudes*, p. 239.

2. In *Grammar.* Term applied to the *mood* in which a command is conveyed, as Walk! Look! &c.: (used, also, *substantivally*, as, 'the *imperative*' = the *imperative* mood).

The verb is formed in a different manner, to signify the intention of commanding, forbidding, allowing, disallowing, intreating; which likewise, from the principal use of it, is called the *imperative* mood.—*Clarke, Latin Grammar.*

Imperatórial. *adj.* [Lat. *imperator* = commander; whence *emperor*.] Commanding.

Moses delivered his law after an *imperatorial* way, by saying, Thou shalt not do this, and Thou shalt not do that.—*Norris, On the Beatitudes*, p. 239.

Imperceptible. *adj.* Not to be discovered; not to be perceived; small; subtle; quick or slow, so as to elude observation.

Some things are in their nature *imperceptible* by our sense; yea, and the more refined parts of material existence, which, by reason of their subtilty, escape our perception.—*Sir M. Hale.*

The parts must have their outlines in waves, resembling flames, or the gliding of a snake upon the ground: they must be almost *imperceptible* to the touch, and even.—*Dryden.*

Imperceptible. *s.* That which is not immediately perceived or discovered, *on account* of its smallness.

Microscopes bring to light shoals of living creatures in a spoonful of vinegar, &c. . . . I should be wonderfully pleased to see a natural history of *imperceptibles*, containing a true account of such vegetables and animals as grow and live out of sight.—*Tatler*, no. 119.

Impercípient. *adj.* Not perceiving; not having the power of perception.

There is no supposing the soul to be *impercipient* in sleep, but by supposing the perceptivity of it to depend upon matter, which I have shewn in many places of this section to be a contradiction; or by supposing that it sleeps in its own nature.—*A. Baxter, Enquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul*, i. 349.

Impérdible. *adj.* [Lat. *perdo* = lose.] Not to be destroyed, or lost.

As they are harder in their acquisition, so are they more *imperdible* and steady in their stay.—*Felltham, Sermon on Ecclesiastes*, ii. 11.

Imperfect. *adj.* Not complete; not absolutely finished; defective.

Opinion is a light, vain, crude, and *imperfect* thing, settled in the imagination; but never arriving at the understanding, there to obtain the tincture of reason.—*B. Jonson.*

The still-born sounds upon the palate hung,
And died *imperfect* on the faltering tongue.
Dryden.

As obscure and *imperfect* ideas often involve our reason, so do dubious words puzzle men.—*Locke.*

Imperfect. *v. a.* Make imperfect. *Rare.*

Time, which perfects some things, *imperfects* also others.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, ii. 28.

Imperfection. *s.* Defect; failure; fault, whether physical or moral, whether of persons or things.

Laws, as all other things human, are many times full of *imperfection*; and that which is supposed behoveful unto men, proveth oftentimes most pernicious.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The world is more apt to censure than applaud, and himself fuller of *imperfections* than virtues.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Imperfectness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Imperfect.

Their authority, joined to the knowledge of my own *imperfectness* in the language, over-ruled me.—*Pope, Letter to Mr. Bridges*, cited by *Dr. Warton.*

Imperforate. *adj.* [Lat. *perforatus* = bored through.] Not pierced through; without a hole through.

Sometimes children are born *imperforate*; in which case a small puncture, dressed with a tent, effects the cure.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Imperfórated. *part. pref.* Wanting any opening usually present.

It happeneth sometimes in *imperforated* persons.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*, vii. 16.

Impérial. *adj.* [Fr. *impérial*; Lat. *imperialis*; *imperium* = command; *impero* = to command.]

1. Royal; possessing royalty.

Aim he took
At a fair vestal, throned in the west;
But I might see young Cupid's fiery shaft
Quench'd in the chaste beams of the watery moon,
And the *imperial* vot'ress passed on
In maiden meditation, fancy free.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.

2. Betokening royalty; marking sovereignty.

My due from thee is this *imperial* crown,
Which, as immediate from thy place and blood,
Derives itself to me.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

3. Belonging to an emperor or monarch; regal; royal; monarchical.

The main body of the marching foe
Against the *imperial* palace is design'd. *Dryden.*

To tame the proud, the fetter'd slave to free,
These are *imperial* arts, and worthy thee.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1176.

Impérialism. *s.* System or state of imperial government.

Roman *imperialism* had divided the world into master and slave.—*C. H. Pearson, The Early and Middle Ages of England*, ch. xxxiv.

Impérialist. *s.* One that belongs to an emperor's party.

The *imperialists* imputed the cause of so shameful a flight unto the Venetians.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Impérialize. *v. a.* Invest with imperial character, or with the character of an emperor.

Impérialized. *adj.* Invested with an imperial character, or character of an emperor.

The Romanists cast away the witness of all *imperialized* authors then living.—*Fuller, Holy War*, p. 160.

Impérialty. *s.* Imperial power.

Which [illegible]enth cannot be your papacy; it must then of [illegible]essity be a short Roman *imperialty* or empire, which followed upon the destruction of the sixth.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 165: 1616.

Impéril. *v. a.* Endanger. See Emperil.

Because George III. detested the French, of whom he knew as much as he knew of the inhabitants of Kamtchatka or of Tibet, Pitt, contrary to his own judgment, engaged in a war with France by which England was seriously *imperilled*, and the English people burdened with a debt that their remotest posterity will be unable to pay.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i. ch. vii.

To the profound views of Hume respecting causation, he gravely objects, that if they were carried into effect, the operation of criminal law would be *imperilled*.—*Ibid.*, vol. ii. ch. vi.

Impérious. *adj.*

1. Commanding; tyrannical; authoritative; haughty; arrogant; assuming command.

If it be your proud will
To shew the power of your *imperious* eyes.
Spenser.

This *imperious* man will work us all
From princes into pages.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 2.

He is an *imperious* dictator of the principles of vice, and impatient of all contradiction.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.*

How much I suffer'd, and how long I strove
Against the assaults of this *imperious* love!
Dryden.

Recollect what disorder hasty or *imperious* words from parents or teachers have caused in his thoughts. —*Locke.*

2 Powerful; ascendant; overbearing.

A man, by a vast and *imperious* mind, and a heart large as the sand upon the sea shore, could command all the knowledge of nature and art.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Impériously. *adv.* In an imperious manner; with arrogance of command; with insolence of authority.

Who can abide, that, against their own doctors, six whole books should, by their fatherhoods of Trent, be under pain of a curse, *imperiously* obtruded upon God and his church?—*Bishop Hall.*

It is not to insult and domineer, to look disdainfully, and revile *imperiously*, that procures an esteem from any one.—*South, Sermons.*

Impériousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Imperious.

1. Authority; air of command.

So would he use his *imperiousness*, that we had a delightful fear and awe, which made us loth to lose our hopes.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Arrogance of command.

Imperiousness and severity is but an ill way of treating men, who have reason of their own to guide them.—*Locke.*

Impérishable. *adj.* Incapability of perishing.

Devotion offers to transfigure our affections, from their impure and passive shapes, into immaculate and *imperishable* forms; and raise them up from infirmity to virtue; and make those desires, which have been the image of terrestrial figures, to bear only that of the celestial.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, pt. i. p. 37: 1648.

We find this our empyreal form
Incapable of mortal injury,
Imperishable; and though pierc'd with wound,
Soon closing, and by native vigour heal'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 433.

Impérmanence. *s.* Want of duration; instability.

Melancholy *impermanence* of human blessings.—*Seward, Letters*, iv. 264: 1796.

Impérmanency. *s.* Same as Impermanence.

Distilling, out of the serious contemplation of the mutability of all worldly happiness, a remedy against the evil of that fickleness and *impermanency*.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, pt. i. p. 58: 1648.

Impermeabílity. *s.* State or quality of being impermeable.

Concerning the *impermeability* of glass by electricity.—*Philosophical Transactions*, vol. li. p. 313.

Impérmeable. *adj.* That may not be passed through.

Lands that have a retentive or *impermeable* soil, should be differently constituted from those that have one less retentive or more permeable.—*Kirwan, On Manures*, p. 54.

Impermútable, or **Impermutable.** *adj.* [Lat. *muto, permuto* = change.] Incapable of being changed.

Wee see this order to bee *impermutable*, that who soo wyll applye hym self to gether rootes, shall sumtymes meete with sweete liquorysse, and other whiles with some cockle.—*Eden, Translation of P. Martyr*, 146. (Ord MS.)

Impérsonal. *adj.*

1. Wanting personality.
2. In *Grammar*. Not varied according to the persons: (often *postpositive*, as, 'verbs impersonal'; often, too, *substantival*).

Methinks='it seems to me,' where there is no pronoun to precede it, is our typical *impersonal* verb. —*Dr. R. G. Latham, English Language.*

Impersonálity. *s.* Indistinction of personality.

Junius is pleased to tell me, that he addresses himself to me personally. I shall be glad to see him. It is his *impersonality* that I complain of.—*Letters of Junius, Sir W. Draper.*

Impérsonate. *v. a.*

1. Personify; embody as a person.

The Egyptians, who *impersonated* nature, had made her a distinct principle, and even deified her under the name of Isis.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 268.

The masques and pageantries of the age of Elizabeth were not only furnished by the heathen divinities, but often by the virtues and vices *impersonated*. —*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 498.

Some of these masques were moral dramas, where the virtues and vices were *impersonated*.—*Hurd, Dialogues.*

Whether from righteous indignation or malignity, from moral earnestness or jealousy and hatred of authority, whether its inspiration was holy and generous or sordid and coarse, or, as in most human things, from mingling and contradictory passions, the monkish Latin satire maintained its unretracted protest against the Church. The Satirists *impersonated* a kind of bold reckless antagonist against Rome and the hierarchy, confounding together in their Golias, as Rabelais in later days, solemnity and buffoonery, pedantic learning and vulgar humour, a profound respect for sacred things and freedom of invective against sacred persons.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. iv.

2. Represent by an impersonation: (this is the *better* sense).

States are not ordinarily invested with definite responsibilities for other states, although it be nevertheless true that they may sometimes arise. But with respect to the diffusion of religion throughout the body of the nation which it *impersonates*, this is, in the view of reason, a part of the primary law of its self-preservation and self-improvement. . . . *Impersonating* and representing them, it receives much of its colour from them, and reciprocally imparts it.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. ii.

His age acknowledged Benedict as the perfect type of the highest religion, and Benedict *impersonated* his age.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iii. ch. vi.

Impérsonation. *s.* Representative personality, or personification.

In this kind of public marriage each party communicates in full to the other all which it had previously possessed; in natural consequence the secular arm would come to be ordinarily and almost entirely at the disposal of the Church; and offences against the latter would be held as commensurate crimes against the former, by virtue of their reciprocal *impersonation*.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. viii.

The persons of Mr. Godwin's romances—stranger still—are the naked creations of the same intellectual power, marvellously endowed with galvanic life. Though with happier symmetry, they are as much made out of chains and links of reasoning, as the monster was fashioned by the chemistry of the student, in the celebrated novel of his gifted daughter. Falkland and Caleb Williams are the mere *impersonations* of the unbounded love of reputation, and irresistible curiosity.—*Talfourd, Memoirs of Lamb.*

Imperspicúity. *s.* Want of clearness or perspicuity.

Either very long, or very short, periods are subject to obscurity: one not opening and spreading the matter enough; the other overburdening the auditor's memory. Yet whoso will not lose the acuteness and elegancy in the one, or suffer the dismembering in the other, must in some things hazard the *imperspicuity* of his style.—*Instructions for Oratory*, p. 98: Oxford, 1682.

Impersuásible. *adj.* Not to be moved by persuasion.

Every pious person ought to be a Noah, a preacher of righteousness; and if it be his fortune to have as *impersuasible* an auditory, if he cannot avert the deluge, it will yet deliver his own soul.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Impértinence. *s.* Impertinent character; anything so characterized.

We should avoid the vexation and *impertinence* of pedants, who affect to talk in a language not to be understood.—*Swift.*

Impértinency. *s.* Same as Impertinence.

1. That which is of no present weight; that which has no relation to the matter in hand; something not belonging to the subject.

Some though they lead a single life, yet their thoughts do end with themselves, and account future times *impertinencies*.—*Bacon.*

O, matter and *impertinency* mix'd,
Reason and madness!
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.

2. Trifle; thing of no value.

I envy your felicity, delivered from the gilded *impertinencies* of life, to enjoy the moments of a solid contentment.—*Evelyn.*

Nothing is more easy than to represent as *impertinencies* any parts of learning, that have no immediate relation to the happiness or convenience of mankind.—*Addison.*

There are many subtle *impertinencies* learnt in the schools, and many painful trifles, even among the mathematical theorems and problems.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

3. Troublesome; intrusion.

It will be said I handle an art no way suitable to my employments or fortune, and so stand charged with intrusion and *impertinency*.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

4. Sauciness; rudeness.

It often happens in publick assemblies, that a party who came thither together, or whose *impertinencies* are of an equal pitch, act in concert, and are so full of themselves as to give disturbance to all that are about them. Sometimes you have a set of whisperers, who lay their heads together in order to sacrifice every body within their observation; sometimes a set of laughers, that keep up an insipid mirth in their own corner, and by their noise and gestures shew they have no respect for the rest of the company.—*Spectator*, no. 168.

Impértinent. *adj.* [Lat. *pertinens, -entis*, pres. part. of *pertineo* = lead or hold on to anything (as a road); belong to anything.]

1. Of no relation to the matter in hand; of no weight.

The law of angels we cannot judge altogether *impertinent* unto the affairs of the church of God.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The contemplation of things that are *impertinent* to us, and do not concern us, are but a more specious idleness.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

2. Importunate; intrusive; meddling.

That spear directed by an *impertinent* malice, which opened his side, though it brought forth blood and water, caused no dolorous sensation; because the body was then dead.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. iv.

3. Foolish; trifling; negligent of the present purpose.

'Tis not a sign two lovers are together, when they can be so *impertinent* as to enquire what the world does.—*Pope.*

4. Rude; unmannerly.

The ladies, whom you visit think a wise man the most *impertinent* creature living; therefore you cannot be offended that they are displeased with you.—*Spectator*, no. 148.

Impértinent. *s.* Impertinent person.

Governours would have enough to do to trouble their heads with the politicks of every meddling officious *impertinent*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange, Fables.*

There are another kind of *impertinents*, which a man is perplexed with in mixed company; and those are your loud speakers.—*Spectator*, no. 148.

Impértinently. *adv.* In an impertinent manner.

I call not *impertinently* to mind, that one of my time had wit enough in Venice to become the civil head of that republick.—*Sir H. Wotton, Survey of Education.*

Impertúrbable. *adj.* [Lat. *perturbo*; pass. part. *perturbatus* = disturb.] Incapable of being disturbed or disconcerted.

All this was done with *imperturbable* gravity.—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby.*

Imperturbátion. *s.* Calmness; tranquillity; freedom from perturbation.

In our copying of this equality and *impertu.tion*, we must profess with the Apostle, we have not received the spirit of the world, but the spirit which is of God.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, pt. i. p. 342: 1648.

To propose the acquisition of a complete knowledge of all things in this life, of an absolute *imper-*

turbation of mind, and constant infallibility, is no less vain.—*H. Wharton, Sermons*, ii. 116: 1698.

Impérvious. *adj.* [Lat. *impervius*.] Unpassable; impenetrable.

Lest the difficulty of passing back
Stay his return, perhaps, over this gulf
Impassable, *impervious*; let us try
To found a path from hell to that new world.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 252.

A great many vessels are, in this state, *impervious* by the fluids.—*Arbuthnot.*

From the damp earth *impervious* vapours rise,
Increase the darkness, and involve the skies. *Pope.*

Impertransibílity. *s.* Impossibility to be passed through.

I willingly declined those many ingenious reasons given by others; as of the *impertransibility* of eternity, and impossibility therein to attain to the present limit of antecedent ages.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Impétigo. *s.* [Lat.] In *Medicine*, with the derivative *impetiginous*, as 'An *impetiginous* eruption.' Skin disease so called; tetter.

Ímpetrate. *v. a.* Obtain by entreaty.

He hath *impetrated* reconciliation.—*Parr, Life and Letters of Archbishop Usher*, let. xxiii. p. 50.

Imprating this of God, that this penitential satisfaction may be so much blessed, as to restore some value of time thither, where I am to account for so much idle dissipation of it.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, p. i. preface.

Ímpetrate. *part. adj.* Obtained by application or entreaty.

The one might be as facilely *impetrate* as the other.—*Lord Herbert of Cherbury, History of Henry VIII.* p. 227.

Impetrátion. *s.* [Lat. *impetro*, pass. part. *impetratus*; *impetratio*, *-onis*.] Application partaking of the nature of a demand; obtaining of anything thereby.

The said cardinal did not know the *impetration* of the said bulls to have been to the contempt and prejudice of the king.—*Lord Herbert of Cherbury, History of Henry VIII.* p. 264.

Application and *impetration*, in this matter we have in hand, are of equal extent.—*Archbishop Usher*, letter xxiii.

The *impetration* of some favour.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, pt. i. preface.

The blessed sacrament is the mystery of the death of Christ, and the application of his blood which was shed for the remission of sins, and is the great means of *impetration*, and the meritorious cause of it.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Ímpetrative. *adj.* Able to obtain by entreaty. *Rare.*

O Saviour, Thy prayers, which were most perfect and *impetrative*, are they by which our weak and unworthy prayers receive both life and glory.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

Ímpetratory. *adj.* Beseeching; obtaining by entreaty. *Rare.*

Alms are therefore effective to the abolition and pardon of our sins, because they are preparatory to and *impetratory* of, the grace of repentance, and are fruits of repentance.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Dying.*

Impetuósity. *s.* Violence; fury; vehemence; force.

I will set upon Aguecheek a notable report of valour, and drive the gentleman into a most hideous opinion of his rage, skill, fury, and *impetuosity*.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

The weapons of the mountain are those of mere nature: audacity and *impetuosity* which may become ferocity, as of men complete in their determination, in their conviction; nay of men, in some cases, who as Septemberers must either prevail or perish.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. iii. b. iii. ch. ii.

Impétuous. *adj.*

1. Violent; forcible; fierce.

Their virtue, like their Tiber's flood,
Rolling its course, design'd their country's good;
But oft the torrent's too *impetuous* speed,
From the low earth tore some polluted weed.
Prior, Carmen Seculare for 1700.

2. Vehement of mind; passionate.

The king, 'tis true, is noble, but *impetuous*. *Rowe.*

Impétuously. *adv.* In an impetuous manner; violently; vehemently: (both of *men* and *things*).

Impatient of the wrong, *impetuously* he raves.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song i.

He would be ... dissolutely wanton, *impetuously* self-willed.—*Bishop Hall, Of Contentation*, § 22.

Impétuousness. *s.* Violence; fury; vehemence of passion.

I wish all words of rage might vanish in that breath that utters them; that as they resemble the wind in fury and *impetuousness*, so they might in transientness.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Ímpetus. *s.* [Lat.] Violent tendency to any point; violent effort.

Why did not they continue their descent till they were contiguous to the sun, whither both mutual attraction and *impetus* carried them?—*Bentley, Sermons.*

Under a government of legitimacy, the presumption is far rather in favour of institutions of a popular origin—and in a democracy, in favour of arrangements tending to check the *impetus* of popular will.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. vii.

The *impetus* which they communicated, survived their own day, and, like all great movements, was felt in every department of thought.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. vi.

Impícture, Impiérce. See Empicture, &c.

Impiérceable. *adj.* [the *in-* negative.] Incapable of being pierced. *Rare.*

Exceeding rage inflam'd the furious beast; ...
For never felt his *impierceable* breast
So wondrous force from hand of living wight.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Saul did not lend David so *impearceable* an armour, when he should encounter Goliath, as David now lent him in this plea of his unction.—*Bishop Hall, Saul in David's Cave.*

Impíety. *s.* Want of piety.

1. Irreverence to the Supreme Being; contempt of the duties of religion.

To keep that oath were more *impiety*
Than Jephtha's, when he sacrific'd his daughter.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. v. 1.

2. Act of wickedness; expression of irreligion: (in this sense it has a *plural*).

If they die unprovided, no more is the king guilty of those *impieties* for which they are now visited.—*Shakespear, Henry V.* iv. 1.

Where shall I first complain? can mighty Jove
Or Juno such *impieties* approve?
Sir J. Denham, Passion of Dido.

We have a melancholy prospect of the state of our religion: such amazing *impieties* can be equalled by nothing but by those cities consumed of old by fire.—*Swift.*

Impígnorate. *v. a.* [Lat. *pignus*, *pignoris* = pledge.] Pledge; pawn.

The islands [Orkney and Shetland] were then *impignorated* to England.... They were originally Danish possessions.—*Laing, Residence in Norway.*

Impínge. *v. n.* [Lat. *impingo*.] Fall against; strike against; clash with.

Things are reserved in the memory by some corporeal exuviæ and material images, which, having *impinged* on the common sense, rebound thence into some vacant cells of the brain.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

The cause of reflexion is not the *impinging* of light on the solid or impervious parts of bodies.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

Impínguate. *v. a.* [Lat. *pinguis* = fat.] Fatten; make fat. *Rare.*

Frictions also do more fill and *impinguate* the body than exercise; for that in frictions the inward parts are at rest.—*Bacon.*

Ímpious. *adj.* [Lat. *impius*.] Irreligious; wicked; profane; without reverence of religion.

That Scripture standeth not the church of God in any stead to direct, but may be let pass as needless to be consulted with, we judge it profane, *impious*, and irreligious to think.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Shame and reproach is generally the portion of the *impious* and irreligious.—*South, Sermons.*

When vice prevails, and *impious* men bear sway,
The post of honour is a private station.
Addison, Cato.

Since after thee may rise an *impious* line,
Coarse manglers of the human face divine:
Paint on, till fate dissolve thy mortal part,
And live and die the mouarch of thy art. *Tickell.*

They, *impious*, dar'd to prey
On herds devoted to the god of day. *Pope.*

Ímpish. *adj.* Having the character of an imp.

The boy put on an *impish* look.—*Sir E. B. Lytton, Eugene Aram.*

Implacabílity. *s.* Inexorableness; irreconcilable enmity; unappeasable malice.

What calamity happened to that most noble citie of Rome by the *implacabilitie*, or wrath insatiable, of these two captains!—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 101.

The powder project ... with fury and *implacability* came to be resolved on by a pack of boutefeux.—*Proceedings against Garnet*, D d. 2: 1606.

Implácable. *adj.*

1. Not to be pacified; inexorable; malicious; constant in enmity.

His incensement is so *implacable*, that satisfaction can be none but by pangs of death.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

Darah bears a generous mind;
But to *implacable* revenge inclin'd;
A bounteous master, but a deadly foe. *Dryden.*

The French are the most *implacable* and the most dangerous enemies of the British nation.—*Addison.*

2. Admitting no relief or ease; not to be assuaged.

Their armour help'd their harm, crush'd in and bruis'd
Into their substance pent, which wrought them pain
Implacable, and many a dolorous groan.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 656.

Accented *implacable*.

O how I burn with *implacable* fyre!
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 6, 44.

I burn
With scorching heat of *implacable* fire.
Brewer, Come for Cure, v. 15.

Implánt. *v. a.* Infix; insert; place; engraft; settle; set; sow.

How can you him unworthy then decree,
In whose chief part your worths *implanted* be?
Sir P. Sidney.

No need of publick sanctions this to bind,
Which Nature has *implanted* in the mind. *Dryden.*

Implantátion. *s.* Act of setting or planting; fixation; insertion.

This [is] more especially by the expressed way of insition or *implantation*.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 48.

Implaúsible. *adj.* Not specious; not likely to seduce or persuade.

So improbable, so *implausible* means for accomplishing so great effects.—*Barrow, Works*, i. 343.

Nothing can better improve political schoolboys than the art of making plausible or *implausible* harangues against the very opinion for which they resolve to determine.—*Swift.*

Impleáded. *part. adj.* See Emplead.

By this excellent institution, four military tenants of the county or neighbourhood elected twelve others from the district, who were to declare upon oath with whom the *impleaded* property lay.—*C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England*, ch. xxxiii.

Impleáder. *s.* One who indicts another; accuser.

The Gombette law, which was instituted by Gondebaud, king of Burgundy in the year 501, allowed the expedient of duelling to those *impleaders*, whom the administered oath to offenders did not sufficiently satisfy for an obtaining of their resigned and voluntary acquittance from the cause complained of.—*History of Duelling*, p. 3.

Impleásing. *adj.* Unpleasing. *Rare.*

A melancholy man is a strayer from the drove: one that nature made sociable, because she made him man; and a crazed disposition hath altered; *impleasing* to all, as all to him.—*Sir T. Overbury, Characteristics*, sign. G. 5. b: 1627.

Ímplement. *s.* [Lat. *implementum*, from *impleo* = fill, pass. part. *impletus*; *impletio*, *-onis*.] *Obsolete.*

1. Something that fills up vacancy, or supplies wants.

Unto life many *implements* are necessary; more, if we seek such a life as hath in it joy, comfort, delight, and pleasure.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Instrument of manufacture; tools of a trade; vessels of a kitchen.

Wood hath coined seventeen thousand pounds, and hath his tools and *implements* to coin six times as much.—*Swift.*

Implétion. *s.* Act of filling; state of being full.

Theophrastus conceiveth, upon a plentiful *impletion*, there may succeed a disruption of the matrix.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Ímplex. *adj.* [Lat. *implexus*.] Intricate; entangled; complicated; complex: (this latter being the true opposite to Simple).

Every poem is, according to Aristotle's division, either simple or *implex*: it is called simple when there is no change of fortune in it; *implex*, when the fortune of the chief actor changes from bad to good, or from good to bad.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 297.

Ímplicate. *v. a.* [Lat. *implicatus*, pass. part.

of *implico*; *plica* = a fold; Fr. *impliquer*.] Entangle; embarrass; involve; infold.

The ingredients of saltpetre do so mutually *implicate* and hinder each other, that the concrete acts but very languidly.—*Boyle.*

Implication. *s.*

1. Involution; entanglement.

Three principal causes of firmness are the grossness, the quiet contact, and the *implication* of component parts.—*Boyle.*

2. Inference not expressed, but tacitly inculcated.

Though civil causes, according to some men, are of less moment than criminal, yet the doctors are, by *implication*, of a different opinion.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Implicatively. *adv.* By implication.

In revealing the confession of these men, it is *implicatively* granted, their fault was not then to be punished, and so it appears no fault.—*Sir G. Buck, History of Richard III.* p. 102: 1646.

Implicit. *adj.*

1. Entangled; infolded; complicated. *Latinism.*

The humble shrub,
And bush with frizzled hair *implicit.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 322.

2. Inferred; tacitly comprised or involved in something else; not expressed: (opposed to Explicit).

In the first establishments of speech there was an *implicit* compact, founded upon common consent, that such and such words should be signs; whereby they would express their thoughts one to another.—*South, Sermons.*

In the following the meaning is, perhaps, meant to be equivocal; being both *entangled*, and involving *implication* in the logical sense of the term.

Many of them [periods] together, if without connexions, are but *implicit* argumentation at most.—*Instructions for Oratory, Oxford*, p. 37: 1682.

3. Mixed up with, and resting upon another; connected with another over which that which is connected to it has no power; trusting without reserve or examination.

There be false peaces or unities, when the peace is grounded but upon an *implicit* ignorance; for all colours will agree in the dark.—*Bacon.*

No longer by *implicit* faith we err,
Whilst every man's his own interpreter.
Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning.

By *implicit* credulity, I may believe a letter yet not opened, when I am confident of the writer's veracity.—*Johnson.*

Implicitly. *adv.* In an implicit manner.

The divine inspection into the affairs of the world doth necessarily follow from the nature and being of God; and he that denies this, doth *implicitly* deny his existence: he may acknowledge what he will with his mouth, but in his heart he hath said there is no God.—*Bentley.*

My blushing muse with conscious fear retires,
And whom they like, *implicitly* admires.
Roscommon.

Implíedly. *adj.* As implied.

These informers, in this frontispiece before their several suggestions, *impliedly* undertake to make good three assertions.—*Bishop Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 1: 1625.

Implorátion. *s.* Supplication. See Implore.

This *imploration* and worship is holy.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 250.

The three points, wherein they did pretend to have prevented his majesty's former *implóration* of their concurrence.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains, Dispatch in* 1622, p. 541.

Implóre. *v. a.* [Fr. *implorer*; Lat. *imploro*; *ploro* = weep.] Call upon in supplication; solicit, ask, beg with a mixture of earnestness, importunity, and humility.

Do not say 'tis superstition, that
I kneel, and then *implore* her blessing.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, v. 3.

Implóre. *s.* Act of importunate and humble begging, intreaty, or solicitation. *Rare.*

Urged sore
With piercing words and pitiful *implore*,
Him hasty to arise. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Implóy, Implúnge. See Employ, &c.

Imply. *v. a.* [Fr. *impliquer*; Lat. *implico*; *plico* = fold.]

1. Infold; cover; entangle. *Obsolete.*

His courage stout,
Striving to loose the knot that fast him ties,
Himself in straiter bonds too rash *implies.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

And Phœbus flying so most shameful sight,
His blushing face in foggy cloud *implies.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

2. Involve or comprise as a consequence or concomitant.

That it was in use among the Greeks, the word triclinium *implieth.*—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

What follows next is no objection; for that *implies* a fault.—*Dryden.*

Bows the strength of brawny arms *imply*,
Emblems of valour, and of victory. *Id.*

Where a malicious act is proved, a malicious intention is *implied.*—*Bishop Sherlock.*

Impócket, Impoison. See Empocket, &c.

Impólarily. *adv.* Not according to the direction of the poles. *Rare.*

Being *impolarily* adjoined unto a more vigorous loadstone, it will, in a short time, exchange its poles.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Impólicy. *s.* Want of policy; imprudence; indiscretion; want of forecast.

The schemes of Providence and nature are too deeply laid to be overthrown by man's *impolicy.*—*Bishop Horsley, Sermons*: 1793.

Impólished. *adj.* Unpolished; rude. *Rare.*

The lofty phrase ... could not be followed nor sufficiently expressed in our rude and *impolished* English language.—*T. Hudson, Dedication of his History of Judith*: 1621.

Impolíte. *adj.* Not polite; rude. *Rare.*

I never saw such *impolite* confusion at any country wedding in Britain.—*Drummond, Travels* (lett. iii: 1744), p. 76.

Impoliteness. *s.* Want of politeness. *Rare.*

The *impoliteness* of his manners seemed to attest his sincerity.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Testacea, for instance, kept me the other night two or three hours beyond my usual time of supping, while she was fretting because Mr. —— did not come home, till the oysters were all spoiled, rather than she would be guilty of the *impoliteness* of touching one in his absence.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, A Bachelor's Complaint of the Behaviour of Married People.*

Impólitic. *adj.* Imprudent; indiscreet; void of art or forecast.

He that exhorteth to beware of an enemy's policy, doth not give counsel to be *impolitick*; but rather to use all prudent foresight and circumspection, lest our simplicity be over-reach'd by cunning slights.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Impóliticly. *adv.* In an impolitic manner.

In the pursuits of their own remedies, they do it so *impolitickly.*—*Bacon, Reports in Parliament*, 5 *Jacobi.*

Impónderable. *adj.* [Lat. *pondus, -eris* = weight.] Incapable of being weighed; wanting weight (actually or approximately). Applied in *Physics* to Light, Heat, and the Electric force, when considered as substances. These may be called the *imponderables*, the construction being *substantival.*

The influence of the *imponderables* has been less carefully calculated.—*Turner, Chemistry.*

Impónderous. *adj.* Void of perceptible weight.

It produces visible and real effects by *imponderous* and invisible emissions.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Imporósity. *s.* Absence of pores or interstices; compactness; closeness.

The porosity or *imporosity* betwixt the tangible parts, and the greatness or smallness of the pores.—*Bacon.*

Impórous. *adj.* Free from pores; free from vacuities or interstices; close of texture; completely solid. *Rare.*

It has its earthly and salinous parts so exactly resolved, that its body is left *imporous*, and not discreted by atomical terminations.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

If atoms should descend plumb down with equal velocity, being all perfectly solid and *imporous*, they would never the one overtake the other.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Impórt. *s.* Importance. *Obsolete.*

What occasion of *import*
Hath all so long detain'd you from your wife?
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

Some business of *import* that triumph wears
You seem to go with. *Dryden and Lee, Œdipus.*

When there is any dispute, the judge ought to appoint the sum according to the eloquence and ability of the advocate, and in proportion to the *import* of the cause.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Ímport. *s.*

1. Tendency; bearing; gist: (as, 'the *import* of a question' or 'observation').

2. Anything brought from abroad.

What foreign *imports* may be necessary for clothing?—*Bishop Berkeley, Querist*, § 171.

Impórt. *v. a.*

1. Carry into any country from abroad: (opposed to *export*).

For Elis I would sail with utmost speed,
To *import* twelve mares, which there luxurious feed.
Pope.

2. Imply; infer.

Himself not only comprehended all our necessities, but in such sort also framed every petition as might most naturally serve for many; and doth, though not always require, yet always *import* a multitude of speakers together.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. Suggest. *Rare.*

Something he left imperfect in the state,
Which since his coming forth is thought of, which
Imports the kingdom so much fear and danger,
That his return was most requir'd.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 3.

4. Behove; matter to, interest, any one: (in the *third person*).

Her length of sickness, with what else more serious
Importeth thee to know, this bears.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 2.

Let the heat be such as may keep the metal perpetually molten; for that above all *importeth* to the work.—*Bacon.*

It may *import* us in this calm to hearken more than we have done to the storms that are now raising abroad.—*Sir W. Temple.*

If I endure it, what *imports* it you? *Dryden.*

These words are entered as they stood in the previous editions, except that *impórt* = importance is entered as a separate word. That it is separated from *import* (the opposite to *éxport*) is shown by its accent. Whether there are not *two* other, or rather two pairs of words besides, is doubtful.

1. It is certain that the element *-in-* has two meanings. In *impórt* and *import* conveying the notion of *tendency*, *bearing*, and the like, it means *within*, and signifies that which the importing agent carries with it. In *impórt* and *import* as used in commerce, it means *into*, i.e. delivery at one spot after conveyance from another.

2. Again, though *porto* = carry stands in the previous editions as the common basis of the two words, a case may be made out in favour of *portus* = port being the root of the commercial terms. If so, the existence of a second pair of words is beyond doubt.

Impórtable. *adj.* [from *in-* = *un-*] Incapable of being borne; unbearable; intolerable.

Venus ... listeth to shew her *importable* vyolence.—*Sir T. Elyot, Governour*, fol. 127, b.

Thine angry threatening towards sinners is *importable.*—*Prayer of Manasses.*

The tempest would be *importable*, if it beat always upon him from all sides.—*Life of Firmin*, p. 80.

With *accent* on the *first syllable.*

So both attonce him charge on either side
With hideous strokes and *importable* powre.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 8, 35.

Impórtable. *adj.* [from *in* = into.] Capable of being imported.

Corn was *importable* at a nominal duty.—*Porter, Progress of the Nation.*

Impórtance. *s.*

1. Thing imported or implied; import. *Rare.*

A notable passion of wonder appeared in them; but the wisest beholder, that knew no more but seeing, could not say if the *importance* were joy or sorrow.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, ii. 1.

2. Matter; subject. *Obsolete.*

It had been pity you should have been put together with so mortal a purpose, as then each bore, upon *importance* of so slight a nature.—*Shakespear, Cymbeline*, i. 5.

Thy own *importance* know,
Nor bound thy narrow views to things below.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto i, 35.

3. Importunity. *Rare.*
Maria writ
The letter at sir Toby's great *importance*;
In recompence whereof he hath married her.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, v. 1.

Impórtancy. *s.* Same as Importance.
We consider
The *importancy* of Cyprus to the Turks.
Shakespear, Othello, i. 3.

Impórtant. *adj.*
1. Momentous; weighty; of great consequence.
The most *important* and pressing care of a new and vigorous king was his marriage, for mediate establishment of the royal line.—*Sir H. Wotton.*
This superadds treachery to the crime: 'tis the falsifying the most *important* trust.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*
The great *important* end that God designs religion for, the government of mankind, sufficiently shews the necessity of its being rooted deep in the heart, and put beyond the danger of being torn up by any ordinary violence.—*South, Sermons.*
2. Momentous; forcible; of great efficacy.
He fiercely at him flew,
And with *important* outrage him assail'd;
Who soon prepar'd to field, his sword forth drew,
And him with equal value countervail'd.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
3. Importunate. *Rare.*
Great France
My mourning and *important* tears hath pitied.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 4.

Impórtantly. *adv.* In an important manner; weightily; forcibly.
This more *importantly* concerns us.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 582.

Importátion. *s.*
1. Act or practice of importing, or bringing into a country from abroad: (opposed to *exportation*).
The king's reasonable profit should not be neglected upon *importation* and exportation.—*Bacon.*
2. Conveyance and delivery.
The instruments of the vital faculty, which serve for *importation* and reception of the blood and spirits.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 239.

Impórter. *s.* One who imports.
It is impossible to limit the quantity that shall be brought in, especially if the *importers* of it have so sure a market as the Exchequer.—*Swift.*

Importless. *adj.* Of no moment or consequence. In the extract *Impórtless.*
We less expect
That matter needless, of *importless* burthen,
Divide thy lips.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

Importúnacy. *s.* Act of importuning.
Art thou not asham'd
To wrong him with thy *importunacy?*
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 2.
The multitude of suits, the confluence
Of suitors; then, their *importunacies?*
B. Jonson, Sejanus.
She would have by this time acquainted you with my *importunacy.*—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, iv. 7.

Impórtunate. *adj.*
1. Unseasonable and incessant in solicitations; not to be repulsed.
I was in debt to my *importunate* business; but he would not hear my excuse.—*Shakespear, Timon of Athens*, iii. 6.
When the mouth praieth, man heareth; when the heart, God heareth. Every good praier knocketh at heaven for a blessing; but an *importunate* praier pierceth it (though as hard as brasse) and makes way for itselfe into the eares of the Almightie.—*Bishop Hall, Meditations.* (Ord MS.)
2. Troublesome; not easy to be borne. *Obsolete.*
Bethink you, how to the *importunate* accidents of this human life all the world is exposed.—*Donne, History of the Septuagint*, p. 142.

Impórtunate. *v. a.* Importune.
Therefore, to purge ulcers so pestilent,
Two heav'nly scowts the Lord to Sodom sent,
Whom, deeming mortals, Lot *importunates*
To take his lodging, and to taste his cates.
Sylvester, Du Bartas, 154. (Ord MS.)

Impórtunator. *s.* Incessant solicitor, or demander.
Abnegators and dispensers against the law of God, but tyrannous *importunators* and exactors of their own.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

Importúne. *v. a.*
1. Tease; harass with slight vexation perpetually recurring; molest; disturb by reiteration of the same request; solicit earnestly.
They cry and call to love apace,
With prayers loud *importuning* the sky.
Spenser, Colin Clout.
The highest saint in the celestial hierarchy began to be so impertinently *importuned*, that a great part of the liturgy was addressed solely to her.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*
We have been obliged to hire troops from several princes of the empire, whose ministers and residents here have perpetually *importuned* the court with unreasonable demands.—*Swift.*
Too low for a bribe, and too proud to *importune*,
He had not a prospect of mending his fortune.
Gray.
2. Require; render necessary.
We shall write to you
As time and our concerns shall *importune*,
How it goes with us.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, i. 1.
3. Import; foretell. *Rare.*
The sage wisard tells, as he has redd,
That it *importunes* death and doleful dreryhedd.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Importune. *v. n.* Entered thus, because there are cases where there is no noun for it to govern, as in the one from Gray in the preceding entry. It is, probable, however, that some indeterminate word like *one, anyone* is understood.

Impórtune. *adj.*
1. Constantly recurring; troublesome by frequency. *Rare.*
All that charge did fervently apply,
With greedy malice and *importune* toil;
And planted there their huge artillery,
With which they daily made most dreadful battery.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Henry, king of England, needed not to have bestowed such great sums, nor so to have busied himself with *importune* and incessant labour, to compass my death and ruin, if I had been a feigned person.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*
2. Troublesome; vexatious.
And th' armies of their creatures all, and some
Do serve to them, and with *importune* might
War against us, the vassals of their will. *Spenser.*
Certainly the just God cannot be so *importune* and unreasonable a master, as to enjoin us what is physically impossible, to expect to reap where he has not sown, to require bricks without allowance of straw.—*Bentley, Sermons*, ix.
3. Unseasonable; coming, asking, or happening, at a wrong time.
No fair to thine
Equivalent, or second! which compell'd
Me thus, though *importune* perhaps, to come
And gaze and worship thee.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 608.
4. Cruel; inexorable.
The stroke of deth is *importune*, and cannot be voyded.—*Bishop Fisher, Exposition of the Seven Penitential Psalms*, p. 33.
They did lament his luckless state,
And often blame the too *importune* fate.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 12, 16.

The accent is doubtful. Spenser writes *impórtune* both for the *adjective* and the verb; Milton (for the adjective) *importúne*. The current rule is that not only the verb and noun be distinguished by their accents, but that the accent of the verb be on the final syllable. This, of course, gives Importúne, *v.* and Impórtune, *adj.* The adjective, however, has probably been used in conversation by no living speaker, *importúne* being a common pronunciation. *Importúnity* suggests it. The analogy of *opportúne* complicates rather than simplifies the question. That the accent is as I have given will scarcely be denied. It is only the adjective, however, which exists. There is no such *verb* as *opportune*, and few (or no) modern instances of such an *adjective* as *importune.*

Importúnely. *adv.* In an importune manner.
The palmer bent his ear unto the noise,
To weet who called so *importunely*:
Again he heard a more enforced voice,
That bade him come in haste.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
With a play on the words.
The constitutions that the apostles made concerning deacons and widows, are, with much *importunity*, but very *importunely* urged by the disciplinarians.—*Bishop Sanderson.*

Importúner. *s.* One who importunes.
Preclude your ears against all rash, rude, irrational, innovating *importuners.*—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 187: 1653.

Importúnity. *s.* Incessant solicitation.
Overcome with the *importunity* of his wife, a woman of haughty spirit, he altered his former purpose.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Impósable. *adj.* Capable of being laid as obligatory on anybody.
They were not simply *imposable* on any particular man, farther than he was a member of some church.—*Hammond.*

Impóse. *v. a.* [Lat. *pono* = place; pass. part. *positus.*]
1. Lay on as a burthen or penalty.
It shall not be lawful to *impose* toll, tribute, or custom, upon them.—*Ezra*, vii. 24.
On impious realms and barb'rous kings *impose*
Thy plagues, and curse them with such ills as those.
Pope.
2. Enjoin as a duty or law.
What good or evil is there under the sun, what action correspondent or repugnant unto the law which God hath *imposed* upon his creatures, but in or upon it God doth work, according to the law which himself hath eternally purposed to keep?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Impose but your commands,
This hour shall bring you twenty thousand hands.
Dryden.
3. Fix on; attach; impute to.
This cannot be allowed, except we impute that unto the first cause which we *impose* not on the second; or what we deny unto nature, we impute unto nativity itself.—*Sir T. Browne.*
4. Obtrude fallaciously.
Our poet thinks not fit
To *impose* upon you what he writes for wit.
Dryden.
5. In *Printing.* Put the pages on the stone, and fit on the chase, in order to carry the form to press.

Impose on. Deceive; put upon (the two words translate each other).
Physicians and philosophers have suffered themselves to be so far *imposed upon* as to publish chymical experiments, which they never tried.—*Boyle.*
He that thinks the name centaur stands for some real being, *imposes on* himself, and mistakes words for things.—*Locke.*

Impóse. *s.* Command; injunction; thing imposed. *Rare.*
According to your ladyship's *impose*,
I am thus early come.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 3.

Impóser. *s.* One who imposes.
1. One who enjoins as a law; one who lays anything on another as a hardship.
The universities' sufferings might be manifested to all nations, and the *imposers* of these oaths might repent.—*I. Walton.*
2. One who places or puts anything on another.
The coronary thorns did not only express the scorn of the *imposers*, by that figure into which they were contrived; but did also pierce his tender and sacred temples to a multiplicity of pains, by their numerous acuminations.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. iv.

Imposition. *s.*
1. Act of laying anything on another.
The second part of confirmation is the prayer and benediction of the bishop, made more solemn by the *imposition* of hands.—*Hammond.*
2. Act of attaching or annexing.
The first *imposition* of names was grounded, among all nations, upon future good hope conceived of children.—*Camden.*
The *imposition* of the name is grounded only upon the predominancy of that element whose name is ascribed to it.—*Boyle.*
3. Injunction of anything as a law or duty.
Their determination is to trouble you with no more suit; unless you may be won by some other sort than your father's *imposition*, depending on the caskets.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.
From *imposition* of strict laws, to free
Acceptance of large grace; from servile fear
To filial; works of law, to works of faith.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 304.
4. Constraint; oppression: (with a mixture of the next meaning).
The constraint of receiving and holding opinions by authority was rightly called *imposition.*—*Locke.*

A greater load has been laid on us than we have been able to bear, and the grossest *impositions* have been submitted to, in order to forward the dangerous designs of a faction.—*Swift.*

5. Cheat; fallacy; imposture.

It was therefore determined that we should dispose of the horse at the neighbouring fair; and, to prevent *imposition*, that I should go with him myself.—*Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield*, i. 14.

6. Supernumerary exercise enjoined scholars as a punishment: (an *academical* term).

When *impositions* were supply'd,
To light my pipe, or sooth my pride.
T. Warton, Progress of Discontent.

Impóssible. *adj.* Incapable of being done; not to be attained; impracticable.

With men this is *impossible*; but with God, all things are possible.—*Matthew*, xix. 26.

Difficult it is, but not *impossible*.—*Chillingworth.*

(For other examples see under Impossibility.)

Impóssible. *s.* Impossibility.

I credit less
Than witches, which *impossible* confess.
Donne, Poems, p. 71.

Impossibílity. *s.*

1. Incapability of being done; that which cannot be done.

Though men do, without offence, wish daily that the affairs, which with evil success are past, might have fallen out much better; yet to pray that they may have been any other than they are, this being a manifest *impossibility* in itself, the rules of religion do not permit.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Impossibilities! oh no, there's none,
Could I bring thy heart captive home. *Cowley.*

According to the definition we may choose to give [of the word *impossibility*], it may be said either that there are three species of it, or that it may be used in three different senses. 1st. What may be called a mathematical *impossibility*, is that which involves an absurdity and self-contradiction; e.g. that two straight lines should enclose a space, is not only *impossible* but inconceivable, as it would be at variance with the definition of a straight line. And it should be observed, that inability to accomplish any thing which is, in this sense, *impossible*, implies no limitation of power, and is compatible, even with omnipotence, in the fullest sense of the word. If it be proposed, e.g. to construct a triangle having one of its sides equal to the other two, or to find two numbers having the same ratio to each other as the side of a square and its diameter, it is not from a defect of power that we are precluded from solving such a problem as these; since in fact the problem is in itself unmeaning and absurd: it is, in reality, nothing, that is required to be done. It is important to observe respecting an *impossibility* of this kind, that it is always susceptible of demonstrative proof. Not that every such *impossibility* has actually been proved such: or that we can be certain it ever will be; but that it must be in itself capable of proof:—the materials of such proof—the data on which it may be founded,—being (whether discovered or not) within the range of our knowledge. This follows from the very character (as above described) of such truths as the mathematical: mathematical-*impossibilities* being of course included under that term. For, every such truth must be implied—however tedious and difficult may be the task of eliciting it—in the definitions we set out with, and consequently in the terms, which are the exact representatives of those definitions: e.g. that any two sides of a triangle are greater than the third—in other words, that it is *impossible* to construct a triangle, one of whose sides shall be equal to the other two—is a matter of easy and early demonstration. The incommensurability of the side and the diameter of a square,—in other words, the *impossibility* of finding two numbers having to one another the ratio of the side to the diameter,—is a truth which was probably believed some time before a demonstration of it was found: but it is no less implied in the definitions of 'straight line,' 'square,' &c. In the case of the circle again, the ratio of the diameter to the circumference has been long sought by mathematicians; and no one has yet demonstrated, or perhaps ever will, either, what their ratio is, or, on the other hand, that they are incommensurable: but one or the other must be within the sphere of mathematical demonstration. When therefore any one says that perhaps so and so may be an *impossibility* in the mathematical sense, though we may never be able to prove it such, he is to keep in mind that at least such proof is within the scope of inquiry, and that no increase of knowledge, in the sense of 'information respecting facts,' can be needed to furnish materials for the demonstration. Every such *impossibility* must be implied—though we may not perceive it, in the terms employed; in short, it must be properly a 'contradiction in terms.' 2ndly. What may be called a physical *impossibility* is something at variance with the existing laws of nature, and which consequently no being subject to those laws (as we are), can surmount: but we can easily conceive a being capable of bringing about what in the ordinary course of nature is *impossible*: e.g. to multiply five loaves into food for a multitude, or to walk on the surface of the waves, are things physically *impossible*, but imply no contradiction; on the contrary, we cannot but suppose that the Being, if there be such an one, who created the universe, is able to alter at will the properties of any of the substances it contains. . . 3rdly. Moral *impossibility* signifies only that high degree of improbability which leaves no room for doubt. In this sense we often call a thing *impossible*, which implies no contradiction, or any violation of the laws of nature, but which yet we are rationally convinced will never occur, merely from the multitude of chances against it; as, e.g. that unloaded dice should turn up the same face, one hundred times successively. And in this sense, we cannot accurately draw the line, so as to determine at what point the improbability amounts to an *impossibility*; and hence we often have occasion to speak of this or that as almost *impossible*, though not quite, &c. The other *impossibilities* do not admit of degrees of approach. That a certain throw should recur two or three times successively, we should not call very improbable; the improbability is increased at each successive step: but we cannot say exactly when it becomes *impossible*; though no one would scruple to call one hundred such recurrences *impossible*.—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Logic*, appendix, Ambiguous Terms, xi. Impossibility.

2. Impracticability; state of being not feasible.

Simple Philoclea, it is the *impossibiiity* that doth torment me; for unlawful desires are punished after the effect of enjoying, but impossible desires in the desire itself.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Admit all these *impossibilities* and great absurdities to be possible and convenient.—*Archbishop Whitgift.*

Those who assert the *impossibility* of space existing without matter, must make body infinite.—*Locke.*

Impost. *s.* [Fr. *impost, impôt.*] Tax; toll; custom paid.

Taxes and *imposts* upon merchants do seldom good to the king's revenue; for that that he wins in the hundred, he loseth in the shire.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Impóst. *s.* [Fr. *imposte.*] In *Architecture.* That part of a pillar, in vaults and arches, on which the weight of the whole building lies; capital of a pier or pilaster which receives an arch; any supporting piece.

An *impost* is said to be mutilated when its projection is diminished, so that it does not exceed that of the adjoining pilaster which it accompanies.—*Gwilt, Encyclopædia of Architecture, Glossary.*

Impóstor. *s.* One who cheats by a fictitious character.

Shame and pain, poverty and sickness, yea death and hell itself, are but the trophies of those fatal conquests got by that grand *impostor*, the devil, over the deluded sons of men.—*South, Sermons.*

Used *adjectivally.*

With the Fraticelli, to him the fatal gift of Constantine was the doom of true religion; with them he almost adores poverty, but it is industrious down-trodden rustic poverty; not that of the *impostor* beggar, common in his days, and denounced as sternly as by the political economy of our own, still less of the religious mendicant. Both these are fiercely excluded from his all-embracing charity.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. vii.

Impóstorship. *s.* Character of an impostor.

Enclining rather to make this phantasm an expounder, or indeed a depraver of St. Paul, than St. Paul an examiner and discoverer of this *impostorship*.—*Milton, Of Prelatical Episcopacy.* (Ord MS.)

Impóstress. *s.* Female impostor.

I put the case of the *impostress* Elizabeth Barton, that said, that if King Henry the Eighth took not his wife again, Catherine dowager, he should be no longer king.—*Bacon*, v. 352. (Ord MS.)

Impóstrous. *adj.* Having the character of an impostor.

We know these latter chiefly from the evidence of Plato, their pronounced enemy; yet even his evidence, when construed candidly and taken as a whole, will not be found to justify the charges of corrupt and immoral teaching, *impostrous* pretence of knowledge, &c., which the modern historians pour forth in loud chorus against them.—*Grote, History of Greece*, pt. ii. ch. lxvii.

Impóstumate. *v. n.* Form an abscess; gather; form a cyst or bag containing matter.

That high food of spiritual pride and confidence . . . will be sure to *impostumate* in the soul.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 574.

The bruise *imposthumated*, and afterwards turned to a stinking ulcer, which made everybody shy to come near her.—*Arbuthnot.*

Impóstumate. *v. a.* Afflict with an impostume.

Our vices *impostumate* our fames.—*Sir G. Buck, History of Richard III.* p. 53: 1646.

Impóstumated. *part. adj.* Afflicted with, constituted by, or constituting, an impostume.

I have lanced them to the quick, and not only let out the *impostumated* matter, but taken away the proud and dead flesh.—*Dr. Griffith, Samaritan Revived*, p. 41: 1660.

They would not fly that surgeon, whose lancet threatens none but the *imposthumated* parts.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Impostumátion. *s.* Act of forming an impostume; state in which an impostume is formed.

He that maketh the wound bleed inwards, endangereth malign ulcers and pernicious *impostumations*.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Impóstume. *s.* [see extract from Johnson.] Collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyst.

Now rotten diseases, ruptures, catarrhs, and bladders full of *imposthume*, make preposterous discoveries.—*Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida*, v. 1.

An errour in the judgement is like an *impostem* in the head, which is always noisome, and frequently mortal.—*South, Sermons.*

[This seems to have been formed by corruption from *impostem*, as South writes it; and *impostem* to have been written erroneously for *apostem*, ἀπόστημα, an abscess.—*Johnson.*]

Impóstume. *v. a.* Afflict with an impostume.

Impóstumed. *part. adj.* Afflicted with an impostume.

I did always foresee that your *impostumed* stomach would belch forth some loathsome matter.—*Sir J. Hayward, Answer to Doleman*, ch. v.

Impósturage. *s.* Imposition; cheat. *Rare.*

Many other practices of human art and invention, which help crookedness, lameness, dimness of sight, &c., no man is so foolish as to impute to the devil's invention, or to count them any hurtful *imposturage*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 127.

Impósture. *s.* Cheat; fraud; supposititiousness; cheat committed by giving to persons or things a false character.

That the soul and angels have nothing to do with grosser locality is generally opinioned; but who is it that retains not a great part of the *imposture*, by allowing them a definite 'ubi,' which is still but imagination?—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

We know how successful the late usurper was, while his army believed him real in his zeal against kingship; but when they found out the *imposture*, upon his aspiring to the same himself, he was presently deserted, and never able to crown his usurped greatness with that title.—*South, Sermons.*

Form new legends,
And fill the world with follies and *impostures*.
Johnson, Irene.

Impóstured. *adj.* Having the nature of imposture.

What have vile I to do with noble day,
Which shews us heaven's fair face! that face which I
Wantonly scorn'd, and cast my love away
Upon *impostur'd* lust's foul mystery.
Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 102.

Impósturous. *adj.* Deceitful; cheating.

Twice my thoughts were prompted by mine eye to hold thy strictness false and *imposterous*.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Woman-Hater.*

A proud, lustful, *imposturous* villain.—*Dr. H. More*, letter quoted in *Ward's Life of Dr. More*, p. 352.

Impotence. *s.*

1. Want of power; inability; imbecility; weakness.

Weakness, or the *impotence* of exercising animal motion, attends fevers.—*Arbuthnot.*

God is a friend and a father, whose care supplies our wants, and defends our *impotence*, and from whose compassion in Christ we hope for eternal glory hereafter.—*Rogers.*

2. Incapacity of propagation.

Dulness with obscenity must prove
As hateful, sure, as *impotence* in love.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, pt. ii.

Impotence [is] incapacity of sexual intercourse, and inability of procreation. *Impotence* and sterility are so related, that they may be considered under one head, although disjoined by some nosologists. . . . *Impotence* may exist in either sex, but most commonly in the male, owing to sexual conformation. Sterility most frequently depends upon the female, although it sometimes is owing to the male; and, in a practical point of view, if not in a

medico-legal one, it is more frequently thus owing, than is stated in books. . . . Those who are thus hereditarily or constitutionally *impotent*, are of a leucophlegmatic or lymphatic temperament.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

3. Want of control over one's self. *Latinism.*

Will he, so wise, let loose at once his ire,
Belike through *impotence*, or unaware,
To give his enemies their wish, and end
Them in his anger, whom his anger saves
To punish endless? *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 155.

Yet all combin'd,
Your beauty and my *impotence* of mind. *Dryden.*

Impotency. *s.* Same as Impotence.

Some were poor by *impotency* of nature; as young fatherless children, old decrepit persons, ideots, and cripples.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

This is not a restraint or *impotency*, but the royal prerogative of the most absolute King of kings; that he wills to do nothing but what he can; and that he can do nothing which is repugnant to his divine goodness.—*Bentley.*

Impotent. *adj.*

1. Weak; feeble; wanting force; wanting power.

We that are strong must bear the imbecility of the *impotent*, and not please ourselves.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Although in dreadful whirls we hung,
High on the broken wave,
I knew thou wert not slow to hear,
Nor *impotent* to save. *Addison, Spectator.*

2. Disabled by nature or disease.

In these [porches] lay a great multitude of *impotent* folk, of blind, halt, withered, waiting for the moving of the water.—*John*, v. 3.

And there sat a certain man at Lystra, *impotent* in his feet, being a cripple from his mother's womb, who never had walked.—*Acts*, xiv. 8.

The *impotent* poor might be relieved, and the idle forced to labour.—*Sir W. Temple.*

3. Wanting restraint: (with *of*).

Then, *impotent of* tongue, her silence broke,
Thus turbulent in rattling tone she spoke.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 723.

4. Without power of propagation.

He told beau Prim, who is thought *impotent*, that his mistress would not have him, because he is a sloven, and had committed a rape.—*Tatler.*

Impotent. *s.* Impotent person.

Your task shall be
With all the fierce endeavour of your wit,
To enforce the pained *impotent* to smile.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, v. 2.

Impotently. *adv.* In an impotent manner.

1. Without power generally.

The church of England is blessed with a true clergy, and glorious, and such a one as his Italian generation may *impotently* envy and snarle at.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy*, p. 96.

Proud Cæsar, 'midst triumphal cars,
The spoils of nations, and the pomp of wars,
Ignobly vain, and *impotently* great,
Shew'd Rome her Cato's figure drawn in state.
Pope, Prologue to Addison's Cato.

2. Without government of one's self; without self-control. *Latinism.*

He loves her most *impotently*, and she loves not him.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 576.

The danger is of being *impotently* passionate.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabalistica*, p. 203.

Impoúnd. *v. a.*

1. Inclose as in a pound; shut in; confine.

The great care was rather how to *impound* the rebels, that none of them might escape, than that any doubt was made to vanquish them.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

2. Shut up in a pinfold.

England
Hath taken and *impounded* as a stray
The king. *Shakespear, Henry V.* i. 2.

Seeing him wander about, I took him up for a stray, and *impounded* him, with intention to restore him to the right owner.—*Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

Impóverish, Impówer. See Empoverish, &c.

Impracticabílity. *s.* Impracticable character of anything.

All I shall observe on this head is, to entreat the polemic divine, in his controversy with the Deists, to push home the ground of his belief, and the *impracticability* of theirs.—*Goldsmith, Essays*, iv. (Ord MS.)

Imprácticable. *adj.*

1. Incapable, wholly or approximately, of being performed.

To preach up the necessity of that which our experience tells us is utterly *impracticable*, were to affright mankind with the terrible prospect of universal damnation.—*Rogers.*

2. Unmanageable; stubborn.

That fierce *impracticable* nature
Is govern'd by a dainty-finger'd girl.
Rowe, Jane Shore, i. 1.

Impracticábleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Impracticable.

I do not know a greater mark of an able minister than that of rightly adapting the several faculties of men, nor is any thing more to be lamented than the *impracticableness* of doing this.—*Swift.*

The greatest difficulty in these sieges was from the *impracticableness* of the ground.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his own Time.*

Imprecate. *v. a.* [Lat. *imprecatus*, preterite part. of *imprecor*; *imprecatio, -onis.*] Call for evil upon one's self or others.

Eudes, who had blessed the Norman banners at Hastings, was allowed to slink unharmed through the camp, with the royal trumpets blaring and the English *imprecating* curses on his head.—*C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England*, ch. xxv.

Imprecátion. *s.* Curse; prayer by which any evil is wished to another or one's self.

My mother shall the horrid furies raise
With *imprecations.*
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.

Imprégn. *v. a.* Impregnate. *Rhetorical.*

The cane did again appear with a linen hanging thereat so grossly *impregned*, as it promised to be delivered of a most happy burthen.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, iv. 13.

Semele doth Bacchus bear,
Impregn'd of Jove.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, i. 1, 58.

In her ears the sound
Yet rung of his persuasive words, *impregn'd*
With reason, to her seeming.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 736.

Imprégnable. *adj.*

1. Not to be stormed; not to be taken.

Two giants kept themselves in a castle, seated upon the top of a rock, *impregnable*, because there was no coming to it but by one narrow path, where one man's force was able to keep down an army.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Unshaken; unmoved; unaffected; invincible.

The man's affection remains wholly unconcerned and *impregnable*; just like a rock, which, being plied continually by the waves, still throws them back again, but is not at all moved.—*South, Sermons.*

Impregnant. *s.* [Lat. *praegnans, -antis.*] Pregnant; impregnate. *Rare.*

There was never anything ugly or mis-shapen, but the chaos; wherein notwithstanding, to speak strictly, there was no deformity because no form, nor was it yet *impregnant* by the voice of God.—*Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici.*

Impregnate. *v. a.* Fill with young; make prolific.

Hermaphrodites, although they include the parts of both sexes, cannot *impregnate* themselves.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Christianity is of so prolifick a nature, so apt to *impregnate* the hearts and lives of its proselytes, that it is hard to imagine that any branch should want a due fertility.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Imprégnate. *v. n.* Become pregnant.

Were they, like Spanish jennets, to *impregnate* by the winds, they could not have thought on a more proper invention.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 127.

Imprégnate. *adj.* Impregnated; made prolific.

The soul hereby grows (as it were) big, and *impregnate* with a temptation.—*South, Sermons*, vi. 155.

With native earth their blood the monsters mix'd;
The blood, endu'd with animating heat,
Did in the *impregnate* earth new sons beget.
Dryden.

Imprégnation. *s.*

1. Act of making prolific; fecundation.

They ought to refer matters unto counsellors, which is the first begetting or *impregnation*; but when they are elaborate in the womb of their counsel, and grow ripe to be brought forth, then they take the matter back into their own hands.—*Bacon.*

2. That with which anything is impregnated.

What could implant in the body such peculiar *impregnations*, as should have such power?—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Imprejúdicate. *adj.* Unprejudiced; not prepossessed; impartial. *Rare.*

The solid reason of one man with *imprejudicate* apprehensions, begets as firm a belief as the authority or aggregated testimony of many hundreds.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Impreparátion. *s.* Unpreparedness; want of preparation. *Rare.*

Impreparation and unreadiness when they find in us, they turn it to the soothing up of themselves. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

It is our infidelity, our *impreparation*, that makes death any other than advantage.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

Imprescríptible. *adj.* Without the compass of prescription; by no length of time to be aliened or lost.

The end of every political association is the preservation of the natural and *imprescriptible* rights of man.—*Nares, Works*, ii. 156: 1810.

Imprése. *s.* [from Italian, *impresa.* Entered in previous editions as Impress; such being the sound, though not the spelling, suggested by the extract from Jonson; the one from Milton giving either *imprese*, or *imprése*. In Lamb the word is merely an archaism.] Device.

A gulling *imprese* for you at tilt.
B. Jonson, Epigrams, lxxiii.

Imblazon'd shields,
Impreses quaint, caparisons and steeds.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 34.

A tailor may be proud. I think he is never vain. The display of his gaudy patterns, in that book of his which emulates the rainbow, never raises any inflations of that emotion in him corresponding to what the wig-maker (for instance) evinces, when he expatiates on a curl or a bit of hair. Cloth of gold neither seems to elate, nor cloth of frieze to depress him—according to the beautiful motto which formed the modest *imprese* of the shield worn by Charles Brandon at his marriage with the king's sister.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, On the Melancholy of Tailors.*

The *Italian form* in full.

Impresas, and devices rare,
Of all her gallant knights.
Peacham, Minerva Britannica: 1612.

Impréss. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *impresser* = print; Lat. *impressus*, pass. part. of *imprimo*; *premo* = press.]

1. Print by pressure; stamp; fix deep; mark as by a stamp.

So foul and ugly, that exceeding fear
Their visages *imprest*, when they approached near.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

When God from earth form'd Adam in the East,
He his own image on the clay *imprest.*
Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning.

Blossoms and fruits at once of golden hue
Appeared, with gay enamelled colours mixed,
On which the sun more glad *impressed* his beams,
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 148.

The conquering chief his foot *imprest*
On the strong neck of that destructive beast.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid.

We should dwell upon the arguments, and *impress* the motives of persuasion upon our own hearts, till we feel the force of them.—*Watts.*

2. Press, as applied to enforced service, and with the sense it has in Pressgang.

Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be, until
Great Burnam-wood to Dunsinane's high hill
Shall come against him.—That will never be;
Who can *impress* the forest?
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.

Ormond should contribute all he could for the making those levies of men, and for *impressing* of ships.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Impress. *s.*

1. Mark made by pressure.

This weak *impress* of love is as a figure
Trenched in ice, which with an hour's heat
Dissolves to water.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 2.

2. Effects of one substance on another.

How objects are represented to myself I cannot be ignorant; but in what manner they are received, and what *impresses* they make upon the differing organs of another, he only knows that feels them.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

3. Mark of distinction; stamp.

The fiery Spaniard, bearing in his face
The *impress* of a noble warriour.
Kyd, Solyman and Perseda: 1599. (Ord MS.)

God, surveying the works of the creation, leaves us this general *impress* or character upon them, that they were exceeding good.—*South, Sermons.*

4. Act of forcing any into service; compulsion; seizure.

Ajax was here the voluntary, and you as under an *impress.*—*Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 1.

Why such *impress* of shipwrights, whose sore task
Does not divide the Sunday from the week.
Id., Hamlet, i. 1.

Your ships are not well mann'd;
Your mariners are muleteers, reapers, people
Ingrossed by swift *impress*.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 7.

5. Impression; image fixed in the mind.
That he should give himself up to meer inconsiderate imaginations, and casual *impresses*, chusing them for his guide, because they are the strongest, not truest!—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbalistica*, p. 243: 1653.

Impressibílity. *s.* Capability of being impressed; susceptibility of impressions.
They [blue eyes] are sure signs of a tender *impressibility*, and sympathising disposition.—*Philosophical Letters on Physiognomy*, p. 229: 1751.

Impréssible. *adj.* Capable of being impressed; susceptible of impressions.
The differences of *impressible* and not *impressible*, figurable and not figurable, are not plebeian notions.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Impréssion. *s.*

1. Act of pressing one body upon another.
Sensation is such an *impression* or motion, made in some part of the body, as produces some perception in the understanding.—*Locke.*

2. Mark made by pressure; stamp.
Like to a chaos, or unlick'd bear whelp,
That carries no *impression* like the dam.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 2.

3. Image fixed in the mind.
To be distracted with many opinions, makes men to be of the last *impression*, and full of change.—*Bacon.*
Were the offices of religion stript of all the external decencies, they would not make a due *impression* on the mind.—*Bishop Atterbury.*
The false representations of the kingdom's enemies had made some *impression* in the mind of the successor.—*Swift.*

4. Efficacious agency; operation; influence.
The king had made him high sheriff of Sussex, that he might the better make *impression* upon that county.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

5. Effect of an attack. *Rare.*
Such a defeat of near two hundred horse, seconded with two thousand foot, may surely endure a comparison with any of the bravest *impressions* in ancient times.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

6. Printing; edition; number printed at once; one course of printing.
For ten *impressions* which his works have had in so many years, at present a hundred books are scarcely purchased once a twelvemonth.—*Dryden.*
It is certain, that the recent introduction into England of the art of typography, to which our countrymen afforded the most liberal encouragement, and which for many years was almost solely confined to the *impression* of English books, the fashion of translating the classics from French versions, the growing improvements of the English language, and the diffusion of learning among the laity, greatly contributed to multiply English composition both in prose and verse.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, ii. 407. (Ord MS.)

Impréssionable. *adj.* Liable, subject to, susceptible of, impressions: (generally in the *third* sense of the word).
She had a pretty face and an *impressionable* disposition.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney.*

Impréssive. *adj.*

1. Capable of being impressed; susceptible.
A soft and *impressive* fancy.—*Spencer, Discourse concerning Prodigies*, p. 75: 1665.

2. Capable of making impression: (as, 'An *impressive* discourse').

Impréssiveness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Impressive: (chiefly in *second* sense).
Mere facility of elocution or *impressiveness* of manner is likewise often mistaken for wisdom in counsel.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. vii.
It ... loses in truth and in *impressiveness* what it may gain in clearness and facility.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. i.

Impréssment. *s.* System of enforced service, worked by pressgangs, in the navy.
No *impressment* was necessary. The seamen came forth from their hiding places by thousands to man the fleet.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.

Impréssure. *s.* Mark made by pressure; dint; impression.
Lean but upon a rush,
The cicatrice and capable *impressure*
Thy palm some moments keeps.
Shakespear, As you like it, iii. 5.

Impresţ. *s.* [Italian, *in presto* = in readiness, in hand.] Earnest money; money advanced.
I mean, that the office of the great auditor (the auditor of the receipt) shall be reduced to 3,000*l.* a year; and the auditors of the *imprest* and the rest of the principal officers to fixed appointments of 4,500*l.* a year each.—*Burke.* (Ord MS.)

Imprévalence. *s.* Incapability of prevailing. *Rare.*
That nothing can separate God's elect from his everlasting love, he proves it by induction of the most powerful agents, and triumphs in the impotence and *imprevalence* of them all.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 276.

Imprimátur. *s.* [Lat., third person singular, present tense, subjunctive mood. passive voice of *imprimo* = press.] Word formerly at the beginning of books, signifying *let it be printed*; licence to print.
Sometimes five *imprimaturs* are seen together dialogue-wise in the piatza of one title-page.—*Milton, Areopagitica.*
With what zeal and outrage have you asserted its [the press's] liberty from the bondage of *imprimaturs*, and the inquisition of prelates!—*Bishop Parker, Reproof of the Rehearsal Transprosed*, p. 191.
Thus shall my title pass a sacred seal,
Receive an *imprimatur* from above,
While angels shout, An infidel reclaim'd!
Young, Night Thoughts, night vii.
A sheet of blank paper that must have this new *imprimatur* clapped upon it, before it is qualified to communicate any thing to the public, will make its way in the world but very heavily.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 445. (Ord MS.)
The vice-chancellor's *imprimatur* is dated May 19, 1713.—*Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Young.* (Ord MS.)
This ballad is in the British Museum. The precise year is not given; but the *imprimatur* of Roger Lestrange fixes the date sufficiently for my purpose.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iii. note.

Imprímery. *s.* [Fr. *imprimerie.*] Print or impression; printing-house; art of printing.
You have those conveniences for a great *imprimerie*, which other universities cannot boast of.—*Lord Arlington, To Oxford University.*

Imprímis. *adv.* [Lat. *in* + ablative plural of *primus* = first.] First of all.

Imprínt. *v. a.*

1. Mark upon any substance by pressure.
Having surveyed the image of God in the soul of man, we are not to omit those characters of majesty that God *imprinted* upon the body.—*South, Sermons.*
She amidst his spacious meadows flows ...
And sees his num'rous herds *imprint* her sands.
Prior.

2. Stamp words upon paper by the use of types: (Print *commoner*).
One of the said books so translated and *imprinted* may be had for every cathedral.—*Act for the Uniformity of Public Prayers*, 14 Chas. II. ch. iv.

3. Fix on the mind or memory.
By familiar acquaintance he has got the ideas of those two different things distinctly *imprinted* on his mind.—*Locke.*
With *in.*
When we set before our eyes a round globe, the idea *imprinted in* our mind is of a flat circle, variously shadowed.—*Locke.*

Ímprint. *s.* Designation of place, where a work is printed, as 'E Typographeo Clarendoniano,' or 'At the Clarendon Press.'
What is denominated an *imprint* by printers, is the information given, commonly at the foot of the title-page of a book, where and by whom it was printed and sold, the date of printing, &c. Formerly *imprints* were placed at the conclusion of the last, and at the end of a volume, with or without a colophon.—*Thomas, History of Printing.* (Ord MS.)
And so thoroughly did they do their work, that, though a hundred and fifty years have elapsed since their supremacy began to wane, the *imprint* of their hands is every where discernible.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. v.

Imprínting. *part. adj.* Making an impression; impressive. *Rare.*
There is a kind of conveying of effectual and *imprinting* passages, amongst compliments, which is of singular use.—*Bacon.*

Imprison. *v. a.* [Fr. *emprisonner.*] Shut up, confine, keep from liberty, restrain in, or as in, a prison.
He *imprison'd* was in chains remediless;
For that Hyppolitus' rent corse he did redress.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Try to *imprison* the resistless wind;
So swift is guilt, so hard to be confin'd. *Dryden.*

Imprísonment. *s.* Confinement; state of being shut in, or as in, prison.
His sinews waxen weak and raw,
Through long *imprisonment* and hard constraint.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Count Serini, still close prisoner in this castle, lost his senses by his long *imprisonment* and afflictions.—*Addison.*

Improbabílity. *s.* Unlikelihood.
The difficulty and the *improbability* of attempting this successfully, is great.—*Hammond.*
As to the *improbabilities* of a spirit appearing, I boldly answer him, that a heroic poet is not tied to the bare representation of what is true, or exceeding probable.—*Dryden.*

Impróbable. *adj.* Unlikely.
This account of party patches will appear *improbable* to those who live at a distance from the fashionable world.—*Addison.*

Impróbably. *adv.* [Lat. *probo.*]

1. In an unlikely manner (*probo* = prove).

2. In a manner not to be approved (*probo* = approve). *Obsolete.*
Aristotle tells us, if a drop of wine be put into ten thousand measures of water, the wine being overpowered, will be turned into water: he speaks very *improbably.*—*Boyle.*

Impróbity. *s.* Want of probity or honesty; dishonesty; baseness.
He was perhaps excommunicable, yea, and cast out for notorious *improbity.*—*Hooker.*
We balance the *improbity* of the one with the *improbity* of the other.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Improficience. *s.* Want of proficiency.
This misplacing hath caused a deficience, or at least a great *improficience*, in the sciences themselves.—*Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, b. ii.

Imprófitable. *adj.* Not profitable; vain.
Secrete pastimes, privie dalyaunce, or other *improfitable* or wanton conditions.—*Sir T. Elyot, Governour*, fol. 87.
A grave satire was sometimes no *improfitable* way of reproof.—*Bishop Burnet, Life of Lord Rochester* p. 25.

Improlífic. *adj.* Not prolific. *Rare.*
Men of gallant emulations will not cloy their souls with studies dull and *unprolifick.*—*Waterhouse Apology for Learning*, p. 91: 1653.

Improlíficate. *v. a.* Impregnate; fecundate *Rare.*
A difficulty in eggs is, how the sperm of the cock *improlificates* and makes the oval conception fruitful.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Impróṁptu. *s.* [Fr. from Lat. = in readiness.] Brief extemporaneous, and often merry or witty, composition.
These [verses] were made extempore, and were as the French call them *impromptus.*—*Dryden.*
Used *adjectivally.*
Without the bore of an establishment, he found himself among many agreeable friends, living in an unostentatious and *impromptu*, though refined and luxurious style.—*B. Disraeli, The Young Duke*, b. iii. ch. ii.

Impróper. *adj.* [Fr. *impropre*; Lat. *improprius.*]

1. Not well adapted; unqualified.
As every science requires a peculiar genius, so likewise there is a genius peculiarly *improper* for every one.—*Burnet.*

2. Unfit; not conducive to the right end.
The methods used in an original disease would be very *improper* in a gouty case.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

3. Inaccurate.
He disappear'd, was rarify'd;
For 'tis *improper* speech to say he dy'd:
He was exhal'd. *Dryden.*

Impropítious. *adj.* Unfavourable; unpropitious. *Rare.*
I am sorry to hear in the mean time, that your dreams were *impropitious.*—*Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiae Wottonianæ*, p. 574: 1638.

Improportionable. *adj.* Unfit; not proportionable. *Rare.*
I am a rhinoceros, if I had thought a creature of her symmetry could have dared so *improportimable* and abrupt a digression.—*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

Impróportionate. *adj.* Wanting proportion. *Rare.*
The cavity is *improportionate* to the head.
Smith, Portrait of Old Age, p. 59

Impropriate. *v. a.*

1. Convert to private use; seize to him[illegible]
For the pardon of the rest, the king thoug[illegible]

not fit it should pass by parliament; the better, being matter of grace, to *impropriate* the thanks to himself.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

The magistrate is wont to ingross and *impropriate* this scripture to himself.—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 130.

In the following the word is possibly *neuter*, meaning become, *as one who impropriates*. It is more probably, however, active, a substantive being understood.

Let the husband and wife infinitely avoid a curious distinction of mine and thine.... Let them have but one person, have also but one interest.... When either of them begins to *impropriate*, it is like a tumor in the flesh, it draws more than its share.—*Jeremy Taylor, The Marriage Ring*, p. 329. (Ord MS.)

2. Put the possessions of the church into the hands of a layman.

Impropriate. *v. n.* See Impropriate, *v. a.*

Impropriate. *adj.* Devolved into the hands of a layman.

Mrs. Gulston being possessed of the *impropriate* parsonage of Bardwell in Suffolk, did procure from the king leave to annex the same to the vicarage. —*Spelman.*

Thus arose the *impropriate* livings in the hands of laymen, which are now actual estates.—*Croly, Historical Sketches, Speeches, and Characters, The Church in Ireland.*

Impropriated. *part. adj.* Made impropriate.

Those *impropriated* livings, which have now no settled endowment, and are therefore called not vicarages, but perpetual or sometimes arbitrary curacies; they are such as belonged formerly to those orders who could serve the cure of them in their own persons, as the canons regular of the order of St. Austin; which being afterwards devolved into the hands of laymen, they hired poor curates to serve them, at the cheapest rate they could.—*H. Wharton, Detection of Errors in Burnet's History of the Reformation*, p. 67: 1693.

Impropriation. *s.*

1. Exclusive possession.

The Gnosticks had, as they deemed, the *impropriation* of all divine knowledge.—*Loe, Blisse of Brightest Beauty*, p. 29: 1614.

2. Alienation of the possessions of the church.

An *impropriation* is properly so called when the church land is in the hands of a layman; and an appropriation is when it is in the hands of a bishop, college, or religious house, though sometimes these terms are confounded.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Having an *impropriation* in his estate, he took a course to dispose of it for the augmentation of the vicarage.—*Spelman.*

Impropriator. *s.*

1. One who seizes to himself.

I should condemn any man for a most unconscionable incloser and *impropriator*, that should take upon himself to give another leave to speak or write this or the like, which is as common for every one as the air which we breathe.—*Dean Martin's Letters*, p. 23: 1662.

2. Layman that has the possession of the lands of the church.

Where the vicar leases his glebe, the tenant must pay the great tythes to the rector or *impropriator*. —*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Impropriety. *s.* Unfitness; unsuitableness; inaccuracy; want of justness.

These mighty ones, whose ambition could suffer them to be called gods, would never be flattered into immortality; but the proudest have been convinced of the *impropriety* of that appellation.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Particular instances of the same, *plural.*

Many gross *improprieties*, however authorised by practice, ought to be discarded.—*Swift.*

Every language has its anomalies, which, though inconvenient, and in themselves once unnecessary, must be tolerated among the imperfections of human things, and which require only to be registered, that they may not be increased, and ascertained, that they may not be confounded: but every language has likewise its *improprieties* and absurdities, which it is the duty of the lexicographer to correct or proscribe.—*Johnson, Preface to Dictionary.*

Improspérity. *s.* Want of prosperity, or success. *Rare.*

Some relicks of this feud ... were long after the causes of the one family's almost utter extinction, and of the other's *improsperity*.—*Naunton, Fragmenta Regalia, Knowles.*

Improsperous. *adj.* Unsuccessful.

This method is in the design probable, how *improsperous* soever the wickedness of men hath rendered the success of it.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

pride seduces us at once into the guilt of bold,

and punishment of *improsperous* rebels.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Seven revolving years are wholly run,
Since the *improsperous* voyage we begun.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Improvable. *adj.* Capable of being improved.

We have stock enough, and that too of so *improvable* a nature, that is, capable of infinite advancement.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Man is accommodated with moral principles, *improvable* by the exercise of his faculties.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

I have a fine spread of *improvable* lands, and am already planting woods and draining marshes.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Improve. *v. a.*

1. Advance anything nearer to perfection; raise from good to better: (we *amend* a *bad*, but *improve* a *good* thing).

I love not to *improve* the honour of the living by impairing that of the dead.—*Sir J. Denham, Preface to Translations from Mancini.*

Heaven seems *improv'd* with a superior ray,
And the bright arch reflects a double day.
Pope, Translation of the First Book of the Thebais of Statius.

To stated and publick instruction he added familiar visits and personal application, and was careful to *improve* the opportunities which conversation afforded of diffusing and increasing the influence of religion.—*Johnson, Life of Watts.* (Ord MS.)

2. Augment; increase (for the *worse*).

Some learned men, who own the gospel, say there is nothing mysterious herein; an assertion, which, though it may be innocently meant, yet is so unlimited as it may, I doubt, be very easily *improved* to an ill use.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra*, b. v. ch. iv. (Ord MS.)

This ill principle, which being thus habitually *improved*, and from personal corruptions spreading into general and national is the cause of all the mischiefs and disorders, publick and private, which trouble and infest the world, is to be altered and corrected only by discipline.—*South, Sermons*, v. 17.

The hardest contest between man's inclination and duty, is in those who have wilfully contracted vicious habits, and by that means rendered their duty much more difficult to themselves; having greatly *improved* the evil inclinations of nature by wicked practice.—*Archbishop Tillotson*, ii. 278. (Ord MS.)

3. ? Prove in the sense of try.

Some unhappy suits in law, and waste of his fortune in those suits, made some impression upon his mind, which being *improved* by domestick afflictions, and those indulgences to himself which naturally attend those afflictions, rendered his age less reverenced than his youth had been.—*Lord Clarendon, Life*, i. 32.

Improve. *v. n.* Advance in goodness.

We take care to *improve* in our frugality and diligence; virtues which become us, particularly in times of war.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Spelt with *e*.

That fool who said in his heart there is no God, e're long *emproves* into a wit, and loudly saies there neither is nor can be one.—*Allestree, Sermons*, i. 270: 1684. (Ord MS.)

Improve. *v. a.* [Lat. *in* = un.] Disprove. *Rare.*

Though the prophet Jeremy was unjustly accused, yet doth not that *improve* any thing that I have said.—*Archbishop Whitgift.*

Improvement. *s.*

1. Melioration; advancement of anything from good to better.

Some virtues tend to the preservation of health, and others to the *improvement* and security of estates.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

2. Act of improving; something added or changed for the better: (sometimes with *on*).

The parts of Sinon, Camilla, and some few others, are *improvements on* the Greek poet.—*Addison, Spectator.*

3. Progress from good to better.

There is a design of publishing the history of architecture, with its several *improvements* and decays.—*Addison.*

4. Progress in any respect; increase.

When the corruption of men's manners, by the habitual *improvement* of this vicious principle, comes from personal to be general and universal, so as to diffuse and spread itself over a whole community, it naturally and directly tends to the ruin and subversion of the government.—*South, Sermons*, v. 17.

5. Instruction; edification.

I look upon your city as the best place of *improvement*: from the school we go to the university, but from the universities to London.—*South, Sermons.*

6. Effect of melioration.

Love is the greatest of human affections, and friendship the noblest and most refined *improvement* of love.—*South, Sermons.*

Improver. *s.* One who improves; one who makes himself or anything else better; anything that makes anything better.

They were the greatest *improvers* of those qualifications with which courts used to be adorned.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Chalk is a very great *improver* of most lands.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Improvided. *part. pref.* Unforeseen; unexpected; unprovided against. *Rare.*

She suborned hath
This crafty messenger with letters vain,
To work new woe, and *improvided* scath,
By breaking off the band betwixt us twain.
Spenser.

Improvidence. *s.* Want of foresight; want of caution.

Men would escape floods by running up to mountains; and though some might perish through *improvidence*, many would escape.—*Sir M. Hale.*

The *improvidence* of my neighbour must not make me inhuman.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Improvident. *adj.* Wanting foresight; wanting care to provide.

I shall conclude this digression, and return to the time when that brisk and *improvident* resolution was taken.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

With *of*.

When men well he' fed, the blood being warm,
Then are they most *improvident of* harm. *Daniel.*

Improvidently. *adv.* In an improvident manner; without forethought; without care.

Distracted in her course, *improvidently* rash.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xii.

Improvisatore, Improvisatrice. *s.* [Italian; the form in *-ice* is feminine, meaning a female improvisatore.] Professional extempore versifier, or dramatist; the thing being wanting in England, the name is scarcely naturalized.

Improvise. *v. a.* Extemporize; provide extempore, or on the spur of the moment.

Improvised. *part. adj.* Extemporizer.

Some embryos were one and a half line, others three-fourths of a line, in size: the ova and the monadiform young are loose in the concavity; but the further developed young are attached by a special pedicle to the walls of this *improvised* marsupium.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. x.

Improvision. *s.* Want of forethought.

Her *improvision* would be justly accusable.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Imprudence. *s.* Want of prudence; indiscretion; negligence; inattention to interest.

Where good with bad were match'd, who of themselves
Abhor to join; and by *imprudence* mix'd,
Produce prodigious births of body or mind.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 685.

Imprudent. *adj.* Wanting prudence; injudicious; indiscreet; negligent.

There is no such *imprudent* person as he that neglects God and his soul.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Impudence. *s.* Shamelessness; immodesty.

A woman, if she maintain her husband, is full of anger, *impudence*, and much reproach.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxv. 22.

Those clear truths, that either their own evidence forces us to admit, or common experience makes it *impudence* to deny.—*Locke.*

Impudence in an Englishman is sullen and insolent; in a Scotchman it is untractable and rapacious; in an Irishman, absurd and fawning.—*Spectator*, no. 20.

Impudent. *adj.* [Lat. *pudet* = it shames; pres. part. *pudens, -entis*; *pudor* = shame; *pudicitia* = modesty.] Shameless; wanting modesty.

It is not a confident brow, nor the throng of words that come with such more than *impudent* sawciness from you, can thrust me from a level consideration. —*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 1.

When we behold an angel, not to fear,
Is to be *impudent*. *Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

Impudently. *adv.* Shamelessly; without modesty.

At once assail
With open mouths, and *impudently* rail. *Sandys.*

Impudícity. *s.* Immodesty.

They are so unacquainted with Rome's impurities and *impudicities*.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 18: 1616.

That usual pride, levity, or *impudicity*, which they observed or suspected in many.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 115.

Impúgn. *v. a.* [Fr. *impugner*; Lat. *impugno*; *pugno* = fight.] Attack; assault by law or argument.

You say, that in the olde church the truth of this mistery was never *impugned* openly.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Answer to Bishop Gardiner*, p. 203.

To knights of great emprise
The charge of Justice given was in trust,
That they might execute her judgments wise,
And with their might beat downe licentious Lust,
Which proudly did *impugne* her sentence just.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

I cannot think myself engaged to discourse of lots, as to their nature, use, and allowableness; and that not only in matters of moment and business, but also of recreation, which is *impugned* by some, though better defended by others.—*South, Sermons.*

Impugnátion. *s.* Opposition; resistance.

The fifth is a perpetual *impugnation*, and self-conflict; either part labouring to oppose and vanquish the other.—*Bishop Hall, Of Contentation*, § 18.

Impúgner. *s.* One who impugns, attacks, or invades.

To defend them from the pretended slanders of their *impugners*.—*Fulke against Allen*, p. 354: 1586.

The *impugners* of our English church.—*Bishop Morton, Episcopacy Asserted*, p. 2.

Leaving excuseless those his wilful *impugners*.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

Impuíssance. *s.* [Fr. *puissance* = power, *puissant* = powerful; from root of Lat. *possum* = I am able.] Impotence; inability; weakness; feebleness.

As he would not trust Ferdinando and Maximilian for supports of war, so the *impuissance* of the one, and the double proceeding of the other, lay fair for him for occasions to accept of peace.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Ímpulse. *s.* [Lat. *impello*, pass. part. *impulsus*; *impulsio, -onis.*]

1. Communicated force; effect of one body acting upon another.

If these little *impulses* set the great wheels of devotion on work, the largeness and height of that shall not at all be prejudiced by the smallness of its occasion.—*South, Sermons.*

Bodies, from the *impulse* of a fluid, can only gravitate in proportion to their surfaces, and not according to their quantity of matter, which is contrary to experience.—*Cheyne.*

2. Influence acting upon the mind; motive; idea impressed.

Mean time, by Jove's *impulse*, Mezentius arm'd,
Succeeding Turnus, with his ardour warmed
His fainting friends.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 976.

Moses saw the bush burn without being consumed, and heard a voice out of it: this was something, besides finding an *impulse* upon his mind to go to Pharaoh, that he might bring his brethren out of Egypt.—*Locke.*

3. Hostile impression.

Like two great rocks against the raging tide
(If Virtue's force with Nature's we compare),
Unmov'd the two united chiefs abide,
Sustain th' *impulse*, and receive the war.
Prior, Ode to Queen Anne, 1706.

Impúlsion. *s.*

1. Agency of body in motion upon body.

The motion in the minute parts of any solid body passeth without sound; for that sound that is heard sometimes is produced only by the breaking of the air, and not by the *impulsion* of the air.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Influence operating upon the mind.

My keeper with compassion mov'd to see,
How grief's *impulsions* in my breast did beate,
Thus silence broke.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 652.

But thou didst plead
Divine *impulsion*, prompting how thou might'st
Find some occasion to infest our foes.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 421.

He always opposed, upon the *impulsion* of conscience, all mutations in the church.—*Lord Clarendon, Life*, i. 97.

Influences, *impulsions*, or inclinations, ... from the lights above.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, iii. 7.

Impúlsive. *adj.* Having the power of impulse; moving; impellant.

Nature and duty bind him to obedience;
But those being placed in a lower sphere,
His fierce ambition, like the highest mover,
Has hurried with a strong *impulsive* motion
Against their proper course.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy, iii. 1.

But although ... it has not been thought the duty of the State to take an active and *impulsive* part in propagating the truth upon secular subjects, it has not been held that the State could with propriety be equally passive with respect to the permission of error.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. ix. § 16.

Impúlsive. *s.* Impellent cause or reason.

Notwithstanding all which motives and *impulsives*, Sir Thomas Overbury refused to be sent abroad.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 409.

Impúnctuality. *s.* Unpunctuality. *Rare.*

Unable to account for his *impunctuality*, some of his intimates were dispatched in quest of him.—*Observer*, no. 139. (Ord MS.)

Impúnibly. *adv.* Without punishment. *Rare.*

Xenophon represents the opinion of Socrates, that ... no man *impunibly* violates a law established by the gods.—*Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 65.

Impúnity. *s.* [Lat. *impunitas*; *punio* = punish.] Freedom from punishment; exemption from punishment.

In the condition of subjects they will gladly continue, as long as they may be protected and justly governed, without oppression on the one side, or *impunity* on the other.—*Sir J. Davies.*

A general *impunity* would confirm them; for the vulgar will never believe that there is a crime where they see no penalty.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Impúre. *adj.* [Lat. *impurus.*]

1. Defiled with guilt; unholy: (of *men*).

No more can *impure* man retain and move
In that pure region of a worthy love,
Than earthly substance can unforc'd aspire,
And leave his nature to converse with fire. *Donne.*

2. Contrary to sanctity; unhallowed; unholy: (of *things*).

Hypocrites austerely talk,
Condemning as *impure* what God has made
Pure, and commands to some, leaves free to all.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 745.

3. Unchaste.

If black scandal, or foul fac'd reproach,
Attend the sequel of your imposition,
Your meer enforcement shall acquittance me
From all the *impure* blots and stains thereof.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 7.

One could not devise a more proper hell for an *impure* spirit, than that which Plato has touched upon.—*Addison.*

Impúre. *v. a.* Render foul or impure; defile. *Rare.*

That other inundation scoured the world, this *impures* it.—*Bishop Hall, Sermon, Works*, ii. 269.

Impúreness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Impure: (Impurity *commoner*).

1. Want of purity or chastity.

The act of a substantial *impureness* committed.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.*

2. Base admixture.

The *impureness* of mixed posterity.—*Fellthan, Resolves*, i. 85.

Impúrity. *s.*

1. Want of sanctity; want of holiness.

The soul of a man grown to an inward and real *impurity*.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, b. ii. ch. vi.

2. Act of unchastity.

Foul *impurities* reigned among the monkish clergy.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons.*

3. Feculent admixture.

Cleanse the alimentary duct by vomiting and clysters; the *impurities* of which will be carried into the blood.—*Arbuthnot.*

Impúrple. See Empurple.

Impútable. *adj.*

1. Chargeable upon anyone; that of which one may be accused.

It is rather *imputable* to that prudent modesty which so much becomes every sober woman.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 168.

That first sort of foolishness is *imputable* to them.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Accusable; chargeable with a fault. *Improper.*

If the wife departs from her husband, through any default of his, as on the account of cruelty, then he shall be compelled to allow her alimony; for the law deems her to be a dutiful wife as long as the fault lies at his door, and she is in nowise *imputable*.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Impútableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Imputable.

'Tis necessary to the *imputableness* of an action, that it be avoidable.—*Norris.*

Imputátion. *s.*

1. Attribution of anything.

a. In the way of discredit: (the *commoner* import).

Whatsoever happens, they also the least feel that scourge of vulgar *imputation*, which notwithstanding they deserve.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

I have formerly said that I could distinguish your writings from those of any others: 'tis now time to clear myself from any *imputation* of self-conceit on that subject.—*Dryden.*

Let us be careful to guard ourselves against these groundless *imputations* of our enemies, and to rise above them.—*Addison.*

Neither do I reflect upon the memory of his late majesty, whom I entirely acquit of any *imputation* upon this matter.—*Swift.*

b. In the way of credit: (the *rarer* import).

If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would humour his men with the *imputation* of being near their master.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* v. 1.

2. Hint; slight notice.

Antonio is a good man.—Have you heard any *imputation* to the contrary?—No, no; my meaning is to have you understand me that he is sufficient.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

Impútative. *adj.* Having the nature of an imputation.

In all things righteousness, acceptation, or sanctification, is free and *imputative*.—*Translation of Bullinger's Sermons*, p. 1052.

The fourth is the *imputative* righteousness of Christ, either exploded or not rightly understood.—*Nelson, Life of Bishop Bull.*

Impútatively. *adv.* By imputation; attributively.

Sarah made choice of a slave, rather than a free woman, to bring to her husband's bed, that the child, which the slave might happen to bear, might *imputatively*, at least, be accounted hers.—*Stackhouse, History of the Bible*, b. iii. ch. i.

Impúte. *v. a.* [Fr. *imputer*; Lat. *imputo.*]

1. Charge upon; attribute: (generally in an *ill* sense).

It was *imputed* to him for righteousness.—*Romans*, iv. 22.

I made it by your persuasion, to satisfy those who *imputed* it to folly.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Impute your dangers to our ignorance.—*Dryden.*

2. Reckon to one what does not properly belong to him; credit.

Thy merit
Imputed shall absolve them who renounce
Their own both righteous and unrighteous deeds.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 290.

In-. Inseparable element in a long list of compounds. It is always a prefix. Followed by *b*, *p*, or *m*, it becomes *im-*, as may be seen from the preceding entries. Followed by *l*, it becomes *l*: by *r*, *r*—as in *illaudable*, *irreligious*, &c. How it comports itself before *gn*, though there are but few words which illustrate the change it undergoes, is worth noticing as an interesting point in general philology. Before *gn-*, it loses its consonantal element altogether, and becomes simply *i*, as in *i-gnoble*; for such is the etymological division of this word. The only other entries are *i-gnore*, and *i-gnominy*, with their derivatives. *I-gnoscible*, from *ignosco* = pardon, is entered by Johnson, and retained by Todd, but without an example. Neither do I find more than these in the Basis of Comparison (Third Period) of the Philological Society. This form, then, is rare.

Nevertheless, it exemplifies a series of words in which an original *g* has, to a great extent, disappeared; only, however, in the simple word. And that naturally; inasmuch as *g* and *h*, followed by *n* in the same syllable, have a tendency in many languages, to drop off. They do so, as

far as pronunciation is concerned, in our own, though not in the allied languages; *knabe* (*knave*), *knecht* (*knight*), &c. being sounded in German with the initial *k* distinctly heard. In Greek, too, words like γνώμη are commoner than words like *gnavus* in Latin, where *natus* is commoner than *gnatus*—the Latin giving both *in-natus* and *co-gnatus*. But the compounds may keep what the root rejects; and that for a plain reason. Prefix a word like *co-*, to *gnatus*, and the *g*, by being divided between two syllables, gains in facility of pronunciation. Hence, certain combinations preserve the *g* that the fundamental word has lost.

In the matter of sound this *g* might comport itself in two ways. (1) It might be sounded with the *-i-*, and, so sounded, look as if it were simply a part of the negative prefix; a mere modification of the *n* of *in-*; or (2) it might become *-ng-*, giving in the first instance the combination *ingnobolis*, the *g* of the root having lost its power as a separate consonant, but having nasalized the *n* of the prefix. The first of these alternatives is what we find in our own language. In the French the second seems to have prevailed. The French *ignoble* is sounded more like *in-yoble* (though it is needless to say that this is but the roughest of approximations to the true sound) than *ig-noble*. Now here the *y* sound represents the *g*, and *follows*, instead of (as in English) *preceding* the *n*. But there are two *n*'s, the *n* of *noble*, and the *n* of *in*. It is suggested that it is the *former* which is dropped, and that it is the latter which is preserved. If so, a curious point of orthography has been illustrated; one which is generally explained by supposing a transposition. The doctrine here conveyed gives no transposition; merely the fact that out of two *n*'s, with a softened *g* between them, the second is lost.

It is chiefly as a Latin adverb that *in* is used, and it has three powers; (1) as in *in-struo*, whence *in-struct*; (2) as in *in-cludo*, whence *in-clude* or shut *in*; (3) as in *in-tolerable*, where its import is negative, i.e. that of the English *not*, and *un-*, as in *un-known*.

1. The *import* of *in-*, in the compounds of the first division, though of great importance and some obscurity in Latin, is of little note in English. In English this prefix exists only so far as it belongs to certain words which have been introduced from the Latin as *wholes*. There being no such separable particle in English, we never have recourse to it in making compounds; and there is no ambiguity. In French it occurs as *en-*, and between words of French and Latin origin there is sometimes room for doubt. As a general rule, however, the distinction is clear. *Enchantment* is French; *incantation*, Latin: one from *canto* directly; one from *canto* indirectly.

2. For the *in-* inclusive, see En-.

3. The *in-* negative is what commands attention here.

With the compounds of *in-*, having the power of a negative, the chief complication arises from the concurrent use of the English prefix *un-*. This often precedes even words of Latin origin.

When do we use *in-*, and when *un-*? The rule that carries us the farthest is this,—that for *in-* to be used, the word should be wholly, and either actually or possibly Latin; one that is introduced into the English as a complete and ready-made word. The least intermixture of an English element mars the compound. A good word to illustrate this is *ineffable*. There is the Latin word *ineffabilis* (unspeakable), and there is no such English word as *effable*; except, of course, so far as it has been derived from its commoner compound. This may always happen; but a very little thought tells us that the secondary word is not always the oldest, i.e. *as an English word*.

The two most notable exceptions are *insufferable* and *inability*. *Sufferable* and *ability* are English—not Latin. Yet *unsufferable* and *unability* (spite of *unable*) sound harshly. The doctrine that explains the first of these hybrid terms is that, as *sufferable* = *tolerable*, *in-sufferable* has been suggested, as a sort of concurrent form, for *in-tolerable*. *Inability* may be explained in two ways. Though *able* is English, *habilis* is Latin. I prefer, however, looking to the coincidence of *-ability*, as in penetr-*ability*, &c., in its character of a derivational element, with *ability* as a whole word in English. Such is the explanation for the two most notable exceptions to the rule laid down.

How far does the rule apply? In the main it applies to words *in the first instance only*. A word, to begin with the negative *in-*, must be *originally* a Latin word; but when introduced into English, it may, to a certain extent, be treated as an English root. The adverbial affix *-ly* is English; yet we may say *in-constant-ly* and *in-cessant-ly*. The affix *-ness* is in the same predicament: yet it may easily be used too freely. To words like *submissiveness*, he would be an over-nice purist who objected. Yet, unless the pure notion of abstraction were to be expressed for some metaphysical purpose, most of us would prefer the approximate abstract *penetrability* to the more (logically) correct *penetrableness*. In fact, there are so many cases where the true Latin forms in *-tude*, *-ion*, and *-ity*, are so near in meaning to the English form in *-ness*, that hybridism may be avoided with a gain on the side of purity and no great loss on that of logic. If *-ness*, however, be used, *-in* and not *-un*, is the right prefix. In like manner the participial forms in *-ate* are better than the true English participles in *-ated*, and *inanimate* better than *inanimated*: for which latter word, even independent of the shade of difference in its import, *un-*animated is the better form.

We have now taken due cognizance of the statement, that in order to be preceded by *in-* a word must be Latin. How far must Latin words *not* be preceded by *un*? *Naturalis* is Latin, *conscius* is Latin, and *congruus* is Latin. Nevertheless, while we say *in-*congruous, we say *un-*conscious, and *un-*natural; not to mention the fact of such a word as *im-*polite being exceptionable. Concerning these it may be said that certain words, though of Latin origin, are so thoroughly Anglicized as to comport themselves in composition as English. I doubt, however, whether the explanation does not lie deeper. There are several compounds in which the Latin language favoured *in-* less than certain combinations of *non* (not), and *minime* (in the least degree). *Conscius* was, certainly, one of these; *non-conscius*, *non-naturalis* (in the Latin stages of the language), *minime politus* being common. The rationale of these is a point of Latin philology. It is indicated, however, here for the sake of showing that in the laying down a rule the main exceptions have not been either overlooked or kept back.

In. *prep.* [A.S.]

1. Word preceding the name of any object material, or immaterial, by which another object is inclosed.

> His [Dryden's] Essay on Dramatic Poetry, published in 1668, was reprinted sixteen years afterwards, and it is curious to observe the changes which Dryden made in the expression.... The Anglicism of terminating the sentence with a preposition is rejected. Thus, 'I cannot think so contemptibly of the age I *live in*,' is exchanged for 'the age *in* which I live.'—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. iv. ch. vii. § 37.

2. On. *Obsolete.*

> And *in* his necke
> Her proud foot setting.
> *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, v. 4. 40.
>
> All who *in* vain things
> Built their fond hopes of glory.
> *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 448.

In that. Because.

> Some things they do *in that* they are men; *in that* they are wise men and christian men, some things; some things *in that* they are men misled, and blinded with errour.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

In as much. Since; seeing that.

> Those things are done voluntarily by us, which other creatures do naturally, *in as much* as we might stay our doing of them if we would.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

In. *adv.*

1. Within some place; not out: (as, 'Come *in*' = enter).

2. Engaged for any affair.

> We know the worst can come; 'tis thought upon: We cannot shift being *in*, we must go on. *Daniel.*
>
> These pragmatical flies value themselves for being *in* at every thing, and are found at last to be just good for nothing.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. Placed in some state.

> Who loses and who wins; who's *in*, who's out.
> *Shakespear, King Lear*, v. 3.
>
> Must never patriot then declaim at gin,
> Unless, good man, he has been fairly *in*?
> *Pope, Epilogue to the Satires*, dialogue ii.

4. Noting immediate entrance.

> Go to thy fellows; bid them cover the table, serve *in* the meat, and we will come *in* to dinner.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, iii. 5.
>
> He's too big to go *in* there: what shall I do?—Let me see't; I'll *in*, I'll *in*; follow your friend's counsel, I'll *in*.—*Id., Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

5. Into any place; closely.

> Next fill the hole with its own earth again,
> And trample with thy feet, and tread it *in*.
> *Dryden, Translation of the Georgics*, ii. 313.

With a second *in*.

> *In* the said cavity lies loose the shell of some sort of bivalve larger than could be introduced *in* at those holes.—*Woodward.*

6. Close; home.

> The posture of left-handed fencers is so different from that of the right-handed, that you run upon their swords if you push forward; and they are *in* with you, if you offer to fall back without keeping your guard.—*Tatler.*

Used *substantivally*, as, 'He knows all the *ins* and *outs* of the place.'

Breed in and in. Breed from the same family.

Play in and out. Play fast and loose.

> How infamous is the false, fraudulent, and unconscionable person; especially if he be arrived at that consummate and robust degree of falsehood as to *play in and out*, and show tricks with oaths, the sacredest bonds which the conscience of man can be bound with.—*South, Sermons.*

Inability. *s.* [for the preference of *in-*, to *un-*, see In-.] Want of ability or power.

> If no natural nor casual *inability* cross their desires, they always delighting to inure themselves with actions most beneficial to others, cannot but gather great experience, and through experience the more wisdom.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Inábstinence. *s.* Want of power to abstain.

Diseases dire; of which a monstrous crew
Before thee shall appear, that thou may'st know
What misery the *inabstinence* of Eve
Shall bring on man. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 494.

Inabúsively. *adv.* Without abuse.

A state of mortality shall always want that infinite wisdom, and purity of intention which resideth in the Deity, and which makes power to consist *inabusively* only there, as in its proper sphere.—*Lord North, Light in the Way to Paradise*, p. 91: 1682.

Inaccéssibílity. *s.* State of being, character of that which is, inaccessible.

That side which flanks on the sea and haven needs no art to fortify it, nature having supplied that with the *inaccessibility* of the precipice.—*Butler, Remains*, i. 417.

Inaccéssible. *adj.* Incapable of being reached or approached.

Whate'er you are,
That in this desert *inaccessible*,
Under the shade of melancholy boughs,
Lose and neglect the creeping hours of time.
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 7.

This part, which is so noble, is not altogether *inaccessible*; and that an easy way may be found to it, 'tis to consider nature and to copy her.—*Dryden.*

Ináccuracy. *s.* Want of exactness or accuracy.

There are two small *inaccuracies* in this sentence.—*Bishop Hurd*, on *Addison's Spectator*, no. 512.

Ináccurate. *adj.* Not exact; not accurate.

The expression is plainly *inaccurate*.—*Bishop Hurd*, on *Addison's Spectator*, no. 315.

Ináction. *s.* Forbearance, or cessation, from action.

The times and amusements past are not more like a dream to me than those which are present: I lie in a refreshing kind of *inaction*.—*Pope.*

Ferments of the worst kind succeed to perfect *inaction*.—*Bishop Berkeley, Maxims*, § 38.

Ináctive. *adj.* Other than active; not busy or diligent; idle; indolent; sluggish; unfavourable to activity.

Not the vain visions of *inactive* schools,
Not fancy's maxims, nor opinion's rules,
E'er form'd the man, whose gen'rous warmth extends
T' enrich his country. *Shenstone.*

His [Reeve's] plays are musical and pleasing poems; but *inactive* and unmoving tragedies.—*J. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope.*

Others are . . . doomed to lose four months in *inactive* obscurity.—*Johnson, Rambler*, no. 124.

Inactívity. *s.* Idleness; rest; sluggishness.

Virtue, conceal'd within our breast,
Is *inactivity* at best. *Swift.*

Ináctuate. *v. a.* Put into action.

The plastick in them is too highly awakened to *inactuate* only an aerial body.—*Glanville, On the Pre-existence of Souls*, p. 125.

Inactuátion. *s.* Operation. *Rare.*

They [the creatures] were then constituted in the *inactuation* and exercise of their noblest and most perfect powers.—*Glanville, On the Pre-existence of Souls*, p. 113.

Inádequate. *adj.* Not adequate or equal to the purpose; defective; falling below the due proportion.

Remorse for vice
Not paid, or paid *inadequate* in price,
What farther means can reason now direct?
Dryden.

Inadequate ideas are such, which are but a partial or incomplete representation of those archetypes to which they are referred.—*Locke.*

Inadequátion. *s.* Want of exact correspondence. *Rare.*

The difference only arising from *inadequation* of languages.—*Citation in Puller's Moderation of the Church of England*, p. 418.

Inadmíssible. *adj.* Incapable of being allowed or admitted.

It must always be remembered, that bishop Lowth's version is designed for the learned: in one for vulgar use 'sorec' for 'choice vine,' 'ilex' for 'green oak,' &c. would be clearly *inadmissible*.—*Archbishop Newcombe, Essay on the English Translations of the Bible*, p. 303.

Inadvértence. *s.* Carelessness; negligence; inattention.

Many persons have lain under great and heavy scandals, which have taken their first rise only from some *inadvertence* or indiscretion.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Inadvértency. *s.* Same as Inadvertence.

There is a difference between them, as between *inadvertency* and deliberation, between surprise and set purpose.—*South, Sermons.*

From an habitual heedless *inadvertency*, men are so intent upon the present, that they mind nothing else.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The productions of a great genius, with many lapses and *inadvertencies*, are infinitely preferable to the works of an inferior kind of author, which are scrupulously exact.—*Addison.*

I languished in a condition too horrible to be described, and which in a land of humanity, and what is much more, Christianity, seems a strange punishment for a little *inadvertency* and indiscretion.—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

Sudden fits of *inadvertency* will surprize vigilance, slight avocations will seduce attention, and casual eclipses of the mind will darken learning.—*Johnson, Preface to Dictionary.*

Inadvértent. *adj.* Not attending to things as they occur; negligent; careless.

But he was always *inadvertent*.—*Lamb, Letter to Wordsworth.*

Inadvértently. *adv.* Carelessly; negligently.

Worthy persons, if *inadvertently* drawn into a deviation, will endeavour instantly to recover their lost ground.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

Inadvértisement. *s.* Inadvertence. *Rare.*

Constant objects lose their hints, and steal an *inadvertisement*, upon us.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, iii. 10.

Inaídable. *adj.* Not to be assisted. *Rare.*

Labouring art can never answer nature
From her *inaidable* estate.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, ii. 1.

Inálienable. *adj.* Incapable of being alienated, or granted to another.

This grant or concession was made originally upon condition that the said lands should be *inalienable*.—*Historical Description of the Kingdom of Macasar*, p. 88: 1701.

Inaliméntal. *adj.* Affording no nourishment or aliment.

Dulceration importeth a degree to nourishment; and the making of things *inalimental* to become alimental, may be an experiment of great profit for making new victual.—*Bacon.*

Inálterable. *adj.* Incapable of being altered; unalterable.

The heavens . . . being made of an incorruptible and *inalterable* quintessence.—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 75.

Inamíssible. *adj.* [Lat. *amitto* = lose; pass. part. *amissus*; strictly *a* + *mitto* = send away.] Incapable of being lost.

These advantages are *inamissible*.—*Hammond.*

Fixed in an *inamissible* happiness.—*Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls*, p. 68.

Inámbush. See Enambush.

Inamoráto. *s.* [Italian, *innamorato.*] One in love. See Enamorado, and Enamorato.

Perfum'd *inamoratoes!*—*Marston, Scourge of Villany*, iii. 10: 1599.

All pretty fellows are also excluded to a man, as well as all *inamoratoes*.—*Tatler*, no. 27.

We are both worshippers and *inamoratos* of this mother of the gods, antiquity.—*Bishop Warburton, Letters to Hurd*, let. 199.

Inamóvable. *adj.* Incapable of being removed.

No portion of Hugh-le-Grand's character was concealed . . . from any one amongst the three parties who concurred in the covenant whereby they rendered him the perpetual tutor of the restored monarch—nominally second in rank to the king, but really the *inamoveable* protector of the monarchy.—*Sir F. Palgrave, History of England and of Normandy*, vol. i. p. 173.

Ináne. *adj.* [Lat. *inanis.*] Empty; void.

We sometimes speak of place in the great *inane*, beyond the confines of the world.—*Locke.*

Inánimate. *v. a.* [the *in-* not negative.] Animate; quicken. *Obsolete.*

There's a kind of world remaining still;
Though she, which did *inanimate* and fill
The world, be gone, yet in this last long night
Her ghost doth walk, that is, a glimmering light.
Donne, Poems, p. 204.

This child of mine, *inanimated* by your gracious acceptation.—*Id., Devotions, Epistle Dedicatory.*

Youth is their critical day, that judges them, that denominates them, that *inanimates* and informs them.—*Ibid.* p. 338.

Inánimate. *adj.* [the *in-* negative.] Void of life; without animation.

The spirits of animate bodies are all in some degree kindled; but *inanimate* bodies have spirits no whit inflamed.—*Bacon.*

All the ideas of sensible qualities are not inherent in the *inanimate* bodies; but are the effects of their motion upon our nerves.—*Bentley.*

From roofs when Verrio's colours fall,
And leave *inanimate* the naked wall,
Still in thy song should vanquish'd France appear.
Pope, Windsor Forest.

Inánimated. *adj.* Deprived of animation; inanimate.

The golden goddess, present at the prayer,
Well knew he meant th' *inanimated* fair,
And gave the sign of granting. *Dryden.*

Both require the constant influence of a principle different from that which governs the *inanimated* part of the universe.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Principles.*

Inanimátion. *s.* Animation. *Rare.*

We may well consider the body, before the soul came, before *inanimation*, to be without sin.—*Donne, Devotions*, p. 581.

Inanítion. *s.* Emptiness of body; want of fulness in the vessels of the animal.

Repletion and *inanition* may both do harm in two contrary extremes.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 2: 5.

Inánity. *s.*

1. Emptiness; void space.

This opinion excludes all such *inanity*, and admits no vacuities, but so little ones as nobody whatever can come to, but will be bigger than they, and must touch the corporal parts which those vacuities divide.—*Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies.*

2. Vanity.

These fopperies are the chief of the effect. . . .
Their *inanity* gives them weight and credit.
Florio, Translation of Montaigne, p. 42: 1613.

Ináppetence. *s.* Want of appetite.

Some squeamish and disrelished person takes a long walk to the physician's lodging to beg some remedy for his *inappetence*.—*Boyle, Against Customary Swearing*, p. 106.

Ináppetency. *s.* Same as Inappetence.

So that out of mere laziness and *inappetency* I have thrown it [the treatise] by as unripe fruit, and suffered it to be as if it never had been.—*Cheyne, On Health and Long Life.* (Ord MS.)

Inapplicabílity. *s.* State of being inapplicable.

(For example see next entry.)

Inápplicable. *adj.* Incapable of, unfit for, being applied.

This method is clearly *inapplicable*. . . . The *inapplicability* of this method has already been explained.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. v. ch. iii.

Inappréciable. *adj.* Incapable of being appreciated, valued, measured, or ascertained.

After a few approximations the difference becomes *inappreciable*.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries.*

Inapprehénsible. *adj.* Incapable of being (mentally) apprehended.

Those celestial songs to others *inapprehensible*, but not to those who were not defiled with women.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

Inapprehénsive. *adj.* Slow in apprehending.

By faring deliciously every day men become senseless of the evils of mankind, *inapprehensive* of the troubles of their brethren, unconcerned in the changes of the world, and the cries of the poor, the hunger of the fatherless, and the thirst of widows.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, p. 206: 1653.

Inappropríate. *adj.* Not appropriate; unfit; irrelevant.

It may be aggravated by *inappropriate* remedies.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine.*

Ináptitude. *s.* Unfitness.

Hereby one may give a strong conjecture of the aptness or *inaptitude* of one's capacity to that study.—*Howell, Letters*, i. 1, 9: 1619.

Ináquate. *adj.* [Lat. *aqua* = water.] Embodied in water. *Rare.*

For as muche as he is joyned to the bread but sacramentally, there followeth no impanation thereof, no more than the Holy Ghost is *inaquate*, that is to say, made water, beying sacramentally joyned to the water in baptisme.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Answer to Bishop Gardiner*, p. 368.

Inaquátion. *s.* State of being inaquate *Rare.*

The second reason is almost as fondly handled, alluding from impanation to *inaquatum*.—*Bishop Gardiner, Reply to Archbishop Cranmer*, p. 369.

Inárch. *v. a.* See extract.

Inarching is a method of grafting which is commonly called grafting by approach. This method of grafting is used when the stock and the tree may be joined: take the branch you wo ' *inarch*, and, having fitted it to that part of the stock where you intend to join it, pare away the rind and wood on

one side about three inches in length: after the same manner cut the stock or branch in the place where the graft is to be united, so that they may join equally together that the sap may meet.—*Miller.*

Inárching. *verbal abs.* See Inarch.

Inarticulate. *adj.* Not uttered with distinctness like that of the syllables of human speech.

Observe what *inarticulate* sounds resemble any of the particular letters.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.*

By the harmony of words we elevate the mind to a sense of devotion; as our solemn musick, which is *inarticulate* poesy, does in churches.—*Dryden.*

During the month which followed the death of Mary the king [William III.] was incapable of exertion. Even to the addresses of the two Houses of Parliament he replied only by a few *inarticulate* sounds.—*Macaulay, History of England,* ch. xxi.

Inarticulátion. *s.* Confusion of sounds; indistinctness in pronouncing.

The oracles meaned to be obscure: but then it was by the ambiguity of the expression, and not by the *inarticulation* of the words.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Inartifícial. *adj.*

1. Contrary to art.

I have ranked this among the effects; and it may be thought *inartificial* to make it the cause also.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

2. Not made by art; plain; simple; artless; rude.

It was the *inartificial* process of the experiment, and not the acuteness of any commentary upon it, which they have had in veneration.—*Bishop Sprat, History of the Royal Society,* p. 91.

Inatténtion. *s.* Disregard; negligence; neglect; heedlessness.

We see a strange *inattention* to this most important prospect.—*Rogers.*

Inatténtive. *adj.* Heedless; careless; negligent; regardless.

If we indulge the frequent roving of passions, we shall procure an unsteady and *inattentive* habit.—*Watts.*

Inaúdible. *adj.* Incapable of being heard; void of sound.

Let's take the instant by the forward top;
For we are old, and on our quick'st decrees
Th' *inaudible* and noiseless foot of time
Steals, ere we can effect them.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, v. 3

Inaúgural. *adj.* Connected with an inauguration.

The *inaugural* address was sufficiently imperious in tone and matter.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity,* b. vii. ch. ii.

Inaúgurate. *v. a.* [Lat. *inauguratus,* pass. part. of *inaugurato*; *inauguratio, -onis.*] Consecrate; invest with a new office by solemn rites; begin with good omens; begin.

Those beginnings of years were very propitious unto him, as if kings did chuse remarkable days to *inaugurate* their favours, that they may appear acts as well of the times as of the will.—*Sir H. Wotton, Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*

He had taken with him Alfred, his youngest son, to be there *inaugurated.*—*Milton, History of England,* b. v.

Inaúgurate. *adj.* Invested with office.

Edmond . . .
At London caus'd himself *inaugurate* to be.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xii.

The new state, to which Christ was *inaugurate* at his resurrection.—*Hammond, Works,* iv. 529.

Inauguration. *s.* Investiture by solemn rites.

The royal olive was solemnly sworn at his *inauguration,* to observe these things inviolable.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

At his regal *inauguration* his old father resigned the kingdom to him.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Inaúguratory. *adj.* Respecting inauguration.

After so many *inauguratory* gratulations, nuptial hymns, and funeral dirges, he must be highly favoured by nature, or by fortune, who says any thing not said before.—*Johnson, Life of Dryden.*

The chief magistrate resident in the university had commonly the title of Lord Rector: but being addressed only as Mr. Rector in an *inauguratory* speech by the present chancellor, he has fallen from his former dignity of style.—*Id., Journey, St. Andrews.* (Ord MS.)

Inaurátion. *s.* [Lat. *aurum* = gold.] Act of gilding or covering with gold.

The Romans had the art of gilding after our manner; but some sort of their *inauration,* or gilding, ist have been much dearer than ours.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of Ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Inaúspicate. *adj.* Ill omened.

Though it bore an *inauspicate* face, it proved of a friendly event.—*Sir G. Buck, History of Richard III.* p. 43.

Inauspícious. *adj.* Ill omened; unlucky; unfortunate.

Oh here
I will set up my everlasting rest;
And shake the yoke of *inauspicious* stars
From this world-wearied flesh.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, v. 3.

With *inauspicious* love a wretched swain
Pursu'd the fairest nymph of all the plain;
She plung'd him hopeless in a deep despair.
Dryden, Despairing Lover.

Inauthóritative. *adj.* Wanting authority.

All such illegal destructive acts, tho' attempted in his name, are *inauthoritative,* and do neither bind any man's conscience, nor tie any man's hands, from using those remedies which the laws of God and nature, as well as the common and statute-laws of the land, do allow to be used against all evil-disposed persons.—*Samuel Johnson* (the divine, not the lexicographer), *Julian the Apostate,* p. 181. (Ord MS.)

Inbéing. *s.* Inherence; inseparableness.

Let us call to mynd this saying of Porphyrius, That God's providence hath not left mankind without an universall cleansing, and that the same cannot be done but by one of the beginnings, that is to wit, by one of the true persones or *inbeings* of God's essence.—*Tr ewnesse of the Christian Religion,* 590. (Ord MS.)

When we say the bowl is round, the boy is witty, these are proper or inherent modes; for they have a sort of *inbeing* in the substance itself, and do not arise from the addition of any other substance to it. —*Watts.*

Ínborn. *adj.* Innate; implanted by nature.

These not ingrav'd, but *inborn* dignities,
Caskets of souls. *Donne, Poems,* p. 160.

Led by sense of good,
Inborn to all, I sought my needful food. *Dryden.*

All passions being *inborn* with us, we are almost equally judges of them.—*Id.*

Some Carolina, to Heaven's dictates true,
Thy *inborn* worth with conscious eyes shall see,
And slight th' imperial diadem for thee. *Addison.*

Inbreáthed. *adj.* Inspired; infused by inspiration. *Rare.*

Blest pair of syrens, pledges of Heaven's joy,
Sphere-born harmonious sisters, Voice and Verse,
Wed your divine sounds, and mixt power employ,
Dead things with *inbreath'd* sense able to pierce.
Milton, Odes, At a Solemn Musick.

Ínbred. *adj.* Produced within; hatched or generated within.

That other inward *inbred* cause of melancholy, is our temperature, in whole or part, which we receive from our parents.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy,* p 60.

The *inbred* delight or pleasure in secular vanities. —*Dr. Jackson, Works,* iii. 542.

My *inbred* enemy
Forth issu'd. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* ii. 785.

But he unmov'd contemns their idle threat;
And *inbred* worth doth boasting valour slight.
Dryden.

Inbreéd. *v. a.* Produce; raise.

It is *inbred,* and an impressed belief in all, that our souls have a divine original.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions,* ch. xxxii.

These abilities . . . are of power, beside the office of a pulpit, to *inbreed* and cherish in a great people the seeds of virtue and publick civility.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government urged against Prelacy,* b. ii.

To *inbreed* in us this generous and christianly reverence one of another.—*Ibid.* b. ii.

Incáge, Incálender, Incamp, Incáse, Incávern, Inchaín. See Encage, &c.

Incálculable. *adj.* Beyond calculation; not to be reckoned.

[This is] a very modern word; 'his loss is *incalculable*; the advantages are *incalculable.*'—*Todd.*

Incaléscence. *s.* [Lat. *incalesco* = begin to grow hot; inchoative form of *caleo* = be warm or hot.] State of growing warm; warmth; incipient heat.

Averroes restrained his hilarity, making no more thereof than Seneca commendeth, and was allowable in Cato; that is, a sober *incalescence,* and regulated estuation from wine.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Incaléscency. *s.* Same as Incalescence.

The oil preserves the ends of the bones from *incalescency,* which they, being solid bodies, would necessarily contract from a swift motion.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Incandéscence. *s.* [Lat. *incandeo* = grow, or become, white from heat; *incandesco* = begin to grow white from heat; pres. part. *incandescens, -entis.*] White heat.

By the term *incandescence,* or ignition, is meant that glow, or emission of light, from bodies, which appears when their heat is increased to a high degree of intensity, about the 650° of Fahrenheit's scale; and which, when it first begins, is weak and obscure, and of a red colour, but increases in brightness as the heat becomes stronger, until, in the most violent intensity of heat which we can produce, it becomes so bright and dazzling a whiteness, that the eye cannot bear it.—*Black, Chemistry,* i. p. 207. (Ord MS.)

Incandéscent. *adj.* Glowing at a white heat.

The metal is hammered out when *incandescent.*—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Incantátion. *s.* [Lat. *canto* = sing, the origin of the French *chanter,* whence Enchantment.] Charm uttered by singing; enchantment.

The great wonders of witches, their carrying in the air, and transforming themselves into other bodies, are reported to be wrought, not by *incantations* or ceremonies, but by anointing themselves all over, and move a man to think that these fables are the effects of imagination; for ointments, if laid on any thing thick, by stopping of the pores, shut in the vapours, and send them to the head extremely.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Incántatory. *adj.* Dealing by enchantment; magical.

Fortune-tellers, jugglers, geomancers, and the like *incantatory* impostors, daily delude them.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Incánting. *part. adj.* Enchanting, as it were; delightful. *Rare.*

Incanting voices, . . . poesy, mirth, and wine, raising the sport commonly to admiration.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia,* p. 306.

Incapabílity. *s.* Natural inability; legal disqualification.

You have nothing to urge but a kind of *incapability* in yourself to the service.—*Sir J. Suckling.*

Incápable. *adj.*

1. Wanting adequate power, physical or mental.

Incapable and shallow innocents!
You cannot guess who caused your father's death.
Shakespear, Richard III. ii. 2.

2. Unable; not equal to anything: (with *of*).

Is not your father grown *incapable*
Of reasonable affairs? Is he not stupid
With age? *Shakespear, Winter's Tale,* iv. 3.

3. Disqualified by law.

Their lands are almost entirely taken from them, and they are rendered *incapable* of purchasing any more.—*Swift.*

Incapácious. *adj.*

1. Narrow; of small content.

Souls that are made little and *incapacious* cannot enlarge their thoughts to take in any great compass of times or things.—*Burnet.*

2. Wanting power to contain or comprehend.

Buzzing them [questions of speculation] into popular ears and capacities, *incapacious* of them, unable to comprehend them.—*Bishop Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar,* p. 80: 1625.

Incapácitate. *v. a.* Disable; weaken; disqualify.

Monstrosity could not *incapacitate* from marriage. —*Arbuthnot.*

It absolutely *incapacitated* them from holding rank, office, function, or property.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity,* b. xi. ch. vii.

Incapacitátion. *s.* Disqualification.

The power of *incapacitation* is a legislative power. —*Burke, Speech in Parliament:* 1771.

Incapácity. *s.* [Fr. *incapacité.*] Want of capacity; inability; want of natural power; want of power of body; want of comprehensiveness of mind.

It chiefly proceedeth from natural *incapacity,* and genial indisposition.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Admonition he imputes either to envy, or else ignorance and *incapacity* of estimating his worth.— *Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Incárcerate. *v. a.* [Lat. *carcer* = prison.] Imprison; confine.

Contagion may be propagated by bodies that easily *incarcerate* the inf ed air; as woollen clothes. —*Harvey.*

Incárcerate. *adj.* Imprisoned; confined.
When they no longer be *incarcerate*
In this dark dungeon.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, i. 2, 20.

Incarcerátion. *s.* Imprisonment; confinement.
A state of *incarceration* for former delinquencies.
—*Glanville, On the Pre-existence of Souls*, p. 30.

Incárn. *v. a.* [Lat. *incarno*; from *caro, carnis* = flesh.] Cover with flesh. *Obsolete.*
The flesh will soon arise in that cut of the bone, and make exfoliation of what is necessary, and *incarn* it.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*
(For another example see under Incarnative.)

Incárn. *v. n.* Breed flesh. *Obsolete.*
The slough came off, and the ulcer happily *incarned.*—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Incárnadine. *v. a.* [Fr. *incarnadin*; Italian, *incarnadino* = pale red.] Dye red.
Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood
Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather
The multitudinous sea *incarnadine*,
Making the green one red.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 2.
One shall ensphere thine eyes, another shall
Impearl thy teeth, a third thy white and small
Hand shall besnow, a fourth *incarnadine*
Thy rosie cheek. *Carew, Poems*, p. 95.

Incárnadine. *adj.* Of a red colour.
Her breast deep purple, and a scarlet back,
Her wings and train of feathers (mixed fine)
Of orient azure and *incarnadine*.
Sylvester, Translation of Du Bartas, 44. (Ord MS.)
Such whose white-sattin upper coat of skin,
Cut upon velvet rich *incarnadin*,
Has yet a body (and of flesh) within.
Lovelace, Lucasta, p. 128.

Incárnate. *v. a.* [Lat. *incarnatus*, pass. part. of *incarno*.] Clothe with flesh; embody with flesh.
He was not yet born nor *incarnated.*—*Archbishop Cranmer, Answer to Bishop Gardiner*, p. 83.
I, who erst contended
With gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd
Into a beast, and mix with bestial slime,
This essence to *incarnate* and imbrute.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 163.
If quick conception, true discrimination, and the happy faculty of *incarnating* the idea of his poet, are properties essential in the almost undefinable composition of a great and perfect actor, these and many more will be found in Mr. Dowton.—*Cumberland, Life of Himself.*

Incárnate. *v. n.* Form flesh; heal.
When Dr. James and I first viewed it [the wound], he was in a hopeful condition, and in very good temper, and began to *incarnate.*—*Proceedings of the Royal Society, Birch*, ii. 253. (Ord MS.)

Incárnate. *adj.*
1. Clothed with flesh; embodied in flesh.
Undoubtedly even the nature of God itself, in the person of the Son, is *incarnate*, and hath taken to itself flesh.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
2. ? Possessed.
But he's possest,
Incarnate with a thousand imps. *Swift.*
3. Deep red colour.
Yelowe, pale, redde, blue, whyte, graye, and *incarnate.*—*Questions of Love*: 1566.
For repairing, with some additions, of the rich *incarnate* velvet bed, being for the reception of his majesty, [1660].—*Parliamentary History*, vol. xxii. p. 306.

Incarnátion. *s.*
1. Act of assuming body.
We must beware we exclude not the nature of God from *incarnation*, and so make the Son of God incarnate not to be very God.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Upon the Annunciation, or our Lady-day, meditate on the *incarnation* of our blessed Saviour.—*Jeremy Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*
2. State of breeding flesh.
The pulsation under the cicatrix proceeded from the too lax *incarnation* of the wound.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*
3. Colour of flesh.
The other sort of flower was of a deep *incarnation*, not unlike the Pinflowers of Spain.—*History of Peru*, p. 230.

Incárnative. *s.* Medicine that generates flesh. *Obsolete.*
Such are these caustick plasters, preparatory to the *incarnative*, the knife, and the lance.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 484.
I deterged the abscess and *incarned* by the common *incarnative.*—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Incátenátion. *s.* [Lat. *catena* = chain.] Enchaining.
How much more nobly would a philosopher thus employed spend his time, than by sitting at home, earnestly intent upon adding one star more to his catalogue, or one monster more to his collection; or still, if possible, more triflingly sedulous in the *incatenation* of fleas, or the sculpture of a cherry-stone.—*Goldsmith, Citizen of the World*, let. 108. (Ord MS.)

Incaútious. *adj.* Unwary; negligent; heedless.
His rhetorical expressions may easily captivate any *incautious* reader.—*Keil, Against Burnet.*

Incaútelousness. *s.* Want of habits of caution. *Rare.*
By this means is the passion strengthened, and the person whom it respects weakened, this by *incautelousness* and credulity, that by restraint and suppression.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, 144. (Ord MS.)

Incénd. *v. a.* [Lat. *incendo*; pass. part. *incensus.*] Inflame. *Obsolete.*
Oh! there's a line *incends* his lustful blood.
Marston, Scourge of Villany, ii. 6: 1599.
With the heat, brought with them, they *incend* the brain beyond measure.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 207.

Incéndiarism. *s.* Wilful firing of buildings, crops, or the like.
Incendiarism is sometimes an act of partial insanity —Monomanie incendiaire of Esquirol—pyromania. As in the foregoing disorder, persons are sometimes impelled to the commission of this act by an irresistible impulse, which their will was incapable of overcoming. Most of these cases have occurred in girls and young women, who were either pregnant, or disordered in the uterine functions.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*
Although we have seen that there is no proof of such a phenomenon as the spontaneous combustion of a living body, it must be admitted that by the reaction of the particles of organic or inorganic matter combustion may take place independently of the approach or contact of an *ignited* substance. . . . We have yet much to learn respecting the cause of this spontaneous ignition of bodies. . . . Towards the latter part of the last century several fires occurred in the Russian navy, as well as in the warehouses on shore, which were at first attributed to *incendiarism*, but were subsequently discovered to be owing to the spontaneous inflammation of masses of hemp and flax impregnated with oil. Experiments were made on the subject by the Imperial Academy of Sciences, and it was shown to the satisfaction of the Russian Admiralty, that such materials, when heaped together, and allowed to remain for some time under a full access of air, would spontaneously ignite. The great fire in Plymouth Dockyard in 1840 was supposed to have arisen from a similar cause, although there was a strong suspicion that it was the act of an *incendiary.*—*Dr. A. S. Taylor, Medical Jurisprudence.*

Incéndiary. *s.*
1. One who sets houses or towns on fire in malice or for robbery.
Fire too frequently involves in the common calamity persons unknown to the *incendiary.*—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England.*
(See also Incendiarism.)
2. One who inflames factions or promotes quarrels.
Incendiaries of figure and distinction, who are the inventors and publishers of gross falsehoods, cannot be regarded but with the utmost detestation. —*Addison.*
Several cities of Greece drove them out as *incendiaries*, and pests of common weals.—*Bentley.*
3. Simply, an exciter; whatever stirs up. *Rare.*
To these two abovenamed causes, or *incendiaries*, of this rage, I may very well annex time, place, &c. —*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 606.

Incéndiary. *adj.* Inflaming faction; promoting quarrel.
With this menace the *incendiary* informer left De l'Isle, in order to carry his threats into execution.—*History of Duelling*, p. 146: 1770.

Incense. *s.* [Lat. *incensum* = a thing burnt; Fr. *encens.*] Perfumes exhaled by fire in honour of some god or goddess.
Upon such sacrifices, my Cordelia,
The gods themselves throw *incense.*
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3.
Numa the rites of strict religion knew;
On ev'ry altar laid the *incense* due. *Prior.*

Incense. *v. a.* Perfume with incense.
The prayers of the saints, *incensed* by his [Christ's] mediation and merits.—*Barrow, Works*, i. 440.

Incénse. *v. a.* Enkindle to rage; inflame with anger; enrage; provoke; irritate to anger; heat; fire; make furious; exasperate.
The world, too saucy with the gods,
Incenses them to send destruction.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, i. 3
Foul idolatries and other faults,
Heap'd to the popular sum, will so *incense*
God as to leave them.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 337.
How could my pious son thy pow'r *incense?*
Or what, alas! is vanquish'd Troy's offence?
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 317.

Incénsement. *s.* Rage; heat; fury.
His *incensement* at this moment is so implacable, that satisfaction can be none but by pangs of death. —*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

Incénsion. *s.* Act of kindling; state of being on fire.
Sena loseth its windiness by decocting; and subtile or windy spirits are taken off by *incension* or evaporation.—*Bacon.*

Incénsive. *adj.* Having the power of incensing; having a tendency to incense, kindle, inflame, excite.
To be extremely hated, and inhumanely persecuted, without any fault committed, or just occasion offered, is greatly *incensive* of human passions. —*Barrow, Works*, iii. 118.

Incénsor. *s.* Kindler of anger; inflamer of passions. *Rare.*
Many priests were impetuous and importunate *incensors* of the rage.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Incéntive. *s.* That which kindles, provokes, encourages; incitement; motive; encouragement; spur, whether to good or ill: (with *to*).
Congruity of opinions, to our natural constitution, is one great *incentive* to their reception.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*
It encourages speculative persons, with all the *incentives* of place, profit, and preferment.—*Addison, Freeholder.*
The wealth and prosperity of the southern provinces, the hope of plunder, was of itself sufficient *incentive* to the baser adventurers; to the nobler there was the chivalrous passion for war and enterprise; while the easier mode of obtaining pardon for sins, without the long, and toilsome, and perilous and costly journey to the Holy Land, brought the superstitious of all ranks in throngs under the consecrated banners.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ix. ch. viii.
In the sixteenth century Queen Catherine was an obstacle to the establishment of the kingdom, an *incentive* to treasonable hopes.—*Froude, History of England*, ch. ii.

Incéntive. *adj.* Inciting; encouraging: (with *to*).
Competency is the most *incentive to* industry; too little makes men desperate, and too much careless.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Incéption. *s.* [Lat. *inceptio, -onis.*] Beginning.
The *inception* of putrefaction hath in it a maturation.—*Bacon.*
Many *inceptions* are but, as Epicurus termeth them, 'tentamina,' that is, imperfect offers and assays, which vanish, and come to no substance, without iteration.—*Id.*

Incéptive. *adj.* Noting beginning.
An *inceptive* and desitive proposition, as, the fogs vanish as the sun rises; but the fogs have not yet begun to vanish, therefore the sun is not yet risen. —*Locke.*

Incéptor. *s.* [Latin.]
1. Beginner; one who is in his rudiments.
2. Academical term, denoting that the person is admitted to a degree which is not completed.
Inceptors or regent masters in the universities, candidati.—*Huloet.*
In the year 1576, Mr. Hooker's grace was given him for *inceptor* of arts: Dr. Herbert Westphaling, a man of noted learning, being then vice-chancellor; and, the act following, he was completed master.—*I. Walton, Life of Hooker.*
There were only ten *inceptors* in arts, and three in theology and jurisprudence.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, ii. 449.

Incértain. *adj.* Uncertain. *Barbarous.*
The matter is *incertain.* *Huloet.*
Lawless and *incertain* thoughts.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iii 1.
Willing misery
Outlives *incertain* pomp.
Id., Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

With words confus'd *incertain* tales they told.
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso.

Incértainly. *adv.* In an uncertain manner; doubtfully. *Barbarous.*

Answer *incertainly* and ambiguously. *Huloet.*

Incértainty. *s.* Uncertainty. *Barbarous.*

The certain hazard
Of all *incertainties*.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iii. 2.

Shewing the corruptions, *incertainties*, and disagreements of those volumes.—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*

Incértitude. *s.* Uncertainty; doubtfulness.

Under this *incertitude*, let us see what the count advanceth more distinctly concerning the Persons in the Deity.—*Bishop Lavington, Moravians compared*, p. 9.

Differences arose upon the sense and interpretation of these laws. Thus we were brought back to our old *incertitude*.—*Burke, Vindication of Natural Society.*

Incéssant. *adj.* [Lat. *cessans, -antis*; pres. part. of *cesso* = cease.] Unceasing; uninterrmitted; continual; uninterrupted.

The *incessant* weeping of my wife,
Forc'd me to seek delays.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

If, by prayer
Incessant, I could hope to change the will
Of Him who all things can, I would not cease
To weary him with my assiduous cries.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 307.

Incéssantly. *adv.* In an incessant manner; without intermission; continually.

Both his hands most filthy feculent,
Above the water were on high extent,
And fain'd to wash themselves *incessantly*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Who reads
Incessantly, and to his reading brings not
A spirit and judgement equal or superior.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 323.

The Christians, who carried their religion through so many persecutions, were *incessantly* comforting one another with the example and history of our Saviour and his apostles.—*Addison.*

Incéssible. *adj.* Unceasing; continual. *Rare.*

The *incessible* blows which still do wound our ears.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, iii. 6.

Incest. *s.* [Fr. *inceste*; Lat. *incestum.*] Unnatural and forbidden conjunction of persons within degrees prohibited.

Is't not a kind of *incest* to take life
From thine own sister's shame?
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

They call *incest* an unlawfull meddling of a man with a woman, against the honour of bloud and affinitie. For cestus signifieth the marriage girdle, which the bride did weare, to shewe that the marriage was just and lawfull.—*Translation of Bullinger's Sermons*, p. 236.

He who entered in the first act, a young man like Pericles, prince of Tyre, must not be in danger in the fifth act of committing *incest* with his daughter.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

[The etymology, which has been assigned to the Latin word, is more simple, viz. *in* and *castus*. And the Latin word, as well as the Italian, means also any forbidden union between the sexes. See Baldelli's Life of Boccaccio, note, p. 161. 'Per *incesto* il Boccaccio non intendeva soltanto la culpa che macchia il consanguineo letto, ma ogni illegitimo commercio.'—*Todd.*]

Incéstuous. *adj.* Guilty of incest; guilty of unnatural cohabitation.

Hide thee, thou bloody hand,
Thou perjur'd, and thou simular man of virtue,
Thou art *incestuous*.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 2.

We may easily guess with what impatience the world would have heard an *incestuous* Hero discoursing of chastity.—*South, Sermons.*

Ere you reach to this *incestuous* love,
You must divine and human rights remove.
Dryden.

Inch. *s.* [A.S. *ince*; Lat. *uncia.*]

1. Measure of length supposed equal to three grains of barley laid end to end; the twelfth part of a foot.

A foot is the sixth part of the stature of man, a span one eighth of it, and a thumb's breadth or *inch* one seventy-second.—*Holder.*

The sun should never miss, in all his race,
Of time one minute, or one *inch* of space.
Sir R. Blackmore.

2. Proverbial name for a small quantity.

The plebeians have got your fellow tribune;
They'll give him death by *inches*.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 4.

As in lasting, so in length is man,
Contracted to an *inch*, who was a span. *Donne.*

Is it so desirable a condition to consume by *inches*, and lose one's blood by drops?—*Collier.*

The commons were growing by degrees into power and property, gained ground upon the patricians *inch* by *inch*.—*Swift.*

3. A nice point of time.

Beldame, I think we watch'd you at an *inch*.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. i. 4.

Inch. *v. a.*

1. Drive by inches.

Valiant they say, but very popular;
He gets too far into the soldiers' graces,
And *inches* out my master. *Dryden, Cleomenes.*

2. Deal out by inches; give sparingly.

The rest are commonly too sparing, in the *inching* out of the possibility of our assurance by nice distinctions.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 267.

Inch. *v. n.* Advance or retire a little at a time.

Now Turnus doubts, and yet disdains to yield,
But with slow paces measures back the field,
And *inches* to the walls.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ix. 1064.

Incháritable. *adj.* Uncharitable. *Barbarous.*

You bawling, blasphemous, *incharitable* dog!
Shakespear, Tempest, i. 1.

Inchástity. *s.* Want or loss of chastity. *Barbarous.*

On those women, who pretend that poverty provoketh to *inchastity*.—*Jordan, Poems*, § 2.

Inchmeal. *s.* Piece an inch long: (construction often *adverbial*). See Piecemeal.

All the infections that the sun sucks up
From bogs, fens, flats, on Prospero fall, and make him
By *inchmeal* a disease. *Shakespear, Tempest*, ii. 2.

Inchoate. *v. a.* [Lat *inchoatus*, pass. part. of *inchoo.*] Begin; commence.

Plato mentions that the great soul of this world does at least *inchoate*, and rudely delineate, the fabrick of our body at first.—*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, Notes*, p. 383: 1647.

The higher congruity of life being yet but imperfectly *inchoated*.—*Glanville, On the Pre-existence of Souls*, p. 139.

Inchoate. *adj.* Begun; entered upon.

Oh, that all the saints of God, in a comfortable sense of their *inchoate* blessedness could sing for joy.—*Bishop Hall, Christ Mystical*, § 8.

The proportion of the imperfect, *inchoate*, very moderate state of the Christian in this life.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 505.

It was just that the State should refuse to cancel any of the equitable or *inchoate* rights, which could be shown to have arisen under the Act of 1791, without the consent of parties.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, b. ii. ch. ix.

Inchoately. *adv.* In an inchoate or incipient degree.

Whether as fully just by thy gracious imputation, or as *inchoately* just by thy gracious inoperation.—*Bishop Hall, Works*, ii. 305.

Inchoátion. *s.* Beginning.

It discerneth of four kinds of causes; forces, frauds, crimes, various of stellionate, and the *inchoations* or middle acts towards crimes capital, not actually perpetrated.—*Bacon.*

The setting on foot some of those arts in those parts would be looked upon as the first *inchoation* of them, which yet would be but their reviving.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

There is another life in which those divine *inchoations* shall be completed.—*Glanville, Sermons*, p. 281.

Inchóative. *adj.* Inceptive; noting inchoation or beginning.

These acts of our intellect seem to be some *inchoative* or imperfect rays.—*W. Mountague, Divine Essays*, pt. i. p. 387: 1648.

Incíde. *v. a.* [Lat. *incido*, from *in* + *cædo* = cut.] Make an incision; cut.

Incíde. *v. n.* Act in the way of incision.

Medicines are said to *incide* which consist of pointed and sharp particles; as acids, and most salts, by which the particles of other bodies are divided from one another: thus expectorating medicines are said to *incide* or cut the phlegm.—*Quincy.*

The menses are promoted by all saponaceous substances, which *incide* the mucus in the first passages.—*Arbuthnot.*

'*Cut* the phlegm' is a common expression.

Incidence. *s.* [Lat. *incido*, from *in* + *cado* = fall.] See extracts.

The direction with which one body strikes upon another, and the angle made by that line, and the plane struck upon, is called the angle of *incidence.*

In the occursions of two moving bodies, their *incidence* is said to be perpendicular or oblique, as their directions or lines of motion make a straight line or an oblique angle at the point of contact.—*Quincy.*

In mirrours there is the like angle of *incidence*, from the object to the glass, and from the glass to the eye.—*Bacon.*

In equal *incidences* there is a considerable inequality of refractions, whether it be that some of the incident rays are refracted more and others less constantly, or one and the same ray is by refraction disturbed.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

The permanent whiteness argues, that in like *incidences* of the rays there is no such separation of the emerging rays.—*Ibid.*

Incidency. *s.* Same as Incidence.

What *incidency* thou do'st guess of harm declare,
Is creeping towards me.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

He enjoys his happy state most when he communicates it, and receives a more vigorous joy from the reflexion than from the direct *incidency* of his happiness.—*Norris.*

Incident. *adj.* [Lat. *incidens, -entis*; Fr. *incident.*]

1. Falling on anything.

The shaft of the candlestick had four bowles, with six branches proceeding from it. And that the *incident* light it gave to the table and the altar might be the more conveniently reflected, it was necessary it should be higher than them both.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra*, b. iv. ch. viii. (Ord MS.)

2. Casual; fortuitous, occasional; happening accidentally; issuing in beside the main design; happening beside expectation.

As the ordinary course of common affairs is disposed of by general laws, so likewise men's rarer *incident* necessities and utilities should be with special equity considered.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

In a complex proposition the predicate or subject is sometimes made complex by the pronouns who, which, whose, whom, &c. which make another proposition: as, every man, who is pious, shall be saved: Julius, whose surname was Cæsar, overcame Pompey: bodies, which are transparent, have many pores. Here the whole proposition is called the primary or chief, and the additional proposition is called an *incident* proposition.—*Watts.*

3. Happening; apt to happen.

Constancy is such a firmness of friendship as overlooks all those failures of kindness, that through passion, *incident* to human nature, a man may be guilty of.—*South, Sermons.*

4. Liable.

A contented and cheerful submission to the will of God in the saddest condition to which human nature is *incident*.—*Archbishop Tillotson*, v. 314. (Ord MS.)

Incident. *s.* Something happening beside the main design; casualty.

His wisdom will fall into it as an *incident* to the point of lawfulness.—*Bacon, Advertisement touching a Holy War.*

No person, no *incident* in the play, but must be of use to carry on the main design.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

In the Italian republics, the celebrated party division of Guelfs and Ghibellines was derived from the conflict between the Emperor and the Pope; afterwards other party distinctions, as that of the Neri and Bianchi at Florence, were founded on *incidents* peculiar to each State.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. viii.

Incidéntal. *adj.* Incident; casual; happening by chance; not intended; not deliberate; not necessary to the chief purpose.

The satisfaction you received from those *incidental* discourses which we have wandered into.—*Milton.*

By some religious duties scarce appear to be regarded at all, and by others only as an *incidental* business, to be done when they have nothing else to do.—*Rogers.*

Incidéntal. *s.* Accident.

To say the truth, either in the case of death or life, almost every body and every thing is a cause or object for humanity, even prosperity itself, and health itself; so many weak pitiful *incidentals* attend on them.—*Pope.*

Incidéntally. *adv.* In an incidental manner; beside the main design; occasionally.

These general rules are but occasionally and *incidentally* mentioned in Scripture, rather to manifest unto us a former, than to lay upon us a new obligation.—*Bishop Sanderson.*

I treat either purposely or *incidentally* of colours.—*Boyle.*

Incidently. *adv.*- Occasionally; by the way; incidentally: (the latter being the *commoner* word).

It was *incidently* moved amongst the judges what should be done for the king himself, who was attainted; but resolved that the crown takes away defects.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Incínerate. *v. a.* [Lat. *cinis, -eris*, pl. *cineres* = ashes.] Reduce to ashes: (in the first extract, though there is no name of the object incinerated, the verb is active rather than neuter).

By baking, without melting, the heat indurateth, then maketh *fragile*; lastly, it doth *incinerate* and calcinate.—*Bacon.*

That power which is requisite to raise a body now putrified and *incinerated*. — *Farindon, Sermons*, p. 55: 1647.

These dregs are soon *incinerated* and calcined into such salts which produce coughs.—*Harvey, Discourse on Consumptions.*

Incínerate. *adj.* Reduced to ashes.

Fire burneth wood, making it first luminous, then black and brittle, and lastly broken and *incinerate*.—*Bacon.*

Incinerátion. *s.* Act of burning anything to ashes, state of anything incinerated.

The phenix kinde,
Of whose *incineration*,
There riseth a new creation.
Skelton, Poems, p. 230.

Those quartans are of all the most obstinate, which arise out of the *incineration* of a former ague. —*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 470.

I observed in the fixt salt of urine, brought by depuration to be very white, a taste not unlike common salt, and very different from the caustic lixiviate taste of other salts made by *incineration*.—*Boyle.*

Incípient. *adj.* [Lat. *incipiens, -entis*, pres. part. of *incipio* = begin.] Commencing.

Certainly in any sense, a second or third fluxion seems an obscure mystery. The *incipient* celerity of an *incipient* celerity, the nascent argument of a nascent argument, i.e. of a thing which hath no magnitude, &c.—*Bishop Berkeley, Analyst*, § 4.

Incircumscríptible. *adj.* Not to be bound, confined, or circumscribed.

When thou speakest of God, thou muste consyder a thynge that in nature is single, without composition, without conversion; that is invisible, immortall, *incircumscriptible*, incomprehensible.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Answer to Bishop Gardiner*, p. 343.

Incircumscríption. *s.* Absence of circumscription, limit, or definite boundary.

As God preserves man by his mercy, so his mercy hath all its operations upon man, and returns to its own centre and *incircumscription* and infinity unless it issues forth upon us.—*Jeremy Taylor, Miracles of Divine Mercy.* (Ord MS.)

Incircumspect. *adj.* Wanting circumspection.

Our fashions of eating make us unlusty to labour . . . *incircumspect*, inconsiderate, heady, rash.—*Tyndale, Exposition of St. Matthew*, vi.

Incircumspéction. *s.* Want of caution, heed, or circumspection.

An unexpected way of delusion, whereby he more easily led away the *incircumspection* of their belief. —*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Incíse. *v. a.* [Fr. *inciser*; Lat. *incisus*, pass. part. of *incīdo* = cut in.] Incide. *Obsolete.*

If Truth's hand
Incise the story of our land,
Posterity shall see a fair
Structure. *Carew, Poems*, p. 79.

Nor had his love to any (had not stone
And stocks discover'd it,) been ever known;
Which, (for on them he us'd his plaints t' *incise*,)
By chance presented it to Sylvia's eyes.
Sherburn, Translation from St. Amantius.

Incísed. *adj.* Cut; made by cutting: (as, 'an *incised* wound').

I brought the *incised* lips together.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Incísion. *s.*

1. Cut; wound made with a sharp instrument.

Let us make *incision* for your love,
To prove whose blood is reddest, his or mine.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 1.

The reception of one is as different from the admission of the other, as when the earth falls open under the *incisions* of the plough, and when it gapes to drink in the dew of heaven, or the refreshments of a shower.—*South, Sermons.*

Used *adjectivally*.

A small *incision* knife is more handy than a larger for opening the bag,—*Sharp, Surgery.*

2. In *Medicine*. Cutting as of phlegm. See Incide.

Abstersion is a scouring off, or *incision* of viscous humours, and making them fluid, and cutting between them and the part; as in nitrous water, which scoureth linen.—*Bacon.*

Incísive. *adj.* Having the quality of cutting or dividing; sharp; trenchant.

The colour of many corpuscles will cohere by being precipitated together, and be destroyed by the effusion of very piercing and *incisive* liquors.—*Boyle.*

Incísor. *s.* Cutting tooth.

The *incisors* of the upper jaw are larger and broader than those of the lower.—*Berdmore, On the Teeth.*

No marsupial animal is devoid of *incisors* in the upper jaw, like the ordinary ruminants of the placental series.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Incísure. *s.* Cut; aperture; incision.

In some creatures it is wide, in some narrow, in some with a deep *incisure* up into the head, for the better catching and holding of prey, and comminuting of hard food.—*Derham.*

Incitátion. *s.* Incitement; incentive; motive; impulse; act of inciting; power of inciting.

After that Dionise, by their *incitation*, had expelled Plato out of Sicily, they abandoned their habite and severity.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 139.

Dr. Ridley defines magnetical attraction to be a natural *incitation* and disposition conforming unto contiguity, an union of one magnetical body unto another.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The multitude of objects do proportionably multiply both the possibilities and *incitations*.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Incíte. *v. a.* [Lat. *incito*; Fr. *inciter*.] Stir up; push forward in a purpose; animate; spur; urge on.

Antiochus, when he *incited* Prusias to join in war, set before him the greatness of the Romans, comparing it to a fire, that took and spread from kingdom to kingdom.—*Bacon.*

Nature and common reason, in all difficulties, where prudence or courage are required, do rather *incite* us to fly for assistance to a single person than a multitude.—*Swift.*

Incítement. *s.* Motive; incentive; impulse; inciting cause.

A marvel it were, if a man of great capacity, having such *incitements* to make him desirous of all furtherances unto his cause, could espy in the whole scripture of God nothing which might breed at the least a probable opinion of likelihood, that divine authority was the same way inclinable. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Let his actions speak him; and this shield,
Let down from heaven, that to his youth will yield
Such copy of *incitement*.
B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

Hartlib seems sent hither by some good providence, to be the occasion and *incitement* of great good to this island.—*Milton.*

But if thou must reform the stubborn times,
Avenging on the son the father's crimes,
And from the long records of distant age
Derive *incitements* to renew thy rage,
Say from what period then has Jove design'd
To date his vengeance?
Pope, Translation of the First Book of the Thebais of Statius.

Incíter. *s.* One who, or that which, incites.

They held it as an *inciter*.—*Fellthan, Resolves*, ii. 36.

All this which I have depainted to thee, are *inciters* and rousers of my mind.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, iii. 6.

Incivility. *s.*

1. Want of courtesy; rudeness.

He does offend against that reverence which is due to the common apprehensions of mankind, whether true or not, which is the greatest *incivility*. —*Archbishop Tillotson.*

2. Act of rudeness: (in this sense it has a *plural*.)

Abstain from dissolute laughter, uncomely jests, loud talking and jeering, which, in civil account, are called indecencies and *incivilities*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Living.*

Inclamátion. *s.* [Lat. *inclamatio, -onis*, from *inclamo* = call out with the idea of blame.] Blame.

When the king of Israel is in all the height both of his state and superstition, honouring his solemn day with his richest devotion, steps forth a prophet of God, and interrupts that glorious service, with a loud *inclamation* of judgement.—*Bishop Hall, Jeroboam.* (Ord MS.)

No lesse in their indignation at the insulting frumps, then zeale of their owne safety and reputation, doe these idolatrous prophets now rend their throats with *inclamations*. — *Id., Elijah with the Baalites.* (Ord MS.)

Inclavated. *adj.* [Lat. *clavatus*; *clavus* = nail, peg, club.] Set; fast fixed.

These [teeth] are more firmly *inclavated*, and infixed into the jaw bones, by treble or quadruple roots.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 81: 1666.

Inclémency. *s.* Unmercifulness; cruelty; severity; harshness; roughness; want of clemency.

And though by tempests of the prize bereft,
In heaven's *inclemency* some ease we find:
Our foes we vanquish'd by our valour left,
And only yielded to the seas and wind.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, xxx.

Inclément. *adj.* Unmerciful; unpitying; void of tenderness; harsh.

Teach us further by what means to shun
The *inclement* seasons, rain, ice, hail, and snow.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1062.

I stand
Naked, defenceless, on a foreign land:
Propitious to my wants, a vest supply,
To guard the wretched from th' *inclement* sky.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, vi. 212.

Inclínable. *adj.*

1. Having a propension of will; favourably disposed; willing; tending by disposition.

A marvel it were, if a man of capacity could espy in the whole scripture nothing which might breed a probable opinion, that divine authority was the same way *inclinable*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

With *to*.

The gall and bitterness of certain men's writings, who spared him little, made him, for their sakes, the less *inclinable to* that truth which he himself should have honoured.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Desire,
Inclinable now grown *to* touch or taste,
Solicited her longing eye.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 742.

2. Having a tendency.

If such a crust naturally fell, then it was more likely and *inclinable* to fall this thousand years than the last; but if the crust was always gradually nearer and nearer to falling, that plainly evinces that it had not endured eternally.—*Bentley.*

Inclinátion. *s.*

1. Tendency towards any point: (with *to*).

The two rays, being equally refracted, have the same *inclination to* one another after refraction which they had before; that is, the *inclination* of half a degree answering to the sun's diameter.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

2. Natural aptness.

Though most of the thick woods are grubbed up since the promontory has been cultivated, there are still many spots of it which shew the natural *inclination* of the soil leans that way.—*Addison.*

3. Propension of mind; favourable disposition; incipient desire: (with *to*).

The king was wonderfully disquieted, when he found that the prince was totally aliened from all thoughts of or *inclination to* the marriage.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

A mere *inclination to* a thing is not properly a willing of that thing; and yet, in matters of duty, men frequently reckon it for such: for otherwise how should they so often plead and rest in the honest and well inclined disposition of their minds, when they are justly charged with an actual non-performance of the law?—*South, Sermons.*

4. Love; affection; regard: (in this sense it admits *for*).

We have had few knowing painters, because of the little *inclination* which princes have *for* painting.—*Dryden.*

5. Disposition of mind.

Bid him
Report the features of Octavia, her years,
Her *inclination*.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 5.

6. Fancy.

This was the character of Monsieur Hoeft, who was a great *inclination* of mine, tho' he pass'd for a humorous man.—*Sir W. Temple*, i. 458. (Ord MS.)

7. Flexion; act of bowing.

There was a pleasaunt arber, not by art
But of the trees owne *inclination* made.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 6, 44.

To sit, doth not [here] signify any peculiar *inclination* or flexion, any determinate location or position, of the body.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. vi.

8. Tendency of the magnetical needle to the east or west.

It was found to be this very *inclination* to the axis of the earth; and proportionably, though not equally, answering to the degrees of latitude.—*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 282: 1650.

9. In *Pharmacy*. Act by which a clear liquor is poured off from some fæces or sediment by merely stooping the vessel; decantation.

Inclinátorily. *adv.* Obliquely; with inclination to one side or the other; with some deviation from north and south.

Whether they be refrigerated *inclinatorily*, or somewhat equinoxially, that is, toward the eastern or western points, they discover some verticity.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Inclinátory. *adj.*

1. Having a quality of inclining to one or other.

If that *inclinatory* virtue be destroyed by a touch from the contrary pole, that end which before was elevated will then decline.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

2. Applied to the magnetical needle.

This needle, touched with the stone, and directing towards the north and south, the mariners, as the magnetical philosophers, call their directory needle; not only for the reason intimated, but to distinguish it also from the other, called the *inclinatory* needle. —*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 281.

Incline. *v. n.* [Lat. *inclino*; Fr. *incliner*.]

1. Bend; lean; tend towards any part: (generally with *to* or *towards*).

Her house *inclineth unto* death, and her paths unto the dead.—*Proverbs*, ii. 18.

Still *to* this place
My heart *inclines*, still hither turn my eyes;
Hither my feet unbidden find their way. *Rowe.*

2. Bend the body; bow.

The winged warriour low *inclin'd*
At his Creator's feet with reverence due.
Fairfax, Translation of Jerusalem Delivered, ix. 60.

Adam bow'd low; he, kingly, from his state
Inclin'd not, but his coming thus declared.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 249.

3. Be favourably disposed to; feel desire beginning.

Doth his majesty
Incline to it or no?—He seems indifferent;
Or rather swaying more upon our part.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 1.

Their hearts *inclined to* follow Abimelech.—*Judges*, ix. 3.

Incline. *v. a.*

1. Give a tendency or direction to any place or state.

The timely dew of sleep,
Now falling with soft slumberous weight, *inclines*
Our eyelids. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, lv. 614.

A towering structure to the palace join'd;
To this his steps the thoughtful prince *inclin'd*.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, i. 537.

Thus far both armies to Belinda yield;
Now to the baron fate *inclines* the field.
Id., Rape of the Lock, canto iii.

2. Turn towards anything, as desirous or attentive.

Incline our hearts to keep this law.—*Book of Common Prayer, Communion Service.*

But they hearkened not, nor *inclined* their ear.—*Jeremiah*, vii. 24.

But that from us aught should ascend to heaven
So prevalent, as to concern the mind
Of God high-blest, or to *incline* his will,
Hard to belief may seem, yet this will prayer.
Milton, Paradise Lost. xi. 143.

3. Bend.

An embracing vine,
Whose bunches hanging down seem'd to entice
All passers-by to taste their luscious wine,
And did themselves into their hands *incline*,
As freely offering to be gathered.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 12, 54.

With due respect my body I *inclin'd*,
As to some being of superiour kind. *Dryden.*

Inclóse. See Enclose.

Inclúde. *v. a.* [Lat. *includo*, pass. part. *inclusus*; *claudo* = shut.]

1. Enclose; shut in: (as, 'The shell *includes* a pearl').

2. Comprise; comprehend.

This desire being recommended to her majesty, it liked her to *include* the same within one intire lease.—*Bacon.*

Instead of enquiring whether he be a man of virtue, the question is only whether he be a whig or a tory; under which terms all good and ill qualities are *included*.—*Swift.*

Inclúsion. *s.* Act of including.

The Dutch should have obliged themselves to make no peace without the *inclusion* of their allies. —*Sir W. Temple, Letter to the Duke of Ormond, Works*, vol. i. (Ord MS.)

Inclúsive. *adj.*

1. Enclosing; encircling.

O, would that the *inclusive* verge
Of golden metal, that must round my brow,
Were red-hot steel, to sear me to the brain.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 1.

2. Comprehended in any sum or number: (as, 'From Wednesday to Saturday *inclusive*' = both Wednesday and Saturday taken into the number).

I'll search where ev'ry virtue dwells,
From courts *inclusive* down to cells. *Swift.*

Inclúsively. *adv.* In an inclusive manner.

Thus much shall serve for the several periods or growth of the common law, until the time of Edward I. *inclusively*.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Inclúster, Incóach. See Encluster, &c.

Incoércible. *adj.* [Lat. *coerceo* = compel.] Incapable of being compelled.

The same author, for the production of this effect, accuses something of a wild and *incoercible* nature latent in that charcoal. —*James, Health Preserved.* (Ord MS.)

Incoexístence. *s.* Quality of not existing together; non-association of existence. *Rare.*

Another more incurable part of ignorance, which sets us more remote from a certain knowledge of the coexistence or *incoexistence* of different ideas in the same subject, is, that there is no discoverable connection between any secondary quality and those primary qualities it depends on.—*Locke.*

Incóffin. See Encoffin.

Incóg. *s. adj.* and *adv.* [contraction of Incognito.] Unknown; private.

Some words are hitherto but fairly split, and therefore only in their way to perfection; as *incog.* and plenipo.: but in a short time, it is to be hoped, they will be further docked to *inc.* and plen.—*Tatler*, no. 230.

No, no, let me alone. I'll go *incog*; leave my chariot at some distance; proceed prudently, and take care of myself.—*Colman the elder, The Jealous Wife*, iv. 1.

There were odd whispers of her parentage. Every potentate was, in turn, entitled to the gratitude of mankind for the creation of this marvel. Now, it was an emperor—now, it was a king. A grand-duke then put in his claim; and then an archduke. To-day, she was married—to-morrow, she was single. To-day her husband was a prince *incog.*—to-morrow, a drum-major well known. Even her name was a mystery.—*B. Disraeli, The Young Duke*, b. iii. ch. iii.

Incógitable. *adj.* Unthought of.

The most flagitious, *incogitable* fact.—*Dean King, Sermon on the 5th of November*, 1608, p. 31.

Incógitancy. *s.* Want of thought.

It cannot argue any want of judgement in the author, but meer *incogitancy* only.—*Ferrand, Love Melancholy*, p. 112: 1640.

Which action, done out of a sudden *incogitancy*, might pass for but a weakness.—*South, Sermons*, vii. 211.

Incógitant. *adj.* [Lat. *incogitans.*] Thoughtless; inconsiderate.

His first example saith, 'It is a just law that every one shall peaceably enjoy his estate in lands or otherwise.' Does this law attain to no good end? The bar will blush at this most *incogitant* woodcock.—*Milton, Colasterion.*

Men are careless and *incogitant*, and slip into the pit of destruction before they are aware.—*Goodman, Winter Evening Conference*, pt. ii.

Incógitantly. *adv.* In an incogitant manner; without consideration.

Some . . . do not imprudently or *incogitantly* refer the prayers and fasting to the valediction of Paul and Barnabas.—*Knatchbull, Annotations upon some difficult Texts in all the Books of the New Testament*, p. 146.

I did not *incogitantly* speak of irregularities, as if they might sometimes be but seeming ones.—*Boyle, Free Enquiring*, p. 247. (Ord MS.)

Men almost as often speak *incogitantly*, as they think silently.—*Barrow, Sermon v. St. James*, iii. 2.

Incógitative. *adj.* Wanting the power of thought.

Purely material beings, as clippings of our beards, and sensible, thinking, perceiving beings, such as we find ourselves, we will call cogitative and *incogitative* beings.—*Locke.*

Incogitativity. *s.* Incapability of being thought.

God may superadd a faculty of thinking to *incogitativity*.—*Wollaston.*

Incógnito. *adv.* In a state of concealment.

'Twas long ago
Since gods come down *incognito*, *Prior, The Ladle.*

The prince royal of Prussia came thither *incognito*.—*Tatler*, no. 17.

He designs to stay there *incognito* a few days.—*—Bishop Berkeley, Letter to T. Prior*: 1713.

Incógnizable. *adj.* Incapable of cognition.

As by a nascent intelligence, the space between the two coexistent points is *incognizable*; and as their coexistence cannot be otherwise conceived, it follows that at first they cannot be known as coexistent.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology.*

Incohérence. *s.*

1. Want of cohesion; looseness of material parts.

If plaister be beaten into an impalpable powder, when poured out it will emulate a liquor, by reason that the smallness and *incoherence* of the parts do both make them easy to be put into motion, and makes the pores they intercept so small, that they interrupt not the unity or continuity of the mass.—*Boyle.*

2. Want of connection; incongruity; inconsequence of argument; want of dependence of one part upon another.

I find that laying the intermediate ideas naked in their due order, shews the *incoherence* of the argumentations better than syllogisms.—*Locke.*

Incoherences in matter, and suppositions without proofs, put handsomely together, are apt to pass for strong reason.—*Id.*

Incohérent. *adj.*

1. Wanting cohesion; loose; not fixed to each other.

Had the strata of stone become solid, but the matter whereof they consist continued lax and *incoherent*, they had consequently been as pervious as those of marle or gravel.—*Woodward.*

2. Inconsequential; inconsistent; having no dependence of one part upon another.

We have instances of perception whilst we are asleep, and retain the memory of them; but how extravagant and *incoherent* are they, and how little conformable to the perfection of a rational being!—*Locke.*

Incohérently. *adv.* In an incoherent manner; inconsistently; inconsequentially.

The character of Eurylochus is the imitation of a person confounded with fears, speaking irrationally and *incoherently*.—*Broome, Notes on the Odyssey.*

Incólden. See Encolden.

Incolúmity. *s.* [Fr. *incolumité*; Lat. *incolumitas*; *incolumis* = safe.] Safety. *Rare.*

The parliament is necessary to assert and preserve the national rights of a people, with the *incolumity* and welfare of a country.—*Howell.*

Incombíning. *part. pref.* Averse to combination.

To sow the sorrow of man's nativity with seed of two incoherent and *incombining* dispositions.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, i. 10.

Incombustibílity. *s.* Incapability of combustion.

The stone in the Apennines is remarkable for its shining quality, and the amianthus for its *incombustibility*.—*Ray.*

Incombústible. *adj.* Incapable of combustion; not consumable by fire.

It agrees in this common quality ascribed unto both, of being *incombustible*, and not consumable by fire.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

Incombustible cloth is a tissue of the fibrous mineral called amianthos or asbestos.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Incóme. *s.* That which comes in: (*commonest* in its *second* sense).

1. Admission; introduction; incoming.

He that walks up unto that light, and improves that strength, which God hath already communicated unto him, shall have more abundant *incomes* of light and strength from God.—*Bishop Rust, Discourse of Truth*, § 17.

These were divine illapses, the joys and *incomes* of the Holy Ghost!—*Glanville, Sermons*, iii. p. 179.

Even among the devouter Turks and Heathens we may find as notorious instances of those *incomes* and enlargements, as in any of our modern histories of Christian experiences.—*Dr. J. Scott, Works*, ii. p. 129: 1718.

2. Revenue.

Thou who repinest at the plenty of thy neighbour, and the greatness of his *incomes*, consider what are frequently the dismal consequences of all this.—*South, Sermons.*

No fields afford
So large an *income* to the village lord.—
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 284.

First element of a *compound*; as in *income-tax* = tax levied upon a person's annual income.

Incóming. *part. pref.* Coming in: (as, 'an *incoming*,' opposed to an '*outgoing* tenant').

Incommensurabílity. *s.* State of one thing with respect to another, when they cannot be compared by any common measure.

Mr. W. Warner made an inverted logarithmicall table, whereas Briggs's table fills his margin with numbers, encreasing by unites, and overagainst them setts their logarithms, which, because of *incommensurability*, must needs be either abundant or deficient.—*Aubrey, Anecdotes*, ii. 579.

Incomménsurable. *adj.* Not reducible to any common measure; not to be measured together, so as to allow the proportion of one thing to another to be stated.

Our disputations about vacuum or space, *incommensurable* quantities, the infinite divisibility of matter, and eternal duration, will lead us to see the weakness of our nature.—*Watts.*

Incomménsurate. *adj.* Not admitting one common measure.

The diagonal line and side of a quadrate, which, to our apprehension, are *incommensurate*, are yet commensurable to the infinite comprehension of the divine intellect.—*Dr. H. More.*

Incommíxture. *s.* State of being unmixed.

In what parity and *incommixture* the language of that people stood, which were casually discovered in the heart of Spain, between the mountains of Castile, no longer ago than in the time of Duke D'Alva, we have not met with a good account farther than that their words were Basquish or Cantabrian. —*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 135.

Incómmodate. *v. a.* Incommode. *Rare.*

Neither know I whether is more hard to manage of the two; a dejected estate, or prosperous; whether we may be more *incommodated* with a resty horse, or with a tired one.—*Bishop Hall, Of Contentation*, § 2.

Incommóde. *v. a.* Put to trouble or inconvenience; embarrass.

Temporal pressures and adversities . . . may sometimes *incommode* the man, yet can never reach the saint; and, though they break the casket, can never come at the jewel.—*South, Sermons*, vi. 134.

Incommodátion. *s.* Inconvenience.

What *incommodation* is that, after the brisk active heat of the sun in the day-time, to have the variety of the more mild beams of the moon.—*Annotations on Glanville*, p. 115: 1682.

Incommódement. *s.* Inconvenience. *Rare.*

I persisted in my ordinary course of living and business, though with severe *incommodement*. —*Cheyne, English Malady*, p. 315: 1733.

Incommódious. *adj.* Inconvenient; troublesome.

Things of general benefit, for in this world what is so perfect that no inconvenience doth ever follow it? may by some accident be *incommodious* to a few.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Men's intentions in speaking are to be understood, without frequent explanations and *incommodious* interruptions.—*Locke.*

Incommódiously. *adv.* In an incommodious manner; inconveniently; not at ease.

I told how myself had stood so *incommodiously* by means of the great press, as I heard it not well. —*Harington, Brief View of the Church of England*, p. 190: 1653.

Incommódiousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Incommodious; inconvenience.

Diseases, disorders, and the *incommodiousness* of external nature, are inconsistent with happiness.— *Bishop Burnet.*

Incommódity. *s.* Inconvenience; trouble.

Declare your opinion, what *incommodity* you have conceived to be in the common law, which I would have thought most free from all such dislike.— *Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

If iron can be incorporated with flint or stone, without over great charge, or other *incommodity*, the cheapness doth make the compound stuff profitable. —*Bacon.*

By considering the region and the winds, one might so cast the rooms, which shall most need fire, that he should little fear the *incommodity* of smoak. —*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Incommunicabílity. *s.* Incapability of being communicated.

The *incommunicability* of this peace with many out of his church.—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 181.

Incommúnicable. *adj.*

1. Incapable of being communicated; not to be made the common right, property, or quality of more than one.

Light without darkness is the *incommunicable* claim of him that dwells in light inaccessible.— *Glanville.*

It was agreed on both sides, that there was one supreme excellency, which was *incommunicable* to any creature.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

2. Not to be expressed; not to be told.

Neither did he treat them with these peculiarities of favour in the extraordinary discoveries of the gospel only, but also of those *incommunicable* revelations of the divine love, in reference to their own personal interest in it.—*South, Sermons.*

Incommúnicableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Incommunicable.

As by honouring him, we acknowledge him God, so by the *incommunicableness* of honour we acknowledge him one God.—*Mede, Apostasy of the latter Times*, p. 33.

Incommúnicably. *adv.* In an incommunicable manner.

To annihilate is both in reason, and by the consent of divines, as *incommunicably* the effect of a power divine, and above nature, as is creation itself. —*Hakewill, Apology.*

Incommúnicated. *part. pref.* Not imparted.

Excellencies, so far as we know, *incommunicated* to any creature.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. ii.

Incommúnicating. *part. pref.* Having no intercourse with each other.

The judgements and administrations of common justice are preserved from that confusion that would ensue, if the administration was by several *incommunicating* hands, or by provincial establishments. —*Sir M. Hale, Common Law.*

Incommútable. *adj.* Incapable of commutation.

Such attributes are essentially *uncommutable*.— *Cudworth, Intellectual System.* (Ord MS.)

Incommutabílity. *s.* Incapability of commutation; unchangeableness. *Rare.*

This order, by its own *incommutability*, keeps all things mutable within their several ranks and conditions, which otherwise would run into confusion. —*Translation of Boethius*, p. 187: Oxf. 1674.

Incompácted. *part. pref.* Not joined; not cohering.

Salt, say they, is the basis of solidity and permanency in compound bodies, without which the other four elements might be variously blended, but would remain *incompacted*.—*Boyle.*

Incómparable. *adj.* Excellent beyond comparison or competition.

My heart would not suffer me to omit any occasion, whereby I might make the *incomparable* Pamela see how much extraordinary devotion I bore to her service.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

If I could leave this argument of your *incomparable* beauty, I might turn to one which would equally oppress me with its greatness.—*Dryden.*

Incómparably. *adv.* In an incomparable manner.

1. Beyond comparison; without competition.

A founder it had, whom I think *incomparably* the wisest man that ever the French church did enjoy, since the hour it enjoyed him.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Excellently; in the highest degree.

There are the heads of Antoninus Pius, the Faustinas, and Marcus Aurelius, all *incomparably* well cut.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Incompáred. *part. pref.* Unmatched; peerless. *Rare.*

That Mantuan poet's *incompared* spirit,
Whose girland now is set in highest place.
Spenser, Sonnet to Sir F. Walsingham.

Incómpass. See Encompass.

Incompássion. *s.* Want of compassion or pity.

We are full of *incompassion*: . . . we have little fellow-feeling of their griefs.—*Bishop Sanderson, Sermons*, p. 148: 1681.

Incompássionate. *adj.* Void of pity, tenderness, or compassion.

Perhaps the sea to my afflicted state
Will prove than her less *incompassionate*.
Sherburne, Poems, Lydia: 1651.

Incompássionateness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Incompassionate; want of tenderness or pity.

The *incompassionateness* of other great men which were merciless, cruel, and hard-hearted.— *Granger, Commentary on Ecclesiastes*, p. 94: 1621.

Incompatibílity. *s.* Inconsistency of one thing with another.

He overcame that natural *incompatibility*, which hath been noted between the vulgar and the sovereign favour.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Incompátible. *adj.* Inconsistent with something else; incapable of subsisting or being possessed together with something else.

Fortune and love have ever been so *incompatible*, that it is no wonder, madam, if, having had so much of the one for you, I have ever found so little of the other for myself.—*Sir J. Suckling.*

We know those colours which have a friendship with each other, and those which are *incompatible*, by mixing together those colours of which we would make trial.—*Dryden.*

You say that your half-pay was given you by way of pension. I will not dwell upon the singularity of uniting in your own person two sorts of provision, which in their own nature, and in all military and parliamentary views, are *incompatible*. — *Junius, Letters*, let. vii.

With *with*.

Sense I have proved to be *incompatible with* mere bodies, even those of the most compound and elaborate textures.—*Bentley.*

Incómpetency. *s.* Inability; want of adequate ability, qualification, or competency.

Our not being able to discern the motion of a shadow of a dial-plate, or that of the index upon a clock, ought to make us sensible of the *incompetency* of our eyes to discern some motions of natural bodies incomparably slower than these.—*Boyle.*

Nothing can justify the withholding that supply, in those who have the power to give it, except some inherent *incompetency*; and that there is no such inherent *incompetency* in the essential character of governors, their early practice bears sufficient witness.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. ii.

Incómpetent. *adj.* Not competent, suitable, adequate, or proportionate.

Richard III. had a resolution, out of hatred to his brethren, to disable their issues, upon false and *incompetent* pretexts, the one of attainder, the other of illegitimation.—*Bacon.*

Laymen, with equal advantages of parts, are not the most *incompetent* judges of sacred things.— *Dryden.*

Incompetibílity. *s.* Incompatibility. See Competible.

The reason of the stress rests not upon the *incompetibility* of excess of one infinitude above another, either in intension or extension: but the *incompetibility* of any multitude to be infinite.— *Sir M. Hale.*

The *incompetibility* of true faith with carnal desires.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 604.

Incompétible. See Competible: (with *with*).

May not the outward expressions of love in many good Christians be greater to some other object than to God? Or is this *incompetible with* the sincerity of the love of God?—*Hammond.*

With *to*.

The repugnancy of infinitude is equally *incompetible to* continued or successive motion, and depends upon the incompossibility of things successive with infinitude.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Incompléte. *adj.* Imperfect; unfinished.

It pleaseth him in mercy to account himself *incomplete* and maimed without us.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

In *incomplete* ideas we are apt to impose on ourselves, and wrangle with others, especially where they have particular and familiar names.—*Locke.*

Incompléteness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Incomplete; imperfection; unfinished state.

He supplies what her *incompleteness* went seeking. —*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, to the parliament.

The *incompleteness* of our seraphic lover's happiness, in his fruitions, proceeds not from their want of satisfactoriness, but of an intire possession.— *Boyle.*

Incomplex. *adj.* Complicated: (opposed to *simple*).

Otherwise it is unintelligible, how any *incomplex* thing (as they speak) can be the complete or immediate object of belief.—*Barrow, Works*, ii. 55.

Incompliance. *s.*

1. Intractableness; impracticableness; contradictious temper.

Self-conceit produces peevishness and *incompliance* of humour in things lawful and indifferent.— *Archbishop Tillotson.*

2. Refusal of compliance.

Consider the vast disproportion between the worst inconveniences that can attend our *incompliance* with men, and the eternal displeasure of an offended God.—*Rogers.*

Incomplýing. *part. pref.* Stubborn.

It hinders us from arming ourselves with that obstinate resolution of mind, that stubborn *incomplying* virtue, which is requisite to preserve a man undefiled and blameless.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons*, sermon xxii. (Ord MS.)

Incompósed. *part. pref.* Disturbed; disordered; discomposed. *Rare.*

Somewhat *incomposed* they are in their trimming, and extraordinary tender of their young ones.—*Howell.*

Thus Satan; and him thus the anarch old,
With faltering speech and visage *incompos'd*,
Answer'd. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 989.

In the middle droops
The strong laborious ox, of honest front,
Which *incompos'd* he shakes.
Thomson, Seasons, Summer.

Incompossibílity. *s.* Quality of being not possible but by the negation or destruction of something; inconsistency with something.

The manifold *incompossibilities* and lubricities of matter cannot have the same fitness in any modification.—*Dr. H. More.*

Though the repugnancy of infinitude be equally incompetible to continued or successive motion, and depends upon the *incompossibility* of the very nature of things successive or extensive with infinitude, yet that *incompossibility* is more conspicuous in discrete quantity, that ariseth from individuals already actually distinguished.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Incompóssible. *adj.* Not possible together; not possible but by the negation of something else.

Your being the servants of men is not inconsistent with your service of God, nor that servitude *incompossible* with Christian liberty.—*Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium.* (Ord MS.)

That strange kind of omnipotency which some have attributed to understanding, lies not in a power of conceiving things wholly impossible, or fancying ideas of absolute non-entities, but in a kind of African copulation of such species of things together, which in nature seem wholly *incompossible*, as the schools speak, or have no congruity at all in the order of the universe.—*Bishop Stillingfleet, Origines Sacræ*, b. iii. (Ord MS.)

Incomprehensibílity. *s.* Incapability of being (mentally) comprehended.

The constant, universal sense of all antiquity unanimously confessing an *incomprehensibility* in many of the articles of the Christian faith.—*South, Sermons*, iii. 217.

The plea of difficulty, and even *incomprehensibility*, may be urged.—*White, Sermons*, notes, p. x.

Incomprehénsible. *adj.*

1. Incapable of being (mentally) comprehended; not to be fully understood.

His precepts tend to the improving and perfecting the most valuable part of us, and annexing *incomprehensible* rewards as an eternal weight of glory.—*Hammond.*

Stars that seem to roll
Spaces *incomprehensible*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 19.

One thing more is *incomprehensible* in this matter.—*Locke.*

The laws of vegetation and propagation are the arbitrary pleasure of God, and may vary in manners *incomprehensible* to our imaginations.—*Bentley.*

2. Not to be contained (generally). *Obsolete.*

Presence every where is the sequel of an infinite and *incomprehensible* substance; for what can be every where but that which can no where be comprehended?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Incomprehénsibleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Incomprehensible.

I might argue from God's *incomprehensibleness*: if we could believe nothing but what we have ideas of, it would be impossible for us to believe God is incomprehensible.—*Watts*

Incomprehénsibly. *adv.* In an incomprehensible manner.

We cannot but be assured that the God of whom and from whom are all things is *incomprehensibly* infinite.—*Locke.*

Incomprehénsion. *s.* Want of comprehension

These mazes and *incomprehensions*.—*Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, b.

Incomprehénsive. *adj.* Comprehensive; comprehension.

A most *incomprehensive* and inac[illegible] title: for this edition, the last and the best, contains the three first as well as the three last books.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iv. 4.

Incompréssible. *adj.* Incapable of being compressed.

Hardness is the reason why water is *incompressible*, when the air lodged in it is exhausted.—*Cheyne.*

Incompressibílity. *s.* Incapability of being compressed.

The *incompressibility* of water is not absolute.—*Rees, Cyclopædia, Water.*

Inconceálable. *adj.* Not to be concealed, hid, or kept secret.

The *inconcealable* imperfections of ourselves will hourly prompt us our corruption, and loudly tell us we are sons of earth.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Inconceívable. *adj.* Incapable of being conceived by the mind.

Such are Christ's promises, divine *inconceivable* promises; a bliss to be enjoyed to all eternity, and that by way of return for a weak obedience of some few years.—*Hammond.*

It is *inconceivable* to me, that a spiritual substance should represent an extended figure.—*Locke.*

How two ethers can be diffused through all space, one of which acts upon the other, and by consequence is reacted upon without retarding, shattering, dispersing, and confounding one another's motions, is *inconceivable*.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Inconceívableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Inconceivable; quality or state of being inconceivable.

If any of these ways of attaining salvation seem to some men inconceivable, this very *inconceivableness* is thought by others a proper character to set out all for mysteries.—*Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor*, p. 6.

When once this method is known, there is no difficulty or *inconceivableness* in it, as can reasonably make a wise and considerate man call in question the truth of a well attested revelation, merely upon that account.—*Clarke, Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion.*

Inconceívably. *adv.* In an inconceivable manner; degree beyond human conception.

Does that man take a rational course to preserve himself, who refuses the endurance of those lesser troubles, to secure himself from a condition *inconceivably* more miserable?—*South, Sermons.*

Inconcéptible. *adj.* Inconceivable. *Rare.*

It is *inconceptible* how any such man, that hath stood the shock of an eternal duration without corruption, should after be corrupted.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Inconcínnity. *s.* [Lat. *concinnus* = neat.] Unaptness; unsuitableness; disproportion. *Rare.*

Such is the *inconcinnity* and insignificancy of Grotius's interpreting of the six seals; which is quite otherwise in Mede.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 184: 1660.

Inconclúdent. *adj.* Giving no (logical) conclusion. *Rare.*

The depositions of witnesses themselves, as being false, various, contrariant, single, *inconcludent*.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Inconclúding. *part. pref.* Inconclusive.

Those which in after ages first denied it [the creation of the world] made use of very frivolous and *inconcluding* arguments, grounding their new opinion upon weak foundations.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. i.

Inconclúsive. *adj.* Not enforcing any determination of the mind; not exhibiting cogent evidence.

The lines in which Lucretius [B. 5. 223.] proposes this objection, are as unphilosophical and *inconclusive*, as they are highly pathetic and poetical.—*J. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope.*

Inconclúsiveness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Inconclusive; want of rational cogency.

A man, unskilful in syllogism, at first hearing, could perceive the weakness and *inconclusiveness* of a long, artificial, and plausible discourse, wherewith some others, better skilled in syllogism, have been misled.—*Locke.*

Inconcóct, *adj.* Unripened; immature; not fully digested.

While the body, to be converted and altered, is too strong for the efficient that should convert it, it is all that while crude and *inconcoct*; and the process is to be called crudity and *inconcoction*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Inconcócted. *part. pref.* Imperfectly digested.

I understand, remember, and reason better in my riper years than when I was a child, and had my organical parts less digested and *inconcocted*.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Inconcóction. *s.* State of being indigested; unripeness; immaturity.

The middle action, which produceth such imperfect bodies, is fitly called *inquination*, or *inconcoction*, which is a kind of putrefaction.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

(See also Inconcoct.)

Inconcúrring. *part. pref.* Not concurring.

They derive effects not only from *inconcurring* causes, but things devoid of all efficiency.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Inconcússible. *adj.* [Lat. *concutio*, pass. part. *concussus* = shaken.] Incapable of being shaken.

Peace consummated in immutable, *inconcussible*, and indeficient delectation.—*Bishop Reynolds, Works*, p. 1107.

Incóndite. *adj.* [Lat. *inconditus*.] Irregular; rude; unpolished.

They... use inarticulate, *incondite* voices, speeches, obsolete gestures, &c.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 196.

Now sportive youth
Carol *incondite* rhymes with suiting notes,
And quaver inharmonious.
J. Philips, Cyder, b. ii.

Incondítional. *adj.* Unconditional.

From that which is but true in a qualified sense, an *inconditional* and absolute verity is inferred.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Incondítionate. *adj.* Unconditional; absolute. *Rare.*

They ascribe to God, in relation to every man, an eternal, unchangeable, and *inconditionate* degree of election or reprobation.—*Boyle.*

Inconfórmable. *adj.* Not complying with the practice of others, or with established rules.

Two lecturers they found obstinately *inconformable* to the king's directions.—*Heylin, Life of Archbishop Laud*, p. 190: 1671.

Inconfórmity. *s.*

1. Incompliance with the practice of others.

We have thought their opinion to be, that utter *inconformity* with the church of Rome was not an extremity whereunto we should be drawn for a time, but the very mediocrity itself, wherein they meant we should ever continue.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Refusal to join in the established religion.

Mr. Buckley is sent to the high commission for *inconformity*.—*Archbishop Laud to King Charles I.*

Inconfúsed. *part. pref.* Not confused; distinct. *Rare.*

All the curious diversity of articulate sounds of the voice of man, or birds, will enter into a small cranny *inconfused*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*, ii. 192.

Inconfúsion. *s.* Distinctness. *Rare.*

The cause of the confusion in sounds, and the *inconfusion* in species visible, is, for that the sight worketh in right lines, and so there can be no coincidence in the eye; but sounds that move in oblique and arcuate lines, must needs encounter and disturb the one the other.—*Bacon.*

Incóngruence. *s.* Unsuitableness; want of adaptation.

Humidity is but relative, and depends upon the congruity, or *incongruence* of the component particles of the liquor to the pores of the bodies it touches.—*Boyle.*

Incóngruent. *adj.* Unsuitable; unfit; inconsistent.

It will be not *incongruent* to our matter, to shewe what profite may be taken by the diligente readinge of auncient poets.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 42.

As Christ's spirit and grace gives such power to go beyond the precepts; so it is not *incongruent* that it should so modify sins in his members to make them venial and not killing.—*Shelford, Learned Discourses*, p. 130.

Incongrúity. *s*

1. Unsuitableness of one thing to another.

The fathers make use of this acknowledgment of the *incongruity* of images to the Deity, from [illegible]uce to prove the *incongruity* of the worship of ther[illegible].—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

2. Inconsistency; inconsequence; absurdity, impropriety.

To avoid absurdities and *incongruities*, is the same law established for both arts: the painter is not to paint a cloud at the bottom of a picture, nor the poet to place what is proper to the end in the beginning of a poem.—*Dryden.*

3. Disagreement of parts; want of symmetry.

She, whom after what form soe'er we see,
Is discord and rude *incongruity*;
She, she is dead, she's dead. *Donne.*

Incóngruous. *adj.* Unsuitable; not fitting; inconsistent; absurd.

Wiser heathens condemned the worship of God, as *incongruous* to a divine nature, and a disparagement to the Deity.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Incóngruously. *adv.* In an incongruous manner; improperly; unfitly.

Having little to salve the irregularity of the construction, but by saying, that Luke varied his form of speech; that is, in plain terms, he writ *incongruously*; when, in truth, he is acknowledged by all expositors too knowing in the Greek to commit such a solecism.—*Sir N. Knatchbull, Annotations upon some difficult Texts in all the Books of the New Testament*, p. 56.

Inconnéxedly. *adv.* Without any connexion or dependence. *Rare.*

Others ascribe hereto, as a cause, what perhaps but casually or *inconnexedly* succeeds.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Inconnéxion. *s.* Want of connexion or just relation.

Neither need we any better or other proof of the *inconnexion* of this vow with holy orders, than that of their own Dominicus à Soto.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of the married Clergy*, p. 10.

Incónscionable. *adj.* Unreasonable.

So *inconscionable* are these common people, and so little feeling have they of God, or their own souls' good.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Incónsequence. *s.* Inconclusiveness; want of just inference.

This he bestows the name of many fallacies upon; and runs on with showing the *inconsequence* of it, as though he did in earnest believe it were an impertinent answer.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Incónsequent. *adj.* Without just conclusion; without regular inference.

The ground he assumes is unsound, and his illation from thence deduced *inconsequent.—Hakewill, Apology.*

Men rest not in false apprehensions, without absurd and *inconsequent* deductions from fallacious foundations, and misapprehended mediums, erecting conclusions no way inferrible from their premises.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Inconsequéntial. *adj.* Not leading to (logical) consequences.

The fiction is unnatural, and the moral *inconsequential.—Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Somerville.* (Ord MS.)

She has sense and ambition; but it is still the sense and ambition of a woman, that is, *inconsequential.—Lord Chesterfield.*

Inconsíderable. *adj.* Unworthy of consideration or notice; unimportant.

I am an *inconsiderable* fellow, and know nothing.—*Sir J. Denham, The Sophy*, iii. 1.

If we were under any real fear of the papists, it would be hard to think us so stupid not to be equally apprehensive with others, since we are likely to be the greatest sufferers; but we look upon them to be altogether as *inconsiderable* as the women and children.—*Swift.*

Inconsíderableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Inconsiderable; small importance.

To those who are thoroughly convinced of the *inconsiderableness* of this short dying life, in comparison of that eternal state which remains for us in another life, the consideration of a future happiness is the most powerful motive.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

From the consideration of our own smallness and *inconsiderableness*, in respect of the greatness and splendour of heavenly bodies, let us with the holy psalmist raise up our hearts.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Inconsíderacy. *s.* Inconsiderateness.

This is the common effect of the *inconsideracy* of youth.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Inconsíderate. *adj.* Wanting consideration.

1. Careless; thoughtless; negligent; inattentive; inadvertent: (used both of *men* and *things*).

When thy *inconsiderate* hand
Flings ope this casement with my trembling name,
Then think this name alive, and that thou thus
In it offend'st my genius. *Donne.*

It is a very unhappy token of our corruption, that there should be any so *inconsiderate* among us as to sacrifice morality to politicks.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

2. Wanting due regard: (with *of* before the object).

He who laid down his life for the redemption of the transgressions which were under the first Testament, cannot be so *inconsiderate of* our frailties.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Inconsíderately. *adv.* In an inconsiderate manner; negligently; thoughtlessly; inattentively.

The king, transported with just wrath *inconsiderately* fighting and precipitating the charge, before his whole numbers came up, was slain in the pursuit.—*Bacon.*

Inconsíderateness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Inconsiderate; carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence; want of thought; inadvertence; inattention.

If men do know and believe that there is such a being as God, not to demean ourselves towards him, as becomes our relation to him, is great stupidity and *inconsiderateness.—Archbishop Tillotson.*

Inconsidérátion. *s.* Want of consideration or thought; inattention; inadvertence.

Let thy merciful providence so govern all in this sickness, that I never fall into utter darkness, ignorance of Thee, or *inconsideration* of myself.—*Donne, Devotions*, p. 363: 1625.

I am moved to reflect upon two principal *inconsiderations*; the singularity of some, and the irreverence of almost all.—*Gregory, Notes on Scripture*, p. 141.

S. Gregory reckons uncleanness to be the parent of blindness of mind, *inconsideration*, precipitancy or giddiness in actions, and self-love.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Inconsístency. *s.* Such opposition as that one proposition infers the negation of the other; argument or narrative where one part destroys the other; self-contradiction; incompatibility.

There is a perfect *inconsistency* between that which is of debt, and that which is of free gift.—*South, Sermons.*

Mutability of temper, and *inconsistency* with ourselves, is the greatest weakness of human nature.—*Addison.*

If a man would register all his opinions upon love, politicks, religion, and learning, what a bundle of *inconsistencies* and contradictions would appear at last?—*Swift.*

Inconsístent. *adj.*

1. Incompatible; not suitable; incongruous: (with *with*).

Finding no kind of compliance, but sharp protestations, against the demands, as *inconsistent with* conscience, justice, or religion, the conference broke off.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Compositions of this nature, when thus restrained, shew that wisdom and virtue are far from being *inconsistent with* politeness and good humour.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

2. Contrary, so that one infers the negation or destruction of the other.

The idea of an infinite space or duration is very obscure and confused, because it is made up of two parts very different, if not *inconsistent.—Locke.*

Inconsístently. *adv.* In an inconsistent manner; absurdly; incongruously; with self-contradiction.

A melancholy kind of madness . . . made him speak distractedly and *inconsistently.—J. Spencer, Vanity of vulgar Prophecies*, p. 109: 1665.

Inconsístentness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Inconsistent; inconsistency: (this last the *commoner* term).

No contradictious *inconsistentness.*
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul.

Inconsísting. *part. pref.* Inconsistent. *Rare.*

The persons and actions of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners false; that is, *inconsisting* with the characters of mankind.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Inconsólable. *adj.* Incapable of being comforted; sorrowful beyond susceptibility or comfort.

Her women will represent to me that she is *inconsolable*, by reason of my unkindness.—*Addison.*

They take pleasure in an obstinate grief, in rendering themselves *inconsolable.—Fiddes, Sermons.*

Inconspícuous. *adj.* Indiscernible; not perceptible by the sight.

When an excellent experimenter had taken pains in accurately filling up a tube of mercury, we found that yet there remained store of *inconspicuous* bubbles.—*Boyle.*

Incónstancy. *s.*

1. Unsteadiness; want of steady adherence; mutability of temper or affection.

I have suffered more for their sakes, more than the villainous *inconstancy* of man is able to bear.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 5.

Be made the mark
For all the people's hate, the princess' curses,
And his son's rage, or the old king's *inconstancy.*
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.

Irresolution on the schemes of life which offer to our choice, and *inconstancy* in pursuing them, are the greatest causes of all our unhappiness.—*Addison, Spectator.*

2. Diversity; dissimilitude.

As much *inconstancy* and confusion is there in their mixtures or combinations; for it is rare to find any of them pure and unmixt.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Incónstant. *adj.*

1. Not firm in resolution; not steady in affection; various of inclination; wanting perseverance.

He is so naturally *inconstant*, that I marvel his soul finds not some way to kill his body.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Changeable; mutable; variable.

O swear not by the moon, th' *inconstant* moon,
That monthly changes in her circled orb,
Lest that thy love prove likewise variable.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 2.

Used *substantivally*. 'The *Inconstant*' is the title of one of Farquhar's comedies.

Inconsúmable. *adj.* Incapable of being consumed or wasted.

Other authors say, *inconsumable* cloth and the wicks of perpetual lamps were made of the stones magnesia, alumen scissile, and the like.—*Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 362.

Inconsúmmate. *adj.* Not consummated or completed.

There is great diversity of opinions among learned men, how far the privilege of an ambassador exempts him from penal prosecution for such conspiracies and *inconsummate* attempts.—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Pleas of the Crown*, ch. xiii.

Inconsúmptible. *adj.* Incapable of consumption, or being consumed.

Before I give any answer to this objection of pretended *inconsumptible* lights, I would gladly see the effect undoubtedly proved.—*Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies.*

By art were weaved napkins, shirts, and coats, *inconsumptible* by fire.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Incontáminate. *adj.* Not contaminated; not adulterated; genuine.

The bishop of Winton was a strong upholder of *incontaminate* antiquity.—*Bishop Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 67: 1693.

Incontéstable. *adj.* Incapable of being contested or disputed; not admitting debate; incontrovertible.

Our own being furnishes us with an evident and *incontestable* proof of a deity; and I believe no body can avoid the cogency of it, who will carefully attend to it.—*Locke.*

Incontéstably. *adv.* In an incontestable manner; indisputably; incontrovertibly.

The main substance and groundwork of the language of the Gospels and Epistles, is *incontestably* the same with that of the old authentic Grecians.—*Blackwall, Sacred Classicks defended and illustrated*, i. 201.

The exalted prophecy of Isaiah, which Pope has so successfully versified in an eclogue, that *incontestably* surpasses the Pollio of Virgil.—*J. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope.*

Incontíguous. *adj.* Not touching each other; not joined together.

They seemed part of small bracelets, consisting of equally little *incontiguous* beads.—*Boyle.*

Incóntinence. *s.* Same as Incontinency.

But beauty, like the fair Hesperian tree,
Laden with blooming gold, had need the guard
Of dragon watch with unenchanted eye,
To save her blossoms, and defend her fruit
From the rash hand of bold *incontinence.*
Milton, Comus, 393.

This is my defence;
I pleas'd myself, I shunn'd *incontinence*,
And, urg'd by strong desires, indulg'd my sense.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 453.

Incóntinency. Inability to restrain the appetites [illegible] astity.

The [illegible]ance of her *incontinency*
Is th[illegible]ath bought the name of whore thus
Shakespear, Cymbeline, ii. 4.

The words 'sine veste Dianam' agree better with Livia, who had the fame of chastity, than with either of the Julias, who were both noted of *incontinency*.—*Dryden.*

Incóntinent. *adj.* Unchaste; indulging unlawful pleasure.

In these degrees have they made a pair of stairs to marriage, which they will climb incontinent, or else be *incontinent* before marriage.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, v. 2.

Without natural affection, trucebreakers, false accusers, *incontinent*, fierce, despisers of those that are good.—2 *Timothy*, iii. 3.

Incóntinent. *s.* Incontinent person.

O, old *incontinent*, dost thou not shame,
When all thy powers in chastity are spent,
To have a mind so hot.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.

Incóntinent. *adv.* Incontinently, in *second* sense. *Obsolete.*

They ran towards the far rebounded noise
To weet what wight so loudly did lament;
Unto the place they came *incontinent.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Come, mourn with me for what I do lament,
And put on sullen black *incontinent.*
Shakespear, Richard II. v. 6.

He says he will return *incontinent.*
Id., Othello, iv. 3.

Incóntinently. *adv.* In an incontinent manner.

1. Unchastely; without restraint of the appetites.

Not wantonly, not immodestly, not *incontinently.*—*Bishop Woolton, Christian Manual*, L. iii. b.: 1576.

2. Immediately; at once. *Obsolete.*

The cause of this war is no other than that we will not *incontinently* submit ourselves to our neighbours.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Incontinently I left Madrid, and have been dogged and waylaid through several nations.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Incontrácted. *part. pref.* Not contracted. *Rare.*

This dialect uses the *incontracted* termination both in nouns and verbs.—*Blackwall, Sacred Classicks defended and illustrated*, i. 228.

Incontróllable. *adj.* Not to be controlled or resisted: (Uncontrollable *commoner*).

Their not erring and *incontrollable* lord of Rome was no other than that imperious bewitching lady of Babylon.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

Incontróllably. *adv.* In an incontrollable manner.

As a man thinks or desires in his heart, such indeed he is; for then most truly, because most *incontroulably*, he acts himself.—*South, Sermons*, viii. 24.

Incontrovértible. *adj.* Incapable of being controverted or disputed; indisputable.

Such a position is, doubtless, *incontrovertible*, but it is too carefully fenced about with conditions to be often resorted to in controversy.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries.*

Incontrovértibly. *adv.* In an incontrovertible manner; to a degree beyond controversy or dispute.

The Hebrew is *incontrovertibly* the primitive and surest text to rely upon; and to preserve the same uncorrupt, there hath been used the highest caution humanity could invent.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Inconvénience. *s.*

1. Unfitness; inexpedience.

They plead against the *inconvenience*, not the unlawfulness of popish apparel; and against the *inconvenience*, not the unlawfulness, of ceremonies in burial.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Disadvantage; cause of uneasiness; difficulty.

There is a place upon the top of mount Athos above all clouds of rain, or other *inconvenience.*—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Inconvénience. *v. a.* Trouble; put to inconvenience.

It is not the variety of opinions, but our own perverse wills, who think it meet that all should be conceited as ourselves are, which hath so *inconvenienced* the church.—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 49.

Inconvéniency. *s.* Same as Inconvenience.

The things of another world, being distant, operate but faintly upon us: to remedy this *inconveniency*, we must frequently revolve their certainty and importance.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Inconvénient. *adj.*

1. Incommodious; disadvantageous.

They lean to their old customs, though they be more unjust, and more *inconvenient* for the common people.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

2. Unfit; inexpedient.

We are not to look that the church should change her publick laws, although it chance that for some particular men the same be found *inconvenient*, especially when there may be other remedy against particular inconveniences.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Inconvérsable. *adj.* Incommunicative; ill qualified by temper for conversation; unsocial.

He is a person very *inconversable.*—*Dr. H. More.*

Inconvérsant. *adj.* Unfamiliar.

These tadpoles are so perfectly unlike the animal in their complete state, that a person *inconversant* in natural history would hardly suppose them to bear any relationship to the frog.—*Shaw, Zoology*, vol. iii. p. 99. (Ord MS.)

Inconvértible. *adj.* Incapable of being converted.

It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of the permeant parts, and accompanieth the *inconvertible* portion unto the siege.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Inconvíncible. *adj.* Incapable of conviction or being convinced.

None are so *inconvincible* as your half-witted people.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*, p. 195.

Inconvíncibly. *adv.* Without admitting conviction.

It is injurious unto knowledge obstinately and *inconvincibly* to side with any one.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Incóny. [?] Term, colloquial, vulgar, or slang, of uncertain import and origin, in use towards the end of the sixteenth century.

O' my troth, most sweet jests, most *incony* vulgar wit, when it comes so smoothly off.—*Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost*, iv. 1.

O superdainty canon, vicar *incony!*—*B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.*

A coxcomb *incony*, but that he wants money.
Comedy of Dr. Dodypoll: 1600.

Incórporal. *adj.* Incorporeal: (this latter the *commoner* term).

The soule of man hath his ende and terme, a spirituall alteration *incorporall.*—*Bishop Gardiner, Explication of the Catholic Faith*, fol. 109: 1551.

Learned men have not resolved us whether light be corporal or *incorporal*: corporal they say it cannot be, because then it would neither pierce the air, nor solid diaphonous bodies, and yet every day we see the air illightened; *incorporal* it cannot be, because sometimes it affecteth the sight with offence.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Incórporate. *v. a.*

1. Mingle different ingredients so as they shall make one mass.

Who the swelling clouds in bladders ties,
To mollify the stubborn clods with rain,
And scatter'd dust *incorporate* again? *Sandys.*

2. Conjoin inseparably, as one body.

By your leaves, you shall not stay alone,
Till holy church *incorporate* two in one.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 6.

Upon my knees
I charm you, by that great vow
Which did *incorporate* and make us one.
Id., Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

3. Form into a corporation or body politic.

The apostle affirmeth plainly, of all men christian, that be they Jews or Gentiles, bond or free, they are all *incorporated* into one company, they all make but one body.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The same is *incorporated* with a majoralty, and nameth burgesses to parliament.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

4. Unite; associate.

The Romans did not subdue a country to put the inhabitants to fire and sword, but to *incorporate* them into their own community.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

5. Embody; give a material form.

Courtesy, that seemed *incorporated* in his heart, would not be persuaded by danger to offer any offence.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Incórporate. *v. n.* Unite with something else.

It is not universally true, that acid salts and oils will not *incorporate* or mingle.—*Boyle.*

With *with*.

Painters' colours and ashes do better *incorporate with* oil.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Thy soul
In real darkness of the body dwells,
Shut out from outward light,
To *incorporate with* gloomy night.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 158.

With *into*.

It finds the mind unprepossessed with any former notions, and so easily gains upon the assent, grows up with it, and *incorporates into* it.—*South, Sermons.*

Incórporate. *adj.*

1. Mixed together.

A fifteenth part of silver *incorporate* with gold, will not be recovered, except you put a greater quantity of silver to draw to it the less.—*Bacon Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Conjoined inseparably as one body.

Villainous thoughts, Roderigo, when these mutualities so marshal the way, hard at hand comes the master and main exercise, the *incorporate* conclusion.—*Shakespear, Othello*, ii. 1.

Thou art then estranged from thyself:
Thyself I call it, being strange to me,
That undividable *incorporate*,
Am better than thy dear self's better part.
Id., Comedy of Errors, ii. 2.

Death and I
Are found eternal, and *incorporate* both.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 815.

3. Associated.

It is Casca, one *incorporate*
To our attempts. *Shakespear, Julius Cæsar*, i. 3.

True is it, my *incorporate* friends.
Id., Coriolanus, i. 1.

4. Worked into another mass.

All this learning is ignoble and mechanical among them, and the Confucian only essential and *incorporate* in their government.—*Sir W. Temple.*

5. Unbodied; immaterial.

Moses forbore to speak of angels, and things invisible and *incorporate.*—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Incorporátion. *s.*

1. Union of divers ingredients in one mass.

Make proof of the *incorporation* of iron with flint; for if it can be incorporated without over great charge, the cheapness of the flint doth make the compound stuff profitable.—*Bacon.*

This, with some little additional, may further the intrinsick *incorporation.*—*Id., Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Formation of a body corporate.

3. Adoption; union; association.

He does not only invite us to come to him, but to come within him; not only to an embrace, but to an union; and by ineffable and seraphick *incorporations* for 'us to be in him,' and for 'him to be in us.'—*South, Sermons*, v. 141.

With *into*.

In him we actually are, by our actual *incorporation into* that society which hath him for their head.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Incórporative. *adj.* Having the nature of an incorporation.

History demonstrates that *incorporative* unions are solid and permanent; but that a federal union is a weak and precarious bond of connection, easily dissolved by interest or ambition.—*Belsham, History of Great Britain*, ii. 259.

Incorpóreal. *adj.* Immaterial; unbodied.

It is a virtue which may be called *incorporeal* and immateriate, whereof there be in nature but few.—*Bacon.*

Thus *incorporeal* spirits to smallest forms
Reduc'd their shapes immense.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 789.

Sense and perception must necessarily proceed from some *incorporeal* substance within us.—*Bentley.*

Incorpórealize. *v. a.* Characterize as incorporeal: (in the extract the sense is, perhaps neuter, i.e. asserts the doctrine of incorporeity). *Rare.*

The same persons did both atomize in their physiology, taking away all substantial forms and qualities, and also theologize or *incorporealize*, asserting souls to be a substance really distinct from matter and immortal, as also to preexist.—*Cudworth, Intellectual System*, 40. (Ord MS.)

Incorpóreally. *adv.* In an incorporeal manner; immaterially; without body.

Hearing striketh the spirits more immediately than the other senses, and more *incorporeally* than the smelling.—*Bacon.*

Incorporéity. *s.* Immateriality; distinctness from body.

Still new mists he casts before our eyes,
And now derides our prov'd *incorporeities.*
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, iii. 1, 3.

Incommunicable attributes of the Deity appeared to agree thereto; such as infinity, immutability, in-

divisibility, *incorporeity.*—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris,* § 270.

The first stumbling-block to the ancient philosophers, and what no one could get over, was, to conceive an *incorporeity*, any thing entirely void of matter.—*Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things,* p. 394.

Incorréct. *adj.*

1. Not nicely finished; not exact; inaccurate; full of faults.

The piece you think is *incorrect*: why take it;
I'm all submission; what you'd have it, make it.
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

2. Not duly regulated; not corrected into proper obedience. *Obsolete.*

'Tis unmanly grief:
It shews a will most *incorrect* to heaven;
A heart unfortified, or mind impatient;
An understanding simple and unschool'd.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 2.

Incorréction. *s.* Want of correction.

The unbridled swing or *incorrection* of ill nature maketh one odious.—*Archdeacon Arnway, The Tablet,* p. 9: 1661.

Incorréctly. *adv.* In an incorrect manner; inaccurately; not exactly.

And if they had not had the Gospel in their hands, they would have wrote as lo sely and *incorrectly* as the philosophers before them.—*Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things,* p. 16.

Incorréctness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Incorrect; inaccuracy; want of exactness.

Many of these petty *incorrectnesses* are not, however, to be imputed to Froissart.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry,* diss. iii. p. lxvii.

Incórrigible. *adj.* [Lat. *corrigo* = correct.] Bad beyond correction, amendment, or improvement.

a. Of *persons.*

Provok'd by those *incorrigible* fools,
I left declaiming in pedantick schools.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

The most violent party-men are such as have discovered least sense of religion or morality; and when such are laid aside as shall be found *incorrigible*, it will be no difficulty to reconcile the rest.—*Swift.*

b. Of *things.*

The loss is many times irrecoverable, and the inconvenience *incorrigible.*—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.*

What are their thoughts of things, but variety of *incorrigible* errour?—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Incorrigibílity. *s.* Depravity beyond amendment.

To see so plainly, to feel so thoroughly, the trouble, the blindness, the folly, the imbecility, the ingratitude, the *incorrigibility*, the strange perverseness, perfidiousness, malice, and cruelty of mankind in so many instances . . . would it not astone a mind so pure?—*Barrow, Works,* i. 474.

Incórrigibleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Incorrigible; hopeless depravity; badness beyond all means of amendment.

What we call penitence becomes a sad attestation of our *incorrigibleness.*—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

I would not have chiding used, much less blows, till obstinacy and *incorrigibleness* make it absolutely necessary.—*Locke.*

Incórrigibly. *adv.* In an incorrigible manner; to a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment.

Some men appear *incorrigibly* mad;
They cleanliness and company renounce.
Lord Roscommon.

Incorrúpt. *adj.*

1. Free from foulness or depravation.

The first church of the apostles was most pure and *incorrupt*; but the papists have clearly varied from the usage and example of that church.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Defence of the Sacraments,* fol. 116: 1550.

Sin, that first
Distemper'd all things, and, of *incorrupt*,
Corrupted. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* xi. 55.

2. Pure of manners; honest; good: (particularly applied to a mind above the power of bribes).

Where the multitude is *incorrupt* and religious, all things are done justly, and without compulsion.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Arts of Empire,* ch. xxvi.

Incorruptibílity. *s.* Insusceptibility of corruption; incapacity of decay.

Philo, in his book of the world's *incorruptibility*, allegeth the verses of a Greek tragick poet.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

A testification of our faith in the resurrection of bodies, and a symbol of future *incorruptibility.*—*Greenhill, Art of Embalming,* p. 64.

Incorrúptible. *adj.* Not capable of corruption; not admitting decay.

In such abundance lies our choice,
As leaves a greater store of fruit untouch'd,
Still hanging *incorruptible.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 620.

Our bodies shall be changed into *incorruptible* and immortal substances, our souls be entertained with the most ravishing objects, and both continue happy throughout all eternity.—*Archbishop Wake.*

Incorrúption. *s.* Incapacity of corruption.

So also is the resurrection of the dead: it is sown in corruption, it is raised in *incorruption.*—*1 Corinthians,* xv. 42.

Incorrúptness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Incorrupt.

Probity of mind, integrity, and *incorruptness* of manners, is preferable to fine parts and subtile speculations.—*Woodward.*

Incorrúptive. *adj.* Free from decay or corruption.

The wreath of *incorruptive* praise.
Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, b. i.

Incoúrage. See Encourage.

Incrássate. *v. a.* [Lat. *crassus* = thick.] Thicken. *Rare.*

If the cork be too light to sink under the surface, the body of water may be attenuated with spirits of wine, if too heavy, it may be *incrassated* with salt.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Acids dissolve or attenuate, alcalies precipitate or *incrassate.*—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Acids, such as are austere, as unripe fruits, produce too great a stricture of the fibres, *incrassate* and coagulate the fluids; from whence pains and rheumatism.—*Arbuthnot.*

Incrássate. *v. n.* Become thick or fat. *Rare.*

Their spirits fattened and *incrassated* within them.—*Hammond, Works,* iv. 651.

Incrássate. *adj.* Fattened; filled. *Rare.*

Their understandings were so gross within them, being fattened and *incrassate* with magical phantasms.—*Hammond, Works,* iv. 657.

Incrassátion. *s.* Act, state of thickening. *Rare.*

Nothing doth conglaciate but water; for the determination of quicksilver is fixation, that of milk coagulation, and that of oil *incrassation.*—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Incrássative. *adj.* Having the quality of thickening: (used *substantivally*). *Rare.*

The two latter indicate restringents to stench, and *incrassatives* to thicken the blood.—*Harvey.*

Increáse. *v. n.* [N.Fr. *encroitre*; Lat. *cresco* = grow, pass. part. *cretus*] Grow more in number, or greater in bulk; advance in quantity or value, or in any quality capable of being more or less.

Hear, therefore, O Israel, and observe to do it; that it may be well with thee, and that ye may *increase* mightily.—*Deuteronomy,* vi. 3.

From fifty to threescore he loses not much in fancy, and judgement, the effect of observation, still *increases.*—*Dryden.*

Henry, in knots, involv'd his Emma's name
Upon this tree; and, as the tender mark,
Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark;
Venus had heard the virgin's soft address,
That as the wound the passion might *increase.*
Prior, Henry and Emma.

Increáse. *v. a.* Make more or greater.

Hye thee from this slaughter-house,
Lest thou *increase* the number of the dead.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 1.

I will *increase* them with men like a flock.—*Ezekiel,* xxxvi. 37.

It serves to *increase* that treasure, or to preserve it.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Increase. *s.*

1. Augmentation; state of growing more or greater.

For three years he liv'd with large *increase*
In arms of honour, and esteem in peace.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 607.

Hail, bards triumphant! born in happier days,
Immortal heirs of universal praise!
Whose honours with *increase* of ages grow,
As streams roll down, enlarging as they flow.
Pope, Essay on Criticism.

2. Increment; that which is added to the original stock.

Take thou no usury of him nor *increase.*—*Leviticus,* xxv. 36.

3. Produce.

It shall be counted to the Levites as the *increase* of the threshing-floor, and as the *increase* of the wine-press.—*Numbers,* xviii. 30.

As Hesiod sings, spread waters o'er thy field,
And a most just and glad *increase* 'twill yield.
Sir J. Denham, Of Justice.

Those grains which grew produced an *increase* beyond expectation.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

4. Generation.

Into her womb convey sterility:
Dry up in her the organs of *increase*,
And from her derogate body never spring
A babe to honour her. *Shakespear, King Lear,* i. 4.

5. Progeny.

All the *increase* of thy house shall die in the flower of their age.—*1 Samuel,* ii. 33.

6. The state of waxing, or growing full orbed: (of the *moon*).

Seeds, hair, nails, hedges, and herbs, will grow soonest, if set or cut in the *increase* of the moon.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Increáseful. *adj.* Abundant of produce.

To cheer the ploughman with *increaseful* crop.
Shakespear, Rape of Lucrece.

Increáser. *s.* One who, that which, increases.

A lover and *increaser* of his people.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Valentinian.

Though melancholy persons love to be dark and alone, yet darkness is a great *encreaser* of the humours.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy,* p. 261.

Increáte. *adj.* Not created: (so explained in the previous edition. It is probable, however, that the *in-* is inclusive rather than negative).

Bright effluence of bright essence *increate.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 6.

The Alcoran was not the *increate* word of God.—*L. Addison, Life of Mahumed,* p. 48.

Increáted. *adj.* Not created. *Rare.*

Since the desire is infinite, nothing but the absolute and *increated* Infinite can adequately fill it.—*Cheyne.*

Incredibílity. *s.* Quality of surpassing belief.

For objects of *incredibility*, none are so removed from all appearance of truth as those of Corneille's Andromede.—*Dryden.*

Incrédible. *adj.* [Lat. *incredibilis.*] Surpassing belief; not to be credited.

The ship Argo, that there might want no *incredible* thing in this fable, spoke to them.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Presenting things impossible to view,
They wander through *incredible* to true. *Granville.*

Incrédibleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Incredible; quality of being incredible.

The very strangeness, or *incredibleness*, of the story.—*Casaubon, Of Credulity and Incredulity in Things natural, civil, and divine,* p. 180: 1668.

Incrédibly. *adv.* In an incredible manner.

The arts are *incredibly* improved.—*Hakewill, Apology,* p. 245.

Incredúlity. *s.* [Fr. *incrédulité.*] Quality of not believing; hardness of belief.

Let not the *incredulity* of them trouble thee that speak against thee.—*2 Esdras,* xv. 3.

He was more large in the description of Paradise, to take away all scruple from the *incredulity* of future ages.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Incrédulous. *adj.* Hard of belief; refusing credit.

I am not altogether *incredulous* but there may be such candles as are made of salamander's wool, being a kind of mineral which whiteneth in the burning, and consumeth not.—*Bacon.*

Incremable. *adj.* [? accent. Lat. *cremo* = burn.] Not consumable by fire. *Rare.*

If from the skin of the salamander these *incremable* pieces are composed.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Increment. *s.* [Lat. *incrementum.*]

1. Act of growing greater.

Divers conceptions are concerning the Nile's *increment* or inundation.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

2. Increase; matter added.

This stratum is expanded at top, serving as the seminary that furnisheth matter for the formation and *increment* of animal and vegetable bodies.—*Woodward.*

3. Produce.

The orchat loves to wave
With winter wind before the gems exert
Their feeble heads: the loosen'd roots then drink
Large *increment*, earnest of happy years.
J. Philips, Cyder, b. ii.

Increpátion. *s.* [Lat. *increpatio, -onis*; *increpo* = chide, rail; *crepo* = make a noise.] Reprehension; chiding.

His answer was a kind of soft *increpation* to them, and a strong instruction to all times.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, pt. i. p. 311: 1648.

Here we have David's *increpation* of Doeg.—*Bishop Richardson, Choice Observations and Explanations upon the Old Testament*, p. 226.

Whosoever shall in the sincerity of his heart acquit himself as to all the foregoing duties, and thereby prepare and adorn himself to meet and converse with his Saviour at this divine feast, shall never be accosted with the thunder of that dreadful *increpation* from him, 'Friend, how camest thou in hither, not having a wedding-garment?'—*South, Sermons*, ii. 308.

The admonitions, fraternal or paternal, of his fellow Christians, or of the governors of the church; then, more publick reprehensions and *increpations*.—*Hammond*.

Incroách. See Encroach.

Incrúciated. *part. pref.* [Lat. *crucio* = torment; *crux* = cross.] Free from torture or torment. *Rare.*

This ignorance gave him a kind of innocence, whereby might have passed away his life *incruciated* without the sense of so fatal misfortunes.—*Fellthan, Resolves*, 31. (Ord MS.)

Incrúental. *adj.* [Lat. *incruentus*; *cruor* = blood.] Unbloody; without bloodshed.

He musters out as many places as he can find, that make any mention of liturgy, oblation, holy victim, *incruental* sacrifice.—*Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor*, p. 408: 1674.

Incrúst. *v. a.* Cover with an additional coat adhering to the internal matter.

Some rivers bring forth spars, and other mineral matter, so as to cover and *incrust* the stones.—*Woodward*.

Save but our army; and let Jove *incrust*
Swords, pikes, and guns, with everlasting rust.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. i.

The shield was purchased by Woodward, who *incrusted* it with a new rust.—*Arbuthnot and Pope*.

Incrústate. *v. a.* [Lat. *incrustatus*, pass. part. of *incrusto*; *incrustatio, -onis*.] Incrust.

The finer part of the wood will be turned into air, and the grosser stick baked and *incrustate* upon the sides of the vessel.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

Any of these sun-like bodies in the centres of the several vortices, are so *incrustated* and weakened as to be carried about in the vortex of the true sun.—*Cheyne*.

Incrustátion. *s.* Adherent covering; something superinduced.

Having such a prodigious stock of marble, their chapels are laid over with such a rich variety of *incrustations* as cannot be found in any other part.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

Incubate. *v. n.* [Lat. *incubatus*, pass. part. of *cumbo* = lie down, and *cubo* = keep one's bed as a sick person; *cubatio, -onis*.] Sit upon eggs.

Some species, as, for example, the shark and pike, are predatory and ferocious: some, as the angler and the skate, are crafty: some, as the sword-fish and stickleback, are combative: some, as the carp and barbel, are peaceful, timid browsers: many fishes are social, especially at the season of oviposition: a few are monogamous and copulate; still fewer nidificate and *incubate* their ova.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. viii.

Incubátion. *s.* Act of sitting upon eggs to hatch them.

Whether that vitality was by *incubation*, or how else, is only known to God.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World*.

Birds have eggs enough at first conceived in them to serve them, allowing such a proportion for every year as will serve for one or two *incubations*.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

When the whole tribe of birds by *incubation* produce their young, it is a wonderful deviation, that some few families should do it in a more novercal way.—*Derham*.

As the white of an egg by *incubation*, so can the serum by the action of the fibres be attenuated.—*Arbuthnot*.

During the first days of *incubation* . . . a small portion of the water contained in the egg evaporates.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

2. In *Medicine*. Period during which a disease, contracted by infection, contagion, or any endemic influence, lies latent in the system before showing itself by its characteristic symptoms: (chiefly applied to smallpox, and similar eruptive diseases).

(For example see under Incubative.)

Incúbative. *adj.* Having the nature of, constituted by, incubation.

The *incubation* of measles arises from a specific contagion, the latent period of which has been the occasion of some differences of opinion, owing chiefly to the circumstance that some authors restrict the *incubative* stage to the period of apyrexia, whilst others extend it so far as to include the whole period of initiatory catarrhal fever. . . . If the stage of *incubation* be . . . considered to occupy the whole time that elapses prior to eruption its extreme duration may be stated to be eighteen days.—*Gregory, Theory and Practice of Medicine*, pt. i. ch. xvii.

Incúbiture. *s.* Incubation. *Rare.*

If you go on and describe it, [the Manucodiata,] as Cardan, Hernandes, Scaliger, and others have done, that it is a bird which lives in the air, without ever coming near the earth till it fails down dead upon it, that its food is the dew of heaven, and the *incubiture* of the female on the back of the male, their ideas will be enlarged according to the degrees of information; but no fecundity of the mind can make them perceive one single property, farther than they are instructed.—*Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 153.

Incubus. *s.* [Lat.; pl. *incubi*.]

1. Pretended fairy or demon.

A legendary fable, that Luther was begotten by an *incubus*.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy*, p. 136.

Stories . . . of hags, of *incubi*.—*Dr. H. More, Preexistence of Souls*.

Belial, the dissolutest spirit that fell,
The sensuallest, and, after Asmodai,
The fleshliest *incubus*.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 152.

The devils who appeared in the female form were generally called *succubi*; those who appeared like men *incubi*, though this distinction was not always preserved.—*Lecky, Rise and Influence of Rationalism in Europe*, ch. i.

With the *English plural*.

That old fabulous fancy, which they say some of the fathers had from the Jews, of devils being *incubuses*, and that in their courtships to women they gratified them with these inventions, which might help their decaying beauties.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 124.

2. Night-mare.

The *incubus* is an inflation of the membranes of the stomach, which hinders the motion of the diaphragma, lungs, and pulse, with a sense of a weight oppressing the breast.—*Sir J. Floyer*.

Such as are troubled with *incubus*, or witchridden, as we call it.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 91.

A man fettered and spell-bound by an *incubus*, is less helpless than I was.—*Sir E. B. Lytton, Pelham*.

3. Dead-weight.

Debt and usury is the *incubus* which weighs most heavily on the agricultural resources of Turkey, &c.—*Farley, Resources of Turkey*.

Inculcate. *v. a.* [Lat. *inculco* = tread or stamp on.] Impress by frequent admonitions; enforce by constant repetition.

The apostles of Christ the Lord . . . very often *inculcate*, that men are justified before God by faith.—*Bishop Woolton, Christian Manual*, E. vii. b.: 1576.

Manifest truth may deserve sometimes to be *inculcated*, because we are too apt to forget it.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Homer continually *inculcates* morality and piety to the gods.—*Broome, On the Odyssey*.

Inculcátion. *s.* Act of impressing by frequent admonition; admonitory repetition.

Industry in action being as importunity in speech, by continual *inculcation* forcing a yielding beyond the strength of reason.—*Fuller, History of the Holy War*, p. 154.

Often *inculcation* of warning necessarily implies a danger.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 5.

Inculpable. *adj.* Unblamable; not reprehensible.

Ignorance, so far as it may be resolved into natural inability, is as to men, at least *inculpable*, and consequently not the object of scorn, but pity.—*South, Sermons*.

It was an innocent and *inculpable* piece of ignorance.—*Killingbeck, Sermons*, p. 140.

Inculpableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Inculpable; unblamableness.

Since the *inculpableness* of their meerly natural imbecility abates to them the shame of owning it, let them not at least voluntarily surcharge themselves with such imperfections, as want that excuse and extenuation.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, pt. ii. p. 120: 1654.

Inculpably. *adv.* In an inculpable manner; unblamably; without blame.

As to errors or infirmities, the frailty of man's condition has invincibly, and therefore *inculpably*, exposed him.—*South, Sermons*.

Incúlt. *adj.* [Lat. *incultus*, pass. part. of *colo* = cultivate, till.] Uncultivated; untilled. *Rare.*

Germany then, saith Tacitus, was *incult* and horrid; now full of magnificent cities.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 332.

Her forests huge,
Incult, robust, and tall, by Nature's hand
Planted of old. *Thomson, Seasons, Autumn*.

Incúltivated. *adj.* Uncultivated. *Rare.*

The soil, though *incultivated*, so full of vigour, that it procreates without seed.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 380.

Incultivátion. *s.* Want or neglect of cultivation.

Inhabited by wild beasts, and in that state of *incultivation* which nature in her luxuriant fancies loves to form, the wilderness was of no value to its proprietors.—*Berington, History of Abeillard*, p. 108.

Incúlture. *s.* Want or neglect of cultivation.

The *inculture* of the world would perish it into a wilderness, should not the activeness of commerce make it an universal city.—*Fellthan, Resolves*, ii. 49.

Incúmbency. *s.*

1. Act or state of lying upon another.

We find them more fragile, and not so well qualified to support great *incumbencies* and weights.—*Evelyn*, b. i. ch. iii. sect. 17.

2. Imposition as a duty.

The duties of a man, of a friend, of a husband, of a father; and all the *incumbencies* of a family.—*Donne, Letter to Sir G. H., Poems*, p. 288.

3. State of keeping a benefice.

These fines are only to be paid to the bishop, during his *incumbency* in the same see.—*Swift*.

Incúmbent. *adj.* [Lat. *incumbens, -entis*, from *cumbo* = lie down.]

1. Resting upon; lying upon.

Then with expanded wings he steers his flight
Aloft, *incumbent* on the dusky air,
That felt unusual weight.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 225.

The ascending parcels of air, having now little more than the weight of the *incumbent* water to surmount, were able both so to expand themselves as to fill up that part of the pipe which they pervaded, and, by pressing every way against the sides of it, to lift upwards with them what water they found above them.—*Boyle*.

With wings expanded wide ourselves we'll rear,
And fly *incumbent* on the dusky air. *Dryden*.

Here the rebel giants lye;
And when to move th' *incumbent* load they try,
Ascending vapours on the day prevail. *Addison*.

Man is her [Plague's] destined prey,
Intemperate man! and, o'er his guilty domes,
She draws a close *incumbent* cloud of death.
Thomson, Seasons, Summer.

2. Imposed as a duty.

All men, truly zealous, will perform those good works that are *incumbent* on all Christians.—*Bishop Sprat, Sermons*.

There is a double duty *incumbent* upon us in the exercise of our powers.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Thus, if we think and act, we shall shew ourselves duly mindful not only of the advantages we receive from thence, but of the obligations also which are *incumbent* upon us.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Incúmbent. *s.* One who is in present possession of a benefice.

In many places the whole ecclesiastical dues are in lay hands, and the *incumbent* lieth at the mercy of his patron.—*Swift*.

Incúmber. See Encumber.

Incúr. *v. a.* [Lat. *incurro*, from *curro* = run

1. Become liable to a punishment or reprehension.

I have *incurred* displeasure from inferiors by giving way to the faults of others.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

They, not obeying,
Incurr'd (what could they less?) the penalty;
And, manifold in sin, deserv'd to fall.
Milton, Para

So judge thou still, presu
Which thou *incurr'st* by
Sev'nfold, and scourge

T had a full persuas
to t God, and consequently *incur* damnation.—*South, Sermons*.

2. Occur; press on the senses: (with *to* or *into*). *Obsolete*

The motions of the minute parts of bodies are invisible, and *incur* not *to* the eye: but yet they are to be deprehended by experience.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The mind of man, even in spirituals, acts with corporeal dependence; and so is he helped or hindered in its operations, according to the different quality of external objects that *incur into* the senses.—*South, Sermons.*

Incurabílity. *s.* Incapability of being cured; utter insusceptibility of remedy.

We'll instantly open a door to the manner of a proper and improper consumption, together with the reason of the *incurability* of the former, and facile cure of the other.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

Incúrable. *adj.* Incapable of being cured; not to be removed by medicine; irremediable; hopeless.

Pause not; for the present time's so sick
That present medicine must be ministered,
Or overthrow *incurable* ensues.
Shakespear, King John, v. 1.

Stop the rage betime,
Before the wound do grow *incurable*;
For being green, there is great hope of help.
Id., Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

A scirrhus is not absolutely *incurable*, because it has been known that fresh pasture has cured it in cattle.—*Arbuthnot.*

If idiots and lunaticks cannot be found, *incurables* may be taken into the hospital.—*Swift.*

Incúrableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Incurable; state not admitting of any cure.

This *incurableness* in every sickness . . . is indeed the very soul of the sickness, whereby it liveth, though the patient dieth.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix.*

Incúrably. *adv.* In an incurable manner; without remedy.

We cannot know it is or is not, being *incurably* ignorant.—*Locke.*

Incuriósity. *s.*

1. Want of curiosity.

That you may not charge me with *incuriosity*.—*Sir H. Wotton, Letters*: 1611.

His *incuriosity* or indifference, when truth was offered to be laid before him as a private man, and by one who, he knew, had the repute of exercising every spiritual power necessary to inforce it, shews him [Pilate] in a light much less excusable.—*Bishop Warburton, Sermons,* i. p. 1.

As long as books, either from the difficulty of their style, or from the general *incuriosity* of the people, found but few readers, it was evident that authors must rely upon the patronage of public bodies, or of rich and titled individuals.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England.*

2. Negligence.

Thinking all things become a good man; even his gestures and little *incuriosities*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons,* p. 195: 1651.

Incúrious. *adj.* Negligent; inattentive.

Can we think that the Providence, which is so precisely curious as to mark and observe the falling of sparrows, should be so supinely *incurious* as to slight and neglect the falling of kingdoms?—*Fotherby, Atheomastix,* p. 270: 1622.

The Creator did not bestow so much skill upon his creatures, to be looked upon with a careless *incurious* eye.—*Derham.*

He seldom at the Park appear'd;
Yet, not *incurious*, was inclin'd
To know the converse of mankind. *Swift.*

Incúriously. *adv.* In an incurious manner; without nice examination; without inquisitiveness.

It is enough for me to rest in the hope that I shall once see them; in the mean time, let me be learnedly ignorant, and *incuriously* devout, silently blessing the power and wisdom of my infinite Creator, who knows how to honour himself by all these glorious and unrevealed subordinations.—*Bishop Hall, Invisible World,* i. § 7.

In such an age publick money will be easily granted, and publick accounts rarely or *incuriously* inspected.—*Lord Bolingbroke, Dissertation on Parties,* let. 19.

Incúriousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Incurious; negligence; inattentiveness; heedlessness.

[illegible]verential fear of the God of heaven calls us [illegible] the other extreme all sordid *incuriousness*, [illegible]ost, in his immediate services.
[illegible]. 258.
[illegible]way currently with this [illegible]rnedness for religion?—
[illegible]*ring Conference*, pt

Incúrsion. *s.*

1. Attack; mischievous occurrence.

Sins of daily *incursion*, and such as human frailty is unavoidably liable to.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Invasion without conquest; inroad; ravage.

Spain is very weak at home, or very slow to move, when they suffered a small fleet of English to make an hostile invasion, or *incursion*, upon their havens and roads.—*Bacon.*

Now the Parthian king
In Ctesiphon hath gather'd all his host
Against the Scythian, whose *incursions* wild
Have wasted Sogdiana.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 299.

The *incursions* of the Goths disordered the affairs of the Roman empire.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Incúrvate. *v. a.* Bend; crook.

Sir Isaac Newton has shewn, by several experiments of rays passing by the edges of bodies, that they are *incurvated* by the action of these bodies.—*Cheyne.*

Incurvátion. *s.*

1. Act of bending or making crooked.

They bow down the dead man's thumb into the hollow of the hand; and by that *incurvation* they fancy to express the name of God.—*L. Addison, Account of the present State of the Jews,* p. 223.

2. State of being bent; curvity; crookedness.

One part moving while the other rests, one would think, should cause an *incurvation* in the line.—*Glanville.*

3. Flexion of the body in token of reverence.

Religious *incurvation* towards a crucifix, or the host, as to an object, and not a mere unconsidered accidental circumstance, is idolatry.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism,* ch. i.

He made use of acts of worship which God hath appropriated; as *incurvation* and sacrifice.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Incúrve. *v. n.* Curve in or inwardly; simply curve; bow; bend; become bent.

Towards its extremity the spine protrudes, and afterwards *incurves*. The extremity has been compared to the beak of a bird.—*Grew, Museum.*

Incúrvity. *s.* Crookedness; state of bending inward.

The *incurvity* of a dolphin must be taken not really, but in appearance, when they leap above water, and suddenly shoot down again; straight bodies, in a sudden motion, protruded obliquely downward, appear crooked.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Indágative. *adj.* [Lat. *indago* = search, hunt out.] Searching; investigating. *Rare.*

The church might not be ambitious, or *indagative* of such employment.—*Jeremy Taylor, Discourses,* p. 263. (Ord MS.)

Indagátion. *s.* Search; inquiry; examination.

In her *indagations* ofttimes new scents put her [the soul] by: and she takes in errours into her by the same conduits she doth truths.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Paracelsus directs us, in the *indagation* of colours, to have an eye principally upon salts.—*Boyle.*

Part hath been discovered by himself, and some by human *indagation*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Índagator. *s.* Searcher; inquirer; examiner.

For men to make nothing of this royal law of Christ, and yet to pretend to be more accurate *indagators* into matters of religion, and more affectionate lovers of piety than ordinary, is either to be abominably hypocritical, or grossly ignorant in the most precious and necessary parts of Christianity.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabalistica,* p. 200: 1653.

The number of the elements of bodies requires to be searched into by such skilful *indagators* of nature.—*Boyle.*

Indárt. *v. a.* Dart in; strike in.

I'll look to like, if looking liking move;
But no more deep will I *indart* mine eye,
Than your consent gives strength to make it fly.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, i. 3.

Indébted. *part. adj.* Lying under a debt or obligation: (with *to* before the person, and *for* before the thing).

Forgive us our sins; for we also forgive every one that is *indebted to* us.—*Luke,* xi. 4.

If the course of politick affairs cannot in any good course go forward without fit instruments, and that which fitteth them be their virtues, let polity acknowledge itself *indebted to* religion, godliness being the chiefest top and well-spring of all true virtues, even as God is of all good things.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

He . . .
Atonement for himself, or offering meet,
Indebted and undone, has none to bring.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 233.

This blest alliance may
The *indebted* nation bounteously repay. *Granville.*

Few consider how much we are *indebted to* government, because few can represent how wretched mankind would be without it.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Let us represent to our souls the love and beneficence *for* which we daily stand *indebted to* God.—*Rogers.*

We are wholly *indebted for* them *to* our ancestors.—*Swift.*

Indébtedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Indebted.

'Perhaps,' mused Master Brewer, as he locked up the leases and title-deeds in a strong safe, 'the young squire hath taken up money at interest of this hunks, and this vast sum is in payment of Master Edward's *indebtedness*.'—*Sala, The Ship Chandler.*

Indébtment. *s.* State of being in debt.

Fear thou a worse prison, if thou wilt needs wilfully live and die in a just *indebtment*, when thou mayest be at once free and honest.—*Bishop Hall, Balm of Gilead.*

Indécency. *s.* Anything unbecoming; anything contrary to good manners; something wrong, but scarcely criminal; physical blemish.

He will in vain endeavour to reform *indecency* in his pupil which he allows in himself.—*Locke.*

In the *plural.*

Th' unpleasing blemish of deformed marks,
As lips too great, or hollownesse of eyes,
Or sinking nose, or such *indecencies*.
Sylvester, Translation of Du Bartas, 118. (Ord MS.)

Indécent. *adj.* Unbecoming; unfit for the eyes or ears.

Characters where obscene words were proper in their mouths; but very *indecent* to be heard.—*Dryden.*

Till these men can prove these things, ordered by our church, to be either intrinsically unlawful or *indecent*, the use of them, as established amongst us, is necessary.—*South, Sermons.*

Indécently. *adv.* In an indecent manner; without decency; in a manner contrary to decency.

His behaviour had been very *indecently* partial and violent.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his own Time*: 1679.

He was the easy and profuse dupe of women, and in some instances *indecently* so.—*Lord Chesterfield, Characters.*

Indeciduous. *adj.* Not falling; not shed; not liable to a yearly fall of the leaf; evergreen.

We find the statue of the sun framed with rays about the head, which were the *indeciduous* and unshaken locks of Apollo.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Indecísion. *s.* Want of decision.

The term *indecision* in a man's character implies an idea very nicely different from irresolution; yet it has a tendency to produce it.—*Shenstone.*

Indecision is the natural accomplice of violence.—*Burke.*

Indecísive. *adj.* Not determining, deciding, decided, or decisive; inconclusive.

A thousand such criticisms are altogether *indecisive* as to his general merit.—*Blair.*

The action was obstinate and bloody, though *indecisive*.—*Smollett, History of England,* vol. ii. (Ord MS.)

Indeclínable. *adj.* Incapable of being declined: (generally as a noun in *Grammar*).

Pondo is an *indeclinable* word, and when it is joined to numbers it signifies libra.—*Arbuthnot.*

Indeclínable. *s.* Indeclinable part of speech.

In ways first trodden by himself excels,
And stands alone in *indeclinables*;
Conjunction, preposition, adverb, join
To stamp new vigour on the nervous line,
In monosyllables his thunders roll;
He, she, it, and we, ye, they fright the soul.
Churchill, Rosciad.

Indeclínably. *adv.* In an indeclinable manner; without variation; constantly.

I have been born, and bred, and brought up, in the confession of the Church of England: I have learned, loved, admired, and proposed unto myself, to follow *indeclinably*, not only the discipline of the Church of England, but the whole and entire doctrine of that Church.—*Bishop Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar,* p. 111: 1625.

Indecórous. *adj.* Indecent; unbecoming.

What can be more *indecorous* than for a creature to violate the commands, and trample upon the authority of that awful Excellence to whom he owes his life?—*Norris.*

Indecórum. *s.* [Lat.] Indecency; something unbecoming.

They . . . commit many absurdities, many *indecorums*, unbefitting their gravity and persons.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 523.

As I design to have notices from all publick assemblies, I shall take upon me only *indecorums*, improprieties, and negligences, in such as should give us better examples.—*Tatler*, no. 3.

The soft address, the castigated grace,
Are *indecorums* in the modern maid. *Young.*

Indeéd. *adv.* In reality; in truth; in verity.

a. By way of *affirmation.*

Yet loving *indeed*, and therefore constant.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Though such assemblies be had *indeed* for religion's sake, hurtful nevertheless they may prove, as well in regard of their fitness to serve the turn of hereticks, and such as privily will venture to instil their poison into new minds.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Some, who have not deserved judgement of death, have been for their goods' sake caught up and carried streight to the bough: a thing *indeed* very pitiful and horrible.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

b. By way of *emphasis.*

Then uidst thou utter, I am yours for ever;
'Tis grace *indeed*. *Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

Borrows, in mean affairs, his subjects' pains;
But things of weight and consequence *indeed*,
Himself doth in his chamber them debate.
Sir J. Davies.

There is nothing in the world more generally dreaded, and yet less to be feared, than death; *indeed*, for those unhappy men whose hopes terminate in this life, no wonder if the prospect of another seems terrible and amazing.—*Archbishop Wake.*

Such sons of Abraham, how highly soever they may have the luck to be thought of, are far from being Israelites *indeed*.—*South, Sermons.*

I were a beast, *indeed*, to do you wrong,
I who have lov'd and honour'd you so long. *Dryden.*

c. By way of *limitation.*

I said I thought it was confederacy between the juggler and the two servants; tho' *indeed* I had no reason so to think.—*Bacon.*

Some sons *indeed*, some very few we see,
Who keep themselves from this infection free.
Dryden.

d. By way of *recapitulation.*

There is *indeed* no great pleasure in visiting these magazines of war, after one has seen two or three of them.—*Addison.*

e. By way of *concession.*

Against these forces were prepared to the number of near one hundred ships; not so great of bulk *indeed*, but of a more nimble motion.—*Bacon, Considerations on War with Spain.*

This intimation, *indeed*, of our author, will save those the labour who would look for Adam's heir amongst the race of brutes: but will very little contribute to the discovery of one next heir amongst men.—*Locke.*

Indefatigabílity. *s.* Incapability of being fatigued.

His *indefatigability* of study cannot be paralleled.—*Life of Bishop Andrewes*: 1650.

Indefátigable. *adj.* Incapable of being fatigued; unwearied; not be tired or exhausted by labour.

Who shall spread his aery flight,
Upborne with *indefatigable* wings,
Over the vast abrupt. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 407.

The ambitious person must rise early and sit up late, and pursue his design with a constant *indefatigable* attendance: he must be infinitely patient and servile.—*South, Sermons.*

Those *indefatigable* agitators who had, ever since the Revolution, been striving to obtain a share in the trade of the Eastern seas exerted themselves at this conjuncture more strenuously than ever, and found a powerful patron in Montague.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

Indefátigableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Indefatigable; unweariness.

Dost thou thus repay thy teachers for their pains, care, study, *indefatigableness*?—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 231: 1653.

The devotion of St. Gregory, the *indefatigableness* of St. Austin, the courage of St. Ambrose.—*Bishop Gauden, Hieraspistes*, p. 274.

Indefátigably. *adv.* In an indefatigable manner; without weariness.

Fight zealously; fight *indefatigably*, and prevail.—*Bishop Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*

Indefatigátion. *s.* Unweariness.

Holding themselves to be not inferiour (as indeed they were not) either to the *indefatigation* or skill of the Greek geographers.—*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 267: 1650.

Indefeasibílity. *s.* Incapability of being defeated.

Now among all those uniformities in the succession of phenomena, which common observation is sufficient to bring to light, there are very few which have any, even apparent, pretension to this rigorous *indefeasibility*: and of those few, one only has been found capable of completely sustaining it.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. iii. b. v. § 1.

Indefeásible. *adj.* Incapable of being defeated.

The last kind of activity, and the perceptivity resulting from it, is much more noble, more indesinent, and *indefeasible* than the first.—*A. Baxter, Enquiry into the Nature of the human Soul*, i. 351.

That the king had a divine and *indefeasible* right to the regal power, and that the regal power, even when most grossly abused, could not, without sin, be resisted, was the doctrine in which the Anglican church had long gloried.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. x.

Spelt *-feis-*

So *indefeisible* is our estate in those joys, that, if we do not sell it in reversion, we shall, when once invested, be beyond the possibility of ill husbandry.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Indefectibílity. *s.* Incapability of suffering; suffering no decay, or being subject to no defect.

God's unity, eternity, and *indefectibility*.—*Barrow, Works*, ii. 123.

I know of no promise of *indefectibility* from the faith made to any particular church, no, not to the church of Rome itself.—*Bishop Bull, Corruptions of the Church of Rome.*

Indeféctible. *adj.* Incapable of, not liable to defect or decay.

I believe this infinite and eternal Spirit to be not only of perfect and *indefectible* holiness in himself, but also to be the immediate cause of all holiness in us.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. viii.

The eternal, *indefectible* happiness of heaven.—*Clarke, Letter to Dodwell*, p. 55.

Indefective. *adj.*

1. Not defective; sufficient; perfect.

The moral law as a covenant promising life upon condition of absolute *indefective* obedience.—*South, Sermons*, iii. 95.

Our wills shall be perfected with absolute and *indefective* holiness, with exact conformity to the will of God, and perfect liberty from all servitude of sin.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. xii.

2. Lasting.

Seven are my daughters, of a form divine,
With seven fair sons, an *indefective* line.
Croxal, Translation of Ovid. (Ord MS.)

Indefensible. *adj.* Incapable of being defended or maintained.

As they extend the rule of consulting Scripture to all the actions of common life, even so far as to the taking up of a straw, so it is altogether false and *indefensible*.—*Bishop Sanderson.*

Indefénsive. *adj.* Having no defence.

The sword awes the *indefensive* villager.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 337.

Indefíciency. *s.* Quality of suffering no decay.

God took care of their meat and drink, and *indeficiency* of their clothing.—*Stackhouse, History of the Bible*, b. iv. ch. i.

Indefícient. *adj.* Not failing; perfect; complete.

Faith heightened into vision, hope satisfied in possession, love completed in fruition, peace consummated in immutable, inconcussible, and *indeficient* delectation: In these four things seem to consist the endowments of glorified souls, so far as we can here frame any judgement of the glory to come.—*Bishop Reynolds, Works*, p. 1107.

Indéfinite. *adj.* [Lat. *indefinitus.*]

1. Not defined, determined, limited, settled.

Tragedy and picture are more narrowly circumscribed by place and time than the epick poem: the time of this last is left *indefinite*.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

2. Large beyond the comprehension of man, though not absolutely without limits.

Though it is not infinite, it may be *indefinite*; though it is not boundless in itself, it may be so to human comprehension.—*Spectator.*

Used *substantivally.*

Though a position should be wholly rejected, yet that negative is more pregnant of direction than an *indefinite*; as ashes are more generative than dust.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Indéfinitely. *adv.* In an indefinite manner.

1. Without any settled or determinate limitation.

We observe that custom, whereunto St. Paul alludeth, and whereof the fathers of the church in their writings make often mention, to shew *indefinitely* what was done; but not universally to bind for ever all prayers unto one only fashion of utterance.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

We conceive no more than the letter beareth, that is, four times, or *indefinitely* more than thrice.—*Sir T. Browne.*

A duty to which all are *indefinitely* obliged, upon some occasions, by the express command of God.—*Bishop Smalridge.*

2. To an indefinite degree.

If the world be *indefinitely* extended, that is, so far as no human intellect can fancy any bounds of it, then what we see must be the least part.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Indéfiniteness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Indefinite; state or quality of being indefinite.

The *indefinitenesse* of the change implies a generality.—*Bishop Hall, The best Bargaine.* (Ord MS.)

Indefínitude. *s.*

1. Indefinite character of anything.

2. Quantity not limited by our understanding, though yet finite.

They arise to a strange and prodigious multitude, if not *indefinitude*, by their various positions, combinations, and conjunctions.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Indelíberate. *adj.* Unpremeditated; done without consideration.

I distinguish between free acts and voluntary acts: the former are always deliberate, the latter may be *indeliberate*.—*Archbishop Bramhall, Answer to Hobbes.*

The love of God better can consist with the *indeliberate* commissions of many sins, than with an allowed persistence in any one.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Indelíberated. *part. adj.* Unpremeditated. *Rare.*

Actions proceeding from blandishments, or sweet persuasions, if they be *indeliberated*, as in children, who want the use of reason, are not presently free actions.—*Archbishop Bramhall.*

Indelibílity. *s.* Quality of being indelible.

When this question of the *indelibility* of the sacred character came to be much agitated in this House, it was argued, &c.—*Bishop Horsley, Speeches in Parliament*, p. 421.

Indélible. *adj.* [Lat. *deleo* = blot out, expunge.]

1. Not to be blotted out or effaced.

Their character was yet, by confession, *indelible*.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy*, p. 94.

Wilful perpetration of unworthy actions brands with *indelible* characters the name and memory.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Thy heedless sleeve will drink the colour'd oil,
And spot *indelible* thy pocket soil. *Gay, Trivia.*

2. Not to be annulled.

They are endued with *indelible* power from above to feed, to govern this household, and to consecrate pastors and stewards of it to the world's end.—*Bishop Sprat.*

Spelt with *e.*

Any point which was irreparable, or . . . might fix any character *indeleble* of disgrace upon you.—*Bacon, Letters*, p. 13: 1657.

He would have left upon our minds a native and *indeleble* inscription of himself.—*Bentley, Sermons*, p. 87: 1724.

Indélibly. *adv.* In an indelible manner; so as not to be effaced.

Let the characters of good things stand *indelibly* in thy mind.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, iii. 10.

This, as a Cain's mark set upon them by the hand of God, *indelibly* sticks by them, and follows them to their graves.—*Goodman, Winter Evening Conference*, pt. ii.

Some primary notions and general principles of the law of nature, so *indelibly* stamped and impressed on the soul of man.—*Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 59.

Indélicacy. *s.* Want of delicacy; want of elegant decency.

Your papers would be chargeable with worse than *indelicacy*, they would be immoral, did you treat detestable uncleanness as you rally an impertinent self-love.—*Addison.*

Indélicate. *adj.* Wanting delicacy or decency; void of a quick sense of propriety.

Their luxury was inelegant, their pleasures *indelicate*.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry.*

Indemnificátion. *s.* Security against loss or penalty; reimbursement of loss or penalty.

The Franciscans enjoyed from the popes the privilege of distributing *indulgences*; a valuable *indemnification* for their voluntary poverty. — *T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, i. 294.

Indémnify. *v. a.* Secure against loss or penalty; maintain unhurt.

Insolent signifies rude and haughty, *indemnify* to keep safe.—*Watts.*

Indémnity. *s.* Security from punishment; exemption from punishment.

I will use all means, in the ways of amnesty and *indemnity*, which may most fully remove all fears, and bury all jealousies in forgetfulness. — *Eikon Basilike.*

Indemónstrable. *adj.* Not to be shown; not capable of demonstration; not evident.

In their art they have certain assertions, which as *indemonstrable* principles they urge all to receive. —*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

The affirmatives are *indemonstrable*.—*Bishop Stillingfleet, Origines Sacræ*, ii. 1.

Indént. *v. a.* Mark anything with inequalities like a row of teeth; cut in and out; make to wave or undulate.

Indént. *v. n.*

1. Run in and out.

Then shalt thou see the dew-bedabbled wretch
Turn, and return, *indenting* with the way.
Shakespear, Venus and Adonis.

2. Contract, bargain, agree by, or by means of, an indenture.

Shall we buy treason, and *indent* with fears,
When they have lost and forfeited themselves?
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. i. 3.

I do *indent*, you shall return the money.
B. Jonson, Staple of News.

He descends to the solemnity of a pact and covenant, and has *indented* with us.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Índent. *s.* (in the first extract, *Indént.*)

1. Inequality; incision; indentation. *Rare.*

Trent shall not wind with such a deep *indent*,
To rob me of so rich a bottom here.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 1.

2. Stamp.

Only an *indent* or impression. — *Philosophical Transactions*, li. 376.

Indentátion. *s.* Indenture; waving in any figure.

The margins do not terminate in a straight line, but are indented; each *indentation* being continued in a small ridge to the *indentation* that answers it on the opposite margin.—*Woodward.*

Indénted. *part. adj.* Having indentations.

About his neck
A green and gilded snake had wreath'd itself,
Who with her head, nimble in threats, approach'd
The opening of his mouth; but suddenly,
Seeing Orlando, it unlink'd itself,
And with *indented* glides did slip away
Into a bush. *Shakespear, As you like it*, iv. 3.

The serpent then, not with *indented* wave,
Prone on the ground, as since; but on his rear
Circular base of rising folds, that tower'd
Fold above fold, a surging maze!
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 496.

Trent, who, like some earth-born giant, spreads
His thirty arms along the *indented* meads.
Id., Vacation Exercise, 93.

The margins on each side do not terminate in a straight line, but are *indented*.—*Woodward.*

Indéntment. *s.* Indenture. *Obsolete.*

The brabbling neighbours on him call
For counsel in some crabbed case of law,
Or some *indentments*, or some bond to draw.
Bishop Hall, Satires, iv. 2.

Indénture. *s.*

1. Covenant, so named because the counterparts are indented or cut one by the other; contract, of which there is a counterpart.

The Books of the Old and New Testament (as they are usually distinguished) do, like a pair of *indentures*, justify one another, and assure us that there can be no fraud or forgery in either of them. —*Goodman, Winter Evening Conference*, pt. iii.

The law is the best expositor of the gospel; they are like a pair of *indentures*; they answer in every part.—*Leslie, Short Method with the Jews.*

2. Indentation. *Rare.*

The general direction of the shore of the ocean, from the mouth of the Indus, or near it, thus far modern observation confirming the account of Nearchus, is remarkably direct east and west, with only occasional *indentures* and projections of bays and promontories, small in proportion to the length of line of above 600 miles.—*Mitford, History of Greece*, viii. 317: ed. 1829.

Indénture. *v. n.* Run in and out; indent.

They took
Their staves in hand, and at the good man strook:
But, by *indenturing*, still the good man 'scap'd.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 134: 1635.

Indénture. *v. a.* Indent; wrinkle.

Though age may creep on, and *indenture* the brow,
Still then shall our constancy last.
Woty, Autumnal Song.

Indepéndence. *s.*

1. Freedom; exemption from reliance or control; state over which none has power.

Let fortune do her worst, whatever she makes us lose, as long as she never makes us lose our honesty and our *independence*.—*Pope.*

2. System of the Independents.

Independence is much more dangerous than Brownism.—*Pagitt, Heresiography*, p. 79.

Indepéndency. *s.* Same as Independence.

Dreams may give us some idea of the great excellency of a human soul, and some intimations of its *independency* on matter.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Give me, I cry'd, enough for me,
My bread and *independency*:
So bought an annual rent or two,
And liv'd just as you see I do.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, ep. vii.

O God, put it into the heart of our king and Parliament to take speedy order for the suppression of this wild variety of sects, and lawless *independencies*, ere it be too late.—*Seasonable Sermons*, p. 24: 1644.

Indepéndent. *adj.*

1. Not depending; not supported by any other; not relying on another; not controlled.

Creation must needs infer providence, and God's making the world irrefragably proves that he governs it too; or that a being of dependent nature remains nevertheless *independent* upon him in that respect.—*South, Sermons.*

The town of St. Gaul is a protestant republick, *independent* of the abbot, and under the protection of the cantons.—*Addison.*

2. Not relating to anything else, as to a superior cause or power.

The consideration of our understanding, which is an incorporeal substance *independent* from matter; and the contemplation of our own bodies, which have all the stamps and characters of excellent contrivance; these alone do very easily guide us to the wise Author of all things.—*Bentley.*

Indepéndent. *s.* One who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is a complete church, subject to no superior authority.

We shall, in our sermons, take occasion to justify such passages in our liturgy as have been unjustly quarrelled at by presbyterians, *independents*, or other puritan sectaries.—*Bishop Sanderson.*

Used *adjectivally.*

A very famous *independent* minister was head of a college in those times.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Indepéndently. *adv.* In an independent manner; without reference to other things: (with *of*).

Dispose lights and shadows, without finishing every thing *independently* the one *of* the other.—*Dryden.*

Indepósable. *adj.* Incapable of being deposed.

The cardinal calls that doctrine which makes princes *indeposable* by the pope, 'a breeder of schisms, a gate that makes way for all heresies to enter.'—*Bishop Stillingfleet, Sermon on November 5*, 1673. (Ord MS.)

Indeprehénsible. *adj.* Incapable of being found out.

Calling the second a case perplexed and *indeprehensible*.—*Bishop Morton, A Discharge of the five Imputations against the Bishop of Duresme*, p. 174: 1633.

Indeprívable. *adj.* Incapable of being taken away.

It [the sovereign good] should not be transient, nor derived from the will of others, nor in their power to take away; but be durable, self-derived, and (if I may use the expression) *indeprivable*.—*Harris, Dialogue concerning Happiness*, pt. i.

Indescríbable. *adj.* Incapable of being described.

This magnificent peak . . . formed one of those scenes of Eastern travel which leave an indelible impression on the imagination, and bring back in after years *indescribable* feelings of pleasure and repose.—*Layard, Nineveh and Babylon*, ch. i.

Indesért. *s.* Want of merit. *Rare.*

Universal contempt is a shrewd, not infallible, sign of an universal *indesert*.—*Phillips, Theatrum Poeticum*, pref.: 1675.

Those who were once looked on as his equals, are apt to think the fame of his merit a reflection on their own *indeserts*.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Indésinent. *adj.* [Lat. *desino* = end; pres. part. *desinens, -entis.*] Incessant. *Rare.*

The last kind of activity, and the perceptivity resulting from it, is much more noble, more *indesinent*, and indefeasible, than the first.—*A. Baxter, Enquiry into the Nature of the human Soul*, i. 351.

Indésinently. *adv.* In an indesinent manner; without cessation. *Rare.*

They continue a month *indesinently*.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Indestrúctibílity. *s.* Incapability of being destroyed.

It is, therefore, natural, that the physical doctrine of *indestructibility* applied to force as well as to matter, should be essentially a creation of the present century, notwithstanding a few allusions made to it by some earlier thinkers, all of whom, however, groped vaguely, and without general purpose. — *Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. vi.

Indestrúctible. *adj.* Incapable of being destroyed.

Glass is so compact and firm a body, that it is *indestructible* by art or nature.—*Boyle.*

Indetérminable. *adj.* Incapable of being determined, fixed, defined, or settled.

There is not only obscurity in the end, but beginning of the world; that, as its period is inscrutable, so is its nativity *indeterminable*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Indetérminate. *adj.* Unfixed; not defined; indefinite.

The rays of the same colour were by turns transmitted at one thickness, and reflected at another thickness, for an *indeterminate* number of successions.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

Indetérminately. *adv.* In an indeterminate manner; indefinitely.

His perspicacity discerned the loadstone to respect the north, when ours beheld it *indeterminately*.—*Sir T. Browne.*

The depth of the hold is *indeterminately* expressed in the description.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Indetérminateness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Indeterminate.

The very nature of language, the want of adequate expressions to denote the endless shades of colour, and the *indeterminateness* of those which are applied to various tints, create some difficulties in this part of the subject.—*Lawrence, Lectures*, p. 279. (Ord MS.)

Indeterminátion. *s.* Want of determination; want of fixed or stated direction.

By contingents I understand all things which may be done, and may not be done, may happen, or may not happen, by reason of the *indetermination* or accidental concurrence of the cause.—*Archbishop Bramhall, Answer to Hobbes.*

Indetérmined. *adj.* Unsettled; unfixed.

We should not amuse ourselves with floating words of *indetermined* signification, which we can use in several senses to serve a turn.—*Locke.*

Indevóte. *adj.* [Fr. *indévot.*] Coldly devoted; little affected.

Mr. Wotton tells me he has disposed of all the Tabulæ, and Mr. Mortlock says the same, and you 'will have your money by Dr. Mills or me; but they give no good account of the other little book. There are so many of the same arguments, and so *indevote* an age. But you must have a little patience.—*Bentley, Letters*, p. 181.

Indevóted, *part. pref.* Wanting devotion; not attached; disaffected. *Rare.*

It grieved him to find persons of the best condition, and who loved both king and church, exceedingly *indevoted* to him [Laud].—*Lord Clarendon, Life*, i. 63.

Mr. Cowley's connexions with some persons *indevoted* to the excellent chancellor, kept him at a distance from a man so congenial to himself.—*Bishop Hurd, Dialogues.*

Indevótion. *s.* Want of devotion; irreligion.

That that was licentiousness grows ambition; and that comes to *indevotion*, and spiritual coldness. —*Donne, Devotions*, p. 611: 1624.

Look on your *indevotion*, that heartless, zealless behaviour in the house of God.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 514.

Let us make the church the scene of our penitence, as of our faults; deprecate our former *indevotion*, and, by an exemplary reverence, redress the scandal of profaneness.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Indevoût. *adj.* [Fr. *indévot.*] Not devout; not religious; irreligious.

They are only our prayers, that must stay us from being carried away with the violent assaults of discontentment; under which a praying soul can no more miscarry than an *indevout* soul can enjoy safety.—*Bishop Hall, Of Contentation*, § 25.

A wretched, careless, *indevout* spirit.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermon*: 1653.

He prays much, yet curses more: whilst he is meek, but *indevout*.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Índex. *s.* [Lat.]

1. Discoverer; pointer out; indicator: (pl. *indexes*).

a. Figuratively.

That which was once the *index* to point out all virtues, does now mark out that part of the world where least of them resides.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Every common dauber writes rascal and villain under his pictures, because the pictures themselves have neither character nor resemblance. But the works of a master require no *index*.—*Letters of Junius*, let. xii.

b. Physically or *mechanically.* As part of any organ or instrument.

They have no more inward self-consciousness of what they do or suffer, than the *index* of a watch, of the hour it points to.—*Bentley.*

c. In *Anatomy.* Forefinger: (used *adjectivally* in the extract).

The Pottos, however, offer an anomaly, in the fore-hand, by the stunted phalanges of the *index* digit.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

2. Of a book; table of reference: (more usually applied to an alphabetical list of words or subjects at the end of a volume; more rarely to the table of contents).

If a book has no *index*, or good table of contents, 'tis very useful to make one as you are reading it; and in your *index* to take notice only of parts new to you.—*Watts.*

Juan was taught from out the best edition,
Expurgated by learned men, who place,
Judiciously, from out the schoolboy's vision,
The grosser parts; but fearful to deface
Too much their modest bard by this omission,
And pitying sore his mutilated case,
They only add them all in an appendix,
Which saves, in fact, the trouble of an *index*.
Byron, Don Juan, i. 41.

3. In *Algebra* (pl. *indices*). Figure, or letter, denoting a number, written on the right side of another figure or letter, with a similar import, showing how many times the latter is multiplied; indicator of the power of a sign of number.

Indextérity. *s.* Want of dexterity; want of readiness; want of handiness; clumsiness; awkwardness.

The *indexterity* of our consumption-curers demonstrates their dimness in beholding its causes.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

Índiaman. *s.* Ship for the trade with (East) India.

No place is so propitious to the formation either of close friendships or of deadly enmities as an *Indiaman*. There are very few people who do not find a voyage which lasts several months insupportably dull.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Warren Hastings.*

Índicant. *s.* That which indicates.

A physician, in order to a case, considers first the nature, causes, and symptoms of the disease, as the prime *indicants* of what he is to do; next the patient, season, and other coindicants; and then the means.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra*, p. 66. (Ord MS.)

Índicate. *v. a.*

1. Show; point out.

Mentioned in a manner that seems to *indicate* some connexion between them.—*Malone, Note on Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

2. In *Medicine.* Point out a remedy.

The nature of the disease is to *indicate* the remedy.—*Burke.*

Indicátion. *s.*

1. Mark; token; sign; note; symptom.

The frequent stops they make in the most convenient places, are a plain *indication* of their weariness.—*Addison.*

We think that our successes are a plain *indication* of the divine favour towards us.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. In *Medicine.*

Indication is of four kinds: vital, preservative, curative, and palliative, as it directs what is to be done to continue life, cutting off the cause of an approaching distemper, curing it whilst it is actually present, or lessening its effects, or taking off some of its symptoms before it can be wholly removed.—*Quincy.*

3. Discovery made; intelligence given.

If a person, that had a fair estate in reversion, should be assured by some skilful physician, that he would inevitably fall into a disease that would totally deprive him of his understanding and memory; if, I say, upon a certain belief of this *indication*, the man should appear overjoyed at the news, would not all that saw him conclude that the distemper had seized him?—*Bentley.*

4. Explanation; display.

These be the things that govern nature principally, and without which you cannot make any true analysis, and *indication* of the proceedings of nature.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Indícative. *adj.*

1. Showing; informing; pointing out.

The first sight of a fiery sword was but an *indicative* sign, an hieroglyphick and obscure image of a war.—*J. Spencer, Discourse concerning Prodigies*, p. 274.

Ridicule, with ever-pointing hand
Conscious of every shift, of every shift
Indicative, his inmost plot betrays.
Shenstone, Economy, pt. iii.

2. In *Grammar.* Mood so called, in which case it often stands alone as a substantive: (we may say either, '*I am* is in the indicative mood,' or, '*I am* is the indicative of the copular verb').

Indíct. *v. a.* Charge any before a grand court of justice by a written accusation.

I was (unhandsome warrior as I am)
Arraigning his unkindness with my soul;
But now I find I had suborned the witness,
And he's *indicted* falsely. *Shakespear, Othello*, iii. 4.
(For another example see under Indictment.)

Indíction. *s.*

1. Declaration; proclamation.

After a legation 'ad res repetendas,' and a refusal, and a denunciation, and *indiction* of a war, the war is left at large.—*Bacon.*

There is a solemn mourning, and there is a private and domestical; the solemn is by publick *indiction* of authority.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 166.

2. In *Chronology.* See extract.

The *indiction*, instituted by Constantine the Great, is properly a cycle of tributes, orderly disposed, for fifteen years, and by it accounts of that kind were kept. Afterwards, in memory of the great victory obtained by Constantine over Mezentius, 8 Cal. Oct. 312, by which an entire freedom was given to Christianity, the council of Nice, for the honour of Constantine, ordained that the accounts of years should be no longer kept by the Olympiads, which till that time had been done; but that, instead thereof, the *indiction* should be made use of, by which to reckon and date their years, which hath its epocha A.D. 313, Jan. 1.—*Johnson.*

The emperor Justinian made a law, that no writing should pass without the date of the *indictions.*—*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 140.

Indíctive. *adj.* Proclaimed; declared.

In all the funerals of note, especially in the publick or *indictive*, the corpse was first brought with a vast train of followers, into the forum.—*Kennet, Roman Antiquities*, ii. 5.

Indíctment. *s.* Accusation laid against any one before a court of justice.

Read the *indictment.*
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iii. 2.

The surgeon having declared, that by law he was liable to be *indicted* for the thief's escape, as it was out of his house: he was a little comforted however by Mr. Barnabas's opinion, that as the escape was by night the *indictment* would not lie.—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

She was styled accordingly, in the *indictment*, 'Mary, daughter and heir of James the Fifth, late king of Scots, otherwise called Mary queen of Scots, dowager of France.' We read even that some lawyers would have had her tried by a jury of the county of Stafford, rather than by the special commission; which Elizabeth noticed as a strange indignity. The commission, however, was perfectly legal under the recent statute.—*Hallam, Constitutional History of England*, ch. iii. vol. i.

A motion in arrest of judgment was instantly made, on the ground that a Latin word endorsed on the back of the *indictment* was incorrectly spelt. The objection was undoubtedly frivolous.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xv.

Indífference. *s.*

1. Neutrality; freedom from motives on either side; impartiality; negligence; want of affection, interest, or sympathy.

Indifference cannot but be criminal, when it is conversant about objects which are so far from being of an indifferent nature, that they are of the highest importance.—*Addison.*

A place which we must pass through, not only with the *indifference* of strangers, but with the vigilance of those who travel through the country of an enemy.—*Rogers.*

Indifference, clad in wisdom's guise,
All fortitude of mind supplies;
For how can stony bowels melt,
In those who never pity felt?
Swift, On the Death of Dr. Swift.

The people of England should be frighted with the French king and the pretender once a year: the want of observing *this* necessary precept, has produced great *indifference* in the vulgar.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. State in which no moral or physical reason preponderates; state in which there is no difference.

The choice is left to our discretion, except a principal bond of some higher duty remove the *indifference* that such things have in themselves: their *indifference* is removed, if we take away our own liberty.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Indífferency. *s.* Indifference.

Read the book with *indifferency* and judgement and thou canst not but greatly commend it.—*Archbishop Whitgift.*

In choice of committees it is better to chuse indifferent persons, than to make an *indifferency* by putting in those that are strong on both sides.—*Bacon, Essays.*

A perfect *indifferency* in the mind, not determinable by its last judgement, would be as great an imperfection as the want of *indifferency* to act, or not to act till determined by the will.—*Locke.*

He will let you know he has got a clap with as much *indifferency* as he would a piece of publick news.—*Swift.*

And if it do not always fulfil the conception of a just *indifferency*, the very cases where it deviates from the rule demonstrate its validity; they testify to the original truth that the state is just the strong indignant sense which they arouse in the mass of men, not only of impolicy, but of act wrong sustained, and of resentment thereupon.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. ii.

Indífferent. *adj.*

1. Neutral; not determined to either side.

Doth his majesty
Incline to it or no?—He seems *indifferent.*
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 1.

Being *indifferent*, we should receive and embrace opinions according as evidence gives the attestation of truth.—*Locke.*

Let guilt or fear
Disturb man's rest; Cato knows neither of them;
Indifferent in his choice to sleep or die.
Addison, Cato, v. 1.

2. Unconcerned; inattentive; regardless.

One thing was all to you, and your fondness mad you *indifferent* to every thing else.—*Sir W. Temp.*

It was a law of Solon, that any person who, in the civil commotions of the republick, remained neuter or an *indifferent* spectator of the contending parties, should be condemned to perpetual banishment.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

But how *indifferent* soever man may be to eternal happiness, yet surely to eternal misery none can be *indifferent.*—*Rogers.*

3. Without such difference as to render one thing preferable for its own sake to another.

The nature of things *indifferent* is neither commanded nor forbidden, but left free and arbitrary.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Customs, which of themselves are *indifferent*, other kingdoms, became exceeding evil in this [illegible] by reason of the inconveniences which followed thereupon.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Though at first it was free, and in my power whether or no I should publish these discourses, yet the publication being once resolved, the question was not so *indifferent.*—*South, Sermons.*

This I mention only as my conjecture, *indifferent* to the matter which way the reader shall determine.—*Locke.*

4. Impartial; disinterested.

Metcalf was partial to none, but *indifferent* a master for the whole, and a father to every one.—*Ascham.*

I am a most poor woman and a stranger,
Born out of your dominions; having
No judge *indifferent*, and no more assurance
Of equal friendship and protection.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 4.

There can hardly be an *indifferent* party between the king and the subject, and party, by reason of this [illegible] consanguinity.—*Sir J. Davies.*

5. Passable; having mediocrity; of a middling state; neither good nor worst.

Who would excel, when few can make a test,
Betwixt *indifferent* writing and the best? *Dryden.*

This has obliged me to publish an *indifferent* collection of poems, for fear of being thought the author of a worse.—*Prior.*

There is not one of these subjects that would not sell a very *indifferent* paper, could I think of gratifying the publick by such mean and base methods. —*Addison.*

Used *substantivally.*

What difficulties there are, which as yet withhold our assent till we be further and better satisfied, I hope no *indifferent* amongst them will scorn or refuse to hear.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity,* b. ii. p. 1. (Ord MS.)

Used *adverbially.*

I am myself *indifferent* honest; but yet I could accuse me of such things, that it were better that my mother had not born me.—*Shakespear, Hamlet,* iii. 1.

This will raise a great scum on it, and leave your wine *indifferent* clear.—*Mortimer.*

Indifferentism. *s.* System of indifference: (generally applied to religious creeds and philosophical speculations).

Yet even in this respect Latin owes its vitality, and almost its Latinity, to Christian writers. Augustine and Jerome . . . have a kind of dexterous management, a vigorous mastery, and a copiousness of language, unrivalled in their days. Sulpicius Severus surpasses in style any later historical work; Salvian is better than the Panegyrists. . . . Heathenism, or *indifferentism,* strangely enough, kept up the Pagan supremacy in poetry alone; Claudian, and even the few lines of Merobaudes, stand higher in purity, as in the life, of poetry, than all the Christian hexametrists.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity,* b. xiv. ch. iii.

Indifferently. *adv.* In an indifferent manner.

1. Without distinction; without preference.

Whiteness is a mean between all colours, having itself *indifferently* to them all, so as with equal facility to be tinged with any of them.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

Though a church-of-England man thinks every species of government equally lawful, he does not think them equally expedient, or for every country *indifferently.*—*Swift.*

2. Equally; impartially.

That they may truly and *indifferently* minister justice.—*Book of Common Prayer.*

3. In a neutral state; without wish or aversion.

Set honour in one eye, and death i' the other,
And I will look on both *indifferently.*
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

4. Not well; tolerably; passably; middlingly.

A moyle will draw *indifferently* well, and carry great burthens.—*Carew.*

I hope it may *indifferently* entertain your lordship at an unbending hour.—*Rowe.*

An hundred and fifty of their beds, sown together, kept me but very *indifferently* from the floor.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

Indigence. *s.* Want; penury; poverty.

For ev'n that *indigence,* that brings me low,
Makes me myself, and him above to know. *Dryden.*

Indigency. *s.* Same as Indigence.

The chiefest tie and bond of all human society is neither reason, nor speech, nor *indigency*; but religion and piety.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix,* p. 38: 1622.

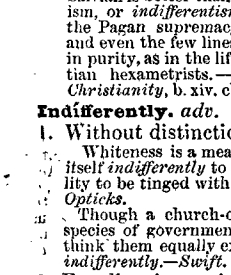
Such *indigencies* as, by the curse of God and restraint of his blessings, [were] on the fruits of their land.—*Dr. E. Pococke, On Hosea,* p. 66.

Where there is happiness, there must not be *indigency,* or want of any due comforts of life.—*Dr. T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Athens worshipped God with temples and sacrifices, as if he needed habitation and sustenance; and that the heathens had such a mean apprehension [illegible] *indigency* of their gods, appears from [illegible]tophanes and Lucian.—*Bentley.*

Indigene. *s.* Native. *Rare.*

[illegible]alternus, which we have lately received from [illegible]ottest parts of Languedoc, thrives with us, as [illegible]ver an *indigene.*—*Evelyn.*



Indigenous. *adj.* [Fr. *indigène*; Lat. *indi-* [illegible] to a country; originally [illegible]orn in a region.

[illegible]sported from Africa, and are [illegible]per natives in America.—*Sir* [illegible]

[illegible] observe one creature, that is, [illegible]so many different climates.

Indigent. *adj.* [Lat. *indigens, -entis* = wanting, standing in need.]

1. Poor; needy; necessitous.

Charity consists in relieving the *indigent.*—*Addison.*

2. In want; wanting: (with *of*).

Rejoice, O Albion, sever'd from the world
By nature's wise indulgence; *indigent*
Of nothing from without, *J. Philips, Cyder,* b. ii.

3. Void; empty: (with *of*).

Such bodies have the tangible parts *indigent of* moisture.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Indigest. *adj.* Same as Indigested. *Rare.*

To make of monsters and things *indigest*
Such cherubims as your sweet self resemble.
Shakespear, Sonnets, cxiv.

Indigested. *adj.*

1. Not separated into distinct orders; not regularly disposed.

This mass, or *indigested* matter, or chaos, created in the beginning, was without the proper form, which it afterwards acquired.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Before the seas and this terrestrial ball,
One was the face of nature, if a face;
Rather a rude and *indigested* mass.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid.

2. Not formed or shaped.

Hence, heap of wrath, foul *indigested* lump;
As crooked in thy manners as thy shape.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. v. 1.

3. Not well considered and methodised.

By irksome deformities, through endless and senseless effusions of *indigested* prayers, they oftentimes disgrace the worthiest part of Christian duty towards God.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The political creed of the high-principled men sets the protestant succession upon a firmer foundation than all the *indigested* schemes of those who profess revolution principles.—*Swift.*

4. Not concocted in the stomach.

All dreams, as in old Galen I have read,
Are from repletion and complexion bred;
From rising fumes of *indigested* food.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 140.

5. Not purified or sublimed by heat.

That it [the air] be not too gross, nor too penetrative; . . . not *indigested,* for want of sun; not unexercised, for want of wind.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture,* pt. i.

6. Not brought to suppuration.

His wound was *indigested* and inflamed.—*Wiseman.*

Indigestible. *adj.*

1. Incapable of digestion by the stomach.

Eggs are the most nourishing and exalted of all animal food, and most *indigestible*: no body can digest the same quantity of them as of other food.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

2. Not capable of being received.

Who but a boy, fond of the florid and the descriptive, could have poured forth such a torrent of *indigestible* similes?—*T. Warton, An Enquiry into the Authenticity of the Poems attributed to Thomas Rowley,* p. 79.

Indigestion. *s.* Incapability of, difficulty in, digesting food; dyspepsia.

Those things which, whether in nature or art, are wont to pass for the carriages of light, have in them sometimes, at least in respect of our sight, some kind of dimness and opacity. The candle hath his snuff, the fire his smoke and blackness of *indigestion,* the moon her spots, and the very sun itself his eclipses.—*Bishop Hall, Remains,* p. 37.

The fumes of *indigestion* may indispose men to thought, as well as to diseases of danger and pain.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Indigitate. *v. a.* [Lat. *indigitatus,* pass. part. of *indigito*; *digitus* = finger.] Point out; show by the fingers.

Antiquity expressed numbers by the fingers: the depressing this finger, which in the left hand implied but six, in the right hand *indigitated* six hundred.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

As though there were a seminality of urine, we foolishly conceive we behold therein the anatomy of every particle, and can thereby *indigitate* their affections.—*Ibid.*

We are not to *indigitate* the parts transmitted.—*Harvey.*

Indigitation. *s.* Act of pointing out or showing, as by the finger.

Which things I conceive no obscure *indigitation* of providence.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

Indign. *adj.* [Fr. *indigne*; Lat. *indignus.*]

1. Unworthy; undeserving. *Rare.*

She herselfe was of his grace *indigne.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 1, 30.

Where there is a kingdom that is altogether unable or *indign* to govern, is it just for another nation, that is civil or policed, to subdue them?—*Bacon, Advertisement touching a holy War.*

2. Bringing indignity; disgraceful. *Rare.*

And all *indign* and base adversities
Make head against my estimation.
Shakespear, Othello, i. 3.

Indignance. *s.* Indignation. *Obsolete.*

With great *indignaunce* he that sight forsook.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 11, 13.

Indignant. *adj.* [Lat. *indignans, -antis.*] Angry; raging; inflamed at once with anger and disdain.

He scourg'd with many a stroke the *indignant* waves. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* x. 311.

The lustful monster fled, pursued by the valorous and *indignant* Martin.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

What rage that hour did Albion's soul possess,
Let chiefs imagine, and let lovers guess!
He strides *indignant,* and with haughty cries
To single fight the fairy prince defies. *Tickell.*

Indignation. *s.*

1. Anger mingled with contempt or disgust.

Suspend your *indignation* against my brother, till you derive better testimony of his intent.—*Shakespear, King Lear,* i. 2.

From those officers, warm with *indignation* at the insolences of that vile rabble, came words of great contempt.—*Lord Clarendon.*

But keep this swelling *indignation* down,
And let your cooler reason now prevail. *Rowe.*

2. Anger of a superior.

There was great *indignation* against Israel.—2 *Kings,* iii. 27.

3. Effect of anger.

If heav'ns have any grievous plague in store,
Let them hurl down their *indignation*
On thee, thou troubler of the world.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 3

Indignify. *v. a.*

1. Treat disdainfully. *Rare.*

Where that discourteous dame with scornfull pryde,
And foule entreaty him *indignifyde,*
That yron heart it hardly could sustaine.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 1, 30.

2. Treat unbecomingly. *Rare.*

Therefore in closure of a thankful mind,
I deem it best to hold eternally
Their bounteous deeds and noble favours shrin'd,
Than by discourse them to *indignify.*
Spenser, Colin Clout.

Indignity. *s.* Contumely; contemptuous injury; violation of right, accompanied with insult.

Bishops and prelates could not but have bleeding hearts to behold a person of so great place and worth constrained to endure so foul *indignities.*—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Man he made, and for him built
Magnificent this world, and earth his seat,
Him lord pronounc'd; and, O *indignity!*
Subjected to his service angel-wings,
And flaming ministers, to watch and tend
Their earthly charge.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 152.

He does not see how that mighty passion for the church can well consist with those *indignities* and that contempt men bestow on the clergy.—*Swift.*

Indignly. *adv.* In an indign manner; unworthily; not according to desert. *Rare.*

O Saviour, didst thou take flesh for our redemption to be thus *indignly* used, thus mangled, thus tortured?—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations on the Old and New Testaments, The Crucifixion.*

Indigo. *s.* [Lat. *indicum,* as being produced in India.] Plant, of the genus Indigofera and the natural order Leguminosæ, so called, the leaves of which yield a blue dye; the dye itself.

Indigo [is] a plant, by the Americans called anil. In the middle of the flower is the style, which afterwards becomes a jointed pod, containing one cylindrical seed in one partition, from which indigo is made, which is used in dyeing for a blue colour.—*Miller.*

Indilatory. *adj.* Not dilatory or slow. *Rare.*

Since you have firmed . . . new orders, . . . you would be pleased in like manner to give them a new form of *indilatory* execution.—*Cornwallis, Supplement to Cabala,* p. 105: 1654.

Indiligence. *s.* Want, absence of diligence; slothfulness; carelessness. *Rare.*

Is it not as great an indignity, that an excellent conceit and capacity, by the *indiligence* of an idle tongue, should be disgraced?—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

He that is bound to use all diligence to subdue his corruptions, at least to repress them; if he do not so, this *indiligence* of his hath some of his consent.—*Hammond, Works,* i. 191.

Indiligent. *adj.* Not diligent; careless. *Rare.*

Neither are they [wisdom and knowledge] so casual . . . as to fall upon the *indiligent* and undeserving.—*Felltham, Sermon on Ecclesiastes*, ii. 11.

Indíligently. *adv.* In an indiligent manner. *Rare.*

I had spent some years, not altogether *indiligently*, under the ferule of such masters as the place afforded.—*Bishop Hall, Specialities of his Life.*

Indimínishable. *adj.* Incapable of being diminished.

Have they not been bold of late to check the common law, to slight and brave the *indiminishable* majesty of our highest court, the lawgiving and sacred parliament?—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. ii.

Indiréct. *adj.*

1. Not straight or rectilinear; not tending otherwise than obliquely or consequentially to a purpose: (as, 'An *indirect* accusation').
2. *Figuratively*, with a *bad* sense. Wrong; improper; unfair; dishonest.

The tender prince
Would fain have come with me to meet your grace;
But by his mother was perforce with-held.—
Fy, what an *indirect* and peevish course
Is this of hers? *Shakespear, Richard III.* iii. 1.

Those things which they do know they may, upon sundry *indirect* considerations, let pass; and although themselves do not err, yet may they deceive others.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

O pity and shame! that they who to live well
Enter'd so fair, should turn aside, to tread
Paths *indirect*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 629.

Indirect dealing will be discovered one time or other, and then he loses his reputation.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Indiréction. *s.* Oblique means; dishonest practice. *Obsolete.*

And thus do we, of wisdom and of reach,
With windlasses, and with essays of bias,
By *indirections* find directions out.
Shakespear, Hamlet, ii. 1.

I had rather coin my heart than wring
From the hard hands of peasants their vile trash,
By any *indirection*. *Id., Julius Cæsar*, iv. 3.

Most of the *indirection* and artifice, which is used among men, does not proceed so much from a degeneracy in nature, as an affectation of appearing men of consequence by such practices.—*Tatler*, no. 191.

Indiréctly. *adv.*

1. In an indirect manner; not in a right line; obliquely; not in express terms.

Still she suppresses the name, which continues his doubts and hopes; and at last she *indirectly* mentions it.—*Broome.*

2. *Figuratively*, with a *bad* sense. Unfairly; not rightly.

He bids you then resign
Your crown and kingdom *indirectly* held.
Shakespear, Henry V. ii. 4.

He that takes any thing from his neighbour, which was justly forfeited, to satisfy his own revenge or avarice, is tied to repentance, but not to restitution: because I took the forfeiture *indirectly*, I am answerable to God for my unhandsome, unjust, or uncharitable circumstances.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Indiréctness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Indirect; obliquity; unfairness; dishonesty; fraudulent art.

The maligners of this doctrine of purgatory have, methinks, used a worse kind of *indirectness* in their exposure of it.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, pt. ii. p. 142: 1654.

Indiscérnible. *adj.* Incapable of being discerned.

Speculation, which, to my dark soul,
Depriv'd of reason, is as *indiscernible*
As colours to my body, wanting sight.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy, iv. 1.

A motion that was almost instantaneous, and so *indiscernible*.—*South, Sermons*, vii. 17.

Indiscérnibleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Indiscernible; incapability of discernment.

I should have shew'd you also the *indiscernibleness*, to the eye of man, of the different states, till God by his promulgate sentence have made the separation.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 494.

Indiscérnibly. *adv.* In an indiscernible manner.

Much guile often lurks *indiscernibly* under the fairest appearances.—*Lively Oracles*, p. 21.

Indiscerpibílity. *s.* Incapability of discerption, or being pulled to pieces.

To such a being (God) belongs spirituality, which implies *indiscerpibility*: and who but a madman can imagine the Divine essence discerpible into parts?—*Annotations on Glanville, &c.*, p. 181: 1682.

Indiscérpible. *adj.* [see Indiscerptible.] Incapable of being pulled to pieces, destroyed.

A soul . . . is a spirit, and therefore of an indivisible, that is of an *indiscerpible* essence.—*Dr. H. More, Immortality of the Soul*, p. 113.

The nature of the soul, which is immortal and *indiscerpible*.—*Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls*, p. 35.

Indiscérpibleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Indiscerpible; quality or state of being indiscerpible.

He must understand the term of an *indiscerpibleness* not arising from thinner and thinner parts of matter, as he imagines air to be more hardly discerpible than earth or water.—*Annotations on Glanville, &c.*, pp. 221, 222.

Indiscérptible. *adj.* [Lat. *dis* = different ways + *carpo* = crop, pull; pass. part. *discerptus*. In composition the *a* becomes *e*, hence *-cerpo* = *carpo*. This gives Indiscerpible.] Not to be separated; incapable of being broken or destroyed by dissolution of parts.

We have no way of determining by experience what is the certain bulk of the living being each man calls himself: and yet, till it be determined that it is larger in bulk than the solid elementary particles of matter, which there is no ground to think any natural power can dissolve, there is no sort of reason to think death to be the dissolution of it, of the living being, even though it should not be absolutely *indiscerptible*.—*Bishop Butler, Analogy of Religion, natural and revealed, to the Constitution and Course of Nature*, pt. i. ch. i.

Indísciplinable. *adj.* Incapable of improvement by discipline.

Necessity renders men of phlegmatick and dull natures stupid and *indisciplinable*.—*Sir M. Hale, Discourse touching Provision for the Poor*, pref.

Indiscóverable. *adj.* Incapable of being discovered.

Nothing can be to us a law, which is by us *indiscoverable*.—*Conybeare, Sermons*, ii. 166.

Indiscóvery. *s.* State of being hidden. *Rare.*

The ground of this assertion was the magnifying esteem of the ancients, arising from the *indiscovery* of its head.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Indiscreét. *adj.* Imprudent; incautious; inconsiderate; injudicious.

Why then
Are mortal men so fond and *indiscreet*,
So evil gold to seek unto their aid;
And having not complain, and having it upbraid?
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Used *substantivally*.

If thou be among the *indiscreet*, observe the time; but be continually among men of understanding.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxvii. 12.

Indiscreétly. *adv.* In an indiscreet manner; without prudence; without consideration; without judgement.

Job on justice hath aspersions flung,
And spoken *indiscreetly* with his tongue.
Sandys, Paraphrase of the Book of Job.

Let a great personage undertake an action passionately, let him manage it *indiscreetly*, and he shall have enough to flatter him.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Living.*

Indiscréte. *adj.* [Lat. *dis* = different ways; conveying the notion of distinction + *cerno* = see, discern; pass. part. *discretus*; *discrétio, -onis*.] Not separated or distinguished.

A chaos, in which the terrestrial elements were all in an *indiscrete* mass of confused matter.—*Pownall, On Antiquities*, p. 132.

Indiscrétion. *s.* Imprudence; rashness; inconsideration.

Indiscretion sometimes serves us well,
When our deep plots do fail.
Shakespear, Hamlet, v. 2.

His offences did proceed rather from negligence, rashness, or other *indiscretion*, than from any malicious thought.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Loose papers have been obtained from us by the importunity and divulged by the *indiscretion* of friends, although restrained by promises.—*Swift.*

Indiscríminate. *adj.* Undistinguishable; not marked with any note of distinction.

Could ever wise man wish, in good estate,
The use of all things *indiscriminate*?
Bishop Hall, Satires, v. 3.

Indiscríminately. *adv.* In an indiscriminate manner; without distinction.

Others use defamatory discourse purely for love of talk, whose speech, like a flowing current, bears away *indiscriminately* whatever lies in its way.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Liquors, strong of acid salts, destroy the blueness of the infusion of our wood; and liquors *indiscriminately*, that abound with sulphureous salts, restore it.—*Boyle.*

Indiscríminating. *part. pref.* Making no distinction.

We should be cautious of asserting in general and *indiscriminating* terms.—*Warton.*

Indiscrimináton. *s.* Want of discrimination.

The like *indiscrimination* may obtain in higher orders.—*Bishop Horsley, Sermons*: 1796.

Indiscússed. *part. pref.* Not discussed; not examined. *Rare.*

Reasons light in themselves, or *indiscussed* in me.—*Donne, Letter to Sir H. G., Poems*, p. 279.

Indispensabílity. *s.* Incapability of being dispensed with.

Contrary to all their notions, about the eternity and *indispensability* of the natural law.—*Skelton, Deism Revealed*, dial. 3.

The numerous and highly important discoveries which have been made and confirmed by observers in almost every European state, by means of the greatly improved microscopes at their command, have placed the value, the *indispensability*, of that instrument to the anatomist, beyond the necessity of vindication.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. iii.

Indispénsable. *adj.*

1. Incapable of being dispensed with.

The *indispensable* dictates of the divine light.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabalistica*, p. 212.

2. Not to be allowed even by special dispensation (in the *ecclesiastical* sense).

Zanchius . . . absolutely condemns this marriage as incestuous and *indispensable*.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, add.

Indispénsableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Indispensable; state of not being to be spared; necessity.

Though the necessity and *indispensableness* of all the great and moral obligations of natural religion, and also the certainty of a future state of rewards and punishments, be thus in general deducible even demonstrably, by a chain of clear and undeniable reasoning, yet . . . very few are able, in reality and effect, to discover these things clearly and plainly for themselves.—*Clarke, Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion.*

Indispénsably. *adv.* In an indispensable manner; without dispensation; without remission; necessarily.

Every one must look upon himself as *indispensably* obliged to the practice of duty.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Indispérsed. *part. pref.* Not dispersed. *Rare.*

Indispers'd is this bright majesty,
Yet every where outshining in infinity.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, iii. 2, 35.

Indispóse. *v. a.* Affect with indisposition.

1. Make unfit: (with *for*).

Nothing can be reckoned good or bad to us in this life, any farther than it prepares or *indisposes* us *for* the enjoyments of another.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. Disincline; make averse: (with *to*).

It has a strange efficacy to *indispose* the [illegible] *to* religion.—*South, Sermons.*

Indispósed. *part. adj.* Affected with indisposition.

The soul is not now hindered in its actings by the distemperature of *indisposed* organs.—*Glanville.*

Though it weakened, yet it made him rather *indisposed* than sick, and did no ways disable from studying.—*I. Walton.*

With *towards*.

The king was sufficiently *indisposed to* [illegible] persons or the principles of [illegible] *Lord Clarendon, History of the* [illegible]

Indispósedness. *s.* A[illegible] Indisposed; state of [illegible] clination; disordered st[illegible]

A sensible *indisposedness* of [illegible] *Soliloquies*, lxxiii.

The quantity we take in, more [illegible] nature, whose burden appeareth by [illegible] ness, drowsiness, or *indisposedness of* head or stomach.—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 500: 1654.

It is not any innate harshness in piety that renders the first essays of it unpleasant; that is owing only to the *indisposedness* of our own hearts.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Indisposition. *s.*

1. Disorder of health; tendency to sickness; slight disease.

The king did complain of a continual infirmity of body, yet rather as an *indisposition* in health than any set sickness.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

I have known a great fleet lose great occasions, by an *indisposition* of the admiral, while he was neither well enough to exercise, nor ill enough to leave the command.—*Sir W. Temple.*

His life seems to have been prolonged beyond its natural term, under those *indispositions* which hung upon the latter part of it.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

The queen [of James II.] was with child. Before the end of October 1687 the great news began to be whispered. It was observed that her majesty had absented herself from some public ceremonies, on the plea of *indisposition.*—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. viii.

2. Disinclination; dislike: (with *to* or *towards*).

The *indisposition* of the church of Rome *to* reform herself, must be no stay unto us from performing our duty to God.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The mind, by every degree of affected unbelief, contracts more and more of a general *indisposition towards* believing.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Indisputable. *adj.* Incapable of being disputed; incontrovertible; incontestable.

There is no maxim in politicks more *indisputable* than that a nation should have many honours to reserve for those who do national services.—*Addison.*

The apostle asserts a clear *indisputable* conclusion, which could admit of no question.—*Rogers.*

Indisputably. *adv.* In an indisputable manner.

1. Without controversy; certainly; evidently.

The thing itself is questionable, nor is it *indisputably* certain what death she died.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

2. Without opposition.

They questioned a duty that had been *indisputably* granted to so many preceding kings.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

Indissolubility. *s.* Incapability of being dissolved.

1. Resistance to a dissolving power; firmness; stableness.

What hoops hold this mass of matter in so close a pressure together, from whence steel has its firmness, and the parts of a diamond their hardness and *indissolubility.*—*Locke.*

2. Perpetuity of obligation.

To give this contract its most essential quality, namely, *indissolubility.*—*Bishop Warburton, Sermons.*

Indissoluble. *adj.* [Lat. *solvo* = loosen; pass. part. *solutus*: this from the latter; Indissolvable from the former.] Incapable of being dissolved.

1. Resisting all separation of its parts; firm; stable.

When common gold and lead are mingled, the lead may be severed almost unaltered; yet if, instead of the gold, a tantillum of the red elixir be mingled with the saturn, their union will be so *indissoluble*, that there is no possible way of separating the diffused elixir from the fixed lead.—*Boyle.*

2. Binding for ever; subsisting for ever; not to be loosed.

Far more comfort it were for us to be joined with you in bands of *indissoluble* love and amity, to live as if our persons being many, our souls were but one.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

There is the supreme and *indissoluble* consanguinity between men, of which the heathen poet saith we are all his generation.—*Bacon, Advertisement touching a holy War.*

They might justly wonder, that men so taught, so obliged to be kind to all, should behave themselves contrary to such heavenly instructions, such *indissoluble* obligations.—*South, Sermons.*

Indissolubleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Indissoluble; indissolubility; resistance to separation of parts.

Adam, though consisting of a composition intrinsically dissolvable, might have held, by the Divine Will, a state of immortality and *indissolubleness* of his composition.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Indissolubly. *adv.* In an indissoluble manner; *in a manner resisting all separation.*

On they move
Indissolubly firm; nor obvious hill,
Nor strait'ning vale, nor wood, nor stream divide
Their perfect ranks. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 68.

The remaining ashes, by a further degree of fire, may be *indissolubly* united into glass.—*Boyle.*

They willingly unite
Indissolubly firm; from Dubris south
To northern Orcades. *J. Philips, Cyder.*

Indissólvable. *adj.* Incapable of being dissolved; indissoluble (*q. v.*).

1. Not separable as to its parts.

Metals, corroded with a little acid, turn into rust, which is an earth tasteless and *indissolvable* in water; and this earth, imbibed with more acid, becomes a metallic salt.—*Sir I. Newton.*

2. Subsisting for ever; not to be loosed.

O invincible, *indissolvable*, and divine power.—*Sir P. Rycaut, Present State of the Greek and Armenian Churches*, p. 336.

The union between these two natures is only by intimate *indissolvable* relation one to the other.—*South, Sermons*, vii. 21.

3. Obligatory; not to be broken; binding for ever.

Deposition and degradation are without hope of any remission, and therefore the law styles them an *indissolvable* bond; but a censure a dissolvable bond.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Indistancy. *s.* Condition of objects not separated by any notable distance. *Rare.*

The soul thus existing after death, and separated from the body, though of a nature spiritual, is really and truly in some place; if not by way of circumscription, as proper bodies are, yet by way of determination and *indistancy*; so that it is true to say, this is really and truly present here, and not elsewhere.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. v.

Indistinct. *adj.*

1. Not plainly marked; confused.

That which is now a horse, even with a thought,
The rack dislimns, and makes it *indistinct.*
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 12.

She warbled in her throat,
And tun'd her voice to many a merry note;
But *indistinct*, and neither sweet nor clear.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 110.

When we speak of the infinite divisibility of matter, we keep a very clear and distinct idea of division and divisibility; but when we come to parts too small for our senses, our ideas of these little bodies become obscure and *indistinct.*—*Watts.*

2. Not exactly discerning.

We throw out our eyes for brave Othello,
Ev'n till we make the main and th' aerial blue
An *indistinct* regard. *Shakespear, Othello*, ii. 1.

Indistinctible. *adj.* Incapable of being distinguished or separated.

A favourite old romance is founded on the *indistinctible* likeness of two of Charlemagne's knights, Amys and Amelion.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. liv.

Indistinction. *s.* Absence of distinction.

1. Confusion; uncertainty.

The *indistinction* of many of the same name, or the misapplication of the act of one unto another, hath made some doubt.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

2. Omission of discrimination; indiscrimination.

An *indistinction* of all persons or equality of all orders, is far from being agreeable to the will of God.—*Bishop Sprat.*

Indistinctly. *adv.* In an indistinct manner.

1. Confusedly; uncertainly; without definiteness or discrimination.

In its sides it was bounded distinctly, but on its ends confusedly and *indistinctly*, the light there vanishing by degrees.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

2. Without being distinguished.

Making trial thereof, both the liquors soaked *indistinctly* through the bowl.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Indistinctness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Indistinct; confusion; uncertainty; obscurity.

There is unevenness or *indistinctness* in the style of these places, concerning the origin and form of the earth.—*Dr. T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Old age makes the cornea and coat of the crystalline humour grow flatter; so that the light, for want of a sufficient refraction, will not converge to the bottom of the eye, but beyond it, and by consequence paint in the bottom of the eye a confused picture; and according to the *indistinctness* of this picture, the object will appear confused.—*Sir I. Newton.*

Indistinguishable. *adj.* Incapable of being distinguished.

Do I curse thee?—Why no, you ruinous butt; you whoreson *indistinguishable* cur.—*Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida*, v. 1.

Indistúrbance. *s.* Calmness; freedom from disturbance. *Rare.*

The notion of sitting implieth rest, quietness, and *indisturbance.*—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. vi.

What is called by the Stoicks apathy, and by the Scepticks *indisturbance*, seems all but to mean great tranquillity of mind.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Indite, Indíter. See Endite, &c.

Indivídable. *adj.* Indivisible. *Rare.*

Scene *individable*, or poem unlimited.
Shakespear, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Indivíded. *adj.* Undivided. *Rare.*

St. Cyril, in his first book against Julian, thinks there was a representation of the blessed, *individed* Trinity.—*Bishop Patrick, Paraphrases and Commentaries on the Old Testament, Genesis*, xviii. 2.

Indivídual. *adj.* [Fr. *individu, individuel*; Lat. *individuus.*]

1. Separate from others of the same species; single; numerically one.

Must the whole man, amazing thought! return
To the cold marble, or contracted urn!
And never shall those particles agree,
That were in life this *individual* he?
Prior, Solomon, b. iii.

It would be wise in them, as *individual* and private mortals, to look back a little upon the storms they have raised, as well as those they have escaped. *Swift.*

The object of any particular idea is called an individual: so Peter is an *individual* man, London an *individual* city.—*Watts.*

2. Undivided; not to be parted or disjoined.

Anacreon,
My *individual* companion.
Holiday, Marriages of the Arts, ii. 6: 1618.

Long eternity shall greet our bliss
With an *individual* kiss.
Milton, Odes, On Time, 11.

To give thee being, I lent
Out of my side to thee, nearest my heart,
Substantial life, to have thee by my side
Henceforth an *individual* solace dear.
Id., Paradise Lost, iv. 483.

Under his great vicegerent reign abide
United, as one *individual* soul,
For ever happy. *Ibid.* v. 609.

Indivídual. *s.* Single person or thing.

Neither is it enough to consult, secundum genera, what the kind and character of the person should be; for the most judgement is shewn in the choice of *individuals.*—*Bacon.*

They present us with images more perfect than the life in any *individual.*—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Know, all the good that *individuals* find,
Or God or Nature meant to mere mankind,
Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense,
Lie in three words: health, peace, and competence.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 77.

We see each circumstance of art and *individual* of nature summoned together by the extent and fecundity of his imagination.—*Id., Preface to the Iliad.*

The question occurs whether Natural History can be applied to *inorganic* substances? And the answer to this question is, that it can be applied, if these are such things as *inorganic individuals*, since the resemblances and differences with which natural history has to do are the resemblances and differences of *individuals.* What is an *individual?* It certainly is not that which is so simple that it cannot be divided. Individual animals are composed of many parts. But if we examine, we shall find that our idea of an *individual* is, that it is a whole composed of parts, which are not similar to the whole, and have not an independent existence, while the whole has an independent existence and a definite form. What then is the mineralogical *individual?* At first, while minerals were studied for their use, the most precious of the substances which they contained was looked upon as the characteristic of the mineral. The smaliest trace of silver made a mineral an ore of silver. Thus forms and properties were disregarded, and substance was considered as identical with mineral. And hence Daubenton refused to recognize species in the mineral kingdom, because he recognised no *individuals.* He proposed to call sorts what we call species. In this way of considering minerals, there are no *individuals.* But still this is not satisfactory; for if we take a well-formed and distinct crystal, this clearly is an *individual.* It may be objected, that the crystal is divisible (according to the theory of crystallography) into smaller solids; that these small solids are really the simple objects; and that actual crystals are formed by combinations of these molecules according to certain laws. But, as we have already said, an *individual* is such, not because it cannot be divided, but because it cannot be divided into parts similar to the whole.

As to the division of the form into its component laws, this is an abstract proceeding, foreign to natural history. Therefore there is so far nothing to prevent a crystal from being an *individual*.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, vol. ii. p. 148: ed. 1858.

(See also under Individuality.)

Individuálity. *s.* Separate or distinct existence.

He would tell his instructor, that all men were not singular; that *individuality* could hardly be predicated of any man; for it is commonly said that a man is not the same he was, and that mad men are beside themselves.—*Arbuthnot.*

What is an *individual?* . . . As applied to a man, or to any one of the higher animals, which are all sharply-defined and independent, the word *individual* has a clear meaning. . . . But when we extend our range of observation to the organic world at large, we find that difficulties . . . meet us everywhere under every variety of form. Each uniaxial plant may perhaps fairly be regarded as a distinct *individual*. . . . What, however, are we to say of a multiaxial plant? It is, indeed, usual to speak of a tree with its many branches and shoots as singular; but strong reasons may be urged for considering it as plural. . . . Shall we regard all the growing axes . . . resulting from slips and grafts and buds, as parts of one *individual*, or as distinct *individuals?* If a strawberry-plant sends out runners carrying buds at their ends, which strike root and grow into independent plants, that separate from the original one by decay of the runners, must we not say that they possess separate *individualities*; and yet if we do this, are we not at a loss to say when their separate *individualities* were established, unless we admit that each bud was from the beginning an *individual?* . . . The animal kingdom presents still greater difficulties. When, from sundry points on the body of a common polype, there bud-out young polypes, which, after acquiring mouths and tentacles and closing up the communications between their stomachs and the stomach of the parent, finally separate from the parent; we may with propriety regard them as distinct *individuals*. But when, in the allied compound hydrozoa, we find that these young polypes continue permanently connected with the parent; . . . it is no longer so clear that these little sacs furnished with mouths and tentacles, are severally to be regarded as distinct *individuals*. We cannot deny a certain *individuality* to the polypedom. And on discovering that some of the buds . . . are transformed into capsules in which eggs are developed . . . we have still clearer proof that the *individualities* of the members are partially merged in the *individuality* of the group. Other organisms belonging to the same order, display still more decidedly this transition from simple *individualities* to a complex *individuality*. . . . To meet these difficulties, it has been proposed that the whole product of a single fertilized germ shall be regarded as a single individual: whether such whole product be organised into one mass, or whether it be organised into many masses, that are partially or completely separate. . . . It seems a questionable use of language to say that the countless masses of Anacharis Alsinastrum, which, within these few years, have grown up in our rivers, canals, and ponds, are all parts of one *individual*; and yet as this plant does not seed in England, these countless masses, having arisen by discontinuous development, must be so regarded, if we accept the above definition. . . . There is, indeed, . . . no definition of *individuality* that is unobjectionable. All we can do is to make the best practicable compromise. As applied either to an animate or an inanimate object, the word *individual* ordinarily connotes union among the parts of the object and separateness from other objects. This fundamental element in the conception of *individuality*, we cannot with propriety ignore in the biological application of the word. That which we call an *individual* plant or animal, must, therefore, be some concrete whole, and not a discrete whole. If, however, we say that each concrete living whole is to be regarded as an *individual*, we are still met by the question—What constitutes a concrete living whole? A young organism arising by internal or external gemmation from a parent organism, passes gradually from a state in which it is an indistinguishable part of the parent organism, to a state in which it is a separate organism of like structure with the parent. At what stage does it become an *individual?* And if its *individuality* be conceded only when it completely separates from the parent, must we deny *individuality* to all organisms thus produced, which permanently retain their connexions with their parents? . . . To answer such questions, we must revert to the definition of Life. The distinction between *individual* in its biological sense, and *individual* in its more general sense, must consist in the manifestation of Life, properly so called. . . . Hence a biological *individual* is any concrete whole having a structure which enables it, when placed in appropriate conditions, to continuously adjust its internal relations to external relations, so as to maintain the equilibrium of its functions.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*, §§ 72-74.

Individualize. *v. a.* Invest with the character of individuality.

Notwithstanding the peculiarities which *individualize* and distinguish the humour of Addison, some difference of opinion has arisen among critics of acknowledged celebrity, with regard to its nature and resources.—*Drake, Essays illustrative of the Tatler.* (Ord MS.)

There was a noble prodigality in these [Coleridge's] outpourings, a generous disdain of self, . . . which might remind the listener of the first days of poetry before it became *individualised* by the press, when the Homeric rhapsodist wandered through new-born cities and scattered hovels, . . . when copyright did not ascertain the reciter's property, nor marble at once perpetuate and shed chillness on his fame.—*Talfourd, Memoirs of C. Lamb.*

Individually. *adv.*

1. With separate or distinct existence; numerically.

How should that subsist solitarily by itself, which hath no substance, but *individually* the very same whereby others subsist with it?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Not separably; incommunicably.

I dare not pronounce him omniscious, that being an attribute *individually* proper to the Godhead, and incommunicable to any created substance.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

Individuate. *v. a.* Individualize.

Life is *individuated* into infinite numbers that have their distinct sense and pleasure.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

No man is capable of translating poetry, who, besides a genius to that art, is not a master both of his author's language and of his own; nor must we understand the language only of the poet, but his particular turn of thoughts and expression, which are the characters that distinguish and *individuate* him from all other writers.—*Dryden.*

Individuate. *adj.* Undivided.

O Thou, the third in that eternal trine,
In *individuate* unity divine!

The Student, ii. 311: 1751.

Individuation. *s.* That which makes an individual.

A philosophical empire, when *individuation* shall be royalty!—*Holiday Sermons*, p. 63: Oxford, 1661.

It will be a very difficult point to cut the feather . . . how this numerical difference in the brain can produce effects of so vast a difference from the same vapour as to be the sole point of *individuation* between Alexander the Great, Jack of Leyden, and Monsieur Des Cartes.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 9.

What is the principle of *individuation?* Or what is it that makes any one thing the same as it was before?—*Watts.*

Schelling defines life as the tendency to *individuation.*—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*, pt. iii. ch. iii. p. 353: ed. 1855.

Individuator. *s.* One who individuates.

He is composed of the same individual matter, for it hath the same distinguisher and *individuator*, to wit, the same form or soul.—*Sir K. Digby, Observations on Browne's Religio Medici.* (Ord MS.)

Indivinity. *s.* Want of divine power. *Obsolete.*

How openly did the oracle betray his *indivinity* unto Crœsus, who being ruined by his amphibology, and expostulating with him, received no higher answer than the excuse of his impotency!—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Indivisibility. *s.* Incapable of division.

A pestle and mortar will as soon bring any particle of matter to *indivisibility* as the acutest thought of a mathematician.—*Locke.*

Indivisible. *adj.* Incapable of being divided into parts; minute to the last degree of division.

By atom, no body will imagine we intend to express a perfect *indivisible*, but only the least sort of natural bodies.—*Sir K. Digby.*

Here is but one *indivisible* point of time observed, but one action performed; yet the eye cannot comprehend at once the whole object.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Indivisible. *s.* Particle incapable of division.

If quantity consists of *indivisibles* or atoms, it will follow that a scalenum is all one with an isosceles, &c.—*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul*, notes, p. 376.

Indivisibly. *adv.* In an indivisible manner; so as to be incapable of division.

Their act of allowance to the Greek church implies a fair independency of these two, which some of their clamorous clients appear to have *indivisibly* coupled.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy*, p. 11.

Indivision. *s.* Undivided, non-divided, state or condition of anything.

I will take leave to maintaine the *indivision* of the church of England, in the dogmaticall point of faith.—*Bishop Hall.*

Indócible. *adj.* Incapable of, or unfit for, being, taught; unteachable; insusceptible of instruction. *Rare.*

Contracted and clung together with sensual delights, now he becomes utterly *indocible.*—*Bishop Hall, Occasional Meditations*, 106.

They are as ignorant and *indocible* as any fool.—*Griffith, Fear of God and the King*, p. 72.

Indócibleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Indocible. *Rare.*

Out of peevishness and *indocibleness* of disposition.—*Jeremy Taylor, Liberty of Prophesying*, sect. ii. p. 9. (Ord MS.)

Indócile. *adj.* [Lat. *docilis* = teachable; *doceo* = teach; *docilitas, -atis.*] Difficult, or slow, to be instructed. *Rare.*

Hogs and more *indocile* beasts shall be taught to labour.—*Sir W. Petty, Advice to Hartlib*, p. 23: 1648.

These certainly are the fools in the text, *indocil*, intractable fools, whose stolidity can baffle all arguments, and be proof against demonstration itself.—*Bentley, Sermons*, i.

Indocility. *s.* Slowness to receive, resistance to, instruction.

To have left us in their miserable darkness and *indocility.*—*Bishop Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*

The stiffness and *indocility* of the Pharisees.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, pref. to the court.

I have no doubt that the admirable fiction of Robinson Crusoe would have been not only much less amusing, but, to most readers less apparently natural, if Friday and the other savages had been represented with the *indocility* and other qualities which really belong to such beings as the Brazilian cannibals; and if the hero himself had been represented with that half-brutish apathetic despondency, and carelessness about all comforts demanding steady exertion, which are the really natural results of a life of utter solitude: and if he had been described as almost losing the use of his own language, instead of remembering the Spanish.—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. i. ch. ii. § 2.

Indoctrinate. *v. a.* Instruct; tincture with any doctrine, science, or opinion.

Under a master that discoursed excellently, and took much delight in *indoctrinating* his young unexperienced favourite, Buckingham had obtained a quick conception of speaking very gracefully and pertinently.—*Lord Clarendon.*

They that never peept beyond the common belief, in which their easy understandings were at first *indoctrinated*, are strongly assured of the truth of their receptions.—*Glanville.*

Indoctrination. *s.* Instruction; communication of doctrine; information.

Although postulates are very accommodable unto junior *indoctrinations*, yet are these authorities not to be embraced beyond the minority of our intellectuals.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Indolence. *s.*

1. Freedom from pain (the *etymological* rather than the *usual* meaning).

I have ease, if it may not rather be called *indolence.*—*Bishop Hough.*

2. Laziness; want of energy.

The Spanish nation, roused from their ancient *indolence* and ignorance, seem now to improve trade.—*Lord Bolingbroke.*

Indolency. *s.* Same as Indolence.

Let Epicurus give *indolency* as an attribute to his gods, and place in it the happiness of the blest: the divinity which we worship has given us not only a precept against it, but his own example to the contrary.—*Dryden.*

Indolent. *adj.* [Lat. *in-* negative + *doleo* = grieve, suffer pain; pres. part. *dolens, -entis.*]

1. In *Medicine.* Free from pain: (as, 'an *indolent* tumour.' Less accurately used for such as are slow to change).

2. Careless; lazy; inattentive; listless.

Ill fits a chief who mighty nations guides . . .
To waste long nights in *indolent* repose.

Pope, Translation of Homer's Iliad, ii. 2[illegible]

Indolently. *adv.* In an indolent manner.

While lull'd by sound, and undisturb[illegible]t.
Calm and serene you *indolently* sit.

Indómitable. *adj.* [Fr. *in-* + *domptable*; Lat. *indomitus*; *domo* = tame; pass. part. *domitus.*] Untamable.

It is so fierce and *indomitable.*—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 383.

Indómite. *adj.* Untamed; wild; savage *Rare.*

No tiger so fierce, no fowl so ravening, no whale so monstrous, no not any creature, so *indomite*, but that it was subject to man's dominion, while man were subject to his Lord and Maker.—*Salkeld, Treatise of Paradise*, p. 122: 1617.

Índoor. *adj.* Domestic.

'I am for *in-door* nature myself,' said Lord Eskdale. 'Do you know I don't half like the way Monmouth is going on. He never gets out of that villa of his. He should change his air more. Tell him.' —*B. Disraeli, Coningsby*, b. viii. ch. vii.

Indórse. See Endorse.

Índraught. *s.*

1. An opening in the land into which the sea flows.

Ebbs and *floods* there could be none, when there were no *indraughts*, bays, or gulphs, to receive a flood.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. Inlet; passage inwards.

Navigable rivers are *indraughts* to attain wealth. —*Bacon.*

Índri. *s.* [?] Lemur of the genus Lichanotus, so called.

In the short-tailed *indri*, the atlas has a short hypapophysis, but no neural spine: the transverse process is moderately long and broad, and is perforated lengthwise and vertically by the vertebral artery, which afterwards pierces the neural arch.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Indúbious. *adj.* Not doubtful; not suspecting; certain. *Rare.*

Hence appears the vulgar vanity of reposing an *indubious* confidence in those antipestilential spirits. —*Harvey.*

Indúbitable. *adj.* Undoubted; unquestionable; evident; certain in appearance; clear; plain.

The invocation of them is notwithstanding a very presumptuous invasion of the *indubitable* rights of God.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. ii.

When general observations are drawn from so many particulars as to become certain and *indubitable*, these are jewels of knowledge.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

Indúbitably. *adv.* In an indubitable manner; undoubtedly; unquestionably.

If we transport these proportions from audible to visible objects, there will *indubitably* result from either a graceful and harmonious contentment.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

The patriarchs were *indubitably* invested with both these authorities.—*Bishop Sprat.*

I appeal to all sober judges, whether our souls may be only a mere echo from clashing atoms; or rather *indubitably* must proceed from a spiritual substance.—*Bentley.*

Indúbitate. *adj.* Unquestioned; certain; apparent; evident.

If he stood upon his own title of the house of Lancaster, he knew it was condemned by parliament, and tended directly to the disinherison of the line of York, held then the *indubitate* heirs of the crown.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

I have been tempted to wonder how, among the jealousies of state and court, Edgar Atheling could subsist, being then the apparent and *indubitate* heir of the Saxon line.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Indúce. *v. a.*

1. Influence to anything; persuade: (of *persons*).

The self same argument in this kind, which doth but *induce* the vulgar sort to light, may constrain the wiser to yield.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Let not the covetous design of growing rich *induce* you to ruin your reputation, but rather satisfy yourself with a moderate fortune; and let your thoughts be wholly taken up with acquiring to yourself a glorious name.—*Dryden.*

2. Produce by persuasion or influence: (of *things*).

Let the vanity of the times be restrained, which the neighbourhood of other nations have *induced*, and we strive apace to exceed our pattern.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

3. Cause extrinsically; produce; effect.

Sour things *induce* a contraction in the nerves, placed in the mouth of the stomach, which is a great cause of appetite.—*Bacon.*

... *induce* a general change of opinion, concerning the person or party like to be obeyed by the greatest or strongest part of the people.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Acidity, as it is not the natural state of the animal fluids, but *induced* by aliment, is to be cured by aliment with the contrary qualities.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

4. Adduce. *Obsolete.*

To exprobrate their stupidity, he *induceth* the providence of storks: now, if the bird had been unknown, the illustration had been obscure, and the exprobration not so proper.—*Sir T. Browne.*

The poet may be seen *inducing* his personages in the first Iliad, where he discovers their humours, interests, and designs.—*Pope.*

5. Bring on; superinduce; effect gradually.

Schism is marked out by the apostle as a kind of petrifying crime, which *induces* that induration to which the fearful expectation of wrath is consequent.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Indúcement. *s.* Motive to anything; that which allures or persuades to anything.

Many *inducements*, besides Scripture, may lead me to that, which if Scripture be against, they are of no value, yet otherwise are strongly effectual to persuade.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

That mov'd me to't,
Then mark th' *inducement*.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 4.

My *inducement* hither,
Was not at present here to find my son.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1445.

If a minority could prevail over the majority, those who were in favour of a proposition would vote against it, or would abstain from voting, in order to insure a minority to their side of the question. Besides, there would be no *inducement* to discuss a question, if, by converting a person to your opinion, you did not strengthen your side in the division when the votes came to be counted.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. vii.

Indúcer. *s.* One who induces; persuader.

How can he be a mete perswader or *inducer* of the people to widowheade, which hath himselfe been often maried?—*Martin, Treatise on the Marriage of Priestes*, C. iii. b.: 1554.

As if he were the great impeller and *inducer* of men to sin.—*South, Sermons*, viii. 85.

Indúcible. *adj.*

1. Capable of being induced, brought on, or caused.

The satisfaction of prosperity, issuing from sense, is subject to all the changes *inducible* from the restless commotions of outward causes affecting and altering the sense.—*Barrow, Works*, iii. 99.

2. Capable of being arrived at by induction.

Many things in philosophy [are] confirmable by sense, yet not *inducible* by reason.—*Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici.*

Indúct. *v. a.*

1. Introduce; bring in.

The ceremonies in the gathering were first *inducted* by the Venetians.—*G. Sandys, Travels.*

2. Put into actual possession of a benefice.

If a person thus instituted, though not *inducted*, takes a second benefice, it shall make the first void. —*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Figuratively.

On Wednesday morning Jacobina was *inducted* into the comforts of the hearth of mine host;—and her four little kittens mewed hard by, from the sinecure of a basket lined with flannel.—*Sir E. B. Lytton, Eugene Aram*, b. i. ch. ii.

Indúction. *s.*

1. Introduction; entrance; anciently preface, and also something introductory to a play.

This is well knowne to be true, of them, that have anye leisure to read Holy Scripture; who, remembering themselves by this my little *induction*, will leave to neglect history.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 205. b.

These promises are fair the parties sure,
And our *induction* full of prosperous hope.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 1.

Inductions are out of date, and a prologue in verse is as stale as a black velvet cloak.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Woman-hater*, prol.

This is but an *induction*; I will draw
The curtains of the tragedy hereafter.
Massinger, Guardian.

An *induction* to those succeeding evils, which pursued that inconsiderate marriage.—*Sir G. Buck, History of King Richard III.* p. 118.

2. In *Logic*. Reasoning from the more particular to the more general, as opposed to *deduction*, which is reasoning from the more general to the more particular; an approximate translation of the Greek ἐπαγώγη (ἐπί = on + ἄγω = lead; Lat. *duco*, signifying the *leading-on*, or *bringing-on*, of particular examples or instances, each confirming, or helping to confirm, the inference suggested by the preceding).

Induction is when, from several particular propositions, we infer one general: as, the doctrine of the Socinians cannot be proved from the gospels, it cannot be proved from the Acts of the Apostles, it cannot be proved from the epistles, nor the book of Revelation; therefore it cannot be proved from the New Testament.—*Watts, Logick.*

The inquisition by *induction* is wonderful hard; for the things reported are full of fables, and new experiments can hardly be made but with extreme caution.—*Bacon.*

Mathematical things are only capable of clear demonstration: conclusions in natural philosophy are proved by *induction* of experiments, things moral by moral arguments, and matters of fact by credible testimony.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Although the arguing from experiments and observations by *induction* be no demonstration of general conclusions, yet it is the best way of arguing which the nature of things admits of, and may be looked upon as so much the stronger by how much the *induction* is more general; and if no exception occur from phænomena, the conclusion may be general.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

We have found, that the mental process with which Logic is conversant, the operation of investigating truths by means of evidence, is always, even when appearances point to a different theory of it, a process of *induction*. And we have particularised the various modes of *induction*, and obtained a clear view of the principles to which it must conform, in order to lead to results which can be relied on. The consideration of *induction*, however, does not end with the direct rules for its performance. Something must be said of those other operations of the mind, which are either necessarily presupposed in all *induction*, or are instrumental to the more difficult and complicated *inductive* processes. . . . *Induction* being merely the extension to a class of cases, of something which has been observed to be true in certain individual instances of the class; the first place among the operations subsidiary to *induction*, is claimed by observation.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. iv. ch. i. § 1.

3. Formal act of giving possession to the person who has received institution of his church.

In dignities possession is given by instalment; in rectories and vicarages, by *induction*.—*Sir W. Blackstone.*

Indúctive. *adj.*

1. Leading; persuasive: (with *to*).

A brutish vice,
Inductive mainly *to* the sin of Eve.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 518.

2. Capable of producing: (with *of*).

Abatements may take away infallible concludency in these evidences of fact, yet they may be probable and *inductive of* credibility, though not of science. —*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

3. Proceeding not by demonstration, but induction. See under Induction.

Indúctively. *adv.* In an inductive manner; by induction; by inference.

This I shall make appear *inductively*, by recounting the several ends and intents, to which, with any colour of reason, it may be designed.—*South, Sermons*, vii. 197.

Indúctor. *s.* Person who inducts another into a benefice.

He puts the incumbent into possession of the church, who, when he has tolled a bell, comes forth; and the *inductor* indorses a certificate of such his induction on the warrant of the archdeacon, attested by those who were present.—*Clergyman's Assistant, Directions*, p. 312. *n*: 2nd edit.

Indúe. See Endue.

Indúlciate. *v. a.* [Lat. *dulcis* = sweet.] Sweeten. *Rare.*

From the secret sweetness that gratifies and *indulciates* all his spirits.—*Feltham, On St. Luke.* (Ord MS.)

Indúlge. *v. a.* [Lat. *indulgeo*; pres. part. *indulgens, -entis.*]

1. Give way to; not to restrain or oppose.

The lazy glutton safe at home will keep,
Indulge his sloth, and fatten with his sleep.
Dryden.

2. Favour; gratify with concession: (with *with* or *in*, according as the object of pleasure is physical or moral).

A mother was wont to *indulge* her daughters *with* dogs, squirrels, or birds; but then they must keep them well.—*Locke.*

To live like those that have their hope in another life, implies that we *indulge* ourselves *in* the gratifications of this life very sparingly.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

3. Grant not of right, but favour.

Ancient privileges, *indulged* by former kings to their people, must not, without high reason, be revoked by their successors.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Living.*

The virgin ent'ring bright, *indulg'd* the day
To the brown cave, and brush'd the dreams away.
Dryden.

But since among mankind so few there are,
Who will conform to philosophick fare,
This much I will *indulge* thee for thy ease,
And mingle something of our times to please.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

Yet, yet a moment, one dim ray of light
Indulge, dread chaos and eternal night!
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 1.

Indúlge. *v. n.* Be favourable; give indulgence: (with *in*, rarely *to*.)

He must, by *indulging to* one sort of reprovable discourse himself, defeat his endeavours against the rest.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Yet in the midst of follies and vices, his courageous spirit, his fine understanding, and his natural goodness of heart, had been conspicuous. Men said that the excesses *in* which he *indulged* were common between him and the whole race of gay young Cavaliers, but that his sympathy with human suffering, and the generosity with which he made reparation to those whom his freaks had injured, were all his own.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. viii.

Indúlgence. *s.*

1. Fondness; fond of kindness.

Restraint she will not brook;
And left to herself, if evil thence ensue,
She first his weak *indulgence* will accuse.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1184.

2. Forbearance; tenderness: (opposite of *rigour*).

They err, that through *indulgence* to others, or fondness to any sin in themselves, substitute for repentance any thing less.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

Some doubt if equal pains or equal fire
The humbler muse of Comedy require;
But in known images of life, I guess
The labour greater, as the *indulgence* less.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. i.

3. Favour granted; liberality.

If all these gracious *indulgences* are without any effect on us we must perish in our own folly.—*Rogers.*

4. Licence in the way of moral conduct.

The loosenesses and *indulgences* of this age . . . bear a proportion with the religion of the Ottomans.—*Sir R. Tempest, Entertainment of Solitude*, p. 5: 1649.

Thou that giv'st whores *indulgences* to sin,
I'll canvass thee.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 3.

5. Papal dispensation, by which the period of penance undergone in purgatory was shortened. See extracts.

Indulgences, dispenses, pardons, bulls,
The sport of winds.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 492.

In purgatory, *indulgences*, and supererogation, the assertors seem to be unanimous in nothing but profit.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

The doctrine of *indulgences*, as it was before the council of Trent, and hath been since taught in the church of Rome, is big with gross errors. It depends on the fiction of purgatory; it supposeth a superfluity of the satisfactions of the saints; which, being jumbled together (horreo referens) with the merits and satisfaction of our Saviour, make up one treasury of the church; that the bishop of Rome keeps the key of it, as having the sole power of granting *indulgences* either by himself immediately, or by others commissioned from him. Lastly, it very absurdly extends the effect of the power of the keys, left by Christ in his church, to men in the other world.—*Bishop Bull, Corruptions of the Church of Rome, in Answer to the Bishop of Meux's Queries.*

Leo X. is deservedly infamous for his base prostitution of *indulgences*.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Indúlgency. *s.* Indulgence.

The glories of our isle,
Which yet like golden ore, unripe in beds,
Expect the warm *indulgency* of heaven. *Dryden.*

Your majesty is still pleased, by the excellency of your nature, and by the *indulgency* of your judgement, to accept honest zeal for discretion.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 524.

Indúlgent. *adj.*

1. Kind; gentle; liberal.

God has done all for us that the most *indulgent* Creator could do for the work of his hands.—*Rogers.*

2. Mild; favourable.

Hereafter such in thy behalf shall be
Th' *indulgent* censure of posterity. *Waller.*

3. Gratifying; favouring; giving way to: (with *of*).

The feeble old, *indulgent of* their ease.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 936.

Indulgéntial. *adj.* Relating to the indulgences of the Romish church.

You are fitted with rare *indulgential* privileges.—*Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor*, ch. x.

Indúlgently. *adv.* In an indulgent manner; without severity; without censure; without self-reproach; with indulgence.

He that not only commits some act of sin, but lives *indulgently* in it, is never to be counted a regenerate man.—*Hammond.*

Ills? There are none; All-gracious, none from Thee!
Whose threats are mercies, whose injunctions guides,
Assisting, not restraining, reason's choice;
Whose sanctions, unavoidable results
From nature's course, *indulgently* reveal'd.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

Indúlger. *s.* One who indulges.

If, as Saint Peter saith, the severest watchers of their nature have task hard enough, what shall be hoped of the *indulgers* of it?—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, pt. i. p. 160: 1648.

Indúlto. *s.* [Italian.] Indulgence, ecclesiastical or commercial. *Not English.*

It was a tax laid upon the English a great many years ago, with their own consent, for the privilege of going to Aleppo. . . . This is a most scandalous *indulto*.—*Drummond, Travels through Germany, Italy, and Greece*, p. 180: 1746.

Índurate. *v. a.* [Lat. *induratus*, pass. part. of *induro* = harden; *induratio-onis*; *durus* = hard.] Make hard.

Glass may be so *indurated* by fire, that it may scorn the force of the hammer.—*Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote*: 1654.

Índurate. *v. n.* Grow hard; harden.

Stones within the earth at first are but rude earth or clay; and so minerals come at first of juices concrete, which afterwards *indurate*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

That plants and ligneous bodies may *indurate* under water, without approachment of air, we have experiments in coral-lines.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Índurate. *v. a.* Make hard.

Índurate. *adj.* Hardened.

Dried, souced, *indurate* fish.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 70.

Avoid at all times *indurate*, salt, and especially spice and windy meat.—*Ibid.* p. 402.

After he hath passed one yere and a half in repentaunce, . . . then, lest he maie be *indurate*, let him be admitted to the receiving of the body and bloud of Christ.—*Martin, Treatise on the Marriage of Priestes*: 1554.

Thine heart is full hard, *indurate* as was the heart of Pharao.—*Fox, Book of Martyrs, Examination of W. Thorpe.*

O insensible, *indurate*, and intolerable unthankfulness of the sons of Adam.—*Loe, Blisse of Brightest Beauty*, p. 13: 1614.

Índurated. *part. adj.* Callous; hardened.

A contracted *indurated* bladder is a circumstance sometimes attending on the stone, and indeed an extraordinary dangerous one.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Love's and friendship's finely pointed dart
Fall blunted from each *indurated* heart.
Goldsmith, Traveller.

Figuratively. Impenitent; hard of heart; obdurate.

Indurátion. *s.*

1. State of growing hard; act of hardening.

This is a notable instance of condensation and *induration*, by burial under earth, in caves for a long time.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Obduracy; hardness of heart.

Schism is marked out by the apostle as a kind of petrifying crime, which induces that *induration* to which the fearful expectation of wrath is consequent.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Indústrial. *adj.* Relating to, or consisting in, the products of industry: (as, '*industrial* exhibition').

Indústrious. *adj.*

1. Diligent; laborious; assiduous: (opposed to *slothful*).

Frugal and *industrious* men are commonly friendly to the established government.—*Sir W. Temple.*

2. Laborious to a particular end: (opposed to *remiss*).

He himself being excellently learned, and *industrious* to seek out the truth of all things concerning the original of his own people, hath set down the testimony of the ancients truly.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Let our just censures
Attend the true event, and put we on
Industrious soldiership. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 4.

His thoughts were low:
To vice *industrious*; but to nobler deeds
Timorous and slothful.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 115.

3. Designed; done for the purpose.

The *industrious* perforation of the tendons of the second joints of fingers and toes, draw the tendons of the third joints through.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.*

Observe carefully all the events which happen either by an occasional concurrence of various causes, or by the *industrious* application of knowing men.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

Indústriously. *adv.* In an industrious manner.

And of myselfe *industriously* inclin'd.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 525.

Great Britain was never before united under one king, notwithstanding that the uniting had been *industriously* attempted both by war and peace.—*Bacon.*

Some friends to vice *industriously* defend
These innocent diversions, and pretend
That I the tricks of youth too roughly blame.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

I am not under the necessity of declaring myself, and I *industriously* conceal my name, which wholly exempts me from any hopes and fears.—*Swift.*

Índustry. *s.* [Fr. *industrie*; Lat. *industria*; adj. *industrius*.] Diligence; assiduity; habitual or actual laboriousness.

Industry hath not bene so long time used in the Englysh tongue, as providence: wherefore, it is the more straunge, and requireth the more plaine exposition. It is a qualitie proceeding of witte and experience, by the which a man perceyveth quicklye, inventeth freshlye, and counseyleth speedily. Wherefore they, that be called *industrious*, doo moste craftely and deepely understande in all affairs what is expedient, and by what means and wayes they may soonest exployte them.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 73.

The sweat of *industry* would dry and die,
But for the end it works to.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iii. 6.

See the laborious bee
For little drops of honey flee,
And there with humble sweets content her *industry*.
Cowley.

Providence would only initiate mankind into the useful knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to employ our *industry*, that we might not live like idle loiterers.—*Dr. H. More.*

Indwéller. *s.* Inhabitant.

Too true that lands *indwellers* since have found.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vii. 6, 55.

Uncapable of any mortal *indweller*.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations on the Old and New Testaments*, b. iv.

An house ready to fall on the head of the *indweller*.—*Id., Occasional Meditations*, § 110.

Indwélling. *part. pref.* Dwelling, residing in, or occupying, anything permanently.

Every passion, every vice, had its especial demon; lust, impiety, blasphemy, vain-glory, pride, were not the man himself, but a foreign power working within him. The slightest act, sometimes no act at all, surrendered the soul to the irresistible *indwelling* agent. In Gregory's Dialogues a woman eats a lettuce without making the sign of the cross; she is possessed by a devil, who had been swallowed in the unexorcised lettuce.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iii. ch. vi.

Inébriate. *v. a.* [Lat. *inebrio*, pres. part. *inebrians, -antis*; pass. part. *inebriatus*; *inebriatio, -onis*; *ebrius* = drunken.] Intoxicate; make drunk.

Wine sugared *inebriateth* less than wine pure: sops in wine, quantity for quantity, *inebriate* more than wine of itself.—*Bacon.*

Fish, entering far in and meeting with the fresh water, as if *inebriated*, turn up their bellies and are taken.—*Sandys.*

Inébriate. *v. n.* Grow drunk; be intoxicated.

At Constantinople, fish that come from the Euxine sea into the fresh water do *inebriate* and turn up their bellies, so as you may take them with your hand.—*Bacon.*

Thy brains *inebriate* so,
That thou thy nakedness shalt boldly shew.
G. Sandys, Paraphrase of the Book of Lamentations, ch. iv.

Inebriátion. *s.* Drunkenness; intoxication.

That cornelians and bloodstones may be of virtue, experience will make us grant; but not that an amethyst prevents *inebriation*.—*Sir T. Browne.*

They did not preserve him from the *inebriation* of prosperity, or restrain him from indecent querulousness in adversity.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Hallam's Constitutional History*, pt. i.

Inebríety. *s.* Drunkenness.

It is generally the result of continued and habitual *inebriety*.—*Gregory, Theory and Practice of Medicine*, ii. ii.

Inédited. *part. pref.* Not edited, published, or put forth.

An *inedited* coin of queen Sexaburgeo.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, vol. ii. add.

Inéffable. *adj.* [Fr. *ineffable*; Lat. *ineffabilis*; from *for* = speak.] Unspeakable; unutterable; not to be expressed.

To whom the Son, with calm aspect and clear,
Lightning divine, *ineffable*, serene,
Made answer. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 733.

Reflect upon a clear, unblotted, acquitted conscience, and feed upon the *ineffable* comforts of the memorial of a conquered temptation.—*South, Sermons.*

Inéffably. *adv.* In an ineffable manner; so as not to be expressed.

So dyd the divinity *ineffably* put itselfe into the visible sacrament.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Answer to Bishop Gardiner*, p. 371.

He all his Father full express'd
Ineffably into his face receiv'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 720.

Ineffèctive. *adj.* Productive of no effect; inefficient; useless.

As the body, without blood, is a dead and lifeless trunk; so is the word of God, without the spirit, a dead and *ineffective* letter.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

He that assures himself he never errs, will always err; and his presumptions will render all attempts to inform him *ineffective*.—*Glanville.*

Ineffèctual. *adj.* Unable to produce its proper effect; weak; wanting power.

The publick reading of the Apocrypha they condemn as a thing effectual unto evil: the bare reading even of Scriptures themselves they mislike, as a thing *ineffectual* to do good.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The death of Patrocles, joined to the offer of Agamemnon, which of itself had proved *ineffectual*.—*Pope.*

(For another example see under Inefficacious.)

Ineffèctually. *adv.* In an ineffectual manner.

In nineteen days' time there were above 1000 great shot spent *ineffectually* on the brave loyalists, who held out against the menaces of Manchester's whole army.—*Ashmole, History of Berks*, ii. 286.

Ineffèctualness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Ineffectual; inefficacy; want of power to perform the proper effect.

St. James speaks of the *ineffectualness* of some men's devotion, Ye ask and receive not, because ye ask amiss.—*Archbishop Wake.*

Inefficácious. *adj.* Unable to produce a desired effect; weak; feeble.

Is not that better than always to have the rod in hand, and, by frequent use, misapply and render *inefficacious* this useful remedy?—*Locke.*

Ineffectual rather denotes an actual failure; and *inefficacious* an habitual impotence to any effect.—*Johnson.*

Inéfficacy. *s.* Want of power; want of effect.

The *inefficacy* was soon proved, like that of many similar medicines.—*Gregory, Theory and Practice of Medicine*, i. vi.

Ineefficiency. *s.* Want of power; inactivity.

Venice owes its security to its neutrality and *inefficiency*.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Inefficient. *adj.* Ineffective.

He is as insipid in his pleasures, as *inefficient* in every thing else.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Inélegance. *s.* Absence of beauty; want of elegance.

She was conspicuous from the notorious *inelegance* of her figure.—*Theodore Hook, Jack Brag.*

Inélegant. *adj.*

1. Not becoming; not beautiful.

What order, so contriv'd as not to mix
Tastes not well join'd, *inelegant*, but bring
Taste after taste, upheld with kindliest change.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 334.

2. Wanting ornament of language.

Modern criticks, having never read Homer but in low and *inelegant* translations, impute the meanness of the translation to the poet.—*Broome, On the Odyssey.*

Inélegantly. *adv.* In an inelegant manner.

1. Not becomingly; not beautifully.

The pediments of the southern transept is pinnacled, not *inelegantly*, with a flourished cross.—*T. Warton, History of the Parish of Kiddington*, p. 8.

2. Coarsely; without ornament of language.

Nor will he, if he have the least taste or application, talk *inelegantly*.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

In an invocation to rime, while he is not *inelegantly* illustrating the pleasingness of an easy association of consonant syllables, he artfully intermixes the severities of satire.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iv. 60.

Inéligible. *adj.*

1. Incapable of being elected: (as, 'an *inelegible* candidate'),
2. Not desirable for a choice: (as, 'an *inelegible* partner').

Inéloquent. *adj.* Not eloquent, persuasive, or oratorical.

Nor are thy lips ungraceful, sire of men,
Nor tongue *ineloquent*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 218.

Inelúctable. *adj.* [Lat. *luctor*; pret. part. *luctatus* = wrestle, struggle, contend.] Not to be struggled against, avoided, or overcome.

As if the damnation of all sinners now were *ineluctable* and eternal.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. v.

Ineludible. *adj.* Not to be defeated.

Most pressing reasons, and *ineludible* demonstrations.—*Glanville, Preexistence of Souls*, p. 14.

Inépt. *adj.* [Lat. *ineptus*.]

1. Trifling; foolish.

The works of nature being neither useless nor *inept*, must be guided by some principle of knowledge.—*Dr. H. More.*

After their various unsuccessful ways,
Their fruitless labour, and *inept* essays,
No cause of these appearances they'll find,
But power exerted by th' Eternal Mind.
Sir R. Blackmore.

2. Unfit for any purpose; useless.

When the upper and vegetative stratum was once washed off by rains, the hills would have become barren, the strata below yielding only mere sterile matter, such as was wholly *inept* and improper for the formation of vegetables.—*Woodward.*

Inéptitude. *s.* Unfitness.

The grating and rubbing of axes against the sockets, wherein they are placed, will cause some *ineptitude* or resistency to rotation of the cylinder.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

An omnipotent agent works infallibly and irresistibly, no *ineptitude* or stubbornness of the matter being ever able to hinder him.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

There is an *ineptitude* to motion from too great laxity, and an *ineptitude* to motion from too great tension.—*Arbuthnot.*

Inéptly. *adv.* In an inept manner; triflingly; foolishly; unfitly.

None of them are made foolishly or *ineptly*.—*Dr. H. More.*

All things were at first disposed by an omniscient intellect, that cannot contrive *ineptly*.—*Glanville.*

Inéptness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Inept; unfitness.

The feebleness and miserable *ineptness* of infancy.—*Dr. H. More, Preexistence of Souls*, pref.: 1647.

Inéqual. *adj.* Unequal.

Welcome all toils the *inequal* fates decree,
While toils endear thy faithful charge to thee.
Shenstone, Judgment of Hercules.

Inequálity. *s.*

1. Difference of comparative quantity.

There is so great an *inequality* in the length of our legs and arms, as makes it impossible for us to walk on all four.—*Ray.*

2. Unevenness; interchange of higher and lower parts.

The country is cut into so many hills and *inequalities* as renders it defensible.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

If there were no *inequalities* in the surface of the earth, nor in the seasons of the year, we should lose a considerable share of the vegetable kingdom.—*Bentley.*

3. Disproportion to any office or purpose; state of not being adequate; inadequateness.

The great *inequality* of all things to the appetites of a rational soul appears from this, that in all worldly things a man finds not half the pleasure in the actual possession that he proposed in the expectation.—*South, Sermons.*

4. Change of state; unlikeness of a thing to itself; difference of temper or quality.

In some places, by the nature of the earth, and by the situation of woods and hills, the air is more unequal than in others; and *inequality* of air is ever an enemy to health.—*Bacon.*

5. Difference of rank or station.

If so small *inequality* between man and man make in them modesty a commendable virtue, who, respecting superiors as superiors, can neither speak nor stand before them without fear.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Inéquitable. *adj.* Not equitable; unjust.

The way of process men take in this affair is so *inequitable*, as certainly presages the partiality of the sentence.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*, p. 64.

Inerádicable. *adj.* Incapable of being eradicated.

The bad seed thus sown was *ineradicable*.—*Sir E. B. Lytton, Paul Clifford.*

Inerrabílity. *s.* Incapability of exemption from, error; infallibility. *Rare.*

Those hideous novelties of the *inerrability* of a man of sin.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 402.

I cannot allow their wisdom such a completeness and *inerrability* as to exclude myself from judging.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Inérrable. *adj.* Exempt from error. *Rare.*

We have conviction from reason, or decisions from the *inerrable* and requisite conditions of sense.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Inérrableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Inerrable; exemption from error. *Rare.*

Infallibility and *inerrableness* is assumed and inclosed by the Romish church, without any inerrable ground to build it on.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

Inérringly. *adv.* Without error; without mistake; without deviation. *Rare.*

That divers limners at a distance, without copy, should draw the same picture, is more conceivable than that matter should frame itself so *inerringly* according to the idea of its kind.—*Glanville.*

Inért. *adj.* [Lat. *iners, -ertis.*] Dull; sluggish; motionless.

Body alone, *inert* and brute you'll find;
The cause of all things is by you assigned.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Inértia. *s.* [Lat.]

1. Sluggishness; dullness.
2. In *Mechanics.* Resistance to be overcome before a body in a state of rest is put into motion.

We can push a light boat rapidly through the water; but we may go on increasing its freight, till we are barely able to stir it. This property of matter, then, by which it resists the reception of motion, or rather by which it reacts and requires an adequate force in order that any motion may result, is called its inertness, or *inertia*. That matter has such a property, is a conviction flowing from that idea of a reaction equal and opposite to the action, which the conception of all force involves. By what laws this *inertia* depends on the magnitude, form, and material of the body, must be the subject of our consideration hereafter. But that matter has this *inertia*, in virtue of which, as the matter is greater, the velocity which the same effort can communicate to it is less, is a principle inseparable from the notion of matter itself. Hermann says that Kepler first introduced this 'most significant' *inertia*. Whether it is to be found in earlier writers I know not; Kepler certainly does use it familiarly in those attempts to assign physical reasons for the motions of the planets which were among the main occasions of the discovery of the true laws of mechanics. He assumes the slowness of the motions of the planets to increase, (other causes remaining the same,) as the *inertia* increases; and though, even in this assumption, there is an errour involved, (if we adopt that interpretation of the term *inertia* to which subsequent researches led,) the introduction of such a word was one step in determining and expressing those laws of motion which depend on the fundamental principle of the equality of action and reaction.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas.*

Respectabilities, though they will vote, will not fight. Possession always is nine points in law; but in lawsuits of this kind, one may say, it is ninety-and-nine points. Men do what they were wont to do; and have immense irresolution and *inertia*: they obey him who has the symbols that claim obedience.—*Carlyle, History of the French Revolution.*

Inértly. *adv.* In an inert manner; sluggishly; dully.

Ye powers, whose mysteries restored I sing,
To whom Time bears me on his rapid wing,
Suspend a while your force *inertly* strong.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 5.

Inértness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Inert; want of motion.

A state of silence and *inertness*.—*Glanville, On the Pre-existence of Souls*, p. 125.

into a state of more stupor and *inertness*.—*Ibid.* p. 127.

Inéscate. *v. a.* [Lat. *esca* = food.] Lay a bait for; allure. *Rare.*

Many such pranks are played by our Jesuits, sometimes in their own habits, sometimes in others, . . . to *inescate* and beguile young women.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 505.

Inescátion. *s.* Act of baiting. *Rare.*

Herein lies true fortitude and courage, in overcoming all the deceitful allurements and *inescations* of flesh and blood.—*Halliwell, Excellency of Moral Virtue*, p. 107: 1692.

Inéstimable. *adj.* Incapable of being estimated; too valuable to be rated; transcending all price.

I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks,
A thousand men that fishes knaw'd upon;
Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl,
Inestimable stones, unvalu'd jewels.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 4.

And shall this prize, the *inestimable* prize,
Exposed through crystal to the gazing eyes,
And heightened by the diamond's circling rays,
On that rapacious hand for ever blaze!
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iv.

Inéstimably. *adv.* In an inestimable manner; so as not to be sufficiently rated.

Things *inestimably* excellent.—*Dr. H. More, Sleep of the Soul*, iii. 3, 7.

Heavenly and instructive volumes, *inestimably* overvaluing any the earth affords.—*Boyle, Style of Holy Scripture*, p. 87.

Inévidence. *s.* Obscurity, uncertainty. *Rare.*

Charge them, says St. Paul, that they trust not in uncertain riches, that is, in the obscurity or *inevidence* of riches.—*Barrow, Works*, i. 1449.

Inévident. *adj.* Not plain; obscure. *Rare.*

Our schoolmen make a distinction of a certainty; evident and *inevident*.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 267.

The habit of faith in divinity is an argument of things unseen, and a stable assent unto things *inevident*, upon authority of the divine revealer.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The object of faith is *inevident*.—*Bishop Barlow, Remains*, p. 556.

'Faith is the evidence of things not seen;' by which words I conceive we may understand an undoubting assent to those things which are of themselves *inevident*.—*Bishop Conybeare, Sermons*, vol. ii. serm. 8.

Inevitabílity. *s.* Impossibility to be avoided; certainty.

By liberty, I do understand neither a liberty from sin, misery, servitude, nor violence, but from necessity, or rather necessitation; that is, an universal immunity from all *inevitability* and determination to one.—*Archbishop Bramhall, Answer to Hobbes.*

The overthrow is described to be given as it were by a double blow and a twofold weapon, to shew the certainty and *inevitability* of it.—*Shelford, Learned Discourses*, p. 289: 1635.

Inévitable. *adj.* [Lat. *vito* = avoid.] Unavoidable; not to be escaped.

I had a pass with him: . . . he gives me the stuck-in with such a mortal motion, that it is *inevitable*.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

Fate *inevitable*
Subdues us. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 197.

Since my *inevitable* death you know,
You safely unavailing pity show.
Dryden, Aurengzebe

Inévitableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Inevitable; certainty; inevitability

The *inevitableness* of the account we are to make, and the uncertainty of the time we shall be called to it.—*Bishop Prideaux, Euchologia*, p. 106.

Inévitably. *adv.* In an inevitable manner; without possibility of escape.

How *inevitably* does an immoderate laughter end in a sigh?—*South.*

Inexcúsable. *adj.* Incapable of being excused; not to be palliated by apology.

It is a temerity and a folly *inexcusable*, to deliver up ourselves needlessly into another's power.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

As we are an island with ports and navigable seas, we should be *inexcusable* if we did not make these blessings turn to account.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

If learning be not encouraged under your administration, you are the most *inexcusable* person alive.—*Swift.*

A fallen woman is the more *inexcusable*, as, from the cradle, the sex is warned against the delusions of men.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

Inexcúsableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Inexcusable; enormity beyond forgiveness or palliation.

Their *inexcusableness* is stated upon the supposition of this very thing, that they knew God, but for all that did not glorify him as God.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 263.

Inexcúsably. *adv.* In an inexcusable manner; to a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse.

Behold here wherein Eve, and after her Adam, did fail *inexcusably!*—*Harmar, Translation of Beza*, p. 35: 1587.

Inexecútion. *s.* Omission, neglect, of execution. *Rare.*

They not only deferred to his counsels in publick assemblies, but he was moreover the umpire of domestick matters, and decided quarrels arising between husbands and wives, without there ever being any *inexecution* or complaint against his decisions and decrees.—*Spence, Translation of Varilla's History of the House of Medici*, p. 306: 1686.

Inexhálable. *adj.* Incapable of being exhaled, or exhaling; incapable of evaporating.

A new-laid egg will not so easily be boiled hard, because it contains a great stock of humid parts, which must be evaporated before the heat can bring the *inexhalable* parts into consistence.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Inexhaústed. *adj.* Unexhausted.

So wert thou born into a tuneful strain,
An early, rich, and *inexhausted* vein. *Dryden.*

Let us consider the ample provision of waters, those *inexhausted* treasures of the ocean.—*Bentley, Sermons*, viii.

Inexhaústible. *adj.* Not to be exhausted, or all drawn away; not to be spent.

The stock that the mind has in its power, by varying the idea of space, is perfectly *inexhaustible*, and so it can multiply figures in infinitum.—*Locke.*

Inexhaústive. *adj.* Not to be all drawn off; inexhaustible.

Whose power,
To life approaching, may perfume my lays
With that fine oil, those aromatick gales,
That *inexhaustive* flow continual round.
Thomson, Seasons, Spring.

Inexístence. *s.* [from the *negative particle.*] Want of being; want of existence.

He calls up the heroes of former ages from a state of *inexistence* to adorn and diversify his poem.—*Broome, On the Odyssey.*

Inexístence. *s.* [from the *preposition.*] State of existing; inherence.

Concerning these gifts, we must observe also, that there was no small difference amongst them, as to the manner of their *inexistence* in the persons who had them.—*South, Sermons*, iii. 414.

Inexístent. *adj.* [from the *negative particle.*] Not having being; not to be found in nature.

To express complexed significations they took a liberty to compound and piece together creatures of allowable forms into mixtures *inexistent*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Inexístent. *adj.* [from the *preposition.*] Existing in something else. *Rare.*

We doubt whether these heterogeneities be so much as *inexistent* in the concrete, whence they are obtained.—*Boyle.*

Inexorabílity. *s.* Incapability of being moved by entreaty; inexorable.

Your father's *inexorability* not only grieves but amazes me.—*Johnson, Letter* in *Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

Inéxorable. *adj.* [Lat. *inexorabilis*; *exoro* = beg off; from *oro* = pray.] Incapable of being moved by entreaty.

You are more inhuman, more *inexorable*,
Oh ten times more, than tygers of Hyrcania!
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. i. 4.

Inexorable dog. *Id., Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

The guests invited came,
And with the rest th' *inexorable* dame.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria.

We can be deaf to the words of so sweet a charmer, and *inexorable* to all his invitations.—*Rogers.*

Inéxorableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Inexorable; state of being inexorable.

The former aversation and *inexorableness* is taken away.—*Chillingworth, Sermon on Romans*, viii. 34.

Inéxorably. *adv.* In an inexorable manner; so as not to be moved by entreaty.

The scourge
Inexorably, and the torturing hour,
Calls us to penance. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 90.

Phocion the good, in publick life severe,
To virtue still *inexorably* firm.
Thomson, Seasons, Winter.

Inexpectátion. *s.* State of having no expectation, either with hope or fear; want of forethought.

It is therefore fit we take heed of such things as are like multiplying glasses, and shew fears either more numerous or bigger far, than they are. Such are *inexpectation*, unacquaintance, want of preparation. *Inexpectation*: the sudden blow astonishes; but, foreseen, is either warded or avoided. A surprize alone is torture.—*Felltham, Resolves*, ii. 5.

Inexpécted. *part. pref.* Unexpected.

Our greatest ills we least mistrust, my lord,
And *inexpected* harms do hurt us most.
Kyd, Spanish Tragedy.

If the suddenness of an *inexpected* evil have surprized his thoughts, and infected his cheeks with paleness: he had no sooner digested it in his conceit, than he gathers up himself, and insults over mischief.—*Bishop Hall, Characters*, p. 34.

Inexpéctedly. *adv.* In an inexpected manner; unexpectedly. *Rare.*

Such marvellous light opened itself *inexpectedly* to us.—*Bishop Hall, Specialities of his Life.*

Inexpédiency. *s.* Want of expediency, fitness, propriety; unsuitableness to time or place; inconvenience.

It concerneth superiors to look well to the expediency and *inexpediency* of what they enjoin in indifferent things.—*Bishop Sanderson.*

Inexpédient. *adj.* Inconvenient; unfit; improper; unsuitable to time or place.

It is not *inexpedient* they should be known to come from a person altogether a stranger to chymical affairs.—*Boyle.*

We should be prepared not only with patience to bear, but to receive with thankfulness a repulse, if God should see them to be *inexpedient*.—*Bishop Smalridge.*

Inexpérience. *s.* Want of experience, or experimental knowledge.

Thy words at random
Argue thine *inexperience.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 930.

Prejudice and self-sufficiency naturally proceed from *inexperience* of the world, and ignorance of mankind.—*Addison.*

Inexpérienced. *part. pref.* Not experienced.

They fright all *inexperienced* young men from any tolerable compliance in matters of religion.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabalistica*, p. 227: 1653.

Inexpért. *adj.* Unskilful; unskilled.

It must be considered, . . . whether he be learned or ignorant; whether skilful in languages and arts, or whether *inexpert* in both.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

Inéxpiable. *adj.*

1. Incapable of being expiated or atoned for.

A papist writes it; and then it is well enough. For some of our writers to have said but as much, or scarce so much as these, in this matter and manner, in them is an *inexpiable* transgression.—*Favour, Antiquity's Triumph over Novelty*, p. 223: 1619.

It is such an *inexpiable* crime in poets, to tax vices generally.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

2. Not to be mollified by atonement.

Love seeks to have love:
My love how could'st thou hope, who took'st the way
To raise in me *inexpiable* hate?
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 837.

Inéxpiably. *adv.* In an inexpiable manner; to a degree beyond atonement.

Excursions are *inexpiably* bad,
And 'tis much safer to leave out than add.
Lord Roscommon.

Inéxpleably. *adv.* [Lat. *expleo* = fill out.] Insatiably. *Obsolete.*

What were these harpies but flatterers, delators, and the *inexpleably* covetous?—*G. Sandys, Travels.*

Inéxplicable. *adj.* Incapable of being explained; not to be made intelligible; not to be disentangled.

What could such apprehensions breed, but, as their nature is, *inexplicable* passions of mind, desires abhorring what they embrace, and embracing what they abhor?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Inéxplicabílity. *s.* Incapability of being explained.

It does not allege a Platonic ἰδέα, or fictitious entity, which explains the vertebrate skeleton by absorbing into itself all the *inexplicability*.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*, ch. xv. § 259.

Inéxplicably. *adv.* In an inexplicable manner; so as not to be explained.

The power of godliness is denied by wicked men. How then? What is their case? Surely *inexplicably*, unconceivably fearful.—*Bishop Hall, The Hypocrite, Works*, ii. 302.

Inexplórable. *adj.* Incapable of being explored.

It was the king's own immovable and *inexplorable* doom.—*Sir G. Buck, History of Richard III.*, p. 82: 1646.

Inexprèssible. *adj.* Incapability of being expressed; not to be pronounced or uttered; unutterable.

Thus when in orbs
Of circuit *inexpressible* they stood,
Orb within orb. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 594.

Nothing can so peculiarly gratify the noble dispositions of human nature, as for one man to see another so much himself as to sigh his griefs, and groan his pains, to sing his joys, and do and feel every thing by sympathy and secret *inexpressible* communications.—*South, Sermons.*

Inexprèssibles. *s. pl.* Breeches. *A supposed euphemism: polite slang.*

Have you never observed, through my *inexpressibles*, a large prominency, which, as it was not at all painful, and very little troublesome, I had strangely neglected for many years?—*Gibbon, Letter to Lord Sheffield.* (Ord MS.)

'Mr. Pelham,' said this gentleman, who was dressed in a brown coat, white waistcoat, buff-coloured *inexpressibles*, with long strings, and gaiters of the same hue and substance as the breeches—'Mr. Pelham, pray be seated—excuse my rising; I'm like the bishop in the story, Mr. Pelham, too old to rise;' and Mr. Briggs grunted out a short, quick, querulous, 'he—he—he,' to which, of course, I replied to the best of my cachinnatory powers.—*Sir E. B. Lytton, Pelham*, ch. xxxvi.

Inexprèssibly. *adv.* In an inexpressible manner; to a degree or in a manner not to be uttered; unutterably.

God will protect and reward all his faithful servants in a manner and measure *inexpressibly* abundant.—*Hammond.*

He began to play upon it: the sound was exceeding sweet, and wrought into a variety of tunes that were *inexpressibly* melodious.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Inexprèssive. *adj.* Ineffable.

The *inexpressive* strain
Diffuses its enchantment.
Akenside, Pleasures of the Imagination, i. 124.

Inexpúgnable. *adj.* [Lat. *expugno* = fight out, thoroughly overcome.] Incapable of being conquered.

Fortified, as it were, with a trench and pallisado, and with *inexpugnable* endowments.—*Donne, History of the Septuagint*, p. 95.

Where every city was a fortress, *inexpugnable* by the arts of war then known, a battle in the open field did not decide the fate of a league which included so many of the noblest cities of Italy.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. x. ch. iv.

Inextínguishable. *adj.* Incapable of being extinguished; unquenchable.

Pillars, statues, and other memorials, are a sort of shadow of an endless life, and show an *inextinguishable* desire which all men have of it.—*Grew.*

Inéxtricable. *adj.* Incapable of being extricated or disentangled; not to be cleared; not to be set free from obscurity or perplexity.

He that should tye *inextricable* knots, only to baffle the industry of those that should attempt to unloose them, would be thought not to have served his generation.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Inéxtricableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Inextricable; state or quality of being inextricable.

There is no perplexity in thee, my God, no *inextricableness* in thee.—*Donne, Devotions*, p. 122; 1625.

Inéxtricably. *adv.* In an inextricable manner; to a degree of perplexity not to be disentangled.

The mechanical atheist, though you grant him his laws of mechanism, is nevertheless *inextricably* puzzled and baffled with the first formation of animals.—*Bentley.*

Inéye. *v. n.* Inoculate; propagate trees by the insition of a bud into a foreign stock. *Rare.*

Inéyeing. *verbal abs.* In *Gardening.* Inoculation. *Rare.*

Let sage experience teach thee all the arts
Of grafting and *ineyeing.* *J. Philips, Cyder*, b. i.

Infallibílity. *s.* Incapability of being deceived; exemption from error.

Infallibility is the highest perfection of the knowing faculty, and consequently the firmest degree of assent.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Infállible. *adj.* Incapable of error; incapable of mistake; not to be misled or deceived; certain.

Every cause admitteth not such *infallible* evidence of proof, as leaveth no possibility of doubt or scruple behind it.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Infállibleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Infallible.

Fancy, wherein there must either be vanity or *infallibleness*, and so either not to be respected, or not to be prevented.—*Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, b. i.

Infállibly. *adv.* In an infallible manner.

1. Without danger from deceit; with security from error.

We cannot be as God *infallibly* knowing good and evil.—*Bishop Smalridge, Sermons.*

2. Certainly.

Our blessed Lord has distinctly opened the scene of futurity to us, and directed us to such a conduct as will *infallibly* render us happy in it.—*Rogers.*

Infáme. *v. a.* Represent to disadvantage; defame; censure publicly; make infamous; brand. *Rare.*

Livia is *infamed* for the poisoning of her husband.—*Bacon.*

Hitherto obscur'd, *infam'd*,
And thy fair fruit let hang, as to no end
Created. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 797.

Infamous. *adj.*

1. Publicly branded with guilt; openly censured; of bad report.

Many there she found, which sore accus'd
His falsehood, and with foul *infamous* blot
His cruel deeds and wicked wyles did spot.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 6, 13.

Those that be near, and those that be far from thee, shall mock thee which art *infamous*.—*Ezekiel*, xxii. 5.

These are as some *infamous* bawd or whore
Should praise a matron; what could hurt her more?
B. Jonson.

After-times will dispute it, whether Hotham were more *infamous* at Hull or at Tower-hill.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Persons *infamous*, or branded in any publick court of judicature, are forbidden to be advocates.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

With *for*.

O'er the dangerous deep secure the navy flies,
Glides by the Sirens' cliffs, a shelfy coast,
Long *infamous for* ships and navies lost.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 1124.

2. Having a bad name; dangerous. *Latinism.*

And now he haunts the *infamous* woods and downs.
P. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, i. 14.

Trace huge forests and unharboured heaths,
Infamous hills, and sandy perilous wilds.
Milton, Comus, 423.

Infamy. *s.* [Lat. *infamia.*] Public reproach; notoriety of bad character.

Ye are taken up in the lips of talkers, and are the *infamy* of the people.—*Ezekiel*, xxxvi. 3.

The noble isle doth want her proper limbs,
Her face defac'd with scars of *infamy*.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 7.

Wilful perpetrations of unworthy actions brand, with most indelible characters of *infamy*, the name and memory to posterity.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Infancy. *s.*

1. First part of life: (usually extended by naturalists to seven years).

Dare we affirm it was ever his meaning, that unto their salvation, who even from their tender *infancy* never knew any other faith or religion than only Christian, no kind of teaching can be available, saving that which was so needful for the first universal conversion of Gentiles hating Christianity?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. In *Law.* Minority: (extended by the English law to twenty-one years).

3. First age of anything; beginning; origin; commencement.

In Spain, our springs, like old men's children, be
Decay'd and wither'd from their *infancy*. *Dryden.*

The difference between the riches of Roman citizens in the *infancy* and in the grandeur of Rome, will appear by comparing the first valuation of estates with the estates afterwards possessed.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Infándous. *adj.* [Lat. *for* = speak; *fandus* = speakable.] So abominable as not to be expressed. *Rare.*

This *infandous* custom of swearing, I observe, reigns in England lately more than any where else; though a German, in highest puff of passions, swears a hundred thousand sacraments.—*Howell, Letters.*

Infant. *s.* [Fr. *enfant*; Lat. *infans, -antis.*]

1. Child from the birth to the end of the seventh year.

It being a part of their virtuous education, serveth greatly both to nourish in them the fear of God, and to put us in continual remembrance of that powerful grace, which openeth the mouths of *infants* to sound his praise.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

There shall be no more thence an *infant* of days, nor an old man that hath not filled his days.—*Isaiah*, lxv. 20.

2. In *Law.* Minor.

Male or female, till twenty-one years of age, is an *infant*, and so styled in law.—*Sir W. Blackstone.*

3. Title of a prince: (as the Spaniards use the word). See Childe.

The *infant* [Arthur] hearkened . . . to her tale.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 8, 25.

The noble *infant* [Rinaldo] stood a space
Confused, speechless.
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso, xvi. 34.

Infant. *adj.* Not mature; in a state of initial imperfection.

Within the *infant* rind of this small flower
Poison hath residence, and medicine power.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 3.

Infánta. *s.* [Spanish.] Princess descended from the royal blood of Spain.

Royal *infanta*, but a child in age,
Yet ev'n already as a matron sage.
Sir R. Fanshawe, Translation of Guarini's Pastor Fido, prol.

Infánticide. *s.* [Lat. from *infanticidium.*] Act of slaughtering infants.

The madness did not cease to rage till it terminated in *infanticide*, or in offering up to their grim idols (instead of themselves) the children of their bowels.—*Bishop Warburton, Divine Legation*, ix. 2.

Infánticide. *s.* [Lat. from *infanticida.*] Slayer of infants.

Christians accounted those to be *infanticides* . . . who did but only expose their own infants.—*Potter, Christophalgia*, p. 52: 1686.

Infántile. *adj.* Pertaining to an infant.

The fly lies all the winter in these balls in its *infantile* state, and comes not to its maturity till the following spring.—*Derham.*

Infántine. *adj.* Childish, young; tender.

The sole comfort of his declining years, almost in *infantine* imbecility.—*Burke, Speech on the Marriage Act.*

It might have been hazardous to expose its tender and *infantine* form to barbarous critics.—*Porson, Letter to Travis*, p. 117.

Infantize. *v. a.* Bring forth as an infant. *Rare.*

Speech is nothing else but to fashion and articulate the voice naturall, by addition of a vocall consonance, in the composing and enterlacing, for the expressing of significant words, which explicite, and (as a man may say) do *infantize* and produce the conceptions of man.—*Time's Storehouse*, p. 899. (Ord MS.)

Infantlike. *adj.* Like an infant.

Your abilities are too *infantlike* for doing much alone.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

Infantly. *adj.* Same as Infantlike.

He utters such single matter in so *infantly* a voice.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Queen of Corinth.*

Infantry. *s.* [from Italian, *fante* = page; Fr. *fantassin* = footsoldier.] Footsoldiers of an army.

The principal strength of an army consisteth in the *infantry* or foot; and to make good *infantry* it requireth men bred in some free and plentiful manner.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Infántry. *s.* [from *infant.*] Children.

It must needs pity any Christian heart to see the little dirty *infantry* which swarms up and down the alleys and lanes, with curses and ribaldry in their mouths, and other rude behaviour, as if they were intended to put off their humanity and degenerate into brutes.—*Nedham, Discourses concerning Schools.* (Ord MS.)

In the following there is probably an approach to a poor pun.

That small *infantry*
Warr'd on by cranes. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 575.

Infárce. *v. a.* [Lat. *infarcio*; pass. part. *infarctus*; *infarctio, -onis.*] Stuff; swell out.

By fury chaunged into an horrible figure, his face *infarced* with rancour.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 99. b.

Infárction. *s.* Stuffing; constipation.

An hypochondriack consumption is occasioned by an *infarction* and obstruction of the spleen.—*Harvey.*

Infáshionable. *adj.* Unfashionable: (this last being the *commoner* word).

His band
May be disorder'd, and transform'd from lace
To cutwork; his rich clothes be discomplexion'd
With blood, beside the *infashionable* slashes.
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Coronation.

Infátuate. *v. a.* [Lat. *fatuus* = foolish.] Strike with folly; deprive of understanding.

He hath many other baits to inveigle and *infatuate* them farther yet.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 657.

The judgement of God will be very visible in *infatuating* a people, as ripe and prepared for destruction, into folly and madness, making the weak to contribute to the designs of the wicked; and suffering even those, out of a conscience of their guilt, to grow more wicked.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

The people are so universally *infatuated* with the notion, that if a cow falls sick, it is ten to one but an old woman is clapt up in prison for it.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Infátuate. *adj.* Stupefied.

May hypocrites,
(That slyly speak one thing, another think,
Hateful as hell), pleased with the relish weak,
Drink on unwarn'd; till, by enchanting cups
Infatuate, they their wily thoughts disclose.
J. Philips, Cyder, b. ii.

The carriage of our atheists or deists is amazing: no dotage so *infatuate*, no phrenzy so extravagant, as theirs.—*Bentley.*

Infatuátion. *s.* Act of striking with folly; deprivation of reason.

Where men give themselves over to the defence of wicked interests and false propositions, it is just with God to smite the greatest abilities with the greatest *infatuations*.—*South, Sermons.*

Infaústing. *s.* [Lat. *infaustus* = unlucky; ill-omened.] Act of making unlucky. *Barbarous.*

As the king did in some part remove the envy from himself, so he did not observe that he did withal bring a kind of malediction and *infausting* upon the marriage, as an ill prognostick.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Infeásible. *adj.* Impracticable; not to be done. *Rare.*

This is so difficult and *infeasible*, that it may well drive modesty to despair of science.—*Glanville.*

Infeásibleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Infeasible; impracticability.

He began the work; and, being disabused in point of the *infeasibleness*, pursued his task, and perfected it.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, pt. ii. p. 117: 1654.

Infect. *v. a.* [Lat. *infectus*, pass. part. of *inficio*.]

1. Act upon by infection; affect with communicated qualities; taint; poison; pollute.

Thine eyes, sweet lady, have *infected* mine.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 2.

The nature of bad news *infects* the teller.
Id., Antony and Cleopatra, i. 2.

Every day
It would *infect* his speech, that if the king
Should without issue die, he'd carry it so
To make the sceptre his. *Id., Henry VIII.* i. 2.

The love tale
Infected Sion's daughters with like heat.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 452.

2. Fill with something hurtfully contagious.

Infected be the air whereon they ride,
And damn'd all those that trust them!
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.

Infect. *adj.* Infected; polluted. *Obsolete.*

Infecte with synne.—*Bishop Fisher, Exposition of the Seven Penitential Psalms*, p. 11.

Are you not she,
For whose *infect* persuasions, I could scarce
Kneel out my prayers?
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy.

A blinded eye, a closed ear,
A hand with bribe *infect*.
Sir J. Harrington, Brief View of the State of the Church of England, p. 54.

Infected. *part, adj.* Tainted by infection: (*third element* of a *compound* in the extract).

One of those fantastical mind *infected* people, that children and musicians call lovers.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Infection. *s.* Contagion; mischief by communication; taint; poison.

The transmission or emission of the thinner and more airy parts of bodies, as in odours and *infections*, is, of all the rest, the most corporeal; but withal there be a number of those emissions, both wholesome and unwholesome, that give no smell at all.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Infectious. *adj.* Contagious; influencing by communicated qualities.

The most *infectious* pestilence upon thee!
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 5.

Infectiously. *adv.* In an infectious manner; contagiously.

The will dotes, that is inclinable
To what *infectiously* itself affects.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

Infective. *adj.* Having the quality of acting by contagion.

True love, well considered, hath an *infective* power.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

There is no stink in the world so *infective* as they are.—*Outred, Translation of Cope on Proverbs*, fol. 190 b: 1580.

Command her, you grave beldam, that know better
My deadly resolutions; since I drew them
From the *infective* fountain of your own.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Bloody Brother.

Infecund. *adj.* [? accent. Lat. *fecundus* = fruitful, prolific.] Unfruitful; infertile.

How safe and agreeable a conservatory the earth is to vegetables, is manifest from their rotting, drying, or being rendered *infecund* in the waters, or the air; but in the earth their vigour is long preserved.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Infelicity. *s.* Unhappiness; misery; calamity.

Whatever is the ignorance and *infelicity* of the present state, we were made wise and happy.—*Glanville.*

Here is our great *infelicity*, that, when single words signify complex ideas, one word can never distinctly manifest all the parts of a complex idea.—*Watts.*

Infer. *v. a.* [Fr. *inférer*; Lat. *infero*.]

1. Bring on; induce.

Serena . . . fled away, afear'd
Of villainy to be to her *inferr'd*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 8, 32.

Vomits *infer* some small detriment to the lungs.—*Harvey.*

2. In *Logic.* Deduce syllogistically, or as by a syllogism.

One would wonder how, from so differing premisses, they should all *infer* the same conclusion.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

They have more opportunities than other men have of purchasing publick esteem, by deserving well of mankind; and such opportunities always *infer* obligations.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

To *infer* is nothing but, by virtue of one proposition laid down as true, to draw in another as true, i. e. to see or suppose such a connection of the two ideas of the *inferred* proposition.—*Locke.*

3. Offer; produce. *Obsolete.*

Full well hath Clifford play'd the orator,
Inferring arguments of mighty force.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 2.

Inferable. *adj.* Capable of being inferred.

A sufficient argument . . . is *inferable* from these premises.—*Burke.*

Hence it is *inferable* that such an organism will be divisible into similar halves by a vertical plane passing through its axis of motion.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Biology*, ch. xiii.

Inference. *s.* Conclusion drawn from previous arguments.

Though it may chance to be right in the conclusion, it is yet unjust and mistaken in the method of *inference*.—*Glanville.*

These *inferences* or conclusions are the effects of reasoning, and the three propositions, taken all together, are called syllogism or argument.—*Watts.*

Induction being merely the extension to a class of cases of something which has been observed to be true in certain individual instances of the class; the first place among the operations subsidiary to induction is claimed by observation. . . . The sole condition is, that what is supposed to have been observed shall really have been observed; that it be an observation, not an *inference*. For in almost every act of our perceiving qualities, observation and *inference* are intimately blended. What we are said to observe is usually a compound result, of which one-tenth may be observation, and the remaining nine-tenths *inference*. I affirm, for example, that I hear a man's voice. This would pass, in common language, for a direct perception. All, however, which is really perception, is that I hear a sound. That the sound is a voice, and that voice the voice of a man, are not perceptions but *inferences*. I affirm, again, that I saw my brother at a certain hour this morning. If any proposition concerning a matter of fact would commonly be said to be known by the direct testimony of the senses, this surely would be so. The truth, however, is far otherwise. I only saw a certain coloured surface; or rather I had the kind of visual sensations which are usually produced by a coloured surface; and from these as marks, known to be such by previous experience, I concluded that I saw my brother. I might have had sensations precisely similar, when my brother was not there. I might have seen some other person so nearly resembling him in appearance, as, at the distance, and with the degree of attention which I bestowed, to be mistaken for him. I might have been asleep, and have dreamed that I saw him; or, in a state of nervous disorder, which brought his image before me in a waking hallucination. In all these modes, many have been led to believe that they saw persons well known to them, who were dead, or far distant. If any of these suppositions had been true, the affirmation that I saw my brother would have been erroneous.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. iv. ch. i. § 1.

Inferéntial. *adj.* Having the nature of inference.

We know by observation (omitting the *inferential* proofs of an existence for thousands of ages anterior) that these phenomena have continued for five thousand years.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. iii. ch. xix. § 2.

Inferéntially. *adv.* In an inferential manner.

Subjective and partially incidental affections, . . . and are often ascribed to them *inferentially*.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic.*

Inférible. *adj.* Capable of being inferred.

As simple mistakes commonly beget fallacies, so men from fallacious foundations, and misapprehended mediums, erect conclusions no way *inferible* from their premisses.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Inférior. *adj.* [Lat. *inferior*.]

1. Lower.

a. Lower in station or rank of life: (correlative to *superior*).

Render me more equal, or perhaps
Superiour, for *inferiour* who is free?
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 824.

b. Lower in value or excellency.

The love of liberty with life is giv'n,
And life itself th' *inferiour* gift of heav'n. *Dryden.*

I have added some original papers of my own, which, whether they are equal or *inferiour* to my other poems, an author is the most improper judge of.—*Id.*

2. Subordinate.

General and fundamental truths in philosophy, religion, and human life, conduct our thoughts into a thousand *inferiour* and particular propositions.—*Watts.*

Inférior. *s.* One in a lower rank or station than another.

A great person gets more by obliging his *inferiour* than by disdaining him.—*South, Sermons.*

Inferiórity. *s.* Lower state of dignity or value.

The language, though not of equal dignity, yet as near approaching to it as our modern barbarism will allow; and therefore we are to rest contented with that only *inferiority* which is not possible to be remedied.—*Dryden.*

Inférnal. *adj.* Hellish; tartarean; detestable.

His gigantick limbs, with large embrace,
Infold nine acres of *infernal* space.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 806.

The instruments or abettors in such *infernal* dealings.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 243.

Inférnally. *adv.* In an infernal manner; in a detestable and infernal way.

All this I perceive is *infernally* false.—*Bishop Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 211: 1693.

Inférrible. *adj.* Capable of being inferred.

That Sodom could not be far from Segor, which was seated under the mountains near the side of the lake, seems *inferrible* from the sudden arrival of Lot, who, coming from Sodom at day-break, attained to Segor at sun-rising.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 164.

Infértile. *adj.* Unfruitful; not productive; wanting fecundity; infecund.

Ignorance being of itself, like stiff clay, an *infertile* soil, when pride comes to scorch and harden it, it grows perfectly impenetrable.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Infertility. *s.* Unfruitfulness; want of fertility.

The same distemperature of the air that occasioned the plague, occasioned the *infertility* or noxiousness of the soil, whereby the fruits of the earth became either very small, or very unwholesome.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Infést. *v. a.* Harass; disturb; plague.

They ceased not, in the mean while, to strengthen that part which in heart they favoured, and to *infest* by all means, under colour of other quarrels,

their greatest adversaries in this cause.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Infést. *adj.* [Lat. *infestus.*] Mischievous; hurtful; dangerous. *Obsolete.*

He stay'd not t' advise which way were best
His foe t' assayle, or how himselfe to gard,
But with fierce fury and with force *infest*,
Upon him ran. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, vi. 4, 5.

Infestátion. *s.* Molestation; disturbance; annoyance.

Touching the *infestation* of pirates, he hath been careful.—*Bacon, Speech in the Star-Chamber*: 1617.

They should dwell in safety, free from the *infestation* of enemies.—*Donne, Devotions*, p. 102: 1625.

These bodily vexations and *infestations*.—*Hallywell, Melampronœa*, p. 47: 1681.

Infestuous. *adj.* Mischievous; hostile; dangerous. *Rare.*

The natural pravity and clownish malignity of the vulgar sort are, unto princes, as *infestuous* as serpents.—*Bacon.*

Infeudátion. *s.* Act of putting one in possession of a fee or estate held by a feudal tenure; condition of feudality.

Another military provision was conventional and by tenure, upon the *infeudation* of the tenant, and was usually called knight's service.—*Sir M. Hale, Common Law.*

I had composed a large collection of the *infeodations* of church-lands.—*Johnston, Assurance of Abbey-Lands*, p. 30.

Ínfidel. *s.* [Lat. *infidelis*; *fidelis* = faithful; *fides* = faith.] Unbeliever; pagan; one who rejects Christianity.

Exhorting her, if she did marry, yet not to join herself to an *infidel*, as in those times some widows christian had done, for the advancement of their estate in this world.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Ínfidel. *adj.* Unbelieving; characteristic of an unbeliever. *Obsolete.*

You have written what you dreamed in your sleepe, rather than what you learned of any author catholyke or *infidele*.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Answer to Bishop Gardiner*, p. 369.

Their old *infidel* invaders.—*Bishop Hurd, On Chivalry and Romance.*

The parliament [may be] not *infidel*. They 'deplore the infidelity of that parliament.' Bold words these, indeed!—*Bishop Horne, Letters on Infidelity.*

Infidélity. *s.*

1. Want of faith.

The consideration of the divine omnipotence and infinite wisdom, and our own ignorance, are great instruments of silencing the murmurs of *infidelity*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Living.*

2. Disbelief in Christianity.

One would fancy that infidels would be exempt from that single fault, which seems to grow out of the imprudent fervours of religion; but so it is, that *infidelity* is propagated with as much fierceness and contention, as if the safety of mankind depended upon it.—*Addison, Spectator.*

3. Treachery; deceit; breach of contract or trust.

The *infidelities* on the one part between the two sexes, and the caprices on the other, the vanities and vexations attending even the most refined delights that make up this business of life, render it silly and uncomfortable.—*Spectator.*

Infíltrâte. *v. n.* Pass into anything as through a filter.

(For example see under next entry.)

Infiltrátion. *s.* Act of passing through a filter; liquid which has been infiltrated.

The water *infiltrates* through the porous rock . . . the *infiltration* quickly petrifies.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Ínfinite. *adj.* [Lat. *infinitus.*] Unbounded; boundless; unlimited; immense; having no boundaries or limits to its nature.

Impossible it is, that God should withdraw his presence from any thing because the very substance of God is *infinite*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Ínfinitely. *adv.*

1. In an infinite manner; without limits; without bounds; immensely.

Nothing may be *infinitely* desired, but that good which indeed is infinite.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. In a great degree.

This is Antonio,
To whom I am so *infinitely* bound.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

The king saw that contrariwise it would follow, that England, though much less in territory, yet could have *infinitely* more soldiers of their native forces than those other nations have.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII*

Infinitely the greater part of mankind have professed to act under a full persuasion of this great article.—*Rogers.*

Infiníteness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Infinite; immensity; boundlessness; infinity.

The cunning of his flattery, the readiness of his tears, the *infiniteness* of his vows, were but among the weakest threads of his net.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Let us always bear about us such impressions of reverence, and fear of God, that we may humble ourselves before his Almightiness, and express that infinite distance between his *infiniteness* and our weaknesses.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Infinitésimal. *adj.* Infinitely divided.

The notion or idea of an *infinitesimal* quantity, as it is an object simply apprehended by the mind, hath been already considered.—*Bishop Berkeley, Analyst*, § 12.

The distance between them may be either infinite or *infinitesimal*, according to the measure used.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology.*

Infínitive. *s.* and *adj.* In *Grammar.* Mood so called.

In grammar, the *infinitive* affirms, or intimates the intention of affirming, which is one use of the indicative; but then it does not do it absolutely.—*Clarke, Latin Grammar.*

The mode is the manner of representing the being, action, or passion. When it is simply declared, or a question is asked concerning it, it is called the indicative mood. . . . When it is barely expressed, without any limitation of person or number, it is called the *infinitive*.—*Bishop Lowth, A short Introduction to English Grammar.*

Infínitude. *s.*

1. Infinity; immensity.

Confusion heard his voice, and wild uproar
Stood rul'd, stood vast *infinitude* confin'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 710.

Though the repugnancy of *infinitude* be equally incompetible to continued or successive motion, or continued quantity, and depends upon the incompossibility of the very nature of things successive or extensive with *infinitude*; yet that incompossibility is more conspicuous in discrete quantity, that ariseth from parts actually distinguished.—*Sir M. Hale.*

2. Boundless number.

We see all the good sense of the age cut out, and minced into almost an *infinitude* of distinctions.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Infínity. *s.*

1. Immensity; boundlessness; unlimited qualities.

There cannot be more *infinities* than one; for one of them would limit the other.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

The better, the more desirable; that therefore must be desirable, wherein there is *infinity* of goodness; so that if any thing desirable may be infinite, that must needs be the highest of all things that are desired: no good is infinite but only God, therefore he is our felicity and bliss.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Endless number.

Homer has concealed faults under an *infinity* of admirable beauties.—*Broome, Notes on the Odyssey.*

The liver, being swelled, compresseth the stomach, stops the circulation of the juices, and produceth an *infinity* of bad symptoms.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Infírm. *adj.* [Lat. *infirmus.*]

1. Weak; feeble; disabled of body.

Here stand I your slave;
A poor, *infirm*, weak, and despis'd old man.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 2.

2. Weak of mind; irresolute.

I am afraid to think what I have done;
Look on't again, I dare not.—*Infirm* of purpose;
Give me the daggers. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, ii. 2.

That on my head all might be visited,
Thy frailty and *infirmer* sex forgiven;
To me committed, and by me expos'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 955.

3. Not stable; not solid.

He who fixes upon false principles treads upon *infirm* ground, and so sinks; and he who fails in his deductions from right principles, stumbles upon firm ground and falls.—*South, Sermons.*

Infírm. *v. a.* Weaken; shake; enfeeble. *Obsolete.*

Some contrary spirits will object this as a sufficient reason to *infirm* all those points.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

The spleen is unjustly introduced to invigorate the sinister side, which, being dilated, would rather *infirm* and debilitate it.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Infírmary. *s.* Lodgings for the sick.

These buildings to be for privy lodgings on both sides, and the end for privy galleries, whereof one should be for an *infirmary*, if any special person should be sick.—*Bacon.*

Infírmity. *s.*

1. Weakness of sex, age, or temper.

Infirmity,
Which waits upon worn times, hath something seiz'd
His wish'd ability. *Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, v. 1.

2. Failing; weakness; fault.

Many *infirmities* made it appear more requisite, that a wiser man should have the application of his interest.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

How difficult it is to preserve a great name, when he that has acquired it is so obnoxious to such little weaknesses and *infirmities* as are no small diminution to it.—*Addison.*

3. Disease; malady.

General laws are like general rules of physick, according whereunto, as now, no wise man will desire himself to be cured, if there be joined with his disease some special accident, in regard that thereby others in the same *infirmity*, but without the like accident, may.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Infírmness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Infirm; weakness; feebleness; infirmity.

Some experiments may discover the *infirmness* and insufficiency of the peripatetick doctrine.—*Boyle.*

Infíx. *v. a.* Drive in; set; fasten.

And at the point two stings *infixed* are,
Both deadly sharp, that sharpest steel exceeden far.
Spenser.

I never lov'd myself,
Till now, *infixed*, I behold myself,
Drawn in the flattering table of her eye.
Shakespear, King John, ii. 2.

Immovable, *infix'd*, and frozen round.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 602.

The fatal dart a ready passage found,
And deep within her heart *infix'd* the wound.
Dryden.

Inflâme. *v. a.* [Lat. *inflammo*; *flamma* = flame.]

1. Kindle; set on fire; make to burn.

Love more clear, dedicated to a love more cold, with the clearness lays a night of sorrow upon me, and with the coldness *inflames* a world of fire within me.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Its waves of torrent fire *inflam'd* with rage.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 581.

2. Kindle any passion; provoke; irritate.

Their lust was *inflamed* towards her.—*Susannah*, 8.

3. Fire with passion.

Satan, with thoughts *inflam'd* of highest design,
Puts on swift wings. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 630

The accusations by which he had *inflamed* the public mind to madness were coolly withdrawn.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xv.

4. Exaggerate; aggravate.

A friend exaggerates a man's virtues, an enemy *inflames* his crimes.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Inflâme. *v. n.* In *Medicine.* Grow hot, angry, and painful by obstructed matter.

If the vesiculæ are opprest, they *inflame*.—*Wiseman.*

Inflâmer. *s.* One who, or that which, inflames.

Interest is a great *inflamer*, and sets a man on persecution under the colour of zeal.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Assemblies, who act upon publick principles, proceed upon influence from particular leaders and *inflamers*.—*Swift.*

Inflammabílity. *s.* Quality of catching fire.

This it will do, if the ambient air be impregnate with subtile *inflammabilities*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Choler is the most inflammable part of the blood; whence, from its *inflammability*, it is called a sulphur.—*Harvey.*

Inflámmable. *adj.* Easy to be set on flame; having the quality of flaming.

The juices of olives, almonds, nuts, and pine-apples are all *inflammable*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Inflámmableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Inflammable; inflammability.

We may treat of the *inflammableness* of bodies.—*Boyle.*

Inflammátion. *s.*

1. Act of setting on flame.

Inflammations of air from meteors may have a powerful effect upon men.—*Sir W. Temple.*

2. State of being in flame.

The flame extendeth not beyond the inflammable effluence, but closely adheres unto the original of its *inflammation*.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Some urns have had inscriptions on them, expressing that the lamps within them were burning when they were first buried; whereas the *inflam-*

mation of fat and viscous vapours doth presently vanish.—*Bishop Wilkins, Dædalus.*

3. Act of exciting fervour of mind.

Prayer kindleth our desire to behold God by speculation, and the mind, delighted with that contemplative sight of God, taketh every where new *inflammations* to pray the riches of the mysteries of heavenly wisdom, continually stirring up in us correspondent desires towards them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Inflámmatory. *adj.* Having the power of inflaming.

a. The *mind* or *passions*, as 'an *inflammatory* harangue.'

b. The *body*, as in *Medicine.*

The extremity of pain often creates a coldness in the extremities: such a sensation is very consistent with an *inflammatory* distemper.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

An *inflammatory* fever hurried him out of this life in three days.—*Pope, Letter to Swift.*

Inflate. *v. a.* [Lat. *inflatus*, pass. part. of *inflo* = blow in.]

1. Swell, fill, puff up, with wind or breath.

That the muscles are *inflated* in time of rest, appears to the very eye in the faces of children.—*Ray.*

2. Puff up mentally.

Envy . . .
Will not admit, that art herself should show
By others' fingers; but the mind *inflates.*
Sir J. Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, sign. P. 2.

Inflated. *part. adj.*

1. Blown out; puffed up.

Vapours are no other than *inflated* vesiculæ of water.—*Derham.*

2. Blown into.

With might and main they chas'd the murd'rous fox,
With brazen trumpets and *inflated* box,
To kindle Mars with military sounds,
Nor wanted horns t' inspire sagacious hounds.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 749.

Inflation. *s.*

1. State of being swelled with wind; flatuence.

Wind coming upwards, *inflations* and tumours of the belly, are signs of a phlegmatick constitution.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

2. State of being mentally puffed up; conceit.

If they should confidently praise their works,
In them it would appear *inflation.*
B. Jonson, Poetaster.

Inflect. *v. a.* [Lat. *flecto* = bend; pass. part. *flexus.*]

1. Bend; turn.

Do not the rays of light which fall upon bodies begin to bend before they arrive at the bodies? And are they not reflected, refracted, and *inflected* by one and the same principle, acting variously in various circumstances?—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

2. In *Grammar.* Vary a noun or verb in its inflections.

Inflection. *s.*

1. Act of bending or turning.

Neither the divine determinations, persuasions, or *inflexions* of the understanding or will of rational creatures, doth deceive the understanding, pervert the will, or necessitate either to any moral evil.—*Sir M. Hale.*

2. Modulation of the voice.

His virtue, his gesture, his countenance, his zeal, the motion of his body, and the *inflection* of his voice, who first uttereth them as his own, is that which giveth the very essence of instruments available to eternal life.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. In *Grammar.* Variation of a noun or verb.

The same word in the original tongue, by divers *inflections* and variations, makes divers dialects.—*Brerewood.*

Inflective. *adj.* Having the power of bending; the tendency to bend.

This *inflective* quality of the air is a great encumbrance and confusion of astronomical observations.—*Derham.*

Inflexed. *adj.* Bent; turned.

David's right-heartedness became *inflexed* and crooked.—*Felltham, Sermon on St. Luke*, xiv. 20.

Inflexibility. *s.* Incapability of being bent.

1. Stiffness; quality of resisting flexure.

Against the inertia of matter, or the *inflexibility* of mechanism.—*A. Baxter, Enquiry into the Nature of the human Soul*, ii. 125.

2. Obstinacy; temper not to be bent; inexorable pertinacity.

The purity and *inflexibility* of their faith.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 354.

Inflexible. *adj.* Incapable of being bent, prevailed on, influenced, warped, or changed.

Such errours as are but acorns in our younger brows, grow oaks in our older heads, and become *inflexible* to the powerful arm of reason.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Inflexibly. *adv.* In an inflexible manner; invariably; without relaxation or remission.

It should be begun early, and *inflexibly* kept to, till there appears not the least reluctancy.—*Locke.*

Inflict. *v. a.* [Lat. *inflictus* pass. part. of *infligo.*] Put in act or impose as a punishment.

Sufficient to such a man is this punishment, which was *inflicted* of many.—2 *Corinthians*, ii. 6.

Inflicter. *s.* One who punishes.

Revenge is commonly not bounded, but extended to the utmost power of the *inflicter.*—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Infliction. *s.*

1. Act of using punishments.

Sin ends certainly in death; death not only as to merit, but also as to actual *infliction.*—*South, Sermons.*

2. Punishment or hardship imposed.

What but thy malice mov'd thee to misdeem
Of righteous Job, then cruelly to afflict him
With all *inflictions?* But his patience won.
Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 426.

How despicable are the threats of a creature as impotent as ourselves, when compared with the wrath of an Almighty Judge, whose power extends to eternal *inflictions?*—*Rogers.*

Inflictive. *adj.* Imposing a punishment; having the character of an infliction.

He remembers his *inflictive* Orbilius.—*Lamb, Letter to Coleridge.*

Inflorescence. *s.* [Lat. *flos* = flower; *floreo, floresco* = flower, flourish.] In *Botany.* Manner of flowering.

The elder and ivy have the same *inflorescence.*—*Henfrey, Handbook of Botany.*

Influence. *s.* [see Influx.]

1. Ascendant power; power of directing or modifying.

Incomparable lady, your commandment doth not only give me the will, but the power to obey you; such *influence* hath your excellency.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Comets no rule, no righteous order own;
Their *influence* dreaded, as their ways unknown.
Prior.

2. Power of the celestial aspects operating upon terrestrial bodies and affairs.

Canst thou bind the sweet *influences* of Pleiades, or loose the bands of Orion?—*Job*, xxxviii. 31.

Touching the pretended decay of the heavenly bodies in regard to their *influences.*—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 103.

With *into. Obsolete.*

God hath his *influence into* the very essence of all things, without which *influence* of Deity supporting them, their utter annihilation could not chuse but follow.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

With *on* or *upon.*

Foreknowledge had no *influence on* their fault.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 118.

Influence. *v. a.* Affect in the way of ascendancy.

All the restraint men are under is, by the violation of one law, broken through; and the principle which *influenced* their obedience has lost its efficacy on them.—*Rogers.*

Influent. *adj.* Flowing in.

The chief intention of chirurgery, as well as medicine, is keeping a just equilibrium between the *influent* fluids and vascular solids.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Influential. *adj.* Exerting influence or power.

Our now overshadowed souls may be emblemed by those crusted globes, whose *influential* emissions are interrupted by the interposal of the benighted element.—*Glanville.*

Influentially. *adv.* In an influential manner; in a manner so as to direct.

Embrace not the opacous and blind side of opinions, but that which looks most luciferously and *influentially* unto goodness.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, iii. 3.

Influénza. *s.* [Italian.] In *Medicine.* Kind of catarrh.

The chief sufferers by *influenza*, or pulmonary catarrh, are elderly persons and those whose lungs were previously tender.—*Gregory, Theory and Practice of Medicine*, pt. iii. ch. vi.

Influx. *s.* [Lat. *fluo* = flow; pres. part. *fluens, -entis*; pass. part. *fluxus*; substantives, *influxus, influxio, influentia.*]

1. Act of flowing into anything.

We will enquire whether there be, in the footsteps of nature, any such transmission and *influx* of immateriate virtues, and what the force of imagination is, either upon the body imaginant, or upon another body.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The *influx* of food into the Celtic region, however, was far from keeping pace with the *influx* of consumers.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch xvii.

2. Influence; power. *Obsolete.*

Adam, in innocence, might have held, by the continued *influx* of the divine will and power, a state of immortality.—*Sir M. Hale.*

These two do not so much concern sea-fish, yet they have a great *influx* upon rivers, ponds, and lakes.—*Id.*

Influxion. *s.* Infusion; intromission.

The retiring of the mind within itself is the state which is most susceptible of divine *influxion.*—*Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, b. ii.

Influxious. *adj.* Influential. *Obsolete.*

The moon hath an *influxious* power to make impressions upon their humours.—*Howell.*

Influxive. *adj.* Having influence. *Obsolete.*

He is the *influxive* head, who both governs the whole body, and every member which is any way serviceable to the body.—*Holdsworth, Inauguration Sermon*, p. 9: 1642.

Infold. *v. a.*

1. Inclose; enwrap.

All that glisters is not gold.
Often have you heard that told . . .
Gilded tombs do worms *infold.*
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 7.

Then listen I
To the celestial Sirens' harmony
That sit upon the nine *infolded* spheres.
Milton, Arcades, 62.

2. Embrace; clasp.

Let me *infold* thee
And hold thee to my heart.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 4.

Infoliate. *v. a.* [Lat. *folium* = leaf.] Cover with leaves. *Rare.*

Long may his fruitful vine *infoliate* and clasp about him with embracements.—*Howell.*

Inform. *v. a.* [the *in-* other than negative, i. e. as in *instruo* = instruct, a word of nearly the same import as *inform.*]

1. Animate; actuate by vital powers.

All alike *inform'd*
With radiant light, as glowing iron with fire.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 593.

Let others better mould the running mass
Of metals, and *inform* the breathing brass;
And soften into flesh a marble face.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1168.

2. Instruct; supply with new knowledge; acquaint.

The drift is to *inform* their minds with some method of reducing the laws into their original causes.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. Offer an accusation to a magistrate.

Tertullus *informed* the governor against Paul.—*Acts*, xxiv. 1.

Inform. *v. a.* Give intelligence; lay an accusation.

It is the bloody business which *informs*
Thus to mine eyes. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, ii. 1.

Informe. *adj.* [Lat. *informis*; the *in-* negative.] Shapeless; ugly.

Bleak crags, and naked hills,
And the whole prospect so *informe* and rude.
Cotton, Wonders of the Peake, p. 76: 1681.

Informal. *adj.*

1. Irregular; not competent; out of character; out of the senses. *Obsolete.*

These poor *informal* women are no more
But instruments of some more mightier member,
That sets them on.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, v. 1.

2. Irregular; contrary to established forms.

The clerk that returns it shall be fined for his *informal* return.—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Pleas of the Crown*, pt. ii. ch. xxiii.

He had probably not less need of this talent for private, *informal*, conversations to satisfy his own political partisans, than for addressing the public

assembly formally convoked.—*Grote, History of Greece*, pt. ii. ch. lxvii.

Informálity. *s.* Want of attention to established forms.

I thought the *informality* was, that since it related to the passing of lands, it was not countersigned by you, as others of that nature are.—*Henry Earl of Clarendon to the Lord Treasurer*, 1686, *Letters*, i. 125.

Informant. *s.*

1. One who gives information or instruction.

He believes the sentence is true, as it is made up of terms which his *informant* understands, though the ideas be unknown to him which his *informant* has under these words.—*Watts.*

2. One who exhibits an accusation.

Informátion. *s.*

1. Intelligence given; instruction.

But reason with the fellow,
Lest you should chance to whip your *information*,
And beat the messenger who bids beware
Of what is to be dreaded.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 6.

The active *informations* of the intellect filling the passive reception of the will, like form closing with matter, grew actuate into a third and distinct perfection of practice.—*South, Sermons.*

These men have had longer opportunities of *information*, and are equally concerned with ourselves.—*Rogers.*

2. Charge or accusation exhibited; act of informing or accusing.

Informative. *adj.* Having power to animate.

Many [souls] put out their force *informative*,
In their etherial corporeity.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, i. 2, 24.

Informed. *adj.* [the *in-* negative.] Not formed; imperfectly formed.

After Nilus' inundation,
Infinite shapes of creatures men doe fynd
Informed in the mud on which the sunne hath shyn'd. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, iii. 6, 8.

Conceptions, whether animate or inanimate, formed or *informed.*—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, ii. 3.

Informer. *s.* One who, that which, informs.

a. By animating anything.

Informer of the planetary train,
Without whose quickening glance their cumbrous orbs
Were brute unlovely mass, inert and dead!
Thomson, Seasons, Summer.

b. By instruction.

This writer is either biassed by an inclination to believe the worst, or a want of judgment to choose his *informers.*—*Swift.*

c. By delation.

There were spies and *informers* set at work to watch the company.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Let no court sycophant pervert my sense,
Nor sly *informer* watch these words to draw
Within the reach of treason.
Pope, Satires of Donne versified, sat. ii.

Informidable. *adj.* Not to be feared; not to be dreaded. *Rare.*

Of strength, of courage haughty, and of limb
Heroick built, though of terrestrial mold;
Foe not *informidable*, exempt from wound.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 484.

Informity. *s.* Shapelessness. *Rare.*

From this narrow time of gestation may ensue a smallness in the exclusion; but this inferreth no *informity.*—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Informous. *adj.* Shapeless; of no regular figure. *Rare.*

That a bear brings forth her young *informous* and unshapen, which she fashioneth after by licking them over, is an opinion delivered by ancient writers.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Infórtunate. *adj.* Unhappy; unfortunate: (the latter the *commoner* word).

Perkin, destitute of all hopes, having found all either false, faint, or *infortunate*, did gladly accept of the condition.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

A most *infortunate* chance! for had she come safe to port, she had been the richest ship that ever came into the Thames.—*Howell, Letters*, i. 6, 42.

Infórtunately. *adv.* In an unfortunate manner; unhappily; unluckily. *Rare.*

Destructive rocks, upon which most of the unseasoned youth . . . do *infortunately* split.—*Memoirs of Sir Edmondbury Godfrey*, p. 7: 1682.

Infórtune. *s.* Misfortune. *Obsolete.*

He concluded to go to Rome, and declare his *infortune* to his said friend.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 131. b.

Infráct. *adj.* [Lat. *fractus*, pass. part. from *frango* = break; *fractio*, *-onis.*] Unbroken. *Rare.*

O! how strait and *infract* is this line of life! you will live to the years of Melchisedeck.—*Gascoyne, Supposes.* (Ord MS.)

Infráction. *s.* Act of breaking; breach; violation (of treaty).

By the same gods, the justice of whose wrath
Punish'd the *infraction* of my former faith.
Waller.

The wolves, pretending an *infraction* in the abuse of their hostages, fell upon the sheep without their dogs.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Infráctor. *s.* Breaker; violator. *Rare.*

Who shall be depository of the oaths and leagues of princes, or fulminate against the perjured *infractors* of them?—*Lord Herbert of Cherbury, History of Henry VIII.* p. 363.

Infrángible. *adj.* Not to be broken.

The primitive atoms are supposed *infrangible*, extremely compacted and hard, which compactness and hardness is a demonstration that nothing could be produced by them, since they could never cohere.—*Cheyne.*

Infrapose. *v. a.* [Lat. *positus* = placed; pass. part. of *pono* = place.] Place beneath.

I had further an opportunity of seeing, in company with the late Professor E. Forbes, his own discovery of an instance of terrestrial surface *infraposed* to the drift-gravels at the east end of the Isle of Wight.—*Austen*, in *Proceedings of the Geological Society*, no. 42.

Infréquence. *s.* Rarity; uncommonness.

Is it solitude and *infrequence* of visitation?—*Bishop Hall, Free Prisoner*, § 4.

Infréquency. *s.* Uncommonness; rarity.

Either through desuetude, or *infrequency*, or meer formality of devotion, he has suffered his mind to grow alienated from God.—*Young, Sermons*, p. 18: 1678.

Infréquent. *adj.* Rare; uncommon. *Rare.*

The acte whereof is at this day *infrequent* or out of use among all sortes of men.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 190. b.

A sparing and *infrequent* worshipper of the Deity betrays an habitual disregard of him.—*Wollaston, Religion of Nature*, § 1. 5.

Infrígidate. *v. a.* [Lat. *frigidus* = cold.] Chill; make cold.

The drops reached little further than the surface of the liquor, whose coldness did not *infrigidate* those upper parts of the glass.—*Boyle.*

Infrigidátion. *s.* Act of rendering cold.

Madame de Bourignon . . . used to boast, that she had not only the spirit of continency in herself, but that she had also the power of communicating it to all who beheld her. This the scoffers of those days called the gift of *infrigidation*; and took occasion from it to rally her face, rather than admire her virtue.—*Tatler*, no. 126.

Infríngе. *v. a.* [Lat. *infringo*; from *frango* = break.]

1. Violate; break laws or contracts.

Those many had not dar'd to do that evil,
If the first man that did th' edict *infringe*,
Had answer'd for his deed.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

Having *infring'd* the law, I waive my right
As king, and thus submit myself to fight.
Waller.

2. Destroy; hinder.

Homilies, being plain and popular instructions, do not *infringe* the efficacy, although but read.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Infríngement. *s.* Breach; violation.

The punishing of this *infringement* is proper to that jurisdiction against which the contempt is.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Infringer. *s.* Breaker; violator.

A clergyman's habit ought to be without any change, under a severe penalty to be inflicted on the *infringers* of the provincial constitution.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Infrúgal. *adj.* Not frugal; extravagant; careless.

What should betray them to such *infrugal* expences of time, I can give no account without making severe reflexions on their discretion.—*Goodman, Winter Evening Conference*, p. 21: 1720.

Infundíbular. *adj.* [Lat. *infundibulum* = funnel.] Having the character, or form, of a funnel: (common in *Botany*, as applied to the shape of flowers).

Infúriate. *adj.* Enraged; raging.

At the other bore, with touch of fire
Dilated and *infuriate.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 485.

Infúriate. *v. a.* Render furious or insane; fill with rage or fury.

Like those curls of entangled snakes, with which Erinnys is said to have *infuriated* Athemes and Ino.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*, p. 87.

Infúriated. *part. adj.* Rendered furious or mad.

They tore the reputation of the clergy to pieces by their *infuriated* declamations and invectives.—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace.*

Infúse. *v. a.* [Lat. *fundo* = pour; pass. part *fusus*; *infusio*, *-onis.*]

1. Pour in; instil.

Thou almost mak'st me waver in my faith,
To hold opinion with Pythagoras,
That souls of animals *infuse* themselves
Into the trunks of men.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

Why should he desire to have qualities *infused* into his son which himself never possessed?—*Swift.*

2. Pour into the mind; inspire.

For when God's hand had written in the hearts
Of our first parents all the rules of good,
So that their skill *infus'd* surpass'd all hearts
That ever were before or since the flood.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

Meat must be with money bought;
She therefore, upon second thought,
Infus'd, yet as it were by stealth,
Some small regard for state and wealth.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

3. Steep in any liquor with a gentle heat; macerate so as to extract the virtues of anything without boiling: (opposed to *decoction*).

Take violets, and *infuse* a good pugil of them in a quart of vinegar.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

4. Make an infusion with any ingredient; supply, tincture, or saturate with anything infused.

Drink, *infused* with flesh, will nourish faster and easier than meat and drink together.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

5. Fill; inspire.

Thou didst smile,
Infused with a fortitude from heav'n.
Shakespear, Tempest, i. 2.

Infuse his breast with magnanimity,
And make him, naked, foil a man at arms.
Id., Henry VI. Part III. v. 4.

Infúse. *s.* Infusion. *Obsolete.*

Vouchsafe to shed into my barren spright
Some little drop of thy celestial dew,
That may my rhimes with sweet *infuse* embrew.
Spenser, Hymns.

Infúser. *s.* One who infuses.

The sole *infuser* of grace.—*White, Sermon*, p. 33: 1615.

Infúsible. *adj.* [*in* = into.] Possible to be infused.

From whom the doctrines being *infusible* into all, it will be more necessary to forewarn all of the danger of them.—*Hammond.*

Infúsible. *adj.* [*in* = not.] Incapable of being fused or melted.

Vitrification is the last work of fire, and a fusion of the salt and earth, wherein the fusible salt draws the earth and *infusible* part into one continuum.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Infúsion. *s.*

1. Act of pouring in; instillation.

Our language has received innumerable elegancies and improvements from that *infusion* of Hebraisms, which are derived to it out of the poetical passages in holy writ.—*Addison.*

2. Act of pouring into the mind; inspiration.

We participate Christ partly by imputation, as when those things which he did and suffered for us are imputed to us for righteousness; partly by habitual and real *infusion*, as when grace is inwardly bestowed on earth, and afterwards more fully both our souls and bodies in glory.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. Suggestion; whisper.

They found it would be matter of great debate, and spend much time; during which they did not desire their company, nor to be troubled with their *infusions.*—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Here his folly and his wisdom are of his own growth, not the echo or *infusion* of other men.—*Swift.*

4. Act of steeping anything in moisture without boiling.

Repeat the *infusion* of the body oftener.—*Bacon.*

5. Liquor made by infusion.
To have the *infusion* strong in those bodies which have finer spirits, repeat the infusion of the body oftener.—*Bacon.*

Infúsive. *adj.* Having the power of infusion, or of being infused.
Still let my song a nobler note assume,
And sing the *infusive* force of Spring on man;
When heaven and earth, as if contending, vie
To raise his being, and serene his soul.
Thomson, Seasons, Spring.

Infúsoria. *s. pl.* Animalcules (generally microscopic) found in water wherein vegetable matters have been steeped or infused, and, by the earlier naturalists, supposed to have been engendered thereby.
A purplish blue variety owes its colour to a trace of iodine; a red variety to oxyd of iron, and another to *infusoria.—Dana, System of Mineralogy.*

Ing. *s.* [A.S.] Common pasture or meadow.
Bill for dividing and inclosing certain open common fields, *ings*, common pastures, and other commonable lands, within the manors or manor and township of Hemingby, in the county of Lincoln.—*Journals of the House of Commons*, xxxiv. 154: 1773.

Ingannátion. *s.* [Italian, *ingannare.*] Cheat; fraud; deception; juggle; delusion; imposture; trick; slight. *Rare.*
Whoever shall resign their reasons, either from the root of deceit in themselves, or inability to resist such trivial *ingannations* from others, are within the line of vulgarity.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Íngate. *s.* Entrance; ingress.
One noble person . . . stoppeth the *ingate* of all that evil which is looked for, and holdeth in all those which are at his beck.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Ingáthering. *s.* Act of getting in the harvest.
Thou shalt keep the feast of *ingathering*, when thou hast gathered in thy labours out of the field.—*Exodus*, xxiii. 16.

Ingéminate. *v. a.* [Lat. *ingemino*; pass. part. *-atus*; *ingeminatio, -onis*; *geminus* = double, twin. *Ingemino*, &c., are often applied to sounds, i.e. repeated by, or as by, an echo.] Double; repeat.
She yet *ingeminates*
The last of sounds, and what she hears relates.
Sandys, Translation of Ovid, b. iii.
They *ingeminated* a doleful requiem to their brother's carcass.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 118.
Which song she takes occasion to *ingeminate*, in the second chorus, upon the sight of a work of Neptune's.—*B. Jonson, Masques.*
He would often *ingeminate* the word Peace, peace.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Ingéminate. *adj.* Redoubled.
It is an *ingeminate* expression of helping us in our labours.—*Jeremy Taylor, Discourse on extempore Prayer*, § 18.

Ingeminátion. *s.* Repetition; reduplication.
To make it more effectual by *ingemination*, he saith, Abba, Father.—*Walsall, Life of Christ*, B. 4. b.: 1615.
That sacred *ingemination*, Amen, Amen.—*Featley, Dippers Dipt*, p. 160.
Happiness is the language of all; and (that which adds to the contentment) it is happiness with an echo or *ingemination.—Holdsworth, Inauguration Sermon at Cambridge*, p. 2.

Ingénder. See Engender.

Ingénerabílity. *s.* Incapability of being generated.
It is impossible that God the Son could resemble God the Father in the point of his *ingenerability* (if I may, in the penury of words to express that inconceivable mystery, use that barbarous, and to English ears strange word), except he were born twice, once without mother, and again without father.—*Christian Religion's Appeal*, lib. ii. p. 56. (Ord MS.)

Ingénerable. *adj.* Incapable of being generated. *Rare.*
Divers naturalists esteem the air, as well as other elements, to be *ingenerable* and incorruptible.—*Boyle.*

Ingénerate. *v. a.* Beget; produce.
A natural ceremony both to express and *ingenerate*, or encrease, this lowliness of disposition.—*Mede, Discourses*, xli.
Those noble habits are *ingenerated* in the soul; as religion, gratitude, obedience, and tranquillity.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*
Virtues are *ingenerated* in our souls, by due submission of this will to the Divine Will.—*Spiritual Conflict*, pt. i. p. 51: 1652.

Ingénerate. *adj.* Inborn; innate; inbred.
Those virtues were rather feigned and affected things to serve his ambition, than true qualities *ingenerate* in his judgement or nature.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*
In divers children their *ingenerate* and seminal powers lie deep, and are of slow disclosure.—*W. Wotton, Essay on the Education of Children.*

Ingénerated. *part. adj.* [*in* = not.] Unbegotten. *Rare.*
Yet shall we demonstrate the same, from persons presumed as far from us in condition as time; that is, our first and *ingenerated* forefathers.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Ingéniosity. *s.* Ingenuity. *Rare.*
They labour with matter taken out of the mine of their owne *ingeniosity*, with much sweat and toyl.—*Advertisement from Parnassus*, 35. (Ord MS.)
Whose cunning or *ingeniosity* no art or known specific can possibly reach to by imitation.—*Cudworth, Intellectual System*, 68. (Ord MS.)

Ingénious. *adj.* [Lat. *ingenium* = mother-wit, natural or inborn talent, wit or genius generally.]
1. Witty; inventive; possessed of genius.
'Tis a per'lous boy,
Bold, quick, *ingenious*, forward, capable.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 2.
Our *ingenious* friend Cowley not only has employed much eloquence to persuade that truth in his preface, but has in one of his poems given a noble example of it.—*Boyle.*
The more *ingenious* men are, the more they are apt to trouble themselves.—*Sir W. Temple.*
2. Mental; intellectual. *Obsolete.*
The king is mad: how stiff is my vile sense,
That I stand up, and have *ingenious* feeling
Of my huge sorrows! better I were distract.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.

Ingéniously. *adv.* In an ingenious manner; wittily; subtly.
I will not pretend to judge by common fears, or the schemes of men too *ingeniously* politick.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Ingéniousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Ingenious; ingenuity (in its restricted sense).
The greater appearance of *ingeniousness* there is in the practice I am disapproving, the more dangerous it is.—*Boyle.*

Ingénite. *adj.* [Lat. *ingenitus.*] Innate; inborn; native; ingenerate. *Rare.*
Aristotle affirms the mind to be at first a mere rasa tabula; and that notions are not *ingenite*, and imprinted by the finger of Nature, but by the latter and more languid impressions of sense, being only the reports of observation, and the result of so many repeated experiments.—*South, Sermons.*

Ingenúity. *s.*
1. Openness; fairness; candour; freedom from dissimulation.
My constancy I to the planets give;
My truth, to them who at the court do live;
Mine *ingenuity* and openness
To jesuits; to buffoons my pensiveness. *Donne.*
I know not whether it be more shame or wonder, that men can so put off *ingenuity*, and the native greatness of their kind, as to descend to so base, so ignoble a vice.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*
If a child, when questioned for any thing, directly confess, you must commend his *ingenuity*, and pardon the fault, be it what it will.—*Locke.*
2. Liberality.
Two things we find recorded in Scripture concerning Moses, his education; that he was brought up in the court of Egypt, and that he was skilled in all the learning of the Egyptians; and these two will abundantly prove the *ingenuity* of his education.—*Bishop Stillingfleet, Origines Sacræ*, b. ii. ch. ii. (Ord MS.)
3. Wit; invention; genius; subtlety; acuteness.
These are but the frigidities of wit, and become not the genius of manly *ingenuities.—Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
Such sots have neither parts nor wit, *ingenuity* of discourse, nor fineness of conversation, to entertain or delight any one.—*South, Sermons.*

Ingénuous. *adj.*
1. Freeborn; not of servile extraction.
2. Open; fair; candid; generous; noble.
Many speeches there are of Job's, whereby his wisdom and other virtues may appear: but the glory of an *ingenuous* mind he hath purchased by these words only, Behold I will lay mine hand upon my mouth; I have spoken once, yet will I not therefore maintain argument; yea twice, howbeit for that cause further I will not proceed.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Infuse into their young breasts such an *ingenuous* and noble ardour, as would not fail to make many of them renowned.—*Milton, Tractate on Education.*
If an *ingenuous* detestation of falsehood be but carefully and early instilled, that is the true and genuine method to obviate dishonesty.—*Locke.*

Ingeny. *s.* Genius; wit. *Obsolete.*
Whatever of the production of his *ingeny* comes into foreign parts, is highly valued.—*Boyle.*

Ingést. *v. a.* [Lat. *gero* = bear, carry; pass. part. *gestus*; *ingestio, -onis.*] Throw into the stomach.
Nor will we affirm that iron, *ingested*, receiveth in the belly of the ostridge no alteration.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Ingéstion. *s.* Act of throwing into the stomach.
It has got room enough to grow into its full dimension, which is performed by the daily *ingestion* of milk and other food, that's in a short time after digested into blood.—*Harvey.*

Inglórious. *adj.* [Lat. *inglorius.*]
1. Void of honour; mean; without glory.
It was never held *inglorious* or derogatory for a king to be guided by his great council, nor dishonourable for subjects to yield and bow to their king.—*Howell.*
Yet though our army brought not conquest home,
I did not from the fight *inglorious* come. *Dryden.*
2. Regardless of glory; insensible to the charms of glory; unambitious.
Great Julius, whom now all the world admires,
The more he grew in years, the more inflam'd
With glory, wept that he had liv'd so long
Inglorious. *Milton, Paradise Regained*, iii. 39.
My next desire is, void of care and strife,
To lead a soft, secure, *inglorious* life.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 688.

Inglúvial. *adj.* [Lat. *ingluvies* = crop of a bird.] Connected with the crop.
In the tiger-beetle and the carnivorous carabidæ, there is a small gizzard, preceded by the usual *inglurial* dilatation of the œsophagus, and followed by a long chylific stomach, the external surface of which is beset with secerning follicles.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. xvii.

Ingórge. See Engorge.

Íngot. *s.* [see Metal.] Mass or wedge of gold or silver cast in a mould; mass of unwrought metal.
If thou art rich, thou'rt poor;
For like an ass, whose back's with *ingots* bound,
Thou bear'st thy heavy riches but a journey,
And death unloadeth thee.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iii. 1.
Within the circle arms and tripods lie,
Ingots of gold and silver heap'd on high,
And vests embroidered of the Tyrian dye.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v 146.
Every one of his pieces is an *ingot* of gold, intrinsically and solidly valuable.—*Prior.*
How beauteous are rouleaus! how charming chests
Containing *ingots*, bags of dollars, coins
(Not of old victors, all whose heads and crests
Weigh not the thin ore where their visage shines,
But) of fine unclipt gold, where dully rests
Some likeness, which the glittering cirque confines,
Of modern, reigning, sterling, stupid stamp:—
Yes! ready money is Aladdin's lamp.
Byron, Don Juan, xii. 12.

Ingráft; Ingraín; Ingrápple. See Engraft, &c.

Ingráte. *adj.* [Fr. *ingrat*; Lat. *ingratus.*]
1. Ungrateful; unthankful.
That we have been familiar,
Ingrate forgetfulness shall poison, rather
Than pity note how much.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 2.
And you degenerate, you *ingrate* revolts.
Id., King John, v. 2.
No man could be so impiously *ingrate.*
Younger Brother's Apology, p. 55: 1635.
2. Unpleasing to the sense.
The causes of that which is unpleasing or *ingrate* to the hearing, may receive light by that which is pleasing and grateful to the sight.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
How *ingrate* soever it [assa-fœtida] may seem at first, yet by use it becomes sufficiently pleasant.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 118.

Ingráte. *s.* One who is ungrateful for benefits conferred.

So will fall
He and his faithless progeny: whose fault?
Whose but his own? *Ingrate*; he had of me
All he could have: I made him just and right,
Sufficient to have stood, though free to fall.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 95.

Ingráteful. *adj.* Wanting gratitude: (Ungrateful the *commoner* and *better* word).

1. Unthankful.

Is this the love, is this the recompence
Of mine to thee, *ingrateful* Eve?
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1163.

Ingrateful and treacherous guests to their best friends and entertainers.—*Id., Observations on the Articles of Peace between the Earl of Ormond and the Irish.*

He proved extremely false and *ingrateful* to me.—*Bishop Atterbury*, vol. iv. let. 68.

He found that city which he had saved so *ingrateful*.—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 443.

2. Unpleasing.

He was never suspected ... in the least degree to dissemble his own opinions or thoughts, how *ingrateful* soever it often proved.—*Lord Clarendon, Life*, i. 68.

Ingrátefully. *adv.* Ungratefully; without gratitude. *Rare.*

Sir Robert Carew, her near kinsman, and whose family and himself she [Queen Elizabeth] had raised from the degree of a mean gentleman to high honour n title and place, most *ingratefully* did catch at her last breath, to carry it to the rising sun then in Scotland.—*Sir A. Weldon, Court of King James*, p. 2.

Ingrátely. *adv.* Ungratefully. *Rare.*

Nor may we smother or forget, *ingrately*,
The heaven of silver that was sent but lately
From Ferdinando, &c.
Sylvester, Du Bartas, p. 135: 1621.

Ingrátiate. *v. a.* [Lat. *gratia* = grace, favour.]

1. Put in favour; recommend to kindness.

They will be fit helves for such hatchets; ... to humour them, and *ingratiate* themselves.—*Bishop Richardson, Choice Observations upon the Old Testament*, p. 303: 1655.

Their managers make them see armies in the air, and give them their word, the more to *ingratiate* themselves with them, that they signify nothing less than future slaughter and desolation.—*Addison.*

2. Recommend; render easy.

What difficulty would it not *ingratiate* to us?—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 564.

When once we come to feel the good effects of those duties in our natures, how fast our lusts do decline, our dispositions mend, and all our graces improve in the use of them, the sense of this will mightily endear and *ingratiate* them to us.—*Scott, Christian Life*, i. 4.

Ingrátiating. *verbal abs.* Recommendation; act of putting in favour.

Those have been far from receiving the rewards of such *ingratiatings* with the people.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Which had been a very great indulgence and *ingratiating* to women of greatest quality.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 176.

Ingrátitude. *s.* Retribution of evil for good; unthankfulness.

Ingratitude! thou marble-hearted fiend,
More hideous, when thou shew'st thee in a child,
Than the sea-monster. *Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 4.

Ingratitude is abhorred both by God and man, and vengeance attends those that repay evil for good.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

In the *plural. Rare.*

Time hath, my lord, a wallet at his back,
Wherein he puts alms for oblivion,
A great-siz'd monster of *ingratitudes.*
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.

Ingráve. *v. a.* [from *grave* = tomb.] Bury; inter.

Thy corps, as in the custome old,
With thy forefathers doth not lie *ingrav'd.*
Gamage, Epigrams, sign. C. 5: 1613.

Ingrávidate. *v. a.* Impregnate; make prolific.

They may be so pregnant and *ingravidated* with lustful thoughts, that they may as it were die in travail, because they cannot be delivered.—*Fuller, Holy State*, p. 35.

Ingreát. See Engreat.

Ingrédient. *s.* [Lat. *ingredior*, pres. part. *ingrediens, -entis*, pret. part. *ingressus*; *ingressio, -onis*, from *in* + *gradior* = step in, enter, form a part of anything.] Component part of a body that consists of different materials.

The ointment is made of divers *ingredients*, whereof the hardest to come by is the moss upon the skull of a dead man unburied.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

I have often wondered, that learning is not thought a proper *ingredient* in the education of a woman of quality or fortune.—*Addison, Guardian.*

Water is the chief *ingredient* in all the animal fluids and solids.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Spleen is a bad *ingredient* into any other distemper.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Ingrédient. *adj.* Entering into.

But with us, and so in every nation, many considerations ought to be *ingredient* into the constitution of a capital law.—*Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium.* (Ord MS.)

God himself is the only infallible judge in a case of this nature, of all the circumstances *ingredient* to the definition of good or evil.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra*, p. 189. (Ord MS.)

Ingress. *s.* [see Ingredient.] Entrance; power of entrance; intromission.

All putrefactions come from the ambient body; either by *ingress* of the substance of the ambient body into the body putrefied; or else by excitation of the body putrefied by the body ambient.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Those air bladders, by a sudden subsidence, meet again by the *ingress* and egress of the air.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Ingréssion. *s.* Act of entering; entrance.

The fire would strain the pores of the glass too suddenly, and break it all in pieces to get *ingression.*—*Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies.*

Inguinal. *adj.* [Lat. *inguen* = groin.] Belonging to the groin.

The plague seems to be a particular disease, characterised with eruptions in buboes, by the inflammation and suppuration of the axillary, *inguinal*, and other glands.—*Arbuthnot.*

Ingúlf. See Engulf.

Ingúrgitate. *v. a.* [Lat. *gurges, -itis* = whirlpool, swallow, throat.]

1. Swallow down.

Ingurgitating sometimes whole half glasses.—*Cleaveland, Poems*, p. 112.

2. Plunge into; engulf.

If a man do but once set his appetite upon it, [pleasure,] let him *ingurgitate* himself never so deep into it, yet shall he never be able to fill his desire with it.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 206: 1622.

Ingúrgitate. *v. n.* Drink largely; swig.

Nothing pesters the body and mind sooner, than to be still fed, to eat and *ingurgitate* beyond all measure, as many do.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 235.

Ingúrgitation. *s.* Act of intemperate swallowing.

Inconveniences always doe happen by *ingurgitations* and excessive feedinges.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 191.

Too much abstinence turns vice, and too much *ingurgitation* is one of the seven, and at once destroys both nature and grace.—*Bishop Hall, Of Contentation*, § 13.

So it is written of Epicurus, that after his disease was judged desperate, he drowned his stomach and senses with a large draught and *ingurgitation* of wine; whereupon the epigram was made 'Hinc Stygias ebrius hausit aquas,' he was not sober enough to taste any of the Stygian water.—*Bacon, Of the Advancement of Learning*, vol. i. p. 124. (Ord MS.)

Ingústable. *adj.* [Lat. *gusto* = taste.] Not perceptible by the taste.

As for their taste, if the cameleon's nutriment be air, neither can the tongue be an instrument thereof; for the body of the element is *ingustable*, void of all sapidity, and without any action of the tongue, is, by the rough artery, or wizzen, conducted into the lungs.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Inhabílity. *s.* Unskilfulness.

Whatever evil blind ignorance, ... *inhability*, unwieldiness, and confusion of thoughts beget, wisdom prevents.—*Barrow, Sermons*, i.

Inhábit. *v. a.* Dwell in; hold as a dweller.

They shall build houses and *inhabit* them.—*Isaiah*, lxv. 21.

She shall be *inhabited* of devils.—*Baruch*, iv. 35.

Not all are partakers of that grace, whereby Christ *inhabiteth* whom he saveth.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Inhábit. *v. n.* Dwell; live.

Learn what creatures there *inhabit.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 355.

They say, wild beasts *inhabit* here;
But grief and wrong secure my fear. *Waller.*

Inhábitable. *adj.* [from *in* = on.] Capable of affording habitation.

All which live
In the *inhabitable* world. *Donne, Poems*, p. 363.

The fixed stars are all of them suns, with systems of *inhabitable* planets moving about them.—*Locke.*

Inhábitable. *adj.* [from *in* = not.] Incapable of inhabitants; not habitable; uninhabitable. *Obsolete.*

The frozen ridges of the Alps,
Or any other ground *inhabitable.*
Shakespear, Richard II. i. 1.

Inhábitance. *s.* Residence of dwellers.

So the ruins yet resting in the wild moors testify a former *inhabitance.*—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

No promise of *inhabitance*; neither track of beast, nor foot of man. We have searched all this rocky desart.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Sea-Voyage.*

Inhábitant. *s.* Dweller; one who lives or resides in a place.

In this place they report that they saw *inhabitants*, which were very fair and fat people.—*Abbot.*

If the fervour of the sun were the sole cause of blackness in any land of negroes, it were also reasonable that *inhabitants* of the same latitude, subjected unto the same vicinity of the sun, should also partake of the same hue.—*Sir T. Browne.*

For his supposed love a third
Lays greedy hold upon a bird,
And stands amaz'd to find his dear
A wild *inhabitant* o' the air. *Waller.*

What happier natures shrink at with affright,
The hard *inhabitant* contends is right.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 229

Inhabitátion. *s.*

1. Abode; place of dwelling.

Noise call you it, or universal groan,
As if the whole *inhabitation* perish'd?
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1511.

2. Act of inhabiting, or planting with dwellings; state of being inhabited.

By knowing this place we shall the better judge of the beginning of nations, and of the world's *inhabitation.*—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

The *inhabitation* of the Holy Ghost maketh a temple, as we are informed by the Apostle, 'What, know ye not that your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost which is in you?'—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. viii.

3. Number of inhabitants.

We shall rather admire how the earth contained its *inhabitation* than doubt it.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Inhábiter. *s.* One who inhabits; dweller.

Woe to the *inhabiters* of the earth.—*Revelation*, viii. 13.

The same name is given unto the inlanders, or midland *inhabiters* of this island.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

They thought to understand, that there is not only some *inhabiter* in this divine house, but also some ruler.—*Derham.*

Inhábitress. *s.* Female inhabitant.

O inhabitant of the fortress, [in the margin, *inhabitress*].—*Jeremiah*, x. 17.

Thou inhabitant of Saphir [in the margin, *inhabitress*].—*Micah*, i. 11.

The church here called the *inhabitress* of the gardens.—*Bishop Richardson, Choice Observations upon the Old Testament*, p. 350: 1655.

Inhalátion. *s.* Act of drawing in breath or air.

Our *inhalation* from the circumambient air is very considerable.—*Mackenzie, On Health*, 286. (Ord MS.)

Inhále. *v. a.* Draw in with air; inspire: (opposed to *exhale*).

Martin was walking forth to *inhale* the fresh breeze of the evening.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

[There] sits the shepherd on the grassy turf,
Inhaling healthful the descending sun.
Thomson, Seasons, Spring.

Inháler. *s.* In *Medicine.* Apparatus or machine for breathing or drawing vapour into the lungs.

Inharmónious. *adj.* Unmusical; not sweet of sound.

Catullus, though his lines be rough, and his numbers *inharmonious*, I could recommend for the softness and delicacy, but must decline for the looseness, of his thoughts.—*Felton.*

The identity of sound may appear a little *inharmonious*, and shock the ear.—*Broome.*

Inheárse. *v. a.* Enclose in a hearse. *Rare.*

See where he lies, *inhersed* in the arms
Of the most bloody nurser of his harms.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 7.

Inhére. *v. n.* Exist in something else.

For, nor in nothing, nor in things
Extreme, and scattering bright, can love *inhere*
Donne, Poems, p. 17.

They do but *inhere* in their subject which supports them; their being is a dependence on a subject.—*Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies.*

Inhérence. *s.* Existence in something else,

so as to be inseparable from it; conjunction.

The gift of tongues, after its first infusion by the Spirit, might be in a man by habitual *inherence*, as a standing principle or power residing in the soul, and enabling it, upon any occasion, to express itself in several languages.—*South, Sermons*, iii. 415.

Inhérency. *s.* Same as Inherence.

The immanency and *inherency* of this power in Jesus is evident in this, that he was able to communicate it to whom he pleased.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. ii.

It is that I am pleased with beholding his gayety, and the gay man in his greatest bravery is only pleased because I am pleased with the sight; so borrowing his little and imaginary complacency from the delight that I have, not from any *inherency* of his own possession.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, xviii.

Inhérent. *adj.*

1. Existing in something else, so as to be inseparable from it.

I will not do't,
Lest I surcease to honour mine own truth;
And by my body's action teach my mind
A most *inherent* baseness.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 2.

2. Naturally conjoined; innate; inborn.

I mean not the authority which is annexed to your office: I speak of that only which is inborn and *inherent* to your person.—*Dryden, Translation of Juvenal*, dedication.

The power of drawing iron is one of the ideas of a load-stone; and a power to be so drawn is a part of the complex one of iron; which powers pass for *inherent* qualities.—*Locke.*

They will be sure to decide in favour of themselves, and talk much of their *inherent* right.—*Swift.*

Inhérently. *adv.* In an inherent manner.

They may assert, that matter hath *inherently* and essentially such an internal energy.—*Bentley, Sermons*, vii.

Inhérit. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *enheriter*; Lat. *heres* = heir.]

1. Receive or possess by inheritance.

Prince Harry is valiant; for the cold blood he did naturally *inherit* of his father he hath, like lean, steril land, manured with excellent good store of fertile sherris.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* iv. 3.

The son can receive from his father good things, without empire, that was vested in him for the good of others; and therefore the son cannot claim or *inherit* it, by a title, which is founded wholly on his own private good.—*Locke.*

Unwilling to sell an estate he had some prospect of *inheriting*, he formed delays.—*Addison.*

2. Possess; obtain possession of.

This, or else nothing, will *inherit* her.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 2.

Inhéritable. *adj.* Transmissible by inheritance; obtainable by succession.

A kind of *inheritable* estate accrued unto them.—*Carew.*

By the ancient laws of the realm, they were not *inheritable* to him by descent.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Was the power the same, and from the same original in Moses as it was in David? And was it *inheritable* in one and not in the other?—*Locke.*

Inhéritance. *s.*

1. Patrimony; hereditary possession.

When the son dies, let the *inheritance*
Descend unto the daughter.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 2.

Is there yet any portion or *inheritance* for us in our father's house?—*Genesis*, xxxi. 14.

Claim our just *inheritance* of old.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 38.

2. Reception of possession by hereditary right.

Men are not proprietors of what they have merely for themselves, their children have a title to part of it, which comes to be wholly theirs, when death has put an end to their parents' use of it; and this we call *inheritance.*—*Locke.*

3. Possession.

You will rather shew our general lowts
How you can frown, than spend a fawn upon them,
For the *inheritance* of their loves, and safeguard
Of what that want might ruin.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 2.

Inhéritor. *s.* One who inherits; heir.

You, like a letcher, out of whorish loins,
Are pleas'd to breed out your *inheritors.*
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 1.

The very conveyances of his lands will hardly lie in this box; and must the *inheritor* himself have no more?—*Id., Hamlet*, v. 1.

Marriage, without consent of parents they do not make void, but they mulct it in the *inheritors*; for the children of such marriages are not admitted to inherit above a third part of their parents' inheritance.—*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

Inhéritress. *s.* Female inheritor; heiress.

He had given artificially some hopes to marry Anne, *inheritress* to the duchy of Bretagne.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Pope Martin had recognised the title of Joanna II., the *inheritress* of the name, the throne, the licentiousness, and the misfortunes of Joanna I., to the throne of Naples.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiii. ch. x.

Inhéritrix. *s.* Inheritress.

No female
Should be *inheretrix* in Salique land.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 2.

The foul *inheretrix* of the dregs of wrath.
Beaumont, Psyche, ix. 53.

Inhésion. *s.* Inherence; state of existing in something else.

Neither was this [the gift of prophecy and foretelling future events] in the soul by constant *inhesion* and habitual abode; but, as we may not unfitly express it, only by sudden strictures, by transient immissions, and representations of the ideas of things future to the imagination. In a word, it was in the mind not as an inhabitant, but as a guest.—*South, Sermons*, iii. 416.

And for a like reason, activity and perceptivity, by which powers alone we discover that there is a substance different from matter, and which is the necessary subject of their *inhesion*, must be in the mind.—*A. Baxter, Enquiry into the Nature of the human Soul*, i. 328.

Inhiátion. *s.* [Lat. *hio* = gape; *hiatus, hiatio, -onis*, = gaping.] Gaping after; great desire. *Rare.*

An *inhiation* after obscene lusts.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy*, p. 24.

Inhíbit. *v. a.*

1. Restrain; hinder; repress; check. *Rare.*

Holding of the breath doth help somewhat to cease the hiccough; and vinegar put to the nostrils or gargerised, doth it also, for that it is astringent, and *inhibiteth* the motion of the spirits.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The stars and planets being whirled about with great velocity, would suddenly, did nothing *inhibit* it, be shattered in pieces.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Their motions also are excited and *inhibited*, are moderated and managed by the objects without them.—*Bentley, Sermons*, ii.

2. Prohibit; forbid.

All men were *inhibited* by proclamation, at the dissolution, so much as to mention a parliament.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Burial may not be *inhibited* or denied to any one.—*Ayliffe.*

Inhibition. *s.*

1. Restraint; hindrance.

This ligation of senses proceeds from an *inhibition* of spirits, the way being stopped up by which they should come.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 24.

2. Prohibition; embargo.

He might be judged to have imposed an envious *inhibition* on it, because himself has not stock enough to maintain the trade.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

3. In *Law.* See extract.

Inhibition is a writ to inhibit or forbid a judge from farther proceeding in the cause depending before him. *Inhibition* is most commonly a writ issuing out of a higher court Christian to a lower and inferiour, upon an appeal; and prohibition out of the king's court to a court Christian, or to an inferiour temporal court.—*Cowell.*

The decrees and *inhybycyons* of my lorde ordynarye of London.—*Bale, Yett a Course at the Romyshe Foxe*, fol. 19. b.: 1543.

No *inhibition* shall be granted out of any court belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury, at the instance of any party, unless it be subscribed by an advocate practising in the said court.—*Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical*, 96.

Inhíbitory. *adj.* Having the nature, power, or operation of an inhibition; having a tendency to inhibit.

I would not have you consider these criticisms as *inhibitory.*—*Lamb, Letter to Coleridge.*

Inhóld. *v. a.* Have inherent; contain in itself. *Rare.*

It is disputed, whether this light first created be the same which the sun *inholdeth* and casteth forth, or whether it had continuance any longer than till the sun's creation.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Inhoóp. *v. a.* Confine in an inclosure. *Rare.*

His quails ever
Beat mine *inhoop'd* at odds.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 3.

Inhóspitable. *adj.* Affording no hospitality, kindness, or entertainment to strangers.

All places else
Inhospitable appear, and desolate;
Nor knowing us, nor known.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 303.

Since toss'd from shores to shores, from lands to lands,
Inhospitable rocks, and barren sands.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Inhóspitably. *adv.* In an inhospitable manner; unkindly to strangers.

Of guests, he makes them slaves
Inhospitably, and kills their infant males.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 167.

Inhóspitableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Inhospitable; inhospitality.

Those rude heaps have had the dust of his feet shaken against them for their *inhospitableness.*—*Hewyt, Sermons*, p. 79: 1658.

Inhospitálity. *s.* Want of hospitality; want of courtesy to strangers.

Their *inhospitality* is punishment enough to itself: they have lost the honour and happiness of being host to their God.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations on the Old and New Testaments, Birth of Christ.*

Inhúman. *adj.* Barbarous; savage; cruel unfeeling.

A just war may be prosecuted after a very unjust manner; by perfidious breaches of our word, by *inhuman* cruelties, and by assassinations.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

The more these praises were enlarged, the more *inhuman* was the punishment, and the sufferer more innocent.—*Swift.*

Princes and peers attend! while we impart
To you the thoughts of no *inhuman* heart.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, vii. 246.

Inhumáne. *adj.* See extract.

There is now no distinction between *inhuman* and *inhumane.* Formerly it was *inhumane*, with the accent on the last syllable.—*Todd.*

Inhumánely. *adv.* Uncharitably.

No Jew, no Turke would use a Christian
So *inhumanely* as this Puritan.
Marston, Satires, ii.: 1598.

Inhumánity. *s.* Cruelty; savageness; barbarity.

Love which lover hurts is *inhumanity.*
Sir P. Sidney.

The rudeness of those who must make up their want of justice with *inhumanity* and impudence.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Each social feeling fell,
And joyless *inhumanity* pervades,
And petrifies the heart. *Thomson, Seasons, Spring.*

Inhúmanly. *adv.* In an inhuman manner; savagely; cruelly; barbarously.

I, who have established the whole system of all true politeness and refinement in conversation, think myself most *inhumanly* treated by my countrymen.—*Swift.*

Inhumátion. *s.* [Lat. *humus* = ground, soil, mould.] Burying; sepulture.

The soldiery prize that which is the proper possession of the dead, a good name, and hope to be famous after their *inhumation.*—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 194: 1653.

It [Rolbright Stones] is probably not funereal; for some years ago its area, which is without tumulus, was examined to a considerable depth by digging, and no marks of *inhumation* appeared.—*T. Warton, History of the Parish of Kiddington*, p. 61.

Inhúme. *v. a.* Bury; inter.

We took notice of an old-conceited tomb, which *inhumed* a harmless shepherd.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 126.

Weeping they bear the mangled heaps of slain,
Inhume the natives in their native plain.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey.

Like a dutiful son, [he] left the remains of his mother to be *inhumed* at the expense of the parish.—*Marryat, Snarleyyow*, vol. iii. ch. ix.

Inimáginable. *adj.* Incapable of being imagined: (Unimaginable *commoner*).

In this sense two prime causes are *inimaginable*; and for all things to depend of one, and to be more independent beings than one, is a clear contradiction.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art i.

Inimical. *adj.* [Lat. *inimicus*.] Unfriendly; unkind; hurtful; hostile; adverse.

Associations in defence of the existing power of the sovereign, are not in their spirit, *inimical* to the constitution.—*Brand, Essay on Political Associations*: 1796.

Inimitabílity. *s.* Incapability of being imitated or copied.

Truths must have an eternal existence in some understanding; or rather they are the same with that understanding itself, considered as variously representative, according to the various modes of *inimitability* or participation.—*Norris.*

Inímitable. *adj.* Incapable of being imitated or copied.

[He] on his lyre tuned such harmonious lays,
That the birds perch'd upon the tender sprays,
Mad at his musick, strain themselves so much
To imitate the *inimitable* touch,
Breaking their hearts.
Drayton, David and Goliath.

And imitate the *inimitable* force. *Dryden.*

Virgil copied the ancient sculptors in that *inimitable* description of military fury in the temple of Janus.—*Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.*

Inímitably. *adv.* In an inimitable manner; to a degree of excellence above imitation.

Thus terribly adorn'd the figures shine,
Inimitably wrought with skill divine. *Pope.*

Iníquitous. *adj.* Unjust; wicked.

But while we can hardly pronounce Mary's execution to have been so wholly *iniquitous* and unwarrantable as it has been represented, it may be admitted that a more generous nature than that of Elizabeth would not have exacted the law's full penalty.—*Hallam, Constitutional History of England,* vol. i. ch. iii.

Iníquity. *s.*

1. Injustice; unrighteousness.

There is a greater or less probability of an happy issue to a tedious war, according to the righteousness or *iniquity* of the cause for which it was commenced.—*Bishop Smalridge.*

2. Wickedness; crime.

Want of the knowledge of God is the cause of all *iniquity* amongst men. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Till God at last
Wearied with their *iniquities*, withdraw
His presence from among them.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 107.

Iníquous. *adj.* Unjust. *Rare.*

Be not stoically mistaken in the equality of sins, nor commutatively *iniquous* in the value of transgressions; but weigh them in the scales of heaven, and by the weights of righteous reason.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals,* iii. 12.

Whatever is done through unequal affection is *iniquous*, wicked, and wrong.—*Lord Shaftesbury, Enquiry concerning Virtue.*

Inísle. See Enisle.

Inítial. *adj.* [see Inition.] Placed at the beginning; incipient.

a. Simply.

In the editions, which had no more than the *initial* letters of names, he was made by keys to hurt the inoffensive.—*Pope.*

b. Opposed to *final* and *medial.*

Moderate labour of the body conduces to the preservation of health, and cures many *initial* diseases; but the toil of the mind destroys health, and generates maladies.—*Harvey.*

The schools have used a middle term to express this affection, and have called it the *initial* fear of God.—*Rogers.*

Throughout each organic sub-kingdom, there is a certain general, though irregular, relation between the *initial* and the final bulks.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology.*

Inítial. *s.* First letter of a name or word.

If we have sinn'd in paring down a name,
All civil, well-bred authors do the same.
Survey the columns of our daily writers—
You'll find that some *Initials* are great fighters.
How fierce the shock, how fatal is the jar,
When Ensign W. meets Lieutenant R.
With two stout seconds, just of their own gizzard,
Cross Captain X. and rough old General Izzard!
Letter to letter spreads the dire alarms,
Till half the Alphabet is up in arms.
Nor with less lustre have *Initials* shone,
To grace the gentler annals of Crim. Con.
Where the dispensers of the public lash
Soft penance give; a letter and a dash—
Where Vice reduced in size shrinks to a failing,
And loses half her grossness by curtailing.
Faux pas are told in such a modest way,—
'The affair of Colonel B— with Mrs. A—'
You must forgive them—for what is there, say,
Which such a pliant Vowel must not grant
To such a very pressing Consonant?
Lamb, Prologue to Mr. H——.

Inítially. *adv.* In an initial manner; with the character of a beginning.

Our Lord did *initially* and in part exercise those functions upon earth.—*Barrow,* vol. ii. serm. 31.

Inítiate. *v. a.*

1. Enter; instruct in the rudiments of an art; place in a new state; put into a new society.

Providence would only *initiate* mankind into the useful knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to employ our industry.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

To *initiate* his pupil in any part of learning, an ordinary skill in the governour is enough.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

He was *initiated* into half a dozen clubs before he was one and twenty.—*Spectator.*

No sooner was a convert *initiated*, but, by an easy figure, he became a new man.—*Addison.*

Recognizing the fact that even in the developed fish with its complex locomotive apparatus, this law of the transverse strain holds in a qualified way, we shall understand how much more it must hold in any form that may be supposed to *initiate* the vertebrate type. . . . And if there exists in this median portion a tissue that keeps its place with any constancy, we may expect that the differential conditions produced in it by the transverse strain, will *initiate* a differentiation.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Biology.*

2. Commence; set afoot.

Many secret designs only *initiated* then, and not executed till long after.—*Lord Clarendon, Life,* iii. 554.

Inítiate. *v. n.* Do the first part; perform the first rite.

The king himself *initiates* to the pow'r,
Scatters with quiv'ring hand the sacred flour,
And the stream sprinkles.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iii. 564.

Inítiate. *adj.* Newly admitted; fresh, like a novice; unpractised.

My strange and self-abuse
Is the *initiate* fear, that wants hard use: . . .
We are yet but young in deed.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 4.

To rise in science, as in bliss,
Initiate in the secrets of the skies!
Young, Night Thoughts, night vi.

Initiátion. *s.* Reception, admission, or entrance of a new comer into any art or state.

The ground of initiating or entering men into Christian life, is more summarily comprised in the form of baptism, the ceremony of this *initiation* instituted by Christ.—*Hammond.*

Silence is the first thing that is taught us at our *initiation* into sacred mysteries.—*Broome, Notes on the Odyssey.*

Initiation was reckoned a new and uncouth word in 1656, according to Heylin.—*Todd.*

Inítiative. *s.* First active procedure in any enterprise: (as, 'He took the *initiative*,' i.e. gave the example, led the way, took the first step).

Inítiatory. *adj.* Introductory.

He hath gotten to himself some insight in things ordinarily incident, and controverted, by experience, by reading some *initiatory* treatises in the law.—*G. Herbert, Country Parson,* ch. xxiii.

It being the *initiatory* rite of their religion.—*Dr. A. Young, On Idolatrous Corruptions in Religion,* i. 46.

Inítiatory. *s.* Introductory rite.

Baptism is a constant *initiatory* of the proselyte. *L. Addison, Account of the present State of the Jews,* p. 67.

Inítion. *s.* [Lat. *initio, -onis*; from *in* + *itio* = going, from *eo, ire* = go: hence *initium* = beginning; *initiatus* = entered on anything; *initialis* = having the character of an entrance or beginning.] Beginning. *Rare.*

Here I note the *inition* of my lord's friendship with Mountjoy.—*Sir R. Naunton, Fragmenta Regalia, Lord Essex.*

Injéct. *v. a.* [Lat. *injectus,* pass. part. of *injicio,* from *in* + *jacio* = cast; *injectio, -onis.*]

1. Throw in; dart in.

Good thoughts are *injected* into us by the Holy Spirit.—*Bishop Hall, Remains,* p. 147.

Angels *inject* thoughts into our minds, and know our cogitations.—*Glanville.*

2. Throw up; cast up.

Though bold in open field, they yet surround
The town with walls, and mound *inject* on mound.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey.

3. In *Medicine.* Throw up an injection.

Injéction. *s.*

1. Act of casting in.

Those good *injections* must be received, embraced, delighted in, and followed home in a constant and habitual practice.—*Bishop Hall, Remains,* p. 147.

If we be watchful presently to abhor and reject these *injections* of Satan, and to cast back into his face these his fiery darts which he shoots into our souls; they are not our sins, though they are our troubles.—*Bishop Hopkins, Exposition of the Lord's Prayer,* p. 129.

This salt powdered was, by the repeated *injection* of well kindled charcoal, made to flash like melted nitre.—*Boyle.*

2. In *Medicine.*

a. Fluid forced by instruments into any part of the body for therapeutic purposes.

Cases of this kind are best treated by *injections.*—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

b. Act of filling the vessels with wax, or other suitable matter, to show their shapes and ramifications; i.e. for anatomical purposes.

Ruysch, famous for his skill in *injections*—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries.*

Injoín. See Enjoin.

Injudícious. *adj.* Void of judgment; without judgment: (used both of *persons* and *things*).

A philosopher would either think me in jest, or very *injudicious*, if I took the earth for a body regular in itself, if compared with the rest of the universe.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

A sharp wit may find something in the wisest man, whereby to expose him to the contempt of *injudicious* people.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Injudíciously. *adv.* In an injudicious manner; with ill judgment; not wisely.

Scaliger *injudiciously* condemns this description. —*Broome.*

Injudíciousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Injudicious; want of judgment.

In the sisterhood of fancy, Musick may justly challenge a birthright, she and Painting being but younger sisters to Poetry; a ternary of sisters, whether rich or poor, that stoop not to inferiour souls, whose dulness deafs their delight in this second, and *injudiciousness* blinds their wonder or liking of the third.—*Whitlock. Observations on the present Manners of the English,* p. 480.

Injúnction. *s.* [Lat. *jungo* = join; pass. part. *junctus*; *junctio, -onis.*]

1. Command; order; precept.

The institution of God's law is described as being established by solemn *injunction.*—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

My duty cannot suffer
T' obey in all your daughter's hard commands:
Though the *injunction* be to bar my doors,
And let this tyrannous night take hold upon you.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 4.

For, still they knew; and ought to have still remember'd
The high *injunction,* not to taste that fruit,
Whoever tempted. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* x. 12.

The ceremonies of the church are necessary as the *injunctions* of lawful authority, the practice of the primitive church, and the general rules of decency. —*South, Sermons.*

2. In *Law.* See extract.

Injunction is an interlocutory decree out of the chancery, sometimes to give possession unto the plaintiff for want of appearance in the defendants, sometimes to the king's ordinary court, and sometimes to the court-christian, to stay proceeding.—*Cowell.*

Injúre. *v. a.* [see Injury.] Inflict an injury; harm; damage; annoy.

a. Physically.

Lest heat should *injure* us, his timely care
Hath unbesought provided.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1057.

b. Morally.

They *injure* by chance in a crowd, and without a design; then hate always whom they have once *injured.*—*Sir W. Temple.*

Forgiveness to the *injur'd* does belong;
But they ne'er pardon who commit the wrong.
Dryden, Conquest of Granada, Part II. i. 2.

Injurer. *s.* One who injures.

Ill deeds are well turn'd back upon their authors;
And 'gainst an *injurer,* the revenge is just.
B. Jonson.

The upright judge will countenance right, and discountenance wrong, whoever be the *injurer* or the sufferer.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Injúrious. *adj.*

1. Unjust; invasive of another's rights.

Till the *injurious* Roman did extort
This tribute from us, we were free.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iii. 1.

Injurious strength would rapine still excuse,
By off'ring terms the weaker must refuse. *Dryden.*

2. Guilty of wrong or injury.
Yet beauty, though *injurious*, hath strange power,
After offence returning, to regain
Love once possest. *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 1003.

3. Mischievous; unjustly hurtful.
Our repentance is not real, because we have not done what we can to undo our faults, or at least to hinder the *injurious* consequences of it from proceeding.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

4. Detractory; contumelious; reproachful; wrongful.
A prison, indeed *injurious*, because a prison, but else well testifying affection, because in all respects as commodious as a prison can be.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
It is natural for a man, by directing his prayers to an image, to suppose the being he prays to represented by that image; which how *injurious*, how contumelious must it be to the glorious nature of God?—*South, Sermons.*
If *injurious* appellations were of any advantage to a cause, what appellations would those deserve who endeavour to sow the seeds of sedition?—*Swift.*

Injúriously. *adv.* In an injurious manner; wrongfully; hurtfully; with injustice; with contumely.
Nor ought he to neglect the vindication of his character, when it is *injuriously* attacked.—*Pope and Gay.*

Injúriousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Injurious; quality of being injurious.
Some miscarriages might escape, rather through sudden necessities of state, than any propensity either to *injuriousness* or oppression.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Injury. *s.* [Lat. *injuria* = act committed against anyone contrary to law, from *jus, juris.*]

1. Hurt without justice.
The places were acquired by just title of victory, and therefore in keeping of them no *injury* was offered.—*Sir J. Hayward.*
Riot ascends above their loftiest towers,
And *injury* and outrage.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 499.

2. Mischief; detriment.
Many times we do *injury* to a cause, by dwelling upon trifling arguments.—*Watts, Logick.*

3. Annoyance.
Great *injuries* mice and rats do in the fields.—*Mortimer.*

4. Contumelious language; reproachful appellation. *Gallicism.*
Casting off the respects fit to be continued between great kings, he fell to bitter invectives against the French king; and spake all the *injuries* he could devise of Charles.—*Bacon.*

Injústice. *s.* Iniquity; wrong.
Cunning men can be guilty of a thousand *injustices* without being discovered, or at least without being punished.—*Swift.*

Ink. *s.* [Fr. *encre*; Italian, *inchiostro.*] Fluid employed in writing and printing.
Mourn boldly my *ink*: for while she looks upon you, your blackness will shine.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
First element of a *compound.*
I could hardly restrain them from throwing the *ink* bottle at one another's heads.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Ink. *v. a.* Black or daub with ink: (as, '*ink* one's fingers).

Inkhorn. *s.* [supposing the spelling to be right, and the derivation to be from *horn*, the *-h* is sounded as a true aspirate. See, however, extract from Todd.] Portable case for the instruments of writing.
Bid him bring his pen and *inkhorn* to the jail; we are now to examine those men.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 5.
One man among them was clothed with linen, with a writer's *inkhorn* by his side.—*Ezekiel*, ix. 2.
What is more frequent than to say a silver *inkhorn*?—*Grew.*
Words ending in *erne, eron*, are derived from the Saxon *ern, earn*, a secret place to put anything in. Hence comes *ink-ern*, i.e. a little vessel into which we put ink, for which we corruptly write *ink-horn*, as Bishop Gibson has very justly observed.—*Greenwood, English Grammar*, p. 212: 1722. (From Todd.)
Used *adjectivally*. Affected; pedantic; pompous.
Such are your *ynkehorne* termes.—*Bale, Yett a Course at the Romyshe Foxe*, fol. 59. b.: 1543.
I would wish that such usual words as we English be acquainted with might still remain in their form and sound, so far forth as the Hebrew will bear; *inkhorn* terms to be avoided.—*Bishop Cox, To Archbishop Parker, Strype's Parker*, p. 208.

Ere that we will suffer such a prince, ...
To be disgraced by an *inkhorn* mate,
We, and our wives, and children, all will fight.
Shakespear, Henry VI., Part I. iii. 1.
Todd states that Bishop Hall has used *inkhornisms.*

Inkle. *s.* [?] Kind of narrow fillet; tape.
Inkles, caddisses, cambricks, lawns: why he sings them over as they were gods and goddesses.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.
I twitch'd his dangling garter from his knee:
He wist not when the hempen string I drew,
Now mine I quickly doff of *inkle* blue.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Thursday.

Inkling. *s.* Hint; whisper; intimation.
He had a lytle *ynklinge*, that it was a speciall friend of his that kylled the deer.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Answer to Bishop Gardiner*, p. 198.
Our business is not unknown to the senate: they have had *inkling* this fortnight what we intend to do, which now we'll shew them in deeds.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, i. 1.
We in Europe, notwithstanding all the remote discoveries and navigations of this last age, never heard of any of the least *inkling* or glimpse of this island.—*Bacon, New Atlantis.*
They had some *inkling* of secret messages between the marquis of Newcastle and young Hotham.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
Aboard a Corinthian vessel he got an *inkling* among the ship's crew of a conspiracy.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Inknót. See Enknot.

Inky. *adj.*

1. Consisting of ink.
England bound in with the triumphant sea,
Whose rocky shore beats back the envious siege
Of watery Neptune, is bound in with shame,
With *inky* blots, and rotten parchment bonds.
Shakespear, Richard II. ii. 1.

2. Dark as ink.
'Tis not alone my *inky* cloak, good mother,
Nor customary suits of solemn black,
That can denote me truly.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 2.
The liquor presently began to grow pretty clear and transparent, losing its *inky* blackness.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

Inlace; Inlaid. See Enlace, &c.

Inland. *adj.*

1. Interior; lying remote from the sea.
In this wide *inland* sea, that light by name
The idle lake, my wandering ship I row.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Goodly laws, like little *inland* seas, will carry even ships upon their waters.—*Id., View of the State of Ireland.*
A substitute shines brightly as a king,
Until a king be by, and then his state
Empties itself as doth an *inland* brook
Into the main of waters.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.
This person did publish a pamphlet printed in England for a general excise or *inland* duty.—*Swift.*

2. Civilised: (opposed to *upland*, the old expression for *rustic*). *Obsolete.*
Your accent is something finer than you could purchase in so removed a dwelling.—I have been told so of many: but, indeed, an old religious uncle of mine taught me to speak, who was in his youth an *inland* man.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iii. 2.
Used *adverbially*: (as, 'The scenery is bolder further *inland*').

Inland. *s.* Interior or midland parts.
Out of these small beginnings, gotten near to the mountains, did they spread themselves into the *inland.*—*Spenser.*
They of those marches shall defend
Our *inland* from the pilfering borderers.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 2.
The maritime parts of countries were inhabited before the *inlands* that lie farthest from the sea.—*Verstegan, Restitution of Decayed Intelligence*, ch. vii.
With the *accent* on the *second* syllable.
The rest were all
Far to the *inland* retir'd, about the walls
Of Pandæmonium. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 422.

Inlander. *s.* Dweller remote from the sea.
The same name is given unto the *inlanders*, or midland inhabiters of this island.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Inlándish. *adj.* Native: (opposed to *outlandish*). *Obsolete.*
Thou art all for *inlandish* meat, and outlandish sawces.—*Rede, God's Plea for Nineveh*: 1657.

Inlápidate. See Enlapidate.

Inlaw. *v. a.* Clear of outlawry [illegible] or not

It should be a great *incongruity* to have them to make laws who themselves were not *inlawed.*—*Bacon.*

Inláy. See Enlay.

Inlet. *s.* Passage; place of ingress; entrance.
Doors and windows, *inlets* of men and of light, I couple together; I find their dimensions brought under one.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*
[He] gave her to his daughters to imbathe
In nectar'd lavers strew'd with asphodel;
And through the *porch* and *inlet* of each sense
Dropt in ambrosial oils till she reviv'd.
Milton, Comus, 837.
I desire any one to assign any simple idea, which is not received from one of these *inlets.*—*Locke.*
A fine bargain indeed, to part with all our commodious ports, which the greater the *inlet* is are so much the better, for the imaginary pleasure of a straight shore.—*Bentley.*

Inlétter. *v. a.* Engrave in letters.
When he had razed the walls of Thebes, she offer'd to re-edify them, with condition this sentence might but on them be *inletter'd*; 'Alexander pulled them down, but Phryne did rebuild them.'—*Felltham, Resolves*, 46. (Ord MS.)

Inlighten. See Enlight and Enlighten

Inlist. See Enlist.

Inlooker. *s.* Inspector, which it tra[illegible] *Rare.*
In every of us he hath his *inlookers* [illegible] us; in our flesh, our corruptions; in our m[illegible] passions; and in our soules, our sinnes a[illegible] ders.—*Trewnesse of the Christian Religion*, [illegible] MS.)

Inlúmine. See Enlumine.

Inly. *adj.* Interior; internal; secr[illegible]
Didst thou but know the *inly* touch of l[illegible]
Thou would st as soon go kindle fire with [illegible]
As seek to quench the fire of love with w[illegible]
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Ver[illegible]

Inly. *adv.* Inwardly; internally; w[illegible] secretly; in the heart.
Her heart with joy unwonted *inly* swell'd,
As feeling wondrous comfort in her weaker el[illegible]
Spenser, Faerie Q[illegible]
I've *inly* wept,
Or should have spoke ere this.
Shakespear, Tempest, v. 1.
Whereat he *inly* rag'd, and as they talk'd,
Smote him into the midriff with a stone,
That beat out life. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 444.
These growing thoughts my mother soon perceiving
By words at times cast forth, *inly* rejoiced.
Id., Paradise Regained, i. 227.
The soldiers shout around with generous rage ...
He prais'd their ardor, *inly* pleas'd to see
His host. *Dryden, Palamon and Arcite*, i. 117.
And therefore do I weep and *inly* bleed
With this last bruise upon a broken reed.
Byron, Lament of Tasso.

Inmate. *s.* See first extract.
Inmates are those that be admitted to dwell for their money jointly with another man, though in several rooms of his mansion-house, passing in and out by one door.—*Cowell.*
All other thoughts being *inmates.*
Donne, Poems, p. 18.
So spake the enemy of mankind, inclos'd
In serpent, *inmate* bad! and toward Eve
Address'd his way. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 494.

Inmate. *adj.* Admitted as an inmate.
There he dies, and leaves his race
Growing into a nation; and now grown
Suspected to a sequent king, who seeks
To stop their overgrowth, as *inmate* guests
Too numerous. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 163.
Home is the sacred refuge of our life,
Secur'd from all approaches but a wife:
If thence we fly, the cause admits no doubt,
None but an *inmate* foe could force us out.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

Inmost. *adj.* [A.S. *innemest.*] Deepest within; remotest from the surface.
'Tis you must dig with mattock and with spade,
And pierce the *inmost* centre of the earth.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, iv. 2.
Rising sighs and falling tears,
That show too well the warm desires,
The silent, slow, consuming fires,
Which on my *inmost* vitals prey,
And melt my very soul away.
Addison, Travels in Italy.
Comparing the quantity of light reflected from the several rings, I found that it was most copious from the first or *inmost*, and in the exterior rings became less and less.—*Sir I. Newton.*
He sends a dreadful groan: the rocks around
Through all their *inmost* hollow caves resound.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, ix. 469.
I got into the *inmost* court.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

Inn. *s.*

1. Chamber; lodging; house; dwelling.
Phœbus with his fiery waine,
Unto his *inne* began to draw apace.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
As they [the palm-tree and phenix] sympathize much, the phenix will lightly take up his *inne* no where els.—*Partheneia Sacra*, p. 151: 1633.

2. House of entertainment for travellers.
How all this is but a fair *inn*
Of fairer guests which dwell within. *Sir P. Sidney.*
Palmer, quoth he, death is an equal doom
To good and bad, the common *inn* of rest;
But, after death, the trial is to come,
When best shall be to them that lived best.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
The west yet glimmers with some streaks of day;
Now spurs the lated traveller apace
To gain the timely *inn*. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iii. 3.
Like pilgrims to the appointed place we tend;
The world's an *inn*, and death the journey's end.
Dryden.

3. House where students were boarded and taught.
Go some and pull down the Savoy; others to the *inns* of courts: down with them all.—*Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II.* iv. 7.
One may learn more here in one day, than in a ...r's rambling from one *inn* to another.—*Locke.*

...n. Take up temporary lodging.
...is ... travelling toward Lyn,
...ondrous weary, and of force would *inne*,
...he an hostler calls.
...arrot, *Springes for Woodcocks, Epigram* 197, b. 1: 1613.
In thyself dwell;
...y where: continuance maketh hell. *Donne.*
...t.

...e; put under cover.
...hat ears my land, spares my teem, and gives
...ve to *inn* the crop.—*Shakespear, All's well ...ds well*, i. 3.
...soever the laws made in that parliament did ...ood fruit, yet the subsidy bare a fruit that ...d harsh and bitter: all was *inned* at last into ...king's barn.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of ...ary VII.*
...ow clover or rye-grass, and make it fit to *inn*.—...rtimer, *Husbandry.*

...odge.
A firie beam
And pleasing heat, such as in first of spring,
From Sol, *inn'd* in the Bull, do kindly stream.
P. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, vi. 15.

3 Reclaim.
There never was the like quantity of waste and unprofitable ground, *inned*, reclaimed and improved.—*Bacon, Observations on a Libel*, iii. 53. (Ord MS.)

Innáte. *adj.*

1. Inborn; ingenerate; natural; not adscititious.
Innate idleness, ... and great wealth, and little wit, go commonly together.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, to the reader.
With eloquence *innate* his tongue was arm'd;
Though harsh the precept, yet the people charm'd.
Dryden.

2. Inherent.
Mutual gravitation, or spontaneous attraction, cannot possibly be *innate* and essential to matter.—*Bentley.*

Innáting. *part. adj.* Bringing into existence. *Rare.*
Studious contemplation sucks the juice
From wizards' cheeks, who making curious search
For nature's secrets, the First *Innating* Cause
Laughs them to scorn, as man doth busy apes
When they will zany men.
Marston, Antonio's Revenge.

Innávigable. *adj.* Not to be navigated.
If you so hard a toil will undertake,
As twice to pass the *innavigable* lake.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 204.

Ínner. *adj.* Interior; not outward.
Put th' elfin knight with wonder all the way
Did feed his eyes, and fill'd his *inner* thought.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
This attracts the soul,
Governs the *inner* man, the nobler part;
That other o'er the body only reigns.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 476.
Many families are established in the West Indies, and some discovered in the *inner* parts of America.—*Addison, Spectator.*
Thus, seiz'd with sacred fear, the monarch pray'd;
Then to his *inner* court the guests convey'd. *Pope.*

Innermore. *adj.* Inner.
He being neere and *innermore* to al things than the things themselves are doth know them most perfectly.—*Trewnesse of the Christian Religion*, 222. (Ord MS.)

Innermost. *adj.*

1. Inmost; deepest within.
The words of a talebearer are as wounds, and they go down into the *innermost* part... o. the belly.—*Proverbs*, xviii. 8.

2. Remotest from the outward part.
The reflected beam of light would be so broad at the distance of six feet from the speculum, where the rings appeared, as to obscure one or two of the *innermost* rings.—*Sir I. Newton.*

Innhólder. *s.*

1. Inhabitant.
I doe possesse the world's most regiment,
As, if ye please it into parts divide,
And every part's *innholders* to convent,
Shall to your eyes appear incontinent.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

2. One who keeps an inn; innkeeper.
You shall enquire whether bakers and brewers keep their assize, and whether as well they as butchers, *inn-holders*, and victuallers, do sell that which is wholesome.—*Bacon, Charge*, &c. p. 19.

Ínning. *s.*

1. Ingathering of corn.
A good supper must be provided, and every one that did any thing towards the *inning* must now have some reward.—*Tusser, Redivivus*, p. 104: 1744.

2. Lands recovered from the sea.
By the ill judged gaining, or, as the old technical phrase is, *inning*, of two thousand acres of marsh out of the sea.—*Campbell, Survey.* (Ord MS.)

Inning. *s.* At *Cricket.* Turn for using the bat: (often *innings*; the confusion having arisen out of matches played with more than two players, where the *inning* of one side is the *inning-s* of several sides-men).
For why, my *inning*'s at an end;
The earl has caught my ball. *Duncombe.*
Old Robinson, one of the finest batsmen of his day, had six unlucky *innings* in succession.—*Pycroft, The Cricket Field*, ch. ii.

Innkeeper. *s.* One who keeps an inn.
Clergymen must not keep a tavern, nor a judge be an *innkeeper*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Living.*
We were not so inquisitive about the inn as the *innkeeper*; and provided our landlord's principles were sound, did not take any notice of the staleness of his provisions.—*Addison.*
A factious *innkeeper* was hanged, drawn, and quartered.—*Id., Freeholder.*

Innocence. *s.*

1. Purity from injurious action; untainted integrity.
Simplicity and spotless *innocence.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 318.
What comfort does overflow the devout soul, from a conscience of its own *innocence* and integrity.—*—Archbishop Tillotson.*

2. Freedom from guilt imputed.
It will help me nothing
To plead mine *innocence*; for that die is on me
Which makes my whit'st part black.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 1.

3. Harmlessness; innoxiousness; simplicity of heart, perhaps with some degree of weakness.
I urge this childhood proof,
Because what follows is pure *innocence.*
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.
We laugh at the malice of apes, as well as at the *innocence* of children.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Innocency. *s.* Same as Innocence.
If truth and upright *innocency* fail me,
I'll to the king my master.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. v. 2.
The air was calm and serene; none of those tumultuary motions and conflicts of vapours, which the mountains and the winds cause in ours: 'twas suited to a golden age, and to the first *innocency* of nature.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Innocent. *adj.* [Lat. *innocens, -entis*, from *noceo* = hurt, injure.]

1. Pure from mischief.
Something
You may deserve of him through me, and wisdom
To offer up a weak, poor, *innocent* lamb,
T' appease an angry god.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.
I have sinned in that I have betrayed the *innocent* blood.—*Matthew*, xxvii. 4.
To wreak on *innocent* frail man his loss.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 11.

2. Free from any particular guilt.
I am *innocent* of the blood of this just person.—...vii. 24.
The peasant, *innocent* of all these ills,
With crooked ploughs the fertile fallows tills,
And the round year with daily labour fills.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 737.

3. Unhurtful; harmless in effects.
The spear
Sung *innocent*, and spent its force in air. *Pope.*

Innocent. *s.*

1. One who is free from guilt or harm.
But antique Age, yet in the infancie
Of time, did live then, like an *innocent*,
In simple truth and blameless chastitie.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Thou hast kill'd the sweetest *innocent*,
That e'er did lift up eye. *Shakespear, Othello*, v. 2.
Pilate's heart tells him, he hath done too much already in sentencing an *innocent* to death.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations on the Old and New Testaments*, b. iv.

2. Natural; idiot.
Innocents are excluded by natural defects.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
I ask'd her questions, and she answer'd me
So far from what she was, so childishly,
So sillily, as if she were a fool,
An *innocent*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.
See one man vilify and insult over his brother, as if he were an *innocent* or a block.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 437.

Innocéntial. *adj.* Innocent.
There is an *innocential* providence, as well as the slyness of a vulpine craft.—*Felltham, Resolves*, cent. i. 13. (Ord MS.)

Innócuous. *adj.* [Lat. *innocuus*, from *noceo* = hurt.]

1. Harmless in effects.
Pure, pervious, immixt, *innocuous* mild.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, i. 2, 22.
Speculative misapprehension may be *innocuous*, but immorality pernicious.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, i. 17.
The most dangerous poisons, skilfully managed, may be made not only *innocuous*, but of all other medicines the most effectual.—*Grew.*

2. Doing no harm.
A generous lion will not hurt a beast that lies prostrate, nor an elephant an *innocuous* creature.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 358.
A patient, *innocuous*, innocent man.—*Ibid.* p. 437.

Innócuously. *adv.* In an innocuous manner; without mischievous effects.
Whether quails, from any peculiarity of constitution, do *innocuously* feed upon hellebore, or rather sometimes but medically use the same.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Innócuousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Innocuous; harmlessness.
The blow which shakes a wall, or beats it down, and kills men, hath a greater effect on the mind than that which penetrates into a mud wall, and doth little harm; for that *innocuousness* of the effect makes, that, although in itself it be as great as the other, yet 'tis little observed.—*Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies.*

Innóminable. *adj.* Incapable of being named. *Rare.*
As concerning the manuscripts, they are ancient, but not many; *innominable* as yet, but not long to continue so.—*James, Manuductor into Divinity*, sign. A. 2: 1625.

Innóminate. *adj.* [Lat. *in* + *nominatus*, pass. part. of *nomino* = name; *nomen*, *-inis*.] Without a name; not named.
Places formerly *innominate.*—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 379.
A relation of this kind of attention I find in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 277, p. 1256, communicated by an *innominate* person to the learned Mr. Ralph Thoresby.—*Ray, Three Discourses concerning the Chaos, Deluge, and Dissolution of the World*, ch. v. (Ord MS.)

Innovate. *v. a.* [Lat. *novus* = new.]

1. Bring in something not known before.
Men pursue some few principles which they have chanced upon, and care not to *innovate*, which draws unknown inconveniences.—*Bacon.*
Former things
Are set aside like abdicated kings;
And every moment alters what is done,
And *innovates* some act till then unknown.
Dryden.

2. Change by introducing novelties.
The most frequent maladies are such as proceed from themselves; as first, when religion and God's service is neglected, *innovated*, or altered.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, to the reader.
To introduce that for reformation which cannot appear to be restored, but may seem to be *innovated.*

—*Thorndike, Of the Forbearance of the Penalties which a due Reformation requires*, p. 16.

From his attempts upon the civil power, he proceeds to *innovate* God's worship.—*South, Sermons.*

Innovate. *v. a.* Introduce novelties.

Time . . . *innovateth* greatly, but quietly, and by degrees scarce to be perceived.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Innovations.*

It is a matter of great concernment towards the edification of the church, to obey our superiours, not to *innovate* in publick forms of worship.—*Jeremy Taylor, Discourse on extempore Prayer*, § 27.

Innovátion. *s.* Change by the introduction of novelty.

The love of things ancient doth argue stayedness; but levity and want of experience maketh apt unto *innovations.*—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Great changes may be made in a government, yet the form continue; but large intervals of time must pass between every such *innovation*, enough to make it of a piece with the constitution.—*Swift.*

Innovator. *s.*

1. Introducer of novelties.

I attach thee as a traitorous *innovator*,
A foe to th' public weal.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

He that will not apply new remedies must expect new evils; for time is the greatest *innovator*: and if time of course alter things to the worst, and wisdom and counsel shall not alter them to the better, what shall be the end?—*Bacon, Essays.*

2. One who makes changes by introducing novelties.

He counsels them to detest and prosecute all *innovators* of divine worship.—*South, Sermons.*

Innóxious. *adj.*

1. Free from mischievous effects.

Innoxious flames are often seen on the hair of men's heads and horses' manes.—*Sir K. Digby.*

We may safely use purgatives, they being benign, and of *innoxious* qualities.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Sent by the better genius of the night,
Innoxious gleaming on the horse's mane,
The meteor sits. *Thomson, Seasons, Autumn.*

2. Pure from crimes; harmless; doing no harm.

Another sort of these [spirits] there are, which frequent forlorn houses; which the Italians call foliots, most part *innoxious.*—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 47.

Stranger to civil and religious rage,
The good man walk'd *innoxious* through his age.
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

Innóxiously. *adv.* In an innoxious manner; harmlessly; without harm done; without harm suffered.

Animals that can *innoxiously* digest these poisons become antidotal to the poison digested.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Innuéndo. *s.* [Italian, *innuendo*, from Lat. *innuendum*, gerund of *innuo*; pres. part. *innuens* = nod, notify or suggest by a nod, intimate.] Indirect hint.

As if the commandments that require obedience and forbid murder were to be indicted for a libellous *innuendo* upon all the great men that come to be concerned.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Mercury, though employed on a quite contrary errand, owns it a marriage by an *innuendo.*—*Dryden.*

Pursue your trade of scandal picking,
Your hints that Stella is no chicken;
Your *innuendoes*, when you tell us,
That Stella loves to talk with fellows.
Swift, Stella's Birthday.

Innuent. *adj.* Significant. *Rare.*

He may apply his mind to heraldry, antiquity, *innuent* impresses, emblems.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 282.

Innumerabílity. *s.* Incapability of being numbered.

He rejected this *innumerability* of causes.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 217: 1622.

Innúmerable. *adj.* Incapable of being numbered.

You have sent *innumerable* substance
To furnish Rome, and to prepare the ways
You have for dignities.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

Cover me, ye pines,
Ye cedars! with *innumerable* boughs,
Hide me, where I may never see them more.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1088.

In lines which appear of an equal length, one may be longer than the other by *innumerable* parts.—*Locke.*

Innúmerous. *adj.* Too many to be counted.

'Twould be some solace yet, some little cheering,
In this close dungeon of *innumerous* boughs.
Milton, Comus, 348.

Innumerous mischiefs then to mischiefs adds.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, iii. 4, 32.

Keep back those *innumerous* concupiscences, and corrupt imaginations violently succeeding each other.—*Spiritual Conflict*, pt. ii. p. 58: 1651.

Innutrition. *s.* [the *n* double in sound as well as spelling.] Want of nutrition.

From the morphological differentiations caused by unlikenesses of nutrition which the whole plant feels, we pass now to those which are thus caused in some of its parts and not in others. Among such are the contrasts between flowering axes, and the axes that bear leaves only. It has already been shown that the belief expressed by Wolff in a direct connexion between fructification and *innutrition*, is justified inductively by many facts of many kinds. Deductively too, we saw reason to conclude that such a relation would be established by survival of the fittest; seeing that it would profit a species for its members to begin sending off migrating germs from the ends of those axes which *innutrition* prevented from further agamogenetic multiplication. Once more, when considering the nature of the phænogamic axis, we found support for this belief in the fact that the components of a flower exhibit a reversion to that type from which the phænogamic type has probably arisen—a reversion which the laws of embryology would lead us to look for where *innutrition* had arrested developement. Hence, then, we may properly count those deviations of structure which constitute inflorescence, as among the morphological differentiations produced by local *innutrition.*—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Biology*, ch. xii. § 240.

Inobédience. *s.* Disobedience.

Inobedience to this call of Christ.—*Bishop Bedell, Sermons*, p. 8.: 1634.

Inobsérvance. *s.* Want of observance; disobedience; heedlessness; negligence; disregard.

The breach and *inobservance* of certain wholesome and politick laws.—*Bacon.*

A dull and stupid *inobservance* of such examples of divine justice . . . stands often arraigned in Scripture as a very great sin.—*J. Spencer, Discourse concerning Prodigies*, p. 376.

Sluggishness, and *inobservances* of God's seasons and opportunities.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 574.

Infidelity doth commonly proceed from negligence, or drowsy *inobservance* and carelessness.—*Barrow, Exposition on the Creed.*

Inobservátion. *s.* Want of observation.

These writers are in all this guilty of the most shameful *inobservation.*—*Shuckford, On the Creation*, p. 118.

Inóculate. *v. n.* [Lat. *oculus* = eye.] Propagate any plant, by inserting its bud into another stock; practise inoculation; Ineye (for which it it the Latin equivalent).

Nor are the ways alike in all
How to engraff, how to *inoculate.*
May, Translation of the Georgics.

Now is the season for the budding of the orange-tree: *inoculate* therefore at the commencement of this month.—*Evelyn.*

But various are the ways to change the state,
To plant, to bud, to graft, to *inoculate.*
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 102.

Inóculate. *v. a.*

1. Yield a bud to another stock.

Virtue cannot so *inoculate* our old stock, but we shall relish of it.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, iii. 1.

Oh, for that Palatine vine, late *inoculated* with a precious bud of our royal stem!—*Bishop Hall, Works*, ii. 268.

The end of love is to have two made one
In will, and in affection, that the minds
Be first *inoculated*, not the bodies.
B. Jonson, New Inn.

Thy stock is too much out of date,
For tender plants to *inoculate.* *Cleaveland.*

2. Infect with the small pox by inoculation.

The child once burnt dreads the fire; he runs away from the surgeon by whom he was *inoculated.*—*Reid.*

Inoculátion. *s.*

1. In *Horticulture.* Act of inserting the eye of a bud into another stock; Ineyeing.

Inoculation is practised upon all sorts of stone-fruit, and upon oranges and jasmines. Chuse a smooth part of the stock; then with your knife make a horizontal cut across the rind of the stock, and from the middle of that cut make a slit downwards, about two inches in length in the form of a T; but be careful not to cut too deep, lest you wound the stock; then having cut off the leaf from the bud, leaving the foot-stalk remaining, make a cross cut about half an inch below the eye, and with your knife slit off the bud, with part of the wood to it. This done, with your knife pull off that part of the wood which was taken with the bud, observing whether the eye of the bud be left t[illegible] for all these buds which lose their eyes in stripping, are good for nothing: then raising the bark of the stock, thrust the bud therein, placing it smooth between the rind and the wood of the stock; and so having exactly fitted the bud to the stock, tie them closely round, taking care not to bind round the eye of the bud.—*Miller.*

In the stem of Elaiana they all met and came to be ingrafted all upon one stock, most of them by *inoculation.*—*Howell.*

2. In *Medicine.* Creation of a disease by the intentional introduction into the system of some morbid poison; especially for the purposes of prophylaxis, as in the inoculation for the small pox.

It is evident, by *inoculation*, that the smallest quantity of the matter, mixed with the blood, produceth the disease.—*Arbuthnot.*

Inóculator. *s.* One who inoculates.

a. In *Horticultare.*

b. In *Medicine.*

Had John a Gaddesden been now living, he would have been at the head of the *inoculators.*—*Friend, History of Physick.*

Inódiate. *v. a.* [Lat. *odium* = hatred.] Make hateful. *Rare.*

He inflicts them [calamities] . . . partly to [illegible] world fresh demonstrations of his hat[illegible] and partly to *inodiate* and imbitter sin t[illegible] tised sinner.—*South, Sermons*, vi. 224.

Inódiating. *part. adj.* Having a [illegible] to render hateful. *Rare.*

The ancienter members of her commu[illegible] have all along owned and contended f[illegible] conformity to her rules and sanctions, as[illegible] course to establish her, have been of [illegible] sented, or rather reprobated, under the [illegible] character of high churchmen.—*South, De[illegible] Archbishop Marsh.*

Inódorate. *adj.* Having no scent.

Whites are more *inodorate* than flow[illegible] same kind coloured.—*Bacon, Natural an[illegible] mental History.*

Inódorous. *adj.* Wanting scent; not [illegible] ing the nose.

The white of an egg is a viscous, tinactive, i[illegible] *inodorous* liquor.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature [illegible] Choice of Aliments.*

A great number of bodies are *inodorous*; and of the rest, the majority cannot be perceived to have any smell, unless held quite close to the nostrils. Things that are almost scentless at low temperatures will become strongly scented at high [illegible]; and things that have strong scents become for a time relatively scentless if continuously smelt at.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology.*

Inoffénsive. *adj.*

1. Giving no scandal; giving no provoc[illegible] tion.

A stranger, *inoffensive*, unprovoking.—*Fleetw[illegible] d.*

However *inoffensive* we may be in other parts of our conduct, if we are found wanting in this trial of our love, we shall be disowned by God as traitors.—*Rogers.*

2. Giving no uneasiness; causing no terror.

Should infants have taken offence at any [illegible]ng, mixing pleasant and agreeable appearances with i[illegible] must be used, till it be grown *inoffensive* to [illegible]hem. —*Locke.*

3. Harmless; hurtless; innocent.

The dervis, and other santoons or enthusias[illegible] being in the croud, express their zeal by t[illegible] round so long together, and with such swiftness[illegible] will hardly be credited, which by custom [illegible] *inoffensive.*—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Y[illegible] Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 328.

For drink the grape [illegible]
She crushes, *inoffensive* must.
Milton, Paradise Lost, [illegible]44.

With whate'er gall thou sett'st thyself to [illegible]
Thy *inoffensive* satires never bite. [illegible]h
Dryden, Mac[illegible] ar[illegible]

4. Unembarrassed; without stop or ob[illegible] tion. *Latinism.*

From hence a [illegible]e broad,
Smooth, easy, *inoffensive*, down to hell.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 304

So have I seen a river gently glide.
In a smooth course, an[illegible]
But if with dams its cur[illegible]
It bears down all, and foams along [illegible] plain.
Addison, Translation from Ovid.

Inoffénsively. *adv.* In an inoffensive manner; without appearance of harm; without harm.

Though were she [Poetry] a more unworthy mistress, I think she might be *inoffensively* served with the broken messes of our twelve o'clock hours, which homely service she only claimed and found of me

for that short while of my attendance.—*Bishop Hall, Postscript to his Satires.*

This vulgar tar . . . appears to be an excellent balsam, containing the virtues of most other balsams, which it easily imparts to water, and by that means readily and *inoffensively* insinuates them into the habit of the body.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 10.

Inoffénsiveness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Inoffensive; harmlessness; freedom from appearance of harm.

What is the ground of this their pretended *inoffensiveness*?—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 139.

Inofficious. *adj.* Not civil; not attentive to the accommodation of others.

Up, thou tame river, wake:
And from thy liquid limbs this slumber shake:
Thou drown'st thyself in *inofficious* sleep.
B. Jonson, Part of the King's Entertainment.

Inoperátion. *s.* Production of effects; agency; influence.

Here is not a cold and feeble prevention, but an effectual *inoperation*, yea, a powerful creation.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy*, p. 74.

A true temper of a quiet and peaceable estate of the soul upon good grounds can never be attained without the *inoperation* of that Holy Spirit, from whom every good gift, and every perfect giving proceedeth.—*Bishop Hall, Of Contentation*, § 25.

Inóperative. *adj.* Wanting operation or action.

The processes by which 'mouse' was changed into 'mice,' and 'speak' into 'spoke,' are now *inoperative*.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, The English Language.*

Inopinate. *adj.* [accent doubtful.—Lat. *inopinus*; *inopinatus*.] Unexpected.

An ancient philosopher, named Dichæarchus, had collected together how many ruins had happened in divers countries by reason of the *inopinate* multitude of beasts.—*Time's Store-house*, 78, 2. (Ord MS.)

Casuall and *inopinate* cases, as wounds, poysons, burnings, plagues, and other popular harmes.—*Id.*, 760, 2. (Ord MS.)

Inopportúne. *adj.* Unseasonable; inconvenient.

No visit could have been more *inopportune*.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney.*

Inopportúnely. *adv.* Unseasonably; inconveniently.

That holy exercise may not be done *inopportunely*.—*Donne, Poems, Letter to Sir H. G.*, p. 269.

You have taken me, said he, rather *inopportunely* to-day.—*Dialogues on the Amusements of Clergymen*, p. 208.

Inordinacy. *s.* Irregularity; disorder.

Inordinacy and immorality of mind.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 145.

O powerful God, on those of us who are yet unregenerate, bestow thy restraining grace, which may check and stop our natural *inordinacy*!—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 683.

They become very sinful by the excess, which were not so in their nature: that *inordinacy* sets them in opposition to God's designation.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Inórdinate. *adj.* Irregular; disorderly; deviating from right.

These people were wisely brought to allegiance; but being straight left unto their own *inordinate* life, they forgot what before they were taught.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Thence raise
At least distempered, discontented thoughts;
Vain hopes, vain aims, *inordinate* desires,
Blown up with high conceits, ingendering pride.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 806.

From *inordinate* love and vain fear comes all disquietness of spirit.—*Jeremy Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*

Inórdinately. *adv.* Irregularly; not rightly.

soon as a man desires any thing *inordinately*, presently disquieted in himself.—*Jeremy*

...ateness. *s.* Attribute suggested by *...rdinat*; want of regularity (espe...ly on the side of excess); intemperance

...an

tion and deviation from right reason, inherent in the nature of it, held that a lie was absolutely and universally sinful.—*South, Sermons.*

Inorgánic. *adj.* Void of organs or parts concerned in vital functions; destitute of, not characterised by, organization. Chiefly applied to the Animal and Vegetable Kingdom, as opposed to the Mineral. *Organic* in *Chemistry* denotes the doctrine of those combinations which are produced by animals and vegetables, as opposed to minerals and the results of the chemist's laboratory. These constitute the *Inorganic* division of the science.

(For example see Mineral.)

Inorgánical. *adj.* Destitute of organization.

Whether it be organical or *inorganical*.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 26.

Many of these mushroom sects are like those *inorganical* creatures bred upon the banks of Nilus, which perished quickly, after they were bred, for want of fit organs.—*Archbishop Bramhall, Schism Guarded*, p. 354.

We come to the lowest and the most *inorganical* parts of matter.—*Locke.*

Inósculate. *v. n.* [Lat. *osculatus*; pret. part. of *osculor*; *osculum* = kiss; *os* = mouth.] Unite by mouths, or ducts, i.e. as by a kiss: (it generally applies to a complex system of intercommunications, the complexity being denoted by *in-* = in and in; the construction is reflective or reciprocal, rather than truly neuter).

This fifth conjugation of nerves is branched by *inosculating* with nerves.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Inósculate. *v. a.* Insert by inosculation.

It is an opinion, received by many, that the sap circulates in plants as the blood in animals; that it ascends through capillary arteries in the trunk, into which are *inosculated* other vessels of the bark answering to veins.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 34.

Inosculátion. *s.* Union by mouths, or ducts, or intercommunications.

The almost infinite ramifications and *inosculations* of all the several sorts of vessels may easily be detected by glasses.—*Ray.*

Inquest. *s.* [N.Fr. *inquête*.—see Inquire.]

1. Judicial inquiry or examination.

What confusion of face shall we be under, when that grand *inquest* begins; when an account of our opportunities of doing good, and a particular of our use or misuse of them, is given in?—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. Inquiry; search; study.

This is the laborious and vexatious *inquest* that the soul must make after science.—*South.*

In *Law.* See extract.

The *inquest* of jurors, or by jury, is the most usual trial of all causes, both civil and criminal; for in civil causes, after proof is made on either side, so much as each part thinks good for himself, if the doubt be in the fact, it is referred to the discretion of twelve indifferent men, impanelled by the sheriff; and as they bring in their verdict so judgement passes: for the judge saith, the jury finds the fact thus; then is the law thus, and so we judge.—*Cowell.*

Inquiet. *v. a.* Disquiet; trouble; disturb: (spelt with *e*). *Rare.*

Conscience confoundeth the reason, it croketh the will, and *enquyeteth* the soule.—*Bishop Fisher, Exposition of the Seven penitential Psalms.*

Inquietátion. *s.* Disturbance; annoyance. *Obsolete.*

How many semely personages, by outrage in riot, gaminge, and excesse of apparayle, be enduced to thefte and robbery, and sometime to murder; to the *inquietation* of good men, and finally to their owne destruction.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 106. b.

Inquietude. *s.* Disturbed state; want of quiet; attack on the quiet.

Having had such experience of his fidelity and observance abroad, he found himself engaged in honour to support him at home from any farther *inquietude*.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

With far less of *inquietude*
Than courtiers at a banquet would.
Byron, Mazeppa.

... *v. a.* [Lat. *inquinatus*; pass. *...quino.*] Pollute; corrupt. *Rare.*

...inion it was, that the ibis feeding upon ...at venomous food so *inquinated* their ...ions, that they sometimes came forth in ...apes.—*Sir T. Browne.*

s. Corruption; pollution. *Rare.*

Their causes and axioms are so full of imagination, and so infected with the old received theories, as they are mere *inquinations* of experience, and concoct it not.—*Bacon.*

An exemption from the stains and *inquinations* of youth.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, pt. i. pref.

(See, also, under Inconcoction.)

Inquírable. *adj.* Capable of being inquired into.

There be many more things *inquirable* by you.—*Bacon.*

The second thing *inquirable*, is, who it was that brought him forth; and that was Jehoiada, the priest.—*Turner, Sermons*, p. 3: 1661.

Inquíre. *v. n.* [Lat. *inquiro* = *in* + *quero* = ask; pres. part. *inquirens, -entis*; pass. part. *inquisitus* (whence Fr. *inquête*, and English *inquest*); *inquisitio, -onis.*]

1. Ask questions; exert curiosity on any occasion.

a. With *of* before the person asked.

Herod . . . *inquired of* them diligently.—*Matthew*, ii. 7.

Under their grateful shade Æneas sate,
Revolving war's events and various fate;
His left young Pallas kept, fix'd to his side,
And oft *of* winds *inquir'd*, and *of* the tide.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 235.

b. With *after* or *for* before an object of search.

Inquire for one Saul of Tarsus.—*Acts*, ix. 11.

They are more in danger to go out of the way who are marching under a guide that will mislead them, than he that is likelier to be prevailed on to *inquire after* the right way.—*Locke.*

c. With *about*, when fuller intelligence is desired.

To those who *inquired about* me, my lover would answer, that I was an old dependent upon his family.—*Swift.*

2. Make examination: (with *into*). In the *second* extract it is a Latinism, translating 'Filius ante diem patrios *inquirit in* annos.'

It may deserve our best skill to *inquire into* those rules, by which we may guide our judgement.—*South, Sermons.*

The step-dame poison for the son prepares;
The son *inquires into* his father's years.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid.

Inquíre. *v. a.*

1. Ask about; seek out: (as, 'He *inquired* the way').

2. Call; name. *Obsolete.*

Canute had his portion from the rest,
The which he call'd Canutium, for his hire,
Now Cantium, which Kent we commonly *inquire*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Inquírent. *adj.* Inquiring into; wishing to know. *Rare.*

Delia's eye,
As in a garden, roves, of hues alone
Inquirent, curious. *Shenstone, Economy*, pt. ii.

Inquírer. *s.* One who inquires; searcher; examiner; curious and inquisitive person; questioner.

This is a question only of *inquirers*, not disputers, who neither affirm nor deny, but examine.—*Locke.*

Inquíry. *s.*

1. Interrogation; search by question.

The men which were sent from Cornelius had made *inquiry* for Simon's house, and stood before the gate.—*Acts*, x. 17.

2. Examination; search.

This exactness is absolutely necessary in *inquiries* after philosophical knowledge, and in controversies about truth.—*Locke.*

Inquisition. *s.*

1. Judicial inquiry.

When he maketh *inquisition* for blood, he remembereth them: he forgetteth not the cry of the humble.—*Psalms*, ix. 12.

Though it may be impossible to recollect every failing, yet you are so far to exercise an *inquisition* upon yourself, as, by observing lesser particulars, you may the better discover what the corruption of your nature sways you to.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

By your good leave,
These men will be your judges: we must stand
The *inquisition* of their raillery
On our condition. *Southerne.*

2. Examination; discussion.

We were willing to make a pattern or precedent of an exact *inquisition*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

It is the part of a discreet and wise patient not to leave this *inquisition* only to the physician.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 234.

An *inquisition* and collation of several means.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 37.

3. In *Law*. Manner of proceeding in matters criminal, by the office of the judge.

4. Court established in certain Roman Catholic countries for the detection of heresy: (generally as a proper name with the definite article, i.e. *the Inquisition*).

Now we are upon the subject of tortures, it is impossible to forget that depth of Satan, the *Inquisition*; for Satanical it is by the conjunction of three qualities; indefatigable diligence, profound subtilty, and inhuman cruelty.—*Trapp, Popery Stated, &c.* pt. ii. § 12.

Inquisítional. *adj.* Busy in inquiry.

If the amendment of manners be aimed at, look into Italy and Spain, whether those places be one scruple the better, the honester, the wiser, the chaster, since all the *inquisitional* rigor that hath been executed upon books.—*Milton, Areopagitica*, 384. (Ord MS.)

By these and other means, no less politick and *inquisitional*, popery has found out the art of making men miserable in spite of their senses.—*Sterne, Sermons*, xxxvii.

Inquísitive. *adj.* Curious; busy in search; active to pry into anything.

My boy at eighteen years became *inquisitive* After his brother.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

This idleness, together with fear of imminent mischiefs, have been the cause that the Irish were ever the most *inquisitive* people after news of any nation in the world.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

He is not *inquisitive* into the reasonableness of indifferent and innocent commands.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Living.*

It can be no duty to write his heart upon his forehead, and to give all the *inquisitive* and malicious world a survey of those thoughts, which is the prerogative of God only to know.—*South, Sermons.*

The whole neighbourhood grew *inquisitive* after my name and character.—*Addison, Spectator.*

A wise man is not *inquisitive* about things impertinent.—*Broome.*

Inquísitiveness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Inquisitive; curiosity; diligence to pry into things hidden.

Though he thought *inquisitiveness* an uncomely guest, he could not but ask who she was.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Heights that scorn our prospect, and depths in which reason will never touch the bottom, yet surely the pleasure arising from hence is great and noble; for as much as they afford perpetual matter to the *inquisitiveness* of human reason, and so are large enough for it to take its full scopes and range in.—*South, Sermons.*

Providence, delivering great conclusions to us, designed to excite our curiosity and *inquisitiveness* after the methods by which things were brought to pass.—*Burnet.*

Curiosity in children nature has provided, to remove that ignorance they were born with; which, without this busy *inquisitiveness*, will make them dull.—*Locke.*

Inquísitor. *s.*

1. One who examines judicially.

In these particulars I have played myself the *inquisitor*, and find nothing contrary to religion or manners, but rather medicinable.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Minos, the strict *inquisitor*, appears,
And lives and crimes with his assessors hears.
Dryden.

2. One who is over curious and inquisitive: (in the extract it translates *percontator*, as found in a well-known Latin quotation).

Inquisitors are tatlers.—*Felltham, Resolves*, ii. 31.

3. Officer in the Roman Catholic courts of inquisition, or the Inquisition.

The *inquisitors* in Spain charged all honest women and matrons, that had been solicited by their ghostlie fathers unto adulterie, to confess the same before them.—*Fulke, Against Allen*, p. 252: 1586.

Inquisitórial. *adj.* With the severity of an inquisitor.

Illiberal and *inquisitorial* abuse.—*Archdeacon Blackburne.*

He conferred on it a kind of *inquisitorial* and censorial power even over the laity, and directed it to inquire into all matters of conscience.—*Hume, History of England*, vol. iii. p. 238. (Ord MS.)

Inquisitórious. *adj.* With the prying severity of an inquisitor: (Inquisitorial *commoner*).

Render whose *inquisitorious* and tyrannical duncery, no free and splendid wit can ever flourish.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government urged against Prelacy*, b. ii.

Inraíl, Inrégister. See Enrail, &c.

Inroad. *s.* Incursion; sudden and desultory invasion.

Many hot *inroads*
They make in Italy.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 4.

From Scotland we have had in former times some alarms, and *inroads* into the northern parts of this kingdom.—*Bacon.*

By proof we feel
Our power sufficient to disturb his heaven,
And with perpetual *inroads* to alarm,
Though inaccessible his fatal throne.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 101.

The loss of Shrewsbury exposed all North Wales to the daily *inroads* of the enemy.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

The country open lay without defence;
For poets frequent *inroads* there had made.
Dryden.

All Englishmen who valued liberty and law, saw with uneasiness the deep *inroad* which the prerogative had made into the province of the legislature.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ii.

Insáfe. See Ensafe.

Insáfety. *s.* Want of safety; hazard; insecurity. *Rare.*

Apprehending the *insafety* and danger of an intermarriage with the blood royal.—*Sir R. Naunton, Fragmenta Regalia.*

Insalúbrity. *s.* Unwholesomeness.

To make us more sure of the *insalubrity* of this place.—*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 6: 1650.

Socrates shews the cause of the *insalubrity* of a passage between two mountains in Armenia.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 62.

Insáne. *adj.* [Lat. *insanus.*]

1. Mad.

As most men perceive the faults of others without being aware of their own, so *insane* people easily detect the nonsense of other madmen, without being able to discover, or even to be made sensible of, the incorrect associations of their own ideas.—*Haslam, On Madness and Melancholy*, ch. vii.

2. Making mad.

Were such things here as we do speak about?
Or have we eaten of the *insane* root,
That takes the reason prisoner?
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 3.

Insániate. *v. a.* Make mad. *Rare.*

The conceit only is able to kill, like a mad dog's biting, that not only wounds the body but *insaniates* the soul.—*Felltham, Resolves*, ii. 5. (Ord MS.)

Doth not the distemper of the body *insaniate* the soul?—*Ibid.*, 64. (Ord MS.)

Insánify. *v. a.* Make mad; madden. *Rare.*

There may be at present some very respectable men at the head of these maniacs, who would *insanify* them with some degree of prudence, and keep them only half mad if they could.—*Sydney Smith.*

Insánity. *s.* Want of sound mind; madness.

In *Medicine* and *Psychology* it is the usual *generic* term for those mental diseases of which mania, monomania, dementia, &c., are species.

There is a partial *insanity*, and a total *insanity*.—*Sir M. Hale.*

All power of fancy over reason is a degree of *insanity*.—*Johnson, Rasselas*, ch. xliii.

Insápory. *adj.* [Lat. *sapor* = savour, flavour, taste.] Insipid. *Rare.*

However ingrate or *insapory* it seems at first, it becomes grate and delicious enough by custom.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia, p.* 311.

Insátiability. *s.* Incapability of being satiated.

Eagerness for increase of possession deluges the soul; and we sink into the gulfs of *insatiability*, only because we do not sufficiently consider, that all need is very soon supplied, and all real danger of its invasion easily precluded.—*Rambler.* (Ord MS.)

Insátiable. *adj.* Incapable of being satiated; greedy so as not to be satisfied.

The sight is of all the other senses the most comprehensive and *insatiable*.—*South, Sermons*, x. 364.

Insátiableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Insatiable; greediness not to be appeased.

Both pleasures and profits, if way be given them, have too much power to debauch [illegible] and to work it to a kind of *insatiableness*.—*Hall, On Contentation*, § 23.

Some men's hydropick *insatiableness* to thirst the more, by how much more [illegible]—*Eikon Basilike.*

Insátiably. *adv.* In an insatiable manner; with greediness not to be appeased.

They were extremely ambitious, and *insatiably* covetous; and therefore no impression, from argument or miracles, could reach them.—*South, Sermons.*

Insátiate. *adj.* Greedy so as not to be satisfied.

My mother went with child
Of that *insatiate* Edward.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 5.

Insatiate to pursue
Vain war with heaven. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 8.

Too oft has pride,
And hellish discord, and *insatiate* thirst
Of others' rights, our quiet discompos'd. *J. Philips.*

Insátiately. *adv.* In an insatiate manner; insatiably.

He [Mahomet] was so *insatiately* libidinous, that he is not ashamed to countenance his incontinency by a law.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 321.

Insatíety. *s.* State of being unsatiated.

A confirmation of this *insatiety*, and consequently unprofitableness by a cause thereof: 'When goods increase, they are increased that eat them.'—*Granger, Commentary on Ecclesiastes*, p. 123: 1621.

Insatisfáction. *s.* Want; unsatisfied state. *Obsolete.*

It is a profound contemplation in nature, to consider of the emptiness or *insatisfaction* of several bodies, and of their appetite to take in others.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Insáturable. *adj.* Incapable of being saturated, glutted, or filled.

Enemies to all dignity, whose hatred is *insaturable*, whose malice is cankered, whose indignation is implacable against this settled and prosperous estate of the church.—*Tooker, Fabric of the Church*, p. 114: 1604.

Inscience. *s.* Want of science in the sense of information or knowledge.

Whole armies, at first dismayed at the sight of an eclipse, as a prodigy, have by a favourable interpretation of that prodigy, by help of their *inscience* of the natural cause, been animated to that height of courage, as they have defeated their adversaries.—*Christian Religion's Appeal to the Bar of Reason*, p. 3. (Ord MS.)

Inscónce. See Ensconce.

Inscríbe. *v. a.* [Lat. *scribo* = write, pass. part. *scriptus*; *inscriptio, -onis.* Under the first three headings the *in-* means simply *in*; in the fourth it seems to mean *within.*]

1. Write on anything.

In all you writ to Rome, or else
To foreign princes, 'Ego et rex meus'
Was still *inscrib'd*. *Shakespear, Henry VIII.* iii. 2.

Connatural principles are in themselves highly reasonable, and deducible by a strong process of ratiocination to be most true; and consequently the high exercise of ratiocination might evince their truth, though there were no such originally *inscribed* in the mind.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Ye weeping loves! the stream with myrtles hide,
And break your bows as when Adonis died;
And with your golden darts, now useless grown,
Inscribe a verse on this relenting stone.
Pope, Pastorals, Winter.

2. Mark anything with writing: (as, 'I *inscribed* the stone with my name').

3. Dedicate informally.

One ode, which pleased me in the reading, I [illegible] attempted to translate in Pindarick verse: 'tis that which is *inscribed* to the present earl of Rochester.—*Dryden.*

4. Draw a figure within another.

In the circle *inscribe* a square.—*Notes to Creech's Translation of Manilius.*

Inscríber. *s.* One who inscribes.

I should then hope to be taught from such [illegible] ing and knowledge what all those elementary characters, and lineal diagrams, mean to express. Kircher has passed by unnoticed, as though [illegible] no part of the *inscriber's* intention.—*Pow[illegible] Antiquities*, [illegible]

Inscri[illegible]

the same punishment, if he shall not prove the crime which he objects to the party accused, in his accusatory libel, as the defendant himself ought to suffer, if the same be proved.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

4. Informal dedication of a book.

Inscríptive. *adj.* Having the nature or character of, or bearing, an inscription.

Inscriptive nonsense in a fancied abbey.—*Pursuits of Literature.*

Inscróll. See Enscroll.

Inscrutabílity. *s.* [Lat. *scrutor*, pret. part. *scrutatus* = search out.] Incapability of being discovered, or traced out.

His theological conceptions were always, I confess, to me, who yet affect some insight into the human character, one of the *inscrutabilities* of mystery.—*Wakefield, Memoirs*, p. 130.

Inscrútable. *adj.* Incapable of being searched out; not to be traced out by inquiry or study.

O jest unseen, *inscrutable*, invisible,
As a nose on a man's face, or weather-cock on a steeple.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 1.

This king had a large heart, *inscrutable* for good, and was wholly bent to make his kingdom and people happy.—*Bacon.*

Inscúlp. *v. a.* [Lat. *sculpo*, pass. part. *sculptus*; *insculptio, -onis*; *sculptura.*] Engrave; cut. *Rare.*

The third vessel was made of lead, and thereupon was *insculpt* this poesy.—*Translation of the Gesta Romanorum.*

A coin that bears the figure of an angel
Stamped in gold; but that's *insculp'd* upon.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 7.

Inscúlption. *s.* Inscription. *Obsolete.*

What is it to have
A flattering, false, *insculption* on a tomb,
And in men's hearts reproach?
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy.

Inscúlpture. *s.* Anything engraved. *Rare.*

Timon is dead,
Entomb'd upon the very hem o' th' sea;
And on the gravestone this *insculpture*, which
With wax I brought away.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, v. 5.

It was usual to wear rings on either hand; but when precious gems and rich *insculptures* were added, the custom of wearing them was translated unto the left.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Inseám, Inseárch. See Enseam, &c.

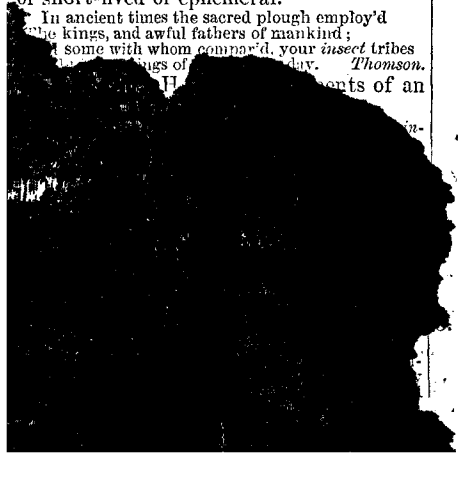
Ínsect. *s.* [Lat. *insectus*, pass. part. from *in* + *seco* = cut: ἔντομον, in Greek, whence *entomology*, has the same derivation, i.e. ἐν + τομή = cutting.] Class of animals so called, forming a division of the annulose or articulated subkingdom, the name being taken from two conspicuous segments of the body, the first dividing the head from the thorax, the second the thorax from the abdomen (well shown in the wasp).

Insects may be considered together as one great tribe of animals: they are called *insects* from a separation in the middle of their bodies, whereby they are cut into two parts which are joined together by a small ligature, as we see in wasps and common flies.—*Locke.*

Beast, bird, *insect*, or worm, durst enter none.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 704.

Used *adjectively* in the not uncommon sense of short-lived or ephemeral.

In ancient times the sacred plough employ'd
[illegible] kings, and awful fathers of mankind;
[illegible] some with whom compar'd, your *insect* tribes
[illegible]ings of [illegible]day. *Thomson.*
[illegible] H[illegible]nts of an



swallows, e.g., to and fro between England and Africa; and migration is performed by numerous other birds in relation to localities furnishing the food most appropriate for the nourishment of their newly-hatched young. Experiments have failed to induce torpidity in birds through artificial cold.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Insectóloger. *s.* [Lat. *insecta* + Gr. λόγος.] Entomologist. *Barbarous.*

The insect itself is, according to modern *insectologers*, of the ichneumon-fly kind.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Insecúre. *adj.* [Lat. *securus*, from *cura* = care; the etymological meaning is less *safety* than the *sense of safety*, i.e. the *freedom from care* which safety ensures. See Secure.]

1. Not secure; not confident of safety.

He is liable to a great many inconveniences every moment of his life, and is continually *insecure* not only of the good things of this life, but even of life itself.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

2. Not safe.

Am I going to build on precarious and *insecure* foundations?—*Bishop Hurd.*

Insecúrely. *adv.* In an insecure manner; without certainty.

When I say *secured*, I mean it in the sense in which the word should always be understood at courts, that is *insecurely*.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Insecúrity. *s.*

1. Want of security or confidence.

It may easily be perceived with what *insecurity* of truth we ascribe effects, depending upon the natural period of time, unto arbitrary calculations, and such as vary at pleasure.—*Sir T. Browne.*

2. Want of safety; danger; hazard.

The unreasonableness and presumption, the danger and desperate *insecurity* of those that have not so much as a thought, all their lives long, to advance so far as attrition and contrition, sorrow, and resolution of amendment.—*Hammond.*

Insecútion. *s.* [Lat. *insequor* = follow, follow up; pret. part. *secutus*; *insecutio, -onis.*] Pursuit. *Obsolete.*

Not the king's own horse got more before the wheel
Of his rich chariot, that might still the *insecution* feel
With the extreme hairs of his tail.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.

Insénsate. *adj.* Stupid; wanting thought; wanting sensibility.

Ye be reprobates; obdurate, *insensate* creatures.—*Hammond.*

So fond are mortal men,
As their own ruin on themselves t'invite,
Insensate left, or to sense reprobate,
And with blindness internal struck.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1685.

Every fresh war was the result of His special interference; it was not caused by the meddling folly or *insensate* ambition of statesmen, but it was the immediate work of the Deity, who was thus made responsible for all the devastations, the murders, and other crimes more horrible still, which war produces.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. v.

Insensibílity. *s.* Want of sensibility, sensation, or sense; inability to perceive.

Insensibility of slow motions may be thus accounted for: motion cannot be perceived without perception of the parts of space which it left, and those which it next acquires.—*Glanville.*

Insénsible. *adj.*

1. Imperceptible; not discoverable by the senses.

What is that word honour? air; a trim reckoning. Who hath it? he that died a Wednesday. Doth he feel it? no. Doth he hear it? no. Is it *insensible* then? yea, to the dead: but will it not live with the living? no. Why? detraction will not suffer it.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* v. 1.

Two small and almost *insensible* pricks were found upon Cleopatra's arm.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The dense and bright light of the circle will obscure the rare and weak light of these dark colours round about it, and render them almost *insensible.*—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Slowly gradual; so that no progress is perceived.

They fall away,
And languish with *insensible* decay. *Dryden.*

Void of feeling, either mental or corporal.

I thought
I then was passing to my former state
Insensible, and forthwith to dissolve:
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 289.

4. Void of emotion or affection: (with *of* or *to*).

You grow *insensible to* the conveniency of riches, the delights of honour and praise.—*Sir W. Temple.*

You render mankind *insensible to* their beauties, and have destroyed the empire of love.—*Dryden.*

Old men are not so *insensible of* beauty, as, it may be, you young ladies think.—*Id., Letters*, p. 73, ed. Malone.

5. Void of sense or meaning.

If it make the indictment *insensible* or uncertain, it shall be quashed.—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Pleas of the Crown*, pt. ii. ch. xxiv.

Insénsibleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Insensible; insensibility.

Thou, that art the great physician in heaven, first cure our *insensibleness.*—*Bishop Hall, Select Thoughts*, § 51.

Insénsitive. *adj.* Wanting sensation.

This faculty is that which constitutes the difference between sensitive and *insensitive* creatures.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Inséntient. *adj.* [Lat. *sentio*; *sentiens, -entis* = feel, think.] Not having perception.

The dissimilitude between the sensations of our minds, and the qualities and attributes of an *insentient* inert substance.—*Reid.*

Inseparabílity. *s.* Incapability or insusceptibility of separation or division.

The parts of pure space are immovable, which follows from their *inseparability*, motion being nothing but change of distance between any two things; but this cannot be between parts that are inseparable.—*Locke.*

Inséparable. *adj.* Incapable of being separated or disjoined; united so as not to be parted.

Ancient times figure both the incorporation and *inseparable* conjunction of counsel with kings, and the wise and politick use of counsel by kings.—*Bacon.*

Care and toil came into the world with sin, and remain ever since *inseparable* from it.—*South.*

Together out they fly,
Inseparable now the truth and lie;
And this or that unmix'd no mortal e'er shall find.
Pope.

Inséparableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Inseparable.

Jones stood upon a point of law of the *inseparableness* of the prerogative from the person of the king.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his own Time*, an. 1681.

Inséparably. *adv.* In an inseparable manner; with indissoluble union.

Drowning of metals is, when the baser metal is so incorporate with the more rich as it cannot be separated; as if silver should be *inseparably* incorporated with gold.—*Bacon.*

Inséparate. *adj.* Not separated; closely united.

We *inseparate* and *inseparable.*—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney.*

Inséparated. *adj.* Same as Inseparate.

A debility of the limbs, and spots upon the skin, to this distemper being *inseparated* symptoms; it is evident the word must be derived from thence.—*Leigh, Natural History of Lancashire, &c.* p. 51: 1700.

Inséparately. *adv.* In an inseparate manner; inseparably.

Here sainct Cyril declareth the dignitie of Christ's fleshe being *inseparately* annexed unto his divinitie.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Defence of the Sacraments*, fol. 96. b.

That ye live *inseparately*, according to God's ordinance.—*Homilies, On the State of Matrimony.*

Insért. *v. a.* [Lat. *insero*, pres. part. *inserens, -entis*; *insertio, -onis.*] Place in or amongst other things.

These words were very weakly *inserted*, where they are so liable to misconstruction.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

With the worthy gentleman's name I will *insert* it at length in one of my papers.—*Addison.*

It is the editor's interest to *insert* what the author's judgment had rejected.—*Swift.*

Poesy and oratory omit things not essential, and *insert* little beautiful digressions, in order to place every thing in the most affecting light.—*Watts.*

Insértion. *s.*

1. Act of placing anything in or among other matter.

The great disadvantage our historians labour under is too tedious an interruption, [illegible] *insertion* of records in their narration.—*Felton, Dissertation on reading the Classicks.*

An ileus, commonly called the twisting of the

guts, is either a circumvolution or *insertion* of one part of the gut within the other.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

2. Thing inserted.

He softens the relation by such *insertions*, before he describes the event.—*Broome.*

Insérvient. *adj.* [Lat. *servio*, pres. part. *serviens*, *-entis* = be subservient to]. Conducive; of use to an end.

The providence of God, which disposeth of no part in vain, where there is no digestion to be made, makes not any parts *inservient* to that intention.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Inshàde, Inshélter, Inshélled, Inshíp, Inshríne. See Enshade, Enshield, &c.

Ínside. *s.*

1. Interior part; part within: (opposed to *outside*).

Shew the *inside* of your purse to the outside of his hand, and no more ado.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

Here are the outsides of the one, the *insides* of the other, and there's the moiety I promised ye.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

With the *accent* on the *second* syllable.

At length, by so much importunity prest,
Take Congreve, at once the *inside* of my breast.
Lady M. W. Montague.

2. Inside passenger.

So down thy hill, romantic Ashbourne, glides
The Derby dilly with its six *insides*.
Poetry of the Antijacobin.

Insíde. *adv.* Within.

Now then, ladies and gentlemen, walk *inside*, walk *inside!—Itinerant Showman.*

Insídiate. *v. a.* Lie in ambush for. *Rare.*

One brother *insidiates* the life of another; the husband hath killed his wife; the wife slain her husband.—*Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 34: 1635.

A huntsman with his bow and arrows did use to *insidiate* the wild beasts of the wilderness, and shoot them from the coverts and thickets.—*Ibid.*, p. 98.

Death . . . *insidiates* all things.—*Epitaph on Weever the Antiquary.*

Insídiator. *s.* [Lat.] One who lies in wait.

Kings are most exposed to dangers . . . having usually many envious ill-willers, many disaffected malecontents, many both open enemies, and close *insidiatours.—Barrow, Sermons*, x.

Insídious. *adj.* [Lat. *insidiæ* = ambush.] Sly; circumventive; diligent to entrap; treacherous.

Since men mark all our steps, and watch our haltings; let a sense of their *insidious* vigilance excite us to behave ourselves, that they may find a conviction of the mighty power of Christianity towards regulating the passions.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

They wing their course,
And dart on distant coasts, if some sharp rock,
Or shoal *insidious*, breaks not their career.
Thomson.

Insídiously. *adv.* In an insidious manner; with malicious artifice.

The castle of Cadmus was taken by Phebidas the Lacedemonian, *insidiously* and in violation of league.—*Bacon.*

Insídiousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Insidious; state or quality of being insidious.

He hath little of the serpent, none of its lurking *insidiousness.—Barrow, Works*, i. 46.

Ínsight. *s.* Introspection; deep view; knowledge of the interior parts; thorough skill in anything.

Hardy shepherd, such as thy merits, such may be her *insight* justly to grant thee reward.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Now will be the right season of forming them to be able writers, when they shall be thus fraught with an universal *insight* into things.—*Milton, Tractate on Education.*

The use of a little *insight* in those parts of knowledge, which are not a man's proper business, is to accustom our minds to [illegible] of ideas.—*Locke.*

A garden gives us a great *insight* into the contrivance and wisdom of Providence, and suggests innumerable subjects of meditation.—*Spectator.*

Insígne. *adj.* [Lat. *insignis.*] Illustrious. *Rare.*

Your commendable and *insigne* enterprise deserveth great recompense, and is worthy, by us, to be highly guerdoned.—*Time's Store-house*, p. 1742. (Ord MS.)

Insígnia. *s. pl.* [Lat.; neuter plural of *insignis.*] Distinguishing marks of office or honour.

They are also decorated with the blue ribband of the French Order of the Holy Ghost, and the *insignia* of the Burgundian Golden Fleece.—*Swinburne, Travels through Spain*, let. xxxix.

The *insignia* of the [Roman] consuls were the same with those of the king, except the crown; namely, the toga, prætexta, sella curulis, the sceptre or ivory staff (scipio eburneus), and twelve lictors with the fasces and secures.—*Adams, Roman Antiquities.*

His watch was a present to him from the king of Sicily, whose arms and *insignia* are graved on the inner case.—*Pope, Letter to Swift.* (Ord MS.)

People not very well grounded in the principles of publick morality find a set of maxims in office ready made for them, which they assume as naturally, and inevitably, as any of the *insignia* or instruments of the situation.—*Burke, Observations on a late State of the Nation*: 1769.

Insigníficance. *s.* Unimportance; triviality.

My annals are in mouldy mildews wrought,
With easy *insignificance* of thought. *Garth.*

Insigníficancy. *s.*

1. Want of meaning; meaningless phraseology.

To give an account of all the *insignificancies* and verbal nothings of this philosophy, would be to transcribe it.—*Glanville.*

2. Unimportance; littleness.

As I was ruminating on that I had seen, I could not forbear reflecting on the *insignificancy* of human art, when set in comparison with the designs of Providence.—*Addison, Guardian.*

Insignífícant. *adj.*

1. Meaningless.

Till you can weight and gravity explain,
Those words are *insignificant* and vain.
Sir R. Blackmore.

2. Unimportant; wanting weight; ineffectual.

Calumny robs the publick of all that benefit that it may justly claim from the worth and virtue of particular persons, by rendering their virtue utterly *insignificant.—South, Sermons.*

Used *substantivally.*

If we are the *insignificants* that others call us, where is the triumph in deceiving us?—*Tatler*, no. 246. (Ord MS.)

Insignífícantly. *adv.* In an insignificant manner.

1. Without meaning.

Birds are taught to use articulate words, yet they understand not their import, but use them *insignificantly*, as the organ or pipe renders the tune, which it understands not.—*Sir M. Hale.*

2. Without importance or effect.

Insignificative. *adj.* Not betokening by an external sign.

The ordinary sort of the unmeaning eyes are not indeed utterly *insignificative*: for they shew their owners to be persons without any habitual vices or virtues.—*Philosophical Letters upon Physiognomy*, p. 230: 1751.

Insincére. *adj.*

1. Not what one appears; not hearty; dissembling; unfaithful: (of *persons*).

2. Not sound; corrupted: (of *things*).

O why, Penelope, this causeless fear,
To render sleep's soft blessings *insincere?*
Alike devote to sorrow's dire extreme,
The day reflection, and the midnight dream!
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iv. 1059.

Insincérely. *adv.* In an insincere manner; unfaithfully; without sincerity.

Dealing in the case so *insincerely* and calumniously.—*Bishop Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 26.

This the remarker very *insincerely* passes over.—*Clarke, Evidences of natural and revealed Religion*, pref.

Insincérity. *s.* Dissimulation; want of truth or fidelity.

If men should always act under a mask, and in disguise, that indeed betrays design and *insincerity.—Broome, Notes on the Odyssey.*

Insínew. See Ensinew.

Insínuant. *adj.* Having the power to g[illegible] favour.

Men not so quick perhaps of conceit as slow passions, and commonly less inventive than ju[illegible] cious, howsoever prove very plausible, *insinua*[illegible] and fortunate men.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Insínuate. *v. a.* [Lat. *sinuo* = run in fold[illegible] or windings (*sinus* = fold, winding, boso[illegible] bay of the sea); pass. part. *sinuatus*; pres. part. *sinuans*, *-antis*; *insinuatio*, *-onis*. The idea suggested is that of entrance by a winding, imperceptible, movement, as that of a snake.]

1. Introduce gently.

The water easily *insinuates* itself into and placidly distends the vessels of vegetables.—*Woodward.*

2. Push gently into favour or regard: (commonly with the *reciprocal pronoun*).

There is no particular evil which hath not some appearance of goodness, whereby to *insinuate itself.—Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

At the isle of Rhee he *insinuated himself* into the very good grace of the duke of Buckingham.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

3. Attract; draw; win.

Dame Helen Branch, by whose godly and virtuous life virgins are *insinuated* to virtue, wives to faithfulness, and widows to Christian contemplation.—*J. P.*, book thus entitled: 1594.

4. Hint; impart indirectly.

And all the fictions bards pursue
Do but *insinuate* what's true. *Swift.*

5. Instil; infuse gently.

All the art of rhetorick, besides order and clearness, are for nothing else but to *insinuate* wrong ideas, move the passions, and thereby mislead the judgement.—*Locke.*

Insínuate. *v. n.* Wheedle; gain on the affections, or confidence, by gentle degrees; steal into imperceptibly; be conveyed insensibly.

Pestilential miasms *insinuate* into the humors and consistent parts of the body.—*Harvey.*

Insínuating. *part. adj.* Gaining on the affections, or confidence, in a stealthy manner; stealing imperceptibly.

I love no colours; and without all colour
Of base *insinuating* flattery,
I pluck this white rose with Plantagenet.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 4.

Close the serpent sly
Insinuating, of his fatal guile
Gave proof unheeded.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 347.

Insinuátion. *s.*

1. Stealthy introduction of anything.

By a soft *insinuation* mix'd
With earth's large mass.
Crashaw, Poems, On the Spring, p. 106.

2. Power of pleasing or stealing upon the affections.

When the industry of one man hath settled the work, a new man by *insinuation* or misinformation may not supplant him without a just cause.—*Bacon.*

He had a natural *insinuation* and address, which made him acceptable in the best company.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

3. Suggestion (unfavourable).

The Scots, naturally an irascible and high-spirited people, and who, of all nations, can least bear the most distant *insinuation* of contempt, were not of a temper to admit all the pretensions of such assuming guests.—*Robertson, History of Scotland* vol. i. p. 237. (Ord MS.)

One of their faction chanced to question the legality of their convention, as it was not summoned by the king's writ. This *insinuation* was answered by the solicitor-general, who observed that if it was not a legal parliament, they who had taken oaths enacted by that parliament were guilty [illegible] treason.—*Smollett, History of England*, (Ord MS.)

4. In *Law.* See extract.

The *insinuation* or registring of wills is the publication of wills as the acts of court.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*, 595. (Ord MS.)

Insínuative. *adj.* Having a tendency to insinuate.

Any popular or *insinuative* carriage of [illegible] —*Bacon, Observations on a Libel in* 1592

Crafty, *insi*[illegible] *usible* palliate [illegible] love

Insipid taste, old friend, to them that Paris knew,
Where rocambole, shallot, and the rank garlick grew.
King, Art of Cookery.

The liver minds his own affair . . .
Still lays some useful bile aside,
To tinge the chyle's *insipid* tide.
Prior, Alma, canto i.

2. Wanting spirit; wanting pathos; flat; dull; heavy.

The gods have made your noble mind for me,
And her *insipid* soul for Ptolemy;
A heavy lump of earth without desire,
A heap of ashes that o'erlays your fire.
Dryden, Cleomenes.

Some short excursions of a broken vow
He made indeed, but flat *insipid* stuff.
Id., Don Sebastian.

Insipídity. *s.*

1. Want of taste; flavour; unsavouriness.
2. Want of life or spirit.

Dryden's lines shine strongly through the *insipidity* of Tate's.—*Pope.*

The exaltedness of some minds, or rather, as I shrewdly suspect, their *insipidity* and want of feeling or observation, may make them insensible to these light things.—*Gray, Letter to West.*

Insípidly. *adv.* In an insipid manner; dully; without spirit.

One great reason why many children abandon themselves wholly to silly sports, and trifle away all their time *insipidly*, is because they have found their curiosity balked.—*Locke.*

Insípidness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Insipid.

Spiritless prayers with so much *insipidness*, vain repetitions, vulgar flattery.—*Bishop Gauden, Hieraspistes*, p. 19: 1653.

Insípient. *adj.* [Lat. *sapiens, -entis* = wise.] Unwise.

There are very learned men who distinguished and put a great difference between the *insipient* man and the fool.—*Clarendon, Tracts.* (Ord MS.)

Insíst. *v. n.* [Lat. *sisto* = stop, stay; from *sto* = stand.]

1. Stand or rest upon. *Rare.*

The first trode the wine-press, and we must *insist* in the same steps, or we shall never partake of this blessed resurrection.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, iii. 213. (Ord MS.)

The combs being double, the cells on each side the partition are so ordered, that the angles on one side *insist* upon the centres of the bottom of the cells on the other side.—*Ray.*

2. Take a stand; not recede from terms or assertions; persist in; persevere.

Upon such large terms, and so absolute,
As our conditions shall *insist* upon,
Our peace shall stand firm as rocky mountains.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

All other things do constantly obey the law imposed on them, *insist* in the course defined to them.—*Barrow, Works*, ii. 12.

3. Dwell upon in discourse.

Were there no other act of hostility but that which we have hitherto *insisted* on, the intercepting of her supplies were irreparably injurious to her.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Insístent. *adj.* Resting upon anything. *Rare.*

The breadth of the substruction [must] be at least double to the *insistent* wall.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

...sture. *s.* Constancy; regularity. *Obsolete.*

The heavens themselves, the planets, and the ... centre,
Observe degree, priority, and place,
... course, proportion, season, form,
Office and ... in all line of order.
Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

...ency ... thirst; *sitio* = be ... Exemp- ...

Insóciable. *adj.*

1. Averse from conversation.

If this austere *insociable* life,
Change not your offer made in heat of blood.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, v. 2.

2. Incapable of connection or union.

The lowest ledge or row [must] be merely of stone, . . . closely laid, without mortar, which is a general caution for all parts in building that are contiguous to board or timber, because lime and wood are *insociable*.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Insolátion. *s.*

1. Exposure to the sun.

We use these towers for *insolation*, refrigeration, conversation, and for the view of divers meteors.—*Bacon.*

If it have not a sufficient *insolation* it looketh pale, and attains not its laudable colour: if it be sunned too long, it suffereth a torrefaction.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

2. In *Medicine.* Sunstroke.

One case of consequential madness is an effect of *insolation*, or what the French call 'coup de soleil.' An instance of which I lately met with in a sailor, who became raving mad in a moment, while the sun-beams darted perpendicularly on his head.—*Battie, On Madness.*

Insolence. *s.* Pride exerted in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt.

I do wonder
His *insolence* can brook to be commanded
Under Cominius. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, i. 1.

Insolence. *v. a.* Insult; treat with contempt. *Rare.*

The bishops, who were first faulty, *insolenced* and assaulted.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Insolency. *s.* Same as Insolence.

They could not restrain the *insolency* of O'Neal, who, finding none now to withstand him, made himself lord of those few people that remained.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

The troubles of ambition, and the *insolencies* of traitors, and the violences of rebels.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, p. 19: 1653.

Publick judgements are the banks and shores upon which God breaks the *insolency* of sinners, and stays their proud waves.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Insolent. *adj.* [Lat. *insolens, -entis.*]

1. Unaccustomed.

If one chance to derive anie word from the Latine, which is *insolent* to their ears, . . . they forthwith make a jest at it.—*Pettie, Introduction to Guazzo's Civil Conversation*: 1586.

2. Contemptuous of others; haughty; overbearing.

We have not pillaged those rich provinces which we rescued: victory itself hath not made us *insolent* masters.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Insolently. *adv.* In an insolent manner; with contempt of others; haughtily; rudely.

She, . . . by a king and conqueror made so great,
Into her own self-praise most *insolently* brake.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song ii.

Briant, naturally of a haughty temper, treated him very *insolently*, more like a criminal than a prisoner of war.—*Addison.*

Insolídity. *s.* Want of solidity; weakness.

A demonstration of the *insolidity* of this exception against Mr. Mede.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 201: 1660.

Insolubílity. *s.* Incapability of solution, or being dissolved.

The *insolubility* of these salts, when the urine is below a certain temperature is an easy test.—*Prout, On the Urine.*

Insóluble. *adj.*

1. Not to be cleared; not to be resolved.

Admit this, and what shall the Scripture be but a snare and a torment to weak consciences, filling them with infinite scrupulosities, doubts *insoluble*, and extreme despair?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Not to be dissolved or separated.

Stony matter may grow in any part of a human body; for when any thing *insoluble* sticks in any part of the body, it gathers a crust about it.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

...sólvable. *adj.* [see Indissolvable and Indissoluble.]

Not to be solved; not to be cleared; inextricable; admitting no solution or explication.

Spend a few thoughts on the puzzling inquiries concerning vacuums, the doctrine of infinites, indivisibles, and incommensurables, wherein there appear some *insolvable* difficulties.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

2. Not to be loosed.

To guard with bands
Insolvable these gifts.
Pope, Translation of Homer's Odyssey.

Insólvency. *s.* Inability to pay debts.

Even the dear delight
Of sculpture, paint, intaglios, books, and coins,
Thy breast, sagacious prudence! shall connect
With filth and beggary, nor disdain to link
With black *insolvency*. *Shenstone, Economy*, pt. ii.

Insólvent. *adj.* Unable to pay debts.

By publick declaration he proclaimed himself *insolvent* of those vast sums he had taken upon credit.—*Howell.*

A farmer accused his guards for robbing him of oxen, and the emperor shot the offenders; but demanding reparation of the accuser for so many brave fellows, and finding him *insolvent*, compounded the matter by taking his life.—*Addison.*

Insolvent tenant of incumber'd space. *Smart.*

Insólvent. *s.* Person unable to pay his debts.

An *insolvent* is a man that cannot pay his debts.—*Watts.*

Insomúch. *conj.* So that; to such a degree that; inasmuch.

It hath ever been the use of the conquerour to despise the language of the conquered, and to force him to learn his: so did the Romans always use, *insomuch* that there is no nation but is sprinkled with their language.—*Spenser.*

To make ground fertile, ashes excel; *insomuch* as the countries about Ætna have amends made them for the mischiefs the eruptions do.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Simonides was an excellent poet, *insomuch* that he made his fortune by it.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

They made the ground uneven about their nest, *insomuch* that the slate did not lie flat upon it, but left a free passage underneath.—*Addison, Guardian.*

Inspéct. *v. a.* [Lat. *inspicio* = look in; pass. part. *inspectus.*] Look into by way of examination.

Inspéct. *v. n.* Act as inspector.

Return, ye days, when endless pleasure
I found in reading, or in leisure!
When calm around the common room
I puffed my daily pipe's perfume;
Rode for a stomach, and *inspected*;
At annual bottlings, corks selected.
T. Warton, Progress of Discontent.

Inspect. *s.* Inspection. *Rare.*

Not so the man of philosophick eye
And *inspect* sage. *Thomson, Seasons, Autumn.*

Inspéction. *s.*

1. Close examination; narrow and close survey.

With narrow search, and with *inspection* deep,
Consider every creature.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 88.

Our religion is a religion that dares to be understood; that offers itself to the search of the inquisitive, to the *inspection* of the severest and the most awakened reason; for being secure of her substantial truth and purity, she knows that for her to be seen and looked into, is to be embraced and admired, as there needs no greater argument for men to love the light than to see it.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Superintendence; presiding care.

We may safely conceal our good deeds, when they run no hazard of being diverted to improper ends, for want of our own *inspection*.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

We should apply ourselves to study the perfections of God, and to procure lively and vigorous impressions of his perpetual presence with us, and *inspection* over us.—*Id.*

The divine *inspection* into the affairs of the world, doth necessarily follow from the nature and being of God; and he that denies this, doth implicitly deny his existence.—*Bentley.*

Inspéctor. *s.*

1. Examiner.

With their new light our bold *inspectors* press,
Like Cham, to shew their father's nakedness.
Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning.

2. Superintendent. Often with a special application, as 'Police *inspector*,' &c.

Young men may travel under a wise *inspector* or tutor to different parts, that they may bring home useful knowledge.—*Watts.*

Inspérsion. *s.* [Lat. *inspergo*, from *in* + *spargo* = sprinkle.] Sprinkling upon.

We stain the heart with so many blots and vicious *inspersions*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, p. 93: 1651.

Some light *inspersions* of truth to make them appetitious, passable, and toothsome.—*Brief Description of Fanaticks*, p. 17: 1660.

Inspéximus. *s.* [Lat. first person plural past tense of *inspicio* = look into.] See second extract.

This road is specified, by the names of 'strata' and 'magna via,' in an *inspeximus* charter of Henry the Third to Tarent-abbey in Dorsetshire.—*T. Warton, History of the Parish of Kiddington*, p. 66.

Inspeximus [is] the first word of ancient charters confirming a grant already made by a former king or benefactor, and of letters patent; an exemplification: it implies, 'We have inspected it.'—*Johnson.*

Insphére. *v. a.* Place in an orb or sphere.

I will *insphere* her
In regions high and starry. *Drayton.*
Not rubies of the rock such red *inspher'd.*
G. Sandys, Paraphrase of Lamentations, ch. iv.
Where those immortal shapes
Of bright aereal spirits live *inspher'd,*
In regions mild of calm and serene air.
Milton, Comus, 188.

(See also Ensphere.)

Inspírable. *adj.* That may be drawn in with the breath; which may be infused.

To these *inspirable* hurts, we may enumerate those they sustain from their expiration of fuliginous steams.—*Harvey.*

Inspirátion. *s.*

1. Act of drawing in the breath.

In any inflammation of the diaphragm, the symptoms are a violent fever, and a most exquisite pain increased upon *inspiration*, by which it is distinguished from a pleurisy, in which the greatest pain is in expiration.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Act of breathing into anything; infusion of ideas into the mind by a superior power.

I never spoke with her in all my life.—
How can she thus then call us by our names,
Unless it be by *inspiration?*
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, ii. 2.
What the tragedian wrote, the late success
Declares was *inspiration*, and not guess.
Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning.

Inspiration is when an overpowering impression of any proposition is made upon the mind by God himself, that gives a convincing and indubitable evidence of the truth and divinity of it: so were the prophets and the apostles *inspired.*—*Watts.*

Inspíre. *v. n.* [Lat. *spiro* = breathe; pass. part. *spiratus*; *inspiratio, -onis.*] Draw in the breath; blow, as a gentle wind: (opposed to *expire*).

Her yellow lockes, crisped like golden wyre,
About her shoulders weren loosely shed,
And, when the winde emongst them did *inspire*,
They waved like a penon wyde dispred.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 3, 30.

Inspíre. *v. a.*

1. Breathe into; infuse by so breathing.

He knew not his Maker, and he that *inspired* into him an active soul, and breathed in a living spirit.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, xv. 11.

Descend, ye nine, descend and sing,
The breathing instruments *inspire.*
Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.

2. Introduce into the mind; impress upon the fancy.

I have been troubled in my sleep this night;
But dawning day new comfort hath *inspir'd.*
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, ii. 2.
So lovely seemed
That landscape; and of pure now purer air
Meets his approach and to the heart *inspires*
Vernal delight. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 152.

4. Animate by supernatural infusion.

The letters are often read to the young religious, to *inspire* them with sentiments of virtue.—*Addison.*

5. Draw in with the breath.

By means of sulphurous coal smoaks the lungs are stifled and oppressed, whereby they are forced to *inspire* and expire the air with difficulty, in comparison of the facility of *inspiring* and expiring the air in the country.—*Harvey.*

His baleful breath *inspiring* as he glides;
Now like a chain around her neck he rides.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 493.

Inspíred. *part. adj.* Divinely animated.

Nor the *inspir'd*
Castalian spring might with this Paradise
Of Eden strive. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 273.

Inspírer. *s.* One who inspires.

To the infinite God, the omnipotent creator and preserver of the world, the most gracious redeemer, sanctifier, and *inspirer* of mankind, be all honour.—*Derham.*

Inspíring. *part. adj.*

1. Breathing in.

If the *inspiring* and expiring organ of any animal be stopt, it suddenly yields to nature, and dies.—*I. Walton.*

2. Inspiriting.

Inspírit. *v. a.* Animate.

The reformed clergy, alarmed at so sacrilegious a proposal, appointed a public fast, and *inspiriting* the people to resistance, forced the royal commissioner to fly from Pau, where he had arrived in the hope of effecting a peaceful adjustment of the claims of the rival parties.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i. ch. viii.

(See also Enspirit.)

Inspíssate. *v. a.* [Lat. *spissus* = thick.] Thicken; make thick.

Sugar doth *inspissate* the spirits of the wine, and maketh them not so easy to resolve into vapour.—*Bacon.*

This oil, farther *inspissated* by evaporation, turns into balm.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Inspíssate. *adj.* Thick. *Rare.*

The gum or *inspissate* juice of a plant.—*Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 253.

Inspissátion. *s.* Act of making any liquid thick.

The effect is wrought by the *inspissation* of the air.—*Bacon.*

Recent urine will crystallize by *inspissation*, and afford a salt neither acid nor alkaline.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Instabílity. *s.* Inconstancy; fickleness; mutability of opinion or conduct.

Instability of temper ought to be checked, when it disposes men to wander from one scheme of government to another; such a fickleness cannot but be fatal to our country.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Instáble. *adj.* Inconstant; changing.

In this *instable* and uncertain age, you have with that steadiness of mind and clearness of judgement stuck to the truth and purity of the protestant religion, as discerning the vast difference betwixt it and popery.—*Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Seven Churches*, dedication to Lord Robarts: 1669.

Instábleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Instable; fickleness; mutability.

There cannot be two more pregnant instances of the lubricity and *instableness* of mankind, than the decay of these two ancient nations.—*Howell, Familiar Letters*, ii. 57.

The very faculty of reason (as we find it too true by late experience) is subject to the same *instableness.*—*Ibid.* iv. 19.

Instáll. *v. a.* [see Stall.] Advance to any rank or office by placing in the seat or stall proper to that condition; generally that of an ecclesiastical dignitary.

She reigns a goddess now among the saints,
That whilom was the saint of shepherds light;
And is *installed* now in heaven's height. *Spenser.*
Cranmer is return'd with welcome,
Install'd archbishop of Canterbury.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

The king chose him master of the horse, after this he was *installed* of the most noble order.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Installátion. *s.* Act of giving visible possession of a rank or office, by placing in the proper seat.

Upon the election the bishop gives a mandate for his *installation.*—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Instálment. *s.*

1. Act of installing.

It is not easy
To make lord William Hastings of our mind
For the *instalment* of this noble duke
In the seat royal. *Shakespear, Richard III.* iii. 1.
Would I could hire
These fine invisible fiddlers to play to me
At my *instalment.*
Beaumont and Fletcher, Prophetess, ii. 3.

The time of his *instalment* into his priesthood.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 526.

2. Seat in which one is installed.

Search Windsor-castle, elves . . .
The several chairs of order look you scour
With juice of balm and every precious flower;
Each fair *instalment*, coat and several crest
With loyal blazon evermore be blest!
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, v.

3. Part payment: (as, 'He paid by *instalments*').

Instance. *s.* [Lat. *instantia*; *insto* = stand on, take a place; pres. part. *instans, -antis.*]

1. Instigation; solicitation; motive; influence; pressing argument. *Obsolete.*

She dwells so securely upon her honour, that for dares not present itself. Now, could I come to her with any direction in my hand, my desires had *instance* and argument to commend themselves.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

The *instances* of second marriage move
Are base respects of thrift, but none of love.
Id., Hamlet,

2. Prosecution or process of a suit.

The *instance* of a cause is said to be that judicial process which is made from the contestation of a suit even to the time of pronouncing sentence in the cause, or till the end of three years.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

3. Example; document.

Yet doth this accident
So far exceed all *instance*, all discourse,
That I am ready to distrust mine eyes.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, iv. 3.

In furnaces of copper and brass, where vitriol is often cast in, there riseth suddenly a fly, which sometimes moveth on the walls of the furnace; sometimes in the fire below; and dieth presently as soon as it is out of the furnace: which is a noble *instance*, and worthy to be weighed.—*Bacon.*

We find in history *instances* of persons, who, after their prisons had been flung open, have chosen rather to languish in their dungeons.—*Addison.*

4. State of anything.

These seem as if, in the time of Edward the First, they were drawn up into the form of a law in the first *instance.*—*Sir M. Hale.*

5. Occasion; act.

The performances required on our part, are no other than what natural reason has endeavoured to recommend, even in the most severe and difficult *instances* of duty.—*Rogers.*

A soul supreme in each hard *instance* try'd,
Above all pain, all anger, and all pride.
Pope, Epistle to the Earl of Oxford.

If Eusebia had lived as free from sin as it is possible for human nature, it is because she is always watching and guarding against all *instances* of pride.—*Law, Serious Call.*

Instance. *v. a.* Give or offer an example.

We need not *instance* men; the very unreasonable part of the creation, even the creature itself, travelleth under the pain of this year.—*Gregory, Posthuma*, 58. (Ord MS.)

Various facts prove that the arousing of a thought or feeling, always involves the overcoming of a certain resistance: *instance* the fact that where the association of mental states has not been frequent, a sensible effort is needed to call up the one after the other; *instance* the fact that during nervous prostration there is a comparative inability to think—the ideas will not follow one another with the habitual rapidity; *instance* the converse fact that at times of unusual energy, natural or artificial, the friction of thought becomes relatively small, and more numerous, more remote, or more difficult connections of ideas are formed.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology.*

With *in.*

As to false citations, that the world may see how little he is to be trusted, I shall *instance in* two or three about which he makes the loudest clamour.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

In tragedy and satire, this age and the last have excelled the ancients; and I would *instance in* Shakspeare of the former, in Dorset of the latter sort.—*Dryden, Translation of Juvenal*, dedication.

Instanced. *part. adj.* Given as an example or instance.

That worthy divine did not heedfully observe the great difference betwixt these *instanced* degrees.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, iv. 5.

Instancy. *s.* Importunity; urgency; solicitation.

Christian men should much better frame themselves to those heavenly precepts which our Lord and Saviour with so great *instancy* gave us concerning peace and unity, if we did concur to have the ancient councils renewed.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Instant. *adj.*

1. Pressing; urgent; importunate; earnest.

And they were *instant* with loud [illegible]
that he might be crucified
Rejoicing in he[illegible]
tinuing *inst*[illegible]

2. Immo[illegible]

Instant he flew with hospitable haste,
And the new friend with courteous air embrac'd.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, i. 157.

b. Belonging to the present or current month.

On the twentieth *instant* it is my intention to erect a lion's head.—*Addison, Guardian.*

Instant. *s.*

1. Point in time so short as to be considered present. i.e. the instant or present moment.

There is scarce an *instant* between their flourishing and their not being.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Her nimble body yet in time must move,
And not in *instants* through all places stride;
But she is nigh and far, beneath, above,
In point of time, which thought cannot divide.
Sir J. Davies.

Instant is such a part of duration wherein we perceive no succession.—*Locke.*

At any *instant* of time the moving atom is but in one single point of the line; therefore all but that one point is either future or past, and no other parts are coexistent or contemporary with it.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

2. Particular time.

I can at any unseasonable *instant* of the night appoint her to look out at her lady's chamber window.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 2.

Instantanéity. *s.* Unpremeditated production.

[They] have no sort of claim to be called verses, beside their *instantaneity*.—*Shenstone.*

Instantáneous. *adj.* Done in an instant; acting at once without any perceptible succession; acting with the utmost speed; done with the utmost speed.

This manner of the beginning or ceasing of the deluge doth not at all agree with the *instantaneous* actions of creation and annihilation.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

The rapid radiance *instantaneous* strikes
Th' illumin'd mountain. *Thomson.*

Instantáneously. *adv.* In an instantaneous manner; in an indivisible point of time.

What I had heard of the raining of frogs came to my thoughts, there being reason to conclude that those came from the clouds, or were *instantaneously* generated.—*Derham.*

Instantany. *adj.* Instantaneous. *Obsolete.*

Reaching forth itself largely in very quick and *instantanie* motions to all those things which are capable of it [light].—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 43.

Instánter. *adv.* [Lat.] Instantly; at once. *Colloquial.*

Instantly. *adv.* In an instant manner.

1. With urgent importunity.

And when they came to Jesus, they besought him *instantly*, saying that he was worthy for whom he should do this.—*Luke*, vii. 4.

Unto which promise our twelve tribes, *instantly* serving God day and night, hope to come.—*Acts*, xxvi. 7.

2. Immediately; without any perceptible intervention of time.

In a great whale, the sense and affects of any one part of the body *instantly* make a transcussion throughout the whole body.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Sleep, which *instantly* fell on me, call'd
By Nature, as in aid. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 458.

As several winds arise,
Just so their natures alter *instantly*.
May, Translation from Virgil.

Instáte. *v. a.*

1. Place in a certain rank or condition.

This kind of conquest does only *instate* the victor in these rights, which the conquered prince had.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Had this glist'ring monster been born to thy poverty, he could not have been so bad: nor, perhaps, had thy birth *instated* thee in the same greatness, would'st thou have been better.—*South, Sermons.*

The first . . . should derive a blessing to his posteriy, . . . and prevail at last to have them also accepted as holy, and *instated* in the favour of God.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. Invest. *Obsolete.*

For his possessions,
Although by confiscation they are ours,
We do *instate* and widow you withal.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, v. 1.

Instátement. *s.* Establishment.

We thence become completely justified, having not only a just title to what justification doth import, but a real *instatement* therein.—*Barrow*, ii. 425. (Ord MS.)

Instaúrate. *v. a.* Reform; repair; supply with improvement.

It is far more easy to overthrow the positive assertions of others, than to *instaurate* better in their room.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 256: 1666.

Instauration. *s.* Restoration; reparation; renewal.

They took *instauration* of what was deficient for institution.—*Selden, Illustrations of Drayton, Polyolbion*, song xi.

Instaurátor. *s.* Restorer; repairer; renewer; fresh or second founder.

They pretend to be the great *instaurators* of his empire, and beginners of the blessed millenium.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 203: 1660.

Insteád. *prep.* [see Stead.]

1. In room of; in place of: (with *of*).

They, *instead of* fruit,
Chew'd bitter ashes. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 565.

Vary the form of speech, and *instead of* the word church, make it a question in politicks, whether the monument be in danger.—*Swift.*

2. Equal to: (with *of*).

This very consideration to a wise man is *instead of* a thousand arguments, to satisfy him, that, in those times, no such thing was believed.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Insteád. *adv.* In place of something else; by way of substitution.

He in derision sets
Upon their tongues a various spirit, to rase
Quite out their native language, and *instead*
To sow a jangling noise of tongues unknown.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 52.

Insteép. *v. a.*

1. Soak; macerate in moisture.

Suffolk first died, and York, all haggled over,
Comes to him where in gore he lay *insteep'd*.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 6.

2. Lying under water.

The gutter'd rocks, and congregated sands,
Traitors *insteep'd* to clog the guiltless keel.
Shakespear, Othello, ii. 1.

Instep. *s.* Upper part of the foot where it joins to the leg.

The caliga was a military shoe with a very thick sole, tied above the *instep* with leather thongs.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Instigate. *v. a.* [Lat. *instigatus*, pass. part. of *instigo* = urge forward.] Urge to ill; provoke or incite to a crime.

If a servant *instigates* a stranger to kill his master, this being murder in the stranger as principal, of course the servant is accessory only to the crime of murder, though he would have been guilty, as principal, of petty treason.—*Sir W. Blackstone.*

Instigátion. *s.* Incitement to a crime; encouragement; impulse to ill.

Why, what need we
Commune with you of this? But rather follow
Our forceful *instigation*.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

It was partly by the *instigation* of some factious malecontents that bare principal stroke amongst them.—*Bacon.*

Shall any man that wilfully procures the cutting of whole armies to pieces set up for an innocent? As if the lives that were taken away by his *instigation* were not to be charged upon his account.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

We have an abridgement of all the baseness and villainy that both the corruption of nature and the *instigation* of the devil could bring the sons of men to.—*South, Sermons.*

Instigator. *s.* Inciter to ill.

That sea of blood is enough to drown in eternal misery the malicious author or *instigator* of its effusion.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Either the eagerness of acquiring or the revenge of missing dignities, have been the great *instigators* of ecclesiastical feuds.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Instíl. *v. a.* [Lat. *stillo* = I drop; *stilla* = a drop.]

1. Infuse by drops.

He from the well of life three drops *instill'd*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 416.

2. Insinuate anything imperceptibly into the mind; infuse.

Though assemblies be had indeed for religion's sake, hurtful nevertheless they may easily prove, as well in regard of their fitness to serve the turn of hereticks, and such as privily will soonest adventure to *instil* their poison into men's minds.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Those heathens did in a particular manner *instil* the principle into their children of loving their country, which is far otherwise now-a-days.—*Swift.*

Instillátion. *s.*

1. Act of pouring in by drops.

2. Thing infused.

They imbitter the cup of life by insensible *instillations*.—*Johnson, Rambler.*

Instíller. *s.* One who instils.

Never was there such a juggle as was played in my mind, nor so artful an *instiller* of loose principles as my tutor.—*Skelton, Deism Revealed*, dial. viii.

Instínct. *adj.* Moved; animated.

Forth rush'd with whirlwind sound
The chariot of paternal deity,
Flashing thick flames, wheel within wheel undrawn,
Itself *instinct* with spirit, but convoy'd,
By four cherubick shapes.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 749.

Coffee-house wits, *instinct* by me, can correct an author's style, and display his minutest errors, without understanding a syllable of his matter or his language!—*Swift, Battle of the Books.*

It was a noble performance, *instinct* with sound principle; full of broad and striking views of policy; abounding in magnanimous appeals to justice; and bold assertions of right, in one passage touching and pathetic,—the description of a Catholic soldier's feelings on reviewing some field where he had shared the dangers of the fight, yet repined to think that he could never taste the glories of command.—*Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen during the Reign of George III., Fox.*

Instinct. *s.* Desire or aversion acting in the mind without the intervention of reason or deliberation; the power determining the will of brutes.

Thou knowest I am as valiant as Hercules; but beware *instinct*; the lion will not touch the true prince: *instinct* is a great matter. I was a coward on *instinct*; I shall think the better of myself and thee, during my life; I for a valiant lion, and thee for a true prince.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 4.

But providence or *instinct* of nature seems,
Or reason, though disturb'd and scarce consulted,
To have guided me aright.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1545

Nature first pointed out my Portius to me,
And easily taught me by her secret force
To love thy person, ere I knew thy merit;
Till what was *instinct* grew up into friendship.
Addison, Cato.

Then vainly the philosopher avers
That reason guides our deed, and *instinct* theirs.
How can we justly different causes frame,
When the effects entirely are the same?
Instinct and reason how shall we divide?
Prior, Solomon, b. i.

Reason, however able, cool at best,
Cares not for service, or but serves when press'd,
Stays till we call, and then not often near:
But honest *instinct* comes a volunteer.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 85.

There are many acts which man, as well as animals, performs by the guidance of nature, without seeing or seeking the reason why he does so; as, the acts by which he balances himself in standing or moving, and those by which he judges of the form and position of the objects around him. These actions have their reason in the principles of geometry and mechanics; but of such reasons he who thus acts is unaware: he works blindly, under the impulse of an unknown principle which we call *instinct*. When man's speculative nature seeks and finds the reasons why he should act thus or thus;—why he should stretch out his arm to prevent his falling, or assign a certain position to an object in consequence of the angles under which it is seen;—he may perform the same actions as before, but they are then done by the aid of a different faculty, which, for the sake of distinction, we may call insight. *Instinct* is a purely active principle; it is seen in deeds alone; it has no power of looking inwards; it asks no questions; it has no tendency to discover reasons or rules; it is the opposite of insight. Art is not identical with *instinct*; on the contrary, there are broad differences. *Instinct* is stationary; Art is progressive. *Instinct* is mute; it acts, but gives no rules for acting: Art can speak; she can lay down rules. But though Art is thus separate from *instinct*, she is not essentially combined with insight. She can see what to do, but she needs not to see why it is done. She may lay down rules, but it is not her business to give reasons. When man makes that his employment, he enters upon the domain of Science.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, ch. viii.

Instínct. *v. a.* Impress as an animating power.

God would never have *instincted* the appetition of pleasure, and the faculties of enjoying it, so strongly in man, if He had not meant that in decency he should make use of them.—*Feltham, Resolves.*

What native unextinguishable beauty must be impressed and *instincted* through the whole, which the defedation of so many parts by a bad printer and a worse editor could not hinder from shining forth?—*Bentley, Preface to Milton.*

Instínction. *s.* Instinct. *Obsolete.*

This natural *instinction* of creatures.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 149.

Instínctive. *adj.* Acting without the application of choice or reason; rising in the mind without apparent cause.

Rais'd
By quick *instinctive* motion up I sprung,
As thitherward endeavouring.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 258.

It will be natural that Ulysses's mind should forebode; and it appears that the *instinctive* presage was a favourite opinion of Homer's.—*Broome, Notes on the Odyssey.*

Instínctively. *adv.* In an instinctive manner; by instinct; by the prompting of nature.

The very rats
Instinctively had quit it. *Shakespear, Tempest*, i. 2.

Instínctment. *s.* Instigation. *Rare.*

Charity and probability would induce us to think that whosoever is morally honest, is so out of conscience in obedience to the commands of God, and the *instinctment* of nature, so framed and qualified by God himself, rather than out of sinister, lower, or less noble ends; and therefore I hold it to be most true, that as true religion cannot be without morality, no more can morality that is right be without religion.—*Felltham, Resolves.* (Ord MS.)

Ínstitute. *v. a.*

1. Fix; establish; appoint; enact; settle; prescribe.

God then *instituted* a law natural to be observed by creatures; and therefore, according to the manner of laws, the institution thereof is described as being established by solemn injunction.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The theocracy of the Jews was *instituted* by God himself.—*Sir W. Temple.*

To *institute* a court and a country party without materials would be a very new system in politicks.—*Swift.*

2. Educate; instruct; form by instruction.

If children were early *instituted*, knowledge would insensibly insinuate itself.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

3. Invest with the spiritual part of a benefice.

No bishop shall *institute* any to a benefice, who hath been ordained by any other bishop, except he first shew unto him his letters of orders.—*Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical*, xxxix.

Ínstitute. *s.*

1. Established law; settled order.

Such is the subject of the *institute*,
And universal body of the law.
Marlowe, Dr. Faustus.

This law, though custom now directs the course,
As nature's *institute*, is yet in force
Uncancell'd though disused. *Dryden.*

2. Precept; maxim; principle.

Thou art pale in nightly studies grown,
To make the Stoick *institutes* thy own.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, v. 84.

3. Organized establishment conducted *by a society*: (as, 'the Institute of Civil Engineers').

Institútion. *s.*

1. Act of establishing; establishment; settlement.

The *institution* of God's Law is described as being established by solemn injunction.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

It became him by whom all things are, to be the way of salvation to all, that the *institution* and restitution of the world might be both wrought with one hand.—*Ibid.*

This unlimited power placed fundamentally in the body of a people, is what legislators have endeavoured, in their several schemes or *institutions* of government, to deposit in such hands as would preserve the people.—*Swift.*

2. Positive law.

The precepts by which men are taught what to do are called *institution*; so Quintilian inscribed his book, De *Institutione* Oratoria, and Lactantius wrote *Institutions*, that is, commentaries on the precepts and laws of Christianity. But it hath in it this peculiarity of signification, that the word *institution* does signify properly rules and precepts of manners, properly the measures of practice, or rules teaching us what we are obliged to do; so that *institution* does not directly signify a commandment, but it supposes the persons obliged, only it superadds the manner and measure of obedience.—*Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium*, i. 421. (Ord MS.)

They quarrel sometimes with the execution of laws, and sometimes with the *institution*.—*Sir W. Temple.*

The holiness of the first fruits and the lump is an holiness merely of *institution*, outward and nominal; whereas the holiness of the root is an holiness of nature, inherent and real.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

The law and *institution*, founded by Moses was to establish religion, and to make mercy and peace known to the whole earth.—*Forbes.*

3. Education.

After baptism, when it is in infancy received, succeeds instruction and *institution* in the nature and several branches of that vow, which was made at the font, in a short intelligible manner.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

It is a necessary piece of providence in the *institution* of our children, to train them up to somewhat in their youth, that may honestly entertain them in their age.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

His learning was not the effect of precept or *institution*.—*Bentley.*

4. Act of investing a clerk presented to a rectory or vicarage with the spiritual part of his benefice.

No person shall hereafter be received into the ministry, nor either by *institution* or collation admitted to any ecclesiastical living, nor suffered to preach, &c. except he be licensed either by the archbishop, or the bishop of the diocese where he is to be placed.—*Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical*, xxxvi.

Institútional. *adj.* Relating to institutions.

He began with a series of *institutional* changes.—*S. Edwards, The Polish Captivity.*

Institútionary. *adj.* Elemental; containing the first doctrines, or principles of doctrine.

That it was not out of fashion Aristotle declareth in his politicks, amongst the *institutionary* rules of youth.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Ínstitutist. *s.* Writer of institutes, or elemental instructions.

Green gall the *institutists* would persuade us to be an effect of an over-hot stomach.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

Ínstitutive. *adj.* Able to establish.

The law in Leviticus only prefers a special reason of charity before an *institutive* decency.—*Milton, On the Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.* (Ord MS.)

These words seem *institutive*, or collative of power.—*Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy.*

Ínstitutor. *s.*

1. Establisher; one who settles.

It might have succeeded a little better, if it had pleased the *institutors* of the civil months of the sun to have ordered them alternately odd and even.—*Holder, Discourse concerning Time.*

2. Instructor; educator.

The two great aims which every *institutor* of youth should mainly and intentionally drive at.—*Walker.*

Instóp. *v. a.* Close up; stop.

With boiling pitch another near at hand
(From friendly Sweden brought) the seams *instops*.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cxlvii.

Instrúct. *v. a.*

1. Teach; form by precept; inform authoritatively; educate; institute; direct.

Out of heaven he made thee to hear his voice, that he might *instruct* thee.—*Deuteronomy*, iv. 36.

With *in*.

They that were *instructed in* the songs of the Lord were two hundred fourscore and eight.—1 *Chronicles*, xxv. 7.

2. Model; form. *Rare.*

They speak to the merits of a cause, after the proctor has prepared and *instructed* the same for a hearing before the judge.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Participle *instruct*.

Warned, *instruct*, and monyshed.—*Bishop Fisher, On the Seven Penitential Psalms*, p. 2.

Instrúctible. *adj.* Capable of receiving instruction. *Rare.*

A king of incomparable clemency, and whose heart is *instructible* for wisdom and goodness.—*Bacon, Submission to the House of Lords.*

Instrúction. *s.*

1. Act of teaching; information.

It lies on you to speak,
Not by your own *instruction*, nor by any matter
Which your heart prompts you to.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 2.

We are beholden to judicious writers of all ages, for those discoveries and discourses they have left behind them for our *instruction*.—*Locke.*

Now (to pursue this analogy) when the materials are all ready to the builder's hand, the blocks ready dug and brought, his work resembles one of the two kinds of discovery just mentioned, viz. that to which we have assigned the name of *instruction*: but if his materials are to be entirely, or in part provided by himself,—if he himself is forced to dig fresh blocks from the quarry,—this corresponds to the other kind of discovery.—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Logic*, b. iv. ch. ii. § 1.

2. Precepts conveying knowledge.

Will ye not receive *instruction* to hearken to receive my words.—*Jeremiah*, xxxv. 13.

On ev'ry thorn delightful wisdom grows,
In ev'ry stream a sweet *instruction* flows;
But some untaught o'erhear the whisp'ring rill,
In spite of sacred leisure, blockheads still. *Young.*

3. Authoritative information; mandate.

See this dispatch'd with all the haste thou c[an]st;
Anon I'll give thee more *instruction*.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, induction, s. 1.

Instrúctive. *adj.* Conveying knowledge.

With a variety of *instructive* expressions by speech man alone is endowed.—*Holder.*

I would not laugh but to instruct; or if my mirth ceases to be *instructive*, it shall never cease to be innocent.—*Addison.*

Instrúctively. *adv.* In an instructive manner; so as to teach; by instruction.

Designing *instructively* to exemplify the duty and nature of charity.—*Barrow, Works*, i. 263.

Ægle made him sing both merrily and *instructively*.—*Arbuthnot and Pope, Martinus Scriblerus.*

Instrúctiveness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Instructive; power of instructing.

The benefit, and the *instructiveness* of history, and of the lives of worthy persons, is no less universally than deservedly acknowledged to be very great.—*Situation of Paradise*, p. 30: 1683.

The pregnant *instructiveness* of the scripture.—*Boyle, Considerations on the Style of Holy Scripture*, p. 130.

Instrúctor. *s.* One who instructs.

Though you have ten thousand *instructors* in Christ.—1 *Corinthians*, iv. 15.

After the flood arts to Chaldea fell;
The father of the faithful there did dwell,
Who both their parent and *instructor* was.
Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learn

O thou, who future things canst represent
As present, heavenly *instructor!*
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 870.

Several *instructors* were disposed among this little helpless people.—*Addison.*

Instrúctress. *s.* Female instructor.

Knowledge also as a perfect *instructrice* and maistresse.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 146. b.

To hear the sweet *instructress* tell,
How life its noblest use may find,
How well for freedom be resign'd. *Akenside.*

Perhaps; in the revolutions of the world, Iona may be sometime again the *instructress* of the west[ern] regions.—*Johnson, Journey to the Western [Isles] of Scotland.*

Instrument. *s.*

1. Tool used for any work or purp[ose]

If he smite him with an *instrumen[t]* that he die, he is a murderer.—*Number*

What artificial frame, what *instrume[nt]*
Did one superior genius e'er invent;
Which to the muscles is preferr'd?
Sir R.

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first* a *compound*.

Box is useful for turners and *i[nstrument]*-*makers*.—*Mortimer.*

2. Frame constructed so a[s to produce] nious sounds.

He that striketh an *instru[ment]* cause notwithstanding a string whereon he striket harmony.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastic[al]*

She taketh most de[light]
In musick, *instruments* and
Shakespear,

In solitary groves he m[ade]
But sighs when songs

3. Writing containi[ng]

He called Edna his wi[fe]
write an *instrument* of cu[stody]
Tobit, vii. 14.

4. Agent.

If, haply, you my father do
An *instrument* of this your ca[lling]
Lay not your blame on me.
Shakespear, Othello, iv. 2.

5. That by means of which something is done.

The gods would not have delivered a soul into the body which hath arms and legs, only *instruments* of doing; but that it were intended the mind should employ them.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

All voluntary self-denials and austerities which Christianity commends become necessary, not simply for themselves, but as *instruments* towards a higher end.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Reputation is the smallest sacrifice those can

make us, who have been the *instruments* of our ruin.—*Swift.*

There is one thing to be considered concerning reason, whether syllogism be the proper *instrument* of it, and the usefullest way of exercising this faculty.—*Locke.*

6. One who acts only to serve the purposes of another.

He scarcely knew what was done in his own chamber, but as it pleased her *instruments* to frame themselves.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The bold are but th' *instruments* of the wise,
...cy undertake the dangers they advise. *Dryden.*

In...umental. *adj.*

1. Conducive as means to some end; organical.

All second and *instrumental* causes, without that operative faculty which God gave them, would become altogether silent, virtueless, and dead.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Prayer, which is *instrumental* to every thing, hath a particular promise in this thing.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Living.*

I discern some excellent final causes of conjunction of body and soul; but the *instrumental* I know not, nor what invisible bands and fetters unite them together.—*Bentley.*

2. Acting to some end; contributing to some purpose; helpful: (used of *persons* and *things*).

The presbyterian merit is of little weight, when they allege themselves *instrumental* towards the restoration.—*Swift.*

3. In *Music.* Consisting in, produced by, instruments, as opposed to voices.

They which, under pretence of the law ceremonial abrogated, require the abrogation of *instrumental* musick, approving nevertheless the use of vocal melody to remain, must shew some reason, wherefore the one should be thought a legal ceremony and not the other.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Oft in bands,
...hile they keep watch, or nightly rounding walk,
With heavenly touch of *instrumental* sounds
In full harmonious number join'd, their songs
Divide the night, and lift our thoughts to heaven.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 684.

Sweet voices, mix'd with *instrumental* sounds,
Ascend the vaulted roof, the vaulted roof rebounds.
Dryden.

Instrumentálity. *s.* Subordinate agency; agency of anything as means to an end.

Those natural and involuntary actings are not ...one by deliberation and formal command, yet ...re done by the virtue, energy, and influx of ..., and the *instrumentality* of the spirits.—*...ale, Origination of Mankind.*

...that liability to abuse with which State ...harged, no human *instrumentality* is ...
1. ... *...adstone, The State in its Relations with* ... ch. iv.

...n military matters, the discovery of gun... eloped the science of attack and defence ...*nstrumentality.* Again, it is said that ...oleon began his career of victories, the ...erals pronounced that his battles were ... rule, and that he ought not to con...
2. In... *Essay on the Development of Chris...* i. sec. iii.

In... *dv.* In an instrumental ...
part ...
throu...
Exper... instrument; as means ...
Sleep ...
By ... for the sacrament consists ...manent habit, or principle of holi... by God's spirit, and *instru...* in the heart or soul of a man.

Instá... music.

1. Pla... church ... condemned ... *mentally* accompanied. ...
in these rights, w... *...nd critical on English* ...
Sir M. Hale.

Had this glist... poverty, he coul... haps, had thy bi... ness, wo... mo... Attribute suggested ...; usefulness as means ...ness of riches to works of charity, has rendered it very political, in every Christian commonwealth, by laws to settle and secure propriety.—*Hammond.*

Instýle. See Enstyle.

Insuávity. *s.* [Lat. *suavis* = sweet; *suavitas* = sweetness.] Unpleasantness.

(For example see Imbonity.)

Insubordinátion. *s.* State of disorder; want of discipline.

The *insubordination* of the demoralised army was beyond the influence of even the most popular of the generals.—*Arnold, History of Rome.*

Insubstántial. *adj.* Unsubstantial. *Rare.*

Like the baseless fabrick of this vision,
The cloud-capt towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve;
And, like this *insubstantial* pageant, faded,
Leave not a rack behind.
Shakespear, Tempest, iv. 1.

Insuceátion. *s.* [Lat. *succus* = juice.] Soaking. *Rare.*

As concerning the medicating and *insuccation* of seeds, I am no great favourer of it.—*Evelyn,* b. i. ch. i. § 5.

Insuccéss. *s.* Want of success. *Rare.*

The *insuccess* of an affair, how it alters quite the sound that fame's loud trumpet makes!—*Feltham, Resolves.* 78. (Ord MS.)

Insué. See Ensue.

Insúfferable. *adj.*

1. Intolerable; insupportable; intense beyond endurance.

The one is oppressed with constant heat, the other with *insufferable* cold.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Eyes that confess'd him born for kingly sway,
So fierce, they flash'd *insufferable* day. *Dryden.*

Though great light be *insufferable* to our eyes, yet the highest degree of darkness does not at all disease them; because that causing no disorderly motion, leaves that curious organ unharmed.—*Locke.*

2. Detestable; contemptible; disgusting beyond endurance.

A multitude of scribblers, who daily pester the world with their *insufferable* stuff, should be discouraged from writing any more.—*Dryden.*

Insúfferably. *adv.* To a degree beyond endurance.

Those heavenly shapes
Will dazzle now this earthly with their blaze,
Insufferably bright.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1082.

There is no person remarkably ungrateful, who was not also *insufferably* proud.—*South, Sermons.*

Insufficience. *s.* Same as Insufficiency.

We will give you sleepy drinks, that your senses, unintelligent of our *insufficience,* may, though they cannot praise us, as little accuse us.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale,* i. 1.

Insufficiency. *s.* Inadequateness to any end or purpose; want of requisite value or power: (used of *things* and *persons*).

The minister's aptness or *insufficiency,* otherwise than by reading to instruct the flock, standeth in this place as a stranger, with whom our form of common prayer hath nothing to do.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The *insufficiency* of the light of nature is, by the light of scripture, so fully supplied, that further light than this hath added, there doth not need unto that end.—*Ibid.*

Till experience had discovered their defect and *insufficiency,* I did certainly conclude them to be infallible.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

Consider the pleas made use of to this purpose, and shew the *insufficiency* and weakness of them.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Insufficient. *adj.* Inadequate to any need, use, or purpose; wanting abilities; incapable; unfit.

The bishop to whom they shall be presented may justly reject them as incapable and *insufficient.*—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

We are weak, dependant creatures, *insufficient* to our own happiness, full of wants which of ourselves we cannot relieve, exposed to a numerous train of evils which we know not how to divert.—*Rogers.*

Fasting kills by the bad state, not by the *insufficient* quantity of fluids.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Insufflátion. *s.* [Lat. *sufflatio, -onis* = blowing, from *sufflo* = blow upon; pass. part. *sufflatus.*] Act of breathing upon.

Imposition of hands is a custom of parents in blessing their children, but taken up by the apostles instead of that divine *insufflation* which Christ used.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

St. Basil, expressly comparing the divine *insufflation* upon Adam with that of Christ (St. John, xx. 22) upon the Apostles, tells us that 'twas the same Son of God by whom God gave the *insufflation,* then indeed together with the soul, but now into the soul.—*Bishop Bull, Works,* iii. 1125.

Insuítable. *adj.* Unsuitable. *Rare.*

Many other rites of the Jewish worship seemed to him *insuitable* to the Divine nature.—*Bishop Burnet, Life of Lord Rochester,* p. 73

Insular. *adj.* [Lat. *insularis,* from *insula* = island.] Belonging to an island.

Such is the system of *insular* subordination, which, having little variety, cannot afford much delight in the view.—*Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland.*

Insular. *s.* Islander. *Rare.*

It is much to be lamented, that our *insulars,* who act and think so much for themselves, should yet, from grossness of air and diet, grow stupid or doat sooner than other people, who, by virtue of elastic air, water-drinking, and light food, preserved their faculties to extreme old age.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris,* § 109.

Insulárity. *s.* Condition of an island; island character.

The *insularity* of Britain was first shown by Agricola, who sent his fleet round it.—*Pinkerton, Geography.*

Insulary. *adj.* Insular. *Rare.*

Druina, being surrounded with the sea, is hardly to be invaded, having many other *insulary* advantages.—*Howell.*

Insulate. *v. a.*

1. Make, convert into, separate as, an island.

The Eden here forms two branches, and *insulates* the ground.—*Pennant, Tour in Scotland.*

2. In *Electricity.* Limit the electric force to a certain part by the interposition of Insulators.

Insulated. *adj.* Not contiguous on any side; not connected.

An administration, composed of *insulated* individuals.—*Burke, On the present Discontents:* 1770.

Prudence would dictate this in the case of separate *insulated* men.—*Id., Reflections on the Revolution in France.*

Insulátion. *s.*

1. Separation, as that of the occupants of an island.

2. In *Electricity.* Limitation, and consequent concentration of the electric force by means of Insulators.

Insulator. *s.* In *Electricity.* Electric; non-conductor.

The electrics ... are sometimes called *insulators.*—*Brande, Manual of Chemistry,* p. 150.

(For fuller extract, see Electric.)

Insúlse. *adj.* [Lat. *insulsus* = foolish.] Dull; insipid; heavy; stupid. *Rare.*

An *insulse* and frigid affectation.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

Rabinical scholiasts, not well attending, ... gave us this *insulse* rule out of their Talmud.—*Ibid.*

Insúlsity. *s.* Stupidity. *Rare.*

They could not give reasons, not invalid, to justifie the council of God and fate from the *insulsity* of mortal tongues.—*Milton, On the Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce,* ch. iii. (Ord MS.)

Insúlt. *v. a.* [Lat. *insulto* = leap upon.] Trample upon; treat with insolence or contempt.

It pleas'd the king his master very lately
To strike at me upon his misconstruction;
When he conjunct, and flatt'ring his displeasure,
Tript me behind; being down, *insulted,* rail'd,
And put upon him such a deal of man,
That worthied him, got praises of the king
For him attempting who was self-subdued.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 2.

Insúlt. *v. n.* Behave with insolent triumph.

There shall the spectator see some *insulting* with joy, others fretting with melancholy.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Too many *insult* in this just punishment, who have deserved more.—*Bishop Hall, Occasional Meditations,* § 92.

Ev'n when they sing at ease in full content,
Insulting o'er the toil they underwent,
Yet still they find a future task remain,
To turn the soil.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 580.

The poet makes his hero, after he was glutted by the death of Hector, and the honour he did his friend by *insulting* over his murderer, to be moved by the tears of king Priam.—*Pope.*

Insult. *s.*

1. Act of leaping upon anything.

Terrible balls of flame bursting forth near the foundations with frequent *insults,* and burning divers times the workmen, rendered the place inaccessible.—*Whitby, Paraphrases on the New Testament,* general preface, p. xxviii.

With the *accent* on the *second syllable.*

The bull's *insult* at four she may sustain,
But after ten from nuptial rites refrain.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 99.

2. Act or speech of insolence or contempt.

The ruthless sneer that *insult* adds to grief.
Savage.

Take the sentence seriously, because raileries are an *insult* on the unfortunate.—*Broome, Notes on the Odyssey.*

Insultátion. *s.* Insulting or injurious treatment. *Rare.*

Continual care checks the spirit; continual labour checks the body, and continual *insultation* both.—*Felltham, Resolves*, i. 18.

Hard and scant diet, irons, *insultations*, scorns, and extremities of ill usage of all kinds.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 128.

The perfidiousness of friends, the fraud of flatterers, and the impudent *insultations* of the basest of the people.—*Bishop Prideaux, Euchologia*, p. 185.

Insúlter. *s.* One who treats another with insolent triumph,

Paying what ransom the *insulter* willeth.
Shakespear, Venus and Adonis.

A despised martyr insulting over his *insulters*, wearying his tormentors.—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 533.

Ev'n man, the merciless *insulter* man,
Man, who rejoices in our sex's weakness,
Shall pity thee. *Rowe, Jane Shore.*

Insúlting. *part. adj.* Conveying an insult: (as, '*insulting* language').

Insúlting. *s.* Act or speech of contempt or insolence.

Grievous reproaches and scornful *insultings* over him in his afflictions.—*Barrow, Works*, i. 294.

Insúltingly. *adv.* In an insulting manner; with contemptuous triumph.

Insultingly, he made your love his boast,
Gave me my life, and told me what it cost. *Dryden.*

Insúme. *v. a.* [Lat. *sumo* = take.] Take in.

In dressing the roots, be as sparing as possible of the fibres, which are as it were the emulgent veins, which *insume* and convey the nourishment to the whole tree.—*Evelyn, Terra.*

Insúperable. *adj.* [Lat. *supero* = overcome; *super* = above.] Invincible; insurmountable; not to be conquered; not to be overcome.

This appears to be an *insuperable* objection, because of the evidence that sense seems to give it.—*Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies.*

Much might be done, would we but endeavour; nothing is *insuperable* to pains and patience.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

And middle natures how they long to join,
But never pass th' *insuperable* line.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 227.

Insúperably. *adv.* In an insuperable manner; invincibly; insurmountably.

Between the grain and the vein of a diamond there is this difference, that the former furthers, the latter, being so *insuperably* hard, hinders the splitting of it.—*Grew, Museum.*

Insuppórtable. *adj.* Intolerable; insufferable; not to be endured.

A disgrace put upon a man in company is *insupportable*; it is heightened according to the greatness, and multiplied according to the number of persons that hear.—*South, Sermons.*

The thought of being nothing after death is a burden *insupportable* to a virtuous man.—*Dryden.*

Sunderland's terrors now became *insupportable.*—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

Insuppórtableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Insupportable; insufferableness; state of being beyond endurance.

Then fell she to so pitiful a declaration of the *insupportableness* of her desires, that Dorus's ears procured his eyes with tears to give testimony how much they suffered for her suffering.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Insuppréssible. *adj.* Not to be concealed or suppressed; kept down, or kept in the background.

Such an example have we in Addison; which, though hitherto suppressed, yet, when once known, is *insuppressible*, of a nature too rare, too striking to be forgotten.—*Young, Conjectures on Original Composition.*

Insuppréssive. *adj.* Not to be kept under; suppressed, kept down, or in the background. *Barbarous.*

Do not stain
The even virtue of our enterprise,
Nor the *insuppressive* mettle of our spirits.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

An *insuppressive* spring will toss him up,
In spite of fortune's load.
Young, Night Thoughts, vii.

Insúrance; Insúre; Insúrer. See Ensurance, &c.

Insúrgent. *s.* [Lat. *surgo* = rise, pres. part. *surgens*, *-entis*.] One who rises in open rebellion against the established government of his country.

On the part of his imperial majesty, the *insurgents* were not treated with lenity.—*Guthrie, Grammar of Geography, The Netherlands.*

Insurmoúntable. *adj.* Insuperable; unconquerable.

This difficulty is *insurmountable*, till I can make simplicity and variety the same.—*Locke.*

Hope thinks nothing difficult; despair tells us, that difficulty is *insurmountable.*—*Watts.*

If we attempt to think of mechanical force as in itself different from our impression of it, there arises the *insurmountable* difficulty that there is no remaining species of impression to represent it.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology.*

Insurréction. *s.* Seditious rising; rebellious commotion.

Between the acting of a dreadful thing
And the first motion, all the interim is
Like a phantasma, or a hideous dream:
The genius and the mortal instruments
Are then in council; and the state of man,
Like to a little kingdom, suffers then
The nature of an *insurrection.*
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

This city of old time hath made *insurrection* against kings, and that rebellion and sedition have been made therein.—*Ezra*, iv. 19.

There shall be a great *insurrection* upon those that fear the Lord.—*2 Esdras*, xvi. 70.

Insurrections of base people are commonly more furious in their beginnings.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

The trade of Rome had like to have suffered another great stroke by an *insurrection* in Egypt.—*Arbuthnot.*

Insurréctionary. *adj.* Suitable to an insurrection.

Churches, play-houses, coffee-houses, all alike are destined to be mingled, and equalised, and blended into one common rubbish; and well sifted, and lixiviated, to crystallize into true democratick explosive *insurrectionary* nitre.—*Burke, Letter to a Noble Lord.*

Insuscéptible. *adj.* Not susceptible; not capable.

I find in the bowels of your last much harsh and stiff matter from Scotland, and I believe *insusceptible* of any farther concoction, unless it be with much time, 'quod concoquit omnia.'—*Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, letter dated 1638.

Insusurrátion. *s.* [Lat. *susurro* = whisper.] Act of whispering into something. *Rare.*

The other party insinuates their Roman principles by whispers and private *insusurrations.*—*Legenda Lignea*, pref. A. 4. b.: 1653.

Intáct. *adj.* [Lat. *intactus*.] Untouched.

As long as they are preserved *intact*, and as long as they are fearlessly and frequently employed, there will always be ample protection against those encroachments on the part of government which cannot be too jealously watched, and to which even the freest country is liable.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i. ch. vii.

Intágliated. *adj.* Engraven; stamped on.

In the arable grounds towards Barton, lying on a bed of stone, has been found a species of astroite, or starry-stone, very beautiful, deeply *intagliated* or engraven like a seal, and striated from the prominent pentagonal edges above, to a centre in the bottom.—*T. Warton, History of the Parish of Kiddington*, p. 25.

Intáglio. *s.* [Italian.] Anything that has figures engraved on it so as to rise above the ground.

We meet with the figures which Juvenal describes on antique *intaglios* and medals.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Intaíl. See Entail.

Intángible. *adj.* Incapable of being touched.

Being extremely solid, as well as invisible, [a feigned portable castle,] a man should be still in danger of knocking his head against every wall and pillar, unless it were also *intangible*, as some of the Peripateticks affirm!—*Bishop Wilkins, Discovery of a New World*, pt. ii. p. 148.

Intángle. See Entangle.

Intástable. *adj.* Incapable of being tasted. *Barbarous.*

Something which is invisible, *intastable*, and intangible, as existing only in the fancy, may produce a pleasure superiour to that of sense.—*Grew.*

Integer. *s.* [Lat.] Whole of anything; whole number.

'As' not only signified a piece of money, but any *integer*; from whence is derived the word 'ace,' or unit.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Íntegral. *adj.* [Lat. *entire*; Fr. *entier*.]

1. Whole: (applied to a thing considered as comprising all its constituent parts).

A local motion keepeth bodies *integral*, and their parts together.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Uninjured; complete; not defective.

No wonder if one remain speechless, though of *integral* principles, who, from an infant, should be bred up amongst mutes, and have no teaching.—*Holder.*

3. Not fractional; not broken into fractions.

Integral and *integrant* is applied by the schoolmen to those parts which are necessary to the integrity of the whole; in which sense they stand contradistinguished from the essential parts... arms and legs are *integral* ... body and soul essential parts. *Integral* calculus in the new analysis is the counterpart to the differential.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Íntegral. *s.* Whole made up of parts.

Physicians, by the help of anatomical dissections, have searched into those various meanders of the veins, arteries, nerves, and *integrals* of the human body.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Consider the infinite complications and combinations of several concurrences to the constitution and operation of almost every *integral* in nature.—*Id.*

A mathematical whole is better called *integral*, when the several parts, which make up the whole, are distinct, and each may subsist apart.—*Watts.*

Integrálity. *s.* Wholeness; completeness.

Such as in their *integrality* support nature.—*Whitaker, Blood of the Grape.*

Íntegrally. *adv.* In an integral manner; wholly; completely.

They are *integrally*, or in their parts, helpful or hurtful.—*Whitaker, Blood of the Grape.*

It is the peculiarity of the human mind, that it cannot take an object in, which is submitted to it, simply and *integrally.*—*J. H. Newman, Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine*, ch. ii. § 1.

Íntegrant. *adj.* Contributing to make up a whole.

Not compounded like bodies of *integrant* parts.—*L. Addison, Account of the present State of the Jews*, p. 18: 1675.

A true natural aristocracy is not a separate interest in the state, or separable from it. It is an essential *integrant* part of any large people rightly constituted.—*Burke.*

(For another example see under Integral.)

Íntegrate. *v. a.* Form one whole; contain all the parts of.

Two distinct substances, the soul and the body, go to compound and *integrate* the man.—*South, Sermons*, vii. 14.

All the several branches of it are required to *integrate* or make up the Gospel spirit.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 591.

All the particular doctrines which *integrate* Christianity.—*Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants a safe Way to Salvation*, § 159.

Integrátion. *s.* Act of making whole. See Summation.

Intégrity. *s.*

1. Honesty; incorrupt mind; purity of manners; uncorruptedness.

Macduff, this noble passion,
Child of *integrity*, hath from my soul
Wip'd the black scruples, reconcil'd my thoughts
To thy good truth and honour.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Whoever has examined both parties cannot go far towards the extremes of either, without violence to his *integrity* or understanding.—*Swift.*

The libertine, instead of attempting to corrupt our *integrity*, will conceal and disguise his own vices.—*Rogers.*

2. Purity; genuine unadulterated state.

Language continued long in its purity and *integrity.*—*Sir M. Hale.*

3. Entireness; unbroken whole.

Take away this transformation, and there is no chasm, nor can it affect the *integrity* of the action.—*Broome.*

Intégument. *s.* That which covers or envelopes another.

I make no question but all kinds of wits and capacities may be found under all tinctures and *integuments.*—*Sir H. Wottom, Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 79.

He could no more live without his frieze-coat than without his skin: it is not indeed so properly his coat, as what the anatomists call one of the *integuments* of the body.—*Addison.*

If, with Cuvier, we compare and class them [animals] according to the structure of the skeleton, or, with Blainville, according to the nature of their outward *integuments*, the agreements and differences which are observable in these respects are not only of much greater importance in themselves, but are

marks of agreements and differences in many other important particulars of the structure and mode of life of the animals.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. iv. ch. ii. § 4.

Intellect. *s.* [Lat. *intellectus*, pass. part. of *intelligo* = understand; substantives, *intellectus, intelligibilitas, -atis, intelligentia*; adjective, *intelligibilis*.] Intelligent mind; power of understanding.

All heart they live, all head, all eye, all ear,
All *intellect*, all sense.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 350.

All those arts, rarities, and inventions, which vulgar minds gaze at, and the ingenious pursue, are but the reliques of an *intellect* defaced with sin and time.—*South, Sermons.*

Intelléction. *s.* Act of understanding.

Simple apprehension denotes the soul's naked *intellection* of an object, without either composition or deduction.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

They will say 'tis not the bulk or substance of the animal spirit, but its motion and agility, that produces *intellection* and sense.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

The distinction between ideas of mere sensation and those of *intellection*, between what the mind comprehends, and what it conceives without comprehending, is the point of divergence between the two schools of psychology which still exist in the world.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. iv. ch. iii. § 113.

Intelléctive. *adj.*

1. Having power to understand.

Because the *intellective* soul is not of necessity serving to any other faculty or power, therefore is she as lady, mistress, and queen, over all the other powers, faculties, or virtues of the soul.—*Bryskett, Discourse of Civil Life*, p. 46: 1606.

In the section of bodies, we find man, of all sensible creatures, to have the fullest brain to his proportion, and that it was so provided by the Supreme Wisdom for the lodging of the *intellective* faculties.—*Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 81.

If a man as *intellective* be created, then either he means the whole man, or only that by which he is *intellective.—Glanville.*

2. To be perceived by the intellect; not the senses.

Instead of beginning with arts most easy, (and those be such as are most obvious to the sense), they present their young unmatriculated novices with the most *intellective* abstractions of logick and metaphysicks.—*Milton, Tractate on Education.*

Intelléctual. *adj.*

1. Relating to the understanding; belonging to the mind; transacted by the understanding.

Religion teaches us to present to God our bodies as well as our souls: if the body serves the soul in actions natural and civil, and *intellectual*, it must be eased in the only offices of religion.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

2. Mental; comprising the faculty of understanding; belonging to the mind.

Logick is to teach us the right use of our reason and *intellectual* powers.—*Watts.*

3. Real; perceived by the intellect, not the senses.

In a dark vision's *intellectual* scene,
Beneath a bower for sorrow made,
The melancholy Cowley lay. *Cowley.*
A train of phantoms in wild order rose,
And join'd, this *intellectual* scene compose.
Pope, Temple of Fame.

4. Having the power of understanding.

Anaxagoras and Plato term the Maker of the world an *intellectual* worker.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Who would lose,
Though full of pain, this *intellectual* being,
Those thoughts that wander through eternity,
To perish rather, swallow'd up and lost?
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 146.

5. Proposed as the object not of the senses but intellect: (as, Cudworth names his book 'The *Intellectual* System of the Universe').

Intelléctual. *s.* Intellect; understanding; mental powers or faculties. *Rare.*

Her husband . . .
Whose higher *intellectual* more I shun.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 482.

I have not consulted the repute of my *intellectuals* in bringing their weaknesses into such discerning presences.—*Glanville.*

The fancies of most, like the index of a clock, are moved but by the inward springs of the corporeal machine; which, even on the most sublimed *intellectual*, is dangerously influential.—*Id., Scepsis Scientifica.*

Intelléctualism. *s.* System of doctrines connected with the intellect, or understanding.

All these modes of teaching will resolve themselves into the mere culture of the understanding. We do injustice by terming it *intellectualism*. The higher faculties must wither, and that soon, beneath its influence wherever it is introduced and prevails.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. x.

Intelléctualist. *s.* One who overrates the human understanding.

Upon these *intellectualists*, which are notwithstanding commonly taken for the most sublime and divine philosophers, Heraclitus gave a just censure.—*Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, b. i.

Intellectuality. *s.* State of intellectual power.

Seneca signifies little in this place, he being no better than a cosmoplastick atheist, i. e. he made a certain plastick or spermatick nature, devoid of all animality or conscious *intellectuality*, to be the highest principle in the universe.—*Halliwell, Melampronœa*, p. 84: 1681.

Intélligence. *s.* [Lat. *intelligo* = understand; pass. part. *intellectus*.]

1. Commerce of information; notice; mutual communication; account of things distant or secret.

Intelligence, which cometh of *intelligentia*, is the perceiving of that which is first conceived by understanding called intellectus. Also *intelligence* is now used for an elegant worde, where there [are] mutuall treaties of appoyntments, eyther by letters or messages, specially concerninge warres, or like other great affaires, between princes or noble men.—*Sir Thomas Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 201: 1580.

It was perceived there had not been in the catholicks so much foresight as to provide that true *intelligence* might pass between them of what was done.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

He furnished his employed men liberally with money, to draw on and reward *intelligences*; giving them also in charge to advertise continually what they found.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Let all the passages
Be well secured, that no *intelligence*
May pass between the prince and them.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.

2. Commerce of acquaintance; terms on which men live one with another.

Factious followers are worst to be liked, which follow not upon affection to him with whom they range themselves; whereupon commonly ensueth that ill *intelligence* that we see between great personages.—*Bacon.*

He lived rather in a fair *intelligence* than any friendship with the favourites.—*Lord Clarendon.*

3. Spirit; disembodied mind.

How fully hast thou satisfied me, pure
Intelligence of heaven!
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 180.

There are divers ranks of created beings intermediate between the glorious God and man, as the glorious angels and created *intelligences.—Sir M. Hale.*

Satan, appearing like a cherub to Uriel, the *intelligence* of the sun circumvented him even in his own province.—*Dryden.*

4. Understanding; skill.

Heaps of huge words, up hoarded hideously,
They think to be chief praise of poetry;
And thereby wanting due *intelligence*,
Have marr'd the face of goodly poesie. *Spenser.*

Intélligencer. *s.* One who sends or conveys news; one who gives notice of private or distant transactions; one who carries messages between parties.

His eyes, being his diligent *intelligencers*, could carry unto him no other news but discomfortable.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

How deep you were within the books of heaven?
To us, th' imagin'd voice of heav'n itself;
The very opener and *intelligencer*
Between the grace and sanctities of heav'n,
And our dull workings.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 2.

If they had instructions to that purpose, they might be the best *intelligencers* to the king of the true state of his whole kingdom.—*Bacon.*

They have news-gatherers and *intelligencers*, who make them acquainted with the conversation of the whole kingdom.—*Spectator.*

Intélligencing. *adj.* Conveying information; giving notice of private or distant transactions.

A mankind witch! Hence with her, out o' door:
A most *intelligencing* bawd!
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

He [an apparitor] is a cunning hunter, uncoupling his *intelligencing* hounds under hedges, in thickets, and corn-fields, who follow the chase to city-suburbs.—*Sir T. Overbury, Characters*, sign. I. 3.

The address . . . gave cause of suspicion to the Earl of Richmond's *intelligencing* friends, that the king had a purpose to marry the lady Elizabeth.—*Sir G. Buck, History of King Richard III.* p. 127.

That sad *intelligencing* tyrant, that mischiefs the world with his mines of Ophir.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. ii.

Intélligent. *adj.*

1. Knowing; instructed; skilful.

It is not only in order of nature for him to govern that is the more *intelligent*, as Aristotle would have it; but there is no less required for government, courage to protect, and above all honesty.—*Bacon.*

With *of*.

Intelligent of seasons, [they] set forth
Their aery caravan. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 427.

2. Giving information: (with *of*).

Servants, who seem no less,
Which are to France the spies and speculations
Intelligent of our state.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 1.

Intelligéntial. *adj.*

1. Consisting of unbodied mind.

Food alike those pure
Intelligential substances require,
As doth your rational.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 407.

2. Intellectual; exercising understanding.

In at his mouth
The devil enter'd; and his brutal sense,
His heart or head possessing, soon inspir'd
With act *intelligential*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 190.

Intelligibility. *s.*

1. Capability to be understood.

This while it added to *intelligibility*, would take from psalmody its tedious drawl, and certainly leave it sufficient gravity.—*Mason, Essays historical and critical on English Church Musick*, p. 223.

2. Power of understanding; intellection.

The soul's nature consists in *intelligibility.—Glanville.*

Intélligible. *adj.* Capable of being understood.

We shall give satisfaction to the mind, to shew it a fair and *intelligible* account of the deluge.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Something must be lost in all translations, but the sense will remain, which would otherwise be maimed, when it is scarce *intelligible.—Dryden.*

Intélligible. *s.* Capable of being understood.

The means of derivation, and immediate union of these intelligible objects to the understanding, are various; sometimes divine and supernatural, as by immediate irradiation or revelation; sometimes artificial and instituted, as by discourse and instituted signs, and thus *intelligibles* are conveyed from one man to another by words or writing.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.* (Ord MS.)

Intélligibleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Intelligible; possibility to be understood; perspicuity.

It is in our ideas that both the rightness of our knowledge, and the propriety or *intelligibleness* of our speaking, consists.—*Locke.*

Intélligibly. *adv.* In an intelligible manner; so as to be understood; clearly; plainly.

The genuine sense, *intelligibly* told,
Shews a translator both discreet and bold.
Lord Roscommon.

To write of metals and minerals *intelligibly*, is a task more difficult than to write of animals.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Intémerate. *adj.* [Lat. *intemeratus*.] Undefiled; unpolluted.

The entire and *intemerate* comeliness of virtues.—*Partheneia Sacra*, Pr. A. iiij. b: 1633.

Intémerated. *part. prep.* Same as Intemerate.

The primitiæ of their *intemerated* youth.—*Annotations on Glanville, &c.* p. 269: 1682.

Intémerateness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Intemerate. *Rare.*

They shall ever keep the sincerity and *intemerateness* of the fountain whence they are derived.—*Donne, Poems, Letter to Sir H. G.*, p. 281.

Intémperament. *s.* Bad constitution. *Rare.*

Some depend upon the *intemperament* of the part ulcerated, and others upon the afflux of lacerative humours.—*Harvey.*

Intémperance. *s.*

1. Want of temperance; want of moderation: (commonly in *meat* or *drink*).

Boundless *intemperance*
In nature is a tyranny. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iv. 3.

2. Excessive addiction to any appetite or affection.

Intémperancy. *s.* Same as Intemperance. *Rare.*

Another law of Lycurgus induced to *intemperancy* and all kind of incontinency.—*Hakewill.*

Intémperate. *adj.*

1. Immoderate in appetite; excessive in meat or drink; drunken; gluttonous.

Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philosophy, and those unanswerable doubts, which, over their cups or their coffee, they pretend to have against Christianity; persuade but the covetous man not to deify his money, or the *intemperate* man to abandon his revels, and I dare undertake that all their giant-like objections shall vanish.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Passionate; ungovernable; without rule.

You seem to me as Dian in her orb . . .
But you are more *intemperate* in your blood
Than Venus, or those pamper'd animals,
That rage in savage sensuality.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, iv. 1.

Use not thy mouth to *intemperate* swearing; for therein is the word of sin.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxiii. 13.

3. Excessive; exceeding the just or convenient mean.

Intémperate. *v. a.* Disorder; put anything out of its just or convenient state. *Rare.*

The fifth age is virile, and the 'media' between young and old age; yet doth it not so participate of either, as to affect or *intemperate* it: as it beginneth at thirty-five, so it extendeth to forty-nine.—*Whitaker, Blood of the Grape*, p. 92.

Intémperately. *adv.* In an intemperate manner.

1. With breach of the laws of temperance.

How grossly do many of us contradict the plain precepts of the Gospel, by living *intemperately* or unjustly.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

2. Immoderately; excessively.

Do not too many believe no religion to be pure, but what is *intemperately* rigid? Whereas no religion is true that is not peaceable as well as pure.—*Bishop Sprat.*

Intémperous. *adj.* Intemperate. *Rare.*

And rather would, hearts so *intemperous*,
Should not enjoy mee, than imploy mee thus.
Sylvester, Translation of Du Bartas, 4331. (Ord MS.)

Intempéstive. *adj.* [Lat. *intempestivus*; *tempestas* = season.] Unseasonable; untimely; not suitable to time or occasion. *Obsolete.*

Many diseases accompany, as incubus, apoplexy, . . . frequent wakings, and terrible dreams; *intempestive* laughing, weeping, sighing.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 180.

Being aged and diseased, . . . he married a widow of London. A chief favourite at that time, . . . bearing of this *intempestive* marriage, took advantage thereof, [and] caused it to be told to the queen.—*Sir J. Harrington, Brief View of the State of the Church of England*, p. 114.

Intempestive bashfulness gets nothing.—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 143.

Intempéstively. *adv.* In an intempestive manner; unsuitable to time or occasion. *Rare.*

They [indiscreet pastors] still aggravate sin, thunder out God's judgements without respect, *intempestively* rail at and pronounce them damned, in all auditories, for giving so much to sports and honest recreations, making every small fault and thing indifferent an irremissible offence.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 698.

Intempestívity. *s.* Unsuitableness to time or occasion. *Rare.*

Our moral books tell us of a vice, which they call ἀκαιρία *intempestivity*; an indiscretion, by which unwise and unexperienced men see not what befits times, persons, occasions.—*Hale, Sermon at Eton*, p. 4.

Courtesies, not acknowledged, are suspected that they were either guilty of *intempestivity* and unseasonableness, or else of want of worth and glory.—*Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 127.

Inténable. *adj.* Untenable. *Rare.*

His lordship's [Bolingbroke's] proposition may be expressed in plainer terms, 'That the more the world has advanced in real knowledge, the more it has discovered of the *intenable* pretensions of the Gospel.'—*Bishop Warburton, Sermons*, xiii.

Intend. *v. a.* [Lat. *tendo* = stretch; pass. part. *tensus* and *tentus*; *intentio, -onis.*]

1. Stretch out. *Obsolete.*

If we could open and *intend* our eye,
We all, like Moses, should espy,
Ev'n in a bush, the radiant Deity. *Cowley.*

2. Enforce; make intense; strain.

What seems to be the ground of the assertion, is the magnified quality of this star, conceived to cause or *intend* the heat of this season; we find that wiser antiquity was not of this opinion.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

By this the lungs are *intended* or remitted.—*Sir M. Hale.*

This vis inertiæ is essential to matter, because it neither can be *intended* or remitted in the same body; but is always proportional to the quantity of matter.—*Cheyne.*

Magnetism may be *intended* and remitted, and is found only in the magnet and in iron.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

3. Regard; attend; take care of.

This they should carefully *intend*, and not when the sacrament is administered, imagine themselves called only to walk up and down in a white and shining garment.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Having no children, she did with singular care and tenderness *intend* the education of Philip.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

The king prayed them to have patience till a little smoke, that was raised in his country, was over; slighting, as his manner was, that openly, which nevertheless he *intended* seriously.—*Ibid.*

4. Pay regard or attention to. *Rare.*

They could not *intend* to the recovery of that country of the north.—*Spenser.*

Neither was there any who might share in the government, while the king *intended* his pleasure.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

The earl was a very acute and sound speaker, when he would *intend* it.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Go therefore, mighty powers! *intend* at home,
While here shall be our home, what best may ease
The present misery. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 457.

Nought can our wishes, save thy health, *intend.*
Waller.

5. Mean; design.

The opinion she had of his wisdom was such as made her esteem greatly of his words; but that the words themselves sounded so as she could not imagine what they *intended.*—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The gods would not have delivered a soul into the body, which hath arms and legs, only instruments of doing, but that it were *intended* the mind should employ them.—*Id.*

Thou art sworn
As deeply to effect what we *intend*,
As closely to conceal what we impart.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 1.

According to this moral Horace writ his odes and epodes; for his satires and epistles, being *intended* wholly for instruction, required another style.—*Dryden.*

Intendant. *s.* Officer of the highest class, who oversees any particular allotment of the public business.

Nearchus, who commanded Alexander's fleet, and Onesicrates, his *intendant* general of marine, have both left relations of the Indies.—*Arbuthnot.*

Intended. *part. adj.* Having tension. *Rare.*

The same advancing high above his head,
With sharp *intended* sting so rude him smote,
That to the earth him drove, as stricken dead.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Intendedly. *adv.* With tension; with intention; designedly.

For if all human power to execute, not accidently, but *intendedly*, the wrath of God upon evil doers, without exception, be of God; then that power, whether ordinary, or if that fail, extraordinary, so executing that intent of God, is lawful.—*Milton, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.* (Ord MS.)

Intender. *s.* One who intends.

They that do me good and know not of it, are causes of our benefit, though I do not owe them my thanks; and I will rather bless them as instruments, than condemn them as not *intenders.*—*Fellthan, Resolves*, i. 32.

Intendiment. *s. Rare.*

1. Attention; patient hearing; accurate examination.

Be nought hereat dismay'd,
Till well ye wote, by grave *intendiment*,
What woman, and wherefore, doth me upbraid.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 12, 31.

2. Understanding; skill.

For she of herbs had great *intendiment.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 5, 32.

3. Consideration; thought.

He that is of reason's skill bereft,
And wants the staff of wisdom him to stay,
Is like a ship in midst of tempest left,
Withouten helm or pilot her to sway:
Full sad and dreadful is that ship's event;
So is the man that wants *intendiment.*
Spenser, Tears of the Muses.

Intendment. *s.* Intention; design.

Out of my love to you, I came hither to acquaint you withal; that either you might stay him from his *intendment*, or brook such disgrace well as he shall run into.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, i. 1.

All that worship, for fear, profit, or some other by-end, fall more or less within the *intendment* of this emblem.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Intenerate. *v. a.* [Lat. *tener* = tender.] Make tender; soften.

Intenerate that heart, that sets so light
The truest love that ever yet was seen.
Daniel, Sonnets, x.: 1594.

This acknowledgement of your singular love I was never more fit to pay you than at the present, being *intenerated* in all my inward feelings and affections by new sickness.—*Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 354.

So have I seen the little purls of a stream sweat through the bottom of a bank, and *intenerate* the stubborn pavement, till it hath made it fit for the impression of a child's foot.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, p. 204: 1651.

Autumn to the fruits
Earth's various lap produces, vigour gives
Equal, *intenerating* milky grain.
J. Philips, Cyder, b. ii.

Intenerátion. *s.* Act of softening or making tender.

In living creatures, the noblest use of nourishment is for the prolongation of life, restoration of some degree of youth, and *intenération* of the parts.—*Bacon.*

The stuffs died blue, are without any previous *intenération* quickly tinged.—*Sir W. Petty*, in *Bishop Sprat's History of the Royal Society*, p. 289.

Intenible. *adj.* [Lat. *teneo* = hold.] That cannot hold. *Obsolete.*

Yet in this captious and *intenible* sieve
I still pour in the waters of my love.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, v. 3.

Intense. *adj.* [Lat. *intendo*, from *in* + *tendo* = stretch; pass. part. *intensus*; *intensio, -onis*: *intentus* is also the pass. part., whence Intent.]

1. Raised to a high degree; strained; forced; not slight; not lax.

To observe the effects of a distillation prosecuted with so *intense* and unusual a degree of heat, we ventured to come near.—*Boyle.*

Sublime or low, unbended or *intense*,
The sound is still a comment to the sense.
Lord R.

2. Vehement; ardent.

Hebraisms warm and animate our [illegible] convey our thoughts in more ard[ent] phrases.—*Addison.*

3. Kept on the stretch; anxi[ous]

But in
The one *intense*; the other still re[mis]
Cannot well suit with either, but s[ink]
Tedious alike. *Milton, Parad[ise]*

Intensely. *adv.* In an intens[e]

1. To a great degree; not missly.

If an Englishman considers ou[r]
tensely it is heated, he cannot su[ffer]
cool again.—*Addison.*

2. Attentively; earnestly.

To persons young, and that look dark, there appear many strang[e]
and fro.—*J. Spencer, Vanity*
p. 103.

Intenseness. *s.* A[bstract] Intense.

1. State of being enforced in a h[igh]
force: (opposed to *laxity* or [remission]

The water of springs and [rivers] diminution from the heat [of the sun] more or less in proportion to [the] *intenseness* of heat.—*Woodward.*

The quantity of life is to be estimated [not] merely from the duration, but also from the [degree] or *intenseness* of living.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 109.

2. Vehemence; ardency.

The ingemination of the Hebrew [words] meant some *intenseness* in the act.—*Sir N. Knatchbull, Annotations upon some difficult Texts in all the Books of the New Testament*, p. 135.

3. Great attention; earnestness.

Some may affirm this, who do not take the trouble to reflect on the state of their mind while sleeping; because of their *intenseness* on their waking thoughts and business, or otherwise.—*A. Baxter, Enquiry into the Nature of the human Soul*, ii. 117.

Intension. *s.* Act of forcing or straining anything: (opposed to *remission* or *relaxation*).

Sounds will be carried further with ... than against the wind; and likewise do rise and fall with the *intension* or remission of the wind.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Faith differs from hope in the extension of its object, and in the *intension* of degree.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rules and Exercises of holy Living.*

Intênsity. *s.* Excess.

The number engaged in crimes, instead of turning them into laudable acts, only augments the quantity and the *intensity* of the guilt.—*Burke.*

We cannot measure secondary qualities in the same manner in which we measure primary qualities, by a mere addition of parts. There is this leading and remarkable difference, that while both classes of qualities are susceptible of changes of magnitude, primary qualities increase by addition of extension, secondary, by augmentation of *intensity*. A space is doubled when another equal space is placed by its side; one weight joined to another makes up the sum of the two. But when one degree of warmth is combined with another, or one shade of red colour with another, we cannot in like manner talk of the sum. The component parts do not evidently retain their separate existence; we cannot separate a strong green colour into two weaker ones, as we can separate a large force into two smaller. The increase is absorbed into the previous amount, and is no longer in evidence as a part of the whole. And this is the difference which has given birth to the two words extended and intense. That is extended which has 'partes extra partes,' parts outside of parts: that is intense which becomes stronger by some indirect and unapparent increase of agency, like the stretching of the internal springs of a machine, as the term intense implies. Extended magnitudes can at will be resolved into the parts of which they were originally composed, or any other which the nature of their extension admits; their proportion is apparent; they are directly and at once subject to the relations of number. Intensive magnitudes cannot be resolved into smaller magnitudes; we can see that they differ, but we cannot tell in what proportion; we have no direct measure of their quantity. How many times hotter than blood is boiling water? The answer cannot be given by the aid of our feelings of heat alone.—*Whewell, Novum Organon renovatum,*

To raise its body through a given space, its muscles have to be contracted with twice the *intensity*, at a double cost of matter expended.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology.*

Intênsive. *adj.*

...atched or increased with respect to it- ... which may admit increase of degree.

...ns perfection is infinitely greater than the per- ...n of a man, so it is infinitely greater than the ... tion of an angel; and were it not infinitely ... than the perfection of an angel, it could not ... ...itely greater than the perfection of a man, ... *intensive* distance between the perfec- ... ...l and of a man is but finite.—*Sir M.* ...

...emitted.

... that assiduous attendance and *inten-* ...spection which a long fortune did re- ...s not unwilling to bestow upon another ...the pains.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

...*v.* In an intensive manner; ... degree.

... the good angels are more free than we ... *ntensively* in the degree of freedom, but ... in the latitude of the object; accord- ... or exercise, but not of specification. ... *Bramhall, Answer to Hobbes.*

... Anxiously diligent; fixed with ...

... ...land made most men *intent to* ... few.—*Eikon Basilike.*

... or *upon.*

... use but those means which God hath ... is a good sign that we are rather ... lory than our own conveniency.

... ...ral himself had been more *intent upon* ... command.—*Lord Clarendon.*

... their mirth and dance
Intent. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* i. 786.

Of action eager, and *intent on* thought,
The chiefs your honourable danger sought. *Dryden.*

Were men as *intent upon* this as on things of lower concernment, there are none so enslaved to the necessities of life, who might not find many vacancies that might be husbanded to this advantage of their knowledge.—*Locke.*

Whilst they are *intent on* one particular part of their theme, they bend all their thoughts to prove or disprove some proposition that relates to that part, without attention to the consequences that may affect another.—*Watts.*

Intént. *s.* Design; purpose; drift; view formed; meaning; compass.

Although the Scripture of God be stored with infinite variety of matter in all kinds, although it abound with all sorts of laws, yet the principal *intent* of Scripture is to deliver the laws of duties supernatural.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

This fury fit for her *intent* she chose;
One who delights in wars, and human woes.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 453.

Of darkness visible so much be lent,
As half to shew, half veil the deep *intent.*
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 8.

To all intents and purposes. In all senses, whatever be meant or designed.

There is an incurable blindness caused by a resolution not to see; and, *to all intents and purposes,* he who will not open his eyes is for the present as blind as he that cannot.—*South, Sermons.*

He was miserable *to all intents and purposes.*—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Inténtion. *s.*

1. Eagerness of desire; closeness of attention; deep thought; vehemence or ardour of mind.

Effectual prayer is joined with a vehement *intention* of the inferior powers of the soul, which cannot therein long continue without pain: it hath been therefore thought good, by turns, to interpose still somewhat for the higher part of the mind and the understanding to work upon.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

In persons possessed with other notions of religion, the understanding cannot quit these but by great examination; which cannot be done without some labour and *intention* of the mind, and the thoughts dwelling a considerable time upon the survey and discussion of each particular.—*South, Sermons.*

Intention is when the mind with great earnestness, and of choice, fixes its view on any idea, considers it on every side, and will not be called off by the ordinary solicitation of other ideas.—*Locke.*

2. Design; purpose.

I wish others the same *intention,* and greater successes.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Most part of chronical distempers proceed from laxity of the fibres; in which case the principal *intention* is to restore the tone of the solid parts.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

The operations of agents admit of *intention* and remission; but essences are not capable of such variation.—*Locke.*

Inténtional. *adj.* Designed; done by design.

The glory of God is the end which every intelligent being is bound to consult, by a direct and *intentional* service.—*Rogers.*

Inténtionally. *adv.* In an intentional manner.

I find in myself that this inward principle doth exert many of its actions *intentionally* and purposely.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Whenever I am wishing to write to you, I shall conclude you are *intentionally* doing so to me.—*Bishop Atterbury, To Pope.*

Inténtionary. *adj.* Attentive. *Rare.*

We give no ear, no serious and *intentionary* hearkening to it; it never comes to be a meditation of the heart.—*Clarendon, Tracts.* (Ord MS.)

Inténtive. *adj.* Diligently applied; busily attentive.

Where the object is fine and accurate, it conduceth much to have the sense *intentive* and erect.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The naked relation, at least the *intentive* consideration of that, is able still, and at this disadvantage of time, to rend the hearts of pious contemplators.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Inténtively. *adv.* In an intentive manner; with application; closely; attentively. *Rare.*

Let us wait reverently and *intentively* upon this Bethesda of God, that when the angel shall descend and move the water, our souls may be healed.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations on the Old and New Testaments,* b. iv.

Inténtiveness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Intentive; state of being intentive; diligent employment or application.

The spirit of man, in our peregrination through this life, ought as little to trust flesh and blood, in point of counsel, for an *intentiveness* upon the progression therein, as a traveller to be advised by his host, whether he should march on, or stay and loiter in his house.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays,* pt. ii. p. 224.

Inténtly. *adv.* In an intent manner; earnestly.

If we insist passionately or so *intently* on the truth of our beliefs, as not to proceed to as vigorous pursuit of all just, sober, and godly living.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

The odd paintings of an Indian screen may please a little; but when you fix your eye *intently* upon them, they appear so disproportioned that they give a judicious eye pain.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

The Chian medal seats him with a volume open, and reading *intently.*—*Pope.*

Inténtness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Intent; anxious application.

When after such a course, either of extreme solicitude or *intentness* upon business on the one hand, or of gayety and freedom of conversation on the other, the frame of a man's spirit comes to be loose and unfixed, and took off from its usual guard; then let him know that the evil hour is preparing for him, and he for that.—*South, Sermons,* vi. 262.

He is more disengaged from his *intentness* on affairs.—*Swift.*

Inter-. Element in composition from the Lat. *inter* = between, among. The French form is *entre*; which, in English, becomes *enter-*, as in *entertain.* That the two forms may be confounded with one another is what we expect from the confusion between **En-** and **In-**. The principle, however, which regulates their use is the same in both cases. When a word is introduced ready-made we take one form; when we put the parts together in English we take another. Thus we say *Entertain* and *Inter-meddle.* But, though the principle is the same, the application of it is different. As compared with *in,* the French *en* prevails, being used before even words of English origin. As compared with *entre* the Latin *inter* prevails, being used before both French and English words, as *intermarry, inter-leave.*

In respect to its import, *inter,* though it may signify both *among* and *between,* generally signifies the latter; with which power it is often prefixed to a word already suggestive of mutual action: being in such cases more or less unnecessary.

Intér. *v. a.* [Fr. *enterrer*; Lat. *terra* = earth. *Enterr,* etymologically, is the better spelling.] Bury.

The evil that men do lives after them;
The good is oft *interred* with their bones.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

The ashes, in an old record of the convent, are said to have been *interred* between the very wall and the altar where they were taken up.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

The best way is to *inter* them as you furrow pease.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Íntеract. *s.* In the *Drama.* Interval between the acts, usually filled up by music.

Play, in good company, is only play and not gaming, not deep, and consequently not dangerous nor dishonourable; it is only the *interacts* of other amusements.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Interámnian. *adj.* [Lat. *amnis* = river.] Lying between rivers. *Rare.*

The passing of a river could not be reckoned an extraordinary occurrence, especially when the person spoken of lived in an *interamnian* country; and in a part of it which was close bounded by two streams, the Tigris and the Euphrates.—*Bryant, Mythology,* iii. 420.

Interbastátion. *s.* [*baste* = in the sense given by sempstresses.] Patchwork. *Obsolete.*

A metaphor, taken from *interbastation,* patching or piecing, sewing or clapping close together.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age,* p. 184: 1666.

Interbríng. *v. a.* Convey between two places or persons. *Rare.*

Blest pair of swans, oh! may you *interbring*
Daily new joyes. *Donne, Poems.* (Ord MS.)

Intércalar. *adj.* [see Kalendar.] Same as Intercalary.

Towards the latter end of February, is the bissextile or *intercalar* day.—*Holder, Discourse concerning Time.*

Intércalary. *adj.* Inserted out of the common order to preserve the equation of time, as the twenty-ninth of February in a leap year is an *intercalary* day.

The *intercalary* days, according to the method of the Egyptians, were never accounted any part of the month or year, but only an appendix to them.—*Wheatley, Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer,* ch. v. § 28.

Chaumette asks, Ought there not, in these circumstances, to be among our *intercalary* days sans-breeches, a feast of reason?—*Carlyle, History of the French Revolution.*

But whatever modifications these dermal and *intercalary* spines present above, the same are usually repeated below.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. iii.

Intércalate. *v. a.* Insert an extraordinary day.

In strict law he might urge several pleas (essoins), illness, a pilgrimage, or absence from the realm on the king's service: for each of these the delay of a specified term would be allowed him: and they might be dexterously *interculated* so as to protract the suit indefinitely.—*C. H. Pearson, The early and middle Ages of England*, ch. xxxiii.

Intercalátion. *s.* Insertion of days out of the ordinary reckoning.

In sixty-three years there may be lost almost eighteen days, omitting the *intercalation* of one day every fourth year, allowed for this quadrant, or six supernumeraries.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Intercéde. *v. n.* [Fr. *interceder*; Lat. *intercedo*; *cessio*, *-onis*.]

1. Pass between.

He supposed that a vast period *interceded* between that origination and the age wherein he lived.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Those superfices reflect the greatest quantity of light, which have the greatest refracting power, and which *intercede* mediums that differ most in their refractive densities.—*Sir I. Newton.*

2. Mediate; act between two parties with a view of reconciling differences: (with *with*).

Them the glad Son
Presenting, thus to *intercede* began.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 20.

Nor was our blessed Saviour only our propitiation to die for us, and procure our atonement, but he is still our advocate, continually *interceding with* his father in behalf of all true penitents.—*Calamy.*

I may restore myself into the good graces of my fair criticks, and your lordship may *intercede with* them on my promise of amendment.—*Dryden.*

Origen denies that any prayer is to be made to them, although it be only to *intercede with* God for us, but only the Son of God.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Intercédence. *s.* Intercession.

The acts of the soul are educed immediately in itself, without the *intercedence* of any organ, whereby sensitive faculties work.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, 408. (Ord MS.)

Intercéding. *verbal abs.* Intercession.

Besides these offerings, and *intercedings*, there was something more required of the priest; and that is, blessing.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. ii.

Intercépt. *v. a.* [Lat. *interceptus*; pass. part. of *intercipio*; *inter* + *capio* = take; *interceptio*, *-onis*.]

1. Stop and seize in the way.

The better course should be by planting of garrisons about him, which, whensoever he shall look forth, or be drawn out, shall be always ready to *intercept* his going or coming.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

If we hope for things which are at too great a distance from us, it is possible that we may be *intercepted* by death in our progress towards them.—*Addison, Spectator.*

2. Cut short; check.

Though they cannot answer my distress,
Yet in some sort they're better than the tribunes;
For that they will not *intercept* my tale.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, iii. 1.

Since death's near, and runs with so much force,
We must meet first, and *intercept* his course.
Dryden.

3. Cut off; preclude.

On barbed steeds they rode in proud array,
Thick as the college of the bees in May,
When swarming o'er the dusky fields they fly,
New to the flow'rs, and *intercept* the sky.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 217.

The direful woes,
Which voyaging from Troy the victors bore,
While storms vindictive *intercept* the shore. *Pope.*

Intercépter. *s.* One who, or that which, intercepts; opponent.

That defence thou hast, betake thee to't: of what nature the wrongs are thou hast done him, I know not; but thy *intercepter*, full of despight, bloody as the hunter, attends thee at the orchard end.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

Intercéption. *s.* Stoppage in course; hindrance; obstruction.

The pillars, standing at a competent distance from the outmost wall, will, by *interception* of the sight, somewhat in appearance diminish the breadth.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

The word in Matthew doth not only signify suspension, but also suffocation, strangulation, or *interception* of breath.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Intercéssion. *s.* Mediation; interposition; agency between two parties; agency in the cause of another, generally in his favour, sometimes against him.

Loving, and therefore constant, he used still the *intercession* of diligence and faith, ever hoping because he would not put himself into that hell to be hopeless.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

He maketh *intercession* to God against Israel.—*Romans*, xi. 2.

Your *intercession* now is needless grown;
Retire, and let me speak with her alone.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

Intercéssionate. *v. a.* Entreat. *Obsolete.*

They never ceased extensively to *intercessionate* God for his recovery.—*Nash, Terrors of the Night*: 1594.

Intercéssor. *s.* Mediator; agent between two parties to procure reconciliation.

Behold the heavens! thither thine eyesight bend;
Thy looks, sighs, tears, for *intercessours* send.
Fairfax.

On man's behalf,
Patron or *intercessour*, none appear'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 218.

When we shall hear our eternal doom from our *intercessour*, it will convince us that a denial of Christ is more than transitory words.—*South, Sermons.*

Intercéssory. *adj.* Interceding.

The Lord's Prayer has an *intercessory* petition for our enemies.—*Earbery, On Modern Fanaticism*, p. 39: 1720.

Interchaín. *v. a.* Chain; link together.

Two bosoms *interchained* with an oath;
So then two bosoms, and a single troth.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 3.

Interchánge. *v. a.*

1. Put each in the place of the other; give and take mutually; exchange.

They had left but one piece of one ship, whereon they kept themselves in all truth, having *interchanged* their cares, while either cared for other, each comforting and counselling how to labour for the better, and to abide the worst.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

I shall *interchange*
My wained state for Henry's regal crown.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iv. 7.

But the service rendered by Leslie is quite independent of the accuracy of his opinion, as to the manner in which light and heat are *interchanged.*—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. vi.

2. Succeed alternately.

His faithful friend and brother Euarchus came so mightily to his succour, that, with some *interchanging* changes of fortune, they begat of a just war the best child, peace.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Interchánge. *s.*

1. Commerce; permutation of commodities.

Those have an *interchange* or trade with Elena.—*Howell.*

2. Alternate succession.

With what delights could I have walk'd thee round,
If I could joy in aught, sweet *interchange*
Of hill, and valley, rivers, woods, and plains!
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 114.

The original measures of time, by help of the lights in the firmament, are perceptible to us by the *interchanges* of light and darkness, and succession of seasons.—*Holder.*

Removes and *interchanges* would often happen in the first ages after the flood.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

3. Mutual donation and reception.

Let Diomedes bear him,
And bring us Cressid hither. Good Diomede,
Furnish you fairly for this *interchange.*
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.

Farewell: the leisure, and the fearful time,
Cuts off the ceremonious vows of love,
And ample *interchange* of sweet discourse.
Id., Richard III. v. 3.

After so vast an obligation, owned by so free an acknowledgement, could any thing be expected but a continual *interchange* of kindnesses?—*South, Sermons.*

Interchángeable. *adj.* Capable of being interchanged.

1. Given and taken mutually.

So many testimonies, *interchangeable* warrants, and counterrolments, running through the hands and resting in the power of so many several persons, is sufficient to argue and convince all manner of falsehood.—*Bacon, Office of Alienation.*

2. Following each other in alternate succession.

Just under the line they may seem to have two winters and two summers; but there also they have four *interchangeable* seasons, which is enough whereby to measure.—*Holder.*

All along the history of the Old Testament we find the *interchangeable* providences of God, towards the people of Israel, always suited to their manners.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Interchángeableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Interchangeable.

Continued with as much courage as *interchangeableness* of success.—*Fuller, History of the Holy War*, p. 128.

Nothing but its *interchangeableness* with cash can restore the credit of paper.—*Huskisson, On Currency*, p. 144.

Interchángeably. *adv.* In an interchangeable manner; alternately; in a manner whereby each gives and receives.

In these two things the east and west churches did *interchangeably* both confront the Jews and concur with them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

These articles were signed by our plenipotentiaries, and those of Holland; but not by the French, although it ought to have been done *interchangeably*; and the ministers here prevailed on the queen to execute a ratification of articles, which only one part had signed.—*Swift.*

Interchángement. *s.* Exchange; mutual transference. *Rare.*

A contract of eternal bond of love,
Confirm'd by mutual joinder of your hands,
Attested by the holy close of lips,
Strengthen'd by *interchangement* of your rings.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, v. 1.

Intércident. *adj.* [Lat. *cadens* = falling.] Falling; occurring casually (*casus* = fall) in an interval.

'Tis found, by sad experience, that nature rouses herself up to make a crisis, not only upon improper, and, as physicians call them, *intercident* days, such as the third, fifth, ninth, &c., or upon those they call empty or medicinal days, which seldom afford any crisis, and much seldomer a good one, but also when there appear not any signs of coction, or at least of due coction, and by these unseasonable attempts weaken the patient, and encrease the malady, or perhaps make it speedily mortal.—*Boyle, Free Enquiry*, p. 226. (Ord MS.)

Intercípient. *s.* Intercepting power; something that causes a stoppage.

They commend repellents, but not with much astringency, unless as *intercipients* upon the parts above, lest the matter should thereby be impacted in the part.—*Wiseman.*

Intercísion. *s.* [Lat. *cædo* = cut; pass. part. *cisus*.] Interruption.

By cessation of oracles we may understand their *intercision*, not abscission, or consummate desolation.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Some sudden *intercisions* of the light of the sun.—*J. Spencer, Discourse concerning Prodigies*, p. 233.

In a larger and better sense, after these *intercisions*, the throne of David was continued.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. vi.

Interclúde. *v. n.* [Lat. *claudo* = shut; pass. *clausus*; in composition, *-cludo* and *-clusus*.] Shut from a place or course by something intervening; intercept. *Rare.*

The voice is sometimes *intercluded* by a hoarseness, or viscous phlegm cleaving to the aspera arteria.—*Holder.*

Laying siege against their cities, *intercluding* their ways and passages, and cutting off from them all commerce with other places or nations.—*Pococke, On Hosea*, p. 53.

Interclúsion. *s.* Obstruction; interception.

Intercolumniátion. *s.* Space between the pillars.

The distance or *intercolumniation* may be near four of his own diameter, because the materials commonly laid over this pillar were rather of wood than stone.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

The new pillars are nearly equal in bulk to the old ones: and the *intercolumniation* remains much the same.—*Bishop Lowth, Life of Wykeham*, § 6.

Intercóme. *v. n.* Interpose; interfere. *Rare.*

They must give me leave to note with what affection and resolution, notwithstanding the pope's *intercoming* to make himself a party in the quarrel, the bishops did adhere to their own sovereign.—*Proceedings against Garnet*, Rr. b.: 1606.

Intercómmon. *adj.* Common. *Rare.*

What a prodigious mixture was here of religions! true with false, Jewish with paganish, divine with devilish; this high priest of Israel *intercommon* with every of them.—*Bishop Hall, Destruction of Israel.* (Ord MS.)

Intercómmon. *v. n.* *Rare.*

1. Feed at the same table.

Wine is to be forborne in consumptions, for that 'the spirits of the wine do prey upon the roscid juice of the body, and *intercommon* with the spirits of the body, and so rob them of their nourishment.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Use commons promiscuously.

Beasts of several adjoining parishes do promiscuously *intercommon* together, 'per cause de vicinage.'—*Blount, Ancient Tenures*, p. 145.

Common because of vicinage, or neighbourhood, is where the inhabitants of two townships, which lie contiguous to each other, have usually *intercommoned* with one another.—*Sir W. Blackstone.*

Intercómmoner. *s.* Joint communicants. *Rare.*

They are *intercommoners* by suffrance with God, children, and servants.—*Gataker.*

Intercómmune. *v. n.* Communicate.

Each of our senses is peculiarly adapted to its own sensible, though they all very strangely *intercommune* one with another.—*Translation of Plutarch, Morals*, ii. 175. (Ord MS.)

Intercommúnication. *s.* Communication.

In all the foregoing modifications of the reptilian heart the venous blood from the general system and the arterialised blood from the lungs are transmitted by distinct auricular reservoirs into the ventricle, where, through the spongy character of the receptacle, and the free *intercommunication* between the basal spaces into which the auricles open and from which the arteries proceed, the blood is transmitted, in a more or less mixed state, to the lungs and to the general system.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Intercommúnity. *s.*

1. Mutual communication or community.

Probably it is from this era, that we are to date that remarkable *intercommunity* and exchange of each other's compositions, which we discover to have taken place at some early period between the French and English minstrels.—*Bishop Percy, Essay on the Ancient English Minstrelsy*, § 4.

It admits of no tolerance, no *intercommunity* of various sentiments, not the least difference of opinion.—*Bishop Lowth, To Warburton*, p. 13.

2. Mutual freedom or exercise of religion.

Admitting each other's pretensions, there must needs be amongst them perfect harmony and *intercommunity*; there being no room for any other disputes but whose god was most powerful. Such was the root and foundation of this sociability of religion in the ancient world, so much envied by our modern infidels; the effect of their absurdities, as they were religions; and of their imperfections, as they were societies.—*Bishop Warburton, Alliance of Church and State*, p. 139: 1st edit.

Intercóstal. *adj.* [Lat. *costa* = rib.] Placed between the ribs.

The diaphragm seems the principal instrument of ordinary respiration, although to restrained respiration the *intercostal* muscles may concur.—*Boyle.*

By the assistance of the inward *intercostal* muscles, in deep suspirations, we take large gulps of air.—*Dr. H. More.*

Intercourse. *s.*

1. Commerce; exchange.

This sweet *intercourse*
Of looks, and smiles; for smiles from reason flow,
To brute deny'd, and are of love the food.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 238.

2. Communication.

The choice of the place requireth many circumstances, as the situation near the sea, for the commodiousness of an *intercourse* with England.—*Bacon.*

What an honour is it that God should admit us into such a participation of himself? That he should give us minds capable of such an *intercourse* with the Supreme Mind?—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Intercúr. *v. n.* [Lat. *curro* = run.] Intervene; come in the mean time; happen.

So that there *intercur* no sin in the acting thereof.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, iv. 9.

When the notice of parties *intercurs*, I do believe, although I am a simple man and a sinner, that there is no kind of enchantment.—*Ibid.* iv. 10.

Intercúrrence. *s.* Intervention; occurrence.

To be sagacious in such *intercurrences* is not superstition, but wary and pious discretion; and to contemn such hints were to be deaf unto the speaking hand of God.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, i. 29.

Consider what fluidity saltpetre is capable of, without the *intercurrence* of a liquor.—*Boyle.*

Intercúrrent. *adj.*

1. Running between.

If into a phial, filled with good spirit of nitre, you cast a piece of iron, the liquor, whose parts moved placidly before, meeting with particles in the iron, altering the motion of its parts, and perhaps that of some very subtile *intercurrent* matter, those active parts presently begin to penetrate, and scatter abroad particles of the iron.—*Boyle.*

2. Occurring; intervening.

Making fair representations of *intercurrent* passages between them.—*Barrow, Works*, i. 285.

Those household cares, and other *intercurrent* troubles which his condition then brought with it.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond*, § 1.

Intercutáneous. *adj.* Within the skin.

Especially if it lie prostrate with the bark on, which is a receptacle for a certain *intercutaneous* worm which accelerates its decay.—*Evelyn*, ii. 3. § 15.

Interdásh. *v. a.* Intersperse, which it nearly translates (*spargo* = scatter).

A prologue *interdash'd* with many a stroke,
An art contriv'd to advertise a joke,
So that the jest is clearly to be seen,
Not in the words—but in the gap between.
Cowper, Table Talk, 538.

Interdeal. *s.* [entered also as *Enterdeal*, but (inadvertently) without a reference to this as the better form.] Traffic; intercourse. *Obsolete.*

The Gaulish speech is the very British, which is yet retained of the Welshmen and Britons of France; though the alteration of the trading and *interdeal* with other nations has greatly altered the dialect.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Interdépendency. *s.* Mutual dependence.

[redacted] allude to the power which the appre- [redacted] relations and *interdependencies* of [redacted] anic machine gives us [redacted] hole from the ob- [redacted] *on Comparative An*[redacted]

Interdict. [redacted] part. *dictus*; *dictio*, [redacted] hibit; specially from the [redacted] mmunion with the church.

An archbishop may not only excommunicate and *interdict* his suffragans, but his vicar-general may do the same.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Interdict. *s.*

1. Prohibition; prohibitive decree.

Amongst his other fundamental laws, he did ordain the *interdicts* and prohibitions touching entrance of strangers.—*Bacon.*

Had he liv'd to see her happy change,
He would have cancell'd that harsh *interdict*,
And join'd our hands himself.
Dryden, Don Sebastian.

2. Papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices.

Nani carried himself meritoriously against the pope, in the time of the *interdict*, which held up his credit among the patriots.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Philip Augustus, who had himself so bitterly complained of the insolence of the pope in *interdicting* his realm, excommunicating his person, absolving his subjects from their fealty, was now religiously moved to execute the papal sentence of deposition against his rival.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ix. ch. v.

Interdíction. *s.*

1. Prohibition; forbidding decree.

Sternly he pronounc'd
The rigid *interdiction*, which resounds
Yet dreadful in mine ear.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 334.

2. Curse.

The truest issue of thy throne,
By his own *interdiction* stands accurst.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Interdíctive. *adj.* Having power to prohibit.

A timely separation from the flock by that *interdictive* sentence; lest his conversation unprohibited, or unbranded, might breathe a pestilential murrain into the other sheep.—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*

Interdíctory. *adj.* Belonging to an interdiction.

Interess. *s.* Interest; concern; right or title to. *Obsolete.*

But wote thou this, thou hardy Titanesse,
That not the worth of any living wight
May challenge aught in heaven's *interesse*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vii. 6, 33.

I thought, says his majesty, [K. Charles I.] I might happily have satisfied all *interesses*.—*Lord Halifax, Miscellanies*, p. 144.

Interéss. *v. a.* Concern; affect; give share in; connect with.

The mystical communion of all faithful men is such as maketh every one to be *interessed* in those precious blessings which any one of them receiveth at God's hands.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Now, our joy,
Although the last, not least, to whose young love
The vines of France and milk of Burgundy
Strive to be *interess'd*.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.

To love our native country, and to study its benefit and its glory, to be *interessed* in its concerns, is natural to all men.—*Dryden, Dedication to the Translation of the Æneid.*

Interest. *v. a.* [see Interess.] Concern; affect; exert; give share in.

Scipio, restoring the Spanish bride, gained a great nation to *interest* themselves for Rome against Carthage.—*Dryden.*

This was a goddess who used to *interest* herself in marriages.—*Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.*

It is by the Essays that Bacon is best known to the multitude. . . . It is in the Essays alone that the mind of Bacon is brought into immediate contact with the minds of ordinary readers. There he opens an exoteric school, and talks to plain men, in language which everybody understands, about things in which everybody is *interested*.—*Macaulay Critical and Historical Essays, Lord Bacon.*

Interest. *s.*

1. Concern; advantage; good.

O give us a serious comprehension of that one great *interest* of others, as well as ourselves.—*Hammond.*

Divisions hinder the common *interest* and public good.—*Sir W. Temple.*

There is no man but God hath put many things into his possession, to be used for the common good and *interest*.—*Calamy.*

2. Influence over others.

They who had hitherto preserved them, had now lost their *interest*.—*Lord Clarendon.*

Exert, great God, thy *interest* in the sky;
Gain each kind power, each guardian deity,
That, conquer'd by the publick vow,
They bear the dismal mischief far away.
Prior, Carmen Seculare for the Year 1700: 536.

3. Share; part in anything; participation.

Endeavour to adjust the degrees of influence, that each cause might have in producing the effect, and the proper agency and *interest* of each therein.—*Watts.*

4. Regard to private profit.

Wherever *interest* or power thinks fit to interfere, it little imports what principles the opposite parties think fit to charge upon each other.—*Swift.*

When *interest* calls off all her sneaking train.
Pope, Epistle to Robert Earl of Oxford.

5. Money paid for use; usury.

Did he take *interest*?—
No, not take *interest*; not as you would say,
Directly, *int'rest.*
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

It is a sad life we lead, my dear, to be so teazed; paying *interest* for old debts, and still contracting new ones.—*Arbuthnot.*

6. Any surplus of advantage.

With all speed
You shall have your desires with *interest*.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part. I. iv. 3.

Interested. *adj.* Having regard to private profit.

Ill successes did not discourage that ambitious and *interested* people.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Interesting. *part. adj.* Invested with interest in its second sense.

The history of the factions which, towards the close of the reign of Elizabeth, divided her court and her council, though pregnant with instruction, is by no means *interesting* or pleasing. Both parties employed the means which are familiar to unscrupulous statesmen; and neither had, or even pretended to have, any important end in view.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Lord Bacon.*

Interfére. *v. n.* [Lat. *fero* = bear, carry.]

1. Interpose; intermeddle.

So cautious were our ancestors in conversation, as never to *interfere* with party disputes in the state.—*Swift.*

2. Clash; oppose each other.

If each acts by an independent power, their commands may *interfere*.—*Bishop Smalridge, Sermons.*

3. In *Farriery.* See extract.

A horse is said to *interfere*, when the side of one of his shoes strikes against and hurts one of his fetlocks; or the hitting one leg against another, and striking off the skin.—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

Interférence. *s.* Interposition.

What I have here said of the *interference* of foreign princes is only the opinion of a private individual.—*Burke.*

Interféring. *verbal abs.* Clashing; contradiction; opposition.

A Being who can have no competition, or *interfering* of interests, with his creatures and his subjects.—*Bishop Butler, Analogy of Religion, natural and revealed, to the Constitution and Course of Nature.*

Intérfluent. *adj.* [Lat. *fluo* = flow; pres. part. *fluens, -entis* = flowing.] Flowing between.

Air may consist of any terrene or aqueous corpuscles, kept swimming in the *interfluent* celestial matter.—*Boyle.*

Interfóliate. *v. a.* [Lat. *folium* = leaf.] Interleave, which word it translates.

So much [improvement of a book] as I conceive is necessary, I will take care to send you with your *interfoliated* copy.—*Evelyn*, letter dated 1696.

Interfóliated. *part. adj.* Interleaved.

Interfúsed. *adj.* [Lat. *fundo* = pour out, pass. part. *fusus.*] Poured or scattered between.

The ambient air wide *interfus'd*,
Embracing round this florid earth.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 89.

Ínterim. *s.* [Lat. = in the meanwhile.] Mean time; intervening time.

I a heavy *interim* shall support,
By his dear absence. *Shakespear, Othello*, i. 3.

One bird happened to be foraging for her young ones, and in this *interim* comes a torrent that washes away nest, birds, and all.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Intérior. *adj.* Internal; inner; not outward; not superficial.

Aiming, belike, at your *interiour* hatred,
That in your outward action shows itself.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 3.

Make but an *interiour* survey of your good selves!
Id., Coriolanus, ii. 1.

The grosser parts, thus sunk down, would harden and constitute the *interiour* parts of the earth.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Intérior. *s.* That which is within; inner part.

The fool multitude, that choose by show,
Not learning more than the fond eye doth teach,
Which pries not to the *interiour*.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 9.

Intériorly. *adv.* Internally; inwardly.

The divine virtue sustains, and *interiourly* nourisheth, all things.—*Donne, History of the Septuagint*, p. 205.

To see ourselves *interiourly*, we are fain to borrow other men's eyes; wherein true friends are good informers, and censurers no bad friends.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, iii. 15.

Interjácency. *s.*

1. Act or state of lying between.

England and Scotland is divided only by the *interjacency* of the Tweed and some desert ground.—*Sir M. Hale.*

2. Thing lying between.

Its fluctuations are but motions, which winds, storms, shores, and every *interjacency* irregulates.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Interjácent. *adj.* [Lat. *jaceo* = lie; pres. part. *jacens, -entis.*] Intervening; lying between.

The sea itself must be very broad, and void of little islands *interjacent*, else will it yield plentiful argument of quarrel to the kingdoms which it serveth.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Interjéct. *v. a.* [Lat. from *jacio* = cast; pass. part. *jactus*; in composition *-jicio, -jectus*; *interjectio, -onis.*] Put between; throw in; insert.

I did visit the said ambassador immediately at my return from the king, and saluted him as by express commandment; *interjecting* some words of mine own gladness.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, letter dated 1619, p. 282.

Interjéct. *v. n.* Come between; interpose.

He... with his own hand slew Sir Charles Brandon, standard-bearer, thinking to have made the next blow as fatal to the earl; but, the confluence of soldiers *interjecting*, rescued him.—*Sir G. Buck, History of King Richard III.* p. 61.

Interjéction. *s.*

1. In *Grammar.* See second extract.

Their wild natural notes, when they would express their passions, are at the best but like natural *interjections*, to discover their passions or impressions.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

An *interjection* is a part of speech that discovers the mind to be seized or affected with some passion; such as are in English, O! alas! ah!—*Clarke, Latin Grammar.*

2. Intervention; interposition; act of something coming between; act of putting something between.

Laughing causeth a continual expulsion of the breath, with the loud noise which maketh the *interjection* of laughing.—*Bacon.*

Interjéctional. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, having the nature of, or constituted by an Interjection.

The argument simply turns upon Saint Mark's *interjectional* observation not noticed by Saint Matthew in his account, viz. that the time of figs was not yet.—*Observer*, no. 116. (Ord MS.)

Interjoín. *v. a.* Join mutually; intermarry.

So fellest foes,
Whose passions and whose plots have broke their sleep
To take the one the other, by some chance,
Some trick not worth an egg, shall grow dear friends
And *interjoin* their issues.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 4.

Interknów. *v. a.* Mutually know. *Rare.*

How familiarly do these prophets *interknow* one another!—*Bishop Hall, Rapture of Elijah.* (Ord MS.)

Interknówledge. *s.* Mutual knowledge.

All nations have *interknowledge* one of another, either by voyage into [illegible] ign ports, or by strangers that come to them.—*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

Interláce. *v. a.* [illegible]; put [illegible] within another.

Some are to be [illegible] ne
readings of th[illegible] *si-*
astical Pol[illegible]
Your [illegible] of
rhyme [illegible] way is
ev[illegible] *yden.*
[illegible] race.
[illegible] time between any

These dregs are calcined into such salts, which, after a short *interlapse* of time, produce coughs.—*Harvey.*

Interlárd. *v. a.*

1. Mix meat with bacon or fat; diversify lean with fat.

2. Interpose; insert between.

Jests should be *interlarded*, after the Persian custom, by ages young and old.—*Carew.*

3. Diversify by mixture.

The laws of Normandy were the defloration of the English laws, and a transcript of them, though mingled and *interlarded* with many particular laws of their own, which altered the features of the original.—*Sir M. Hale, Laws of England.*

They *interlard* their native drinks with choice
Of strongest brandy. *J. Philips, Cyder*, b. ii.

Interleaf. *s.* Blank leaf inserted between the ordinary leaves, containing the text of a book for annotations.

The book being lettered, you can immediately turn to whatever article you want, and by adding *interleaves* to each letter, may extend your minutes to what particular you please.—*Lord Chesterfield, Letters to his Son.* (Ord MS.)

Interleáve. *v. a.* Supply a book with interleaves.

Interleáved. *part. adj.* Supplied with interleaves: (as, 'an *interleaved* copy').

Interlíne. *v. a.*

1. Write in alternate lines.

For each contracted frown,
A crooked wrinkle *interlines* my brow.
Marlowe, Lust's Dominion.

When, by *interlining* Latin and English one with another, he has got a moderate knowledge of the Latin tongue, he may then be advanced further.—*Locke.*

2. Correct by something written between the lines.

The muse invok'd, sit down to write,
Blot out, correct, and *interline*. *Swift, On Poetry.*

Interlíneal. *adj.* Inserted between the lines of the original composition; having insertions between lines.

The authour of the *interlineal* gloss would not have crossed all the Fathers.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy*, p. 29.

Interlíneary. *adj.* Same as Interlineal.

Cristopher Plantin, by printing of his curious *interlineary* Bible in Antwerp, through the unseasonable exactions of the king's officers, sunk and almost ruined his estate.—*Fuller, Holy State*, p. 186.

Loitering books, and *interlineary* translations.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus*, § 11.

Interlíneary. *s.* Book having insertions between the lines of it.

The infinite helps of *interlinearies*, breviaries, synopses, and other loitering gear.—*Milton, Areopagitica.*

In the *interlineary* we have 'vilitatem ejus,' her vileness or baseness.—*Dr. E. Pococke, On Hosea*, p. 62.

Interlíneation. *s.* Correction made by writing between the lines.

Many clergymen write in so diminutive a manner, with such frequent blots and *interlineations*, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual hesitations.—*Swift.*

Interlíning. *s.* Correction, alteration or explanation made by writing between the lines.

[He] cancell'd an old will, and *forg'd* a new;
Made wealthy at the small expence of signing,
With a wet seal, and a fresh *interlining*.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, sat. i. 101.

The two papers found in his [Charles the Second's] strong box concerning religion, and afterwards published by his brother, looked like study and reasoning. Tennison told me, he saw the original in Pepys's hand, to whom king James trusted them for some time. They were interlined in several places. And the *interlinings* seemed to be writ in a different hand from that in which the papers were writ.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his own Time.*

Interlink. *v. a.* Connect chains one to another; join one in another.

The fair mixture in pictures causes us to enter into the subject which it imitates, and imprints it the more deeply into our imagination and our memory: these are two chains which are *interlinked*, which contain, and are at the same time contained. —*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Interlocátion. *s.* [Lat. *locatio, -onis*; *locus* = place.] Interplacing; interposition.

You eclipse of the sun is caused by an *interlocation* of the moon betwixt the earth and the sun.—*Duke of Buckingham, Rehearsal.*

Interlocútion. *s.* [Lat. *locutio, -onis*; *loquor* = speak; pret. part. *locutus.*]

1. Dialogue; interchange of speech.

The plainest and the most intelligible rehearsal of the psalms they savour not, because it is done by *interlocution*, and with a mutual return of sentences from side to side.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

A good continued speech, without a good speech of *interlocution*, shews slowness.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Discourse.*

2. Preparatory proceeding in law; intermediate act before final decision.

These things are called accidental, because some new incident in judicature may emerge upon them, on which the judge ought to proceed by *interlocution.*—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Interlócutor. *s.* Dialogist; one who takes part in a dialogue.

Six persons, who were all, save one, *interlocutors* in the dialogue.—*Sir J. Harrington, Metamorphosis of Ajax*; 1596.

The *interlocutors* in that dis[illegible] make it their business to cast scorn.—*Gregory, Notes on Scripture*, p. 168.

The *interlocutors* in this dialogue are Socrates, and one Minos an Athenian, his acquaintance.—*Bentley, Dissertation on Phalaris.*

Some morose read[illegible] shall find fault with my having made the *interlocutors* compliment with one another.—*Boyle.*

Interlócutory. *adj.*

1. Consisting of dialogue.

When the minister by exhortation raiseth them up, and the people by protestation of their readiness declare he speaketh not in vain unto them; these *interlocutory* forms of speech, what are they else but most effectual, partly testifications, and partly inflammations of all piety?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Preparatory to decision.

The chancellor's decree is either *interlocutory* or final.—*Sir W. Blackstone.*

Interlópe. *v. n.* Run between parties and intercept the advantage that one should [illegible] from the other; traffic without a proper licence; forestall; anticipate irregularly.

The patron is desired to leave off this *interloping* trade, or admit the knights of the industry to their share.—*Tatler.*

Interlóper. *s.* One who runs into business to which he has no right.

Some *interloper* may perhaps underhand fall upon the work at a lower rate.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, i. 5.

With *of*. *Rare.*

The king . . . resolved not only to recover his intercepted right, but to punish the *interloper of* his destined spouse.—*Milton, History of England*, b. v.

Interlóping. *part. adj.* Acting as an interloper.

I believe it is no small mortification to this gentleman astrologer, as well as his bookseller, to find their piece, which they sent out in a tolerable print and paper, immediately seized on by three or four *interloping* printers in Grub-street.—*Swift, Answer to Bickerstaff.* (Ord MS.)

Interlude. *s.* [Lat. *ludo* = I play; *ludus* = a play.]

1. Something played at the intervals of a dramatic representation, pageant, or festivity.

When there is a queen, and ladies of honour attending her, there must sometimes be masques, and revels, and *interludes*.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

The enemies of Socrates hired Aristophanes to personate him on the stage, and, by the insinuations of those *interludes*, conveyed a hatred of him into the people.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Dreams are but *interludes*, which fancy makes;
When monarch reason sleeps, this mimick wakes.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 325.

2. Name applied to a particular form of the early English dramas, intermediate, in point of time, to the miracle and mystery plays of the middle ages and the Elizabethan drama, as consisting in tragedies, comedies, historical plays, and the like. See extracts.

John Heywood's dramatic productions almost form a class by themselves; as they are neither miracle-plays nor moral-plays, but what may be properly and strictly called *interludes*, a species of writing of which he has a claim to be considered the inventor, although the term *interlude* was applied generally to theatrical productions in the reign of Edward IV.—*Collier, History of Dramatic Poetry*, ii. 413.

Mr. Collier appears to consider the *interludes* of John Heywood, the earliest of which must have been written before 1521, as first exhibiting the moral-play in a state of transition to the regular tragedy and comedy. . . . A notion of the nature of these compositions may be collected from the plot of one of them, 'A Merry Play betwene the Pardoner and the Frere, the Curate and neighbour Pratte,' printed in 1533. . . . Here . . . we have a dramatic fable, or incident at least, conducted not by allegorical personifications, but by characters of real life, which is the essential difference that distinguishes the true tragedy or comedy from the mere moral. Heywood's interludes, however, of which there are two or three more of the same description with this (besides others partaking more of the allegorical character), are all only single acts, or more than the mere rudiments or embryo of the regular comedy. . . . The earliest English comedy, properly so called, that has yet been discovered, is commonly considered to be that of Ralph Roister Doister. . . . This . . . would carry it back to about the same date with the earliest of Heywood's *interludes*; and it certainly was produced while that writer was still alive, and in the height of his popularity. It may be observed that Wilson calls Udall's play an *interlude*, which would therefore seem to have been at this time the common name of any dramatic composition, as indeed it appears to have been for nearly a century preceding. The author himself, however, in his prologue, announces it as a comedy, or *interlude*, and as an imitation of the classical models of Plautus and Terence.—*Craik, History of English Literature and of the English Language*, vol. i. pp. 445-7.

Interluder. *s.* Actor in an interlude. *Obsolete.*

Is't not a fine sight to see all our children made *interluders*?—*B. Jonson, Staple of News.*

Interlúency. *s.* [Lat. *luo* = wash.] Water interposited; interposition of a flood. *Rare.*

Those parts of Asia and America, which are now disjoined by the *interluency* of the sea, might have been formerly contiguous.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Interlúnar. *adj.* [Lat. *lunaris*; from *luna* = moon.] Belonging to the time when the moon, about to change, is invisible.

The sun to me is dark,
And silent as the moon,
When she deserts the night,
Hid in her vacant *interlunar* cave.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 86.

Interlúnary. *adj.* Same as Interlunar.

We add the two Egyptian days in every month, the *interlunary* and plenilunary exemptions.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Intermárriage. *s.* Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another.

Because the alliances and *intermarriages*, among so small a people, might obstruct justice, they have a foreigner for judge of St. Marino.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Intermárry. *v. n.* Marry some of each family with the other.

About the middle of the fourth century, from the building of Rome, it was declared lawful for nobles and plebeians to *intermarry*.—*Swift.*

Interméddle. *v. a.* Intermix; mingle. *Obsolete.*

Many other adventures are *intermeddled*; . . . as the love of Britomart, the overthrow of Marinell, the misery of Florimell, &c.—*Spenser, Letter Prefatory to his Faerie Queen.*

To *intermeddle* retiredness with society, so as one may give sweetness to the other, and both to us!—*Bishop Hall, Heaven upon Earth.*

Some keep precisely the order of the book, others *intermeddle* psalms in metre.—*Bishop Maddox, Vindication of the Church of England against Neale's History of the Puritans*, p. 155: 1733.

Interméddle. *v. n.* Interpose officiously.

The practice of Spain hath been by war, and by conditions of treaty, to *intermeddle* with foreign states, and declare themselves protectors general of Catholicks.—*Bacon.*

There were no [illegible] opposed themselves to *intermeddle* in [illegible] *Laurence.*

A love of lab[illegible] own sake, restless and insatiable [illegible] *eddle*, to make h[illegible] distrust of his f[illegible] unwilling to ask [illegible]ts, to delegate a[illegible] *nd Historical*

Intermédler. [illegible]; busybody.

There's hardly a greater pest to government and families than officious tale-bearers, and busy *intermeddlers*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

O[illegible]llies and our stock-jobbers direct her majes[illegible]ot to change her secretary or treasurer, who, for the reasons that these officious *intermeddlers* demanded their continuance, ought never to have been admitted into the least trust.—*Swift.*

Intermédiacy. *s.* Interposition; intervention.

In birds the auditory nerve is affected by only the *intermediacy* of the columella.—*Derham.*

Intermédial. *adj.* Intervening; lying between; intervenient.

The love of God makes a man temperate in the midst of feasts, and is active enough without any *intermedial* appetites.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Intermédiate. *adj.* [Lat. *medius* = middle.] Intervening; interposed; holding the middle place or degree between two extremes.

Do not the most refrangible rays excite the shortest vibrations for making a sensation of a deep violet, the least refrangible the largest for making a sensation of deep red, and the several *intermediate* sorts of rays, vibrations of several *intermediate* bignesses, to make sensations of the several *intermediate* colours?—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Intermédiate. *v. n.* Intervene; interpose.

Intermédiating. *part. adj.* Intervening.

The tyranny of his [the sun's] fierce beams reigning here uncontrouled by those *intermediating* accidents, which conspire to the felicity of other regions.—*Sir H. Sheere*, in *Lord Halifax's Miscellanies*, p. 11.

Intermediátion. *s.* Act of one who intermediates.

All the vital functions and sensations are all perform'd by the spirit, by the *intermediation* only of motions, vibrations, and tremors.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Conjectures and Discourses*, iv. (Ord MS.)

There can be argument, therefore, only when they are so circumstanced as not to be directly comparable: whence it follows that their relative magnitudes, if determined at all, must be determined by the *intermediation* of magnitudes to which they are comparable.—*H. Spencer, Principles of Psychology.*

Intermédious. *adj.* Intermediate. *Rare.*

The juncture of them being in their opinion so close, that there was nothing *intermedious*, or that could possibly be thrust in between them.—*Cudworth, Intellectual System*, 596. (Ord MS.)

Intermédium. *s.* Medium.

It seemed necessary that I should account for my apparent tardiness to comply with the obliging request of a lady, and of a lady employed you as her *intermedium*.—*Cowper, Correspondence*, p. 284. (Ord MS.)

Interméll. *v. a.* [*mell* = meddle.] Mix; mingle. *Obsolete.*

The lyfe of this wretched world is always *intermelled* with moche bitterness.—*Bishop Fisher, Exposition of the Seven Penitential Psalms.*

Interméll. *v. n.* Intermeddle. *Obsolete.*

To . . . boldly *intermell*
With holy things.
Marston, Scourge of Villany: 1598.

Intérment. *s.* [*inter* = bury.] Burial; sepulture.

Here in England the *interments* of the dead were anciently farre out of all townes or cities.—*Weever, Ancient Funeral Monuments of Great Britain, Ireland, and Islands adjacent.*

In the noble church of the Grey Friars in London, . . . four queens, besides upwards of six hundred persons of quality, were buried. These *interments* imported considerable sums of money into the mendicant societies.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, i. 294.

Interméntion. *v. a.* ? Mention among other things; include; comprehend; ? mentioned incidentally; ? mentioned as one who was mixed up with, or intended in, anything. *Rare.*

There is scarce any grievance or complaint come before us in this place, wherein we do not find him *intermentioned*.—*Harbottle Grimstone, Speech in the House of Commons, against Archbishop Laud.*

Intermigrátion. *s.* Act of removing from one place to another, so that each of two parties removing takes the place of the other. *Rare.*

Men have a strange variety in colour, stature, and humour; and all arising from the climate, though the continent be but one, as to point of access, mutual intercourse, and possibility of *intermigrations*.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Intérminable. *adj.* [Lat. *in* + *terminus* = boundary.] Immense; admitting no boundary.

O radiant luminary of light *interminable!*
Skelton, Poems, p. 121.

An *interminable* seizure by Satan both in soul and body.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations on the Old and New Testaments*, b. iii.

Nine acres were obtained from the Woods and Forests; mounds were thrown up, shrubs thrown in; the paths emulated the serpent; the nine acres seemed *interminable*. All was surrounded by a paling eight feet high, that no one might pierce the mystery of the preparations.—*B. Disraeli, The Young Duke*, b. i. ch. viii.

Intérminable. *s.* Incapable of being confined, or defined, by any boundary; endless; having no term or termination.

As if they would confine the *Interminable*,
And tie him to his own prescript,
Who made our laws to bind us, not himself.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 307.

Intérminableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Interminable; state of being interminable; endlessness.

The *interminableness* of those torments, which after this life shall incessantly vex the impious.—*Annotations on Glanville, &c.*, p. 59: 1682.

Intérminate. *adj.* Unbounded; unlimited. *Rare.*

Within a thicket I repos'd; when round
I ruffled up fall'n leaves in heaps, and found,
Let fall from heaven, a sleep *interminate*.
Chapman, Translation of Homer's Odyssey.

It is enough for us to confine our sight with this dark veil and *interminate* horizon.—*Bishop Gauden, Sermons and Life of Bishop Brownrigg*, p. 115: 1660.

Intérminate. *v. a.* [Lat. *inter* + *minæ* = threats; *minor* = threaten, pret. part. *minatus*.] Threaten; menace. *Rare.*

Enough, enough of these *interminated* judgements, wherewith, if I would follow the steps of the prophets, I might strike your hearts with just horrour.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 163.

Intermination. *s.* Menace; threat. *Rare.*

The terrours of the law were the *intermination* of curses upon all those that ever broke any of the least commandments.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Dying*, ch. v. § 3.

The threats and *interminations* of the Gospel, those terrours of the Lord, as goads, may drive those brutish creatures who will not be attracted.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Intermíngle. *v. a.* Mingle; mix; put some things amongst others.

The church in her liturgies hath *intermingled*, with readings out of the New Testament, lessons

taken out of the law and prophets.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Intermíngle. *v. n.* Be mixed or incorporated.

They will not admit any good part to *intermingle* with them.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 2.

Party and faction will *intermingle*—*Swift.*

Intermíssion. *s.*

1. Cessation for a time; pause; intermediate stop.

Came a reeking post,
Deliver'd letters, spite of *intermission*,
Which presently they read.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 4.

I count *intermission* almost the same thing as change; for that that hath been intermitted is after a sort new.—*Bacon.*

The water ascends gently, and by *intermissions*; but it falls continuately, and with force.—*Bishop Wilkins, Dædalus.*

The peasants work on, in the hottest part of the day, without *intermission*.—*Locke.*

From the day on which Caermarthen was called a second time to the chief direction of affairs, parliamentary corruption continued to be practised, with scarcely any *intermission*, by a long succession of statesmen, till the close of the American war.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xiv.

2. Intervenient time.

But, gentle heaven,
Cut short all *intermission*: front to front,
Bring thou this fiend of Scotland and myself.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

3. State of being intermitted.

Words borrowed of antiquity have the authority of years, and out of their *intermission* do win to themselves a kind of grace-like newness.—*B. Jonson.*

4. Space between the paroxysms of a fever, or any fits of pain; rest; pause of sorrow.

Rest or *intermission* none I find.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 802.

The malignant, or malignant form of endemical fever, is in almost all cases the remittent. . . . The mere fact of *intermission* shows that the constitutional power . . . is superior to the power of the disease, and gains periodically the mastery over it. . . . The progress of *intermitting* fevers is subject to great variation. Some run their course rapidly; some extend to months, or even years. The former are called acute, the latter chronic, agues.—*Gregory, Theory or Practice of Medicine*, pt. i. ch. vi.

Intermíssive. *adj.* Coming by fits; not continual.

I reduced Ireland, after so many *intermissive* wars, to a perfect passive obedience.—*Howell, England's Tears.*

As though there were any feriation in nature, or justitiums imaginable in professions, whose subject is under no *intermissive* but constant way of mutation, this season is commonly termed the physicians' vacation.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Intermít. *v. a.* [Lat. *mitto* = send; pass. part. *missus*; *missio*, *-onis*.] Forbear anything for a time; interrupt.

If nature should *intermit* her course, and leave altogether, though it were but for a-while, the observation of her own laws.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

His misled, lascivious son,
Edward the Second, *intermitted* so
The course of glory.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

Intermít. *v. n.* Cease for a time; be interrupted; grow mild between the fits or paroxysms: (applied to *fevers*).

The bell doth toll for him that thinks it doth; and though it *intermit* again, yet from that minute, which that occasion wrought upon him, he is united to God.—*Donne, Devotions*, p. 415.

Our fever for folly never *intermits*.—*Young, Centaur not fabulous*, let. 2.

Let me know the exact time when your courts *intermit*.—*Johnson, Letter to Boswell.*

Intermíttent. *adj.* Coming by fits. In *Medicine*, specially applied to diseases with periodical character of the ague.

Next to those durable pains, short *intermittent* or swift recurrent pains do precipitate patients into consumptions.—*Harvey.*

Used *substantivally*.

Endemic, or endemical, fevers assume two very different forms or characters, viz., the *intermittent* and the remittent. . . . *Intermittents* are readily distinguished from every other form of idiopathic fever, by their occurrence in paroxysms, each of which may be considered as an epitome of a febrile disease, exhibiting in the course of about eight hours all the stages of fever—its rise, progress, crisis, and termination in the recovery of health. This circumstance has contributed to give to *intermittent* fever a large share of the attention of pathologists. . . . The symptoms which occur in the paroxysm of an *intermittent* fever divide themselves in the first place into the two great classes of regular and superadded. The former admit of an obvious subdivision into three stages—the cold, the hot, and the sweating, in the course of which the different functions of the body undergo very remarkable changes. . . . After a certain interval, the train of symptoms now described is renewed, and the period of recurrence gives what is called the type of fever. From very early times, three primary types of *intermittent* have been observed—the quotidian, the tertian, and the quartan, in which the febrile paroxysm completes its revolution in the respective periods of twenty-four, forty-eight, and seventy-two hours. Of these the most common is the tertian, and this, therefore, is always considered as the primary type of fever. Several irregular types of *intermittent* fever have been noticed by authors, such as the double tertian, the semitertian, and the double quartan, but they are not of frequent occurrence. The double quartan may be taken as a specimen. In this variety of ague, paroxysms occur on two successive days, followed by one of intermission; the paroxysms of the first and fourth day corresponding in the character and the severity of the symptoms, as well as in the hour of attack; and so of the second and fifth, though varying in each of these points from the two others.—*Dr. Gregory, Theory and Practice of Medicine*, pt. i. ch. xi.

Intermítting. *part. adj.* Intermittent.

(For example see Intermission, 4.)

Intermíttingly. *adv.* In an intermitting manner; at intervals; [illegible] long together.

The [illegible] left in that eye, keep [illegible] open toward [illegible] but *intermi*[illegible] *ssays*, pt. ii.

I[illegible] put some [illegible] *rmixed* with tears, affirming that [illegible] would depart from him.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Reveal
To Adam what shall come in future days,
As I shall thee enlighten: *intermix*
My covenant in the woman's seed renew'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 113.

In yonder spring of roses, *intermix'd*
With myrtle, find what to redress till noon.
Ibid. ix. 218.

I doubt not to perform the part of a just historian to my royal master, without *intermixing* with it any thing of the poet.—*Dryden.*

Intermíxture. *s.*

1. Mass formed by mingling bodies.

The analytical preparations of gold or mercury leave persons much unsatisfied whether the substances they produce be truly the hypostatical principles, or only some *intermixtures* of the divided bodies with those employed.—*Boyle.*

2. Something additional mingled in a mass.

In this height of impiety there wanted not an *intermixture* of levity and folly.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Intermúndane. *adj.* [Lat. *mundus* = world.] Subsisting between worlds, or between orb and orb.

The vast distances between these great bodies are called *intermundane* spaces; in which, though there may be some fluid, yet it is so thin and subtile, that it is as much as nothing.—*Locke.*

Intermútual. *adj.* Mutual; interchanged: (the *inter-* expletive).

A solemn oath religiously they take,
By *intermutual* vows protesting there,
This never to reveal, nor to forsake
So good a cause.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

Intermútually. *adv.* Mutually. *Rare.*

What find we but ourselves *intermutually* transposed each into others.—*Feltham, Resolves*, 69. (Ord MS.)

Intermútualness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Intermutual.

The best chastity of all I hold to be matrimonial chastity; when pairs keep themselves in a moderate *intermutualness*, each constant to the other.—*Feltham, Resolves*, 85. (Ord MS.)

Intérn. *adj.* Inward; not foreign.

The midland towns are most flourishing, which shews that her riches are *intern* and domestick.—*Howell.*

Intérnal. *adj.* [Lat. *internus*.]

1. Inward; not external.

That we shall be as gods, since I as man,
Internal man, is but proportion meet.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 710.

Myself, my conscience, and *internal* peace.
Id., Samson Agonistes, 1334.

2. Intrinsic; not depending on external accidents; real.

We are to provide things honest; to consider not only the *internal* rectitude of our actions in the sight of God, but whether they will be free from all mark or suspicion of evil.—*Rogers.*

Intérnally. *adv.* Inwardly; mentally; intellectually.

We are symbolically in the sacrament, and by faith and the spirit of God *internally* united to Christ.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Internátional. *adj.* Connected with the intercourse of nations.

He may acquire some knowledge of general jurisprudence, and of the positive law of the country . . . he may observe *international* relations, the changes and interests of foreign states, and the commerce of the world.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. viii.

Internécine. *adj.* [Lat. *nex*, *necis* = death.] Endeavouring mutual destruction.

The Egyptians worshipp'd dogs, and for
Their faith made *internecine* war.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 773.

Is not this the real death-grapple of war and *internecine* duel, Greek meeting Greek; whereon men, had they even no interest in it, might look with interest unspeakable?—*Carlyle, History of the French Revolution*, pt. i. b. iii. ch. iv.

Dominic died August 6th, 1221. He was taken ill at Venice, removed with difficulty to Bologna, where he expired with saintly resignation. His canonization followed rapidly on his death. Gregory IX., who in his *internecine* war with the Emperor Frederick II. had found the advantage of these faithful, restless, unscrupulous allies [the Dominicans] in the realm, in the camp, almost in the palace of his adversary, was not the man to pause or to hesitate in his grateful acknowledgements or prodigal reward.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ix. ch. ix.

Internécion. *s.* Mutual destruction; massacre; slaughter.

That natural propension of self-love, and natural principle of self-preservation, will necessarily break out into wars and *internecions*.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Internéction. *s.* Connection. *Obsolete.*

So admirable an *internection*, that even the worst parts of the chain drew some good after them.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, pt. ii. p. 54.

Internode. *s.* [Lat. *nodus* = knot.) In *Botany*. That part of a plant which lies between the knots or nodes connected with the branch or leaf.

It is a familiar fact that luxuriant shoots have relatively long *internodes*; and, conversely, that a shoot dwarfed from lack of sap, has its nodes closely clustered.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Biology*, ch. xii.

Internúncio. *s.* [see Nuncio.] Messenger between two parties.

They only are the *internuncios*, or the go-betweens, of this trim-devised mummery.—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*

Interpárley. *s.* Parley between two parties.

The Turks in the meane time, whilest this treatie of peace was in hand, gathered together great store both of men and munition at Belgrade wherewith to arme a great convoy of victuals, which they had thought during this *interparley* for peace to have put in.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.* (Ord MS.)

Interpél. *v. a.* [Lat. *interpello*.] Interrupt.

Hope hath her end, and Faith hath her reward!
This being thus, why should my tongue or pen
Presume to *interpel* that fulness, when
Nothing can more adorn it than the seat
That she is in, or make it more complete?
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

No more now, for I am *interpelled* by many businesses.—*Howell, Familiar Letters*, i. 6, 1.

Spelt with *-ea-*.

Here one of us began to *interpeal*
Old Mnemon: Therbon, that young ladkin hight,
He pray'd this aged sire for to reveal
What way.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, iii. 31.

Interpellátion. *s.*

1. Interruption.

If so I chance to break that golden twist
You spin, by rude *interpellation*.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, ii. 44.

That they should not be troublesome to the synod by any intempestive *interpellations*.—*Hales, Letter from the Synod of Dort*, p. 34.

2. Earnest address; intercession.

One that hath lived innocently, or made joy in heaven at his timely and effective repentance, and in whose behalf the holy Jesus hath interceded prosperously, and for whose interest the Spirit makes

interpellations with groans and sighs unutterable.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Dying*, ch. ii. § 4.

3. Summons; call upon.

In all extrajudicial acts one citation, monition, or extrajudicial *interpellation* is sufficient.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Interpénetrate. *v. a.* Mutually, deeply, penetrate; penetrate so as to effect, really or approximately, a union.

It *interpenetrates* my granite mass.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound.

Interpenetrátion. *s.* Mutual penetration.

The Græco-Arabic philosophy worked into the system of the schools in two different modes:—I. The introduction of works of Aristotle, either unknown or now communicated in a more perfect form. II. The Arabic philosophy, which had now grown to its height under the Abbasside caliphs in the East, Almanzor, Haroun al Raschid, Motakem, and under the Ommiades in Spain.... Averrhoes had an endless race of successors. Profound, it might seem almost impenetrable darkness, covered the slow, silent *interpenetration* of both these influences into the Christian schools.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. iii.

Interpleád. *v. n.* In *Law.* Discuss a point incidental to the principal cause.

(For example see next entry.)

Interpleáder. *s.* Discussion of an incidental point.

Interpleader is allowed that the defendant may not be charged to two severally, where no default is in him.... If two or more persons claim the same thing by different or separate interests, another person not knowing to which of the claimants he ought ... to render a debt or duty ... may exhibit a bill of *interpleader* against them, ... and pray that they may *interplead*.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Interplédge. *v. a.* Give and take as a mutual pledge. *Rare.*

In all distress of various courts and war,
We *interpledge* and bind each other's heart.
Sir W. Davenant, Gondibert.

Interpóint. *v. a.* Distinguish by stops between words and sentences. *Rare.*

[illegible] heart commands, her words should pass out first,
[illegible] then her sighs should *interpoint* her words.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster, ii. 82.

Interpolate. *v. a.* [Lat. *interpolatus*, pass. pt. of *interpolo* = dress or furbish up; ; interrupt.]

[illegible] anything into a place to which it [illegible] belong.

[illegible] strangely Ignatius is mangled and *interpolated* you may see by the vast difference of all [illegible] and editions, Greek and Latin.—*Bishop Barrow, Remains*, p. 115.

[illegible] were *interpolated* and corrupted.—*Hanmer, Antiquity*, p. 419: 1677.

[illegible] Athenians were put in possession of Salamis [illegible] law, which was cited by Solon, or, as [illegible] *interpolated* by him for that purpose.—

[illegible] in; carry on with inter- [illegible]

[illegible] heavenly bodies themselves [illegible] and unintermitted, as [illegible] *interpolated*

[illegible] added or put [illegible]

[illegible] been cor- [illegible] and [illegible] that [illegible] *View of* [illegible] *lations* have happened to other books; but these insertions by other hands have never been considered as invalidating the authority of those books.—*Bishop Watson, Apology for the Bible*, p. 73: 6th edit.

Intérpolator. *s.* One who foists in counterfeit passages.

You or your *interpolator* ought to have considered.—*Swift.*

Shall we suppose that Chaucer followed a more complete copy of the Filostrato than that we have at present, or one enlarged by some officious *interpolator*?—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, vol. ii.

Interpólish. *v. a.* Polish by passing through more than one medium. *Rare.*

All this will not fadge, though it be cunningly *interpolished* by some second hand with crooks and emendations.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government urged against Prelacy*, b. i.

Interpóne. *v. a.* Place between; Interpose. Compare Depone and Depose. *Rare.*

Plotinus did postpone his Psyche or soul after the paternal intellect, but Porphyrius *interponed* it betwixt the Father and the Son, as a middle between both.—*Cudworth, Intellectual System*, 624. (Ord MS.)

Interpósal. *s.* Interposition *commoner.*

1. Interposition; agency between two persons.

The *interposal* of my lord of Canterbury's command for the publication of this mean discourse, may seem to take away my choice.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Intervention.

Our overshadowed souls may be emblemed by crusted globes, whose influential emissions are intercepted by the *interposal* of the benighting element.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Interpóse. *v. a.* [Lat. *positus*, pass. part. of *pono* = place.]

1. Place between; make intervenient.

Some weeks the king did honourably *interpose*, both to give space to his brother's intercession, and to show that he had a conflict with himself what he should do.—*Bacon.*

2. Thrust in as an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience.

What watchful cares do *interpose* themselves
Betwixt your eyes and night?
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

Death ready stands to *interpose* his dart.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 854.

Human frailty will too often *interpose* itself among persons of the holiest function.—*Swift.*

3. Offer as a succour or relief.

The common father of mankind seasonably *interposed* his hand, and rescued miserable man out of the gross stupidity and sensuality whereinto he was plunged.—*Woodward.*

Interpóse. *v. n.* Mediate; act between two parties; put in by way of interruption.

But, *interposes* Eleutherius, this objection may be made indeed almost against any hypothesis.—*Boyle.*

Interpose. *s.* Interposition. *Obsolete.*

Such frequent breakings out in the body politick are indications of many noxious and dangerous humours therein; which without the wise *interpose* of state-physicians, presage ruin to the whole.—*J. Spencer, Discourse concerning Prodigies*, p. 119.

Interpóser. *s.* One who comes between others; one who interposes.

I will make haste; but till I come again,
No bed shall ere be guilty of my stay:
No rest be *interposer* 'twixt us twain.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

I must stand first champion for myself
Against all *interposers*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Laws of Candy.

Interposition. *s.*

1. Intervenient agency; mediation; agency between parties.

There never was a time when the *interposition* of the magistrate was more necessary to secure the honour of religion.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Though warlike successes carry in them often the evidences of a divine *interposition*, yet are they no sure marks of the divine favour.—*Id.*

The town and abbey would have come to an open rupture, had it not been timely prevented by the *interposition* of their common protectors.—*Addison.*

2. Intervention; state of being placed between two.

The nights are so cold, fresh, and equal, by reason of the intire *interposition* of the earth, as I know of no other part of the world of better or equal temper.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

She sits on a globe that stands in water, to denote that she is mistress of a new world, separate from that which the Romans had before conquered, by the *interposition* of the sea.—*Addison.*

3. Anything interposed.

A shelter, and a kind of shading cool
Interposition, as a summer's cloud.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 221.

Interpósure. *s.* Act of interposing. *Rare.*

They would be detained prisoners here below by the chains of their unhappy natures, were there not some extraordinary *interposure* for their rescue.—*Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls*, p. 139.

Many perfidious and voluptuous violators both of civil and religious duties live secured from acts of retaliation, by the *interposure* of the injured parties' piety and conscience.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, pt. ii. p. 50.

Interpret. *v. t.* [Lat. *interpretor*, pret. part. *interpretatus*; *interpretatio*, *-onis*; *interpres*, *-etis* = interpreter.] Explain; translate; decipher; give a solution to; clear by exposition; expound.

One, but painted thus,
Would be *interpreted* a thing perplex'd
Beyond self-explication.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iii. 4.

Hear his sighs, though mute!
Unskilful with what words to pray, let me
Interpret for him. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 31.

Intérpretable. *adj.* Capable of being expounded, deciphered, or interpreted.

No man's face is actionable: these singularities are *interpretable* from more innocent causes.—*Collier.*

It accommodates the sense, and renders that place *interpretable*.—*Sir N. Knatchbull, Annotations upon some difficult Texts in all the Books of the New Testament*, p. 271.

The doctrine that all psychical changes are *interpretable* as incidents of the correspondence between the organism and its environment, appears to be at fault.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, § 190.

Intérpretament. *s.* Interpretation. *Rare.*

This bold *interpretament*, how commonly soever sided with, cannot stand a minute with any competent reverence to God or his law, or his people.—*Milton, Tetrachordon.* (Ord MS.)

Interpretátion. *s.*

1. Act of interpreting; explanation.

This is a poor epitome of your's,
Which, by th' *interpretation* of full time,
May shew like all yourself.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 3.

Look how we can, or sad or merrily,
Interpretation will misquote our looks.
Id., Henry IV. Part I. v. 2.

2. Sense given by an interpreter; exposition.

If it be obscure or uncertain what they meant, charity, I hope, constraineth no man, which standeth doubtful of their minds, to lean to the hardest and worst *interpretation* that their words can carry.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The primitive Christians knew how the Jews, who preceded our Saviour, interpreted these predictions, and the marks by which the Messiah would be discovered; and how the Jewish doctors, who succeeded him, deviated from the *interpretations* of their forefathers.—*Addison.*

3. Power of explaining.

We beseech thee to prosper this great sign, and to give us the *interpretation* and use of it in mercy.—*Bacon.*

Intérpretative. *adj.*

1. Collected by interpretation.

Though the creed apostolick were sufficient, yet when the church hath erected that additional bulwark against heretics, the rejecting their additions may justly be deemed an *interpretative* siding with heresies.—*Hammond.*

2. Containing explanation; expositive.

Comparing the other phrases that he uses equivalent to this, and *interpretative* of meaning.—*Barrow, Exposition on the Creed.*

Intérpretatively. *adv.* In an interpretative manner; as may be collected by interpretation.

By this provision the Almighty *interpretatively* speaks to him in this manner: I have now placed thee in a well furnished world.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Intérpreter. *s.* One who interprets.

1. Explainer; expositor; expounder.

What we oft do best,
By sick *interpreters*, or weak ones, is
Not ours, or not allow'd: what worst, as oft,
Hitting a grosser quality, is cry'd up
For our best act. *Shakespear, Henry VIII.* i. 2.

In the beginning the earth was without form and void; a fluid, dark, confused mass, and so it is understood by *interpreters*, both Hebrew and Christian.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

We think most men's actions to be the *interpreters* of their thoughts.—*Locke.*

2. Translator: (generally oral, i.e. one who explains what the speaker says in one language to the person spoken to in another).

Nor word for word be careful to transfer,
With the same faith as an *interpreter*. *Sherburne.*

How shall any man, who hath a genius for history, undertake such a work with spirit, when he considers that in an age or two he shall hardly be understood without an *interpreter*.—*Swift.*

Interpúnction. *s.* [Lat. *punctio*, *-onis* = pointing.] Pointing between words or sentences.

The whole course of our life is full of *interpunctions*, or commas; death is but the period or full point.—*Jackson, Works*, iii. 409.

Interrégnum. *s.* [Lat. *regnum* = reign.] Time in which a throne is vacant between the death of one prince and accession of another; time intervening generally.

He would shew the queen my memorial with the first opportunity, in order to have it done in this *interregnum* or suspension of title.—*Swift.*

A great meeting of noblemen and gentlemen who had property in Ireland was held, during the *interregnum*, at the house of the Duke of Ormond in Saint James's Square.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xii.

Used *metaphorically.*

To whom ensued a vacancy:
Thousand worse passions then possess'd
The *interregnum* of my breast:
Bless me from such an anarchy!
Cowley, The Chronicle.

Interreign. *s.* Interregnum: (this latter being the *commoner*, although less English, term).

The king knew there could not be any *interreign* or suspension of title.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Comparing that confused anarchy with this *interreign.*—*Milton, History of England*, b. iii.

Intérrogate. *v. a.* [Lat. *rogo* = ask; pass. part. *rogatus*; *rogatio -onis.*] Examine; question.

The catechumeni, who were to be baptized, were *interrogated* by the priest, whether they did believe in the resurrection of the dead, and the life to come.—*Sir N. Knatchbull, Annotations upon some difficult Texts in all the Books of the New Testament*, p. 312.

Intérrogate. *v. n.* Ask; put questions.

By his instructions touching the queen of Naples, it seemeth he could *interrogate* touching beauty.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Intérrogate. *s.* Question put; inquiry. *Rare.*

Referring the things to come to the following *interrogate.*—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, iii. 10.

The *interrogats* of the king, and the answers which were given him.—*Donne, History of the Septuagint*, p. 169.

Interrogátion. *s.*

1. Act of questioning; question put; inquiry.

How demurely soever such men may pretend to sanctity, that *interrogation* of God presses hard upon them, Shall I count them pure with the wicked balances, and with the bag of deceitful weights?—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

This variety is obtained by *interrogations* to things inanimate; by beautiful digressions, but those short.—*Pope.*

2. Note that marks a question; in form, ?: (in Spanish, it stands inverted at the beginning of the interrogatory sentence as well as at the end; in English and other languages at the end; in the Greek it is (;) the English semicolon).

Interrógative. *adj.* Denoting a question; expressed in a questionary form of words.

St. Peter hath said, that the baptism, which saveth us, is not (as legal purifications were) a cleansing of the flesh from outward impurities, but an *interrogative* trial of a good conscience towards God.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, v. § 63.

Interrógative. *s.* Pronoun or adverb used in asking questions: (as, *who? what? which? whether?*).

Interrógatively. *adv.* In an interrogative manner.

Read it *interrogatively*, and it is as strong for Scio and the Dominicans, as, if it be read assertively, for Catharine and the Jesuits.—*Bishop Bedell, Letters*, p. 403.

Intérrogator. *s.* Asker of questions.

'Stipulatio' was a conception of words wherewith he that was asked did answer, that he would say or do the thing which he was asked; and took its name from the *interrogator*, as the worthier person.—*Sir N. Knatchbull, Annotations upon some difficult Texts in all the Books of the New Testament*, p. 311.

Interrógatory. *adj.* Containing a question; expressing a question: (used *substantivally*).

He with no more civility began in captious manner to put *interrogatories* unto him.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The examination was summed up with one question, Whether he was prepared for death? The boy was frighted out of his wits by the last dreadful *interrogatory.*—*Addison.*

Interrúpt. *v. a.* [Lat. *rumpo* = break; pass. part. *ruptus*; *ruptio, -onis.*]

1. Hinder the progress of anything by breaking in upon it.

He might securely enough have engaged his body of horse against their whole inconsiderable army, there being neither tree nor bush to *interrupt* his charge.—*Lord Clarendon.*

2. Hinder one from proceeding by interposition.

Answer not before thou hast heard the cause; neither *interrupt* men in the midst of their talk.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xi. 8.

3. Divide; separate; rescind from continuity.

Interrúpt. *adj.*

1. Containing a chasm. *Rhetorical.*

Seest thou what rage
Transports our adversary, whom no bounds
Prescribed, no bars of Hell, nor all the chains
Heaped on him there, nor yet the main abyss
Wide *interrupt*, can hold?
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 81.

2. Broken; irregular.

Menacing, ghastly looks; broken pace; *interrupt*, precipitate, half turns.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 612.

Interrúptedly. *adv.* In an interrupted manner; not in continuity; not without stoppages.

The incident light that meets with a grosser liquour, will have its beams either refracted or imbibed, or else reflected more or less *interruptedly* than they would be, if the body had been unmoistened.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

Interrúpter. *s.* One who interrupts.

Proud Saturnine, *interrupter* of the good
That noble-minded Titus means to thee!
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, i. 2.

The great disturbers of those pleasures, and *interrupters* of the caresses of those lusts, which had so bewitched their hearts.—*South, Sermons*, iv. 325.

Interrúption. *s.*

1. Interposition; breach of continuity.

Places severed from the continent by the *interruption* of the sea.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

2. Intervention; interposition.

You are to touch the one as soon as you have given a stroke of the pencil to the other, lest the *interruption* of time cause you to lose the idea of one part.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

3. Hindrance; stop; let; obstruction.

Bloody England into England gone,
O'erbearing *interruption*, spite of France.
Shakespear, King John, iii. 4.

4. Intermission.

This way of thinking on what we read will be a rub only in the beginning: when custom has made it familiar, it will be despatched without resting or *interruption* in the course of our reading.—*Locke.*

Amidst the *interruptions* of his sorrow, seeing his penitent overwhelmed with grief, he was only able to bid her be comforted.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Interseám. *v. a.* Seam in the intervals. *Rare.*

Her face, like silver Luna in her shrine,
All tainted through with bright vermilion stains,
Like lilies dipt in Bacchus' choicest wine,
Powdered and *interseamed* with azured veins.
R. Greene, Poems.

Intersect. *v. a.* [Lat. *seco* = cut; pass. part. *sectus*; *sectio, -onis.*] Cut; divide each other mutually.

Perfect and viviparous quadrupeds so stand in their position of proneness, that the opposite joints of neighbour legs consist in the same plane; and line descending from their navel *intersects* at right angles the axis of the earth.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Intersect. *v. n.* Meet and cross each other.

The sagittal suture usually begins at that point where these lines *intersect.*—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Intersection. *s.* Point where lines cross each other.

They did spout over interchangeably from side to side in forms of arches, without any *intersection* or meeting aloft, because the jiffies were not opposite.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Ships would move in one and the same surface, and consequently must needs encounter, when they either advance towards one another in direct lines, or meet in the *intersection* of cross ones.—*Bentley.*

Intersért. *v. a.* [Lat. *sero* = sow as seeds, string as beads; pass. part. *sertus*; *sertio, -onis.*] Put in between other things.

If I may *intersert* a short speculation, the depth of the sea is determined in Pliny to be fifteen furlongs.—*Brerewood.*

Intersértion. *s.* Insertion or thing inserted.

These two *intersertions* were clear explications of the apostle's old form, God the father, ruler of all, which contained an acknowledgement of the unity.—*Hammond.*

Interspace. *s.* Intervenient space.

This was his practice, to gather up more at the *interspaces* of leisure, than others do at their study.—*Bishop Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 27 > 1693.

Interspérse. *v. a.* [Lat. *spargo* = sprinkle; pass. part. *sparsus*; in composition, *-spersus.*] Scatter here and there among other things.

The possibility of a body's moving into a void space beyond the utmost bounds of body, as well as into a void space *interspersed* amongst bodies, will always remain clear.—*Locke.*

It is the editor's interest to insert what the author's judgement had rejected; and care is taken to *intersperse* these additions, so that scarce any book can be bought without purchasing something unworthy of the author.—*Swift.*

Interspérsion. *s.* Act of scattering here and there.

For want of the *interspersion* of now and then an elegiack or a lyrick ode.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

Interstéllar. *adj.* [Lat. *stella* = star.] Interveening between the stars.

The *interstellar* sky hath so much affinity with the star, that there is a rotation of that as well as of the star.—*Bacon.*

Intérstice. *s.*

1. Space between one thing and another.

The sun shining through a large prism upon a comb placed immediately behind the prism, his light, which passed through [illegible] of the teeth, fell upon a white pa[illegible] of the teeth were equal to their [illegible] teeth together with their inter[illegible] such.—*Sir I. Newton.*

2. Time between one act and [illegible]

I will point out the *interstices* [illegible] ought to be between one citation and another.—*Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Interstínctive. *adj.* Disting[illegible]

Whether the notes of parenth[illegible] what care is taken of the *interst*[illegible]—*Wallis, Letter to Dr.* [illegible] i. 78.

Interstítial. *adj.* Cont[illegible]

[illegible] oiled papers, the actuated by the access[illegible] transparent.—*Sir T. B*[illegible]

Interstítium. *s.* [illegible] word being but in[illegible] Interstice.

The *interstitia* are duly [illegible] to prevent too long a pe[illegible] would soon faint, and grow [illegible] *Mechanical Operation of the*

Intertalk. *v. n.* Exch[illegible]

Amongst the myrtle[illegible]
Love and my sighs [illegible]

Intertángle. *v.* [illegible] tv[illegible] ist.

Intertár [illegible] ent[illegible]

[illegible] *listica*, p. 104: 1653.

There is an *intertexture* of prosperity and adversity in the fortunes of virtuous men, [which] tends more to their improvement, than a more regular and constant providence would do.—*Goodman, Winter Evening's Conference*, pt. ii.

Intertrópical. *adj.* Between the tropics.

Another important branch of the physical history of the globe belongs to zoology; I mean the nature, origin, and progress of the banks, reefs, and rocks of coral, and even the islands, which are perpetually arising and accumulating on the *intertropical* seas.—*Lawrence, Lectures*, lect. ii. (Ord MS.)

Intertwíne. *v. a.* Unite by twisting one in another.

There [let] our secret thoughts unseen,
Like nets be weav'd and *intertwin'd*,
Wherein we catch each other's mind.
Carew, Poems, p. 29.

Under some concourse of shades,
Whose branching arms thick *intertwin'd* might shield,
From dews and damps of night his shelter'd head.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 404.

Intertwist. *v. a.* Intertwine.
A wall of hewn stone, wrought on the outside with various knots of serpents *intertwisted*.—*Townsend, Conquest of Mexico*, iii. 13.

Ínterval. *s.* [Lat. *intervallum*.]
1. Space between places; interstice; vacuity; space unoccupied; void place; vacancy; vacant space.
With any obstacle, let all the light be now stopped which passes through any one *interval* of the teeth, so that the range of colours which comes from thence may be taken away, and you will see the light of the rest of the ranges to be expanded into the place of the range taken away, and there to be coloured.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*
2. Time passing between two assignable points.
The century and a half following was a very busy period, the *intervals* between every war being so short.—*Swift.*
3. Remission of a delirium or distemper.
Though he had a long illness, considering the great heat with which it raged, yet his *intervals* of sense being few and short, left but little room for the offices of devotion.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Interveín. *v. a.* Intersect with veins.

Interveíned. *part. adj.* Intersected as with veins. *Rhetorical.*
From his side two rivers flow'd,
The one winding, the other straight, and left between,
Fair champain, with less rivers *intervein'd*.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 255.

Int [L. *venio* = come; pres. p. *entis*; pass. part. *ventus*; s.]
1. [illegible] things or persons.
I cannot omit some things which *intervened* at two meeting.—*Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ Wottonianæ,*
Ho[illegible] *venes* attended by Cupid.—*T. Warton, English Poetry*, ii. 233.
[illegible]
I[illegible] ach other thus all day
pa[illegible], what wonder, if so near,
rene[illegible]d smiles?
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 220.
1. Foisa[illegible]ay.
does not [illegible] an action, and the possi-
How [illegible] every cross accident that
polated [illegible]ither a mercy on God's part,
copies [illegible]*eremy Taylor.*
low, Re[illegible]accent.] Interview; interference. *Rare.*
They [illegible]
View[illegible]'sharper and some milder differ-
by a [illegible]ht easily happen in such an *inter-*
some [illegible]th vehement on the parts which
Pope. *Wotton, Life of the Duke of*
2. Renew; begin [illegible] missions. *Obso*[illegible]erposing; interposition.
This motion of [illegible]
seems to be partly cont[illegible] of eight, in tones, that motion of the first moveable, pa[illegible] *natural and* and interrupted.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Interpolátion. *s.* Something a[illegible]ction; all into the original matter. *interve-* *ima-* *ant.*
Though they [the epistles of Ignatius] have basely abused by unworthy persons with [illegible] rupt *interpolations*, yet have we to this day f[illegible] among us some remains of the monuments of eminent and glorious martyr.—*Hanmer, Antiquity*, p. 432.
The learned have shewn, that *interpo*[illegible]*tives*.
[illegible] suspensation of [illegible] the world, some things he does by himself, others by the *intervention* of natural means, and by the mediation of such instruments as he has appointed.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
God will judge the world in righteousness by the *intervention* of the man Christ Jesus, who is the Saviour as well as the judge of the world.—*Bishop Atterbury.*
Let us decide our quarrels at home, without the *intervention* of any foreign power.—*Sir W. Temple.*
Sound is shut out by the *intervention* of that lax membrane, and not suffered to pass into the inward ear.—*Holder.*

Intervénue. *s.* [see Venue.] Interposition; state of being placed between. *Rare.*
This crown hath now had five weak princes, without *intervenue* of any one active.—*Sir H. Blount, Voyage to the Levant*, p. 227: 1650.

Intervért. *v. a.* [Lat. *verto* = turn.] Turn to another course, or use. *Rare.*
The duke *interverted* the bargain, and gave the poor widow of Erpenius for the books five hundred pounds.—*Sir H. Wotton.*
The elder apprentice *interverted* five pounds of his master's money.—*Life of Firmin*, p. 8: 1698.

Ínterview. *s.* Mutual sight; sight of each other: (usually applied to a formal, appointed, or important meeting or conference).
The day will come when the passions of former enmity being allayed, we shall with ten times redoubled tokens of reconciled love shew ourselves each towards other the same, which Joseph and the brethren of Joseph were at the time of their *interview* in Egypt.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Intervólve. *v. a.* [Lat. *volvo* = roll.] Involve one within another.
Mystical dance! which yonder starry sphere
Of planets, and of fix'd, in all her wheels
Resembles nearest; mazes intricate,
Eccentrick, *intervolv'd*, yet regular,
Then most, when most irregular they seem.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 620.

Interweáve. *v. a.* pret. *interwove*; past part. *-woven* (less correctly *-wove* or *-weaved*). Mix one with another in a regular texture; intermingle.
Come on, come on: and, where you go,
So *interweave* the curious knot,
As ev'n the observer scarce may know
Which lines are Pleasure's, and which not.
B. Jonson, Masques.
Prayer ... is of a soft and sociable nature, and it can incorporate and sink into our business like water into ashes, and never increase the bulk of them: it can mix and *interweave* itself with all our cares, without any hindrance unto them; nay, it is a great strength and improvement unto them.—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 141.
I sat me down to watch upon a bank
With ivy canopied, and *interwove*
With flaunting honeysuckle. *Milton, Comus*, 543.
None
Can say here nature ends and art begins;
But mixt like the elements, and born like twins,
So *interweav'd*, so like, so much the same;
None this mere nature, that mere art can name.
Sir J. Denham, On Mr. John Fletcher's Works.
It appeared a vast ocean planted with islands, that were covered with fruits and flowers, and *interwoven* with a thousand little shining seas that ran among them.—*Addison.*

Interweáving. *verbal abs.* Intertexture.
What *interweavings* or *interworkings* can knit the minister and the magistrate in their several functions?—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. ii.

Interwísh. *v. a.* Wish mutually in respect to each other. *Rare.*
The venom of all stepdames, gamester's gall,
What tyrants and their subjects *interwish*,
Fall on that man! *Donne, Poems*, p. 34.

Interwórking. *verbal abs.* Act of working anything into anything else, as in embroidery.
(For example see extract under Interweaving.)

Interwóven. *part. adj.* Worked in as part of a tissue: (in the extract it is a Latinism, or rather a mere translation of the line, "Purpurea *intexti* tollunt aulæa Britanni").
The proud theatres disclose the scene,
Which *interwoven* Britons seem to raise,
And show the triumph which their shame displays.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 38.

Interwréathe. *v. a.* Weave, twist, or plait.

Interwréathed. *part. adj.* Woven in a wreath.
Say, happy youth, crown'd with a heavenly ray
Of the first flame, and *interwreathed* bay,
Inform my soul.
Lovelace, Lucasta Posthuma, p. 67.

Intéstable. *adj.* Disqualified in respect to the power to make a will. *Rare.*
A person excommunicated is rendered infamous and *intestable* both actively and passively.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Intéstacy. *s.* Dying without a will; state resulting therefrom.
Such was the condition of our affairs that arose out of my uncle's *intestacy*.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney.*

Intéstate. *adj.* [Lat. *testatus* = witnessed; *testis* = witness.] Wanting a will; dying without a will: (the presence of a witness being of paramount importance in the validity of a will).
Why should calamity be full of words? ...
Windy attorneys to their client woes,
Airy succeeders of *intestate* joys,
Poor breathing orators of miseries,
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 4.
Present punishment pursues his maw,
When surfeited and swell'd, the peacock raw,
He bears into the bath; whence want of breath,
Repletions, apoplex, *intestate* death.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, sat. i. 214.

Intestínal. *adj.* Belonging to, connected with, constituted by, the intestines.
The mouths of the lacteals are opened by the *intestinal* tube, affecting a straight instead of a spiral cylinder.—*Arbuthnot.*
Redi also enlarged our knowledge of *intestinal* animals.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. iv. ch. viii. § 18.

Intéstine. *adj.*
1. Internal; inward; not external.
Of these inward and *intestine* enemies to prayer, there are our past sins to wound us, our present cares to distract us, our distempered passions to disorder us, and a whole swarm of loose and floating imaginations to molest us.—*Duppa.*
Intestine war no more our passions wage,
Ev'n giddy factions bear away their rage. *Pope.*
2. Contained in the body.
Intestine stone, and ulcer, colick pangs,
And moon-struck madness.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 484.
A wooden jack, which had almost
Lost, by disuse, the art to roast,
A sudden alteration feels,
Increased by new *intestine* wheels.
Swift, Baucis and Philemon.
3. Domestic, not foreign.
Since the mortal and *intestine* jars
'Twixt thy seditious countrymen and us,
It hath in solemn synods been decreed,
T' admit no traffick to our adverse towns.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, i. 1.
But God, or nature, while they thus contend,
To these *intestine* discords put an end.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid.
She saw her sons with purple deaths expire,
A dreadful series of *intestine* wars,
Inglorious triumphs, and dishonest scars.
Pope, Windsor Forest.

Intéstine. *s.* [Lat. *intestina*.] Gut; bowel (often plural).
The *intestines* or guts may be inflamed by an acrid substance taken inwardly.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*
The word is of no great age in our language. Bishop Reynolds, in his Treatise on the Passions, 1650, uses the Latin *intestina* for *intestines* (chap. xvi.).—*Todd.*

Inthírst; Inthráll; Inthróne; Intíce. See Enthirst, &c.

Íntimacy. *s.* Close familiarity.
It is in our power to confine our friendships and *intimacies* to men of virtue.—*Rogers.*

Íntimate. *adj.* [Lat. *intimus* = inmost.]
1. Inmost; inward; intestine.
They knew not
That what I motion'd was of God; I knew,
From *intimate* impulse.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 221.
Fear being so *intimate* to our natures, it is the strongest bond of laws.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*
2. Near; not kept at a distance.
Moses was with him in the retirements of the Mount, received there his private instructions; and when the multitude were thundered away from any approach, he was honoured with an *intimate* and immediate admission.—*South, Sermons.*
3. Familiar; closely acquainted.
United by this sympathetick bond,
You grow familiar, *intimate*, and fond.
Lord Roscommon.

Íntimate. *s.* Familiar friend; one who is trusted with our inmost or inward thoughts.
The design was to entertain his reason with a more equal converse, assign him an *intimate* whose intellect as much corresponded with his as did the outward form.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Íntimate. *v. a.*
1. Partake of mutually; share together as friends. *Obsolete.*
So both conspiring gan to *intimate*
Each other's griefe with zeale affectionate.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 3, 12.
2. Hint; point out indirectly, or not very plainly.

Alexander Van Suchten tells us, that by a way he *intimates*, may be made a mercury of copper, not of the silver colour of other mercuries, but green.—*Boyle.*

The name of simple ideas and substances, with the abstract ideas in the mind, *intimate* some real existence, from which was derived their original pattern.—*Locke.*

'Tis the Divinity that stirs within us;
'Tis Heav'n itself that points out an hereafter,
And *intimates* eternity to man. *Addison, Cato*, v. 1.

Intimátion. *s.* Hint; obscure or indirect declaration or direction.

Let him strictly observe the first stirrings and *intimations*; the first hints and whispers of good and evil that pass in his heart.—*South, Sermons.*

Besides the more solid parts of learning, there are several little *intimations* to be met with on medals. —*Addison.*

Intime. *adj.* [accent doubtful.] Inward; being within the mass; not being external, or on the surface; internal. *Rare.*

As to the composition or dissolution of mixed bodies, which is the chief work of elements, and requires an *intime* application of the agents, water hath the principality and excess over earth.—*Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies.*

Intímidate. *v. a.* [Lat. *timidus* = cowardly.] Make fearful; dastardize; make timid.

At that tribunal stands the writing tribe,
Which nothing can *intimidate*, or bribe;
Time is the judge. *Young.*

Guilt, once harbour'd in the conscious breast,
Intimidates the brave, degrades the great.
Johnson, Irene.

Intimidátion. *s.* Act, or series of acts, of one who acts upon another through his fears.

One party is acted on by bribery, the other by *intimidation.—The Times Newspaper*, Oct. 3, 1866.

Intíre; Intítle. See Entire, &c.

Ínto. *prep.* Noting entrance.

a. With regard to place: (opposed to *out of*).

Acrid substances, which pass *into* the capillary tubes, must irritate them *into* greater contraction. —*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

b. Of one thing into another.

To give life to that which has yet no being, is to frame a living creature, fashion the parts, and having fitted them together, to put *into* them a living soul.—*Locke.*

c. Penetration beyond the outside, or some action which reaches beyond the superficies or open part.

To look *into* letters already opened or dropt is held an ungenerous act.—*Pope.*

d. Inclusion real or figurative.

They have denominated some herbs solar and some lunar, and such like toys put *into* great words. —*Bacon.*

e. New state to which anything is brought by the agency of a cause.

Compound bodies may be resolved *into* other substances than such as they are divided *into* by the fire.—*Boyle.*

A man must sin himself *into* a love of other men's sins; for a bare notion of this black art will not carry him so far.—*South, Sermons.*

Sure thou art born to some peculiar fate,
When the mad people rise against the state,
To look them *into* duty; and command
An awful silence with thy lifted hand.
Dryden, Translation of Persius.

In hollow bottoms, if any fountains chance to rise, they naturally spread themselves *into* lakes, before they can find any issue.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

A man may whore and drink himself *into* atheism; but it is impossible he should think himself *into* it. —*Bentley.*

Intólerable. *adj.* [Lat. *intolerabilis*, from *tolero* = bear, put up with; pres. part. *tolerans, -antis*; pass. part. *toleratus.*] Incapable of being borne, endured, or suffered.

If we bring into one day's thoughts the evil of many, certain and uncertain, what will be and what will never be, our load will be as *intolerable* as it is unreasonable.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

His awful presence did the croud surprise,
Nor durst the rash spectator meet his eyes;
Eyes that confess'd him born for kingly sway,
So fierce, they flash'd *intolerable* day.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 78.

Some men are quickly weary of one thing: the same study long continued in is as *intolerable* to them as the appearing long in the same clothes is to a court lady.—*Locke.*

From Param's top th' Almighty rode,
Intolerable day proclaim'd the God. *Broome.*

Intólerably. *adv.* In an intolerable manner; to a degree beyond endurance.

She is *intolerably* curst,
And shrewd, and forward.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.

He [Rowe] has added some lines, *intolerably* flowery and unnatural.—*J. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope.*

Intólerance. *s.* Want of toleration; want of patience and candour to bear the opinions of others.

And you, my lord, is it you of all men living, that stand forth to accuse another of *intolerance* of opinions!—*Bishop Lowth, Letter to Bishop Warburton*, p. 62.

These few restrictions, I hope, are no great stretches of *intolerance*, no very violent exertions of despotism.—*Burke, Reflections on the Revolution in France.*

Intólerant. *adj.*

1. Not enduring; not able to endure.

Too great moisture affects human bodies with one class of diseases, and too great dryness with another; the powers of human bodies being limited and *intolerant* of excesses.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Not favourable to toleration.

Why, then, am I branded as an *intolerant* zealot? —*Bishop Lowth, Letter to Bishop Warburton*, p. 62.

Intólerant. *s.* One who is not favourable to toleration.

You might as well have concluded, that I was a Jew, or a Mahometan, as an *intolerant* and a persecutor.—*Bishop Lowth, Letter to Bishop Warburton*, p. 62.

Intólerated. *part. pref.* Not endured; denied toleration.

I would have all intoleration *intolerated* in its turn.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Intolerátion. *s.* Want of toleration: (Intolerance *commoner*).

This noise against the Jew bill proceeds from that narrow mob-spirit of *intoleration* in religious, and inhospitality in civil matters, which all wise governments should oppose.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Intómb. See Entomb.

Íntonate. *v. a.* ? Thunder out; ? intone. See Intonation.

As after a partial, though great and adorable accomplishment of the divine economy, our Saviour once, upon a famous and well-known hour, pronounced τετελέσται, 'It is finished;' so, then, the great τετελέσται shall be *intonated* by the general voice of the whole host of heaven.—*Harris, On Isaiah* liii. p. 262: 1739.

Intonátion. *s.* [three origins may be given to this word and its congeners; the Greek and Latin τόνος and *tonus*, French *ton*, and the Latin *ton-*, in *tono* = thunder. The French and Greek origin require, the Latin *tonus*, as Anglicized into *tone*, tolerates, the prefix *en-*. *Intone*, however, is the common spelling; yet *En*-tonation, from which it can scarcely be separated, is no English word.] Utterance with tone.

Whether poetry or prose were in question, one slow and uniform *intonation*, consisting of notes of equal or nearly equal length, was exclusively adopted. —*Mason, Essays on English Church Music*, p. 28.

These were all sung, not merely in simple *intonation* or chaunt, but in this mode of figurate descant. —*Ibid.* p. 90.

In persons of [a nervous] temperament, the heart's sounds are apt to be of higher *intonation*. ... In proportion as they are more highly *intonated*, they acquire a greater audible extent.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine, comprising Diseases of the Heart*, lect. i.

Intóne. *v. n.* [see Intonation.] Make a slow protracted noise; perform any religious service with intonation.

And suddenly, sweetly, my heart beat stronger
And thicker, until I heard no longer
The snowy-banded dilettanti,
Delicate-hand priest *intone*. *Tennyson, Maud*, viii.

Intóne. *v. a.* Deliver as an intonation.

So swells each wind-pipe, ass *intones* to ass
Harmonick twang. *Pope, Dunciad*, ii. 253.

Intóned. *part. adj.* Delivered as, characterized by, an intonation.

His [Abelard's] was not either the richly *intoned* voice swelling the full harmony of the choir, or the tender orison of the humble and weeping penitent. —*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. v.

Intórt. *v. a.* [Lat. *tortus* = twisted.] Wreath; wring. *Rare.*

The brain is a congeries of glands, that separate the finer parts of the blood, called animal spirits; and a gland is nothing but a canal variously *intorted* and wound up together.—*Arbuthnot.*

Intóxicate. *v. a.* [Lat. *toxicum* = poison.] Inebriate; make drunk.

The more a man drinketh of the world, the more it *intoxicateth*; and age doth profit rather in the powers of understanding than in the virtues of the will and affections.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

As with new wine *intoxicated* both,
They swim in mirth, and fancy that they feel
Divinity within them breeding wings,
Wherewith to scorn the earth.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1008.

My early mistress, now my ancient muse,
That strong Circean liquor cease to infuse,
Wherewith thou didst *intoxicate* my youth.
Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning, preface.

Others, after having done fine things, yet spoil them by endeavouring to make them better; and are so *intoxicated* with an earnest desire of being above all others, that they suffer themselves to be deceived.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Intóxicate. *adj.* Intoxicated.

Our inward eyes be nothing bright,
While in this muddy world incarcerate
They lie, and with blind passions be *intoxicate*.
Dr. H. More, Sleep of the Soul, iii. 10.

Deep vers'd in books, and shallow in himself,
Crude or *intoxicate*, collecting toys.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 327.

Intoxicátion. *s.* Inebriation; ebriety; act of making drunk; state of being drunk.

That king, being in amity with him, did so burn in hatred towards him, as to drink of the lees and dregs of Perkin's *intoxication*, who was every where else detected.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Whence can this proceed, but from that besotting *intoxication* which verbal magick brings upon the mind?—*South, Sermons.*

Intractabílity. *s.* [Lat. *tracto* = treat, q. v.] Incapability of being treated, dealt with, managed, or governed; ungovernableness.

The other conceding to the prejudices, the wrongheadedness, the *intractability* of those with whom it has to deal.—*Paley, View of the Evidences of the Christian Religion*, pt. ii. ch. ii.

Intráctable. *adj.* Incapable of treatment.

1. Ungovernable; violent; stubborn; obstinate.

To love them who love us is so natural a passion, that even the most *intractable* tempers obey its force.—*Rogers.*

2. Unmanageable; furious.

By what means serpents, and other noxious and more *intractable* kinds, as well as the more innocent and useful, got together.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Intránce. See Entrance.

Intranquíllity. *s.* Unquietness; want of rest.

Jactations were used for amusement, and allay in constant pains, and to relieve that *intranquillity* which makes men impatient of lying in their beds. —*Sir W. Temple.*

He lived not far from Westminster-abbey, within hearing of the choir, which perhaps did not a little contribute to his *intranquillity*!—*Political Death of Tom Whig, Esq.*, pt. i. p. 3: 1710.

Intránsient. *adj.* Not transient or passing away; permanent.

An unchangeable, an *intransient*, indefeasible priesthood.—*Killingbeck, Sermons*, p. 93.

Intránsitive. *adj.* In *Grammar* applied to verbs, not connected with the name of the object upon which the action implied takes effect.

The occasion of such difference is from a question of grammar, whether the verb be in signification *intransitive* or transitive.—*Pococke, Commentary on Hosea*, p. 47.

A verb *intransitive* is that which signifies an action, not conceived as having an effect upon any object; as, 'curro,' I run.—*Clarke, Latin Grammar.*

Intránsitively. *adv.* According to the nature of an intransitive verb.

Yet again it [the verb] is manifestly, in the same form, used *intransitively*.—*Pococke, Commentary on Hosea*, p. 48.

The difference between verbs absolutely neuter, and *intransitively* active, is not always clear.— *Bishop Lowth, A short Introduction to English Grammar.*

Intransmútabílity. *s.* Incapability of being transmuted.

This fixedness and *intransmutability* of principles secures the universe from dissolution by the prevailing of one element over another, and turning it into its own nature.—*Ray, On the Dissolution of the World*, ch. v. sect. 4. (Ord MS.)

Intransmútable. *adj.* Incapable of being transmuted.

Some of the most experienced chemists do affirm quicksilver to be *intransmutable*, and therefore call it liquor æternus.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Íntrant. *adj.* [Lat. *intrans, -antis*, pres. part. of *intro* = enter.] Entering.

A new oath was arbitrarily imposed on *intrants*, by which they swore to observe the articles of Perth, and submit to the liturgy and canons.—*Hume, History of England*, ch. liii. (Ord MS.)

Intráp, Intreásure, Intreát. See Entrap, &c.

Intrénch. *v. n.* [from Fr. *trencher* = cut.] Invade; encroach; cut off part of what belongs to another: (with *on* or *upon*).

Durst he, who does but for my pleasure live,
Intrench on love, my great prerogative?
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

We are not to *intrench upon* truth in any conversation, but least of all with children.—*Locke.*

Intrénch. *v. a.* Cut into.

It was this very sword *intrenched* it.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, ii. 1.

Those who care not whose living faces they *intrench* with their petulant styles.—*B. Jonson, Volpone*, dedication.

His face
Deep scars of thunder had *intrench'd*, and care
Sat on his faded cheek.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 600.

Intrénch. *v. a.* [from English *trench.*] Fortify with a trench: (as, 'The allies were *intrenched* in their camp').

The English, in their suburbs close *intrench'd*.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 4.

Spelt with *e*.

Matilda hurried the Pope back, through bye-roads, to the Apennines; and again *entrenched* him in her impregnable fortress at Canosa.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. vii. ch. iii.

Intrénchant. *adj.* Not cutting: (in the extract (inaccurately) not *cut*).

As easy may'st thou the *intrenchant* air
With thy keen sword impress, as make me bleed.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 7.

Intrénchment. *s.* Fortification with a trench.

Dominating both of these *intrenchments*, . . . is a heavy battery of eight Lancaster and ten-inch naval guns.—*W. H. Russell, The Crimean War*, ch. lxxxiii.

Intrépid. *adj.* [Fr. *intrepide*; Lat. *intrepidus* = trembling.] Fearless; daring; bold; brave.

Argyle
Calm and *intrepid* in the very throat
Of sulphurous war, on Tenier's dreadful field.
Thomson.

Intrepídity. *s.* Fearlessness; courage; boldness.

I could not sufficiently wonder at the *intrepidity* of these diminutive mortals, who durst venture to walk upon my body, without trembling.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

Intrépidly. *adv.* In an intrepid manner; fearlessly; boldly; daringly.

He takes the globe for the scene; he launches forward *intrepidly*, like one to whom no place is new.—*Pope.*

Íntricable. *adj.* Entangling. *Rare.*

They shall remain captive, and entangled in the amorous *intricable* net.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, iii. 7.

Íntricacy. *s.* State of being entangled; perplexity; involution; complication of facts or notions.

The part of Ulysses in Homer's Odyssey is much admired by Aristotle, as perplexing that fable with very agreeable plots and *intricacies*, by the many adventures in his voyage, and the subtilty of his behaviour.—*Addison.*

Íntricate. *adj.* [Lat. *in-tricatus* and *extricatus*, from *tricæ* = meshes.] Entangled; perplexed; involved; complicated; obscure.

Much of that we are to speak may seem to a number perhaps tedious, perhaps obscure, dark, and *intricate*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

His stile was fit to convey the most *intricate* business to the understanding with the utmost clearness.—*Addison.*

Íntricate. *v. a.* Perplex; darken.

Alterations of sirnames have so *intricated*, or rather obscured, the truth of our pedigrees, that it will be no little hard labour to deduce them.—*Camden.*

However the matter may be *intricated* by passing through many, perhaps unknowing, hands.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, i. 6.

Manifold, *intricated*, and distracted divisions amongst men touching Free Will.—*Bishop Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 76.

Thus shall your majesty restore me both to the freedom of my thoughts, and of my life; otherwise so *intricated* that I know not how to unfold it.—*Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 561: 1628.

The more I strive to unwind
Myself from this meander, I the more
Therein am *intricated*.
Heywood and Broome, Lancashire Witches.

That will be to *intricate* the business. — *Lord Chief Justice Pemberton, Trial of Lord Grey*: 1682.

Íntricateness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Intricate; intricacy.

He found such *intricateness*, that he could see no way to lead him out of the maze.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Intrígue. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Plot; private transaction in which many parties are engaged: (usually an affair of love).

A young fellow long made love, with much artifice and *intrigue*, to a rich widow.—*Addison, Guardian.*

The hero of a comedy is represented victorious in all his *intrigues*.—*Swift.*

Chemistry divided, for a time, with wine and love, with the stage and the gaming table, with the *intrigues* of a courtier and the *intrigues* of a demagogue, the attention of the fickle Buckingham.—*Macaulay, History of England*, vol. i. ch. iii.

2. Intricacy; complication. *Rare.*

Though this vicinity of ourselves to ourselves cannot give us the full prospect of all the *intrigues* of our nature, yet we have much more advantage to know ourselves, than to know other things without us.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

3. Complication or perplexity of a fable or poem; artful involution of a feigned transaction.

If you go beyond one consequence, there are so many certain but indiscernible fallibilities, so many *intrigues* of fancy in the disputers, and so much unaptness in the hearer, that it is ten to one they either do not understand one another, or do not understand the articles, and so it is in laws.—*Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium.* (Ord MS.)

As causes are the beginning of the action, the opposite designs against that of the hero are the middle of it, and form that difficulty or *intrigue* which makes up the greatest part of the poem.—*Pope.*

Intrígue. *v. n.* Carry on, set in action, an intrigue.

Russia has never ceased to *intrigue* in these quarters.—*S. Edwards, The Polish Captivity.*

Intrígue. *v. a.* Perplex. *Rare.*

Great discursists were apt to *intrigue* affairs, dispute the prince's resolutions, and stir up the people. —*L. Addison, Description of Western Barbary*, pref.: 1671.

How doth it [sin] perplex and *intrigue* the whole course of your lives, and entangle ye in a labyrinth of knavish tricks and collusions.—*Scott, Christian Life*, i. 4.

Intríguer. *s.* One who busies himself in private transactions; one who forms plots; one who pursues women.

I desire that *intriguers* will not make a pimp of my lion, and convey their thoughts to one another. —*Addison.*

That club of *intriguers* who assemble at the Feuillans, and whose cabinet meets at Madame Stahl's, and makes and directs all the ministers, is the real executive government of France.—*Burke, Thoughts on French Affairs*: 1791.

Intríguing. *part. adj.* Plotting; caballing.

The *intriguing* and determined genius of Cromwell was forced to bow down with it.—*Brand, Essay on Political Associations*, p. 127.

Intrínsic. *adj.*

1. Inward; internal; real; true.

Intrinsick goodness consists in accordance, and sin in contrariety to the secret will of God, as well as to his revealed.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

2. Not depending on accident; fixed in the nature of the thing.

His fame, like gold, the more 'tis tried,
The more shall its *intrinsick* worth proclaim.
Prior.

Intrínsical. *adj.* [Lat. *intrinsecus*.]

1. Internal; solid; natural; not accidental; not merely apparent.

There are sins of a contagious nature, apt to diffuse their venom to others; as there are other some, whose evil is *intrinsical* to the owner.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

These measure the laws of God not by the *intrinsecal* goodness and equity of them, but by the reluctancy and opposition which they find in their own hearts against them.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

The near and *intrinsecal* and convincing argument of the being of God, is from human nature itself.—*Bentley.*

2. Intimate; closely familiar. *Obsolete.*

He falls into *intrinsecal* society with Sir John Graham, . . . who dissuaded him from marriage.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Far off to us, to thee near; yea, *intrinsecal*.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations on the Old and New Testaments*, b. iv.

Intrínsically. *adv.*

1. Internally; naturally; really.

A lie is a thing absolutely and *intrinsecally* evil.—*South, Sermons.*

Every one of his pieces is an ingot of gold, *intrinsecally* and solidly valuable.—*Prior.*

2. Within; at the inside.

In his countenance no open alteration; but the less he shewed without, the more it wrought *intrinsecally*.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

If once bereaved of motion, matter cannot of itself acquire it again; nor till it be thrust by some other body from without, or *intrinsecally* moved by an immaterial self-active substance that can pervade it.—*Bentley.*

Intrínsicate. *adj.* Perplexed; entangled.

Such smiling rogues as these,
Like rats, oft bite the holy cords in twain,
Too *intrinsecate* t'unloose.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 2.

Come, mortal wretch,
With thy sharp teeth this knot *intrinsicate*
Of life at once untie.
Id., Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

There are certainly punctilios, or (as I may more nakedly insinuate them) certain *intrinsecate* strokes and wards, to which your activity is not yet amounted.—*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

Introdúce. *v. a.* [Lat. *duco* = lead; pass. part. *ductus*; *ductio, -onis*.]

1. Conduct or usher into a place, or to a person.

Mathematicians of advanced speculations may have other ways to *introduce* into their minds ideas of infinity.—*Locke.*

2. Bring something into notice or practice.

This vulgar errour whosoever is able to reclaim, he shall *introduce* a new way of cure, preserving by theory as well as practice.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

An author who should *introduce* a sport of words upon the stage, would meet with small applause.—*Broome.*

3. Produce; give occasion to.

Whatsoever *introduces* habits in children, deserves the care and attention of their governors.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

4. Bring into writing or discourse by proper preparatives.

If he will *introduce* himself by prefaces, we cannot help it.—*Layer's Trial.*

Introdúcer. *s.* One who introduces; one who conducts another to a place or person; one who brings anything into practice or notice.

The beginning of the earl of Essex I must attribute to my lord of Leicester; but yet as an *introducer* or supporter, not as a teacher.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

It is commonly charged upon the army, that the beastly vice of drinking to excess hath been lately, from their example, restored among us; but whoever the *introducers* were, they have succeeded to a miracle.—*Swift.*

Introdúction. *s.*

1. Act of conducting or ushering to any place or person; state of being ushered or conducted; act of bringing any new thing into notice or practice; introducing.

The archbishop of Canterbury had pursued the *introduction* of the liturgy and the canons into Scotland with great vehemence.—*Lord Clarendon.*

2. Preface or part of a book containing preliminary matter.

Introdúctive. *adj.* Serving as an Introduction.

The truths of Christ crucified, is the Christian's philosophy, and a good life is the Christian's logick; that great instrumental *introductive* art, that must guide the mind into the former.—*South, Sermons.*

Introdúctor. *s.* One who introduces; introducer. *Latinism*, or *rhetorical.*

No formality was necessary in addressing Madam Prune, and therefore Leviculus went next morning without an *introductor.*—*Johnson, Rambler*, no. 182.

Introdúctory. *adj.* Serving as an introduction.

This *introductory* discourse itself is to be but an essay, not a book.—*Boyle.*

Intromíssion. *s.* [Lat. *mitto* = send; pres. part. *mittens, -entis*; pass. part. *missus.*]

1. Act of sending in.

All the reason that I could ever hear alleged by the chief factors for a general *intromission* of all sects and persuasions into our communion, is, that those who separate from us are stiff and obstinate, and will not submit to the rules of our church, and that therefore they should be taken away.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Admission.

The soft fine yielding Æther gives admission:
So gentle Venus to Mercurius dares
Descend, and finds an easy *intromission.*
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, iii. 3, 48.

It is worthy inquiry, whether the *intromission* of venial sins, without which no man lives, does hinder the fruit of the indulgence; for if it does, all the cost is lost!—*Jeremy Taylor, Dissuasive against Popery*, ii. § 4.

Intromít. *v. a.* [see Intromission.]

1. Send in; let in; admit.

This bird [the ibis] has been often observed, by means of his crooked bill *intromitted* into the anus, to inject salt water, as with a syringe, into his own bowels.—*Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 232.

2. Allow to enter; be the medium by which anything enters.

It *intromits* more cases and scruples than it can resolve.—*Jeremy Taylor, Dissuasive against Popery*, ii. § 2.

Intromíttent. *adj.* In *Zoology.* Applied to the male organ of the lower animals.

The *intromittent* organ which exists in the great majority of the class is also double in most of these, as in serpents and many lizards.—*Owen, Lectures on the Comparative Anatomy of Vertebrate Animals*, introd. lect.

Introrecéption. *s.* Act of receiving internally. *Rare.*

Were but the love of Christ to us ever suffered to come into our hearts, as species to the eye by *introreception*; had we but come to the least taste and relish of it; what would we not do to recompense, and answer, and entertain that love!—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 564.

Introspéction. *s.* [Lat. root of *spec* = view; *in-spicio*, pass. part. *-spectus*; *-spectio, -onis.*] Internal view.

The actings of the mind or imagination itself, by way of reflection or *introspection* of themselves, are discernible by man.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

I was forced to make an *introspection* into my own mind, and into that idea of beauty which I have formed in my own imagination.—*Dryden.*

Introsúme. *v. a.* [Lat. *sumo* = take.] Suck in.

How they elect, then *introsume* their proper food.—*Evelyn*, iv. § 21.

Introsuscéption. *s.* Taking up internally.

The parts of the body are either animate or inanimate; either such as participate of the life of the whole, and are nourished by the *introsusception* of enlivened aliment, &c.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 160.

Introvénient. *adj.* [Lat. *veniens, -entis*; pres. part. of *venio* = come.] Entering; coming in.

Scarce any condition which is not exhausted and obscured, from the commixture of *introvenient* nations, either by commerce or conquest.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Introvérsion. *s.* [Lat. *verto* = turn; pass. part. of *versus*; *versio, -onis* = turning.] Act of introverting.

It is the privilege of a thinking being to withdraw from the objects that solicit his senses, and turn his thoughts inward on himself. For my own part, I often mitigate the pain arising from the little misfortune and disappointments that cheque human life, by this *introversion* of my faculties, wherein I regard my own soul as the image of her Creator, and receive great consolation from beholding those perfections which testify her divine original, and lead me into some knowledge of her everlasting archetype.—*Berkeley, Guardian*, no. 89. (Ord MS.)

Introvért. *v. a.* Turn inwards.

Every smatterer in anatomy knows, that a woman is but an *introverted* man.—*Martinus Scriblerus, Annus Mirabilis.* (Ord MS.)

Introvérted. *part. adj.* Turned in.

His awkward gait, his *introverted* toes,
Bent knees, round shoulders. *Cowper, Task*, b. iv.

Intrúde. *v. n.* [Lat. *trudo* = thrust; pass. part. *trusus.*]

1. Come in unwelcome by a kind of violence; enter without invitation or permission.

Thy years want wit, thy wit wants edge
And manners, to *intrude* where I am grac'd.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

The Jewish religion was yet in possession; and therefore that this might so enter, as not to *intrude*, it was to bring its warrant from the same hand of omnipotence.—*South, Sermons.*

With *on* or *upon.*

Some thoughts rise and *intrude upon* us, while we shun them; others fly from us, when we would hold them.—*Watts.*

2. Encroach; force in uncalled or unpermitted: (with *into*).

Let no man beguile you of your reward in a voluntary humility and worshipping of angels, *intruding into* those things which he hath not seen, vainly puffed up by his fleshly mind.—*Colossians*, ii. 18.

Intrúde. *v. a.*

1. Force without right or welcome: (commonly with the *reciprocal pronoun*).

Not to *intrude one's self* into the mysteries of government, which the prince keeps secret, is represented by the winds shut up in a bull hide, which the companions of Ulysses would needs be so foolish as to pry into.—*Pope.*

2. Force in; cast in.

If it [a clyster] should be *intruded* up by force, it cannot so quickly penetrate to the superior parts.—*Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 273.

Intrúder. *s.* One who forces himself into company or affairs without right or welcome.

They were but *intruders* upon the possession, during the minority of the heir: they knew those lands were the rightful inheritance of that young lady.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

The whole fraternity of writers rise up in arms against every new *intruder* into the world of fame.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Intrúding. *verbal abs.* Intrusion.

This is the medicine against our daily imperfections and *intrudings* of lesser crimes and sudden emigration of passions.—*Jeremy Taylor, Worthy Communicant*, 299. (Ord MS.)

Intrúsion. *s.* [Lat. *intrusio, -onis*, from *trudo, trusus.*]

1. Act of thrusting or forcing any thing or person into any place or state.

Many excellent strains have been justled off by the *intrusions* of poetical fictions.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The separation of the parts of one body, upon the *intrusion* of another, and the change from rest to motion upon impulse, and the like, seem to have some connection.—*Locke.*

2. Encroachment upon any person or place; unwelcome entrance; entrance without invitation or permission.

I think myself in better plight for a lender than you are, the which hath something emboldened me to this unseasoned *intrusion*; for though, if money go before, all ways do lie open.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

How's this, my son? Why this *intrusion?*
Were not my orders that I should be private?
Addison, Cato.

I may close after so long an *intrusion* upon your meditations.—*Archbishop Wake, Preparation for Death.*

3. Voluntary and uncalled-for undertaking of anything.

It will be said, I handle an art no way suitable either to my employment or fortune, and so stand charged with *intrusion* and impertinency.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Intrúsive. *adj.* Intruding upon; entering without welcome.

Let me shake off the *intrusive* cares of day,
And lay the meddling senses all aside.
Thomson, Seasons, Winter.

Intrúst. See Entrust.

Intuítion. *s.* [Lat. *intueor* = look at, view, contemplate, see at once; preterite part. *intuitus; intuitio, -onis.*]

1. Mental perception of anything; immediate knowledge.

At our rate of judging, St. Paul had passed for a most malicious persecutor; whereas God saw he did it ignorantly in unbelief, and upon that *intuition* had mercy on him.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

The truth of these propositions we know by a bare simple *intuition* of the ideas, and such propositions are called self-evident.—*Locke.*

2. Knowledge not obtained by deduction of reason, but instantaneously accompanying the ideas which are its object.

All knowledge of causes is deductive; for we know none by simple *intuition*, but through the mediation of their effects; for the causality itself is insensible.—*Glanville.*

Discourse was then al[illegible] as quick as *intuition.*—*South, Sermons.*

He their single virtues did survey,
By *intuition* in his own large breast. *Dryden.*

Intúitive. *adj.* Seen at once by the mind without the intervention of argument or testimony; known as a matter of direct consciousness.

Faith, beginning here with a wea[illegible] apprehension of things not seen, endeth with the *intuitive* vision of God in the world to come.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The rule of ghostly or immaterial natures, as spirits and angels, is their *intuitive* intellectual judgement, concerning the amiable beauty and high goodness of that object, which, with unspeakable joy and delight, doth set them on work.—*Ibid.*

The soul receives
Discursive or *intuitive.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 487.

Immediate perception of the agreement or disagreement of two ideas, is when, by comparing them together in our minds, we see their agreement or disagreement; this therefore is called *intuitive* knowledge.—*Locke.*

Lofty flights of th[illegible]ght, and almost *intuitive* perception of abstruse notions, or exalted discoveries of mathematical theorems, we sometimes see existent in one person.—*Bentley.*

Intúitively. *adv.* In an intuitive manner; without deduction of reason; by immediate perception.

That our love is sound and sincere, that it cometh from a pure heart, and a good conscience, and a faith unfeigned, who can pronounce, saving only the searcher of all men's hearts, who alone *intuitively* doth know in this kind who are his?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

God Almighty, who sees all things *intuitively*, does not want logical helps.—*Baker On Learning.*

Intuméscence. *s.* [Lat. *tumeo* = swell; *tumesco* = begin to swell, show signs of swelling; pres. part. *tumescens, -entis*; *intumescentia* = swelling, swell; tumour; act or state of sw[illegible]

This subterranean ne[illegible]t rarefaction and *intumescence* of the wat[illegible] abyss, putting it into very great commotions, and occasions an earthquake.—*Woodward.*

Intuméscency. *s.* Same as Intumescence.

According to the temper of the terreous parts at the bottom, as they are more hardly or easily moved, they variously begin, continue, or end their *intumescencies.*—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Intúmulated. *adj.* [Lat. *tumulus* = mound.] Unburied. *Rhetorical.*

His joy *intumulated* in the grave.
Rous, Thule or Virtue's History: 1598.

Inturgéscence. *s.* [Lat. *turgeo* = swell; *turgesco* = begin to swell; pres. part. *turgescens, -entis.*] Swelling; act or state of swelling.

Not by attenuation of the upper part of the sea, but *inturgescencies* caused first at the bottom, and carrying the upper part of it before them.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Íntuse. *s.* [Lat. *tundo* = beat, or pound; pass. part. *tusus.*] Bruise.

The flesh therewith she suppled and did steepe,
To abate all spasm and soke the swelling bruze;
And, after having searcht the *intuse* deepe,
She with her scarf did bind the wound.
Spenser, Faerie Queen

Íntussuscéption. *s.* [Lat.] Taking up of one part of a tube (as a perspective glass) into another: (common in *Medicine*, as applied to the intestine).

In a third case *intussusceptio* will be observed. ... The *intussuscepted* portion ... sloughs off. ... A

distinction has been made between progressive and retrograde *intussusception.*—*Gregory, Theory and Practice of Medicine*, pt. iv. ch. x.

Intwíne. See Entwine.

Inúnction. *s.* [Lat. *unguo* = anoint; pres. part. *unguens, -entis*; pass. part. *unctus*; *unctio, -onis.*] Act of smearing or anointing.

[illegible] odoraments, prescribed [illegible] *Anatomy of Melancholy*,

[illegible]ure hath placed on the [illegible] the bird catches hold [illegible]ezes out an oily lini- [illegible] of the feathers, and [illegible]ghere.—*Ray.*

[illegible]rflowing. *Rhetorical.*

[illegible] summer temperate and shallow, [illegible] and winter *inundant* and raging. *[illegible]rarchy of Angels*, p. 531: 1635.

[illegible]s, and nights, and hours, [illegible] Fancy, calls aloud [illegible]*undant* bowls of joy. *Shenstone, Economy*, pt. i.

[illegible]*unda* = water; *inundo* [illegible]*r. inundans, -antis*; pass. [illegible]*us*; *inundatio, -onis.*] Overflow a place with water; flood.

This word has been reprobated as one of the affected introductions of modern writers into our language. This is not the case; for we find *inundated* used in the sense of 'overwhelmed,' nearly two centuries since, in the vocabulary of Cockeram.—*Todd.*

Inundátion. *s.*

1. Overflow of waters; flood; deluge.

The same *inundation* was not past forty foot in most places; so that some few wild inhabitants of the woods escaped.—*Bacon.*

Your care about your barns infers a fear
Of threatening floods, and *inundations* near.
Dryden.

No swelling *inundation* hides the grounds,
But crystal currents glide within their bounds.
Gay.

2. Swamping, in the sense of overwhelming.

Many good towns, through that *inundation* of the Irish, were utterly wasted.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Inunderstánding. *adj.* or *part. pref.* Wanting the faculties of the mind; void of understanding. *Rare.*

Many of the beasts of [illegible]d, divers of the plants of the earth, are [illegible] durable constitution, and outlive th[illegible] men. And can we think that such [illegible] mortal, that such *inunderstanding* so[illegible] and by God's [illegible] nature be furnished with bodies [illegible] so long perpetuation, and that our spirits should be joined unto flesh so subject to corruption, so [illegible]ly dissolvable, were it not that they [illegible]d so enjoyed that life for a [illegible] went soul and body to the [illegible]on, never to be restored to the same subsistence?—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. xi.

Inurbánity. *s.* [Lat. *urbanus* = having the manners of one belonging to the *urbs*, i.e. city.] Want of politeness, courtesy, good manners, urbanity.

Plautus abounds in pleasantries that were the delight of his own and of the following age, but which at the distance of one hundred and fifty years Horace scruples not to censure for their *inurbanity*. —*Dr. Beattie, On Laughter and Ludicrous Composition, Works*, vi. 250. (Ord MS.)

Inúre. See Enure.

Inúrn. *v. a.* Place in, or as in, a (sepulchral) urn.

The sepulchre
Wherein we saw thee quietly *inurn'd*,
Hath op'd its ponderous and marble jaws
To cast thee up again. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, i. 4.

Amidst the tears of Trojan dames *inurn'd*,
And by his loyal daughters truly mourn'd.
Dryden.

Inusitátion. *s.* [Lat. *usitatus* = frequently used; *usitatio, -onis.*] State of being unused; want of use. *Rare.*

The mammæ of the male have not vanished by *inusitation.*—*Paley, Natural Theology*, ch. xxiii.

Inútile. *adj.* [Fr. *inutile*; Lat. *inutilis.*] Useless; unprofitable.

To refer to heat and cold is a compendious and *inutile* speculation.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Inutílity. *s.* Uselessness; unprofitableness.

You see the *inutility* of foreign travel.—*Bishop Hurd.*

Inútterable. *adj.* Unutterable. *Rare.*

All prodigious things,
Abominable, *inutterable*, and worse
Than fables yet have feign'd, or fear conceiv'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 625.

The planets . . . they invoked with secret or *inutterable* invocations.—*Bishop Patrick, Paraphrases and Commentaries on the Old Testament, Genesis* xli. 8.

Inváde. *v. a.* [Lat. *vado* = go; pass. part. *vasus*; *invasio, -onis.*]

1. Attack a country; make a hostile entrance.

Should he *invade* any part of their country, he would soon see that nation up in arms.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

With dangerous expedition [they] *invade*
Heaven, whose high walls fear no assault.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 342.

Encouraged with success, he *invades* the province of philosophy.—*Dryden.*

In vain did nature's wise command
Divide the waters from the land,
If daring ships, and men profane,
Invade th' inviolable main.
Id., Translations from Horace, b. i. ode iii.

Thy race in times to come
Shall spread the conquests of imperial Rome;
Rome, whose ascending tow'rs shall heav'n *invade*,
Involving earth and ocean in her shade.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1063.

2. Attack; assail; assault.

There shall be sedition among men, and *invading* one another; they shall not regard their kings.—*2 Esdras*, xv. 16.

Thou think'st 'tis much, that this contentious storm
Invades us to the skin; so 'tis to thee:
But where the greater malady is fix'd,
The lesser is scarce felt.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 4.

With joy like ours, the Thracian youth *invades*
Orpheus, returning from th' Elysian shades;
Embrace the hero, and his stay implore;
Make it their publick suit, he would no more
Desert them so.
Waller, To my Lord Admiral. (Ord MS.)

3. Violate by the first act of hostility; attack, not defend.

Your foes are such, as they, not you, have made:
And virtue may repel, though not *invade*. *Dryden.*

4. Go into. *Latinism.*

That same his sea-marke made
And nam'd it Albion: but later day
Finding in it fit ports for fisher's trade,
Gan more the same frequent and farther to *invade*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 10, 6.

Inváder. *s.* One who invades.

a. As an enemy with an army attacking the possessions of another.

The breath of Scotland the Spaniards could not endure; neither durst they, as *invaders*, land in Ireland.—*Bacon.*

The country about Attica was the most barren of any in Greece, through which means it happened that the natives were never expelled by the fury of *invaders.*—*Swift.*

b. As an assailant, encroacher, or intruder generally.

The substance was formerly comprised in that uncompounded style, but afterwards prudently enlarged for the repelling and preventing heretical *invaders.*—*Hammond.*

Invaletúdinary. *adj.* [Lat. *valetudo*; *-dinis* = health.] Wanting health; infirm. *Rare.*

Whether usually the most studious, laborious ministers be not the most *invaletudinary* and infirm? —*Papers between the Commissioners for Review of the Liturgy*, p. 127: 1661.

Inválid. *adj.* [Lat. *validus* = strong.] Weak; of no weight or cogency.

But this I urge,
Admitting motion in the heavens, to shew
Invalid that which thee to doubt it mov'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 114.

Invalíd. *s.* Person [illegible] ill-health: (as, 'a confirmed *invalid*').

Inválidate. *v. a.* Weaken; deprive of force or efficacy.

To *invalidate* such a consequence, some things might be speciously enough alledged.—*Boyle.*

Tell a man, passionately in love, that he is jilted, bring a score of witnesses of the falsehood of his mistress; and it is ten to one but three kind words of hers shall *invalidate* all their testimonies.—*Locke.*

Invalidátion. *s.* Act of weakening.

Magna Charta . . . the inestimable monument of English freedom, so long the boast and glory of this nation, would have been at once an instrument of our servitude and a monument of our folly, if this principle were true: the thirty-four confirmations would have been only so many repetitions of their absurdity, so many new links in the chain, and so many *invalidations* of their right.—*Burke, Speech on Libels*: 1771.

Invalídity. *s.* Weakness; want of bodily strength; want of moral or argumentative cogency.

He ordered, that none who could work should be idle; and that none who could not work, by age, sickness, or *invalidity*, should want.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Inváluable. *adj.* Incapable (from its great worth) of being valued; precious above estimation; inestimable.

The faith produced by terrour would not be so free an act as it ought, to which are annexed all the glorious and *invaluable* privileges of believing.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Inváluably. *adv.* In an invaluable manner; inestimably.

That *invaluably* precious blood of the Son of God. —*Bishop Hall, Works*, ii. 257.

Inváriable. *adj.* Incapable of being varied; unchangeable; constant.

Being not able to design times by days, months, or years, they thought best to determine these alterations by some known and *invariable* signs, and such did they conceive the rising and setting of the fixed stars.—*Sir T. Browne.*

The rule of good and evil would not appear uniform and *invariable*, but different, according to men's different complexions and inclinations.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Inváriableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Invariable; immutability; constancy.

From the dignity of their intellect arises the *invariableness* of their wills.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, pt. ii. p. 32: 1654.

These nominatives . . . emphatically represent and express the everlasting veracity and *invariableness* of God.—*Blackwall, Sacred Classicks defended and illustrated*, i. 102.

Inváriably. *adv.* In an invariable manner; unchangeably; constantly.

He who steers his course *invariably* by this rule, takes the surest way to make all men praise him.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Invária. *adv.* Unvaried. *Rare.*

Change of the particles, or the lesser *invaried* words, that add to the signification of nouns and verbs.—*Blackwall, Sacred Classicks defended and illustrated*, i. 136.

Invásion. *s.*

1. Hostile entrance upon the rights or possessions of another; hostile encroachment.

We made an *invasion* upon the south of the Cherethites.—*1 Samuel*, xxx. 14.

Reason finds a secret grief and remorse from every *invasion* that sin makes upon innocence, and that must render the first entrance and admission of sin uneasy.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Attack of a disease.

What demonstrates the plague to be endemial to Egypt, is its *invasion* and going off at certain seasons.—*Arbuthnot.*

Invásive. *adj.* Entering hostilely upon other men's possessions; not defensive.

I must come closer to my purpose, and not make more *invasive* wars abroad, when, like Hannibal, I am called back to the defence of my country.—*Dryden.*

Let other monarchs, with *invasive* bands,
Lessen their people, and extend their lands;
By gasping nations hated and obey'd,
Lords of the deserts that their swords had made.
Arbuthnot

Invéction. *s.* [Lat. *veho* = bear, carry; pass. part. *vectus*; *vectio, -onis.*] Reproachful accusation; railing; invective.

Many men wish Luther to have used a more temperate style sometimes, especially against princes and temporal estates; and he himself did openly acknowledge his fault therein, especially his immoderate *invection* against King Henry the 8th.—*Fulke, Answer to P. Frarine*, p. 28: 1586.

Invéctive. *s.* Censure in speech or writing; reproachful accusation.

If we take satire, in the general signification of the word, for an *invective*, 'tis almost as old as verse.—*Dryden, Translation of Juvenal*, dedication.

So desp'rate thieves, all hopeless of their lives,
Breathe out *invectives* 'gainst the officers.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. i. 4.

Casting off respect, he fell to bitter *invectives*

against the French king.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Whilst we condemn others, we may indeed be in the wrong; and then all the *invectives* we make at their supposed errours, fall back with a rebounded force upon our own real ones.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

His *invective* was unsparing and hard to be endured, although he was a less eminent master of sarcasm than his son, and rather overwhelmed his antagonist with the burst of words and vehement indignation, than wounded him by the edge of ridicule, or tortured him with the gall of bitter scorn, or fixed his arrow in the wound by the barb of epigram.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Lord Chatham.*

Invéctive. *adj.* Satirical; abusive.

Let him rail on; let his *invective* muse
Have four and twenty letters to abuse.
Dryden, Absalom and Achithophel, ii. 447.

Invéctively. *adv.* Satirically; abusively.

Thus most *invectively* he pierceth through
The body of the country, city, court,
Yea, and of this our life; swearing that we
Are mere usurpers, tyrants.
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 1.

Inveígh. *v. a.* [Lat. *inveho*; see Invection.] Utter censure or reproach: (with *against*).

I cannot blame him for *inveighing* so sharply *against* the vices of the clergy in his age.—*Dryden.*

He *inveighs* severely *against* the folly of parties, in retaining scoundrels to retail their lies.—*Arbuthnot.*

Inveígher. *s.* One who inveighs; vehement railer.

Ill-temper'd and extravagant invectives against Papists, made by men whose persons wanting authority as much as their speeches do reason, do nothing else but set an edge upon our adversaries' sword; whilst the light behaviour, and bad example of the *inveigher's* life infuseth courage to their hearts, and addeth strength unto their arms.—*Jackson, Works*, iii. 780.

One of these *inveighers* against mercury, in seven weeks, could not cure one small herpes in the face.—*Wiseman.*

Inveígle, Inveíl, Invénom. See Enveigle, &c.

Invént. *v. a.* [Lat. *inventus*, pass. part. of *invenio* = come upon, put upon, find out, discover; *ventio, -onis.*]

1. Discover; find out; excogitate; produce something not made before.

The substance of the service of God, so far forth as it hath in it any thing more than the law of reason doth teach, may not be *invented* of men, but must be received from God himself.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The ship, by help of a screw, *invented* by Archimedes, was launched into the water.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Forge; contrive falsely; fabricate.

I never did such things as these men have maliciously *invented* against me.—*History of Susannah*, 23.

Here is a strange figure *invented* against the plain sense of the words.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

3. Feign; make by the imagination.

I would *invent* as bitter searching terms,
With full as many signs of deadly hate,
As lean-faced Envy in her loathsome cave.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.

Hercules's meeting with Pleasure and Virtue was *invented* by Prodicus, who lived before Socrates, and in the first dawnings of philosophy.—*Addison, Spectator.*

4. Light on; meet with. *Obsolete.*

Far off he wonders what them makes so glad:
Or Bacchus' merry fruit they did *invent*,
Or Cybel's frantick rites have made them mad.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Invénter. *s.* One who invents; deviser of something not known before. See Inventor.

As a translator, he was just; as an *inventer*, he was rich.—*Garth.*

Invéntful. *adj.* Full of invention.

The genius of the French government appears powerful only in destruction, and *inventful* only in oppression.—*Gifford, Residence in France*, 1797.

Invéntible. *adj.* Capable of being invented; discoverable; capable of being found out. *Rare.*

When first I gave my thoughts to make guns shoot often, I thought there had been but one only exquisite way *inventible.*—*Marquis of Worcester, Century of Inventions*, 67.

Invéntion. *s.*

1. Excogitation; act or power of producing something new.

O for a muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest heaven of *invention!*
Shakespear, Henry V. i. chorus.

Reason is of two parts, *invention* and judgment:—Judgment is most perfect in an assembly. *Invention* is most perfect in one man. In one man, judgment wants the strength which is in a multitude of counsellors. In a multitude of counsellors, *invention* is none at all.—*Harrington, Political Aphorisms*, nos. 111-17, p. 522.

Invention is a kind of muse, which, being possessed of the other advantages common to her sisters, and being warmed by the fire of Apollo, is raised higher than the rest.—*Dryden.*

The chief excellence of Virgil is judgement, of Homer is *invention.*—*Pope.*

2. Thing invented.

The garden, a place not fairer in natural ornaments than artificial *inventions.*—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Th' *invention* all admir'd; and each how he
To be th' inventor miss'd, so easy it seem'd
Once found, which yet unfound most would have thought
Impossible.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 498.

3. Discovery; (etymologically, a thing *invented* or found out is a thing *discovered.* Practically, however, the distinction is clear, and the confusion reprehensible. The properties of the magnet were *discovered*, the electric telegraph was *invented. Invention*, even with logical and mathematical formulæ, implies construction: *discovery*, well-directed observation).

Nature hath provided several glandules to separate spittle from the blood, and no less than four pair of channels to convey it into the mouth, which are of a late *invention*, and called ductus salivales.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

4. Forgery; fiction.

We hear our bloody cousins are bestowed
In England and in Ireland; not confessing
Their cruel parricide, filling their hearers
With strange *invention.*
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 1.

If thou canst accuse,
Do it without *invention* suddenly.
Id., Henry VI. Part I. iii. 1.

Invéntive. *adj.*

1. Quick at contrivance; ready at expedients.

Those have the *inventivest* heads for all purposes and roundest tongues in all matters.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

The *inventive* god, who never fails his part.
Inspires the wit, when once he warms the heart.
Dryden.

2. Having the power of excogitation or fiction.

Had an *inventive* brain, so there never lived any man that believed better thereof, and of himself.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Reason, remembrance, wit, *inventive* art,
No nature but immortal can impart.
Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age, pt. iv.

Invéntiveness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Inventive.

Thus the knowledge that clear and appropriate ideas are requisite for discovery, although it does not lead to any very precise precepts, or supersede the value of natural sagacity and *inventiveness*, may still be of use to us in our pursuit after truth.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas.*

Invéntor. *s.*

1. Finder out of something new.

We have the statue of your Columbus, that discovered the West Indies, also the *inventor* of ships: your monk that was the *inventor* of ordnance, and of gunpowder.—*Bacon.*

Why are these positions charged upon me as their sole author and *inventor*, and the reader led into a belief that they were never before maintained by any person of virtue?—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. Contriver; framer: (in an *ill* sense).

In this unshot, purposes mistook,
Fall'n on the *inventors'* heads.
Shakespear, Hamlet, v. 2.

Inventórially. *adv.* In manner of an inventory.

To divide him *inventorially* would dizzy the arithmetick of memory.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, v. 2.

Inventorise. *v. n.* Make an inventory.

He sat down, and began *inventorising*, examining, and noting, and was soon lost in business.—*Emilia Wyndham*, ch. viii.

Inventory. *s.* Account or catalogue of movables, i.e. things found (*inventa*) in any place.

I found,
Forsooth, an *inventory*, thus importing,
The several parcels of his plate.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

In Persia the daughters of Eve are reckoned in the *inventory* of their goods and chattels; and it is usual, when a man [illegible] dozen women in [illegible] *tator.*

What sort [illegible] a Greek lexico[illegible] whose pages a[illegible] chus and th[illegible] style is conc[illegible] had been dism[illegible] an *inventory*; [illegible] this article which he had better be consigne[illegible] all speed, or of the other. when it was so consign[illegible] to make [illegible] *invent Trench, On certa[illegible] tionaries.*

Inventory. *v.* [illegible] catalogue. *R[illegible]*

I will give out [illegible] shall be *inventor[illegible]* [illegible] labelled.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

Inventress. *s.* Female inventor.

Cecilia came,
Inventress of the vocal frame:
The sweet enthusiast, from her sacred store,
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast.

Inventrice. *s.* Same as Inventress. *Rare.*

Povertye hath been the *inventrice* of all good crafte.—*Remedy for Sedition*, F ii. b.: 1536.

Inverse. *adj.* Inverted; reciprocal; (opposed to *direct*).

Every part of matter tends to every part of matter with a force, which is always in a direct proportion of the quantity of matter, and an *inverse* duplicate proportion of the distance.—*Garth.*

In *Arithmetic*: (as, in 'the Rule of Three *Inverse*').

In *Logic.* The terms of a proposition with their places changed.

Invérsion. *s.* Change of order or time, so that the last is first, and the first last; change of place, so that each takes the room of the other.

If he speaks truth, it [illegible] upon a subtle *inversion* of the precept of God, to do evil that evil may come of it.—*Sir T. Browne.*

'Tis just the *inversion* of an act of parliament; your lordship first [illegible] it, and then it was passed amongst the lords and commons.—*Dryden.*

In *Logic.* Change of place of the terms of a proposition.

Invért. *v. a.* [Lat. *inverto*; *verto* = turn; pres. part. *vertens, -entis*; *inversio, -onis.*]

1. Turn upside down; place in contrary method or order to that which was before.

With fate *inverted*, shall I humbly woo?
And some proud prince, in wild Numidia born,
Pray to accept me, and forget my scorn!
Waller.

2. Turn into another channel.

Solyman charged him bitterly with *inverting* his treasures to his own private use, and having secret intelligence with his enemies.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Invértebráta. See Vertebrata.

Invértebrate. *s.* and *adj.* Wanting a backbone. Applied in *Zoology* to animals like the *Cuttle-fish, Wasp, Star-fish*, and the *Mollusca, Annulosa*, and *Radiata*, as opposed to the Vertebrata.

Invértedly. *adv.* In inverted order.

Placing the forepart of the eye to the hole of the window of a darkened room, we have a pretty landskip of the objects abroad, *invertedly* painted on the paper, on the back of the eye.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Invést. *v. a.* [Lat. *vestio* = clothe; pres. part. *vestiens, -entis*; *vestis* = garment.]

1. Clothe: (with *in* or *with*).

How long a day soever Thou make that day in the grave, yet there is no day between that and the resurrection. Then we shall all be *invested*, reapparelled, *in* our own bodies.—*Donne, Devotions*, p. 358: 1625.

Thus *with* sackcloth I *invest* my woe.
Sandys, Paraphrase of the Book of Job, p. 26.

Thou *with* a mantle didst *invest*
The rising world of waters.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 10.

Let thy eyes shine forth in their full lustre; *Invest* them *with* thy loveliest smiles, put on Thy choicest looks. *Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.*

2. Place, by means of some ceremonial connected with dress, in possession of a rank or office.

for th[illegible] head.—*Burton*, p. 4[illegible].

[illegible]hurches, that which [illegible]nake places of pub[illegible]mself with them, [illegible]on uses.—*Hooker*,

The wise Author of [illegible]run up two glandules, whic[illegible]upon with her bill, and [illegible]ment, fit for the *inun*[illegible]causing their filaments to [illegible]

[illegible] bishop he was [illegible]settled in his [illegible]don, *History of*

Inúndant. *adj.*

A torrent, in the [illegible]but in the spri[illegible]—*Heywood, H*[illegible]

[illegible]nd all countries, hath who are *invested* with [illegible]p *Atterbury.*

Thy voice, hydro[illegible]Fo[illegible] costly draughts,

[illegible]n only:
[illegible]shall shine,
[illegible]ear, *Macbeth*, i. 4.

Ínundate. *v. a.* [La[illegible]=deluge; pres.[illegible]part. [illegible] man, [illegible]or be[illegible]ween soul and body, it *investeth* a right of government.—*Bacon.*

[illegible]inequality between [illegible]een man and beast,

5. Enclose; [illegible].d so as to intercept succours or provi[illegible]s: (as, 'the enemy *invested* the town').

6. Put on.

Alas for pittie, that so faire a crew,
As like cannot be seen from east to west,
Cannot find one this girdle to *invest*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 5, 18.

Invéstient. *adj.* Covering; clothing. *Rare.*

The shells served as plasms or moulds to this sand, which, when consolidated and freed from its *investient* shell, is of the same shape as the cavity of the shell.—*Woodward.*

Invéstigable. *adj.* Capable of being investigated.

Finally, in such sort they are *investigable*, that the knowledge of them is general; the world hath always been acquainted with them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

In doing evil, we prefer a less good before a greater, the greatness whereof is by reason *investigable*, and may be known.—*Ibid.*

Invéstigate. *v. a.* [Lat. *vestigium* = footstep.] Search out; find out by rational disquisition.

Investigate the variety of motions and figures made by the organs for articulation.—*Holder, On Speech.*

Investigátion. *s.* Tracking as a dog on a scent; search; examination.

Your travels I hear much of; my own shall never more be in a strange land, but a diligent *investigation* of my own territories.—*Pope, Letter to Swift.*

Invéstigative. *adj.* Curious and deliberate in making inquiry.

When money was in his pocket, he was more deliberate and *investigative*.—*Pegge, Anecdotes of the English Language.*

Invéstigator. *s.* One who investigates.

This occult piece of history . . . I leave to the curiosity and conjectures of some more laborious *investigator*.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry.*

If a man begins (as is too plainly a frequent mode of proceeding) by hastily adopting, or strongly leaning to, some opinion which suits his inclination, or which is sanctioned by some authority that he blindly venerates, and then studies with the utmost diligence, not as an *investigator* of truth, but as an advocate labouring to prove his point, his talents and his researches, whatever effect they may produce in making converts to his notions, will avail nothing in enlightening his own judgment, and securing him from error.—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Rhetoric.*

Invéstiture. *s.*

1. Right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice.

He had refused to yield up to the Pope the *investiture* of bishops, and collation of ecclesiastical dignities, within his dominions.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

2. Act of giving possession.

Thy redemption is sealed in heaven, and shall in due time be manifested to thine *investiture* with the eternal glory and happiness which God hath prepared for all his.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 139.

In January, 1621, Bacon had reached the zenith of his fortunes. . . . He had been created Baron Verulam. He had subsequently been raised to the higher dignity of Viscount St. Albans. His patent was drawn in the most flattering terms, and the Prince of Wales signed it as a witness. The ceremony of *investiture* was performed with great state at Theobalds, and Buckingham condescended to be one of the chief actors.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Lord Bacon.*

About the beginning of the fifteenth century, the marquisate of Brandenburg was bestowed by the Emperor Sigismund on the noble family of Hohenzollern. In the sixteenth century that family embraced the Lutheran doctrines. It obtained from the King of Poland, early in the seventeenth century, the *investiture* of the Duchy of Prussia.—*Ibid., Life of Frederic the Great.*

Invéstive. *adj.* Encircling; enclosing.

The horrid fire, all mercilesse, did choke
The scorched wretches with *investive* smoke.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 829.

Invéstment. *s.*

1. Dress; clothes; garment; habit; vestment. *Obsolete.*

Ophelia, do not believe his vows; for they are brokers,
Not of that die which their *investments* shew.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 3.

You my lord archbishop,
Whose see is by a civil peace maintain'd,
Whose beard the silver hand of peace hath touch'd,
Whose learning and good letters peace hath tutor'd,
Whose white *investments* figure innocence,
The dove, and every blessed spirit of peace;
Wherefore do you so ill translate yourself,
Out of the speech of peace, that bears such grace,
Into the harsh and boisterous tongue of war?
Id., Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

2. Putting out a capital (i.e. establishing a vested interest in it) for the purpose of obtaining interest for it.

If the prime cost of the respective *investments*, or parcels of goods, were truly valued and stated by judicious and disinterested persons, a judgment might from thence be made somewhat nearer the truth than the random guesses here taken notice of.—*Davenant, Discourses*, ii. 345. (Ord MS.)

So popular was the new *investment* that on the day on which the books were opened three hundred thousand pounds were subscribed: . . . in ten days, to the delight of all the friends of the government, it was announced that the list was full.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

Invéteracy. *s.* [Lat. *inveteratio, -onis* = growing or becoming old in anything, from *vetus, veteris* = old.]

1. Long continuance of anything bad; obstinacy confirmed by time.

[illegible]*inveterac*[illegible]y of the people's pre[illegible]om-[illegible]their ruler[illegible]

2. In *Medic*[illegible] disease.

Invéterate.

1. Old; lo[illegible]

The cus[illegible]hen, and had been a long time[illegible]s, and therefore that undoubtedly they did offend who presumed to violate such a custom by not observing that thing; the very *inveterate* observation whereof was a law, sufficient to bind all men to observe it, unless they could shew some higher law, some law of Scripture to the contrary.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

It is an *inveterate* and received opinion, that cantharides, applied to any part of the body, touch the bladder and exulcerate it.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Obstinate by long continuance.

It is not every sinful violation of conscience that can quench the spirit; but it must be a long *inveterate* course and custom of sinning, that at length produces and ends in such a cursed effect.—*South, Sermons.*

In a well-instituted state the executive power will never let abuses grow *inveterate*, or multiply so far that it will be hard to find remedies.—*Swift.*

Invéterate. *v. a.* Fix and settle by long continuance.

The vulgar conceived, that now there was an end given, and a consummation to superstitious prophecies, and to an ancient tacit expectation, which had by tradition been infused and *inveterated* into men's minds.—*Bacon.*

Invéterated. *part. adj.* Inveterate. *Rare.*

Let not atheists lay the fault of their sins upon human nature, which have their prevalence from long custom and *inveterated* habit.—*Bentley.*

Invéterateness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Inveterate; long continuance of anything bad; obstinacy confirmed by time.

As time hath rendered him more perfect in the art, so hath the *inveterateness* of his malice made him more ready in the execution.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Neither the *inveterateness* of the mischief, nor the prevalency of the fashion, shall be any excuse for those who will not take care about the meaning of their words.—*Locke.*

Invídious. *adj.* [Lat. *invidia* = envy.]

1. Envious; malignant.

I shall open to them the interior secrets of this mysterious art, without imposture or *invidious* reserve.—*Evelyn.*

2. Likely to incur or to bring hatred: (this is the more usual sense).

Not to be further tedious, or rather *invidious*, these are a few causes which have contributed to the ruin of our morals.—*Swift.*

Joseph, a beloved child of Israel, became *invidious* to his elder brethren, for no other reason but his superior beauty and excellence of body and mind, insomuch that they could not bear his growing virtue and let him live.—*Addison, Tatler*, no. 233. (Ord MS.)

Invígorate. *v. a.* Endue with vigour; strengthen; animate; enforce.

The spleen is introduced to *invigorate* the sinister side, which, dilated, would rather infirm and debilitate.—*Sir T. Browne.*

I have lived when the prince, instead of *invigorating* the laws, assumed a power of dispensing with them.—*Addison.*

The right use of reason . . . was to be a method of *invigorating* and properly directing all the powers of the mind.—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Logic*, introduction.

Invigorátion. *s.* Act of invigorating; state of being invigorated.

I find in myself an appetitive faculty, which is always in the very height of activity and *invigoration*.—*Norris.*

Invíllaged. See Envillaged.

Invincibílity. *s.* Quality of being invincible.

Thus a happy victory may be gained over *invincibility* itself.—*Barrow.*

Invíncible. *adj.* [Lat. *vinco* = conquer.] Incapable of being conquered; insuperable; unconquerable; not to be subdued.

Should he invade their country, he would soon see that *invincible* nation with their united forces up in arms.—*Knolles.*

That mistake, which is the consequence of *invincible* errour, scarce deserves the name of wrong judgement.—*Locke.*

If an atheist had had the making of himself, he would have framed a constitution that could have kept pace with his insatiable lust, been *invincible* [illegible]temperance, and have held out a thousand [illegible]ars in a perpetual debauch.—*Bentley.*

[illegible]ncibleness. *s.* Unconquerableness; in[illegible]perableness.

The *invincibleness* of their ignoran[illegible] *Works*, i. 303.

Inviolabílity. *s.* State or quali[illegible]g inviolable.

Having excluded all probability of the event of a systematic abuse of royal power, or a dangerous exorbitance of prerogative, our constitution exempts her kings from the degrading necessity of being accountable to the subject: she invests them with the high attribute of political impeccability; she declares, that wrong, in his public capacity, a king of Great Britain cannot do; and thus unites the most perfect security of the subject's liberty with the most absolute *inviolability* of the sacred person of the sovereign.—*Bishop Horsley, Sermon on the Thirtieth of January*, 1793.

The declamations respecting the *inviolability* of church property are indebted for the greater part of their apparent force to this ambiguity.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. v. ch. vii.

Inviolable. *adj.*

1. Not to be profaned; not to be injured.

Thou, be sure, shalt give account
To him who sent us, whose charge is to keep
This place *inviolable*, and these from harm.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 841.

Inviolable powers! ador'd with dread . . .
Be all of you adjur'd.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 207.

This birthright, when our author pleases, must and must not be sacred and *inviolable*.—*Locke.*

2. Not to be broken.

The prophet David thinks, that the very meeting of men together, and their accompanying one another to the house of God, should make the bond of their love insoluble, and tie them in a league of *inviolable* amity.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. Insusceptible of hurt or wound.

The *inviolable* saints
In cubick phalanx firm advanc'd entire.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 398.

Invíolate. *adj.* Unhurt; uninjured; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken.

His fortune of arms was still *inviolate*.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

But let *inviolate* truth be always dear
To thee; even before friendship, truth prefer.
Sir J. Denham, Of Prudence.

In all the changes of his doubtful state,
His truth, like Heaven's, was kept *inviolate*.
Dryden.

Ínvious. *adj.* [Lat. *via* = way.] Impassable; untrodden. *Rare.*

If nothing can oppugn love,
And virtue *invious* ways can prove,
What may not he confide to do,
That brings both love and virtue too?
Butler, Hudibras.

Ínviousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Invious. *Rare.*

Which is called . . . *inviousness* and emptiness; . . . where all is dark and unpassable, as perviousness is the contrary.—*Dr. Ward, Translation of More's Preface to his Philosophical Works*: 1710.

Invirílity. *s.* [Lat. *vir* = man; *virilis* = manly.] Absence of manhood; departure from manly character.

It savours of effeminacy and womanish *invirility*.—*Prynne, Unloveliness of Love-Locks*, p. 48: 1628.

Invíscate. *v. a.* [Lat. *viscus* = birdlime.] Lime; entangle in glutinous matter. *Rare.*

The cameleon's food being flies, it hath in the tongue a mucous and slimy extremity, whereby, upon a sudden emission, it *inviscates* and entangleth those insects.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Invíscerate. *v. a.* [Lat. *viscera* = bowels.] Breed; nourish. *Rare.*

Inviscerating this disposition in our hearts . . . to love one another.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, pt. i. p. 267: 1648.

Invisibílity. *s.* State of being invisible; imperceptibleness to sight.

They may be demonstrated to be innumerable, substituting their smallness for the reason of their *invisibility*.—*Ray.*

Invísible. *adj.* Not visible; not perceptible by the sight; not to be seen.

He was *invisible* that hurt me so;
And none *invisible* but spirits can go.
Sir P. Sidney.

It seems easier to make one's [illegible] *invisible* to others, than to make another's th[illegible]ghts visible to me, which are not visible to himself.—*Locke.*

Used *substantively.*

Lodge immaterials in thy head; ascend unto *invisibles*; fill thy spirit with spirituals, with the mysteries of faith, the magnalities of reli[illegible] life with this honour of God.—*Sir T. Browne, Morals*, pt. iii. sect. xi[illegible]. (Ord MS.)

[illegible] an invisible man[illegible]
[illegible] to the sight.
[illegible]grees *invisibly* dot[illegible]eep,
[illegible]m to die, but fall [illegible]leep.
Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age, pt. ii.

Inv[illegible]n. *s.* Absence of vision. *Rare.*

This is agreeable unto the determination of Aristotle, who computed the time of their anopsie or *invision* by that of their gestation.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*, p. 174. (Ord MS.)

Invitátion. *s.*

1. Act of inviting, bidding, or calling to anything with ceremony and civility.

That other answer'd with a lowly look,
And soon the gracious *invitation* took. *Dryden.*

2. Allurement.

She gives the leer of *invitation*.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 3.

Invítatory. *adj.* Using invitation; containing invitation.

In the Latin services it [the 95th] is called the *invitatory* psalm; it being always sung with a strong and loud voice, to hasten those people into the church, who were in the cemetery, or churchyard, or any other adjacent parts, waiting for the beginning of prayers.—*Wheatley, On the Common Prayer*, iii. § 8.

Invítatory. *s.* Hymn of invitation to prayer.

Responds, *invitatories*, and such like things as did break the continual course of the reading of the Scripture.—*Concerning the Service of the Church, Common Prayer.*

Invíte. *v. a.* [Lat. *invito*; Fr. *inviter*.]

1. Bid; ask to any place, particularly to one's own house, with intreaty and complaisance.

If thou be *invited* of a mighty man, withdraw thyself.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xiii. 9.

When much company is *invited*, then be as sparing as possible of your coals.—*Swift, Advice to Servants.*

2. Allure; persuade; induce by hope or pleasure.

A war upon the Turks is more worthy than upon any other Gentiles, though facility and hope of success might *invite* some other choice.—*Bacon.*

Shady groves, that easy sleep *invite*,
And after toilsome days a soft repose at night.
Dryden.

Invíte. *v. n.* Ask or call to anything pleasing.

All things *invite*
To peaceful counsels. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 278.

Invítement. *s.* Invitation. *Rare.*

He never makes a general *invitement*, but against the publishing of a new suit; marry, then, you shall have more drawn to his lodging than come to the launching of some three ships.—*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

Invíter. *s.* One who invites.

Honour was the aim of the guests, and interest was the scope of the *inviter*.—*Smallridge, Sermons.*

Invíting. *verbal abs.* Invitation.

He hath sent me an earnest *inviting*.—*Shakespear, Timon of Athens*, iii. 6.

Invítingly. *adv.* In an inviting manner; in such a manner as invites or allures.

If he can but dress up a temptation to look *invitingly*, the business is done.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*, p. 165.

Invítingness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Inviting.

Elegant flowers of speech, to which the nature and resemblances of things, as well as human fancies, have an aptitude and *invitingness*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 165.

Ínvocate. *v. a.* Invoke.

Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!
Be't lawful, that I *invocate* thy ghost,
To hear the lamentations of poor Anne?
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 2.

The church of Rome, in her publick and allowed offices, prays to dead men and women, who are, or whom they suppose to be, beatified; and these they *invocate* as preservers.—*Jeremy Taylor, Dissuasion from Popery*, ch. ii. § 9.

If Dagon be thy god,
Go to his temple, *invocate* his aid
With solemnest devotion.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1145.

Invocátion. *s.*

1. Act of invoking, or of calling upon in prayer.

Is not the name of prayer usual to signify even all the servic[illegible] that ever we [illegible] unto [illegible] And [illegible]cause, as I s[illegible] [illegible] to [illegible]
[illegible]ch [illegible]God, [illegible]sh not [illegible]er, *Ecclesiastical* [illegible]
[illegible] name.
[illegible] *Juliet*, ii. 1.
[illegible]rtune, and the
invocation [illegible] between the two deities.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Invoice. *s.* [Fr. *envoyées* = things sent; it would be more correct, in the way of etymology, to spell it with *e*.] Catalogue of articles with price.

The man who first saw that it was possible to found an European empire on the ruins of the Mogul monarchy was Dupleix. His restless, capacious, and inventive mind had formed this scheme, at a time when the ablest servants of the English Company were busied only about *invoices* and bills of lading.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Lord Clive.*

Invóke. *v. a.* [Lat. *voco* = call; pres. part. *vocans, -antis*; *vocatio, -onis*.] Call upon; pray to.

The power I will *invoke* dwells in her eyes.
Sir P. Sidney.

One peculiar nation to select
From all the rest, of whom to be *invok'd*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 111.

[illegible] The skilful bard,
Striking [illegible] Thracian harp, *invokes* Apollo,
To make his hero and himself immortal.
Prior, Translation of the First Hymn of Calimachus.

Invóluntarily. *adv.* In an involuntary manner; not by choice; not spontaneously.

They are not the work of the soul itself, but *involuntarily* obtruded upon it.—*A. Baxter, Enquiry into the Nature of the human Soul*, ii. 183.

Invóluntariness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Involuntary; want of choice or will.

There is not an absolute *involuntariness* in this engagement, but a mixed one.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, i. 8.

Invóluntary. *adj.*

1. Not having the power of choice.

The gath'ring number, as it moves along,
Involves a vast *involuntary* throng,
Who gently drawn, and struggling less and less,
Roll in her vortex, and her pow'r confess.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 81.

2. Not chosen; not done willingly.

The forbearance of that action, consequent to such command of the mind, is called voluntary; and whatsoever action is performed without such a thought of the mind, is called *involuntary*.—*Locke.*

But why, ah tell me, ah too dear!
Steals down my cheek th' *involuntary* tear?
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. [illegible] ode i.

Involútion. *s.*

1. Act of involving or inwrapping; state of being entangled; complication.

Leave never an angle or *involution* in it.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 502.

All things are mixed, and causes blended by mutual *involutions*.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

2. That which is wrapped round anything.

Great conceits are raised of the *involution* or membranous covering called the silly-how, sometimes found about the heads of children upon their birth; and is therefore preserved with great care, not only as m[illegible]cal in diseases, but effectual in success, concerning the infant and others; which is surely no more than continue[illegible] superstition.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

3. In *Arithmetic.* Multiplication of a quantity, any given number of times, by itself: (opposed to Evolution, or the division of a number to find its root).

Invólve. *v. a.* [Lat. *involvo*, from *volvo* = roll; pres. part. *volvens, -entis*; pass. part. *volutus*; *volutio, -onis*.]

1. Inwrap; cover with anything circumfluent.

The floods my soul *involv'd* below,
The swallowing deep besieg'd me round.
Sandys, Sacred Songs, p. 20.

Leave a singed bottom all *involv'd*
With stench and smoke.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 236.

No man could miss his way to heaven for want of light; and yet so vain are they as to think they oblige the world by *involving* it in darkness.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

2. Entwist; join.

He knows his end with mine *involv'd*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 807.

3. Imply; comprise.

We cannot demonstrate these things so as to shew that the contrary necessarily *involves* a contradiction.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

4. Take in; catch, conjoin.

The gath'ring number, as it moves along
Involves a vast involuntary throng.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 81.

5. Entangle.

This reference of the name to a thing whereof we have no idea, is so far from helping at all, that it only serves the more to *involve* us in difficulties.—*Locke.*

As obscure and imperfect ideas often *involve* our reason, so do dubious words puzzle men's reason.—*Id.*

6. Complicate; make intricate.

Some *involv'd* their snaky folds.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 483.

Syllogism is of necessary use, even to the lovers of truth, to shew them the fallacies that are often concealed in florid, witty, or *involved* discourses.—*Locke.*

7. Blend; mingle together confusedly.

Earth with hell to mingle and *involve*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 384.

8. In *Arithmetic.* Multiply any quantity by itself any given number of times.

Invólvement. *s.* Involved condition.

Yes, Emily, a worthy, an honourable man; but for the suddenness of his death—'tis fit I prepare you for the shock—he has left me in *involvements*, which, in a few hours, may inclose me in a prison.—*G. Colman the younger, The Poor Gentleman*, v. 2.

Invólvedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Involved; state of being involved.

The *involvedness* of all men in the guilt of swearing.—*Boyle, Against Customary Swearing*, p. 13.

Invúlnerable. *adj.* [Lat. *vulnus, -eris* = wound.] Incapable of being wounded; secure from wound.

Our cannon's malice vainly shall be spent
Against th' *invulnerable* clouds of heav'n.
Shakespear, King John, ii. 1.

Nor vainly hope
To be *invulnerable* in those bright arms,
That mortal dint none can resist.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 811.

Vanessa, though by Pallas taught,
By love *invulnerable* thought,
Searching in books for wisdom's aid,
Was in the very search betray'd.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

Invúlnerableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Invulnerable; state of being invulnerable.

We wrestle not only against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places; which needs must be most dangerous unto us, 1. For their wariness that grapple with us; 2. For their *invulnerableness*, they being spirits; whereas we are flesh and blood.
—*Bishop Prideaux, Euchologia*, p. 92: 1656.

Ínward. *adv.* [A.S. *inweard*; *weard* denoting direction.] Towards the internal parts; within.

Looking *inward* we are stricken dumb: looking upward we speak and prevail.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

He stretches out his arm in sign of peace, with his breast bending *inward*.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Ínward. *adj.*

1. Internal; placed not on the outside, but within.

He could not rest, but did his stout heart eat,
And waste his *inward* gall with deep despight.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

To each *inward* part
With gentle penetration though unseen
Shoots invisible virtue.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 681.

Sickness, contributing no less than old age to the shaking down this scaffolding of the body, may discover the *inward* structure more plainly.—*Pope.*

The term activity applies much more to outward than to *inward* vitality.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. iv.

2. Reflecting; deeply thinking.

With outward smiles their flattery I receiv'd;
Own'd my sick mind by their discourse reliev'd;
But bent and *inward* to myself again,
Perplex'd these matters I revolv'd in vain.
Prior, Solomon, b. i.

3. Intimate; domestic; familiar.

Though the lord of the liberty do pain himself all he may to yield equal justice unto all, yet can there not but great abuses lurk in so *inward* and absolute a privilege.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

All my *inward* friends abhorred me.—*Job*, xix. 19.

4. Seated in the mind.

Princes have but their titles for their glories,
An outward honour for an *inward* toil;
And for unfelt imaginations,
They often feel a world of restless cares.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 4.

Ínward. *s.* [from the adjective.] Intimate; near acquaintance. *Rare.*

Sir, I was an *inward* of his; a sly fellow was the duke; and I know the cause of his withdrawing.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

Ínwardly. *adj.* Internally.

That which *inwardly* each man should be, the church outwardly ought to testify.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Ínwardness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Inward.

1. Intimacy; familiarity.

You know my *inwardness* and love
Is very much unto the prince and Claudio.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, iv. 1.

His nephew is fallen into some trouble, by reason of his familiarity and *inwardness* with Sir R. Cotton.—*Bourchier, Letter to Archbishop Usher*, p. 415: 1629.

2. Internal state.

Sense cannot arrive to the *inwardness*
Of things, nor penetrate the crusty fence
Of constipated matter.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, i. 1, 28.

Ínwards. *adv.* [A.S. *inwardes*.] Same as Inward.

The parts of living creatures that be more *inwards*, nourish more than the outward flesh.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The medicines which go to these magical ointments are so strong, that if they were used *inwards* they would kill; and therefore they work potently, though outwards.—*Id.*

Shine *inwards*, and the soul through all her pow'rs
Irradiate. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 51.

Ínwards. *s. pl.* [from A.S. *mnewerde* = bowels.] Anything within, generally the bowels or intestines. *Obsolete*, or, sounded *innards, slang.*

Then sacrificing, laid
The *inwards*, and their fat, with incense strew'd
On the cleft wood, and all due rites perform'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 438.

They esteem them most profitable, because of the great quantity of fat upon their *inwards*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Inweáve, Inwoód, Inwráp, Inwreáthe, Inwroúght. See Enweave, &c.

Íodine. *s.* [Gr. ἰον = violet.] A coined word, the *-ine* belonging to the artificial language of chemistry, and indicating the class to which the substance denoted by it belongs; i.e. the class containing *chlorine, bromine*, and *fluorine*. The vapour of iodine is of a violet-blue colour.] In *Chemistry*. Elementary substance so called, chiefly obtained from sea-water by means of certain sea-weeds. See Kelp.

Among the earliest measures proposed in recent times is the internal administration of burnt sponge, and the instances of success from this remedy are so numerous as might at first incline the student to believe that the object of his research is found. The mode of its operation is not at all known. By some the virtues of the remedy are made to reside in the alkali or in the charcoal which it contains, and later theorists have imagined that *iodine* is its active principle. These speculations led to the introduction of different preparations of *iodine* in the treatment of bronchocele; and experience has now fully demonstrated that this substance is possessed of considerable medicinal virtue. It appears to excite the absorbent system in a peculiar manner, and is fairly entitled to the general character of a deobstruent. Its employment, however, is not altogether harmless. It sometimes disorders the health, and occasions general emaciation. It is of course in the removal of morbid growths and indolent tumours that its power is chiefly displayed. In goitre it may be given both internally and externally.—*Gregory, Theory and Practice of Medicine*, pt. v. ch. v.

Derivatives, as *iodic, iodide, iodate, ioduret*, &c., and the compounds *hydriodate*, &c., are numerous.

Iónic. *adj.* [Gr. Ἰων, relating to Ionia.] In *Architecture*. Applied to one of the four Greek orders, [illegible] and Corinthian, which stands

In the [illegible] that of the [illegible] and in having [illegible] and the more [illegible] not tapering so suddenly. The base generally ... composed of two tori, or convex rings, with a concave moulding, the scotia, between them. ... the Doric character demands plane surfaces and lines, so does the *Ionic* require curved mouldings and contours, as harmonising with the curved forms of the volutes of the capitals.—*Knight, English Encyclopædia.*

When this prospect vanished, he [Æschines] retired to Rhodes, where he opened a school of oratory, which produced a long series of voluble sophists, and is considered as the origin of a new style of eloquence, technically called the Asiatic, which stood in a relation to the Attic not unlike that of the composite capital to the *Ionic* volute, and was destined to prevail in the east wherever the Greek language was spoken, down to the fall of the Roman empire.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. lvi.

Ióta. *s.* [Gr.] See Jot.

It is no [illegible] direct affront to our Creator and Governour, [illegible] of that law, that he values as a transcript [illegible] holiness, and enforces by the penalty of [illegible] threatened to the transgressors of the [illegible].—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. i. serm. x.

Nor have all the [illegible] or abstractions of the most exalted minds [illegible] combinations or alterations of ideas, be[illegible] their other prodigious discoveries, to a[illegible] to one of these.—*Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Nature*, p. 115.

You will have the goodness then to [illegible] no stuffing of any description in my coat; you will not pinch me an *iota* tighter across the waist than is natural to that part of my body; and you will please, in your infinite mercy, to leave me as much after the fashion in which God made me, as you possibly can.—*Sir E. L. Bulwer, Pelham*, ch. xliv.

Ípecácuánha. *s.* [Brazilian.] Plant so called, Cephaelis ipecacuanha, of the natural order Rubiaceæ; medicinal preparation of the same (other plants, e.g. Ionidium of the natural order Violaceæ), have been named as the true ipecacuanha, which, indeed, they nearly approach in their characteristic emetic properties.

Ipecacuanha is a small irregularly contorted root, rough, dense, and firm. One sort is of a dusky greyish colour on the surface, and of a paler grey when broken, brought from Peru: the other sort is a small root, resembling the former ... The grey ought to be preferred, because the brown is apt to operate more roughly.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

The violent operation of *ipecacuanha* lies in its resin, but the saline extract is a gentle purge and diuretic by the stimulus of its salts.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 84.

Irascibílity. *s.* Propensity to anger.

The *irascibility* of this class of tyrants is generally exerted upon petty occasions.—*Johnson, Rambler*, no. 112.

Irásible. *adj.*

1. Having a tendency, prone to, anger; easily enraged.

The Cardinal Legates, Alba and Palestrina, discouraged by their reception in England, did not venture to appear before the more haughty and *irascible* Philip of France with the Pope's imperious mandate; they assumed that the truce for a year, enjoined by the Pope, would find obsequious observance.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xi. ch. viii.

2. Partaking of the nature of anger; characterised by anger.

The *irascible* passions follow the temper of the heart, and the concupiscible distractions the crasis of the liver.—*Sir T. Browne.*

I know more than one instance of *irascible* passions subdued by a vegetable diet.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

We are here in the country surrounded with blessings and pleasures, without any occasion of exercising our *irascible* faculties.—*Digby, Letter to Pope.*

Íre. *s.* [Lat. *ira*; *irascor* = begin to be, be, angry; pret. part. *iratus* = angered.] Anger; rage; passionate hatred.

She lik'd not his desire;
Fain would be free, but dreaded parents' *ire*.
Sir P. Sidney.

For this the avenging Power employs his darts,
And empties all his quiver in our hearts;
Thus will persist, relentless in his *ire*,
Till the fair slave be render'd to her sire.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 143.

Íreful. *adj.* Angry; raging; furious.

There learn'd this maid of arms the *ireful* guise.
Fairfax.

[illegible] midst of all the dome misfortune sat,
[illegible]nd gloomy discontent and fell debate,
[illegible]nd madness laughing in his *ireful* mood.
Dryden, Palamon & Arcite, 80.

Írefully. *adv.* In an ireful manner; with ire.

[He] *irefully* enrag'd would neer [illegible]
Drayton, Polyolbion, song iv.

Irénical. *adj.* [Gr. εἰρήνη = peace.] Pacific; desirous of peace.

How meek his temper was, his many *irenical* tracts do shew.—*Preface to Bishop Hall's Remains*, sign. b.: 1660.

Iridéscence. *s.* Play of colours.
(For example see next entry.)

Iridéscent. *adj.* Having a play of colours; prismatic.

Anthracite is ... bright, and often submetallic; iron-black, and frequently *iridescent*. ... This accounts for its *iridescence*.—*Dana, System of Mineralogy.*

Irídium. *s.* [see Iris: from its play of colours; the final *-um* shows it belongs to the same class as Palladium, Aurum, &c.; i.e. the class of metals.] In *Chemistry*. Elementary substance so called.

Iridium occurs with platinum in the province of Choco, in South America, and in the Ural mountains. It was first distinguished by Dr. Wollaston, who discovered that the specimens were an alloy of *iridium* and osmium.—*Dana, System of Mineralogy.*

Iris. *s.* [Lat. = rainbow.]

1. Rainbow itself, or parts of it.

Beside the solary *iris*, which God shewed unto Noah, there is another, lunary, whose efficient is the moon.—*Sir T. Browne.*

When both bows appeared more distinct, I measured the breadth of the interior *iris*, 2 gr. 10′; and the breadth of the red, yellow, and green in the

exterior *iris*, was to the breadth of the same colours in the interior, 3 to 2.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Figuratively.

The tarnish and *iris* colors of minerals are owing to a thin surface film, proceeding from different sources, either from a change in the surface of the mineral or foreign incrustation.—*Dana, System of Mineralogy.*

In the spring a fuller crimson comes upon the robin's breast;
In the spring the wanton lapwing gets himself another crest;
In the spring a lovelier *iris* changes on the burnished dove;
In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

2. In *Anatomy.* Circle round the pupil of the eye.

The *iris* sometimes contracts adhesions . . . whereby the motions of that membrane are lost, and blindness, to a greater or less degree, produced.—*Gregory, Theory and Practice of Medicine*, pt. v. ch. xi.

3. In *Botany.* Plants so called of the genus Iris; the native ones being the flower-de-luce, or corn-flag (Iris pseud-acorus), and the gleadowes (Iris fœtidissima).

Iris all hues, roses, and jessamine.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 698.

Írish. *s.* [?] Old game so called.

The inconstancy of *Irish* fitly represents the changeableness of humane occurrences, since it ever stands so fickle that one malignant throw can quite ruine a never so well built game.—*Hall, Horæ Vacivæ*: 1646.

Írishism. *s.* Mode of speaking used by the Irish; Hibernicism: (euphemism for *bull*, in the sense of *blunder*).

'I will be there as soon as you.' I 'will,' instead of I 'shall,' is a Scoticism. (Douce.) And an *Irishism* too.—*Reed, Note on Shakespear's Comedy of Errors.*

Írishry. *s.* District occupied by Irishmen; population of Irishmen.

I knew that among the *Irishry* it was not yet clean taken away.—*Bryskett, Discourse of Civil Life*, p. 157: 1606.

Íritis. *s.* In *Medicine.* Inflammation of the iris.

The latter stages of [illegible] with severe pain, aggravat[illegible] *Theory and Practice* [illegible] v. ch. x.

Irk. *v. a.* [A.S. *arg* = bad.] Annoy; vex; make impatient.

But when these pelting poets in their rimes
Shall tame our jest, or paint our wicked work
And cause the people know and curse our crimes
This ugly [illegible] no tyrant lines but *irkes*.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. [illegible]
[illegible] one thing so often.—*Hulcet.*
[illegible] we go, [illegible] unison?
[illegible] *irks* me, the poor dappled fools
[illegible] their own confines, with forked heads
Have their round haunches gor'd.
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 1.
It *irks* his heart he cannot be revenged.
Id., Henry VI. Part I. i. 4.

This word is used only impersonally, it *irks* me: Mihi pœna est, it gives me pain, or, I am weary of it. Thus the authors of the Accidence say, Tædet, it *irketh*.—*Johnson.*

Írksome. *adj.*

1. Wearisome; tedious; troublesome; toilsome; tiresome; unpleasing.

I know she is an *irksome* brawling scold.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.
Since that thou can'st talk of love so well,
Thy company, which erst was *irksome* to me,
I will endure. *Id., As you like it*, iii. 5.
There is nothing so *irksome* as general discourses, especially when they turn chiefly upon words.—*Addison, Spectator.*
Frequent appeals from hence have been very *irksome* to that illustrious body.—*Swift.*

2. Weary; tired. *Obsolete.*

The people then embracing titles new,
Irksome of present, and longing for change,
Assented soon, because they love to range.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 352.

Írksomely. *adv.* In an irksome manner; wearisomely; tediously.

Our doctrine forces not errour and unwillingness *irksomely* to keep it.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, i. 13.
Neither *irksomely* hating, nor fondly loving, himself.—*Barrow, Works*, i. 4.

Írksomeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Irksome; tediousness; wearisomeness.

As Castilio describes it, the beginning, middle, end of love, is nought else but sorrow, vexation, torment, *irksomeness*.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 521.
Thus was he driven to shift and change his desire from one thing to another, finding solid content in never a one of them; but, after some small experience, great *irksomeness* in them all.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 209.
The *irksomeness* of that truth, which they brought, was so unpleasant to them, that every where they call it a burden.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government urged against Prelacy*, b. ii.

Íron. *s.* [A.S.] Metal so called; instrument made thereof; often with a qualifying term prefixed, as, marking *iron*, box *iron*, smoothing *iron*, flat *iron*. When used, the laundress's *iron*, and the *irons* used as chains, shackles, manacles, or gyves, are the objects to which it most frequently applies. In this sense it is common in the plural. *Figuratively* it may mean *sword*, or any piercing instrument made of iron.

If he smite him with an instrument of *iron*, so that he die, he is a murderer.—*Numbers*, xxxv. 16.
Canst thou fill his skin with barbed *irons*, or his head with fish-spears?—*Job*, xli. 7.
His feet they hurt with fetters: he was laid in *iron*.—*Psalms*, cv. 18.
Irons of a doit, doublets that hangmen would
Bury with those that wore them, these base slaves,
Ere yet the fight be done, pack up.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 5.
Put in their hands thy bruising *irons* of wrath,
That they may crush down with a heavy fall
The usurping helmets of our adversaries.
Id., Richard III. v. 3.
For this your locks in paper durance bound?
For this with tort'ring *irons* wreath'd around?
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iv.

Íron. *adj.*

1. Made of iron.

Get me an *iron* crow, and bring it straight
Unto my cell. *Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet*, v. 2.

First element of a *compound.*

A piece of stone of a dark *iron* grey colour, but in some parts of a ferruginous colour.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

2. Used *metaphorically.* Harsh; stern.

Pouring forth their blood in brutish wise,
That any *iron* eyes, to see it, would agrise.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
But O sad virgin, that t[illegible] *Spenser*
[illegible] bid the soul of Orp[illegible] spring,
[illegible] was' led to[illegible] cheek,
[illegible] did a[illegible]
[illegible] *roso*, 103.
[illegible] ns, 'The linen was
2. [illegible] with irons.

These men were, by the orders of the British government, seized, imprisoned, *ironed*, starved almost to death, in order to extort money from the Princesses. — *Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Warren Hastings.*

Íronclad. *s.* and *adj.* Vessel defended by iron-plates.

In estimating the performance of our *ironclads*, it should not be forgotten that they represent conditions of service without any precedent in former times. For protection's sake it is now necessary to clothe our men-of-war in ponderous iron armour, and for power's sake it is indispensable to equip them with guns of enormous calibre. These weights, it was thought, might prove incompatible with the buoyancy, swiftness, and seaworthiness expected from a fighting ship in days gone by, and, indeed, it was very recently believed that a good *ironclad* must be a bad seaboat [illegible]ections, however, will be materiall[illegible] the reports now published. A squadr[illegible] nine of our *ironclads*, selected so [illegible] almost all the varieties of the fleet, [illegible]ally kept the sea for a month during t[illegible] equinox, and the ships have shown go[illegible]ly qualities and high rates of speed.—*[illegible]paper*, Nov. 7, 1866.

Íronic. *adj.* [illegible] same as Ironical, the *latter* being *commoner.*

Most Socratick lady!
Or, if you will, *ironick!* *Ben Jonson, New Inn.*
I had better leisure to contemplate that *ironick* satire of Juvenal.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 11.

Íronical. *adj.* Expressing one thing and meaning another; speaking by contraries.

Heraclitus the philosopher, out of a serious meditation of men's lives, fell a weeping; and with continual tears bewailed their misery, madness, and folly. Democritus on the other side burst out a laughing, their whole life to him seemed so ridiculous: and he was so far carried with this *ironical* passion, that the citizens of Abdera took him to be mad.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, to the reader.

The whole court shall take itself abus'd
By our *ironical* confederacy.
Ben Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

I take all your *ironical* civilities in a literal sense and shall expect them to be literally performed.—*Swift.*

Íroning. *verbal abs.* Act of one [illegible]o irons (especially linen).

Íronish. *adj.* Approaching the character of iron. *Rare.*

Some of the Royal Society did thrust a probe or little stick into a chink of the coffin, which bringing out some moisture with it, found it of an *ironish* taste.—*A. Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses.* (Ord MS.)

Íronist. *s.* One who speaks by contraries.

A poet, or orator, . . . would have no more to do but to send to the *ironist* for his sarcasms.—*Arbuthnot and Pope, Martinus Scriblerus.*
Socrates took the name of *ironist* from the continued humour, and ridicule, which runs through his moral discourses.—*Bishop Hurd.*

Íromonger. *s.* Dealer in tools, instruments or implements of iron.

Íronmould. *s.* Mark or spot on linen, occasioned by the rust of iron.

Fine linen, being once stained with black ink, though it be washed never so, will retain an *ironmould* ever after.—*Junius, Sin Stigmatized*, p. 378: 1635.
We have seen arms, the *ironmould* that stained our religion, and eat out order and laws.—*Spencer, Righteous Ruler*, p. 37: 1660.

Íronside. *s.* and *adj.* Having a side of, or really, approximately, or figuratively, as hard as iron: (Edmund *Ironside* was an Anglo-Saxon king so named; the *Ironsides* was the name given to Cromwell's regiment).

Írony. *adj.* Made of iron; partaking of iron. *Rare.*

The force they are under is real, and that of their fate but imaginary: it is not strange if the *irony* chains have more solidity than the contemplative.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*
Some springs of Hungary, highly impregnated with vitriolick salts, dissolve the body of one metal, suppose iron, put into the spring; and deposite, in lieu of the *irony* particles carried off, coppery particles.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Írony. *s.* [Gr. εἰρωνεία.] See extract from Whately.

He spake it by an *ironie* or skorne.—*Bishop Gardiner, On the Sacrament*, fol. 22: 1551.
So grave a body, upon so solemn an occasion, should not deal in *irony*, or explain their meaning by contraries.—*Swift.*
Aristotle mentions, though very briefly, these two modes of rousing the feelings, the latter under the name of *Eironeia*, which in his time was commonly employed to signify, not according to the modern use of 'Irony,' saying 'the contrary to what is meant,' but, what later writers usually express by Litotes, i.e. saying less than is meant. The two methods may often be both used on the same occasion, beginning with the calm, and proceeding to the impassioned, afterwards, when the feelings of the hearers are already wrought up to a certain pitch. Universally, indeed, it is a fault carefully to be avoided, to express feelings more vehemently than that the audience can go along with the speaker; who would, in that case, as Cicero observes, seem like one raving among the sane, or intoxicated in the midst of the sober. And accordingly, except where from extraneous causes the audience are already in an excited state, we must carry them forward gradually, and allow time for the fire to kindle. The blast which would heighten a strong flame, would, if applied too soon, extinguish the first faint spark. The speech of Antony over Cæsar's corpse, which has been already mentioned, affords an admirable example of that combination of the two methods which has just been spoken of.—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. ii. ch. ii. § 5.

Írous. *adj.* Angry; passionate. *Obsolete.*

This Naman Sirus,
So fel, and so *irous*. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 174.

Irrádiance. *s.* Emission of rays or beams of light upon any object; beams of light emitted. *Rare.*

Love not the heavenly Spirits? Or do they mix
Irradiance, virtual, or immediate touch?
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 616.

Irrádiancy. *s.* Same as Irradiance. *Rare.*

The principal affection is its translucency; the

irradiancy and sparkling, found in many gems, is not discoverable in this.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Irrádiate. *v. a.* [Lat. *radius* = ray.]

1. Adorn with light emitted upon it; brighten.

When he thus perceives that these opacous bodies do not hinder the eye from judging light to have an equal plenary diffusion through the whole place it *irradiates*, he can have no difficulty to allow air, that is diaphanous, to be every where mingled with light.—*Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies.*

It is not a converting but a crowning grace; such an one as *irradiates* and puts a circle of glory about the head of him upon whom it descends.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 374.

2. Enlighten intellectually; illumine; illuminate.

Reason . . . immixed and contempered with the soul, and not only extrinsically *irradiating* it.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, ch. xvii.

Celestial light
Shine inward, and the mind through all her powers
Irradiate; there plant eyes: all mists from thence
Purge and disperse. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 51.

God . . . is lodged in our very essence, and is as a soul within the soul, to *irradiate* its understanding, rectify its will, purify its passions, and enliven all the powers of man.—*Spectator*, no. 571.

3. Animate by heat or light.

Ether . . . or solar heat must digest, influence, *irradiate*, and put those more simple parts of matter into motion.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

4. Decorate with shining ornaments.

No weeping orphan saw his father's stores
Our shrines *irradiate*, or imblaze the floors.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

Irrádiate. *v. n.* Shine upon.

Day was the state of the hemisphere, on which light *irradiated*; and night was the state of the opposite hemisphere, on which rested the shadow projected by the body of the earth.—*Bishop Horne, Letters on Infidelity*, let. x.

Irrádiate. *adj.* Decorated with shining ornaments. *Rhetorical.*

The peacock spreads his rainbow train, with eyes
Of sapphire bright, *irradiate* each with gold.
Mason, English Garden, b. iv.

Irradiátion. *s.*

1. Act of emitting beams of light.

The generation of bodies is not effected by *irradiation*, or answerably unto the propagation of light; but herein a transmission is made materially from some parts, and ideally from every one.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

2. Illumination; intellectual light.

The means of immediate union of these intelligible objects to the understanding, are sometimes divine and supernatural, as by immediate *irradiation* or revelation.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Irrátional. *adj.*

1. Void of reason; void of understanding; wanting the discoursive faculty.

Thus began
Outrage from lifeless things; but discord first,
Daughter of sin, among the *irrational*
Death introduc'd. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 706.

2. Absurd; contrary to reason.

Since the brain is only a part transmittent, and that humours oft are precipitated to the lungs before they arrive to the brain, no kind of benefit can be effected from so *irrational* an application.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

I shall quietly submit, not wishing so *irrational* a thing as that everybody should be deceived.—*Pope.*

Irrationálity. *s.* Want of reason.

Who is it here that appeals to the frivolousness and *irrationality* of our dreams?—*Baxter, On the Soul*, ii. 187: 1737.

Irrátionally. *adv.* In an irrational manner; without reason; absurdly.

The obdurate Jew, that he might more easily avoid the truth of the second, hath most *irrationally* denied the first.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. iii.

He had foolishly and *irrationally* bartered away eternity for a trifle.—*South, Sermons*, viii. 151.

Irreclaímable. *adj.* Incapable of being reclaimed.

When length of days made virtuous habits heroical and immovable, vicious, inveterate and *irreclaimable*.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, iii. 1.

If we may judge by proportion, the angels in heaven, who rejoice at the conversion of one sinner, do also mourn and lament for the *irreclaimable* wickedness of so many millions as are in the world.—*Norris, On the Beatitudes*, p. 44.

As for obstinate, *irreclaimable*, professed enemies, we must expect their calumnies will continue.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Irreconcílable. *adj.* Incapable of being reconciled.

1. Not to be recalled to kindness; not to be appeased.

Wage eternal war,
Irreconcilable to our grand foe.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 121.

A weak unequal faction may animate a government; but when it grows equal in strength, and *irreconcilable* by animosity, it cannot end without some crisis.—*Sir W. Temple.*

There are no factions, though *irreconcilable* to one another, that are not united in their affection to you.—*Dryden.*

2. Not to be made consistent: (with *with*, more rarely *to*).

As she was strictly virtuous herself, so she always put the best construction upon the words and actions of her neighbours, except where they were *irreconcilable* to the rules of honesty and decency.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Irreconcílableness. *s.* Incapable of being reconciled.

What must it be to live in this disagreement with everything, this *irreconcilableness* and opposition to the order and government of nature?—*Lord Shaftesbury.*

Irreconcílably. *adv.* In an irreconcilable manner.

The five great points controverted betwixt the two families . . . so *irreconcilably*.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 123.

Oftentimes you shall see husband and wife *irreconcilably* divided.—*South, Sermons*, vi. 118.

Irréconcile. *v. a.* Prevent reconciliation with. *Rare.*

As the object calls for our devotion, . . . so it must needs *irreconcile* us to sin.—*Jeremy Taylor, Life of Christ*, iii. 15.

They first laboured to find some defect in his election, and then to *irreconcile* those towards him, who they found had any esteem of kindness for him.—*Clarendon, Life*, i. 75.

Irréconciled. *part. adj.* Not atoned for. *Rare.*

A servant dies in many *irreconciled* iniquities.—*Shakespear, Henry V.* iv. 1.

An *irreconciled* petitioner in God's Court of Requests, is like (as you see) to find no audience.—*Bishop Prideaux, Euchologia*, p. 40.

Irréconcilement. *s.* Want of reconcilement; disagreement. *Rare.*

Such an *irreconcilement* between God and Mammon.—*Archbishop Wake, Rationale on Texts of Scripture*, p. 75.

Irreconciliation. Want of reconciliation.

How [illegible] with our brethren voids all our addresses . . . we need be lessoned no farther than from our Saviour's own mouth.—*Bishop Prideaux, Euchologia*, p. 71.

Irrecóverable. *adj.* Incapable of being recovered, regained, repaired, remedied, or made good.

Time, in a natural sense, is *irrecoverable*: the moment just fled by us it is impossible to recall.—*Rogers.*

The *irrecoverable* loss of so many livings of principal value.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

It concerns every man that would not trifle away his soul, and fool himself into *irrecoverable* misery, with the greatest seriousness to enquire.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Irrecóverableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Irrecoverable; state of being beyond recovery or repair.

The first notice my soul hath of her sickness, is *irrecoverableness*.—*Donne, Devotions*, p. 13.

The *irrecoverableness* of your fall . . . from the highest pitch of happiness to the lowest step of misery.—*Archdeacon Arnway, Alarm to the Subjects of England*, p. 84.

Irrecóverably. *adv.* In an irrecoverable manner; beyond recovery; past repair.

O dark, dark, dark amid the blaze of noon;
Irrecoverably dark, total eclipse,
Without all hope of day.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 80.

The credit of the Exchequer is *irrecoverably* lost by the last breach with the bankers.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Irrecúred. *adj.* Not to be cured. *Rare.*

Striking his soul with *irrecured* wound.
Rous, Thule or Virtue's History: 1598.

Irreducible. *adj.* Incapable of being reduced.

These observations seem to argue the corpuscles of air to be *irreducible* into water.—*Boyle.*

This being the case, it follows that if any facts, or class of facts, have not yet been reduced to order, we, so far from pronouncing them to be *irreducible*, should rather be guided by our experience of the past, and should admit the probability that what we now call inexplicable will at some future time be explained.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i. ch. i.

Irrefrágable. *adj.* [Late *frango* = break.] Incapable of being confuted; superior to argumental opposition.

What a marvellous concurrence is here of strong and *irrefragable* convictions!—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations on the Old and New Testaments*, b. iv.

He is *irrefragable* in his humour; he will be a hog still.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, to the reader.

Strong and *irrefragable* the evidences of Christianity must be: they who resist them would resist every thing.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons.*

The danger of introducing unexperienced men was urged as an *irrefragable* reason for working by slow degrees.—*Swift.*

Irrefrágableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Irrefragable; force above confutation.

The plainness and *irrefragableness* of this truth is an affection between those terms that no power in heaven and earth can abolish.—*Annotations on Glanville, &c.* p. 256: 1682.

Irrefrágably. *adv.* In an irrefragable manner; with force above confutation.

It follows *irrefragably* from all this.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 244.

God's making the world, *irrefragably* proves that he governs it too.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 247.

Irrefútable. *adj.* Incapable of being refuted; not to be overthrown by argument.

Hear that *irrefutable* discourse of Cardinal Caietan.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of the married Clergy*, p. 12.

The more they are examined, the more *irrefutable* they will be found.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabalistica*, p. 185.

Irrégular. *adj.*

1. Deviating from rule, custom, or nature.

The amorous youth
Obtain'd of Venus his desire,
Howe'er *irregular* his fire. *Prior.*

2. Unmethodical; not confined to any certain rule or order.

Regular
Then most, when most *irregular* they seem'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 75.

The numbers of pindariques are wild and irregular, and sometimes seem harsh and uncouth.—*Cowley.*

Irrégular. *s.* One not following a settled rule.

The secular prebendaries of Waltham were first turned out to give way to their *irregulars*.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of the married Clergy*, p. 314.

Irregulárity. *s.*

1. Deviation from rule; neglect of method and order.

This *irregularity* of its unruly and tumultuous motion might afford a beginning unto the common opinion.—*Sir T. Browne.*

As these vast heaps of mountains are thrown together with so much *irregularity* and confusion, they form a great variety of hollow bottoms.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

2. Inordinate practice; vice.

Religion is somewhat less in danger of corruption, while the sinner acknowledges the obligations of his duty, and is ashamed of his *irregularities*.—*Rogers.*

Irrégularly. *adv.* In an irregular manner.

Your's is a soul *irregularly* great,
Which wanting temper, yet abounds with heat.
Dryden.

It may give some light to those whose concern for their little ones makes them so *irregularly* bold as to consult their own reason, in the education of their children, rather than to rely upon old custom.—*Locke.*

Irrégulate. *v. a.* Make irregular; disorder. *Rare.*

Its fluctuations are but motions subservient, which winds, shelves, and every interjacency *irregulates*.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Irrejéctable. *adj.* Incapable of rejection. *Rare.*

The Arminians deny grace to be *irrejectable*.—*Boyle, Love of God*, 105. (Ord MS.)

Irrélative. *adj.* Having no reference to anything; single; unconnected.

Separated by the voice of God, things in their species came out in uncommunicated varieties, and *irrelative* seminalities.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Irrélatively. *adv.* In an irrelative manner; unconnectedly.

The sacred leaves and portions of Scripture do *irrelatively*, and in themselves, sufficiently betray and evidence their own heavenly extraction.—*Boyle, Considerations on the Style of Holy Scripture*, p. 74.

Irrélevancy. *s.* State of being irrelevant.

I was unwilling to enlarge on the *irrelevancy* of his arguments.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney.*

Irrélevant. *adj.* Having no application to the subject under notice.

A fact of this kind may be true, though *irrelevant* as an argument.—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Logic.*

Irreliévable. *adj.* Incapable of being relieved.

Gross as we must admit the case to be, it is *irrelievable*.—*Hargrave, Judicial Arguments*, p. 14.

Irreligion. *s.* Want or contempt of religion; impiety.

The weapons with which I combat *irreligion* are already consecrated.—*Dryden.*

We behold every instance of profaneness and *irreligion* not only committed, but defended and gloried in.—*Rogers.*

Irreligious. *adj.*

1. Wanting or contemning religion; impious.

Whoever sees these *irreligious* men,
With burthen of a sickness weak and faint,
But hears them talking of religion then,
And vowing of their souls to every saint.
Sir J. Davies.

Shame and reproach is generally the portion of the impious and *irreligious*.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Contrary to religion.

Wherein that Scripture standeth not the church of God in any stead, or serveth nothing at all to direct, but may be let pass as needless to be consulted with, we judge it profane, impious, and *irreligious* to think.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Might not the queen's domesticks be obliged to avoid swearing, and *irreligious* profane discourse?—*Swift.*

Irreligiously. *adv.* In an irreligious manner; with impiety; with irreligion.

Dar'st thou *irreligiously* despise,
And thus profane, these sacred liberties?
Drayton, Barons' Wars, vi. 68.

Irrémeable. *adj.* [Lat. *irremeabilis.*] Incapable of having the way in one direction retraced back. *Rare.*

The country of the dead is *irremeable*, that they cannot return.—*Sandford, Translation of Cornelius Agrippa*, sign. P p: 1569.

The keeper charm'd, the chief without delay
Pass'd on, and took th' *irremeable* way.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 574.

But we shot after and sped
Clear through the *irremeable* Symplegades.
A. C. Swinburne, Atalanta in Calydon.

Irremédiable. *adj.* Incapable of being remedied.

They content themselves with that which was the *irremediable* error of former times.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Whatever he consults you about, unless it lead to some fatal and *irremediable* mischief, be sure you advise only as a friend.—*Locke.*

Irremédiableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Irremediable; state of being irremediable.

The first notice my soul hath of her sickness, is irrecoverableness, *irremediableness*: but, O my God, Job did not charge thee foolishly in his temporal afflictions, nor may I in my spiritual.—*Donne, Devotions*, p. 13: 1625.

Irremédiably. *adv.* In an irremediable manner; without cure.

It happens to us *irremediably* and inevitably, that we may perceive these attendants are not the fruits of our labour, but gifts of God.—*Jeremy Taylor, Worthy Communicant.*

Irremíssible. *adj.* Incapable of being remitted, excused, or pardoned.

To synne agaynst knowledge, is agaynst the Holy Ghoste, and *irremyssible*.—*Bale, On the Revelation.*

They [indiscreet pastors] still aggravate sin, murder out God's judgments without respect, intempestively rail at and pronounce them damned, in all auditories, for giving so much to sports and honest recreations, making every small fault, and thing indifferent, an *irremissible* offence.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 698.

Irremíssibleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Irremissible; quality of being not to be pardoned.

That dreadful sentence of the *irremissibleness* of that sin unto death.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations.*

Irremóvable. *adj.* Incapable of being moved; not to be changed.

He is *irremovable*,
Resolv'd for flight.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

Establishing my *irremovable* assurance in Thee.—*Donne, Devotions*, p. 89.

The right of birth or succession can be no privilege in nature to let a tyrant sit *irremoveable* over a nation of men born free, into natural, hereditary, and successive slaves.—*Milton, Prose Works.* (Ord MS.)

Irrenówned. *adj.* Wanting renown. *Rare.*

For all he did was to deceive good knights,
And draw them from pursuit of praise and fame
To slugg in sloth and sensual delights,
And end their days with *irrenowned* shame.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Irreparabílity. *s.* Incapability of being repaired.

The poor fellow came back quite out of breath, with deeper marks of disappointment in his looks than could arise from the simple *irreparability* of the fragment.—*Sterne, Sentimental Journey.*

Irréparable. *adj.* Incapable of being repaired.

Irreparable is the loss, and Patience
Says it is past her cure. *Shakespear, Tempest*, v. 1.

It is an *irreparable* injustice we are guilty of, when we are prejudiced by the looks of those whom we do not know.—*Addison.*

The story of Deucalion and Pyrrha teaches, that piety and innocence cannot miss of the divine protection, and that the only loss *irreparable* is that of our probity.—*Garth.*

Irréparably. *adv.* In an irreparable manner; without recovery; without amends.

Such adventures befall artists *irreparably*.—*Boyle.*

The cutting off that time industry and [illegible], whereby she would be nourished, were *irreparably* injurious to her.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Irrepeálable. *adj.* Incapable of being repealed.

Irrepeálably. *adv.* In an irrepealable manner.

Excommunication and censures are *irrepealably* transacted by them, among whom it is hard to find two wise men.—*Bishop Gauden, Hieraspistes*, p. 120: 1653.

Irrepéntance. *s.* Want of repentance.

To absolve them so far as ministerial power can extend, 'qui non ponunt obicem' by unbelief or *irrepentance*.—*Bishop Mountague, Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 318: 1625.

Irreprehénsible. *adj.* Incapable of being reprehended, found fault with, or blamed.

That ye maie be found perfecte and *irreprehensible* at the latter daie.—*Form of the Ordering of Bishoppes*, K. i. b.: 1549.

It had been better far to have joined the two *irreprehensible* churches together, Smyrna and Philadelphia, against whom there is no blame.—*Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Seven Churches*, p. 173.

They were sincerely good people, who were therefore blameless or *irreprehensible*.—*Bishop Patrick, Answer to the Touchstone*, p. 126.

Irrepreséntable. *adj.* Incapable of being represented. *Rare.*

God's *irrepresentable* nature doth hold against making images of God.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Irrepréssible. *adj.* Incapable of being repressed, kept under, or down.

The *irrepressible* exuberance of his animal spirits disconcerted me.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney.*

Irreproáchable. *adj.* Incapable of being reproached or blamed.

He was a serious sincere Christian, of an innocent, *irreproachable*, nay, exemplary life.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Their prayer may be, that they may raise up and breed as *irreproachable* a young family as their parents have done.—*Pope.*

Irreproáchably. *adv.* In an irreproachable manner.

From this time, says the monk, the bear lived *irreproachably*, and observed, to his dying day, the orders that the saint had given him.—*Addison, Remarks on Italy.*

Irreprôvable. *adj.* Incapable of being reproved or blamed; irreproachable.

That what's defin'd be *irreprovable*.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, i. 2, 26.

If among this crowd of virtues a failing crept in, we must remember that an apostle himself has not been *irreprovable*.—*Bishop Atterbury, Character of Luther.*

Irreprôvably. *adv.* In an irreprovable manner; beyond reproach.

To live chastely, *irreprovably*, and in word and deed to shew themselves worthy of such a dignity.—*Weever, Ancient Funeral Monuments.*

Irreptítious. *adj.* [Lat. *repo* = creep.] Crept in; privately introduced.

The first [text] he illustrates, Esa. ix. i. where all condemn it as *irreptitious*, &c.—*Dr. Castell, Letter in 1673, Nichols's Literary Anecdotes*, iv. 695.

Irresístance. *s.* Want of inclination to make resistance; gentleness under sufferings and insults.

The second is in the instances of passive courage, or endurance of sufferings, patience under affronts and injuries, humility, *irresistance*, placability.—*Paley, View of the Evidences of Christianity*, pt. ii. ch. ii.

Irresistibílity. *s.* Incapability of being resisted; power or force above opposition.

The doctrine of *irresistibility* of grace, if it be acknowledged, there is nothing to be affixt to gratitude.—*Hammond.*

In respect of the infinity and *irresistibility* of which active power, we must acknowledge Him Almighty.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. i.

Irresístible. *adj.* Incapable of being resisted; superior to opposition.

Fear doth grow from an apprehension of the Deity, indued with *irresistible* power to hurt; and is of all affections, anger excepted, the unapter to admit conference with reason.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

In mighty quadrate join'd
Of union *irresistible*.—*Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 62.

Fear of God is inward acknowledgment of an holy just Being, armed with almighty and *irresistible* power.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

There can be no difference in the subjects, where the application is almighty and *irresistible*, as in creation.—*Rogers.*

Irresístibleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Irresistible: (Irresistibility *commoner*).

Whether this *irresistibleness* be out of a consequent supposition.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 382.

Such was the *irresistibleness* of the king's spirit, that like a torrent it would bear down any thing which stood between him and his desires.—*Fuller, Holy War*, p. 239.

Irresístibly. *adv.* In an irresistible manner.

God *irresistibly* sways all manner of events on earth.—*Dryden.*

Fond of pleasing and endearing ourselves to those we esteem, we are *irresistibly* led into the same inclinations and aversions with them.—*Rogers.*

Irresístless. *adj.* Irresistible; resistless. *Barbarous.*

Those radiant eyes, whose *irresistless* flame
Strikes Envy dumb, and keeps Sedition tame,
They can to gazing multitudes give law,
Convert the factious, and the rebel awe. *Granville.*

Irrésoluble. *adj.* Incapable of being resolved; not to be broken; not to be dissolved.

The second [case] is in the *irresoluble* condition of our souls, after a known sin committed; wherein the burdened conscience, not being able to give ease unto itself, seeks for aid to the sacred hand of God's penitentiary here on earth; and there may find it.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, iii. 9.

In factitious sal ammoniac the common and urinous salts are so well mingled, that both in the open fire and in subliming vessels they rise together as one salt, which seems in such vessels *irresoluble* by fire alone.—*Boyle.*

Irrésolubleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Irresoluble; resistance to separation of the parts. *Rare.*

Quercetanus has this confession of the *irresolubleness* of diamonds.—*Boyle.*

Irrésolute. *adj.* Not constant in purpose; not determined.

Were he evil us'd, he would outgo
His father, by as much as a performance
Does an *irresolute* purpose.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 2.

Him after long debate, *irresolute*,
Of thoughts revolv'd his final sentence chose,
Fit vessel, fittest imp of fraud, in whom
To enter. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 87.

To make reflections upon what is past, is the part of ingenious but *irresolute* men.—*Sir W. Temple.*

So Myrrha's mind, impell'd on either side,
Takes ev'ry bent, but cannot long abide;
Irresolute on which he should rely,
At last unfix'd in all, is only fix'd to die. *Dryden.*

Irrésolution. *s.* Want of firmness of mind, of determination, of fixity of purpose.

It hath most force upon things that have the lightest motion, and therefore upon the spirits of men, and in them upon such affections as move lightest; as upon men in fear, or men in *irresolution*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Irresolution on the schemes of life, which offer themselves to our choice, and inconstancy in pursuing them, are the greatest causes of all our unhappiness.—*Addison.*

Irresólved. *part. pr.* Unsolved. *Rare.*

The Scriptures contain in them the most clear and certain grounds of satisfaction to the minds of men in such things wherein they are otherwise so *irresolved*.—*Stillingfleet, Origines Sacræ*, b. iii. ch. iii. (Ord MS.)

Irresólvedly. *adv.* Without settled determination. *Rare.*

Divers of my friends have thought it strange to hear me speak so *irresolvedly* concerning those things, which some take to be the elements, and others the principles of all mixed bodies.—*Boyle.*

Irrespéctive. *adj.*

1. Having no regard to any circumstances.

Thus did the Jew, by persuading himself of his particular *irrespective* election, think it safe to run into all sins.—*Hammond.*

According to this doctrine, it must be resolved wholly into the absolute *irrespective* will of God.—*Rogers.*

2. Disrespectful. *Obsolete.*

In irreverend and *irrespective* behaviour towards myself and some of mine.—*Sir C. Cornwallis, Supplement to Cabala*, p. 101: 1608.

Irrespéctively. *adv.* In an irrespective manner; without regard to circumstances.

He is convinced, that all the promises belong to him absolutely and *irrespectively*.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

Irrespónsible. *adj.* Not responsible.

That no unbridled tyrant or potentate, but to his sorrow, for the future may presume such nigh and *irresponsible* licence over mankind, to havock and turn upside down whole kingdoms of men, as though they were no more in respect of his perverse will than a nation of pismires.—*Milton, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.*

Irreténtive. *adj.* Not retentive.

His imagination irregular and wild, his memory weak and *irretentive*.—*Skelton, Deism Revealed*, dial. iv.

Irretriévable. *adj.* Incapable of being retrieved or repaired; irrecoverable; irreparable.

The effects of vice in the present world are often extreme misery, *irretrievable* ruin, and even death.—*Butler, Analogy of Religion.*

For a year and a day her fate is not *irretrievable*; but, during that term of probation, they [the nuns] are so assiduously caressed, that very few, if any of them, are known to retract.—*A. Drummond, Travels through Germany, Italy, and Greece*, p. 76.

Irretriévably. *adv.* In an irretrievable manner; irreparably; irrecoverably.

It would not defray the charge of the extraction, and therefore must have been all *irretrievably* lost, and useless to mankind, was it not by this means collected.—*Woodward.*

Irretúrnable. *adj.* Incapable of being returned.

Forth *irreturnable* flieth the spoken word,
Be it in scoffe, in earnest, or in bowrd.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 429.

Irréverence. *s.*

1. Want of reverence, veneration, or respect.

Having seen our scandalous *irreverence* towards God's worship in general, 'tis easy to make application to the several parts of it.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

They were a sort of attributes, with which it was a matter of religion to salute them on all occasions, and which it was an *irreverence* to omit.—*Pope.*

2. State of being disregarded.

The concurrence of the house of peers in that fury can be imputed to no one thing more than to the *irreverence* and scorn the judges were justly in, who had been always looked upon there as the oracles of the law.—*Clarendon.*

Irréverend. *adj.* Irreverent. *Rare.*

In *irreverend* and irrespective behaviour towards myself and some of mine.—*Sir C. Cornwallis, Supplement to Cabala*, p. 101: 1608.

The bread of the sacrament, being dedicated to a holy and peculiar service, is thereby secured from that *irreverend* and profane handling, that common bread is exposed unto.—*Spenser, Righteous Ruler*, p. 19: 1660.

Irréverent. *adj.* Not paying due homage or reverence; not expressing or conceiving due veneration or respect.

As our fear excludeth not that boldness which becometh saints, so, if our familiarity with God do not savour of fear, it draweth too near that *irreverent* confidence wherewith true humility can never stand.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Knowledge men sought for, and covered it from the vulgar sort as jewels of inestimable price, fearing the *irreverent* construction of the ignorant and irreligious.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

If an *irreverent* expression or thought too wanton are crept into my verses, through my inadvertency, let their authors be answerable for them.—*Dryden.*

Irréverently. *adv.* In an irreverent manner; without due respect or veneration.

'Tis but an ill essay of reverence and godly fear to use the gospel *irreverently*.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Irrevérsible. *adj.* Incapable of being reversed, recalled, or undone; not to be changed.

It is *irreversible*, it cannot be revoked.—*South, Sermons*, vii. 332.

The sins of his chamber and his closet shall be produced before men and angels, and an eternal *irreversible* sentence be pronounced.—*Rogers.*

Irrevérsibleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Irreversible; state of being irreversible.

A precedent of the *irreversibleness* of oaths.—*Stackhouse, History of the Bible*, b. v. ch. ii.

Irrevérsibly. *adv.* In an irreversible manner; without change.

The title of fundamentals, being ordinarily confined to the doctrines of faith, hath occasioned that great scandal in the church, at which so many myriads of solifidians have stumbled, and fallen *irreversibly*, by conceiving heaven a reward of true opinions.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

Irrévocable. *adj.* Incapable of being revoked or recalled; not to be brought back; not to be reversed.

Firm and *irrevocable* is my doom,
Which I have past upon her.
Shakespear, As you like it, i. 3.

That which is past is gone and *irrevocable*, therefore they do but trifle that labour in past matters.—*Bacon, Essays.*

By her *irrevocable* fate,
War shall the country waste and change the state.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 119.

The other victor flame a moment stood,
Then fell, and lifeless left th' extinguish'd wood;
For ever lost, the *irrevocable* light
Forsook the black'ning coals, and sunk to night.
Id. Palamon and Arcite, iii. 254.

Each sacred accent bears eternal weight,
And each *irrevocable* word is fate.
Pope, Translation of the Thebais of Statius.

Irrévocably. *adv.* In an irrevocable manner; without recall.

If air were kept out four or five minutes, the fire would be *irrevocably* extinguished.—*Boyle.*

Irrévoluble. *adj.* [Lat. *volubilis*, from *volvo* = roll.] Incapable of being revolved. *Rare.*

Progressing the dateless and *irrevoluble* circle of eternity.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. ii.

Írrigate. *v. a.* [Lat. *irrigatus*; pass. part. of *irrigo*; *irrigatio, -onis*; adjective, *irriguus*.] Wet; moisten; water.

It hath certain glandules . . . which by their viscous moisture do *irrigate*, and as it were oil, the pipe; that it takes off the harshness that otherwise would be found, and adds much sweetness and pleasantness to the musick.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 142.

The heart, which is one of the principal parts of the body, doth continually *irrigate*, nourish, keep hot, and supple all the members.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Irrigátion. *s.* Act of watering; state of being watered; moistening.

Help of ground is by watering and *irrigation*.—*Bacon.*

Fomentations, *irrigations*, . . . prescribed for the head.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 406.

In April, and the spring time, his lordship [Lord Bacon] would, when it rained, take his coach (open) to receive the benefit of *irrigation*, which, he was wont to say, was very wholesome, because of the nitre in the aire.—*Aubrey, Anecdotes*, ii. 235.

Used *metaphorically*.

That every of us fructify in some proportion answerable to our *irrigation*.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 574.

I wish it may also flow in spiritual blessings; and doubt not but that, by the *irrigation* rather than inundation of this flood, they shall encrease in them.—*Harrington, Brief View of the State of the Church of England*, p. 209.

Irríguous. *adj.*

1. Watery; watered.

The flowery lap
Of some *irriguous* valley spread her store.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 254.

Whether to spread
Broad as a lake, or, as a river pent,
By fragrant banks, wave its irriguous way
Through lawn and [illegible]
Mason, English Garden, i. 122.

2. Falling as dew. *Latinism.*

Rash Eleanor
Dry'd an immeasurable bowl, and thought
To exhale his surfeit by *irriguous* sleep:
Imprudent! him death's iron sh[illegible] oppress.
J. Phillips, Cyder, b. ii.

Irrísion. *s.* [Lat. *rideo* = laugh; pass. part. of *risus*; substantives, *risus, risio, -onis*.] Act of laughing at another; act of mocking. *Rare.*

They are printed deeper than can be blotted out with all their artificial and forced *irrisions*.—*Wotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 126: 1622.

By way of sarcasm and *irrision*.—*Gregory, Doctrine of the Glorious Trinity*, p. 6.

Ham, by his indiscreet and unnatural *irrision*, and exposing of his father, incurs his curse.—*Woodward.*

Irritabílity. *s.* Capability of being irritated.

a. Mentally, or morally.

b. Physically: (applied to certain tissues, both animal and vegetable, in respect to their action under a stimulus).

Irritability [is] a power or property of organised bodies of being acted upon by stimuli, so as to give rise to movements, manifested chiefly by muscular or fibrous tissues. This very important and generally diffused property of animal bodies was first investigated by Dr. Glisson. He applied the term '*irritability*' to all the sensible and insensible movements of animals. . . . Haller and his disciples, with Fontana, Metzger, Bichat and others, considered *irritability* to be, sui generis, inherent in the muscular fibre, altogether independent of nervous influence. . . . On the other hand, Whytt, Monro, Unzer, Prochaska, Legallois, &c. regarded the nervous power as the principle upon which all muscular contractions depend, and consequently *irritability* to be communicated to the muscles by the nerves. . . . Very recently Virchow has published his own views on this subject. According to him, *irritability* is a property and criterion of every living cell and cell-derivate, and does not belong merely to nervous or muscular tissues. Every cell can be impelled to certain actions by influences which may operate upon it, either from other parts or elements of the same organism, or from bodies entirely foreign. The *irritating* power may reach the cells through nerves, through vessels, or through adjoining parts. Every *irritation* produces in the cellular elements some mechanical or chemical change, which change is 'a counter-working against the *irritative* cause, a reaction against an action working from without.'—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Írritable. *adj.* Easily provoked.

He was *irritable* and resentful.—*Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Pope.* (Ord MS.)

Used *substantivally*.

The wise will determine from the gravity of the case; the *irritable*, from their sensibility to oppression.—*Burke.*

Irrítant. *adj.* [from Lat. *irritus* = frustrate, the *i* being short; *in* = not; *ratus* = ratified.] Rendering void. *Rare, barbarous.*

The states elected Henry duke of Anjou for their king, with this clause *irritant*; that if he did violate any part of his oath, the people should owe him no allegiance.—*Sir J. Hayward, Answer to Doleman*, ch. v.: 1603.

Írritant. *adj.* Producing irritation. See next entry.

Írritant. *s.* That which produces irritation: (in *Medicine*, applied to the classification of poisons which are *irritant*, narcotic, and the like).

Many of the Ranunculaceæ are *irritant* poisons. . . . Clematis is one of the best known *irritants* of this class.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Írritate. *v. a.* [Lat. *irritatus*, pass. part. of *irrito*; pres. part. *irritans, -antis*; *irritatio, -onis*.]

1. Provoke; teaze; exasperate.

The earl, speaking to the freeholders in imperious language, did not *irritate* the people.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Laud's power at court could not qualify him to go through with that difficult reformation, whilst he had a superior in the church, who, having the reins in his hand, could slacken them, and was thought to be the more remiss to *irritate* his choleric disposition.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

2. Fret; put into motion or disorder by any irregular or unaccustomed contact; stimulate; vellicate.

Cold maketh the spirits vigorous: it *irritateth* them.—*Bacon.*

3. Heighten; agitate; [illegible].

Air, if very cold, *irritateth* the flame, and maketh it burn more fiercely, as fire scorcheth in frosty weather.—*Bacon.*

Irritate. *adj.* Heightened. *Rare.*

When they are collected, the heat becomes more violent and *irritate*, and thereby expelleth sweat.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Irritate. *v. a.* Render null or void. *Obsolete.*

If any thing should come to pass otherwise than it doth, yet God's foreknowledge could not be *irritated* by it, for then he did not know that it should come to pass as it doth.—*Archbishop Bramhall, Works*, p. 727.

Irritáting. *part. adj.* Causing irritation.

(For example see Irritability.)

Irritátion. *s.* Provocation; exasperation; stimulation.

Violent affections and *irritations* of the nerves in any part of the body is caused by something acrimonious.—*Arbuthnot.*

Next to inflammation, the morbid condition to which the term *irritation* has been applied is the most important both to the pathologist and to the rational physician. Notwithstanding this, the term has been vaguely employed; and the existence of the morbid states, which it has been used to designate, has been as loosely inferred. The varying characters, also, of *irritation* with the tissue or part primarily or chiefly affected, and with lesions of adjoining or of functionally associated parts, and the superinduction of other morbid changes, more particularly of increased exhalation, secretion, and inflammatory action, have given rise to much perplexity, in respect not only of the meaning attached to the word, but also of attempts of ascertaining its existence, seat, and extent. Hitherto *irritation*, as a primary morbid condition, has been inferred more frequently from the absence during disease of more manifest alterations, than from any positive proof of its presence; and to it have been referred by many, those disorders and maladies which could not be imputed to any more palpable lesion.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Irritative. *adj.* Having a tendency to irritate.

(For example see Irritability.)

Irritátory. *adj.* Causing irritation.

The other peradventure is sufficiently grounded for principles of faith, yet is weak by reason either of some passion, or of some *irritatory* and troublesome humour in his behaviour.—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 45.

Nothing hinders wounds from cicatrising more than concourse of humour to the diseased part, and keeping things *irritatory* about the orifice of the wound.—*Ibid.* p. 285.

Irrorátion. *s.* [Lat. *ros, roris* = dew.] Bedewing. *Rare.*

If during the discharge the *irroration* should be interrupted, the portion of eggs then excluded will be barren, while the rest will be found to have been fecundated.—*Translation of Spallanzani's Dissertations.* (Ord MS.)

Irrúption. *s.* [Lat. *rumpo* = break; pret. *rupi*; pass. part. *ruptus*; *ruptio, -onis.*]

1. Act of forcing an entrance.

How doth the water rage with his inundations, *irruptions*, flinging down towns, cities, villages, bridges, besides shipwrecks!—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 4.

2. Inroad; burst of invaders into any place.

Five or six weeks before my lord's fatal *irruption* into the city.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 180.

The famous wall of China, built against the *irruptions* of the Tartars, was begun above a hundred years before the Incarnation.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 189.

Notwithstanding the *irruptions* of the barbarous nations, one can scarce imagine how so plentiful a soil should become so miserably unpeopled.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Irrúptive. *adj.* Bursting forth; rushing down or in.

Conscious fears his soul affright,
And storms of wrath and indignation dread
Seem ready to displode *irruptive* on his head.
Whitehouse, Poems, Ode to Justice: 1791.

Is. See Be.

He that *is* of God, heareth God's words.—*John*, viii. 47.

Be not afraid of them, for they cannot do evil; neither also *is* it in them to do good.—*Jeremiah*, x. 5.

My thought, whose murther yet *is* but fantastical,
Shakes so my single state of man, that function
Is smother'd in surmise; and nothing *is*,
But what *is* not. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 3.

In an *elliptical* form.

There 's some among you have beheld me fighting.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

Isagógical. *adj.* [Gr. εἰσαγωγικός, from εἰς = into, and ἄγω = lead.] Introductory; belonging to an introduction.

I will make further relation
Of this *isagogicall* collation. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 162.

Scaliger was bold to call him Merodac; but he repented of that in his canons *isagogical*.—*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 247: 1650.

Ischiátic. *adj.* In *Anatomy.* Same as Sciatic.

Ischúria. *s.* [Gr. ἰσχουρία, from ἴσχω = restrain + οὖρον = urine; a medical term sometimes Anglicized into *Ischury*.] Retention of urine.

Ischuria renalis is . . . a disease in which the functions of the kidney are suspended, and the urine is retained in the blood.—*Gregory, Theory and Practice of Medicine*, pt. iv. ch. xii.

Ísinglass. *s.* [German, *blase* = bladder.] Swimming bladder of the sturgeon; gelatinous and semi-transparent, whence its (catachrestic) connection with *glass*. The true meaning of the word is the (swimming) *bladder* of the Acipenser *huso*.

The cure of putrefaction requires an incrassating diet, as all viscid broths, hartshorn, ivory, and *isinglass*.—*Sir J. Floyer.*

Some make it clear by reiterated fermentations, and others by additions, as *isinglass*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Isinglass is a tough, firm, and light substance, of a whitish colour, and in some degree transparent, much resembling glue. The fish from which *isinglass* is prepared, is one of the cartilaginous kind: it grows to eighteen and twenty feet in length, and greatly resembles the sturgeon. It is frequent in the Danube, the Boristhenes, the Volga, and the larger rivers of Europe. From the intestines of this fish the *isinglass* is prepared by boiling.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Used *adjectivally*. In *Mineralogy*. See extract and Mica.

Isinglass stone [is] a fossil which is one of the purest and simplest of the natural bodies. The masses are of a brownish or reddish colour; but when the plates are separated, they are perfectly colourless, and more bright and pellucid than the finest glass. It is found in Moscovy, Persia, the island of Cyprus, in the Alps and Apennines, and the mountains of Germany.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Islám, Íslamism. *s.* Mahometanism.

States have their respective policies, on which they move forward, and which are the conditions of their well-being. Thus it is sometimes said that the true policy of the American Union, or the law of its prosperity, is not the enlargement of its territory, but the cultivation of its internal resources. Thus Russia is said to be weak in attack, strong in defence, and to grow, not by the sword, but by diplomacy. Thus *Islamism* is said to be the form or life of the Ottoman, and Protestantism of the British empire; and the admission of European ideas into the one, or of Catholic ideas into the other, to be the destruction of the respective conditions of their power.—*J. H. Newman, Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine.*

Ísland. *s.* Tract of land surrounded by water.

He will carry this *island* home in his pocket, and give it his son for an apple. . . . And sowing the kernels of it in the sea, bring forth more *islands*.—*Shakespear, Tempest*, ii. 1.

Within a long recess there lies a bay;
An *island* shades it from the rolling sea.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 228.

Island of bliss! amid the subject seas. *Thomson.*

Íslander. *s.* Inhabitant of a country surrounded by water.

We, as all *islanders*, are lunares, or the moon's men.—*Camden.*

Your dinner, and the generous *islanders*
By you invited, do attend your presence.
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 3.

There are many bitter sayings against *islanders* in general, representing them as fierce, treacherous, and unhospitable: those who live on the continent have such frequent intercourse with men of different religions and languages, that they become more kind than those who are the inhabitants of an island.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Isle. *s.*

1. Island; country surrounded by water.

The instalment of this noble duke
In the seat royal of this famous *isle*.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 1.

The dreadful fight
Betwixt a nation and two whales I write:
Seas stain'd with gore I sing, advent'rous toil,
And how these monsters did disarm an *isle*.
Waller.

2. Long walk in a church or public building.

O'er the twilight groves and dusky caves,
Long sounding *isles* and intermingled graves,
Black Melancholy sits. *Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.*

Íslet. *s.* Little island.

They . . . agreed to convey themselves and their substance into the uttermost bosom of the Adriatic gulf, and there possessed certain desolate *islets*, by tradition, about seventy in number.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 231.

Iso-. Prefix in *Composition*, from Greek ἴσος = equal. Common in scientific language, some of the compounds into which it enters being taken from the Greek direct; some coined out of Greek elements for the occasion.

Ísochromátic. *adj.* [Gr. χρῶμα = skin, complexion, colour.] Having the same, or equivalent, colours.

The two curves or lines . . . are called *isochromatic*.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Isóchronal. *adj.* Same as Isochronous.

The *isochronal* velocities describing the particles of MN.—*Bishop Berkeley, Analyst*, § 41.

Isochronism. *s.* Equality in point of time: (applied chiefly in *Mechanics*).

The *isochronism* of the common pendulum is imperfect, but that of the cycloidal pendulum is theoretically perfect.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Isóchronous. *adj.* [Gr. χρόνος = time.] Having equal times.

The tribrach and iambic are *isochronous*.—*Seale, Greek Metres.*

Isóclinal. *adj.* See extract.

Isoclinal lines [are] those which pass through places where the magnetic dip or inclination is the same.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Ísogónic. *adj.* [Gr. γωνία = angle.] See extract.

Isogonic lines in terrestrial magnetism [are] lines passing through all places at the surface of the earth, at which the horizontal magnetic needle makes the same angle with the meridian, or at which the declination is the same.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Ísolate. *v. a.* [Lat. *solus* = alone; the word is condemned by Todd, and it is doubtless exceptionable, owing to a confusion with Insulate, from Lat. *insula* (Italian, *isola*) = island.] Detach; separate.

The immediate results of the late war and peace, as we learn from the Emperor Napoleon, have been to break up old alliances, and *isolate* every European community.—*Times Newspaper*, Nov. 12, 1866.

Ísolated. *part. adj.* Detached; separate.

Short, *isolated* sentences were the mode in which ancient wisdom delighted to convey its precepts for the regulation of human conduct.—*Bishop Warburton, Doctrine of Grace*, pref.

Isolátion. *s.* Isolated condition.

Peter Abélard was a Breton. . . . In him were centered the characteristics of that race . . . the individuality, which delighted in *isolation* from the rest of mankind, . . . the quickness and fertility which were speedily fostered into a passion for disputation.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. v.

Isoméric. *adj.* [Gr. μέρος = part.] See extract.

Compounds which contain the same elements in the same ratio, yet exhibit distinct chemical qualities, are said to be *isomeric*.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Isómerism. *s.* In *Compounds*. Condition of isomeric compounds.

Silicon, too, is allotropic; while its oxide, silica, which is an indispensable constituent of many lower organisms, exhibits the analogue of allotropism—*isomerism*. And even of the iron which plays an active part in higher organisms, and a passive part in some lower ones, it may be said that though not known to be itself allotropic, yet *isomerism* charac-

terizes those compounds of it that are found in living bodies.—*Herbert Spencer, Data of Biology*, ch. i. § 1.

Isómerous. *adj.* In *Botany.* See extract.

Symmetrical flowers may be either *dimerous*, *tetramerous*, or *pentamerous* throughout; and when the organs are equal in all the circles, the flowers are *isomerous*; we have *isomerous dimerous* flowers in Circæa and Syringa; *isomerous pentamerous* flowers in Crassula . . . but, generally speaking, one or the other of the whorls exhibits partial suppression.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, p. 91.

Isomórphism. *s.* [Gr. μορφή = form.] In *Chemistry.* See extract.

We will not quit the subject, however, without noticing the much more promising aspect which it has assumed by the detection of such groups as are referred to in the last article; or in other words, by Mitscherlich's discovery of *isomorphism*. According to that discovery, there are various elements which may take the place of each other in crystalline bodies, either without any alteration of the crystalline form, or at most with only a slight alteration of its dimensions. Such a group of elements we have in the earths lime and magnesia, the protoxides of iron and manganese; for the carbonates of all these bases occur crystallized in forms of the rhombohedral system, the characteristic angle being nearly the same in all. Now lime and magnesia, by the discoveries of modern chemistry, are really oxides of metals; and therefore all these carbonates have a similar chemical constitution, while they have also a similar crystalline form.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas.*

Isopólity. *s.* [Gr. πολιτεία = polity.] Equality of political rights.

The constitution of a provincial city of the empire, in the days when the republic still possessed virtue and principle, was of this description, at all events from the period of the Social, Marsic, or Italian war, when the cities of Italy wrested *isopolity* or at least isotely, from Rome.—*Kemble, The Saxons in England*, b. ii. ch. vii.

Isósceles. *s.* [Gr. σκέλος = leg.] Triangular figure of which two sides are equal: (commonly *adjectival*, as, '*isosceles* triangle').

Isothérmal. *s.* [Gr. θερμός = warm.] In *Physical Geography.* Having equal degrees of heat.

From the want of uniformity of the surface of the globe, the *isothermal* lines, i.e. lines passing through spots which have an equal annual temperature, by no means correspond to parallels of latitude; the distribution of land and sea, and the alternation of plains and mountains, deflecting such lines to the north and south, sometimes to an excessive extent.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany.*

Íssuable. *adj.* So as to bring to issue or decision.

If a prisoner shall stand as contumacious in contempt, and shall not put in an *issuable* plea, guilty or not guilty of the charge given against him, whereby he may come to a fair trial; that, as by an implicit confession may be taken 'pro confesso.'—*Narrative of the Trial of King Charles I.* Jan. 25, 1648, p. 4.

Hilary and Trinity terms, from the making up of the issues therein, are usually called *issuable* terms.—*Sir W. Blackstone.*

Íssue. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Act of passing out; exit; egress; passage out.

Let us examine what bodies touch a movable whilst in motion, as the only means to find an *issue* out of this difficulty.—*Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies.*

We might have easily prevented those great returns of money to France; and if it be true the French are so impoverished, in what condition must they have been if that *issue* of wealth had been stopped?—*Swift.*

2. Event; consequence.

Spirits are not finely touch'd,
But to fine *issues*.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, i. 1.

If I were ever fearful
To do a thing, where I the *issue* doubted,
Whereof the execution did cry out
Against the non-performance, 'twas a fear
Which oft infects the wisest.
Id., Winter's Tale, i. 2.

But let the *issue* correspondent prove
To good beginnings of each enterprize. *Fairfax.*

If things were cast upon this *issue*, that God should never prevent sin till man deserved it, the best would sin, and sin for ever.—*South, Sermons.*

3. Termination; conclusion.

He hath preserved Argalus alive, under pretence of having him publickly executed after these wars, of which they hope for a soon and prosperous *issue*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

What *issue* of my love remains for me!
How wild a passion works within my breast!
With what prodigious flames am I possest!
Dryden.

When, in the year 1760, some bold men in the government proposed that the streets of Madrid should be cleansed, so daring a suggestion excited general anger. Not only the vulgar, but even those who were called educated, were loud in their censure. The medical profession, as the guardians of the public health, were desired, by the government, to give their opinion. This they had no difficulty in doing. They had no doubt that the dirt ought to remain. To remove it was a new experiment; and of new experiments it was impossible to foresee the *issue*. Their fathers having lived in the midst of it, why should not they do the same? Their fathers were wise men, and must have had good reasons for their conduct.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England.*

4. Sequel deduced from premises.

I am to pray you not to strain my speech
To grosser *issues*, nor to larger reach,
Than to suspicion. *Shakespear, Othello*, iii. 3.

5. Progeny; offspring.

O nation miserable!
Since that the truest *issue* of thy throne,
By his own interdiction stands accurst.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

This old peaceful prince, as Heav'n decreed,
Was bless'd with no male *issue* to succeed.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 74.

The frequent productions of monsters, in all the species of animals, and strange *issues* of human birth, carry with them difficulties, not possible to consist with this hypothesis.—*Locke.*

6. Fontanel; vent made in a muscle for the discharge of humours.

This tumour in his left arm was caused by strict binding of his *issue*.—*Wiseman.*

7. Morbid discharge from the body.

A woman, which was diseased with an *issue* of blood twelve years, came behind him.—*Matthew*, ix. 20.

8. In *Law.* See extract.

Issue hath divers applications in the common law: sometimes used for the children begotten between a man and his wife; sometimes for profits growing from an amercement, fine, or expences of suit; sometimes for profits of lands or tenements; sometimes for that point of matter depending in suit, whereupon the parties join and put their cause to the trial of the jury. *Issue* is either general or special: general *issue* seemeth to be that whereby it is referred to the jury to bring in their verdict, whether the defendant have done any such thing as the plaintiff layeth to his charge. The special *issue* then must be that, where special matter being alleged by the defendant for his defence, both the parties join thereupon and so grow rather to a demurrer, if it be quæstio juris, or to trial by the jury, if it be quæstio facti.—*Cowell.*

Íssue. *v. n.* [N.Fr. *isser*; Ital. *uscire*, from Lat. *exire* = go out.]

1. Come out; pass out of any place.

Ere Pallas *issu'd* from the thunderer's head,
Dulness o'er all possess'd her ancient right.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 8.

With *out*.

Waters *issued out* from under the threshold of the house.—*Ezekiel*, xlvii. 1.

From the uttermost end of the head branches there *issueth out* a gummy juice.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

2. Make an eruption; break out.

Three of master Ford's brothers watch the door with pistols, that none should *issue* out, otherwise you might slip away.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

Haste, arm your Ardeans, *issue* to the plain;
With faith to friend, assault the Trojan train.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 604.

3. Proceed as an offspring; be produced from.

Of thy sons that shall *issue* from thee, which thou shalt beget, shall they take away.—2 *Kings*, xx. 18.

Íssue. *v. a.*

1. Send out; send forth.

A weak degree of heat is not able either to digest the parts or to *issue* the spirits.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The commissioners should *issue* money out to no other use.—*Sir W. Temple.*

2. Send out judicially or authoritatively: (with *out* or *forth*).

If the council *issued out* any order against them, or if the king sent a proclamation for their repair to their houses, some nobleman published a protestation.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Deep in a rocky cave he makes abode,
A mansion proper for a morning god:
Here he gives audience, *issuing out* decrees
To rivers, his dependent deities. *Dryden.*

They constantly wait in court to make a due return of what they have done, and to receive such other commands as the judge shall *issue forth*.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Íssueless. *adj.* Having no offspring; wanting descendants.

I have done sin:
For which the Heav'ns, taking angry note,
Have left me *issueless*.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, v. 1.

Carew, by virtue of this entail, succeeded to Hugh's portion, as dying *issueless*.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Íssuing. *verbal abs.* Act of passing or going out.

By [redacted] fleeted, and interpreted as *issuings* forth . . . —*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 360.

Ísthmus. *s.* [Lat.] Neck of land joining a peninsula to a continent.

There is a castle strongly seated on a high rock, which joineth by an *isthmus* to the land, and is impregnably fortified.—*G. Sandys, Travels.*

O life, thou nothing's younger brother!
Thou weak built *isthmus*, that do'st proudly rise
Up betwixt two eternities,
Yet can'st not wave nor wind sustain;
But broken and o'erwhelm'd the ocean meets again.
Cowley.

Plac'd on this *isthmus* of a middle state,
A being darkly wise, and rudely great.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 3.

It. *pron.* [A.S. *hit*. Observe the initial *h*: this shows its connexion with *he*, of which it is simply the neuter gender, and as such, in strict lexicography, a word that has no claim to a separate and independent entry. The Anglo-Saxon inflexion was *he, heo, hit* = he, she (*hoo* provincially), *it*, in the nominative; and *his, hire, his* = his, her, its, in the possessive, or genitive, case. As a sign of gender, the *t* is the *-t* in *what* and *that*. The irregular character of the present genitive *its*, which scarcely became thoroughly prevalent before the time of Charles II., is now manifest. It has its sign of case superadded to its sign of gender; just as if we said *whats* for *whose*.]

1. Pronoun of the third person, as applied to objects without sex, i.e. to things, or to persons treated as things.

Nothing can give that to another which *it* hath not itself.—*Archbishop Bramhall, Answer to Hobbes.*

A mind so furnished, what reason has *it* to acquiesce in *its* conclusions?—*Locke.*

The glory which encompassed them covered the place, and darted *its* rays with so much strength, that the whole fabrick began to melt.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

2. Used absolutely for the state of a person or affair

How is *it* with our general?—Even so
As with a man by his own alms impoison'd,
And with his charity slain.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 5.

It's come to pass,
That tractable obedience is a slave
To each incensed will. *Id., Henry VIII.* i. 2.

The design, *it* seems, is to avoid the dreadful imputation of pedantry.—*Swift.*

3. After *neuter* or *intransitive* verbs (as an expletive), to which it gives the appearance of being *active* or *transitive*.

If Abraham brought all with him, it is not probable that he meant to walk *it* back again for his pleasure.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

The Lacedemonians, at the streights of Thermopylæ, when their arms failed them, fought *it* out with their nails and teeth.—*Dryden.*

I have often seen people lavish *it* profusely in tricking up their children, and yet starve their minds.—*Locke.*

The mole courses *it* not on the ground, like the rat or mouse, but lives under the earth.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Whether the charmer sinner *it*, or saint *it*,
If folly grows romantick, I must paint *it*.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 15.

4. Applied familiarly, ludicrously, or rudely to persons.

Let us after him,
Whose care is gone before to bid us welcome:
It is a peerless kinsman. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 4.

Then with a self-complacent jutting air,
It smiled, *it* smirked, *it* wriggled to the chair.
Churchill, Rosciad.

5. For *its*. *Ludicrous.*

Do, child, go to *it* grandam, child:
Give grandam kingdom, and *it* grandam will
Give *it* a plum. *Shakespear, King John*, ii. 1.

6. With the *i* omitted.

Who was't came by?—
'Tis two or three, my lord, that bring you word
Macduff is fled to England.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.

City,
'Tis I, that made thy widows.
Id., Coriolanus, iv. 4.

'Tis these that early taint the female soul. *Pope.*

Itálianate. *v. a.* Make Italian; render conformable to Italian custom or fashion. *Rare.*

Another chops in with E[illegible] *italianated*, and applieth the Italian phrase to our English speakynge.—*Wilson, Arte of Rhetorike*, B. 3: 1553.

Our Englishmen *italianated* have more in reverence the Triumphes of Petrarche than the Genesis of Moyses.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster*: 1589.

Itálianated. *part. adj.* Conformed to Italian fashion. *Rare.*

Our *italianated* mountebanks seek to salve it.—*Dean King, Sermon on the 5th of November*, p. 31: 1608.

Itálic. *adj.* and **Itálic.** *s.* Terms applied in *Printing* to letters in a cursive, as opposed to the ordinary, or Roman, form.

Itálicise. *v. a.* Distinguish a word by printing it in the Italic character.

In page 17 of his pamphlet the doctor has printed, but not *italicised*, another inaccuracy.—*Dr. Parr, On Dr. Combe's Statement*, p. 78.

Itch. *s.* [A.S. *gicha.*]

1. In *Medicine.* Disease so called: (for the insect, or Handworm, connected with it, see extract from Gregory).

The Lord will smite thee ... with the scab and with the *itch*, whereof thou canst not be healed.—*Deuteronomy*, xxviii. 27.

As if divinity had catch'd
The *itch*, on purpose, to be scratch'd.
Butler, Hudibras.

Used *adjectively.*

A notion very early prevailed that this disease was connected with the presence of animalcules. ... The *itch* insect was first accurately described by Bonomo in 1683, and is now called the Acarus scabiei.—*Gregory, Theory and Practice of Medicine*, pt. v. ch. vi.

2. Constant teasing desire.

He had still pedigree in his head, and an *itch* of being thought a divine king.—*Dryden.*

At half mankind when generous Manly raves,
All know 'tis virtue; for he thinks them knaves:
When universal homage Umbra pays,
All see 'tis vice, and *itch* of vulgar praise.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 57.

Itch. *v. n.*

1. Have a tickling sensation in the skin.

My right eye *itches*; some good luck is near;
Perhaps my Amaryllis may appear. *Dryden.*

2. Long; have continual desire or tendency.

Master Shallow, you have yourself been a great fighter, though now a man of peace.—Mr. Silence, though now I be old, and of peace, if I see a sword out, my finger *itches* to make one. *Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 3.

Itching. *part. adj.* Teasing after the manner of the itch.

Cassius, you yourself
Are much condemn'd to have an *itching* palm,
To sell and mart your offices for gold.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

The *itching* ears, being an epidemick disease, give fair opportunity to every mountebank. — *Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Itching. *verbal abs.*

1. Irritation like that produced by tickling.

A troublesome *itching* of the part was occasioned by want of transpiration.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

2. Teasing desire.

All fools have still an *itching* to deride,
And fain would be upon the laughing side.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 32.

Itchy. *adj.*

1. Infected with the itch.

This man, that is alone a king in his desire,
By no proud ignorant lord is basely overaw'd,
Nor his false praise affects, who, grossly being claw'd
Stands like an *itchy* moyle.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xiii.

2. Having a constant teasing desire; prurient.

The hydropick drunkard, and night-scouting thief,
The *itchy* lecher, and self-tickling proud.
Donne, Poems, p. 318.

Item. *adv.* [Lat.] Also; furthermore: (used in making lists or inventories, where it is applied to each additional article).

Item, she hath no teeth.—I care not for that neither, because I love crusts.—*Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iii. 2.

Item. *s.* Article, or detail, note thereof; particular memorandum.

I could have looked on him without the help of admiration, though the catalogue of his endowments had been tabled by his side, and I to peruse him by *items*.—*Shakespear, Cymbeline*, i. 5.

All these *items* added together form a vast sum of discontent.—*Marryat, Snarleyyow*, vol. i. ch. xviii.

Item. *v. a.* Note as an item.

I have always taken your part before my lady.—You have so, and I have *item'd* it in my memory.—*Addison, The Drummer.*

Iterable. *adj.* Capable of being repeated. *Rare.*

Others may wonder how the curiosity of elder times, having this opportunity of his [Apollo's] answers, omitted natural questions; or how the old magicians discovered no more philosophy; and, if they had the assistance of spirits, could rest content with the bare assertions of things, without the knowledge of their causes: whereby they had made their acts *iterable* by sober hands, and a standing part of philosophy.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 178.

Iterant. *adj.* Repeating. *Rare.*

Waters being near, make a current echo; but being farther off, they make an *iterant* echo.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Iterate. *v. a.* [Lat. *itero*; pres. part. *iterans, -antis*; pass. part. *iteratus*; adverb, *iterum* (generally this is translated *again, a second time*); its proper meaning, though not always found, even in the best writers, conveys the notion of immediate succession rather than mere repetition; Consul *iterum* = consul two years running.] Reiterate, though pleonastic, is the *commoner* word.

1. Repeat; utter again; inculcate by frequent mention.

We covet to make the psalms especially familiar unto all; this is the very cause why we *iterate* the psalms oftener than any other part of Scripture besides; the cause wherefore we inure the people together with their minister, and not the minister alone to read them, as other parts of Scripture he doth.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Do over again.

Ashes burnt, and well reverberated by fire, after the salt thereof hath been drawn out by *iterated* decoctions.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Nor Eve to *iterate*
Her former trespass fear'd, the more to sooth
Him with her lov'd society.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1005.

Itinerant. *adj.* Journeying; travelling, locomotive.

(For example see Justice *in Eyre*).

Often used *substantively.*

Itself. [? *its* + *self*, with the one *s* omitted, as *my-self*; or *it-self*, as *himself*.] Reflective form of It.

Iteration. *s.* Repetition; recital over again.

My husband!—Ay, 'twas he that told me first.
An honest man he is, and hates the slime
That sticks on filthy deeds.—My husband!—
What needs this *iteration*, woman?
I say, thy husband. *Shakespear, Othello*, v. 2.

It is an admonition which ... may sometimes prove useful to a young preacher, that he should ask himself, at the beginning, and in the course of his composition, 'For what purpose am I going to preach?' Wherein would any one be a loser if I were to keep silence? ... Let me not be satisfied with the thousandth *iteration* of common-places, on the ground that it is all very true, and that it is the fault of the congregation if they do not believe and practise it; for all this is equally the case whether I preach or not; and if all I say is, that they not only knew before, but had heard in the same trite and general statements a hundred times before, I might as well hold my peace.—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. iii. ch. ii. § 3.

Ivied. *adj.* Overgrown with ivy.

Repeated objects of his view:
The gloomy battlements, and *ivy'd* spires;
That crown the solitary dome, arise.
T. Warton, Pleasures of Melancholy.

Ivory. *s.* [Fr. *ivoire*; Lat. *ebur.*]

1. See extract from Hill.

[illegible] the silent house of sleep adorn,
[illegible] this, that of transparent horn:
[illegible] through transparent horn arise,
[illegible]'d *iv'ry* pass deluding lies.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1235.

Ivory is a hard, solid, and firm substance, of a fine white colour: it is the dens exertus of the elephant, who carries on each side of his jaws a tooth of six or seven feet in length; the two sometimes weighing three hundred and thirty pounds: these ivory tusks are hollow from the base to a certain height, and the cavity is filled with a compact medullary substance. —*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

2. A substance like the true ivory, supplied from the seeds of certain plants. See extract.

Nuts suitable for turning are afforded by the seeds of Attalea funifera (Coquilla nuts) and Phytelephas macrocarpa (vegetable *ivory*).—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, p. 304.

Slang for *teeth.*

Take Sancho Panza's head, ... yet leave the close-cropped bullet skull, the swarthy tint, the grinning *ivories*, the penthouse ears and twinkling little eyes of the immortal vernor of Barataria.—*G. A. Sala, Dutch Pict[illegible] The Shadow of a young Dutch Painter.*

Used *adjectively.*

From their [illegible] port the cherubim
Forth issu'd. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 778.

Draw Erato with a sweet and lovely countenance, bearing a heart with an *ivory* key.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

Ivy. *s.* [A.S. *ifig.*] Native plant so called, of the natural order Araliaceæ.

Direct the clasping *ivy* where to climb.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 217.

It [*ivy*] is a parasitick plant, sending forth roots or fibres from its branches, by which it is fastened to either trees, walls, or plants which are near it, and from thence receives a great share of its nourishment.—*Miller.*

Used *adjectively.*

A belt of straw, and *ivy* buds,
With coral clasps and amber studs. *Marlowe.*

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